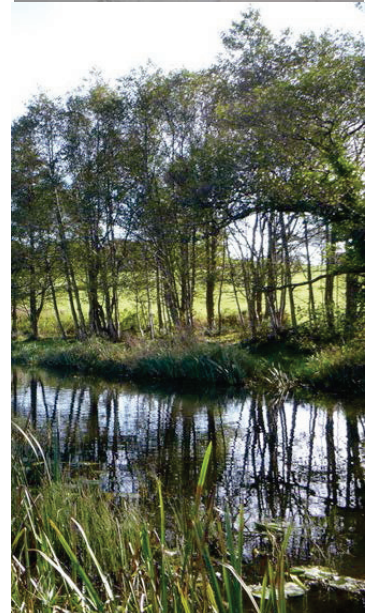


LAND AT HOME FARM, ELLEL, LANCASTER, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Client: M Capital Investment Partners Ltd

NGR: 347920 453957

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November 2019



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Non-Technical Summary

Prior to the submission of a planning application for a proposed new holiday village on land at Home Farm, Ellel, Lancaster, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment. This is intended to examine the known and unknown archaeological resource of the surrounding area and was carried out through the examination of both primary and secondary sources, including the Lancashire Historic Environment Record. A brief site visit was also carried out in order to assess the condition of remains identified during the desk-based assessment and identify any constraints to further archaeological work.

The site lies less than 1km to the south of Galgate and approximately 6km to the south of the centre of Lancaster in an area of agricultural land, primarily grazing. A study area around the proposed development site was examined, which is notably cut through by the line of the canal running between Preston and Kendal via Lancaster, and bounded on the north side by a branch leading to Glasson Dock. There are therefore many features relating to this within the study area such as accommodation bridges and locks, but earlier remains are present, from the Neolithic onwards, including a number of earthworks forming parts of earlier field systems, some of which may relate to a medieval grange that probably formerly stood on the site of what is now called Home Farm but was originally Ellel Grange. The area saw some substantial alteration in the later 19th century when a new mansion, the current Ellel Grange, was constructed, which also probably led to the construction of the present Home Farm.

The mapping evidence shows that the site has been largely open fields since at least the early 19th century, but the available Lidar data shows a number of earthworks that either relate to these or to earlier field systems as well as the line of the North West Ethylene Pipeline, which was laid through the centre of the site between 1988 and 1993. The site visit revealed a small number of additional features of archaeological interest within the proposed development area, as well as allowing an opportunity to examine those revealed in the Lidar data and identify the extent or presence of any constraints to further archaeological work, the most significant of which is the ethylene pipeline.

An assessment of the significance and potential of the site with regard both known and unknown archaeological remains suggests that the majority of known archaeological finds or features within the proposed development area are of relatively low significance, with the exception of the larger areas of earthworks forming small field systems and the probable medieval grange that stood on the site of the present Home Farm. There is clearly, based on the known archaeology of the wider area, the potential for other, as yet unknown, remains to be present and since it is evident that any development of the site would adversely affect both known and unknown archaeological remains, some further mitigation would be worthwhile. The most efficient form over such a large area would be geophysical survey of the more suitable areas, but topographical survey of the extant earthworks, and recording of the standing buildings at Home Farm, assuming they were not to be retained or were to be substantially altered, is also recommended.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank M Capital Investment Partners Ltd (MCIP) for commissioning the project, and Andrew Stanyon at MCIP for his information about the project. Additional thanks are due to Paul Tunstall of JWPC Chartered Town Planners for additional information about the project, the staff of Lancashire Record Office in Preston (LRO) for help with accessing their archives, and Peter Iles at the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service, for providing information held in the Historic Environment Record.

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Prior to the submission of a planning application for a proposed new holiday village on land at Home Farm, Ellel, Lancaster, Lancashire (centred on Home Farm at NGR 347920 453957), Greenlane Archaeology was approached by M Capital Investment Partners Ltd (MCIP; hereafter ‘the client’) to provide an archaeological desk-based assessment for the site. The work was undertaken in August and September 2017 and revised in November 2019.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is situated to the south-east of Ellel, with the main part immediately to the west of the Lancaster Canal and south of the branch running to Glasson Dock, and the eastern part immediately west of Junction 33 of the M6. It is approximately 6km south of the centre of Lancaster but less than 1km south of Galgate. The site ranges from approximately 20m to 40m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2011; see Figure 1). The majority of the site (the bulk of the ‘Main Site’) forms an essentially separate island of raised ground bounded by the Lancaster canal to the east and the Glasson Dock branch to the north, with lower-lying, probably former wetland to the west (Plate 1). To the east it also rises up towards the A6 where it becomes part of a larger ridge of higher ground (Plate 1).

1.2.2 The underlying geology is primarily dominated by millstone grit sandstones, which form outcrops on the coastal areas to the west but are buried by deposits of glacially-derived till that forms a substantial drumlin field as it meets the coast, although this has in places been subject to later inundation (Countryside Commission 1998, 83). The landscape that developed on top of this is dominated by pasture for sheep and cattle, divided by hedgerows and post and wire fences, although large areas are heavily industrialised (*op cit*, 84), with the transport infrastructure associated with the building of the canal connecting Preston, Lancaster and later Kendal in the late 18th century, and later the M6 being particularly relevant to the site.

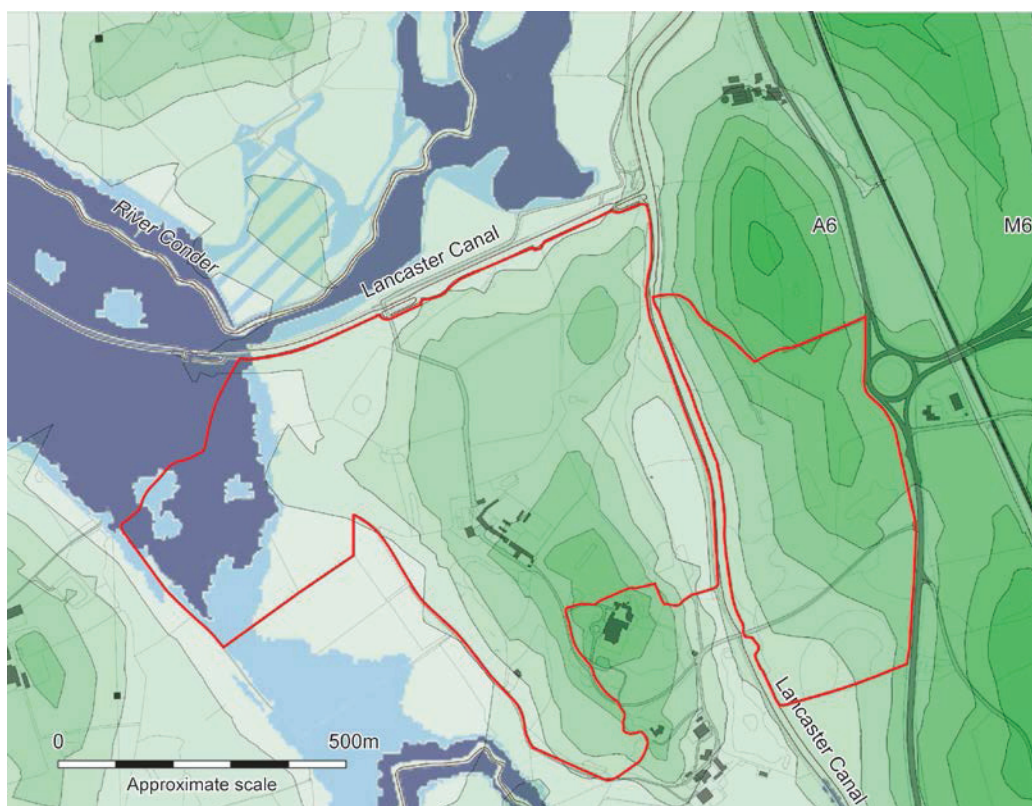


Plate 1: Topographic plan of the site (after Stride Treglown nd)

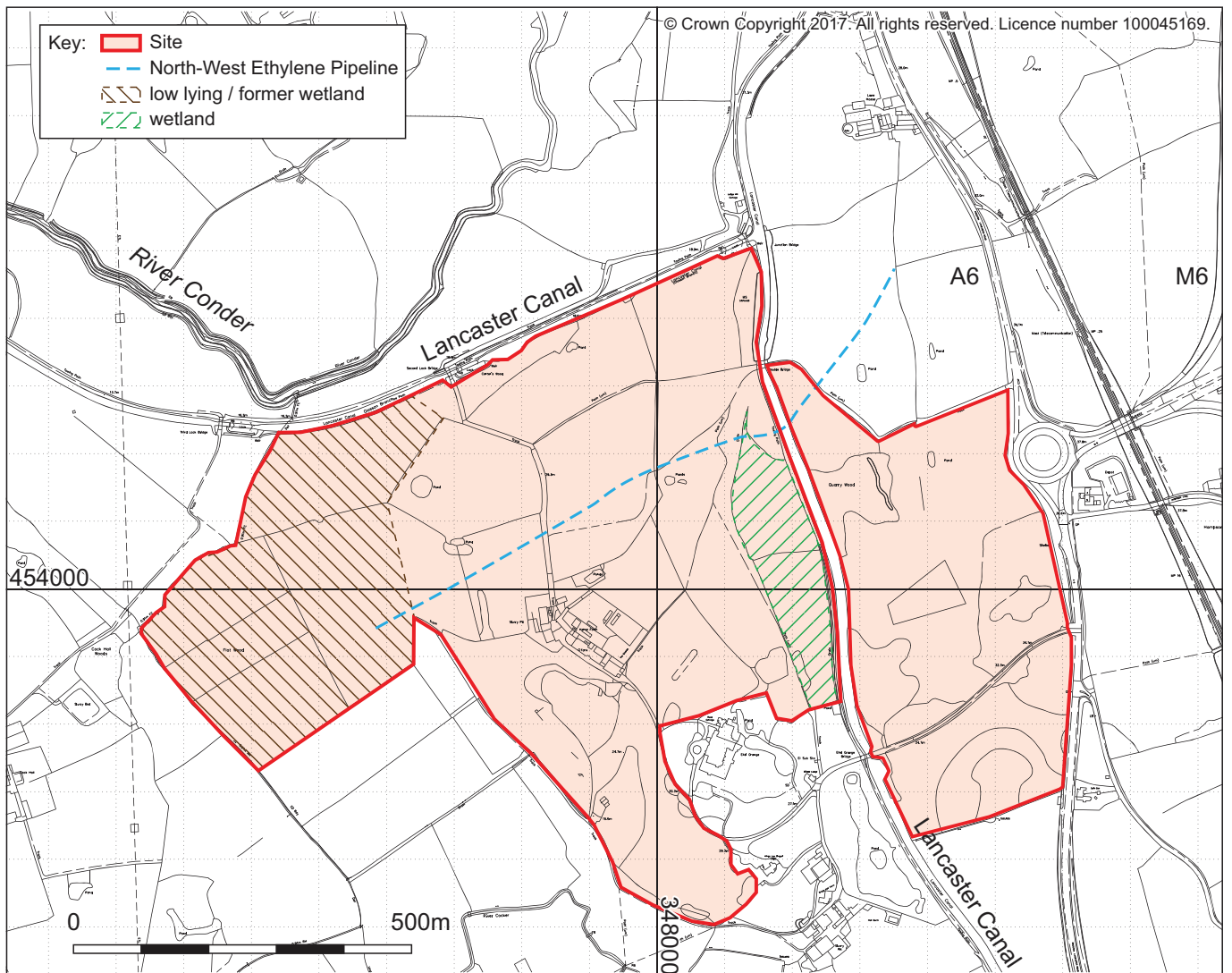
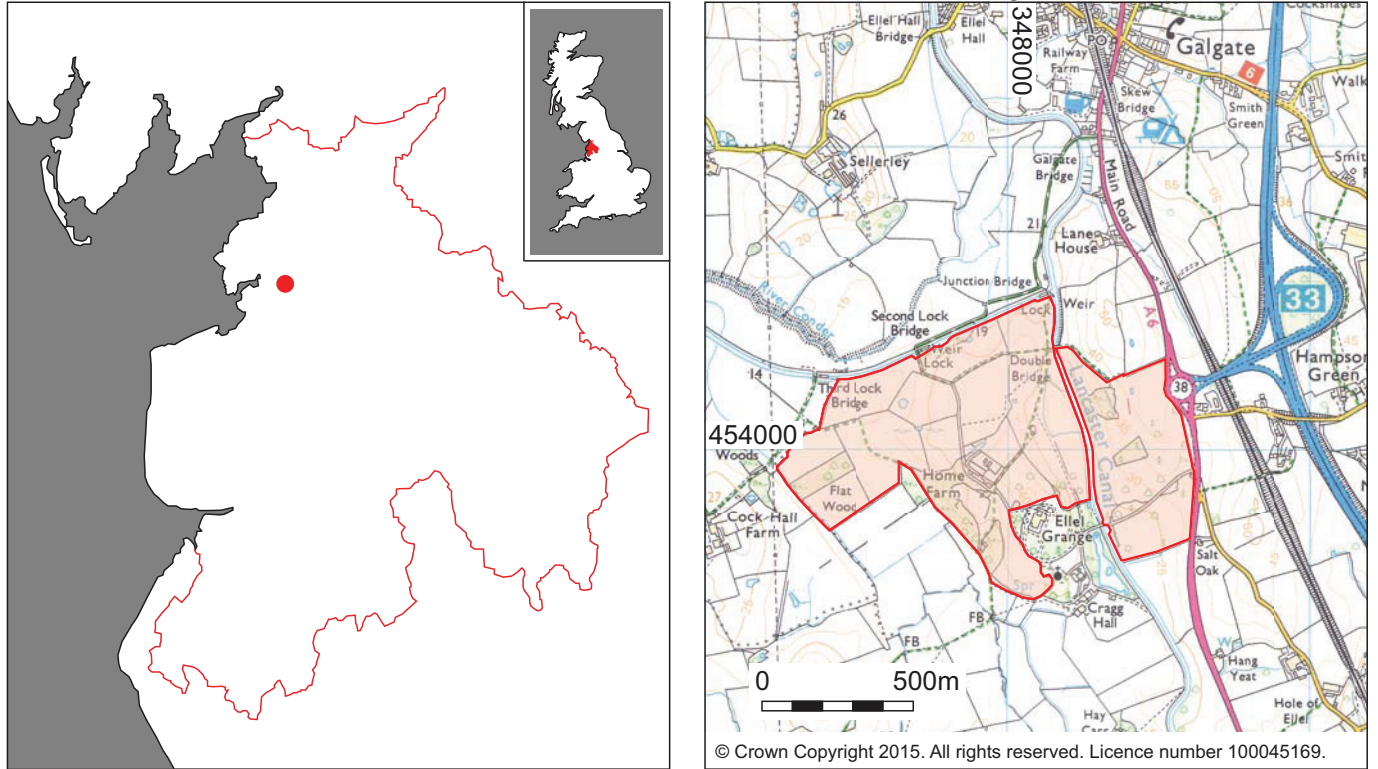


Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 The desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

- **Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER):** this is a list of all the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, which is maintained by Lancashire County Council and is the primary source of information for an investigation of this kind. All of the known sites of archaeological interest within approximately 500m of the proposed development were examined; each identified site comes with a grid reference, description and source and any additional information which was referenced was also examined as necessary. In addition, unpublished reports of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site were examined;
- **Lancashire Record Office, Preston (LRO(P)):** primary sources, in particular Ordnance Survey and other maps, were consulted;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library:** additional secondary sources were examined to provide information for the site background.

2.2 Site Visit

2.2.1 A brief site visit was carried out on 6th October 2017, primarily with the intention of identifying any areas of constraint to further archaeological work but also to inform the evidence revealed during the desk-based assessment, especially the Lidar data. In addition, the presence of any features, finds, or deposits of possible archaeological interest were noted. Digital photographs of areas of interest were also taken, primarily for use as illustrations in this report.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design, and current CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014b). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Lancashire Record Office in Preston at a suitable time on completion of the project. A copy of this report will be provided for the client, a copy will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, at a suitable time a digital copy will be provided to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record, and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

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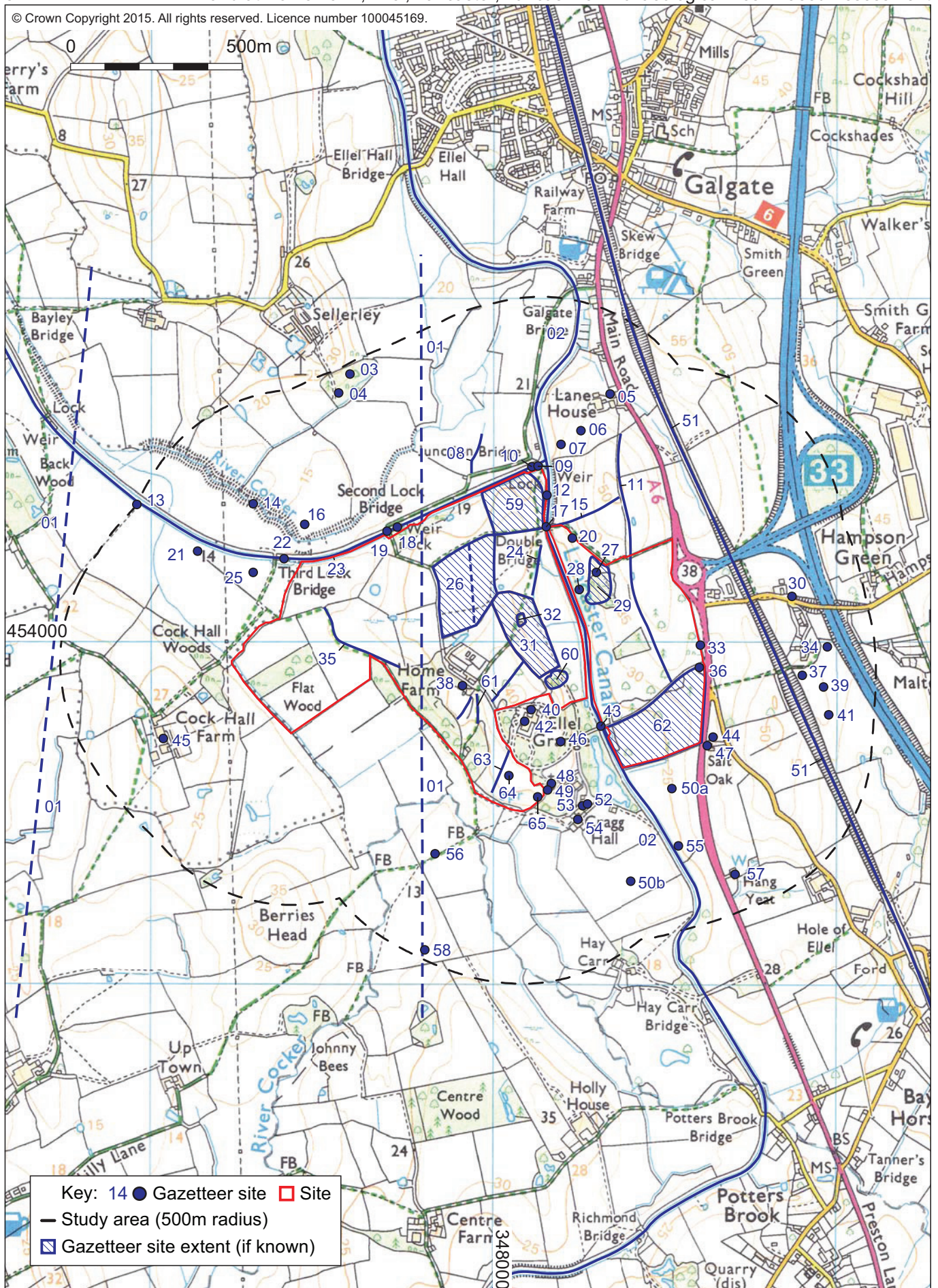


Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan

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3. Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of 58 sites of archaeological interest are recorded on the HER within the study area (Figure 2; summarised in Table 1 below). These sites possibly range in date from Neolithic to post-medieval in date, although the vast majority fall within the post-medieval period. Find spots are often not accurately located, so their significance to the study area is uncertain (e.g. **Sites 14** and **25**), nor is the line of the Roman road (**Site 01**) accurately located within the study area as its route is projected based on the available information and is one of a range of alternatives. The date of the two sites revealed as crop marks (**Sites 16** and **58**) is unknown, while the majority of earthworks that have been identified (**Sites 04, 06-08, 11, 15, 20, 24, 26-27, 34-35, 39, and 41**) are considered to be post-medieval, although this is based on very limited information and some may have earlier origins (e.g. **Sites 31** and **50**). Sites included in the gazetteer that relate to specific periods of the study area's history are individually mentioned in the site history (see *Section 4* below). A further seven sites were revealed during the desk-based assessment and site visit (summarised in Table 2 below), the majority of which comprise earthworks revealed in the Lidar data and subsequently examined on site (**Sites 59-63**), with the other sites identified during the site visit (**Sites 64-65**).

Site No.	Type	Period	Site No.	Type	Period
01	Road	Roman	30	Settlement	Post-medieval
02	Canal (Lancaster Canal)	Post-medieval	31	Earthwork (field system) / grange?	Medieval/post-medieval
03	Quarry	Post-medieval	32	Keeper's Lodge (former site of)	Post-medieval
04	Earthwork (drainage ditch)	Unknown	33	Milestone	Post-medieval
05	Double-pile plan house	Post-medieval	34	Earthwork (culvert)	Post-medieval
06	Earthwork (drainage ditch)	Post-medieval	35	Earthwork (trackway)	Post-medieval
07	Earthwork (linear bank and ridge and furrow)	Post-medieval	36	Gate lodge (former site of)	Post-medieval
08	Earthwork (field boundary)	Post-medieval	37	Cropmark (no further information)	Unknown
09	Canal bridge	Post-medieval	38	Grange	Medieval
10	Canal lock	Post-medieval	39	Earthwork (ridge and furrow)	Post-medieval
11	Earthwork (trackway/hollow way)	Unknown	40	Service accommodation (now an old people's home)	Post-medieval
12	Milestone	Post-medieval	41	Earthwork (field boundary and sheepfold)	Post-medieval
13	Tank trap	Post-medieval	42	Country house	Post-medieval
14	Find spot (night latch key)	Post-medieval	43	Canal bridge	Post-medieval
15	Earthwork (field boundary and lynchet)	Post-medieval	44	Well	Post-medieval
16	Crop mark (field system)	Unknown	45	Hall	Post-medieval
17	Canal bridge	Post-medieval	46	Park	Post-medieval
18	Canal lock	Post-medieval	47	Inn	Post-medieval
19	Canal bridge	Post-medieval	48	Chapel	Post-medieval
20	Earthwork (field boundary, hollow way)	Post-medieval	49	Mausoleum	Post-medieval
21	Gun emplacement (pillbox)	Post-medieval	50	Earthwork (settlement? moated site? field boundary)	Prehistoric? Medieval? Post-medieval
22	Canal lock	Post-medieval	51	Railway	Post-medieval
23	Canal (Lancaster Canal: Glasson Branch)	Post-medieval	52	Barn	Post-medieval
24	Earthwork (lynchet)	Post-medieval	53	Farmstead	Post-medieval
25	Find spot (flint flake)	Neolithic – Bronze Age	54	Limekiln	Post-medieval
26	Earthwork (field system)	Post-medieval	55	Well	Post-medieval
27	Earthwork (trackways)	Post-medieval	56	Barn?	Post-medieval
28	Limekiln / coke kiln / well	Post-medieval	57	House	Post-medieval
29	Quarry	Post-medieval	58	Crop mark (field boundaries)	Unknown

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

Site No.	Type	Period	Site No.	Type	Period
59	Earthwork (ridge and furrow)	Post-medieval	63	Earthwork (lynchet)	Unknown
60	Quarry	Post-medieval	64	Memorial	Post-medieval
61	Earthwork (lynchets)	Unknown	65	Earthwork (mound)	Unknown
62	Earthworks (field system)	Unknown			

Table 2: Summary of sites of archaeological interest within the study area revealed during the desk-based assessment and site visit

3.1.2 Table 1 includes 13 Listed Buildings located within the study area. These mostly relate to elements of the Lancaster Canal but also a number of individual dwellings of different sizes, as outlined in Table 3.

Site No.	List Entry No.	Name	Grade
05	1164255	Lane House	II
09	1251452	Lancaster Canal Junction Bridge	II
10	1071758	Top Lock	II
17	1362483	Double Bridge (No. 85)	II
18	1262781	Lancaster Canal Second Lock	II
19	1071757	Second Lock Bridge	II
22	1362527	Third Lock	II
40	1071800	Redwards	II
42	1317896	Ellel Grange	II
43	1317881	Ellel Grange Bridge (No. 84)	II
48	1317926	Kings Lee Chapel	II*
49	1071799	Preston Family Mausoleum, Church St. Mary	II
57	1071761	Hang Yeat	II

Table 3: Listed Buildings present within the study area

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment

3.2.1 The results of the desk-based assessment have been used to produce two separate elements. Firstly all sites of archaeological interest recorded within the study area were compiled into a gazetteer (*Appendix 1* and shown in Figure 2). The gazetteer is used to assess the general type of historic landscape that makes up the study area, contribute to the compilation of the general history of the site (see *Section 4*) and, more importantly, identify sites that are likely to be affected by the proposed development. The significance of each of these sites and the degree to which they are likely to be affected is considered in *Section 5* and from this recommendations for further work are proposed in the conclusion (see *Section 5.6*).

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

3.3 Map and Image Regression

3.3.1 **Introduction:** although there are early, typically county-wide, maps that include the area, they are generally very small scale. Ellel Grange and Crag Hall, which is to the south of the proposed development area, seem to be shown on Yates's (1786) *Map of Lancashire* (Plate 2) and both are clearly marked on Hennessey's (1830) map of the county (Plate 3), but scant further detail is shown. The first useful maps of the area do not appear until the early 19th century.



Plate 2 (left): Extract from Yates's map of 1786

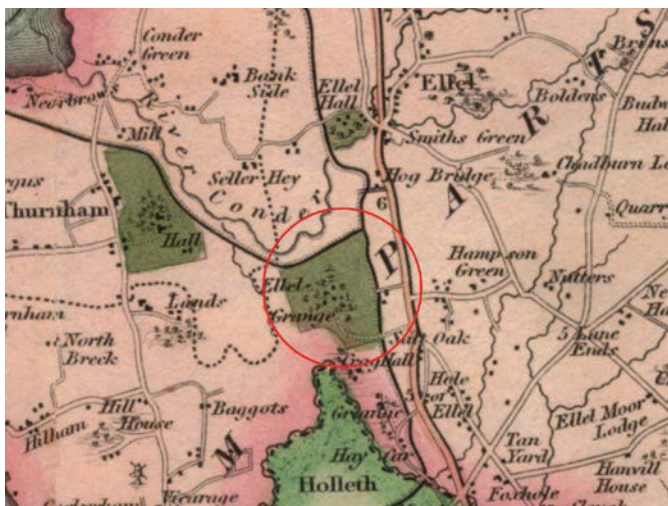


Plate 3 (right): Extract from Hennessey's map of 1830

3.3.2 **Tithe map, 1839:** this map was produced as part of the process of enclosure of land (Plate 4); under various local Acts the awards made in connexion with the establishment of corn rents in certain ecclesiastical parishes were to be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace. The tithe map for Ellel parish (LRO PR2690 1845) has been misplaced and an alternative for the parish held at the Record Office was considered too fragile for public access. The tithe map and award consulted here relate to the township of Cockerham (LRO AT/1 1839). The parts coloured yellow are 'ancient inclosed [sic] lands' and the 'lands coloured blue are free from all vicarial tithes by payment of modus'. The proposed development comprises several fields and elements of the Ellel Grange estate. Various parts of the tithe map are grouped by number and details provided for each part are recorded in the schedule (LRO AT/1 1839; summarised in Table 4). Most of the north end of the area, including part of the Ellel Grange Estate, was owned by Joshua Lodge and occupied by James Sanders. Much of the area to the south, also including part of the Ellel Grange Estate and possibly elements relating to Cragg Hall, was owned by Richard Atkinson and occupied by Bennet Smith. A small area to the north side of the area (coloured yellow) belonged to the Lancaster Canal Company, although this probably in fact falls outside of the proposed development area.

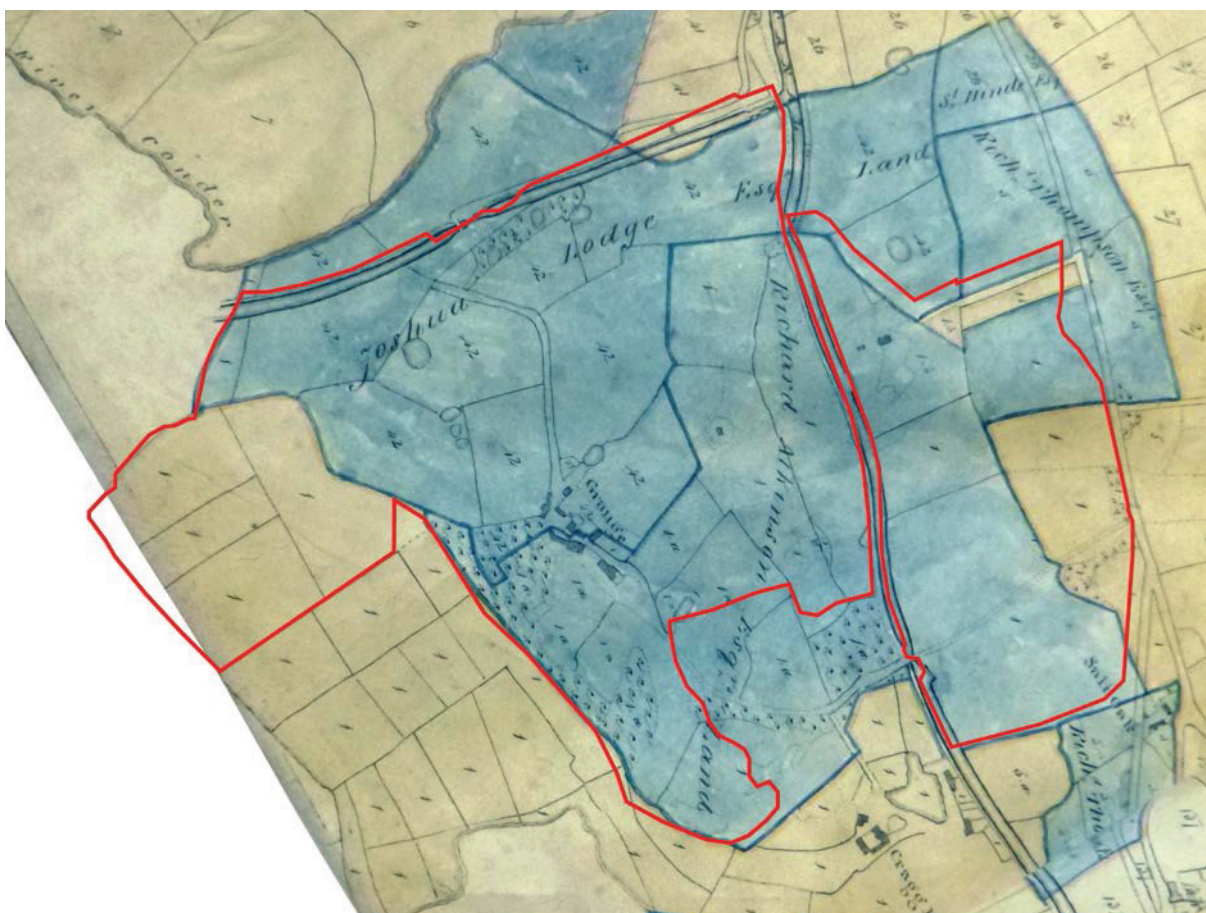


Plate 4: Extract from the tithe map of 1839 (LRO AT/1 1839)

No.	Description	Owner	Occupier	Further details
1a	Part of the said estate or farm called Ellel Grange, consisting of a Mansion house sundry outbuildings orchards gardens and divers closes or parcels of land	Richard Atkinson Esquire	Richard Atkinson Esquire	Wholly exempt from the payment of vicarial tithes and dues whatsoever on payment of a modus of three shillings
1a	Two closes or parcels of land	Richard Atkinson Esquire	Richard Atkinson Esquire	Subject to vicarial tithes and dues
1	Other part of the said Estate or farm called Ellel Grange	Richard Atkinson Esquire	Bennet Smith	Wholly exempt and free from the payment of all vicarial tithes and dues whatsoever on payment of the sum of six shillings and four pence per annum
1	An estate or farm called Cragg Hall consisting of a dwelling house sundry outbuildings orchard garden and several closes or parcels of land	Richard Atkinson Esquire	Bennet Smith	Subject to vicarial tithes and dues
1b	Two Closes or parcels of land (being the remaining part of the said messuage tenement estate or farm called Ellel Grange firstly hereinbefore mentioned)	Richard Atkinson Esquire	Joseph Jill	The part coloured blue being wholly exempt and free from the payment of all vicarial tithes and dues whatsoever on payment of the sum of 2 shillings and 8 pence per annum

No.	Description	Owner	Occupier	Further details
42	An estate or farm being part of Ellel Grange Estate consisting of a dwelling house sundry outbuildings orchard garden and divers closes or parcels of land	Joshua Esquire	Lodge James Sanders	Exempt on payment of a modus of 9s and 6d. in lieu of all vicarial tithes and dues
42	Four closes of land	Joshua Esquire	Lodge James Sanders	the like
101	Several closes or parcels of land and the Lancaster Canal and Canal Banks	The Lancaster Canal Company	The Lancaster Canal Company	

Table 4: Details extracted from the tithe schedule for the township of Ellel, 1839 (LRO AT/1 1839)

3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey 1848:** this is the earliest available detailed plan of the site (Plate 5). The proposed development area occupies most of the Ellel Grange estate, including Ellel Grange Farm, and land associated with Crag Hall. Several of the HER sites within the proposed development area are recorded on this map, including the mile stone (Site 13), canal bridges (e.g. Site 10, Site 18, Site 20, and Site 44), limekiln (Site 29), and quarry (Site 30). Two wells are also marked inside the area, which are not recorded on the HER.

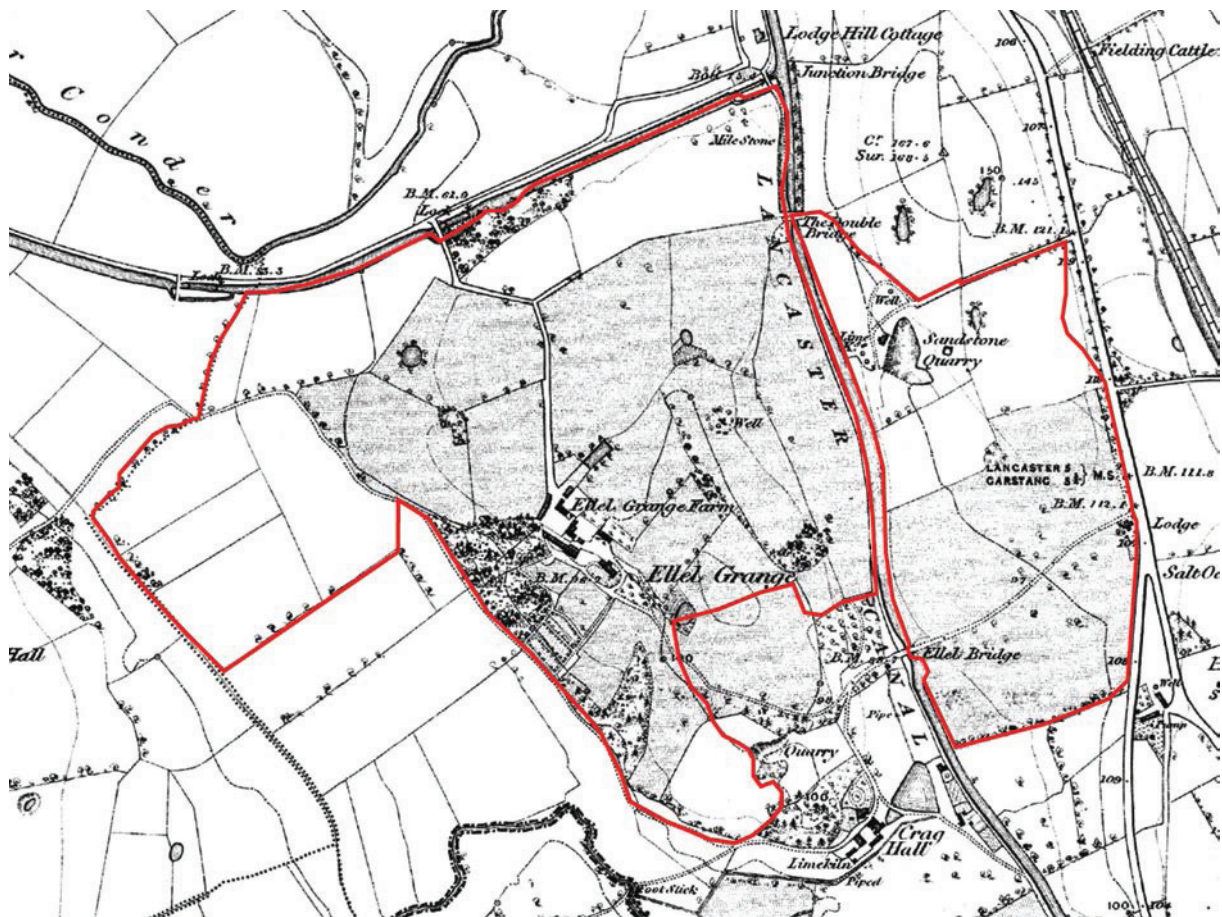


Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1848

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey 1891:** the proposed development area is largely unchanged from 1848 (Plate 6; cf. Plate 5). Certainly, the majority of the field boundaries are unchanged, however, some of the field boundaries to the south-west of Ellel Grange Farm are no longer shown and a large house has been built to the south of the farmstead called 'Ellel Grange', although this falls just outside to the area to the south. This seems to have resulted in some considerable rebuilding on the old site known as 'Ellel Grange', which is now shown with a considerably different arrangement of buildings and a large walled

garden. A 'Keeper's Lodge' (**Site 32** is also shown to the north-east of these buildings, which was not present on the earlier map.

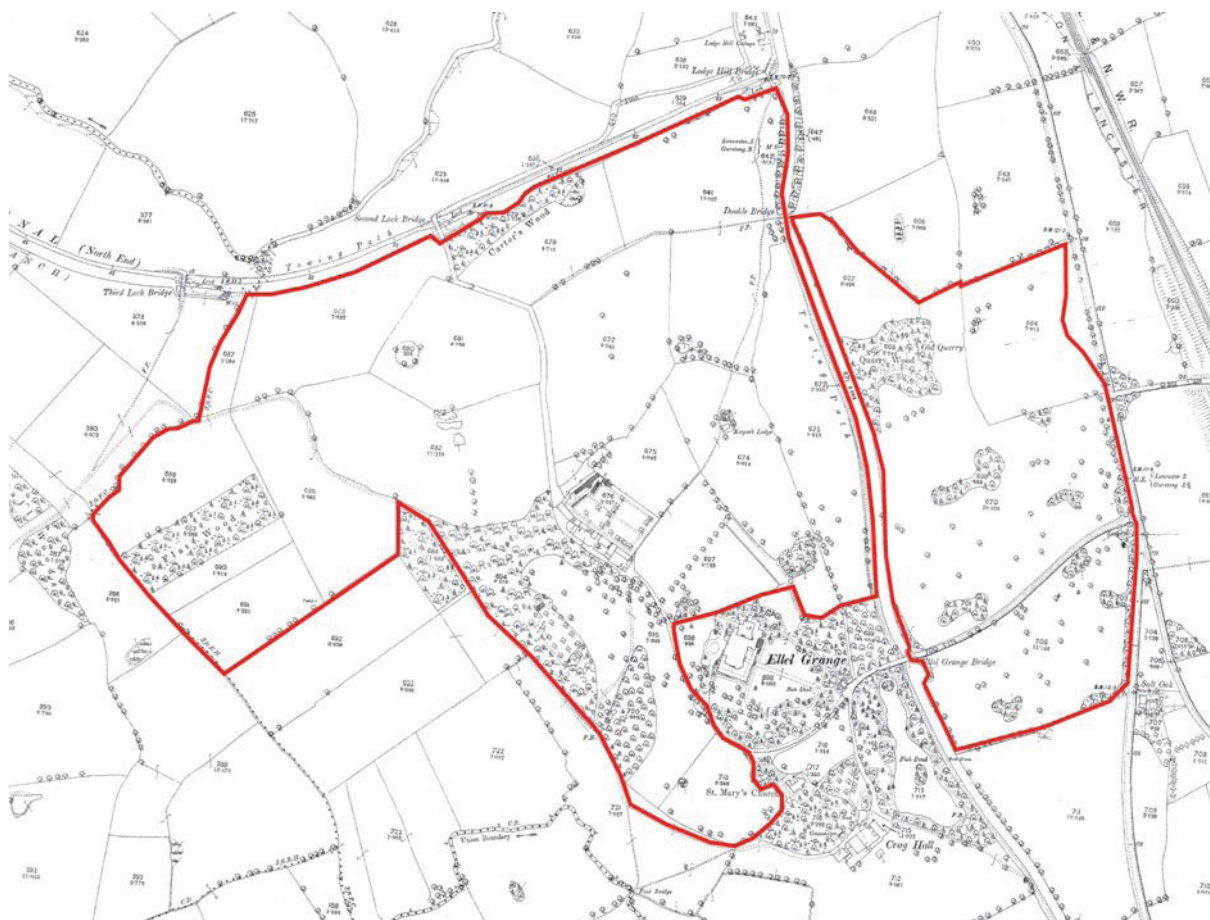


Plate 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

3.3.5 District Valuation, 1910: the 1891 edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping was used for the 1910 Rating Valuation by Commissioners of Inland Revenue (LRO DVLA 1/6/5 1910). This is marked with assessment numbers (Plate 7), some of the details of which are recorded in Table 5. The proposed development area occupies parts of assessment numbers 471, 472, and 578. These cover Cragg Hall (471) and the Ellel Grange estate (472), including areas of woodland (578), all of which were owned by 'Mrs Sandeman' or held in trust by trustees of Mrs M H Sandeman (LRO DVLA 1/6/5 1910). Elements relating to the canal and locks (nos. 355 and 555) pass along the north edge of the site and between the two main areas, and St. Mary's Church, although it lies within the Ellel Grange Estate, has a separate number (no. 579; just outside the proposed development area to the south).

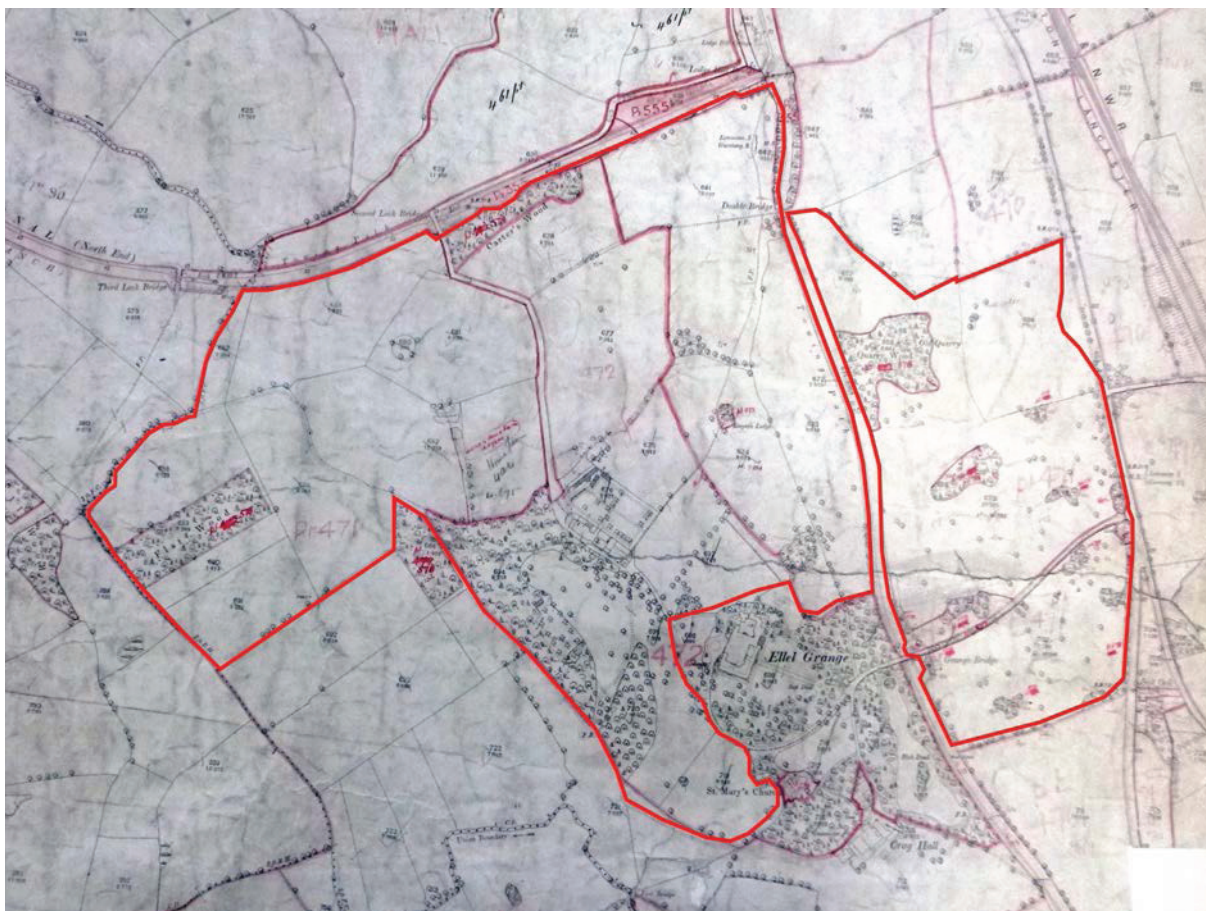


Plate 7: Extract from the map used for the Rating Valuation of 1910 (LRO DVLA 1/6/5 1910)

No.	Occupier	Owner	Description	Name
471	Thomas Kitchen	Mrs. Sandeman	House Land	Cragg Hall
472	H. C. Preston	Mrs. Sandeman	House &c Land Buildings	Ellel Grange
578	I. Lund	Trustees Mrs M H Sandeman, Ellel Grange, Lancaster	Woodlands Ellel Grange Estate	

Table 5: Details extracted from the Rating Valuation of 1910 (LRO DVLA 1/6/5 1910)

3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey 1912:** very little has changed between this edition and the 1891 edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping, although a quarry is very clearly depicted immediately north-east of Ellel Grange, which was previously shown as an area of woodland (Plate 8; cf. Plate 6; **Site 60**).

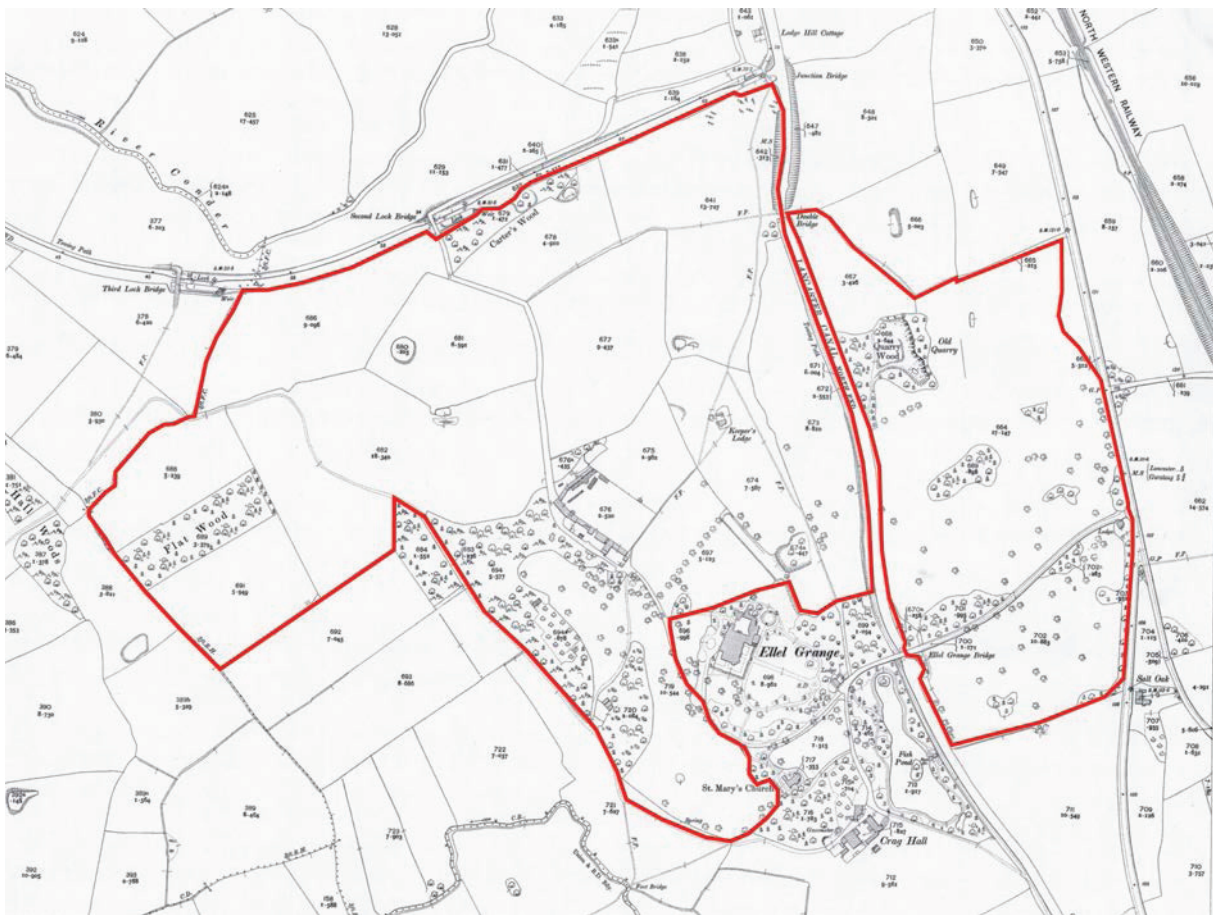


Plate 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1912

3.4 Lidar

3.4.1 Lidar data is available for most of the proposed development area (there is no data available for areas appearing in dark blue; Plate 9). This shows a number of earthworks of interest (Plate 10), notably linear features (corresponding with **Sites 11, 15 and 24**), a large area of amorphous earthworks (probably corresponding to **Site 26**, although not quite in the correct location), an area of ridge and furrow to the north-east of this with an associated platform and ditched field boundary (corresponding to **Sites 31 and 32**), and an area of quarrying and associated structures (corresponding to **Site 27 and 29**) to the east. A linear feature running approximately north-east/south-west cuts through these larger areas and probably corresponds to the NW Ethylene Pipeline constructed between 1988 and 1993 (LUAU 1993a; 1993b; Shell Chemicals UK Ltd 1993; Lambert 1996). None of the readily available publications covering the archaeological work on this show the route in any detail, but the fact that the point at which this crossed a trackway (**Site 35**) corresponds with the feature shown on the Lidar suggests that this is the correct route. Another quarry, not previously recorded, north-east of Ellel Grange corresponding to that most clearly shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1912 is also shown (Plate 8; **Site 60**). In addition another area of ridge and furrow is also evident (**Site 59**), as well as further linear features in the areas adjoining Home Farm and Ellel Grange (**Sites 61 and 63**), plus an area containing a number of linear earthworks and ridge and furrow (**Site 62**).



Plate 9: Lidar image of the site (houseprices.io 2017)

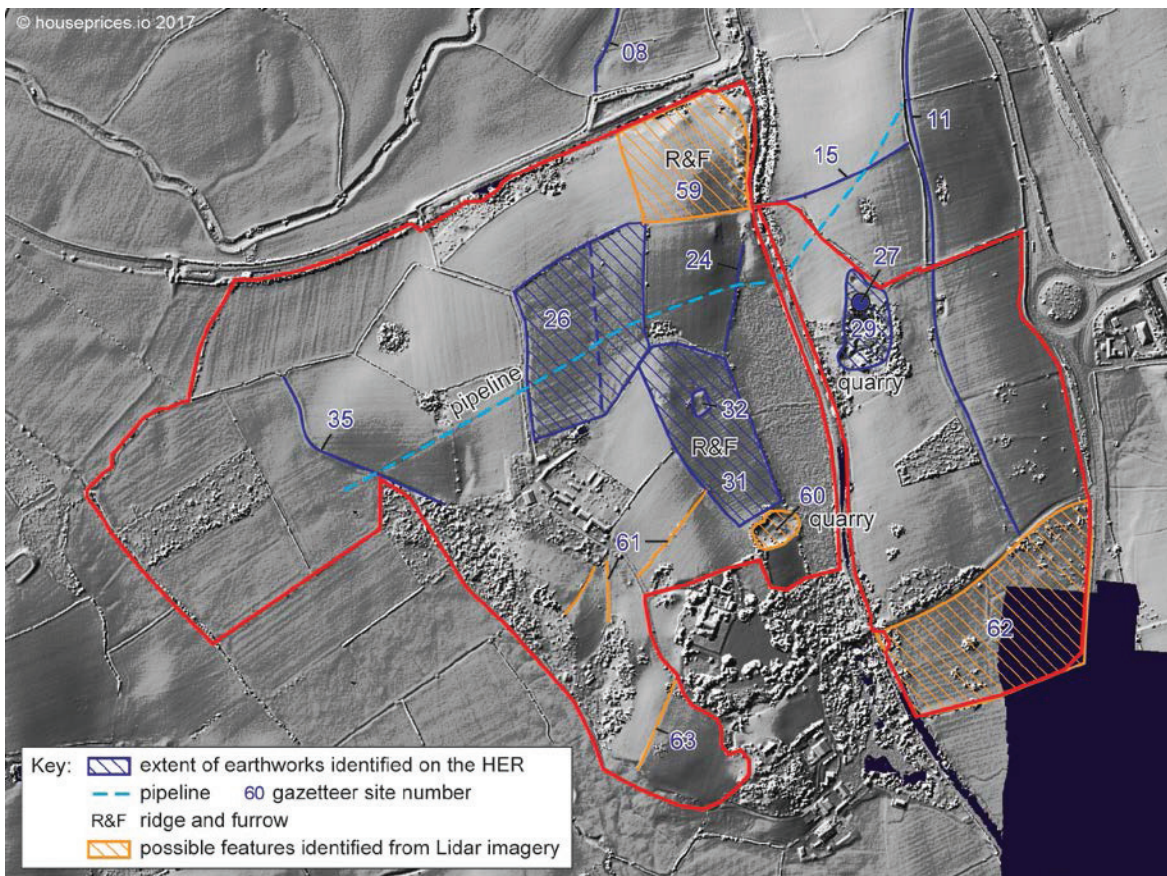


Plate 10: Features of possible archaeological interest identified from the Lidar image (houseprices.io 2017)

3.5 Aerial Photographs

3.5.1 A number of aerial photographs have been taken covering the site from which several of the sites already recorded in the HER were identified (Olivier nd; c1979; 1979; 1987). Copies of all of the relevant ones held by the HER were examined but no additional features of interest or additional information were revealed.

3.6 Previous Archaeological Work

3.6.1 Several previous pieces of archaeological work have been carried out within the study area (Figure 3), all of which are outlined below:

- **1988-1993 North-West Ethylene Pipeline:** part of the proposed development site is crossed by the route of the North-West Ethylene Pipeline, which was constructed between 1988 and 1993 and subject to a range of archaeological mitigation work over its length (LUAU 1993a; 1993b; Shell Chemicals UK Ltd 1993; Lambert 1996). Within the study area earthworks near Home Farm (**Site 31**) were recorded in aerial photographs but not directly affected while a trackway was observed during a watching brief (**Site 35**);
- **2001:** a building recording was carried out of a barn at Cragg Hall Farm prior to conversion. The barn was originally of four bays with a double storey at each end, while the north-west ground floor was sub-divided (John Moore and Partners 2001; see **Site 52**);
- **2003:** a desk-based assessment, walk-over survey and built heritage appraisal was carried out prior to a proposed western route for the Heysham to M6 link road bypassing Lancaster (OA North 2003). This revealed 203 sites of archaeological interest although none were affected as this route was ultimately not used.

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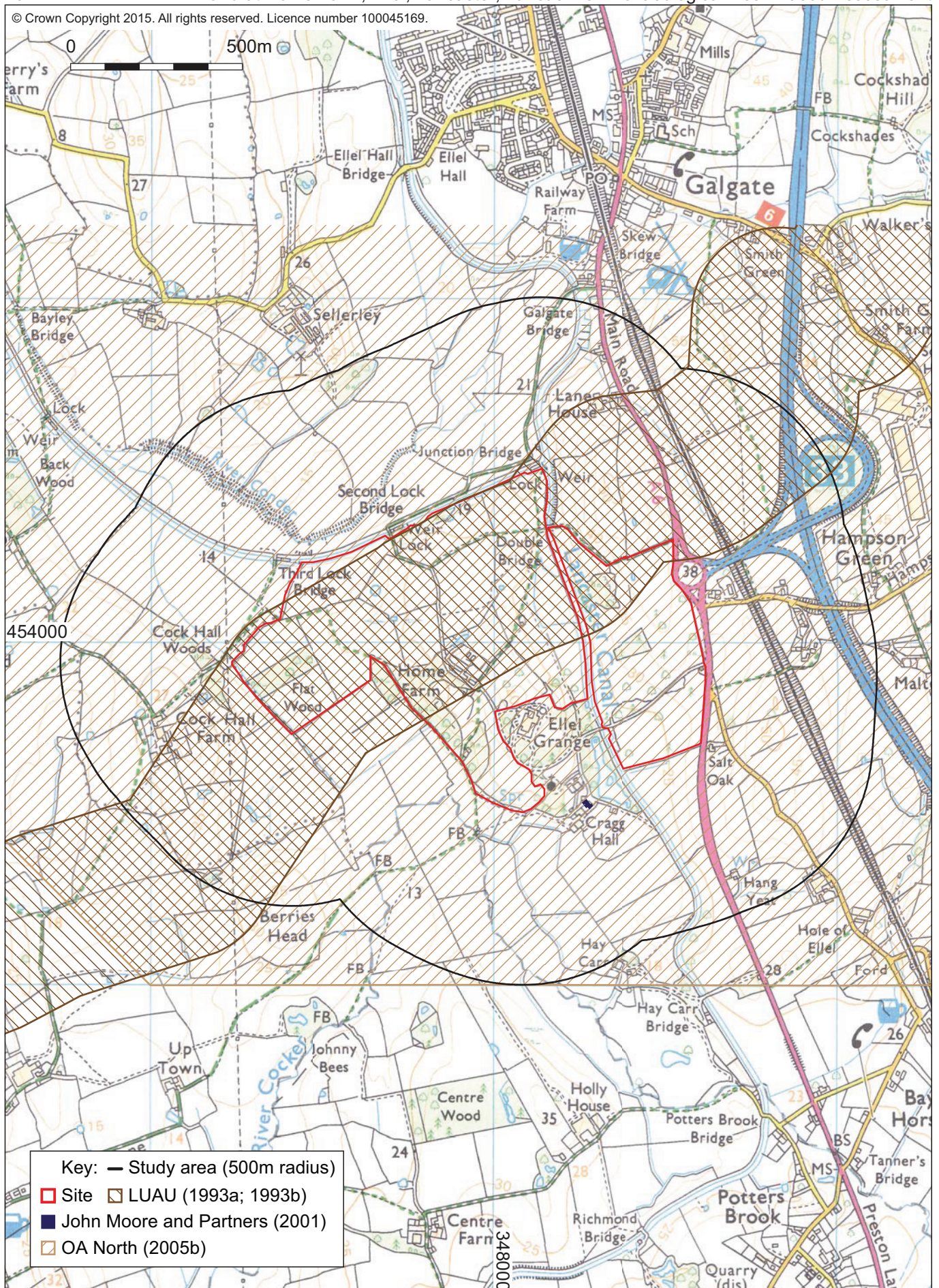


Figure 3: Previous archaeological work

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3.7 Site Visit

3.7.1 **Site Arrangement and Character:** towards the centre of the proposed development area the ground rises to an area of higher ground surrounded to the east and west by lower, wetter ground, particularly to the east against the Lancaster Canal (Plate 11), while to the north it drops down to meet the Glasson branch of the canal. However, the section to the east of the Lancaster Canal extending to the A6 rises up again. There are two main areas of woodland, a relatively late area of what is probably plantation (Flat Wood), and a more mixed area of mainly deciduous woodland but with some parkland species such as rhododendron to the west of Home Farm. Smaller areas of mixed woodland are also present east of the Lancaster Canal, but these seem to be largely the result of growth inside former quarries. Otherwise the whole area comprises improved pasture and rougher grazing (Plate 12). Some outcropping bedrock is present in the north corner (Plate 13).



Plate 11 (left): Wetland area adjacent to the Lancaster Canal, viewed from the north

Plate 12 (right): Typical view of the landscape showing mixture of improved grazing and small areas of woodland, viewed from the west



Plate 13: Outcropping bedrock in the north corner, viewed from the south-west

3.7.2 **Constraints:** few major constraints to any further archaeological work were encountered, although the wetland nature of some areas would make these difficult to investigate and there was a

large amount of surface water in some areas (although there had been heavy rain on several days prior to the site visit). Markers at the edges of the field to the north-west of Home Farm show what is presumably the line of the North-West Ethylene Pipeline; these match the location indicated by the Lidar data (see *Section 3.4* above; Plate 14).



Plate 14: Marker, presumed to be for the North-West Ethylene Pipeline, viewed from the west

3.7.3 **Archaeological features:** the site visit was also used as an opportunity to examine archaeological features already recorded in the HER and Lidar in order to see what, if any, earthwork remains were visible on the surface, as well as assess their extent, survival, and potential. This resulted in additional information being added to the gazetteer for several sites (**Sites 11, 15, 24, 26-27, 35, and 61-63**). In addition two further sites of archaeological interest were also identified and these have been added to the gazetteer (**Sites 64-65**; see Table 2).

4. Site History

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 In order to place the proposed development site in its historical background and archaeological context a brief discussion of the earlier history of its environs is necessary. Information relating to specific sites recorded during the desk-based assessment (see *Section 3* above) is included where relevant.

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

4.2.1 While there is limited evidence for human 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. Excavation 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). The earliest evidence of human occupation in the area was found in Kirkhead Cave, which has late Upper Palaeolithic (c11,000-8,000 BC) remains (Salisbury 1992, 3). Palaeolithic blades have also been found at Lindale Low Cave to the north-east of Kirkhead (*ibid*; Salisbury 1988) and human and animal bones were also recovered from Kents Bank Cave, of which one of the human bones was more recently dated to the end of the Late Upper Palaeolithic or beginning of the Mesolithic period (Smith *et al* 2013).

4.2.2 Evidence for activity in the Mesolithic period in the immediate vicinity of the study area is relatively limited, and the available published discussions regarding this in Lancashire tend to emphasise the larger concentrations of discoveries associated with wetland and upland areas and the coast and river valleys (Barrowclough 2008, 48-65; Middleton *et al* 1995, 202), which is a general pattern in the wider region (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 26). Discoveries closer to the site have been made, most recently during excavations at Dalton Square on the east side of Lancaster, which revealed a number of microliths of this period (Bates *et al* 2011). A smaller number of flint artefacts of this date was also recorded at Galgate (Turner 1978), less than 1km to the north of the study area, and finds of this period are encountered across the wider Morecambe Bay area (Elsworth 1998).

4.2.3 In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear nationally, although this was seemingly quite a gradual process in the North West (Barrowclough 2008, 74-75), while one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the wider region, having been manufactured at Langdale in the central Lake District (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). Evidence is generally fairly sparse for activity in this period in North Lancashire, with stray finds, albeit sometimes in quite large numbers, being the norm (Barrowclough 2008, 78-84), although Neolithic pottery was discovered *in situ* in the centre of Lancaster on Church Street (White 2003, 26). Within the study area there is a single flint artefact considered to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date recorded (**Site 25**).

4.2.4 During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still and many of the recorded finds reflect this. Burial remains, typically in the form of cremations in urns, are found across the region, and there is a particular concentration in Lancaster (Barrowclough 2008, 98-99; Iles 2009). Other finds such as Bronze tools and weapons are also present in the region, but often as stray finds discovered accidentally in the 19th and early 20th century, often in wetland locations, or more recently through the use of metal detectors, with several regional groups defined (*op cit*, 150-176). By contrast settlements from this period are still very rare, although it is likely that many continued in use into the Iron Age, but few have been studied in enough detail to ascertain this with any certainty. A possible enclosure identified in aerial photographs might be late prehistoric (**Site 50**) but it has seen no additional investigation.

4.2.5 Sites and remains thought to belong to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1st century AD) are very rare. Settlements thought to be of this period are often recorded as crop marks revealed in aerial photographs but they are typically undated and little understood, although there is also likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period

and 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). Again **Site 50** perhaps fall within this period but it is entirely undated. One of the classic 'type sites' of the Iron Age, the hillfort, is relatively well represented in the wider area, although these too are complex structures that were probably used over a considerable period of time (Elsworth 2014). There are several undated enclosures and earthworks in the local area, some of which may date from this period, including a substantial earthwork enclosure on Burrow Heights, which may in fact be a hillfort (Ratledge 2017), and a large enclosure with internal hut circles, which was Iron Age in form but dated well into the Roman period, which was excavated immediately south of Lancaster University at Barker House Farm (Philpott 2006, 74).

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

4.3.1 During the Roman period proper a fort was established in Lancaster in the AD 70s, soon after the conquest of the area, on the hill later occupied by the medieval castle (Shotter and White 1990, 18). It acquired a civilian settlement, the *vicus*, by at least the 2nd century (*op cit*, 32), which extended outwards from the east side of the fort. Burials have been found in a number of areas, but the main site seems to have been on the south side of Lancaster, off what is now Penny Street (Iles 2009). Outside of Lancaster itself the settlement pattern is less well understood but, as already discussed, many rural sites probably continued to be used and were seemingly well connected to the new Roman way of life; somewhere near Burrow Heights a substantial Roman mausoleum was constructed (Edwards 2009). More significantly for the study area during this period was its proximity to the main Roman road running north from Walton-le-Dale approximately along the route of the current A6 (Shotter and White 1990, 49), although a number of alternative routes are proposed (including **Site 01**), although recent analysis of Lidar data suggests it was actually further east (Ratledge 2017).

4.3.2 Evidence for activity in the early medieval period is generally quite limited. In Lancaster it is primarily found in a few objects such as pieces of carved stone cross and coin finds, which demonstrate that there was probably an early monastic establishment on Castle Hill from perhaps the 7th century (Edwards 1988). Recent work nearby has demonstrated the potential for waterlogged early medieval remains of perhaps the 10th century on the edge of the former line of the River Lune (Elsworth and Mace 2017). In the area around the site itself there is considerably less evidence for this period, although evidence for possible continuity from the preceding period was found during the excavation of a Romano-British settlement at Barker House Farm near Lancaster University, where a hearth radiocarbon dated to the 8th to 10th century was also revealed, suggesting a lengthy period of use or re-use (OA North 2004; Anon 2007). However, place-name evidence demonstrates that the area was settled and that a number of different groups influenced the development of the landscape; Ellel is thought to derive from the Old English name *Ella* and *halh* meaning a low-lying meadow, while Galgate is thought to be a reference to the droving of cattle to Galloway (Ekwall 1922, 170). However, it is conceivable it might refer to the Gaelic word *Gallgoidil* meaning foreigners, which was used in the 10th century to distinguish between different groups of Vikings, and which is what originally gave Galloway its name (see Griffith 2010, 40). The second element of Galgate does derive from the Norse word *gata* meaning road, perhaps lending some credence to the suggestion. There are no known sites of early medieval date within the study area.

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

4.4.1 Ellel certainly existed in the medieval period proper as it is recorded in the Domesday survey and then several times from the mid-12th century onwards (Ekwall 1922, 170), although the size of the settlement at that time is not known. Galgate, by contrast is first recorded in 1605 (*ibid*). The manor of Ellel was acquired by Roger de Poitou shortly after the Norman Conquest before it passed to the de Lancaster family. Of more relevance to the site is Ellel Grange (**Site 38**), which belonged to Cockersand Abbey and which certainly existed by the early 14th century (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 99), although grants in Ellel were made to Cockersand by the early 13th century (*op cit*, 98). The physical extent of this landholding is not known, however.

4.4.2 The only site within the study area of likely medieval date is therefore Ellel Grange (**Site 38**), although how much of the original medieval grange might survive below the present Home Farm is currently unknown. A potentially associated area of earthworks is considered to perhaps also have medieval origins (**Site 31**), but there is no other evidence to support this at present. It is also conceivable that some of the extensive field systems revealed in the Lidar data (**Sites 61-62**) are of medieval origin and relate to the grange, although at present they are impossible to date. Cragg Hall (**Site 54**) may also have medieval origins as a 'Craghouse' is recorded in 1490 (Ekwall 1922, 170), although it is not clear if this is the same site.

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

4.5.1 It is clear from the map evidence (see *Section 3.3*) that by at least the 19th century much of the site comprised part of an estate known as Ellel Grange, presumably corresponding approximately with the early property of Cockersand Abbey. After the Dissolution the estate passed to a Thomas Holt (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 99), and by the 17th century it was held by the Preston family (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 100). It was purchased in 1823 by Richard Atkinson for £11,480 and he is listed as the owner and occupier on the Tithe Map of 1839 (LRO AT/1 1839). How long he held it for is not clear as a set of sales particulars exist from 1844 (LRO DDHH/1/148 1844). These are of interest as they show that the estate included Cragg Hall and another property named 'Banton House' and describe Ellel Grange as including '*a picturesque Gatekeeper's Lodge at the entrance... Entrance Hall; Dining, Drawing, and Billiard Room; Library and spacious and commodious Kitchens and Servants' Offices, Steward's and Housekeeper's Rooms; Coach-houses, Stabling, Barns, Shippens, Gardens, Hot-house, Green-house, &c. &c.*' and there is a more detailed description of each with dimensions as well as listing the upper floor rooms (*ibid*). The particulars also lists the fields, although no plan was present so it is not possible to identify where they are. Of interest amongst them is Plot 11 '*Smithy, Croft, and Plantation*' and Plot 20 '*Well Gordale Quarries*'. Cragg Hall (**Site 54**) is described as a farmhouse with barns, stables, shippens and a garden and amongst the associated land is Plot 30 '*Wood Cragg Hill and Brick Yard*', but again it is not known where this is as there is no map (*ibid*).

4.5.2 Whatever the result of this sale Ellel Grange was acquired in 1856 by Alderman William Preston of Liverpool, a '*spirit rectifier*' (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 100). It was during his ownership that a new mansion named Ellel Grange was constructed to the east of the original site (**Site 42**), the original site of that name being renamed Home Farm (see **Site 38**). This new mansion is thought to have been designed by William Weightman and constructed 1857-1859 (Historic England 2017b). The building passed through marriage to the Sandeman family in 1907 (Susie Charles pers comm., as confirmed by the rating valuation of LRO DVLA/1/6/5 1910) and the main part of the house is now used as a religious and educational retreat (Ellel Ministries UK and Ireland 2017).

4.5.3 The study area is also dominated by another substantial feature of the post-medieval period, the Lancaster Canal (**Site 02**). The route was surveyed in 1772 and after an initial act of parliament in 1791 it was constructed over a lengthy period, with numerous further acts connected with proposed changes of route with the ultimate intension of connecting Kendal to Preston. A further branch to the west leading to Glasson Dock (**Site 23**) was constructed in 1826 in order to better connect with sea-going vessels. A number of elements relating to these two sections of canal are recorded within the study area comprising bridges (**Sites 09, 17, 19, and 43**), locks (**Sites 10, 18, and 22**), and milestones (**Sites 12 and 33**).

4.5.4 Several further sites of post-medieval date are recorded within the study area on the HER, comprising elements associated with former field systems and the wider landscape (**Sites 06-08, 15, 20, 24, 26-27, 34-35, 39, 41, 44, 46, 55** and probably **Sites 04, 11, 16 and 31**), domestic buildings (either still standing or not) (**Sites 05, 30, 32, 36, 40, 42, 45, 47-49, 52-53 and 56-57**), industrial structures and features (**Sites 03, 28-29 and 54**), military defences (**Sites 13 and 21**), and infrastructure (**Site 51**). All of these demonstrate that while the area was primarily agricultural in nature it has for a considerable period been a major transport route and affected by industrialisation on a local scale. The single stray find of this period (a night latch key **Site 14**) is somewhat anomalous as there must be more objects of this period that have not been reported.

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment is in part intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of any known remains (above or below ground) and the potential for any as yet unidentified remains being present. The system used to judge the significance of the remains identified within the development area, or those thought to have the potential to be present within the development area, is based on the criteria used to define Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013; *Appendix 2*). Of the 60 sites of archaeological interest identified within the study area, 24 are within the proposed development area, although many others are close to its boundaries, particularly those associated with the two sections of canal. However, the exact location of the route of the Roman road (**Site 01**) is highly uncertain and based on a projected line resulting from investigations in other areas.

5.2 Significance of Known Resource

5.2.1 The sites present within the proposed development area vary widely in character and date, and are summarised in Table 6 below.

5.2.2 The level of significance of the features within the proposed development area is categorised, according to each criterion, as high, medium, or low, and an average of this has been used to produce an overall level of significance for each site (see Table 6 below: H=high, M=medium, L=low). As can be seen in Table 6 the majority of these features are considered to be of low or low to medium significance, the exception being the site of a medieval grange (**Site 38**), which is considered to be of medium to high significance primarily because of its potential, while some of the larger field systems are of medium to low significance (**Sites 26, 31 and 62**), largely due to their larger area of surviving remains and subsequent group value.

Site	Type	Period	Rarity	Documentation	Group Value	Survival/condition	Fragility/vulnerability	Diversity	Potential	Over all significance
01	Roman road	M	M	L	M	L	L	L	M	L/M
02	Canal	M	M	H	H	H	L	M	L	L/M
11	Earthwork (trackway)	-	L	L	M	M	H	L	M	L/M
15	Earthwork (field boundary)	L	L	L	M	M	H	L	L	L/M
20	Earthwork (boundary/trackway)	L	L	L	M	M	H	L	L	L/M
24	Earthwork (lynchet)	L	L	L	M	M	H	L	L	L/M
26	Earthwork (field system)	L	L	M	M	M	H	M	M	M/L
27	Earthwork (trackway)	L	L	L	M	M	H	L	L	L/M
28	Lime kiln/coke kiln	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L
29	Quarry	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
31	Earthwork (field system)	L	L	L	M	M	H	M	M	M/L
32	Keeper's lodge	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	L
33	Milestone	L	L	L	M	H	H	L	L	L/M
35	Earthwork (trackway)	L	L	L	L	M	H	L	L	L/M
36	Gate lodge	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	L
38	Grange	H	M	M	H	L	M	H	H	M/H
43	Canal bridge	L	L	M	H	H	L	L	L	L/M
59	Earthwork (ridge and furrow)	L	L	L	L	M	H	L	L	L/M
60	Quarry	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
61	Earthworks (lynchets)	-	L	L	M	M	H	L	L	L/M
62	Earthworks (field system)	-	M	L	H	M	H	M	M	M/L
63	Earthwork (lynchet)	-	L	L	L	M	H	L	L	L/M
64	Memorial	L	M	L	L	H	H	L	L	L/M
65	Earthwork (mound)	-	L	L	L	H	H	L	M	L/M

Table 6: Significance by site

5.2.3 In consideration of Table 6 the significance of the potential line of the Roman road is relatively low because, despite the general importance of such remains to the period, the exact route is unknown and there is no specific evidence that it passed through the proposed development area on the line shown in Figure 2; this is an extrapolation based on evidence elsewhere. In addition, the earthworks are all considered to be either post-medieval or are of unknown date, and where the latter an assessment of their significance based on 'Period' has been omitted from Table 6 although this has little effect on their over all significance. Where these cover larger areas, particularly forming larger field systems, they are generally considered to have a higher potential.

5.3 Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

5.3.1 Details of the archaeological remains present within the study area are presented in the results of the desk-based assessment (Section 3; Figure 2; Appendix 1). The potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be present, however, is based on the known occurrence of such remains in the study area and also in the local environs (see Section 4). Where there are no remains known within the study area the potential is based on the known occurrence within the wider local area. The degree of potential is examined by period and the results are presented in Table 7 below; in each case the level of potential is expressed as low (L), medium (M), or high (H):

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

Table 7: Degree of potential for unknown archaeological remains by period

5.3.2 In consideration of Table 7 it is worth noting that the single prehistoric find potentially indicates the possibility Neolithic or Bronze Age remains, although it is difficult to ascertain this from a single find. While the presence of medieval remains is less certain, the presence of a grange on the site of the present Home Farm seems likely so there is certainly some potential for more remains of that period to be present. By contrast, post-medieval remains are present across the area and so more being present are extremely likely. The area of wetland adjacent to the canal and the lower areas of probable former wetland to the east (Figure 1) are potentially of interest for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains but also as such areas often attracted settlement in the Mesolithic period (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152).

5.4 Disturbance

5.4.1 While the area surrounding the site has clearly seen some disturbance as a result of periods of landscaping and development, specifically relating to transport infrastructure, from at least the late 18th century onwards, much of the proposed development area is likely to have seen relatively little disturbance. However the majority of the land is likely to have been improved and ploughed in the past, with the probable exception of the area of wetland adjacent to the canal (Figure 1). The area around Home Farm itself will, however, have seen some considerable disturbance due to the rebuilding of the farm in the late 19th century, which will have impacted on any remains relating to the earlier grange (**Site 38**). Similarly, along the eastern edge of the proposed development site the construction of the roundabout associated with Junction 33 of the M6 will also probably have caused some disturbance in this area.

5.4.2 The major area of disturbance, albeit across a narrow section of the site, is represented by the construction of the North West Ethylene Pipeline between 1988 and 1993. This is clearly marked in places on the ground and visible in the Lidar data and will have destroyed any archaeological remains that it crossed, although several of these were subject to archaeological investigation at the time.

5.5 Impact

5.5.1 Given the scale of the proposed development and the need to modify existing ground levels, any deposits, features, or structures of archaeological interest that might be present on site would be likely to be adversely affected. It is also not clear whether the standing buildings at Home Farm (**Site 38**) are to be retained or not during any wider development and if so whether they would be substantially altered. While they not connected directly to the medieval grange that may have stood on the site, although it is possible that the earlier buildings that stood of the site might have retained fabric relating to it, they still form an interesting collection of late 19th century designed farm buildings.

5.5.2 Of the 13 Listed Buildings recorded within the study area the most likely to be directly impacted upon by any proposed development of the site would be those associated with the canal (**Sites 09-10, 17-19, 22 and 43**). In addition, there is also likely to be an impact on the wider setting of Ellel Grange (**Site 42**) and its associated chapel and mausoleum (**Sites 48 and 49**).

5.6 Conclusion

5.6.1 It is clear from the preceding sections that while there are several sites of archaeological interest within the proposed development area many of these are post-medieval in date and of limited significance. However, there are some substantial areas of evident earthworks and area of greater archaeological potential, particularly the site of the original Ellel Grange, at what is now known as Home Farm. Elsewhere there are substantial earthwork remains of uncertain date that could be of some interest, but this could only be ascertained through further archaeological investigation. The extent of the known and unknown remains, while possible to assess to some degree on the basis of the available evidence, would be considerably enhanced through further non-intrusive techniques of which the most efficient would be an initial geophysical survey. The extent to which this could be carried out would be limited in some areas because of the local topography, such as the low-lying areas to the west and the area of wetland to the east, but it would certainly prove useful in the areas where there are extensive collections of earthworks, such as immediately around Home Farm. In addition, suitably detailed topographic survey would be essential to make a record of the various earthworks that would be destroyed by any development before any groundworks take place.

5.6.2 The standing buildings at Home Farm form an archaeologically interesting group of late 19th century buildings forming a designed farm, presumably forming part of the estate of the present Ellel Grange mansion. If these are to be demolished or substantially altered as part of any wider development then a suitable further record of these would also be recommended.

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6.3 Aerial Photographs

Olivier, ACH, nd *LUAU Aerial Photography OAP b & w*, **N977-8**

Olivier, ACH, c1979 *LUAU Aerial Photography OAP b & w*, **SF1354-22**

Olivier, ACH, 1979 *LUAU Aerial Photography OAP b & w*, **SF3379-04**

Olivier, ACH, 1987 *LUAU Aerial Photography OAP b & w*, **SF3388-06**, **SF3388-08-09**, **SF 3388-11-12**; **SF3388:25-26**

Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

Site Number: 01**NGR:** 350297 345908 (7462m by 31779m)**HER No:** 26146**Sources:** HER; Dames 2001; Gifford 2005; SLR Consulting 2013; LUAU 2000; 2001; OA North 2002; 2005a; 2011; Ratledge 2017**Designation:** none**Description:** the course of the road from Preston to Lancaster has been potentially revealed in a number of locations but only in small sections and never very certainly. It has always been assumed to run northwards via Garstang towards Scotforth but the exact route over this entire distance has never been plotted. More recently examination of the Lidar evidence over a wider area has suggested that was further to the west than traditionally suggested.**Period:** Roman

Site Number: 02**NGR:** 349212 460954**HER No:** 10337 (and 11263)**Sources:** HER; Ashmore 1969, 167, 171, 173-4, 181-21, 243, 267, 279, 300; De Salis 1907, 18,197, 200-205, 208-214; Priestly 1831, 405-408**Designation:** none**Description:** The Lancaster Canal began at Kendal and the South end terminated in Preston in a basin adjoining Corporation Street. There is no connection between the canal in Preston and the river Ribble or Preston docks. A branch leaves the main line of the canal at Hodge Hill near Galgate and runs in a westerly direction to Glasson Dock on the estuary of the river Lune. The Lancaster Canal (south end) extended from Walton Summit to Wigan Top Lock on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. This portion of the Lancaster Canal and the Walton Summit Branch are now generally accepted as part of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. A tramroad formerly ran from Walton Summit to the termination of the Lancaster canal (north end) of Preston, a distance of about 5 miles forming a connection between the south and north ends. It was abandoned in 1857. Rennie's aqueduct over the Lune was completed in 1797 at a cost of £48,000. It is 600 feet long and consists of five arches of 75 feet span each. The mortar (pozzotana earth) used in its construction was brought from Italy. There are 8 locks at Tewitfield. The canal was intended by the first act of 1792 to run from Kendal to West Houghton, later acts varied this route. There were six acts of parliament between 1792 and 1819 which established the Lancaster Canal. Brindley surveyed part of the canal in 1772. Whitworth soon after completed the survey. In 1791 John Rennie (1761-1821) was appointed engineer. The Lancaster Canal commences 144 feet 9 inches above the sea near Kendal. The canal locks down a fall of 75 feet at Tewitfield. The rest of the canal is at one level for the 41 miles from Tewitfield to Preston and it is sometimes known as the 'Lancaster Level'. The canal was completed over a period of sixteen years. The standard bridges on the Lancaster Canal were designed by John Rennie with the walls curved inwards in plan between buttress piers at each end and battered to give added strength and a protecting string course below the parapet. The wooden swing bridges on the canal were also built by Rennie, swinging on ball bearings on a circular race between the stone foundation and the timber of the bridge. Ellel Grange Bridge at SD 483 537 is a standard Rennie bridge, but has a pierced parapet with balusters to suit the setting.**Period:** post-medieval

Site Number: 03**NGR:** 347582 454778**HER No:** 26473**Sources:** HER; OA North 2005b

Designation: none

Description: small quarry surrounded by the ditches making up HER 26472 (**Site 04**). It is unclear how these are related to each other. The up-cast from the quarry is 5m high and 3m wide (OA North 2005b, western site no 77).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 04

NGR: 347549 454723

HER No: 26472

Sources: HER; OA North 2005b

Designation: none

Description: curvilinear ditch almost forming a circle, probably part of the field drainage (OA North 2005b, western site no 76)

Period: unknown

Site Number: 05

NGR: 348340 454720

HER No: 16238

Sources: HER; Historic England 2017h

Designation: Listed Building (Grade II)

Description: Lane House, Main Road, Galgate; early-to-mid 19th century double-pile plan house. It is built from squared punched sandstone and has a slate roof, with a symmetrical composition of two storeys with attic and three bays. The windows are sashed with glazing bars and plain stone surrounds. The door has a plain stone surround with rounded upper corners and is flanked by attached Ionic columns supporting an entablature with blocking course. There is cornicing at the eaves with a blocking course and gable chimneys. The north gable wall has three bays with sashed windows with glazing bars, and an attic window with glazing bars and semi-circular head.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 06

NGR: 348255 454613

HER No: 26469

Sources: HER; OA North 2005b

Designation: none

Description: ditch or drain, identified during field survey, which surrounds a platform that may be natural. A bank is formed by the ditch, which is 0.5m high, while the ditch is up to 0.4m deep (OA North, 2005b, western site no 56).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 07

NGR: 348197 454573

HER No: 26468

Sources: HER; OA North 2005b

Designation: none

Description: linear bank identified during field survey (OA North 2005b, western site no 55). It is 60 to 70m long, orientated north/south, and forms the edge of an area of east/west orientated ridge and furrow to the east.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 08

NGR: 347940 454551

HER No: 26470

Sources: HER; OA North 2005b

Designation: none

Description: former field boundary cutting across a low-lying field, which is crossed by a number of field drains running to a stream to the west (OA North 2005b, western site no 58). It is up to 60m long and 1.80m wide.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 09

NGR: 348130 454510

HER No: 12456

Sources: HER; Historic England 2017f

Designation: Listed Building (Grade II)

Description: Lancaster Canal Junction Bridge; 'roving bridge' carrying towpath of main Lancaster Canal over the Glasson Branch, built 1823-5. It is constructed from sandstone ashlar blocks, with a single elliptical arch with chamfered voussoirs and keystone, and solid parapet with string course, weathered coping, and end piers.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 10

NGR: 348112 454508

HER No: 12459

Sources: HER; Historic England 2017m

Designation: Listed Building (Grade II)

Description: Top Lock, Lancaster Canal; lock on Glasson Branch of Lancaster Canal, built 1823-5. It is constructed from sandstone ashlar blocks, complete with two pairs of timber gates.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 11

NGR: 348380 454460

HER No: 26467

Sources: HER; LUAU 1993; OA North 2005b; Houseprices.io 2017; site visit

Designation: none

Description: field-walking in 1990 revealed a trackway, running north to south (LUAU 1993, NWEF site 1393; OA North 2005b, western site no 51). It was crossed by present field boundaries so it may be pre-Enclosure in date. The central section of the trackway resembled a hollow way, with a depth of 1.7m and a width of 9m. The northern and southern sections of the track were terraced into the hillside. Part of the hollow way was filled in during construction of the Shell North Western Ethylene Pipeline to make it up to the level of the running track (LUAU 1993). On the north side of the pipeline corridor a steep bank, surmounted by a hedge, which ran alongside the hollow way, was cut through during the watching brief in June 1991, revealing a step in the topsoil down from the hedge (*ibid*). Removal of topsoil from the hollow way revealed a loosely formed concentration of small to medium mainly rounded stones extending to approximately 2.5m in width. Underlying these cobbles, which were up to 0.2m deep, was compact subsoil. There were no finds. This feature is clearly visible extending over a considerable distance in the Lidar data, with further earthworks, probably former field boundaries, running up to it at its south end, and a depression, perhaps a small quarry, cut into it to the south, all of which were clearly evident during the site visit (Plate 15 and Plate 16).

Period: unknown



Plate 15 (left): Earthworks comprising part of Site 11, viewed from the south

Plate 16 (right): Earthworks comprising part of Site 11, viewed from the north

Site Number: 12

NGR: 348156 454425

HER No: 5422

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848; 1891

Designation: none

Description: a milestone is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848 by the towpath on the west side of the canal. The 1891 edition annotates it as reading 'Lancaster 5/Garstang 8'. Modern mapping shows it as 'Milestone (defaced)'.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 13

NGR: 346961 454398

HER No: 25729

Sources: HER

Designation: none

Description: anti-tank cube situated at the end of a fence line, adjacent to the Lancaster Canal. Dating from World War II. It can be conjectured that the cube originally formed part of a line along the canal and that others have not survived, or that it has been moved from its original position, perhaps to the north near Bailey Bridge and Bayley Bridge (PRN25730) (Peter Iles pers comm).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 14

NGR: 347300 454400

HER No: 31560

Sources: HER; PAS-LVPL706

Designation: none

Description: night-latch key, possibly 19th century reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 15

NGR: 348280 454370

HER No: 26466

Sources: HER; LUAU 1993; OA North 2005b; Houseprices.io 2017; site visit

Designation: none

Description: field-walking in 1990 revealed a raised linear bank, approximately 2m in width and 0.2m in height, east to west across this field (LUAU 1993, NWEF site 1394; OA North 2005b, western site no 50). A well-defined lynchet, 1.5m in height, followed the existing field boundary to the south (LUAU 1993). Removal of topsoil during the subsequent watching brief in May 1991 revealed no further information (*ibid*). The feature is clearly visible in the Lidar data and was observed during the site visit as an extensive earthwork running east/west across the top of the slope (Plate 17).

Period: post-medieval



Plate 17: general view of Site 15, viewed from the west

Site Number: 16

NGR: 347450 454340

HER No: 2937

Sources: HER; Olivier nd

Designation: none

Description: old field boundaries seen on aerial photograph.

Period: unknown

Site Number: 17

NGR: 348154 454333

HER No: 12455

Sources: HER; Historic England 2017a

Designation: Listed Building (Grade II)

Description: Double Bridge (No. 85); accommodation bridge over the Lancaster Canal designed by engineer John Rennie and opened in 1797. It is constructed from punched sandstone blocks with a single elliptical arch with stepped keystone and solid parapet with band and rounded coping. It carries two tracks, separated by a wall.

Period: post-medieval



Plate 18: The Double Bridge (Site 17), viewed from the east

Site Number: 18

NGR: 347720 454332

HER No: 12457

Sources: HER; Historic England 2017g

Designation: Listed Building (Grade II)

Description: Second Lock; lock on Glasson Branch of Lancaster Canal, built 1823-5. It is constructed from sandstone ashlar blocks, complete with two pairs of timber gates.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 19

NGR: 347690 454320

HER No: 12458

Sources: HER; Historic England 2017k; site visit

Designation: Listed Building (Grade II)

Description: Second Lock Bridge, Lancaster Canal; accommodation bridge over Glasson Branch of Lancaster Canal, built 1823-5. It is made from large sandstone blocks, with a single elliptical arch with keystone. The solid parapet has band, weathered coping and end piers (Plate 19).

Period: post-medieval



Plate 19: Second Lock Bridge (Site 19), viewed from the north-east

Site Number: 20

NGR: 348230 454300

HER No: 26465

Sources: HER; LUAU, 1993; OA North 2005b

Designation: none

Description: a trackway appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1847; a sunken trackway or hollow way is recorded in May 1991, about 2m wide and about 2m below the level of the pasture to the east, led from the A6 to the Double Bridge on the Lancaster Canal (**Site 17**) (LUAU 1993, NWEF site 13917; OA North 2005b, western site no 48). On its west side was a field boundary consisting of a hedge on a slight bank. The hollow had been filled to form the running track for construction vehicles.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 21

NGR: 347138 454262

HER No: 12399

Sources: HER; site visit

Designation: none

Description: a rectangular brick and concrete structure with a concrete roof and one long side (facing west) missing (Plate 20). A baffled entrance is in the other long wall. All three sides have pairs of concrete embrasures. It is set diagonally to the Lancaster Canal (Glasson Branch). The 'missing' wall is reported as 'having been demolished' but a similar site at Fowler's Hill (PRN 19263) also has only three walls so it seems probable that they were built like this, perhaps as field gun or heavy machine gun emplacements (Peter Iles pers comm; K Robinson pers comm). A concrete cube is nearby at SD 4703 5433, possibly part of a tank barrier (Peter Iles pers comm).

Period: post-medieval



Plate 20: Site 21, viewed from the north across the canal

Site Number: 22

NGR: 347390 454240

HER No: 16512

Sources: HER; Historic England 2017

Designation: Listed Building (Grade II)

Description: Third Lock; lock over Glasson Branch of Lancaster Canal, built 1823-5. Constructed from sandstone ashlar blocks complete with two pairs of timber gates.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 23

NGR: 347440 454230

HER No: 10353

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848; Price 1983

Designation: none

Description: the canal link with Glasson dock came in 1826 and particularly helped Glasson's development since sea-going vessels could now directly enter the Lancaster canal system. Various features of the Lancaster Canal Glasson Branch are marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848 map. The locks have solid masonry walls and are crossed by a swing bridge while the lock gates at the canal end are made of wood and those at the dock end of iron (Price 1983, 55).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 24

NGR: 348120 454220

HER No: 26463

Sources: HER; LUAU 1993; OA North 2005b; Houseprices.io 2017; site visit

Designation: none

Description: a field boundary is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map of 1973, which was recorded as a raised linear feature during field-walking in February 1990. It was approximately 1.5m in height and ran north to south across the North-West Ethylene Pipeline route (LUAU, 1993, site 13910; OA North 2005b, western site no 46). It was probably a lynchet, separating the low lying marshy ground from the dryer slope to the west. Removal of topsoil cut a rough section through the lynchet in May 1991 (LUAU, 1993). An accumulation of medium to large stones was uncovered on the east-facing slope, where it dropped down to the lower lying ground, perhaps a result of cultivation on the higher ground. No dating evidence was found, but potsherds from the topsoil in the surrounding area were all post-medieval. This is clearly visible on the Lidar and was observed during the site visit (Plate 21).

Period: post-medieval



Plate 21: Earthwork comprising Site 24, viewed from the north-east

Site Number: 25

NGR: 347300 454200

HER No: 3513

Sources: HER

Designation: none

Description: a honey coloured flint flake with retouch at one end was found in a potato field south of the canal, in October 1982. A subsequent search of the whole field failed to reveal further flints.

Period: Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (4000BC to 701BC)

Site Number: 26

NGR: 348090 454200

HER No: 26462

Sources: HER; Olivier 1987; LUAU 1993; OA North 2005b; Houseprices.io 2017; site visit

Designation: none

Description: aerial photographs show a field system in fields surrounding Ellel Grange, probably of relatively recent date. Field-walking in April 1990 revealed a rectilinear platform extending from a field boundary which appeared to be a former alignment of the boundary, now only partially visible. The field system shown on the aerial photographs was visible on the ground as a series of ditches and narrow ridge and furrow, two of the ditches leading into ponds and a quarry pit. It is uncertain whether they represent former field boundaries, and it is possible that some may be drainage ditches (LUAU 1993, NWEF site 13913; OA North 2005b, western site no 45). These features were unaffected by construction work in May 1991 (LUAU 1993, 54). The lidar data shows an amorphous area of earthworks including a possible linear feature running north/south to the west of the point marked by the HER, which seems to fit better with the location shown in the aerial photographs. This area was very wet during the site visit but it clearly contained amorphous earthworks (Plate 22). The eastern boundary comprised a partially walled former trackway running north/south.

Period: post-medieval



Plate 22: General view of the area comprising Site 26, viewed from the west

Site Number: 27

NGR: 348300 454200

HER No: 26464

Sources: HER; LUAU 1993; OA North 2005b; Houseprices.io 2017; site visit

Designation: none;

Description: two trackways adjacent to Quarry Wood, extending north-west from the quarry (**Site 29**; LUAU 1993, NWEF site 1395; OA North 2005b, western site no 47). Field-walking in 1990 revealed the northern trackway had a 3m wide ditch on the uphill side (LUAU 1993). The trackway to the south was approximately 3m in width and was indicative of a hollow way, having a depth of approximately 0.5m. Below the trackways was a lynchet, which ran north to south for 47m. Trial quarry pits and waste dumps lay between the two trackways (*ibid*). These are clearly visible in the Lidar data and were observed during the site visit (Plate 23).

Period: post-medieval



Plate 23: Earthworks comprising part of Site 27, viewed from the north

Site Number: 28

NGR: 348250 454150

HER No: 5409

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848; 1891

Designation: none

Description: two limekilns are marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848, between a now disused (sandstone) quarry and the Lancaster Canal. They do not appear on the 1891 edition. Brian Jones of Carnforth notes the presence of some coke ovens on this site: "The Ellel ovens are a bank of two or three. [The same] Classic beehive shape as are all the others locally. We hunted for the limekilns, which are marked at the other end of the wood, but could find nothing that could be even a primitive structure. It is a sandstone quarry. The lane is called Limekiln Lane locally." The coke ovens referred to by Mr Jones would presumably be to the south of the limekilns. The 1848 mapping also shows two small buildings close to the limekilns, a larger building to their east, on the edge of the quarry, and a well to the north of this. All are connected to 'Limekiln Lane' (now a farm track) which joins to the main road south of Galgate, the present A6. There is also a small indentation on the east bank of the canal adjacent to the kiln/quarry/oven site, which suggests the presence of a wharf. A separate area defined by boundaries seems to isolate the area alongside the canal associated with the quarry and containing this indentation from the limekilns and buildings, which is presumably the site of the coke kilns. There is no obvious nearby source for either limestone or coal, so presumably this was brought in by canal barge. The finished products could be returned to the canal for transport, be taken away on the adjacent main road or transported over the canal by the nearby 'Double Bridge' and thus to Ellel Grange and its home farm (Peter Iles pers comm).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 29

NGR: 348330 454150

HER No: 5408

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848; 1891

Designation: none

Description: a sandstone quarry is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848. It is noted as disused on the later mapping. A building and well adjacent to the site may be associated with the quarry or the limekilns also noted here (see **Site 28**).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 30

NGR: 348870 454120

HER No: 5418

Sources: HER; Farrer and Brownbill 1914; Ordnance Survey 1848; Yates 1786

Designation: none

Description: Hampson Green is a small hamlet that appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848 and later mapping. The settlement has since been bisected by the M6 motorway but most house and farmstead sites still appear to be occupied. The hamlet appears as 'Hampson' on William Yates' map of 1786, but gains no mention in the *Victoria County History* (Farrer and Brownbill 1914).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 31

NGR: 348050 454100

HER No: 2942

Sources: HER; Olivier c1979; 1979; 1987; LUAU 1993; OA North 2005b

Designation: none

Description: earthwork remains of a medieval/post-medieval field system consisting of a series of ditches, ridge and furrow and lynchets identified from aerial photographs during construction of the Shell North Western Ethylene Pipeline (LUAU 1993, NWEF site 1401; OA North 2005, western site no 33). The construction of the pipeline was monitored by watching brief. It passed to the south of the southern field boundary and the features were not affected by construction work (LUAU 1993, 59). The aerial photographs show Ellel Grange at SD 493 558 (**Site 38**), and a field system in the surrounding fields. A field system consisting of ridge and furrow, ditches, a pond and a low mound was cut by present field boundaries. The ridge and furrow was approximately 0.2m in height and ran north to south in the southern section, and east to west in the northern section of the field. Two ditches, probably part of a drainage system, led into a pond located towards the east of the field. In the centre of the field was a low mound, approximately 5m by 7m, which appeared to relate to a drainage system beneath the surface.

Period: medieval/post-medieval

Site Number: 32

NGR: 348075 454062

HER No: 5419

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848; 1891; Olivier 1987; site visit

Designation: none

Description: the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1848 shows a small T-shaped blob, which, although unnamed, may well be a building and an adjacent well. The whole appears to be surrounded by a ring of trees. The 1891 edition shows the site in more detail and strongly suggests that the building has been rebuilt to a new plan; labelled 'Keeper's Cottage' it is surrounded by a sub-rectangular enclosure and the trees noted previously, but the well is no longer marked. The building is clearly visible on Adrian Olivier's aerial photography of 1979 (SF3388:08 and 09, see **Site 31**), but it no longer appears on modern mapping or current OS aerial photography (Peter Iles pers comm). It was not particularly evident during the site visit, but the area was heavily overgrown.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 33

NGR: 348603 453988

HER No: 40171

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848; 1891

Designation: none

Description: a milestone is marked on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1848 and 1891. It is annotated 'Lancaster 5 / Garstang 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ '. It is also marked as a benchmark at 111.8ft, a figure which was amended to 111.6ft in 1891. The stone is not shown on modern mapping, but it could be concealed in undergrowth.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 34

NGR: 348973 453983

HER No: 26457

Sources: HER; OA North 2005b

Designation: none

Description: a large culvert represented by two large rectangular capping stones within linear depression orientated east/west (OA North 2005b, western site no 24). This runs for approximately 10m before turning sharply to the north and terminating in the field boundary ditch after a further 25m.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 35

NGR: 347590 453980

HER No: 26460

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848; LUAU 1993a 1993b; OA North 2005b; Houseprices.io 2017; site visit

Designation: none

Description: a track is shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1848, running from Cock Hall in the east to Crag Hall at the south end of the Ellel Grange demesne. Fieldwalking in February 1990 encountered a probable lynchet to the north of a trackway, approximately 1.3m in height and orientated north-west/south-east. It was probably formed by the terracing of the trackway into the hillside or by the cultivation of the field to the north-east.

A watching brief carried out in May 1991 revealed a crude cobbled trackway about 2.5m wide along the line of an older trackway about 1.5m wide running south-east to north-west (LUAU 1993a; 1993b, NWEF site 1402). This so-called 'terraced' trackway, is described later as made up of a cobbled layer overlying a narrower, earlier trackway, discovered during construction of the Shell North Western Ethylene Pipeline (OA North 2005b, western site no 34). It consisted of 80% loosely packed cobbles set in black silty sand (LUAU 1993a; 1993b). A 19th century tile field drain ran parallel with the track. One green glass beer bottle neck was found but not kept. Running along the top of the lynchet on the north side were loosely packed large field stones forming a crude boundary about 1m wide. The stones were from 0.2m x 0.3m to 0.6m x 0.8m. An isolated deposit of cinder and ash was observed, with two flower-pot rim sherds, which were not kept. The area was boggy and it is likely that the later phase of the trackway and the cinder deposit were added to bridge the boggy area (LUAU 1993a; 1993b, 60). The trackway is clearly visible in the Lidar data and was observed during the site visit as a lengthy earthwork extending up to the edge of the woodlands to the south-east (Plate 24 and Plate 25).

Period: post-medieval



Plate 24 (left): Earthworks forming part of Site 35, viewed from the west

Plate 25 (right): Earthworks forming part of Site 35, viewed from the south

Site Number: 36

NGR: 348600 453923

HER No: 40170

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848; 1891

Designation: none

Description: a gate lodge is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848 immediately to the south of the drive entrance to Ellel Grange. The building plan is cross-shaped. A lodge appears on the same site on the 1891 edition, but the plan is different suggesting that the building had been altered or rebuilt, perhaps as part of the rebuilding of the main house in 1857.

A well is shown adjacent to the lodge in 1891. The outline of the gateway shown on the 1848 mapping is still shown on modern maps, comprising a modest curved inset in the estate wall alongside the road. The entrance is presently formed from a low curved wall of dressed stone topped with iron railings and a pair of carved stone gateposts. No actual gates are present. The lodge has also been demolished.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 37

NGR: 348900 453900

HER No: 2642

Sources: HER; Olivier nd

Designation: none

Description: a cropmark near Hampson Green Farm, identified from aerial photograph. No further information on card. Photo print missing.

Period: unknown

Site Number: 38

NGR: 347910 453870

HER No: 5517

Sources: HER; Farrer and Brownbill 1914; Ordnance Survey 1848; site visit

Designation: none

Description: Ellel Grange is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848, but it was renamed 'Home Farm' when a new mansion named Ellel Grange was built on an adjacent site in 1857 (**Site 42**). The Five religious houses held lands in Ellel, Cockersand Abbey had the estate called 'the grange'; Robert del

Grange of Ellel occurs in 1329 and 'The Grange' is named as a Cockersand tenement in 1340. After the Dissolution it was granted to Thomas Holt. By in the 17th century the principal resident family was that of Preston of Ellel Grange. They were recusants and Royalists, suffered fines and confiscations in consequence, and disappeared from view. The Grange estate has several times changed hands, but the later owners, who built the adjoining mansion, were also named Preston. It is clear from the site visit that the buildings of the original Ellel Grange have been largely replaced by the present ones, which appear to be a designed estate farm with a large walled garden.

Period: medieval



Plate 26 (left): Buildings comprising Home Farm (Site 38), viewed from the south-east

Plate 27 (right): The walled garden at Home Farm (Site 38), viewed from the south-east

Site Number: 39

NGR: 348962 353866

HER No: 26458

Sources: HER; OA North 2005b

Designation: none

Description: an area of ridge and furrow orientated east/west (OA North 2005b, western site no 25)

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 40

NGR: 348110 453800

HER No: 12530

Sources: HER; Historic England 2017j

Designation: Listed Building (Grade II)

Description: Redwards; an old people's home, formerly part of the service accommodation of Ellel Grange, now detached due to recent demolitions. It is built from squared sandstone blocks and has a hipped slate roof. It is of two storeys, with three bays, first floor sill band, and cornice. Windows sashed with glazing bars and architraves. It has two chimneys on the ridge, each with a bracketed string and bracketed cornice.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 41

NGR: 348977 453785

HER No: 26456

Sources: HER; OA North 2005b

Designation: none

Description: former field boundary, rising up hill on an east/west alignment (OA North 2005b, western site no 15). The lower part disappears to the east near a probable sheepfold defined by a platform with associated tumble. It is 40m long, 1.5m wide and 0.3m high.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 42

NGR: 348091 453766

HER No: 31033

Sources: HER; Historic England 2017b; Ellel Ministries UK and Ireland 2017

Designation: Listed Building (Grade II)

Description: country house, dating from 1857-9, probably by John Weightman, for William Preston. It is constructed from sandstone ashlar blocks with slate roof. Owned from 1986 by a religious community (Ellel Ministries UK and Ireland, 2017).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 43

NGR: 348313 453752

HER No: 12531

Sources: HER; Historic England 2017c; site visit

Designation: Listed Building (Grade II)

Description: Ellel Grange Bridge (No 84), Lancaster Canal; accommodation bridge over Lancaster canal, designed by engineer John Rennie, opened in 1797 (Plate 28). The parapet was probably altered c1860. It is constructed from punched sandstone blocks with a single elliptical arch with stepped keystones. There is a band below the ashlar parapet with openings each filled by five balusters. Weathered coping.

Period: post-medieval



Plate 28: Ellel Grange Bridge, viewed from the south

Site Number: 44

NGR: 348640 453720

HER No: 5420

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848

Designation: none

Description: a well is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 45

NGR: 347038 453716

HER No: 38915

Sources: HER

Designation: none

Description: Cock Hall; 17th century hall, with thick, cement-washed, stone walls and asbestos and slate roofs. The front has a central modern door in a stone frame, and two modern casement windows on each floor. A late 18th century two-storeyed addition has a similar window on each floor. A lean-to modern portion projects forwards and joins on to the garage. The older portion of the rear has a two-light and a three-light stone-mullioned window on the first floor, and two small modern windows below. There are stone barns with stone-flagged roofs and a lean-to addition. The late 18th century addition has a nine-paned non-opening window on each floor.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 46

NGR: 348196 453707 (1028m by 1434m)

HER No: 37723

Sources: HER; MMUSoL 1998; Barker *et al* 2013

Designation: none

Description: mid-19th century parkland, Listed as Grade B in 1998 and recommended for inclusion in English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens (MMUSoL 1998; Barker *et al* 2013).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 47

NGR: 348623 453695

HER No: 38638

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848; Garnett 2007

Designation: none

Description: 1626 datestone inserted as a quoin in a late 19th century building on the site of 'Salt Oak' inn. Datestones 1619 WRI/IR/IG and 1626 IR/IR/IG reset high on two front corners of a pair of C19 houses. One [the later stone] intended as a corner stone, inscribed on two sides. William Richmond (- 1621) married in Cockerham 8 Jul 1599 to Jennet Kemp (fl. 1599-fl.1629). Son John Richmond. IG (or IC) not traced. Unusual pair of stones. Closeness of dates, second raised after death of senior partner on first, has suggested three-life leases. But William above died holding of the King an inn on main north road, traceable for 180 years, presumably for much longer. Richmond family here at least 1600-1700. After William's death Jennett held the licence, followed presumably by John, as his widow Margaret held it [in] 1651. Peter Richmond (1642-1717), son [of] John above, moved to Cleveley c. 1700, but his will still 'of Salt Oak'. Bequeathed other property but not this, so probably already sold. John Clark 1779 'of Salt Oak Stonemason and innkeeper'. Later acquired by Prestons. Demolished and rebuilt. (Garnett 2007, 76). Note that on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848 two long buildings are shown, one approximately west-south-west/east-north-east running back from the road and the other north-north-west/south-south-east set at the east-north-east end of the former (Ordnance Survey 1848). Their orientation suggests that they were aligned on the older road on their east side, rather than the later turnpike route on their west, which would also suggest that the second of the buildings mentioned is more likely to have been the house, with a barn running back from it. It may (or may not) be significant that they are not actually labelled 'Salt Oak' on that map, with the label actually appearing at the junction of the old and turnpike roads some 150m to their north. By the time of the 1891 mapping the north-south pair of houses now on the site had replaced the earlier structures (Ordnance Survey 1891).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 48**NGR:** 348169 453585**HER No:** 12527**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2017e; Historic England 2017n**Designation:** Listed Building (Grade II*)**Description:** Kings Lee Chapel (formerly Church of St. Mary); private chapel (now disused) in the grounds of Ellel Grange, built in 1873 by W and G Audsley in high Victorian Gothic style. It is constructed from dressed stone, with a slate roof. It is included in the Register of Buildings at Risk (Historic England 2017).**Period:** post-medieval

Site Number: 49**NGR:** 348158 453566**HER No:** 12528**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2017i**Designation:** Listed Building (Grade II)**Description:** mausoleum by W. & C. Audsley, built for Preston family of Ellel Grange in 1873. It is coursed rock-faced sandstone with a steep slate roof. The walls have a weathered offset above a plinth and the gables have copings. The doorway, in the east gable wall, has a pointed arch moulded in two orders having angle shafts with foliated capitals. The tympanum has a carved scene of the Resurrection. The west window is of four lights with Geometric tracery. Inside, the side walls have five-bay blank arcades with pointed arches and columns with foliated capitals. The western arcades contain memorial tablets, some now damaged. Under the west window is an inscribed granite tablet within a sandstone border with Gothic carving.**Period:** post-medieval

Site Number: 50**NGR:** 348210 453435**HER No:** 11260**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1847; Ordnance Survey 1848; Olivier 1987**Designation:** none**Description:** aerial photographs show several old field boundaries and watercourses. Many of the former field boundaries are also shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1847/1848, but are not 'complete' there and vary slightly between the two sheets, probably suggesting a reorganisation during survey (1844-45). A sub-circular feature centred at SD 4840 5330 (**Site 50b**) is probably the remains of a copse (M Harrison pers comm). It is apparently respected by ridge and furrow and appears to be formed of circular drifts of stones and may represent dumping. The feature is suspected to be a former prehistoric settlement site rather than a copse because of its location central to a former field and taking up much of its width. To the north of this, adjacent to the position of the recently-constructed Hall Garth, are two linear hollows meeting at a right angle. They have the appearance of a former [medieval] moated site or other ditched enclosure. East of the canal, between it and the A6 at about SD 4852 5357 (**Site 50a**) is another apparent enclosure, with internal details suggesting house platforms (Peter Iles pers comm).**Period:** ?prehistoric/?medieval

Site Number: 51**NGR:** 349000 453550**HER No:** 5576**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1848**Designation:** none

Description: the line of the Lancaster and Preston railway, comprising the following structures within this section marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848: Hampson Road Bridge (SD 4875 5413), Whams Lane passes under the railway at Bay horse (SD 4875 5413), Bay Horse Station (SD 492 529), Rothwells Footbridge (SD 4939 5259), Harrisons' Bridge (SD 4953 5185), Stoney Lane Bridge (SD 4956 5125), Cleveley Bridge (SD 4956 5074). Recent additions include a bridge for the M6 junction at Hampson Green (SD 4870 5425), Hampson Green Farm Bridge (SD 4884 5392).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 52

NGR: 348274 453525

HER No: 25407/25408

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848; John Moore and Partners 2001

Designation: none

Description: a barn at Cragg Hall Farm is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848, which was recorded by John Moore and Partners prior to its conversion to residential use, in December 2001. The barn was originally of four bays with a double storey at each end. The north-west ground floor is subdivided into three small rooms with the upper storey accessed by an external stone staircase. There have been several later additions to the structure, which is primarily of random-coursed rubble with quoins at the corners and main openings. The barn is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848.

Period: undated (probably post-medieval)

Site Number: 53

NGR: 348260 453520

HER No: 18958

Sources: HER; Farrer and Brownbill 1914; Ordnance Survey 1848; 1891

Designation: none

Description: Crag Hall appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848 and the 1891 edition. It was previously a farmstead, but an associated barn has recently been converted to a dwelling (see **Site 52**). It is referred to from the late 15th century: Sir James Lawrence purchased at least a part of the manor [of Ellel] from Sir Henry Pleasington—it is called a 'moiety'— and at his death in 1490 held the 'manor' of Ellel with appurtenances, known as Crag House, of the king by ½d. rent. His estate became divided among a number of families, but through the Skillicornes Evan Haughton seems to have been the responsible tenant in 1608. The Shiersons afterwards had part at least of Crag House estate (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 99).

Period:

Site Number: 54

NGR: 348246 453480

HER No: 5410

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848

Designation: none

Description: a limekiln is marked next to Crag Hall on the 1848 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 55

NGR: 348539 453403

HER No: 5421

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848

Designation: none

Description: a well is marked near the canal at Hang Yeat on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 56

NGR: 347830 453380

HER No: 40172

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848; 1891

Designation: none

Description: a small building, perhaps a barn, is shown in a small enclosure off a farm track on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848. It had 'vanished' by the time of the 1891 mapping. The track leading from Cragg Hall crosses to River Cocker to reach the building, where it is annotated 'footstick' – presumably a simple plank or log bridge adjacent to a cart or animal ford.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 57

NGR: 348704 453320

HER No: 16228

Sources: HER; Historic England 2017d

Designation: Listed Building (Grade II)

Description: Hang Yeat; probably originally site of 18th century house, but reconstructed in the late 19th century. It is constructed from sandstone rubble with a slate roof. It is of two storeys and three bays. The windows have flush chamfered mullions and are of three lights on the ground floor and two lights on the first floor. The door, with chamfered surround, is in the middle bay. Gable chimneys. The south wall is also of three bays with ground floor windows of two lights at the left and three lights at the right. On the first floor are two-light windows. The middle bay has a door covered by a single-storey glass porch. Some of the stonework appears to have been re-dressed, and a change in the quoins suggests that the eaves may have been raised.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 58

NGR: 347800 453100

HER No: 11261

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1847; Olivier 1987

Designation: none

Description: aerial photographs show old field boundaries and a former ox-bow of the River Cocker. The boundaries may be some of those shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1847.

Period: unknown

Site Number: 59

NGR: 348056 454400 (centre)

HER No: -

Sources: Houseprices.io 2017

Designation: none

Description: area of ridge and furrow near the Glasson Dock branch of the Lancaster Canal. Very straight and narrow and orientated approximately north-west/south-east.

Period: Post-medieval

Site Number: 60

NGR: 348173 453885

HER No: -

Sources: Ordnance Survey 1912; Houseprices.io 2017

Designation: none

Description: a small quarry visible on the Lidar and first shown clearly on the Ordnance Survey map of 1912.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 61

NGR: 347959 453837 (centre)

HER No: -

Sources: Houseprices.io 2017; site visit

Designation: none

Description: earthworks south of Home Farm comprising a pair of lynchets running approximately north/south to the south and and probable former field boundary running north-east/south-west (Plate 29).

Period: Unknown



Plate 29: Lynchet south of Home Farm forming part of Site 61, viewed from the north

Site Number: 62

NGR: 348486 453753 (centre)

HER No: -

Sources: Houseprices.io 2017; site visit

Designation: none

Description: field containing several linear earthworks and ridge and furrow visible in the Lidar data. The earthworks may form part of a large field system but the ridge and furrow is straight and narrow, orientated east/west and apparently post-dates the other earthworks and so is likely to be post-medieval (Plate 30).

Period: unknown



Plate 30: General view of field containing earthworks making up Site 62, viewed from the south-west

Site Number: 63

NGR: 348014 453610

HER No: -

Sources: Houseprices.io 2017; site visit

Designation: none

Description: linear earthwork south-west of Ellel Grange orientated approximately north-east/south-west and comprising a substantial lynchet (Plate 31).

Period: unknown



Plate 31: Earthwork comprising Site 63, viewed from the south-west

Site Number: 64

NGR: 348048 453579

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: none

Description: an upright stone block roughly dressed and inscribed on the north face: "RICHARD GERALD MAURICE CHARLES 16 DEC 1952 – 19 JAN 2012 He was my North, my South, my East, my West. Rest in Peace" (Plate 32).

Period: post-medieval



Plate 32: Memorial comprising Site 64, viewed from the north

Site Number: 65

NGR: 348134 453549

HER No: -

Sources: site visit

Designation: none

Description: a mound of soil and stone in the east corner of the field, presumably artificial (Plate 33). Its origin is unknown but it is possibly spoil related to the construction of the nearby mausoleum and chapel (Site 48 and 49).

Period: unknown



Plate 33: The mound comprising Site 65, viewed from the west

Appendix 2: Significance Criteria

After DCMS 2013

- 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.