

FORMER ULVERSTON TOWN HALL, QUEEN STREET, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording and Evaluation



Client: South Lakes Housing

NGR: 328556 478254

Planning application No.
SL/2017/0737

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November 2018



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Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the conversion of the former Ulverston Town Hall into flats, which would include the demolition of part of the buildings to the rear and construction of a new block, two conditions were placed on the planning decision. One of these was for an archaeological building recording of the standing buildings on the site in order to provide a record of the building prior to the development taking place, the other was for an archaeological evaluation in order to establish whether any deposits of archaeological interest were present that might be affected by the proposed new build. Following the provision of a project design by Greenlane Archaeology the work on site was carried out in January and February 2018.

Ulverston is a town of primarily medieval origins, although remains dating from at least the Neolithic are known from its immediate vicinity, and dating to the end of the last Ice Age in the wider area. Most significantly, the site is located on the southern edge of the centre of the medieval town, which is focussed around the Market Place. The land on which the building now stands was evidently largely undeveloped until shortly after 1823, at which date it passed to George Shaw Petty, a local merchant and banker, who constructed a new house and bank on the site. This remained in operation until the 1870s, at which time it was taken over by Wakefield, Crewdson and Co of Kendal, who subsequently merged with the Liverpool Bank. Following the creation of Ulverston Urban District Council in 1894 plans were put in place to create a new town hall and council chamber and the former bank on Queen Street was acquired and work for conversion carried out in 1902-1904, to the designs of local architect JW Grundy. Prior to this, in 1873, a new shop had been constructed for a cabinet maker on the east side of the site, which was also designed by Grundy.

The building recording revealed a total of seven phases of construction and alteration, many of which can be closely dated on account of the extensive records available. These demonstrate that the earliest part of the site comprised the east end of what had originally been a small building facing onto what is now Theatre Street, described as a barn in 1823. This was subsequently extended to the east at about the same time the new house and bank were constructed for GS Petty, shortly after he acquired the land and almost certainly before 1825. These two buildings were initially separate but were subsequently joined together and the bank enlarged in the late 19th century, and during the same period as the new shop was added to the east. The conversion to a town hall in 1902-1904 saw substantial changes in some areas but less in others, and primarily involved the creation of a new council chamber and installation of a new staircase. More recent alterations had largely comprised modernisation and led to the loss of original features such as doors, although a slightly earlier phase of modernisation probably also led to the loss of all the fireplaces (and associated chimneys), a pediment on the south elevation, and the creation of new toilets.

The evaluation revealed that the survival of deposits was remarkably good, with upper layers of dumped material dating to the early 19th century perhaps relating to the construction of the house, although these were cut by pits, probably of a similar date. A well-preserved cultivation soil underlay this, which contained both medieval and relatively early post-medieval finds, and this in turn sealed a subsoil containing medieval pottery below which was a shallow ditch orientated east/west. A sample taken from this shows evidence for a variety of activities including metal working.

The building, while now heavily altered, clearly retains some historic fabric and is of interest as a substantial building in the town's streetscape of the early 19th century most probably built by the well-known Kendal-based architect, George Webster. The later alterations are also of interest for their connection to the Ulverston architect JW Grundy but also because the panelling and door surrounds in the council chamber were executed by Gillow and Wearing of Lancaster. The archaeological deposits encountered in the evaluation demonstrate not only that the preservation of medieval and post-medieval horizons is remarkably good, but that if the ditch does represent the line of a burgage plot boundary running from the Market Place, then these must have been considerably longer than is evident on the early maps.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank South Lakes Housing for commissioning the project and their agent Mike Darwell of John Coward Architects for providing as existing drawings, which were produced by Christians Measured Solutions. Special thanks are also due to the staff of the Coronation Hall for their assistance with access during the work on site, and to the staff of the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness for their help with accessing their archives. Further thanks are also due to Peter Lowe, chair of the Ulverston and District Civic Society, for providing additional information about the history of the building, and to Luscombe Plant for providing the machine and driver during the excavation.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Dan Elsworth and the building recording and evaluation were carried out by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace, who also produced the report. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace, the finds and samples processed by Dan Elsworth and assessed by Jo Dawson (post-medieval finds and environmental samples) and Tom Mace (medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipes), and the report was edited by Jo Dawson, and Dan Elsworth managed the project.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. SL/2017/0737) for the conversion into flats of the former Ulverston Town Hall, Queen Street, Ulverston, Cumbria (NGR 328556 478254), which would include the demolition of the rear part of the building and construction of a new block, a condition (No. 7) requiring an archaeological building recording, equivalent to Historic England Level 2 (Historic England 2016), and a second condition (No. 8) requiring an archaeological evaluation, was placed on the decision notice by South Lakeland District Council, on the advice of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCC HES). Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by South Lakes Housing (hereafter 'the client') via their agent John Coward Architects to carry out the archaeological building recording. The building recording was carried out in January 2018, and the archaeological evaluation was carried out on 2nd February 2018.

1.1.2 The building comprises a number of blocks bounded within a triangular area, which originally represented at least two separate buildings, but most recently comprised three different premises: the town hall, which faced west onto Queen Street, with an open yard to the rear (east) facing onto Benson Street, the Citizen's Advice Bureau, which faced onto Theatre Street, and an Age Concern shop, which also primarily faced onto Theatre Street but continued around the east end of the site onto Benson Street.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The former Town Hall is situated less than 100m south of the market place, which is effectively the centre of Ulverston and where a number of roads meet (Figure 1; Ordnance Survey 2011). It is situated at a height of approximately 26m above sea level (*ibid*).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology comprises Bannisdale slates of the Silurian period (Moseley 1978, plate 1), and this is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 66). The topography of the site is essentially urban, as it is located within the centre of the town.

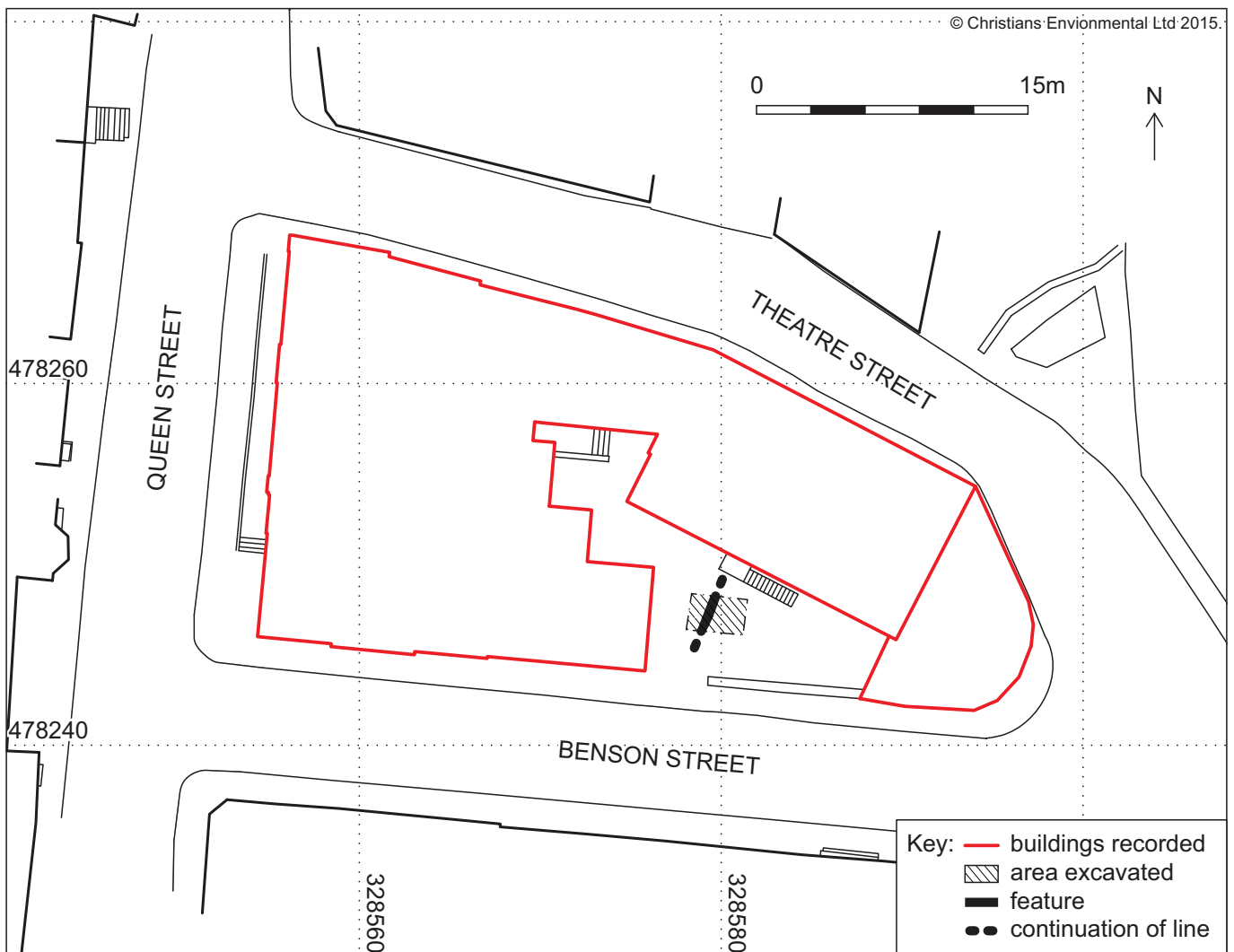
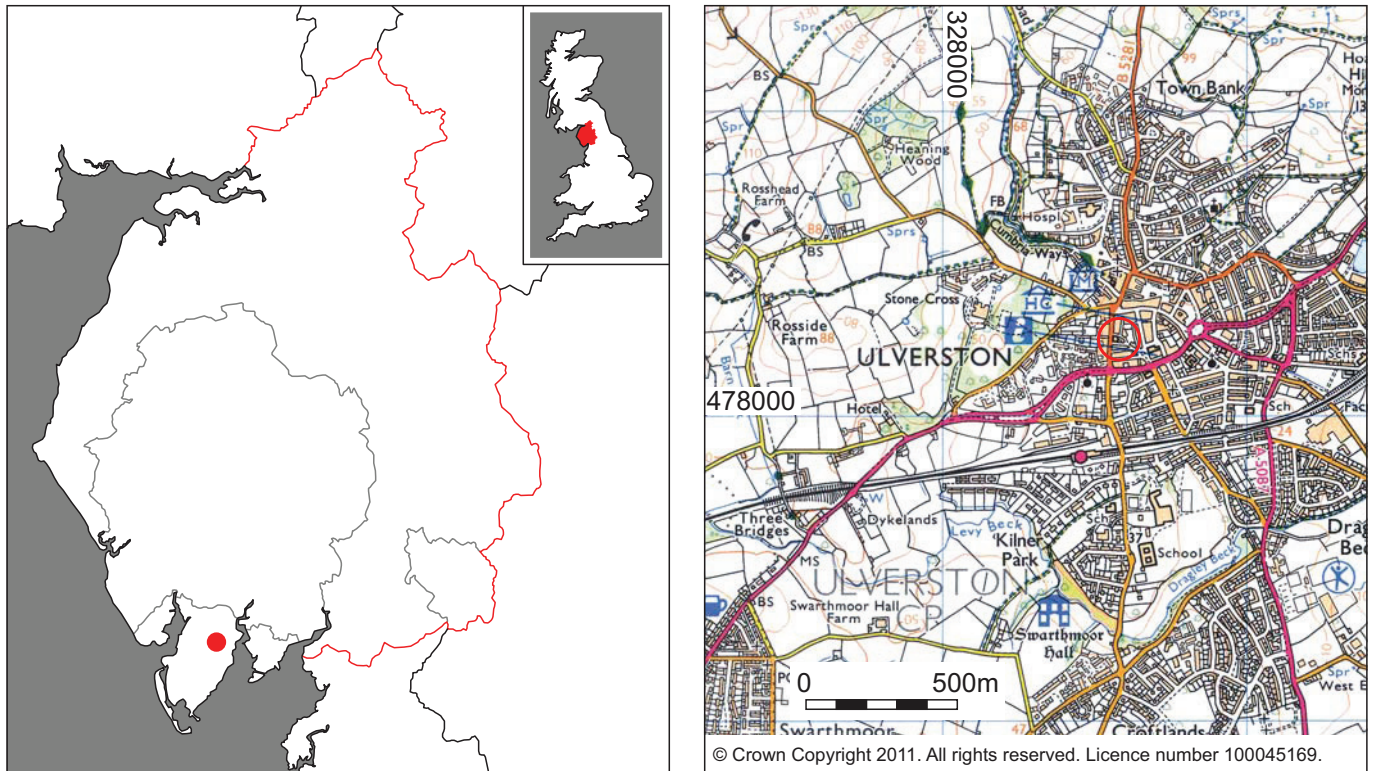


Figure 1: Site location

Client: South Lakes Housing

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2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building recording comprised two separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structure in line with Historic England standards (Historic England 2016) and the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b). A suitable archive has been compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c).

2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was intended to determine whether any deposits of archaeological interest are present on site and was carried out according to the guidelines of the CIfA (2014d) and Greenlane Archaeology's own excavation manual (2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A 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 compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Cumbria Record Office, Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B))**: this was visited in order to examine early maps and plans of the site and relevant primary and secondary sources;
- **Greenlane Archaeology**: additional primary and secondary sources held in Greenlane Archaeology's library were also examined to provide information for the site background and map regression.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to Historic England Level-2 type standards (Historic England 2016), which provides a relatively detailed record of the building, but discusses its development without incorporating the results of the desk-based assessment. The recording comprised the following elements:

- **Written record**: descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs**: photographs in colour digital format (as both 12meg jpegs and RAW files) were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings**: the building had been subject to an earlier instrument survey, by Christians Measured Solutions, and a set of the principal floor plans and elevations were available for use during the building recording. These were plotted at a scale of 1:100 and annotated by hand with additional detail. A cross-section was produced by hand on site of one of the roof trusses in the main part of the building as well as a plans of the buildings on the eastern side of the site. The drawings produced ultimately comprised:
 - i. 'as existing' floor plans at 1:100;
 - ii. 'as existing' elevations at 1:100;
 - iii. a cross-section at a scale of 1:50.

2.4 Evaluation

2.2.1 The evaluation was carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014d) and Greenlane Archaeology's own excavation manual (2007). It

comprised the excavation of a single evaluation trench 3m long by 2m wide, which was located in the open yard on the south side of the site. Excavation was discontinued once the natural geology was reached, which was at a depth of c1m below the current ground surface at a height of between 25.13m and 25.22m above sea level.

2.2.2 The upper deposits were removed using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. Deposits below this were subsequently cleaned and further investigated by hand, although in the case of the particularly thick and uniform deposit **106** this too was in part removed by machine. The location of each trench was recorded relative to the nearby structures utilising a total station. All finds were collected from all deposits, as far as was practical, and all of the spoil was scanned with a metal detector but no significant metal finds were recovered. The deposits encountered were recorded in the following manner:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs colour digital format (as both 12meg jpegs and RAW files) were taken of the site as well as general working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Drawings:** a plan showing the location of the evaluation trench, relative to the local topography and based on a topographic plan supplied by the client's agent, was produced using a Leica TS06 total station coupled to a portable computer running AutoCAD and TheoLT, while more detailed sections of the features present within the trench were produced by hand at a scale of 1:10.

2.2.3 **Finds:** the finds were typically collected by hand and bagged on site then washed and dried in a drying oven. Specific methodologies for assessing them, where applicable are presented below:

- **Medieval pottery:** the medieval pottery is described in generic terms (e.g. *gritty ware*) with no attempt to link to specific fabrics or specific sources. Brief descriptions of the sherds are given in *Appendix 4* following *Guidelines for the Processing and Publication of Medieval Pottery from Excavations* (Blake and Davey 1983) and *Pottery in Archaeology* (Orton *et al* 2008). Vessel forms are classified using terminology provided by the *Medieval Pottery Research Group* (1998);
- **Animal bone:** animal bone was identified using Schmid's *Atlas of Animal Bones* (1972), quantified and catalogued (*Appendix 4*); however, given the fragmentary nature of the material, lower-order categories were also used (e.g. sheep-, cattle-size).

2.2.4 **Environmental Samples:** the sample was wet sieved by hand; the light fragments were floated off and collected in 250µm and 500µm sieves with the coarse component collected on a 1mm mesh. The flot and retent were then dried in a drying oven. The flot and retent were then rapidly assessed in house and all ecofacts and artefacts extracted (see *Appendix 5*).

2.5 Archive

2.5.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the project will be deposited with the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014c). A copy of this report will be supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record held by the Cumbria County Council, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital record of the project will be made on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Map and Image Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the area tend to be relatively lacking in detail, with the earliest detailed map, Yates's county plan of 1786, only indicating that the general arrangement of the street pattern and buildings is the same as the slightly later maps. The earliest useful maps are therefore only from the 19th century.

3.1.2 **Plan, 1823:** this is a block plan, which accompanies a release of property from William Petty to George Shaw Petty in 1823 (CAC(B) BSUDU/L/21/86b 1823b) and shows the site as comprising a block of undeveloped land between Benson Street to the south, Town End to the west, now Queen Street, and the 'road to Dragley Beck' to the north, now Theatre Street (Plate 1). The single building on the site at this time, marked in black, is described as 'all that erection or building now used as a barn and stables' (*ibid*).

3.1.3 **Wood's plan of Ulverston, 1832:** this is the first detailed map of the town and it shows two separate buildings by this time; a small rectangular structure along the east end of the south side of Theatre Street and a large block running along Queen Street and part of Benson Street (Plate 2). The property is marked as belonging to 'G. S. Petty Esq.', presumably 'George Shaw Petty' (see Section 3.2.6 below).

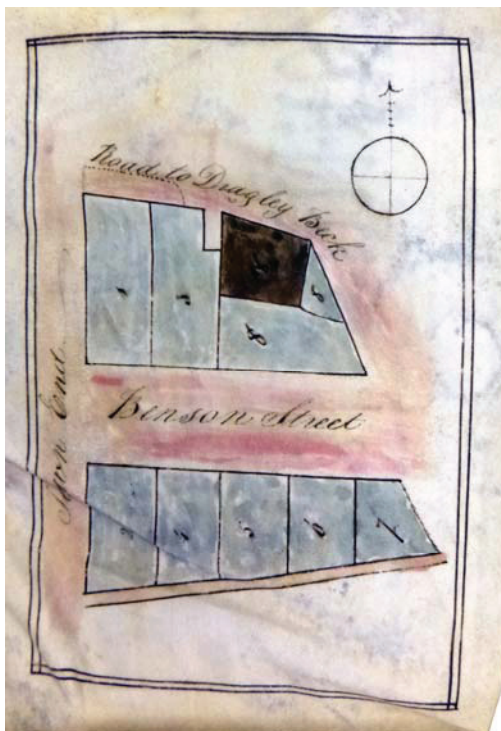


Plate 1 (left): Plan of 1823

Plate 2 (right): Wood's map of 1832

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1850:** this map shows much the same information as Wood's map of 1832 (Plate 3; cf. Plate 2), although the alignment of the site with the modern survey is slightly problematic, which is in part due to the scale at which this plan was produced.



Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1850

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1852:** this edition of the Ordnance Survey map was surveyed in 1850 and is a much more detailed scale (Plate 4). The footprint of the building on the corner of Queen Street and Theatre Street is clearly recognisable and points in the north elevation where it steps in at two points from the west end are also clearly marked. There is north/south passageway from Theatre Street to the east of the block and there are two pumps marked to the rear of the building and two sets of steps, one north/south aligned set to the rear of what is now G9/F9 and an east/west set to the east side of G13/F11. The east end of G10/F12, connecting the main building to the block to the east, and G11 and G12a (corresponding to parts of F9 and F10 on the first floor) have yet to be built. The triangular area at the east end is possibly an open courtyard with a small area demarcated at the very east end. There are also some possible divisions or small buildings shown to the south side of the area, adjacent to the triangle of land to the east.

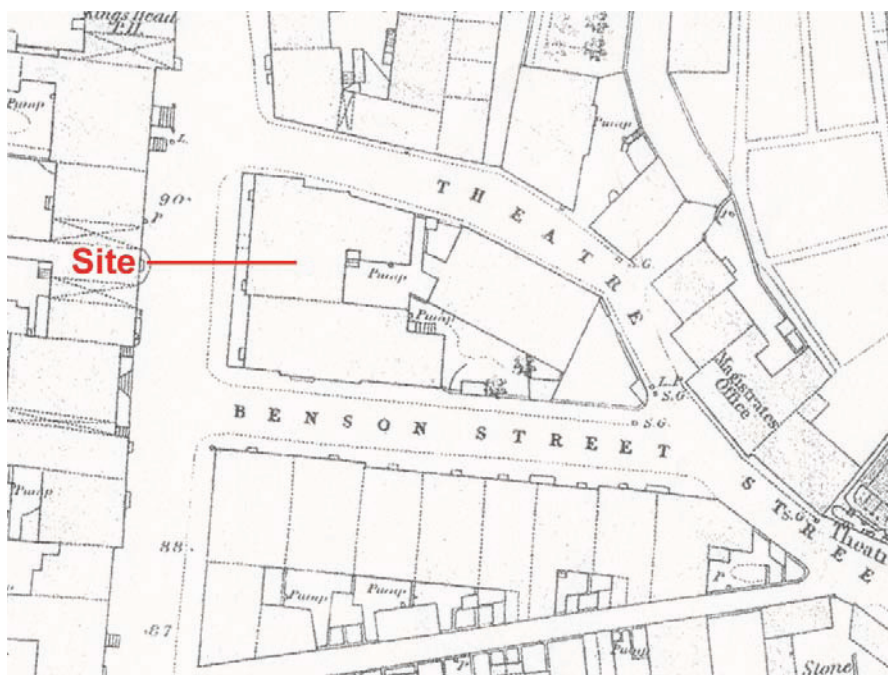


Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1852

3.1.6 **Plan for converting yard into showroom, 1873:** plans, produced by the Ulverston architect JW Grundy, were submitted in 1873 by Messrs Dodgson & Co, cabinet makers, to convert the yard at the corner of Benson and Theatre Street into a show room (CAC(B) BSUDU/BCPlans/144 1873; Plate 5). The block plan shows the passageway to the rear of the block from Theatre Street is now immediately to the west side of Dodgson & Co's premises. The proposed plans match the layout of G25/G26, with large windows to the north and south, a curved east end, and a WC located in the south-west corner (Plate 6). The WC appears to connect to the mains through the wall to the south, which matches an alcove on the south elevation (Figure 4). The end elevation and elevation to Benson Street are largely unchanged (Plate 6 and Plate 7). The roof structure is also drawn in some detail (Plate 8 and Plate 9) and the columns either side of the curved window to the south-east (Plate 6; Plate 10) are presumably now boxed in.

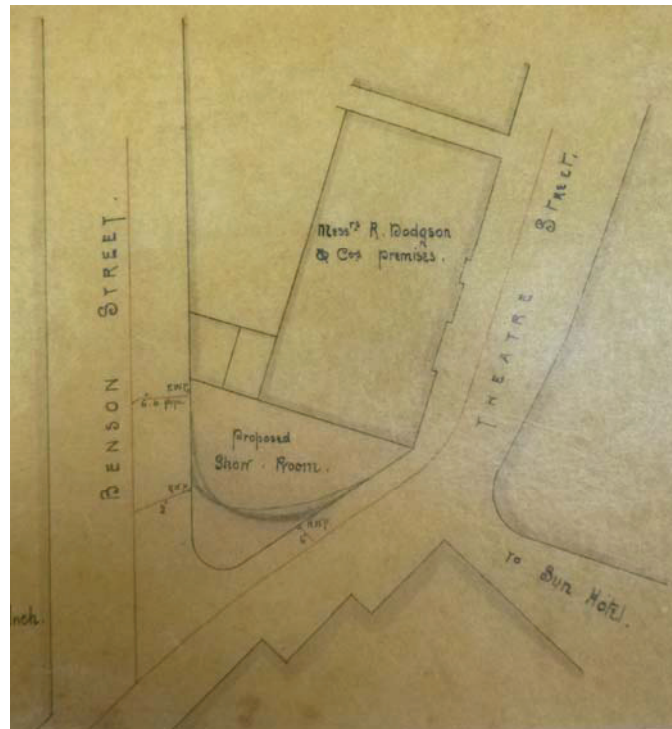


Plate 5: Location plan of proposed showroom, dated 1873 (north is to the right)

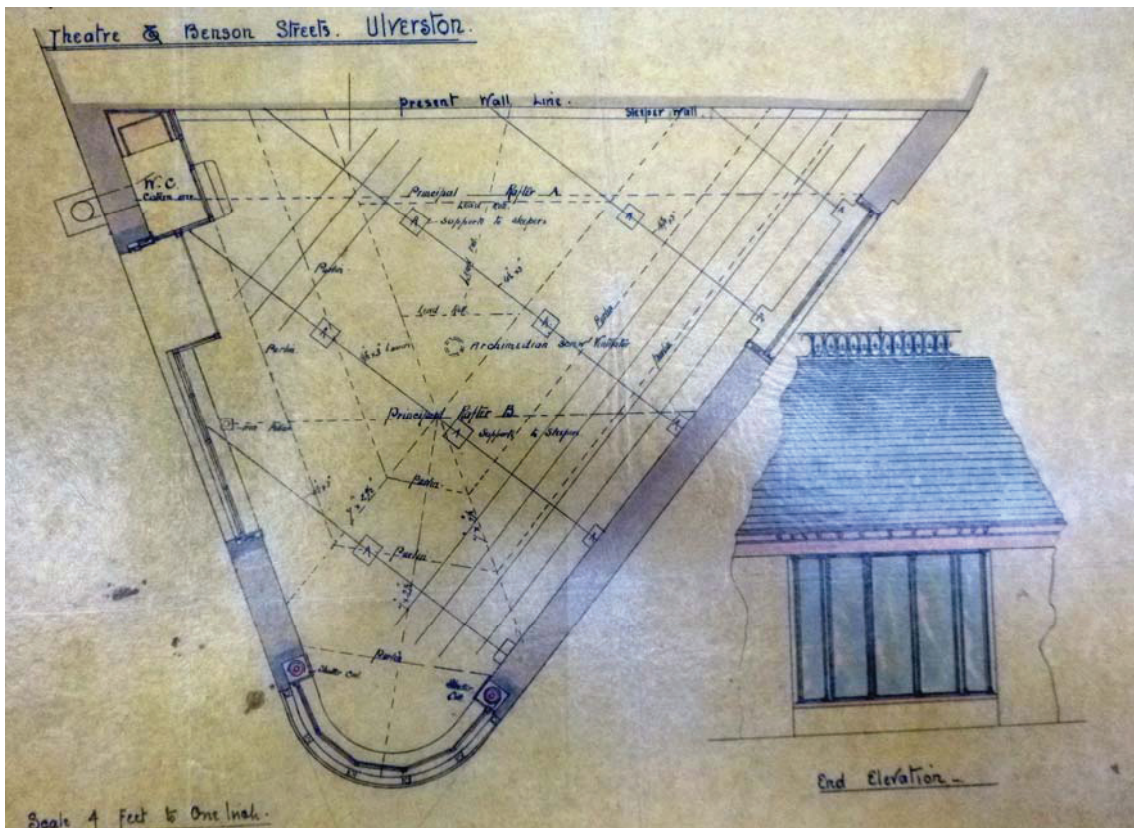


Plate 6: Plan and end elevation of proposed showroom, dated 1873 (north is to the right)

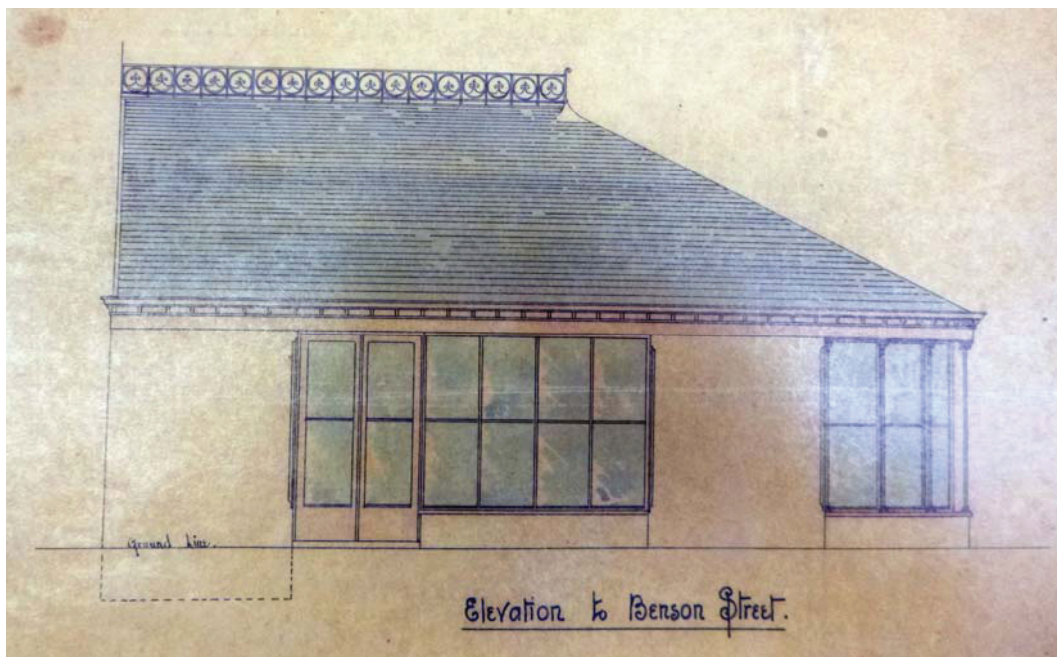


Plate 7: Elevation to Benson Street of the proposed showroom, dated 1873

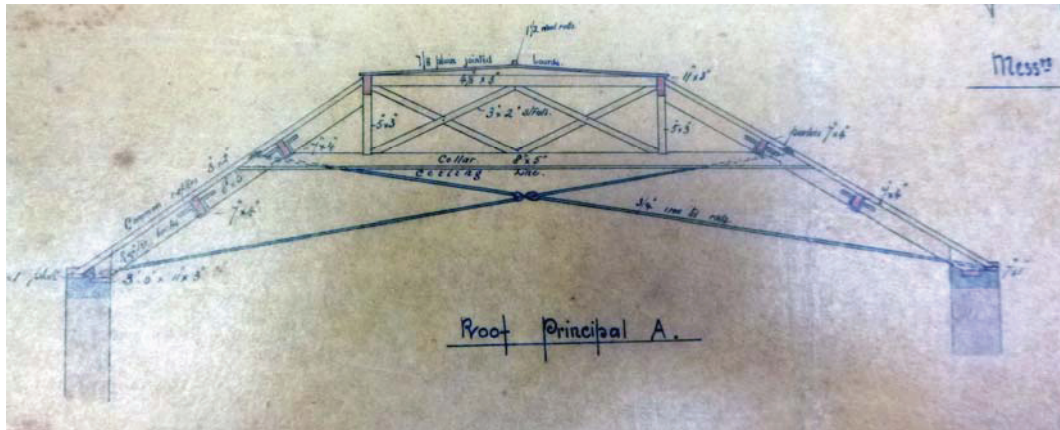


Plate 8: Roof principal of proposed showroom, dated 1873

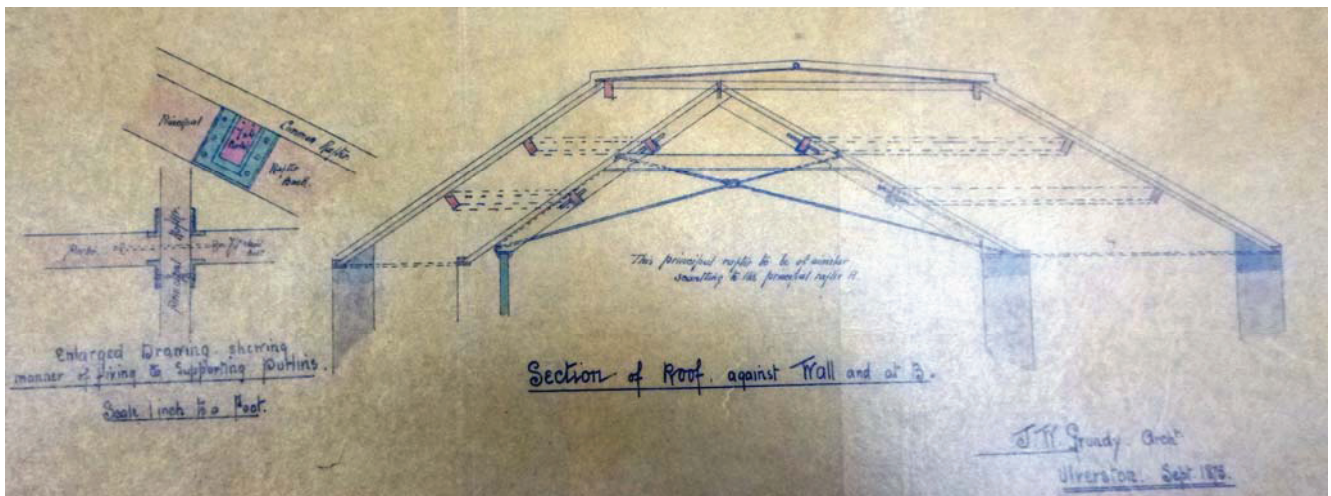


Plate 9: Section of roof of proposed showroom, dated 1873

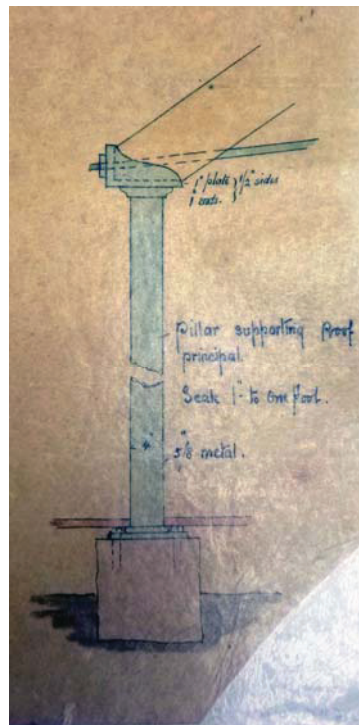


Plate 10: Detail of pillar supporting roof of the proposed showroom, dated 1873

3.1.7 **Ordnance Survey, 1891:** this map shows a similar arrangement along Benson Street and Queen Street and the showroom appears to have been built at the corner of Benson Street and Theatre Street by this point (Plate 11). The east end of the block is subdivided along the east edge of G16/G17. There are glasshouses on the north side of Benson Street inside the courtyard and the passageway to the courtyard from Theatre Street is where it is now (Plate 11), matching the block plan of 1873 (cf. Plate 5). The north end of the main building facing on to Queen Street is a bank and a block to the south-east side of this has been built over part of the courtyard.

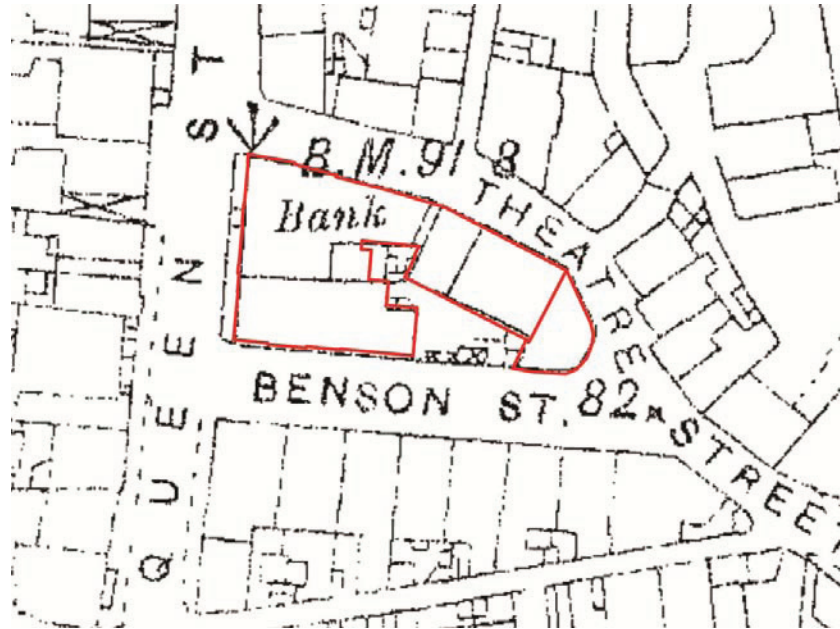


Plate 11: Extract from the undated Ordnance Survey map of 1891

3.1.8 **Plans, 1901-1904:** the conversion of the building into a town hall has left a substantial collection of original drawings, including detailed elevations, sections and plans dating from c1901 to 1904 (CAC(B) Z/1028/1 c1903; CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904). Among these are several undated pencil sketches of the building's layout (Plate 12 to Plate 18), two of which seem to show the arrangement of steps to the courtyard from the earlier Ordnance Survey map, and so are presumably relatively early (Plate 16 and Plate 17). There are plans available from 1901 for the Bank of Liverpool and John Poole's offices, which were to be converted into council chambers (Plate 19 and Plate 20). Various elements of the current layout are identifiable. The main differences relate to the courtyard area, which is heavily built over, and the west end of the east block (subdivided on the 1891 OS map). Plans and a perspective drawing were clearly also drawn up to extend the council offices in 1901, but these were never implemented (Plate 21 to Plate 23), which are of interest because they show the original positions of the chimneys and a pediment on the west end that is now missing, and there are also detailed drawings of elements such as the stairs that may have eventually been built (Plate 24 to Plate 27).

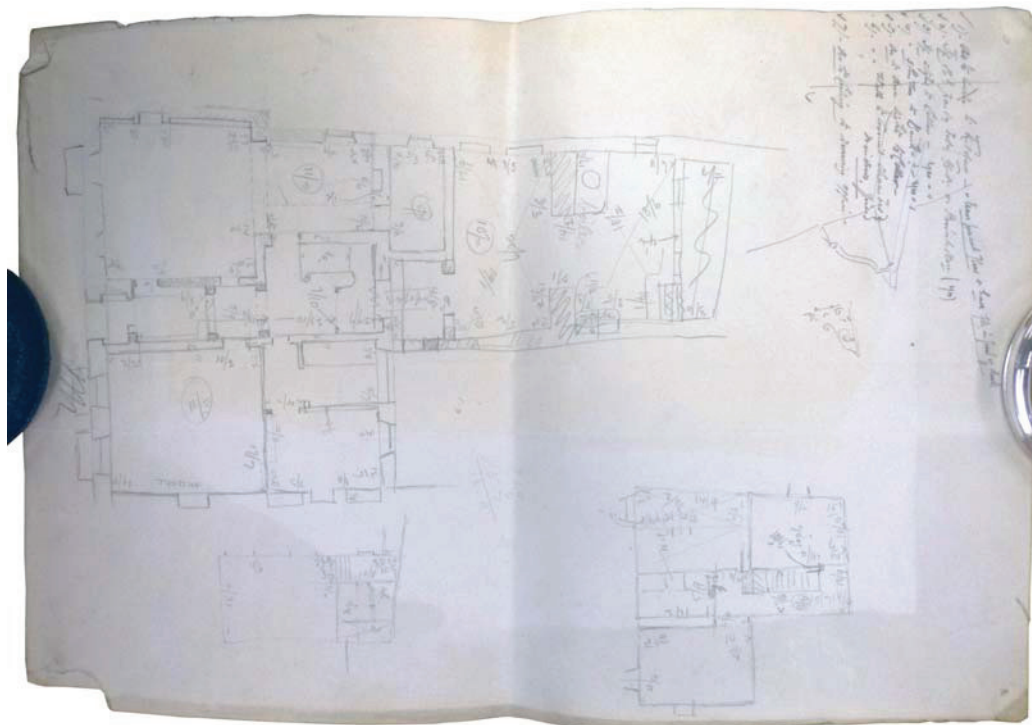


Plate 12: Undated sketch plan of c1901 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

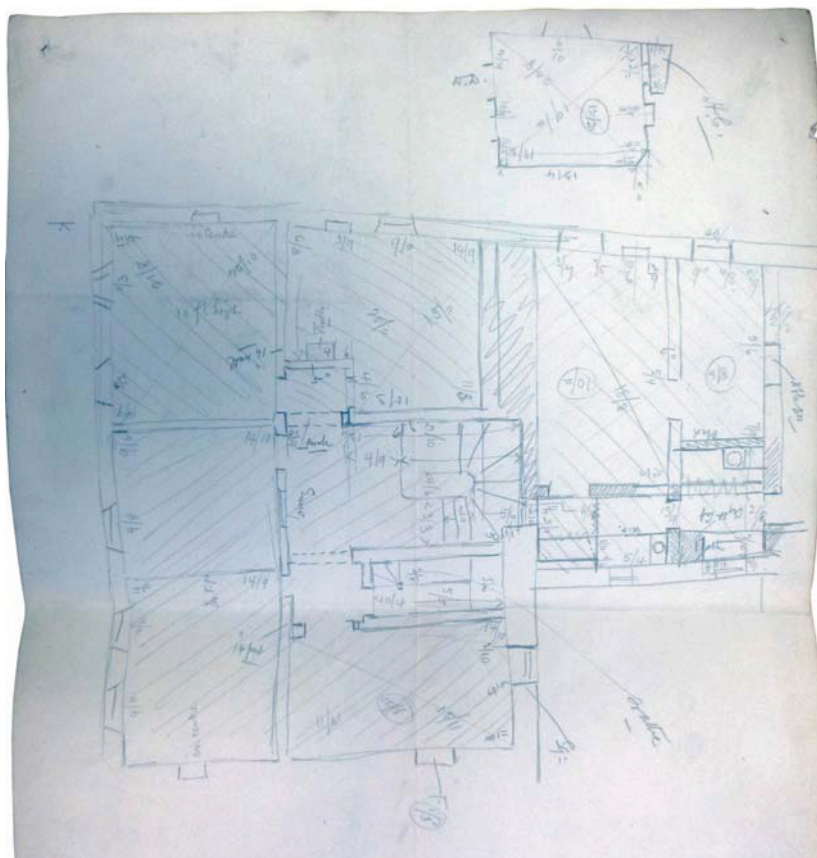


Plate 13: Undated sketch plan of c1901 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

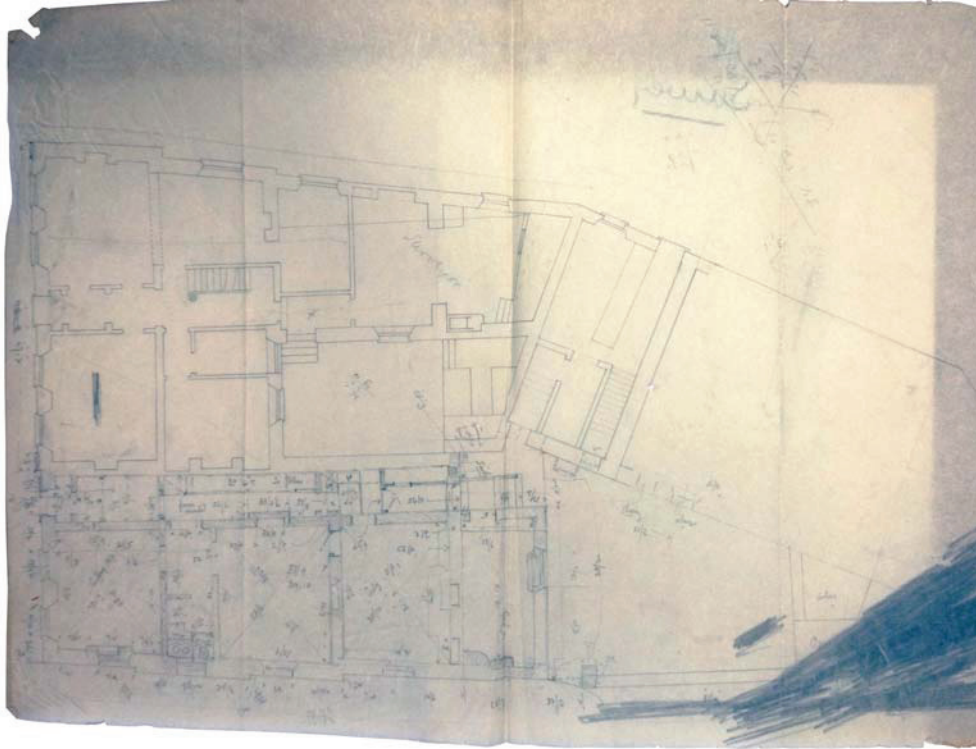


Plate 14: Undated sketch plan of c1901 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

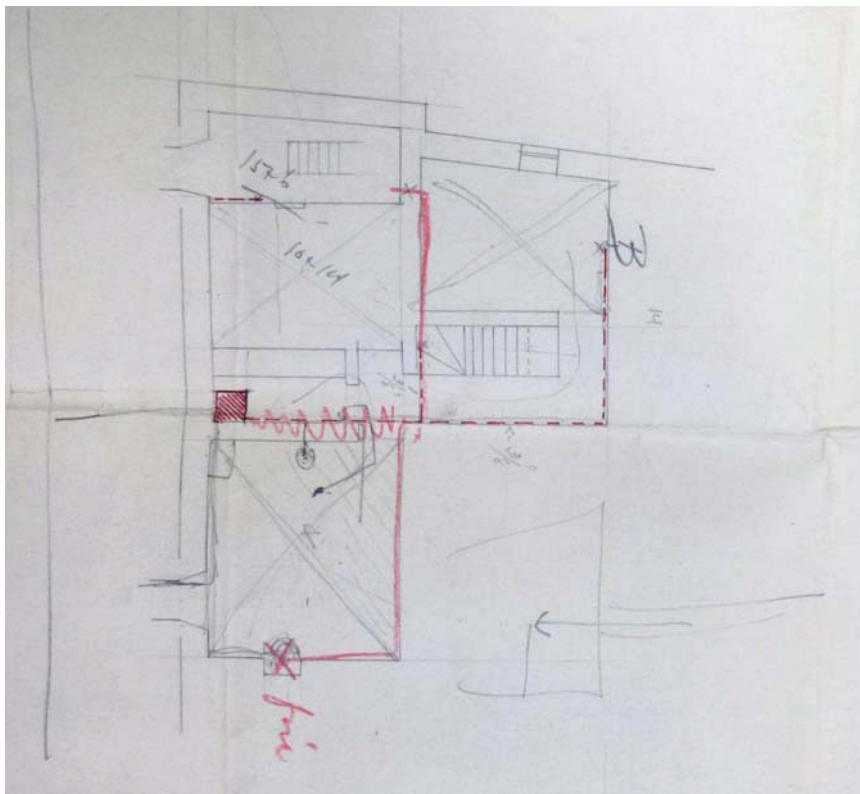


Plate 15: Undated sketch plan of c1901 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

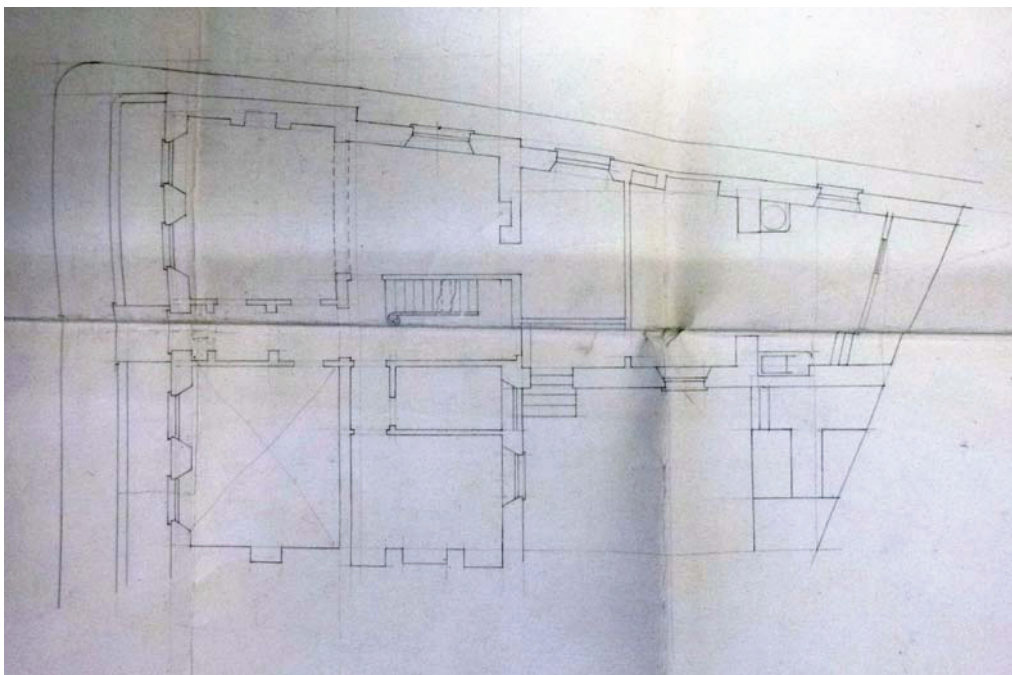


Plate 16: Ground floor plan, undated but probably c1901 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

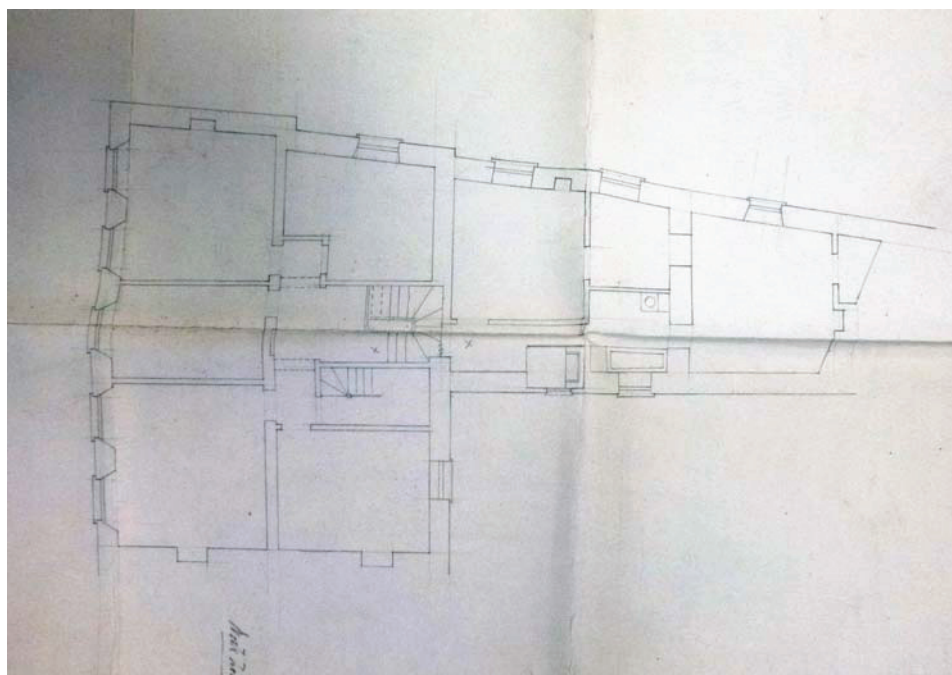


Plate 17: First floor plan, undated but probably c1901 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

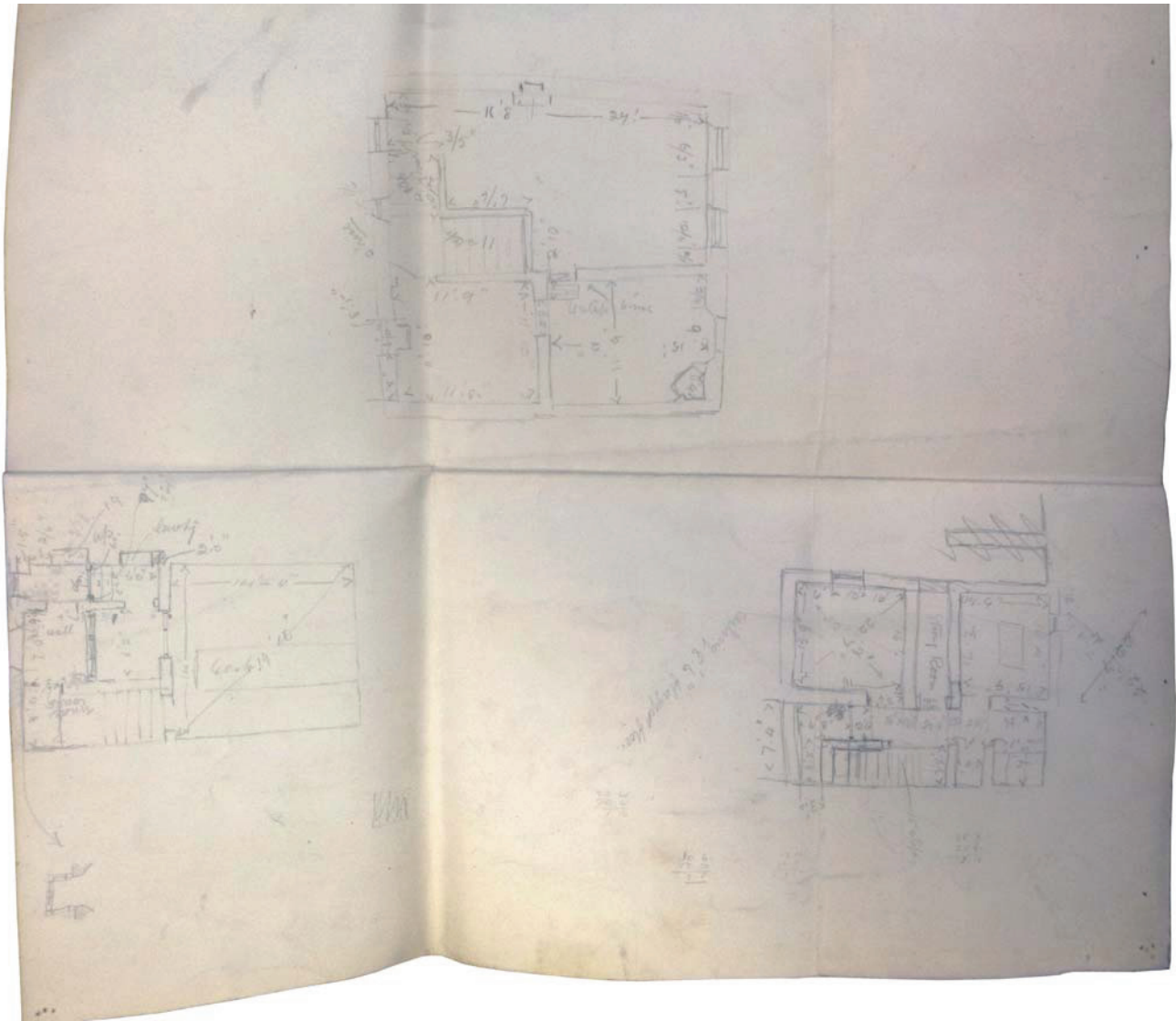


Plate 18: Undated sketch plans of c1901 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

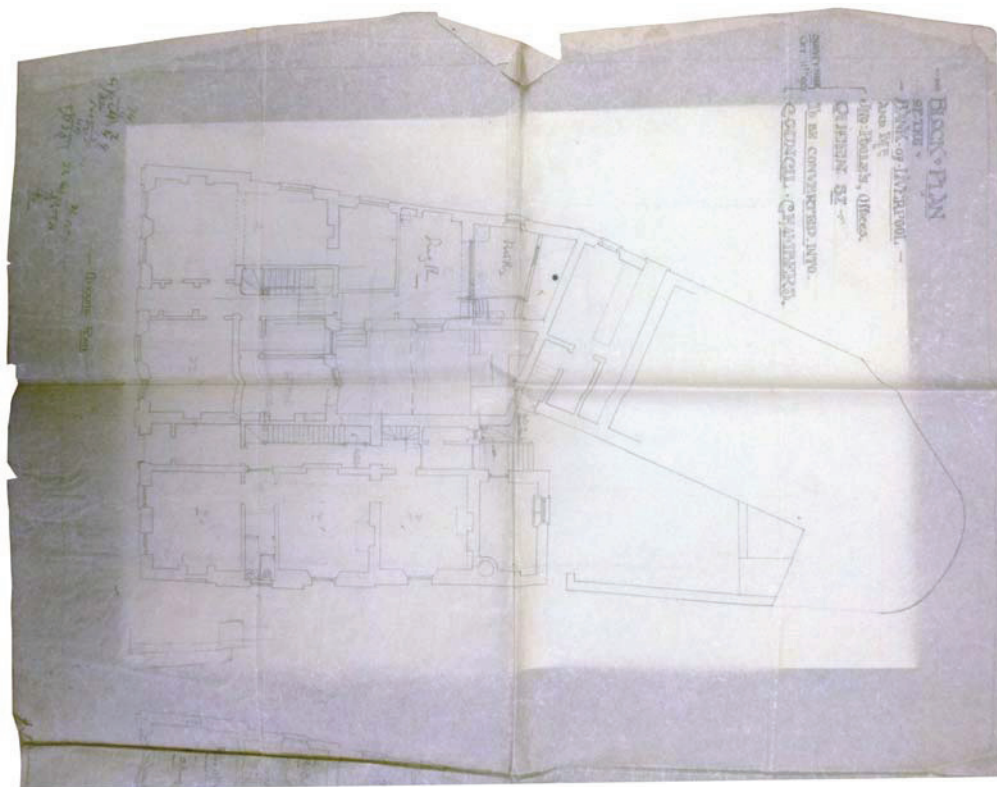


Plate 19: Ground floor plan of bank and offices to be converted to council chambers, dated 1901 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

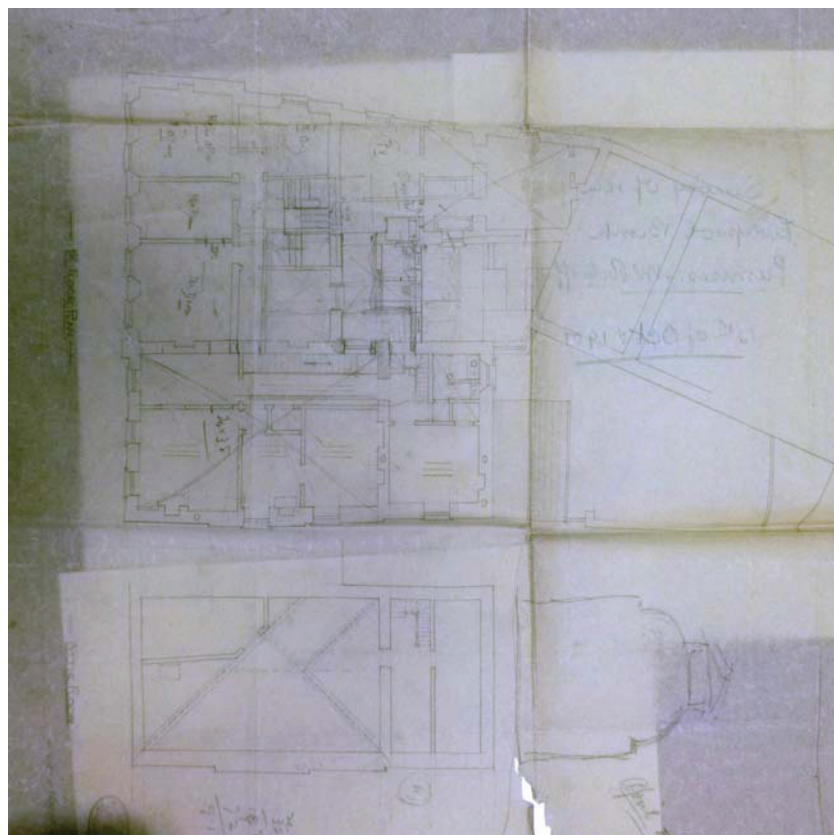


Plate 20: First floor and attic plan of bank and offices to be converted to council chambers, dated 1901 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

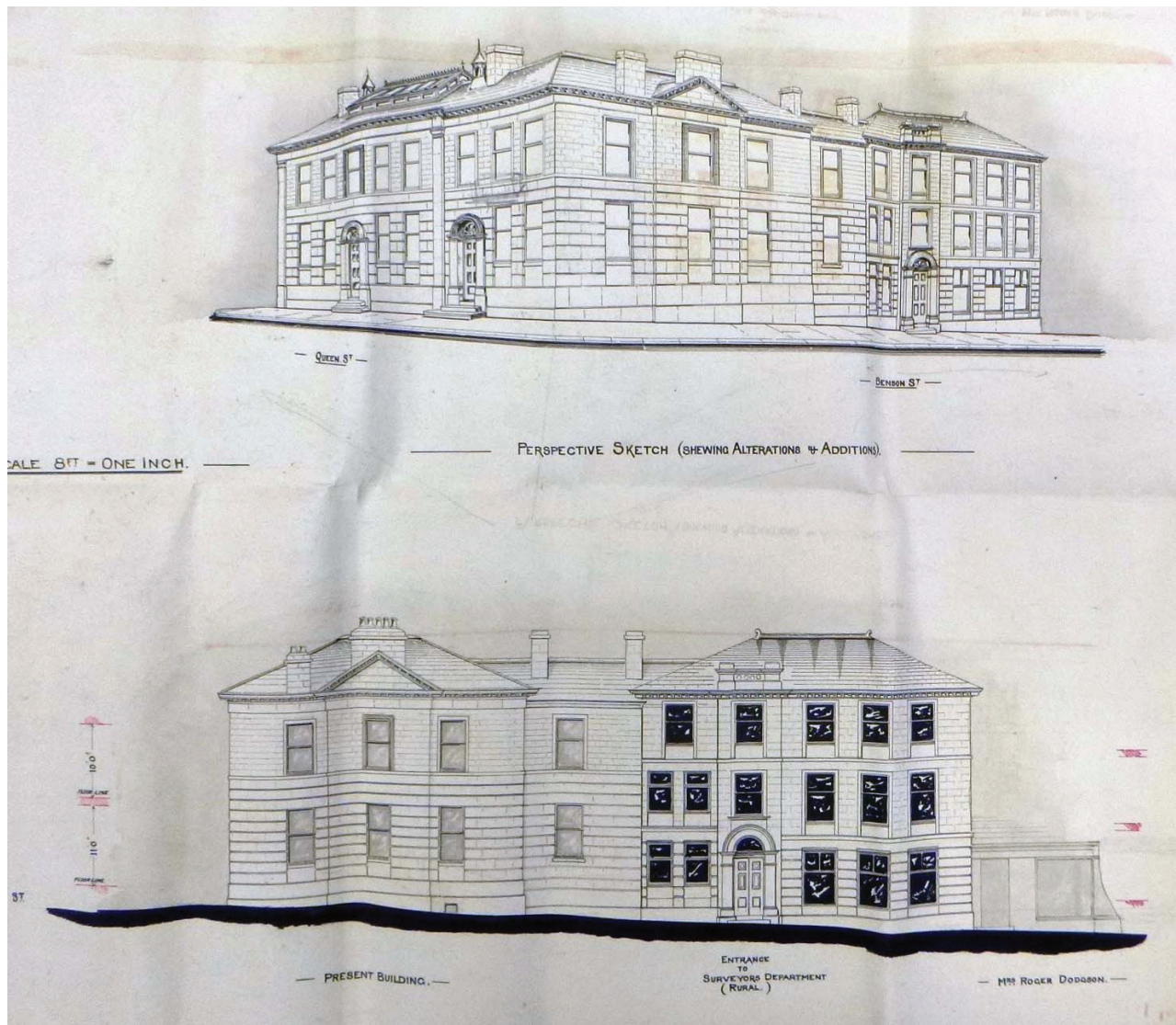


Plate 21: Perspective sketch and elevation to Benson Street of the proposed council offices, dated 1901 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

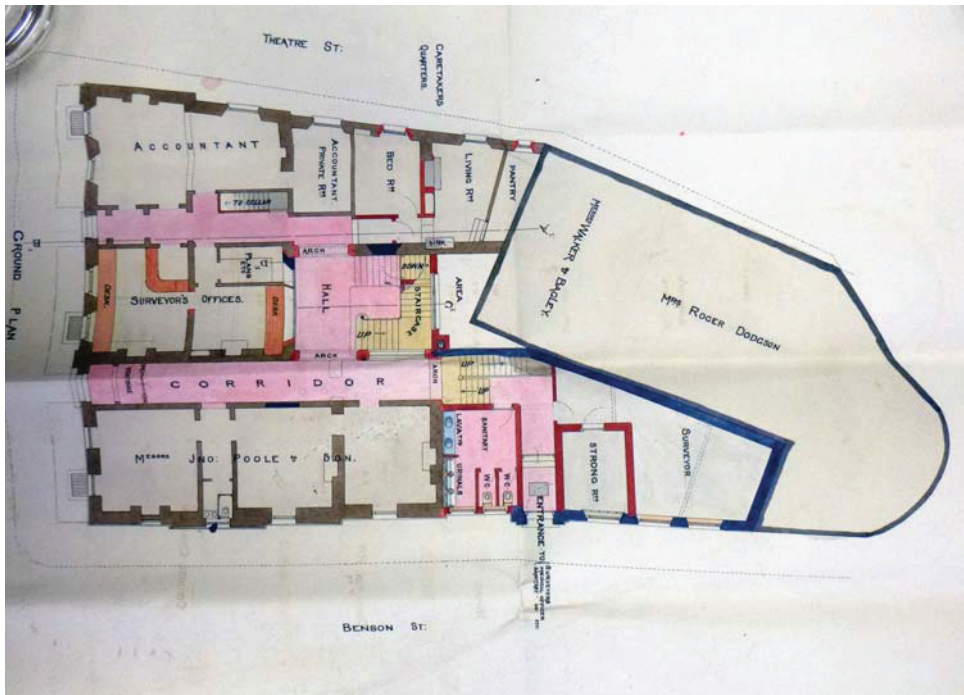


Plate 22 (left): Ground floor plan, dated 1901 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

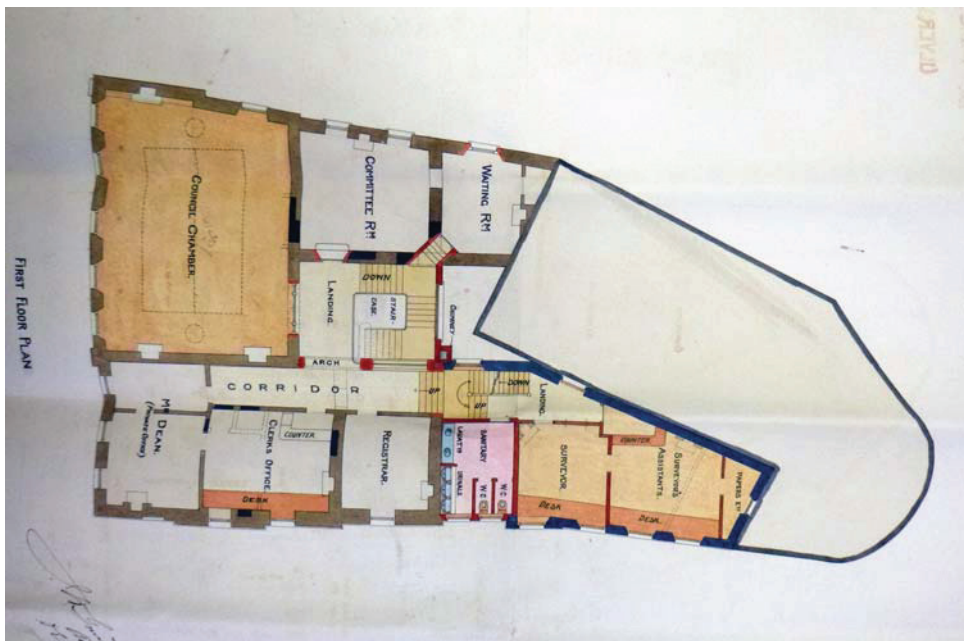


Plate 23 (right): First floor plan, dated 1901 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

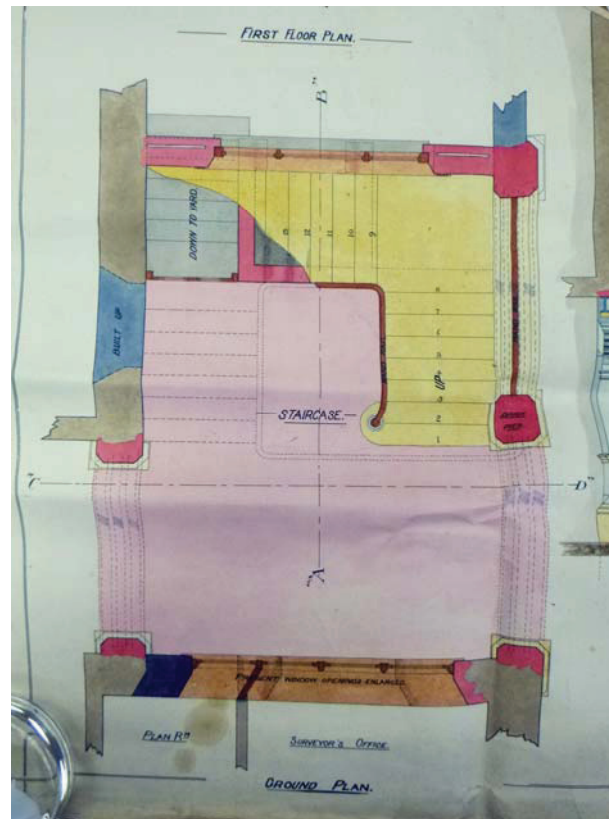
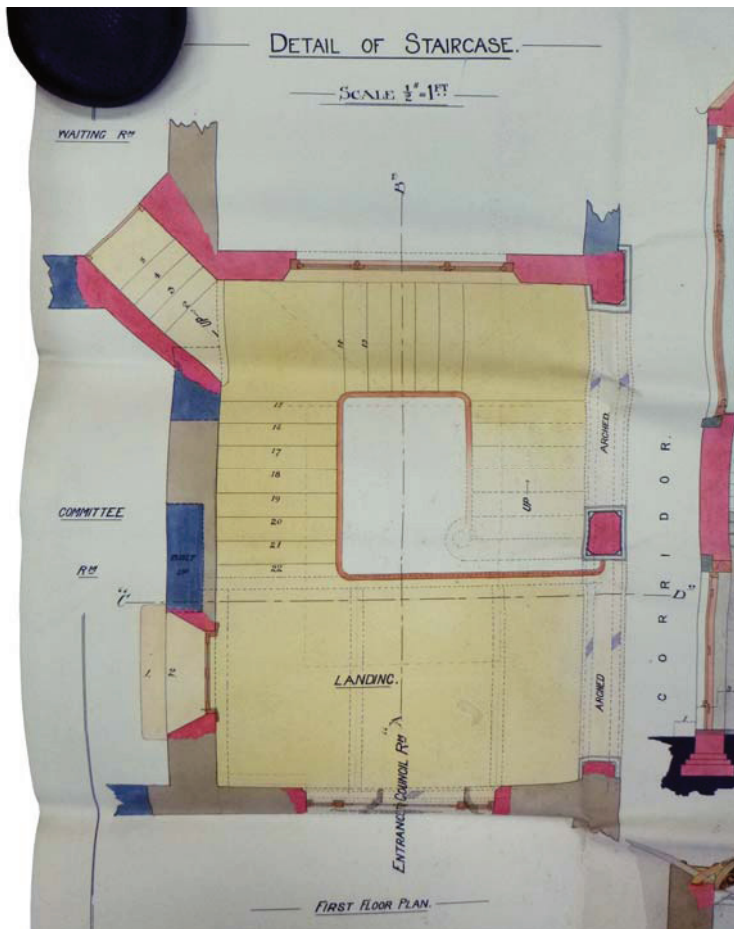


Plate 24 (left): Detail of staircase, first floor, dated 1901 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

Plate 25 (right): Detail of staircase, ground floor, dated 1901 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

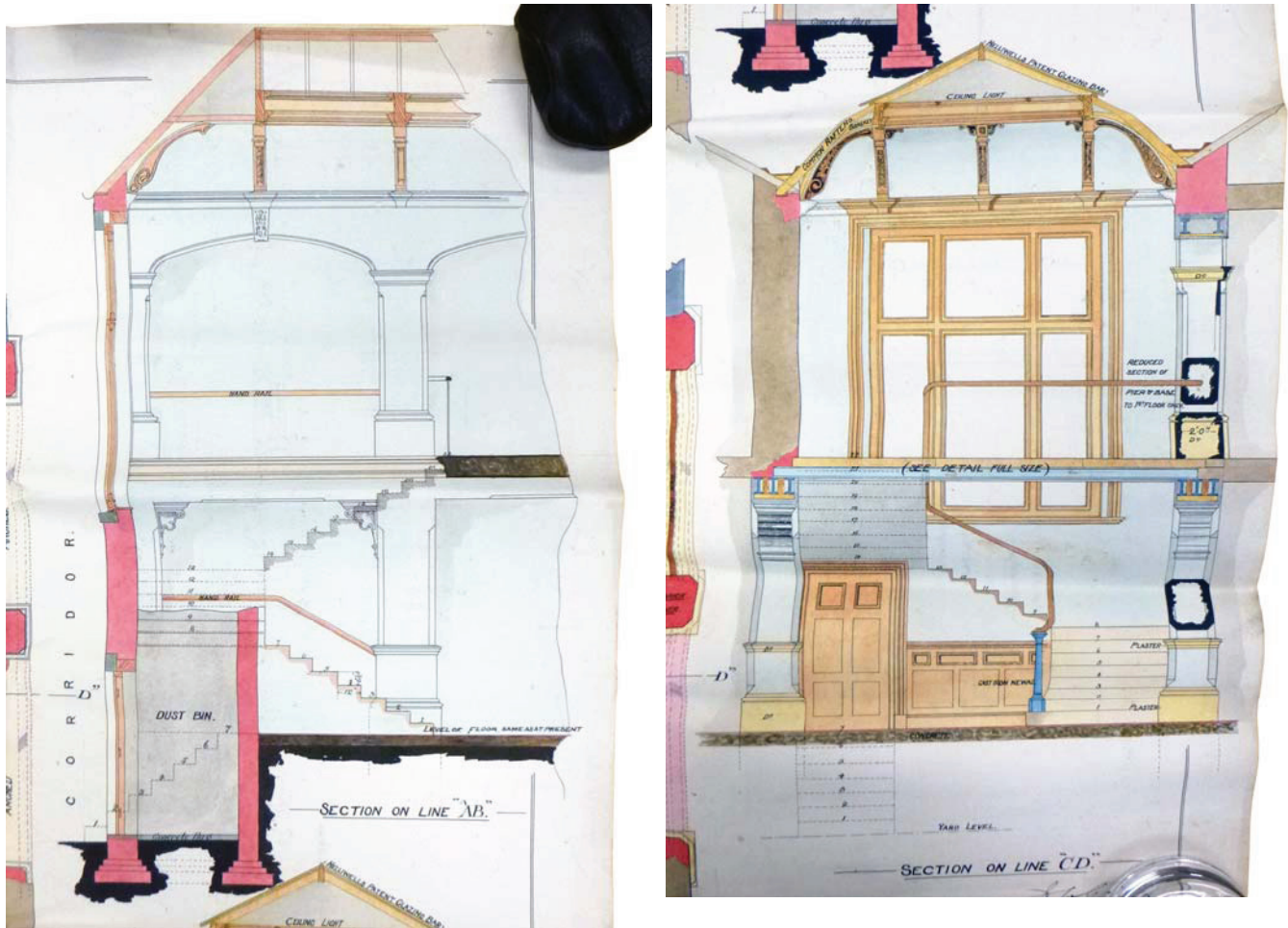


Plate 26 (left): Detail of the staircase, dated 1901 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

Plate 27 (right): Detail of the staircase, dated 1901 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

3.1.9 Detailed plans and elevations of the alterations to the building, dated 1902 and essentially as it was eventually built, also exist. These show the wood panelling (Plate 28 and Plate 29), the location of the fireplaces and inlet valves (Plate 30), and the roof structure (Plate 31). They also show the proposed alterations to include the toilet on the first floor (F10) (Plate 32). The arrangement of the rooms shown is not quite as they currently are. Interestingly, the ground floor plan still shows steps to G9 from the courtyard and the location of various windows and doors in G12a, which have since been blocked or changed (Plate 32). The elevation drawing of the sanitary arrangements is also interesting as it shows the location of the access to clean the ceiling light from A6 (Plate 33). (This doorway was locked at the time of the survey due to the risk of exposure to asbestos). Plans and elevations also show proposed alterations to the east end of the main building (G10 and F12) (Plate 34 and Plate 35). These show the locations of a fireplace, window and door in G10, which have all since been blocked, and a sink, which has since been removed. A fireplace has also been blocked in F12 and the proposed window enlargements shown were apparently not implemented. Proposed plans for the whole of the block of the council buildings from 1902 show a very similar arrangement internally to what is there now (Plate 36 and Plate 37), with some blocked fireplaces shown and some other minor alterations, the main differences, however, relating to the area of the courtyard to the east of G11.

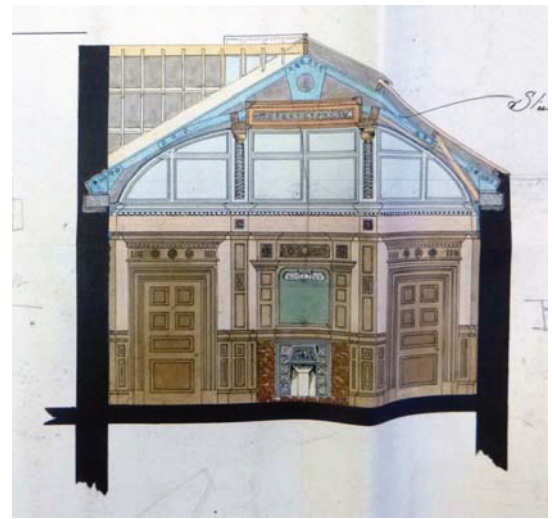
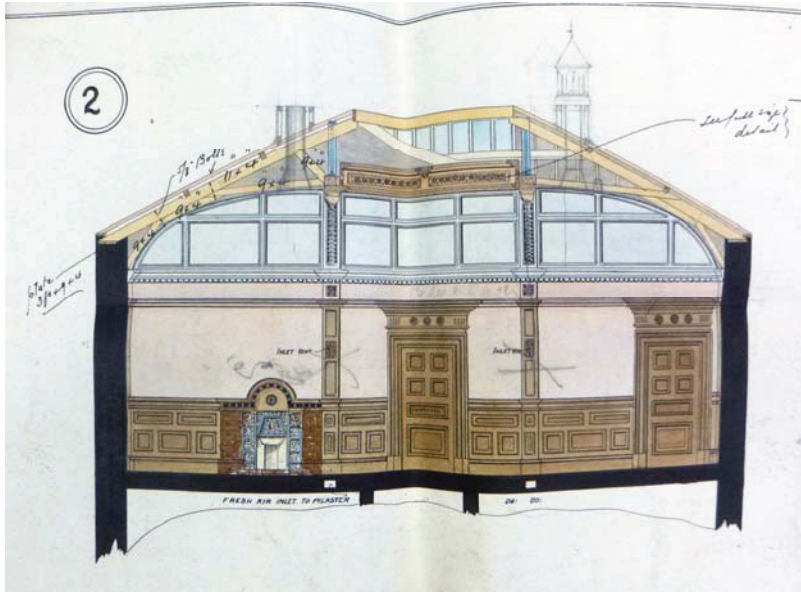


Plate 28 (left): Longitudinal section of the council chamber (F4), dated 1902 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

Plate 29 (right): Cross-section of the council chamber (F4), dated 1902 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

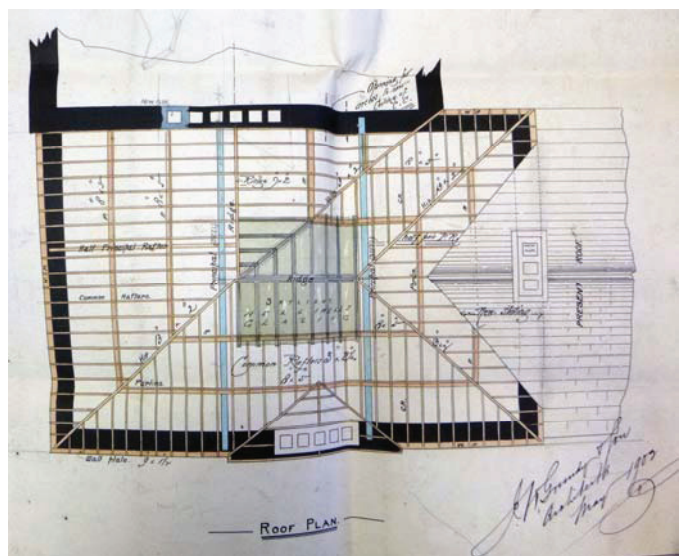
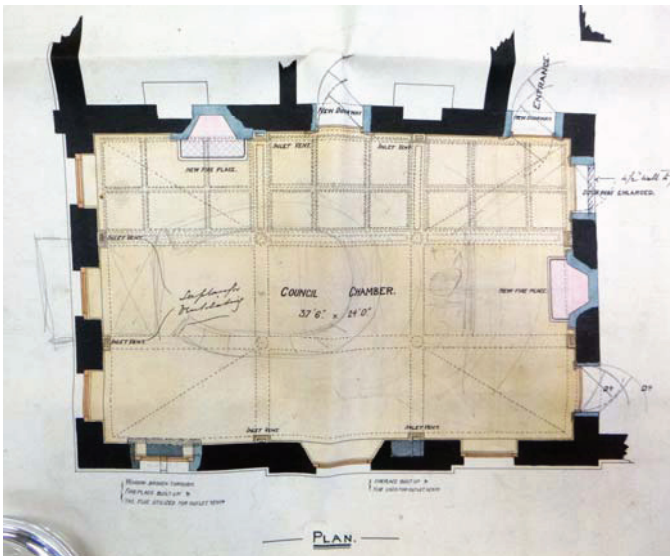


Plate 30 (left): Floor plan of the council chamber (F4), dated 1902 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

Plate 31 (right): Roof plan of the council chamber (F4), dated 1902 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

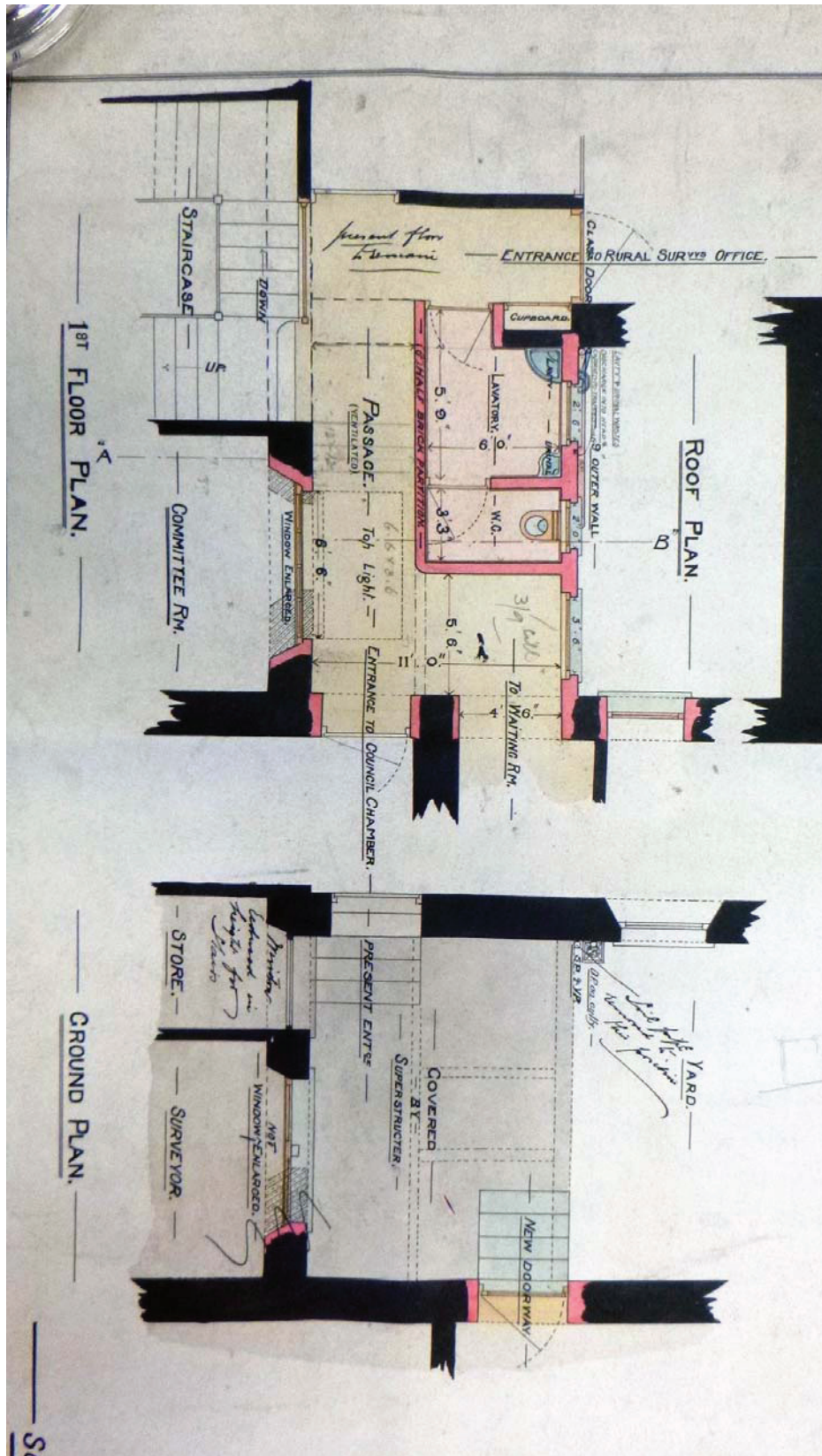


Plate 32: Plan of sanitary arrangements, etc., (F9 and F10 and G12a) dated 1902 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

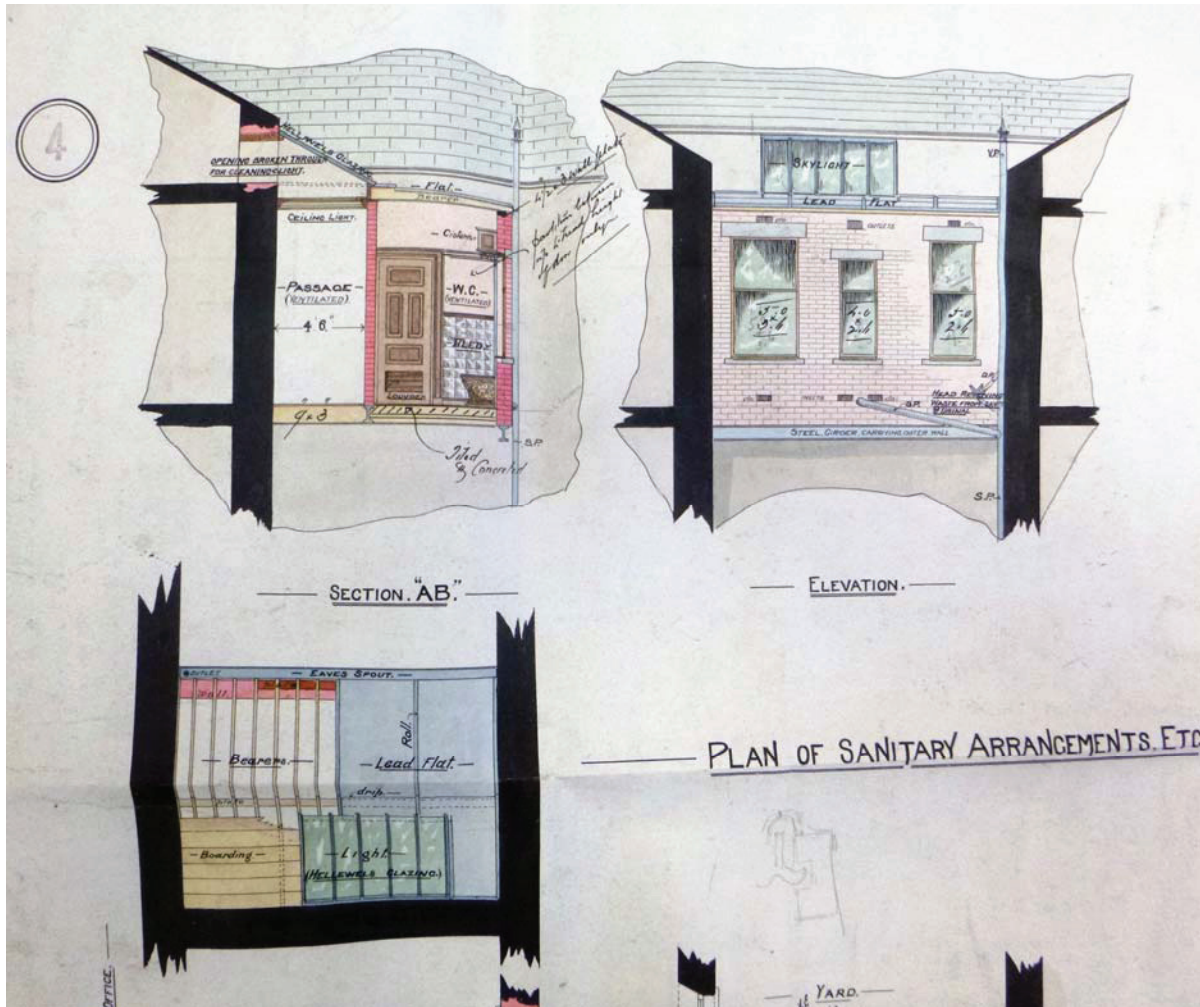


Plate 33: Plan of sanitary arrangements, etc., (F9 and F10) dated 1902 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

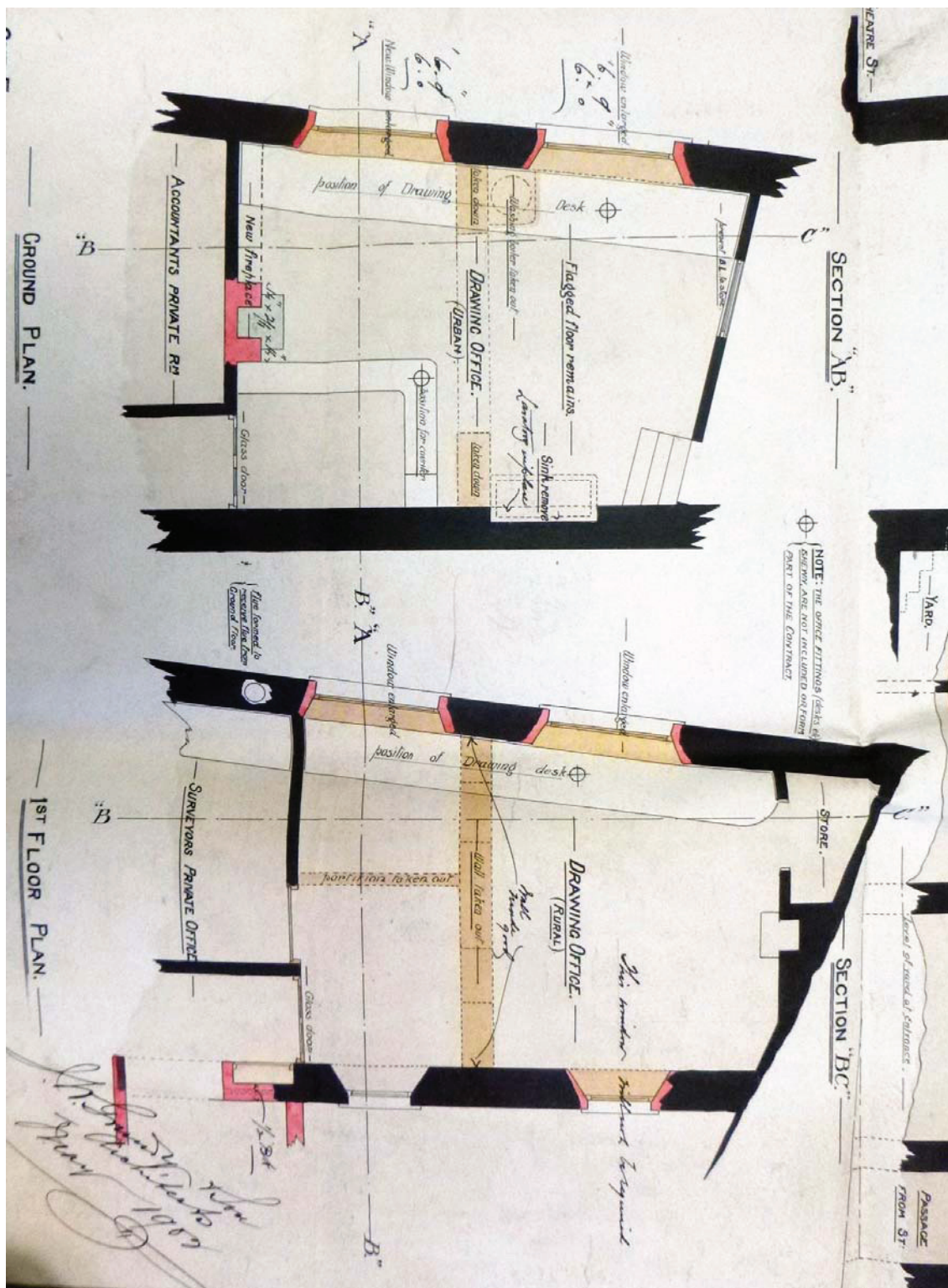


Plate 34: Ground (G10) and first floor plans (F12) of the drawing offices for the surveyors, dated 1902 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

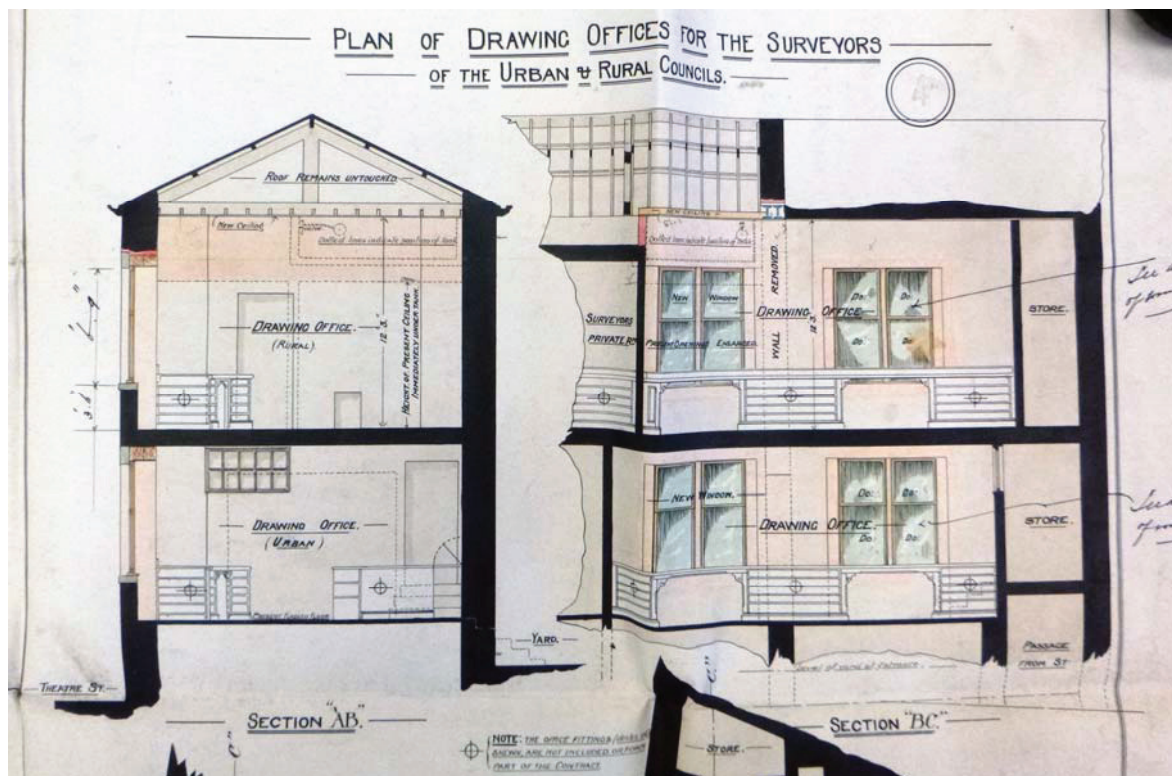


Plate 35: Section of the drawing offices for the surveyors (G10 and F12), dated 1902 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

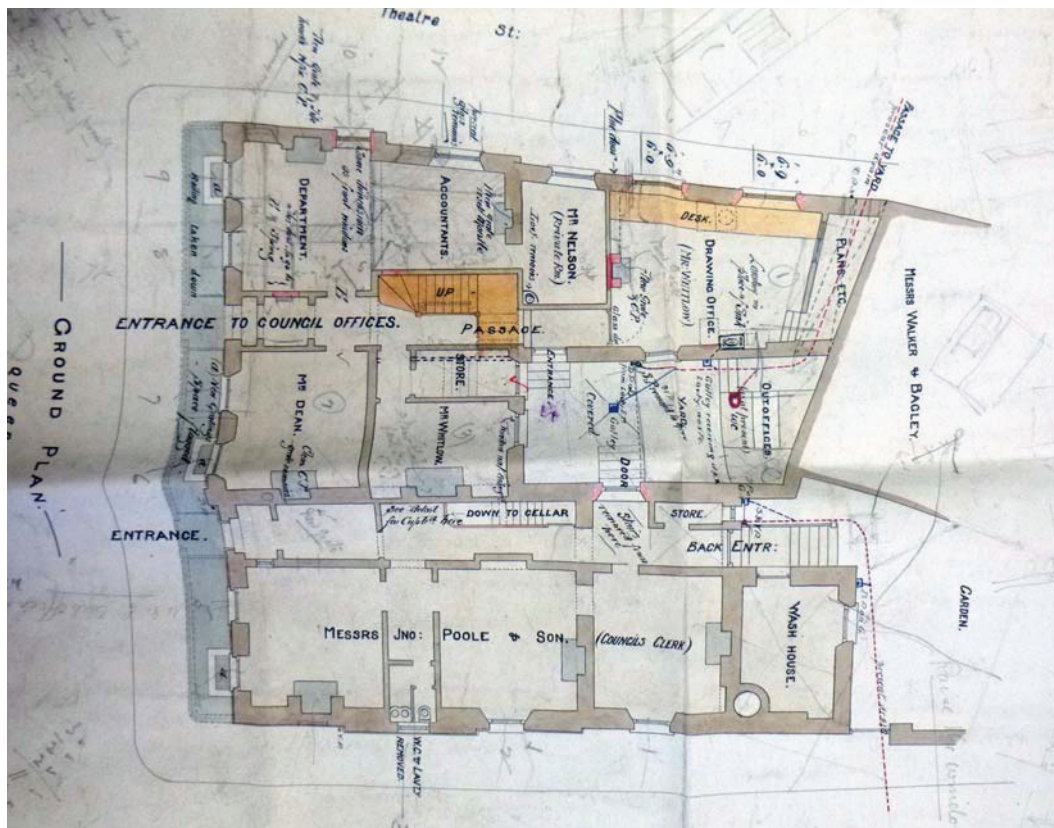


Plate 36: Ground floor plan of proposed council offices, dated 1902 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

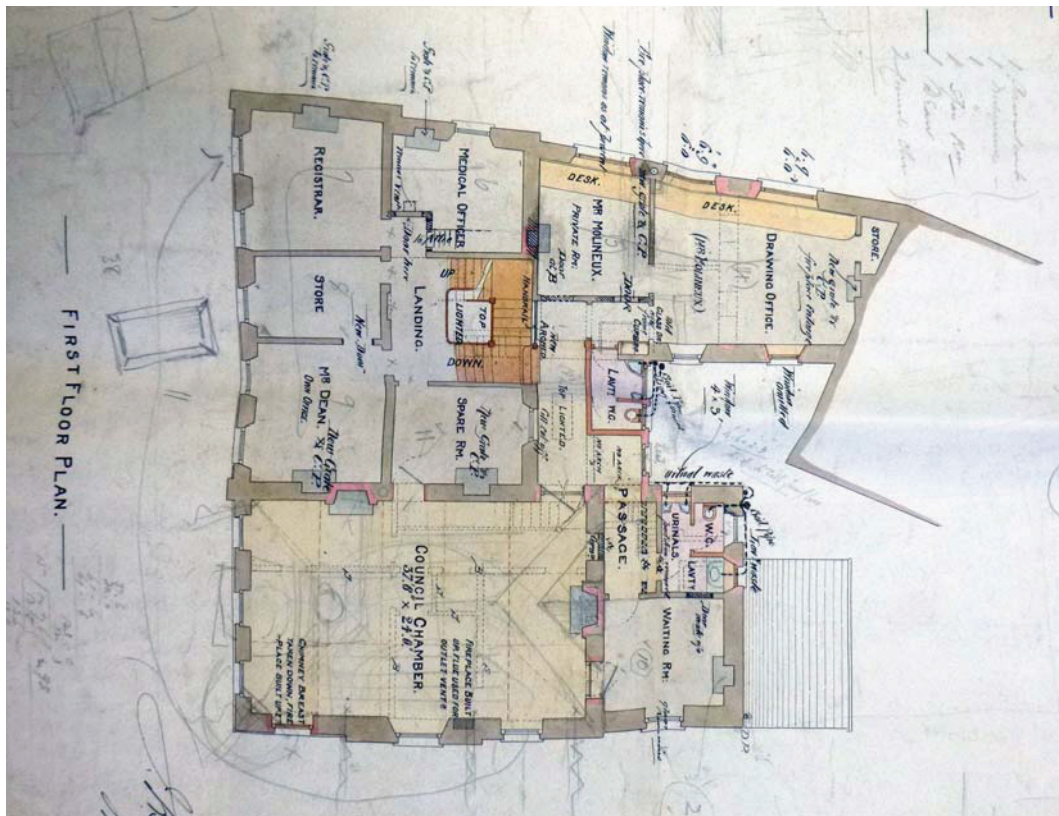


Plate 37: First floor plan of proposed council offices, dated 1902 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

3.1.10 A number of more detailed drawings also exist from 1903, including detail of the roof (Plate 38), and ones showing the location of drainage and inspection covers in the courtyard from 1903 (Plate 39 and Plate 40). There are also plans of the counters and such for the accountants department (Plate 41 to Plate 46; these show details relating to G1, G8 and G9, again showing G8 and G9 are being connected) and 'Mr Whitlow's private office' (Plate 47 to Plate 50; G10) from 1903. There are stairs shown to the east end of G10. There are further plans and elevations from 1903 for another room also identified as 'Mr Whitlow's private office' (Plate 51 to Plate 54; these appear to relate to G15). In this same bundle there are very detailed drawings of the council chamber (F4) and furniture therein (Plate 55 to Plate 62). Further detailed drawings, dated 1903, relate to the stairwell and ceiling light (G7/F6) (Plate 42 and Plate 43). Interestingly, G8 and G9 appear to have been joined where there is now an alcove and the stairs to the attic were at this point intended to go east/west from F8, but this appears to have been changed (Plate 44 and Plate 45).

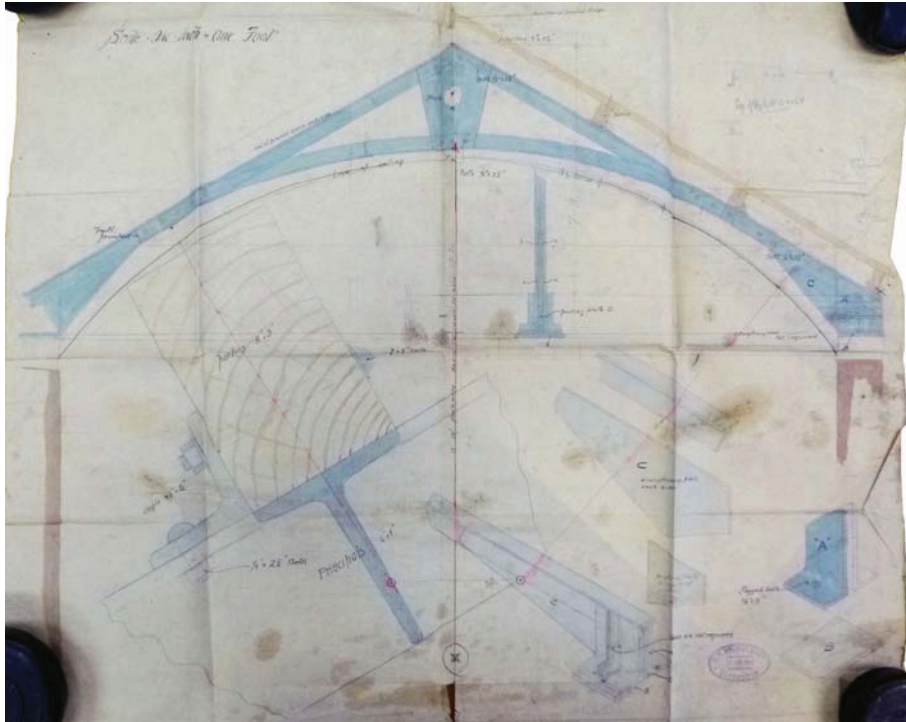


Plate 38: Cross-section of roof, dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

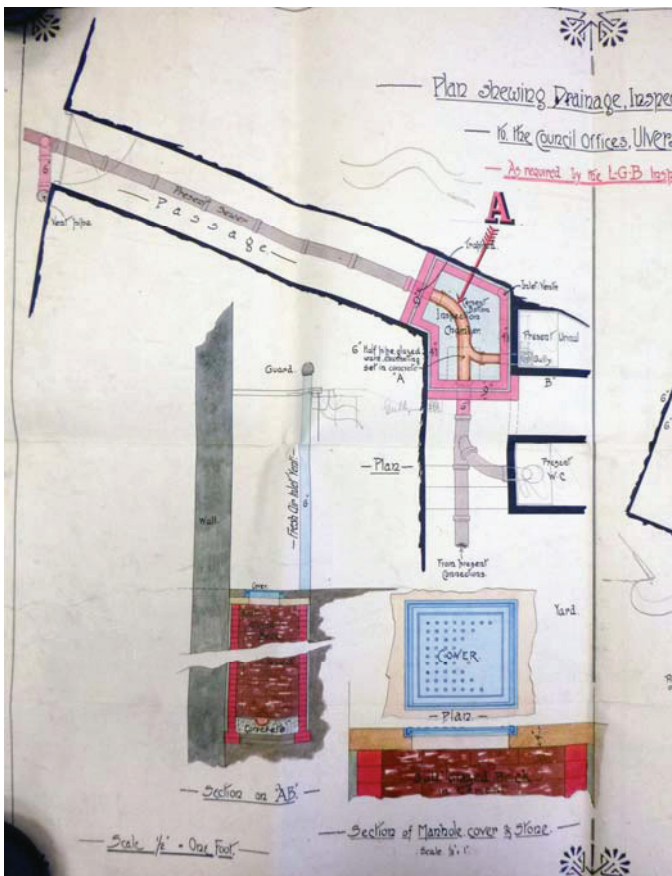


Plate 39 (left): Plan showing drainage, dated 1903 (north is to the left) (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

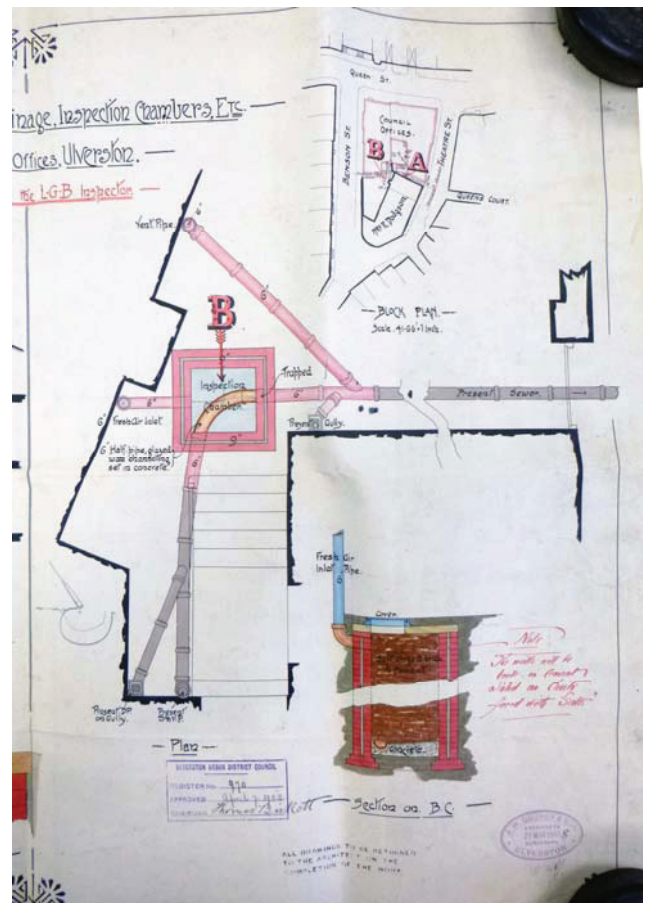


Plate 40 (right): Plan showing drainage, dated 1903 (north is to the left) (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

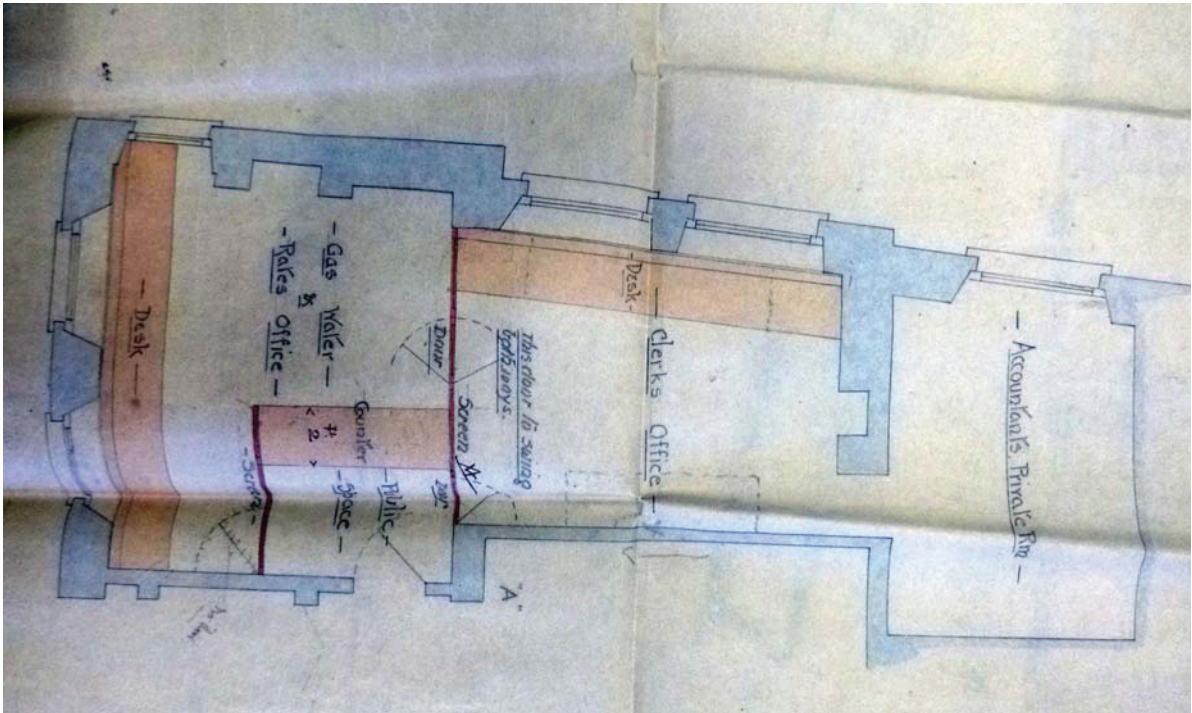


Plate 41: Plan of the accountants department, dated 1903 (G1, G8 and G9) (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

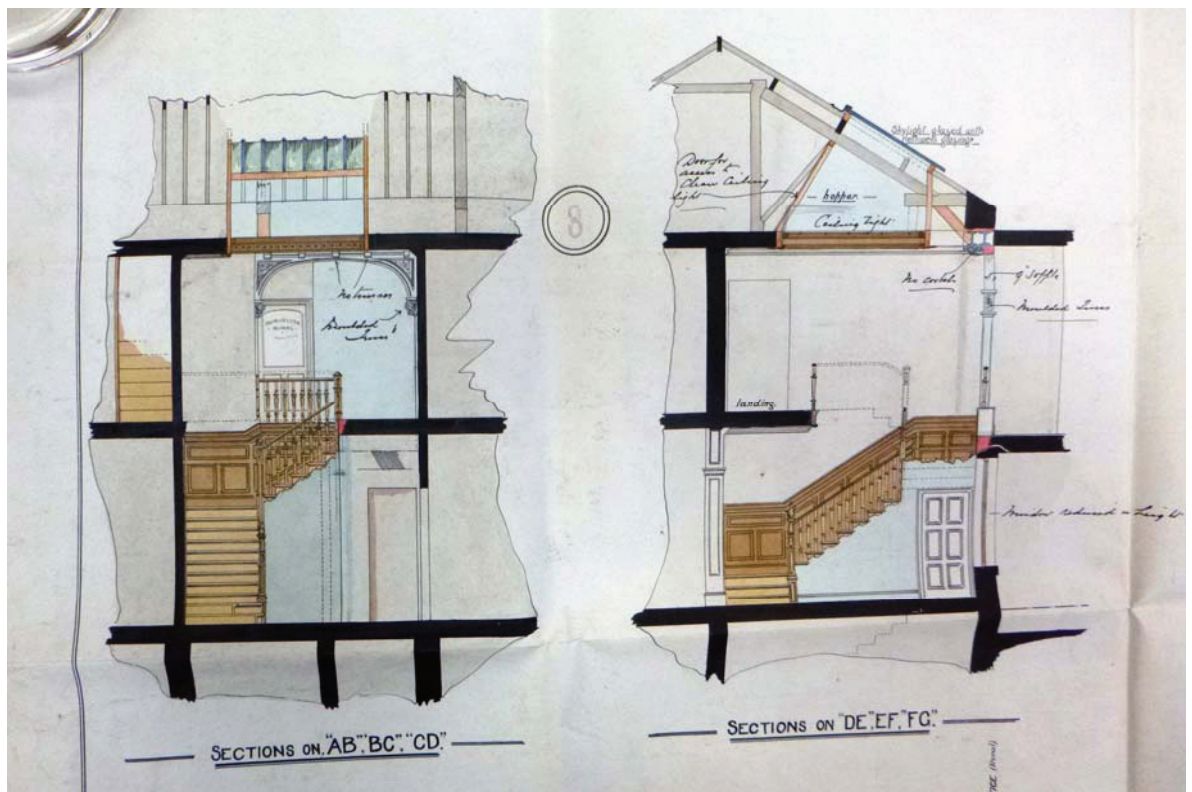


Plate 42: Sections, dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

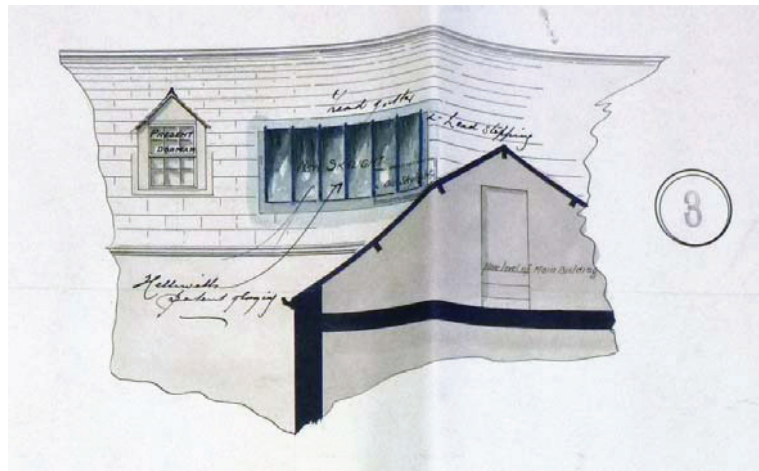


Plate 43: Section and elevation, dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

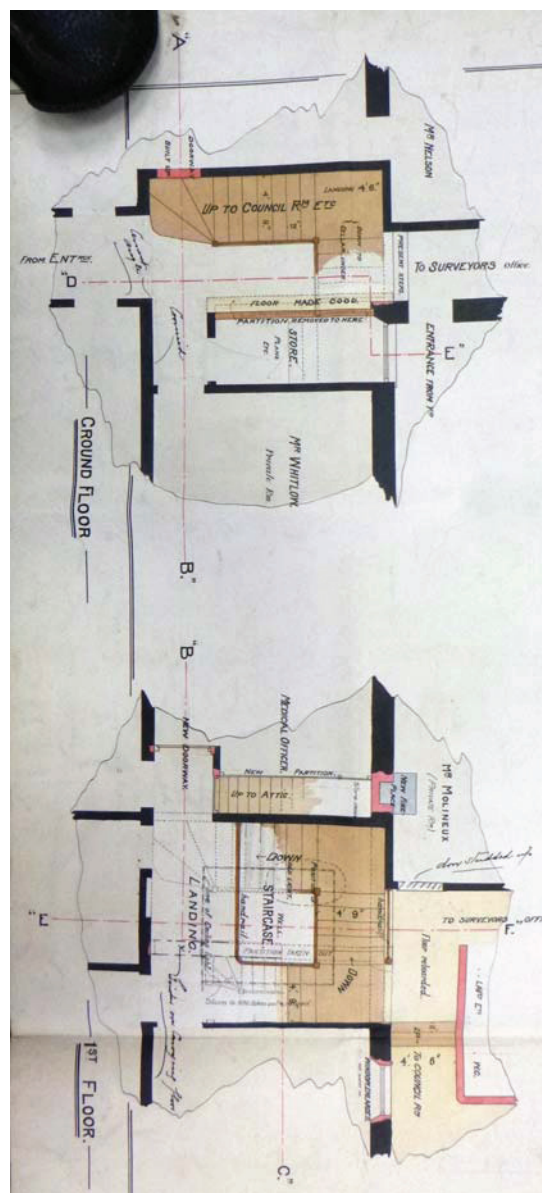


Plate 44: Ground floor and first floor, dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

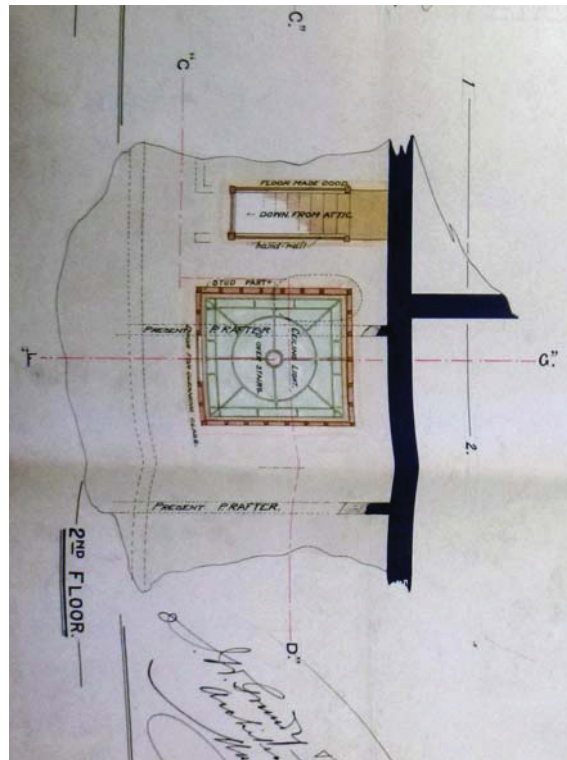


Plate 45: Second floor, dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

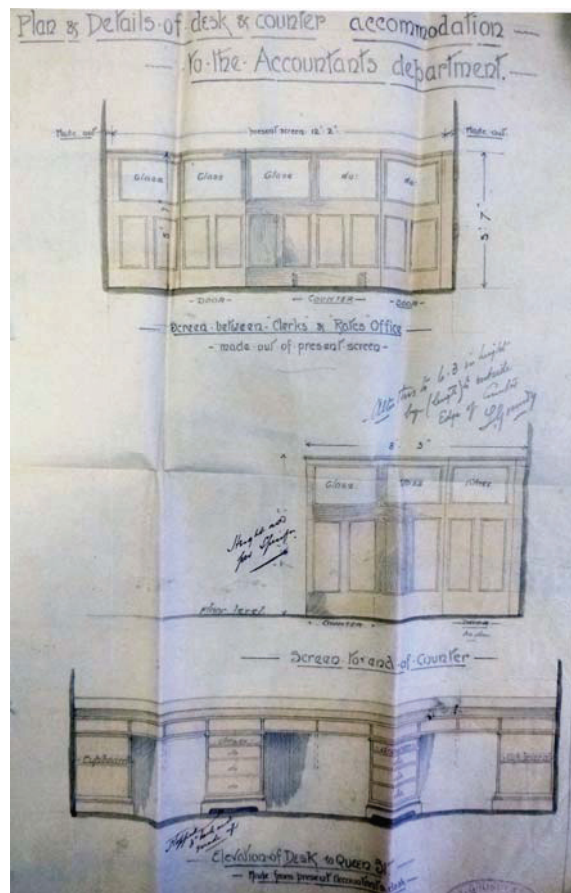


Plate 46: Detailed elevations to the accountants department (G1, G8 and G9), dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

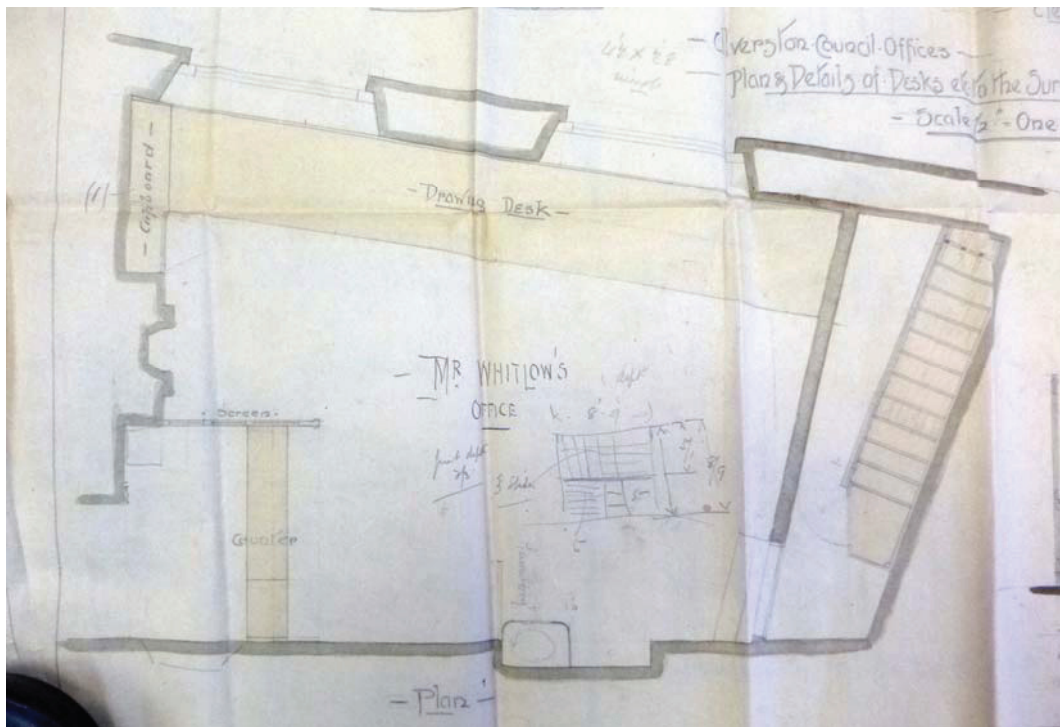


Plate 47: Plan of the surveyor's office (G10), dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

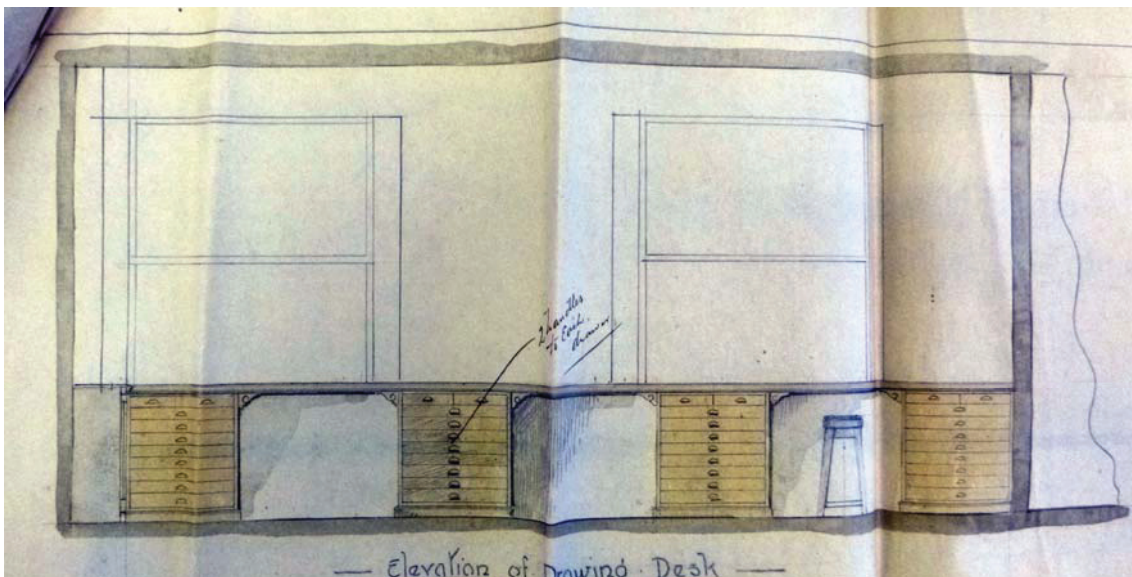


Plate 48: Elevation of the drawing desk in the surveyor's office (G10), dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

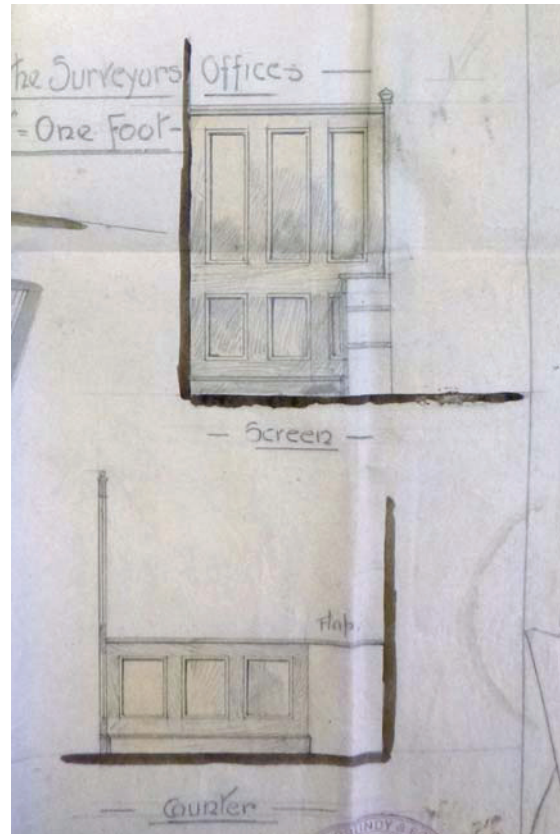
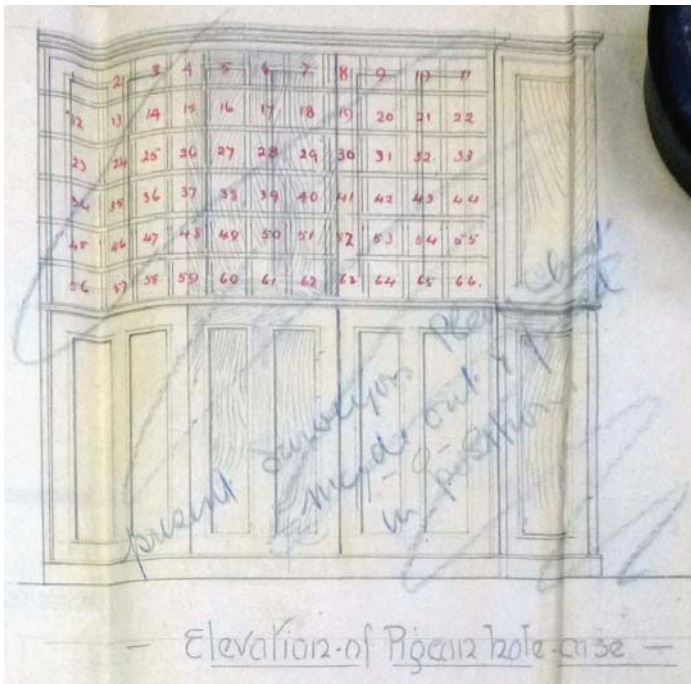


Plate 49 (left): Elevation of pigeon holes in the surveyor's office (G10), dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

Plate 50 (right): Detail of the screen and counter in the surveyor's office (G10), dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

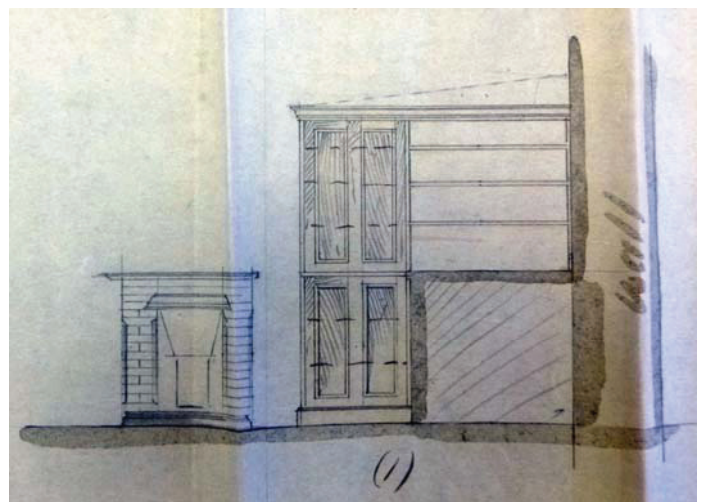
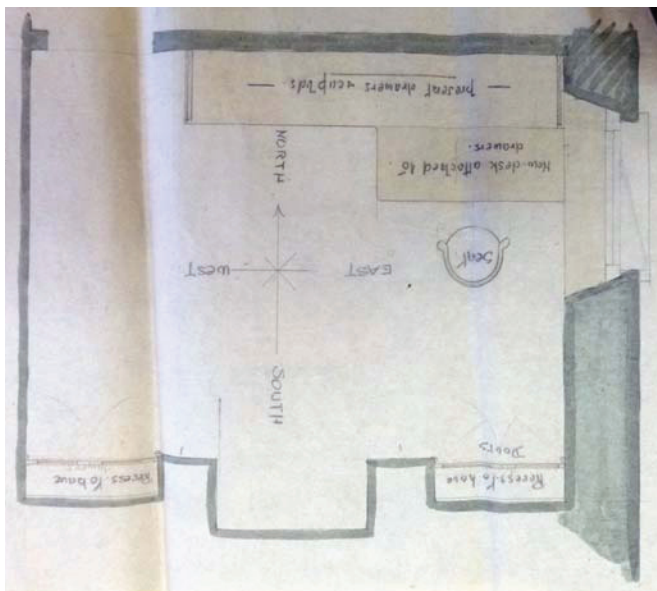


Plate 51 (left): Plan of 'Mr Whitlow's private office', dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

Plate 52 (right): 'Mr Whitlow's private office', dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

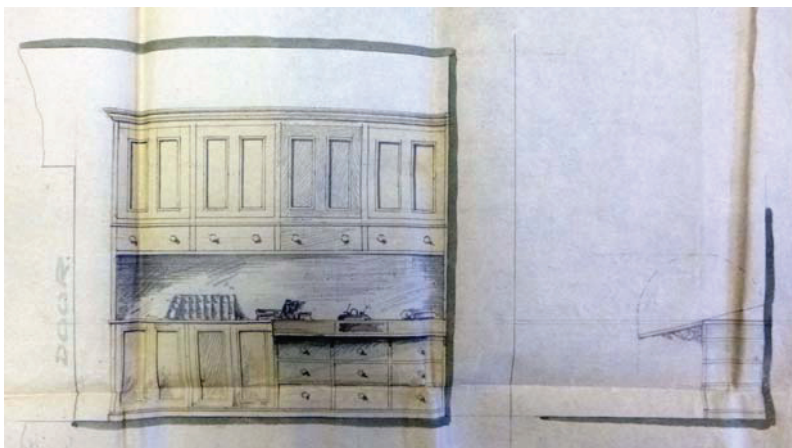
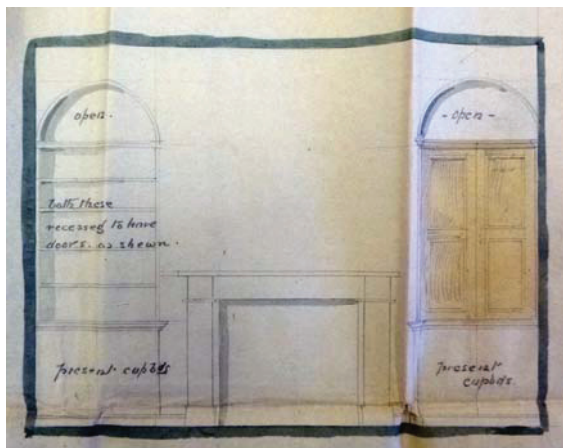


Plate 53 (left): Elevation of the south wall of 'Mr Whitlow's private office', dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

Plate 54 (right): Desk and cupboards to the north wall of 'Mr Whitlow's private office', dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

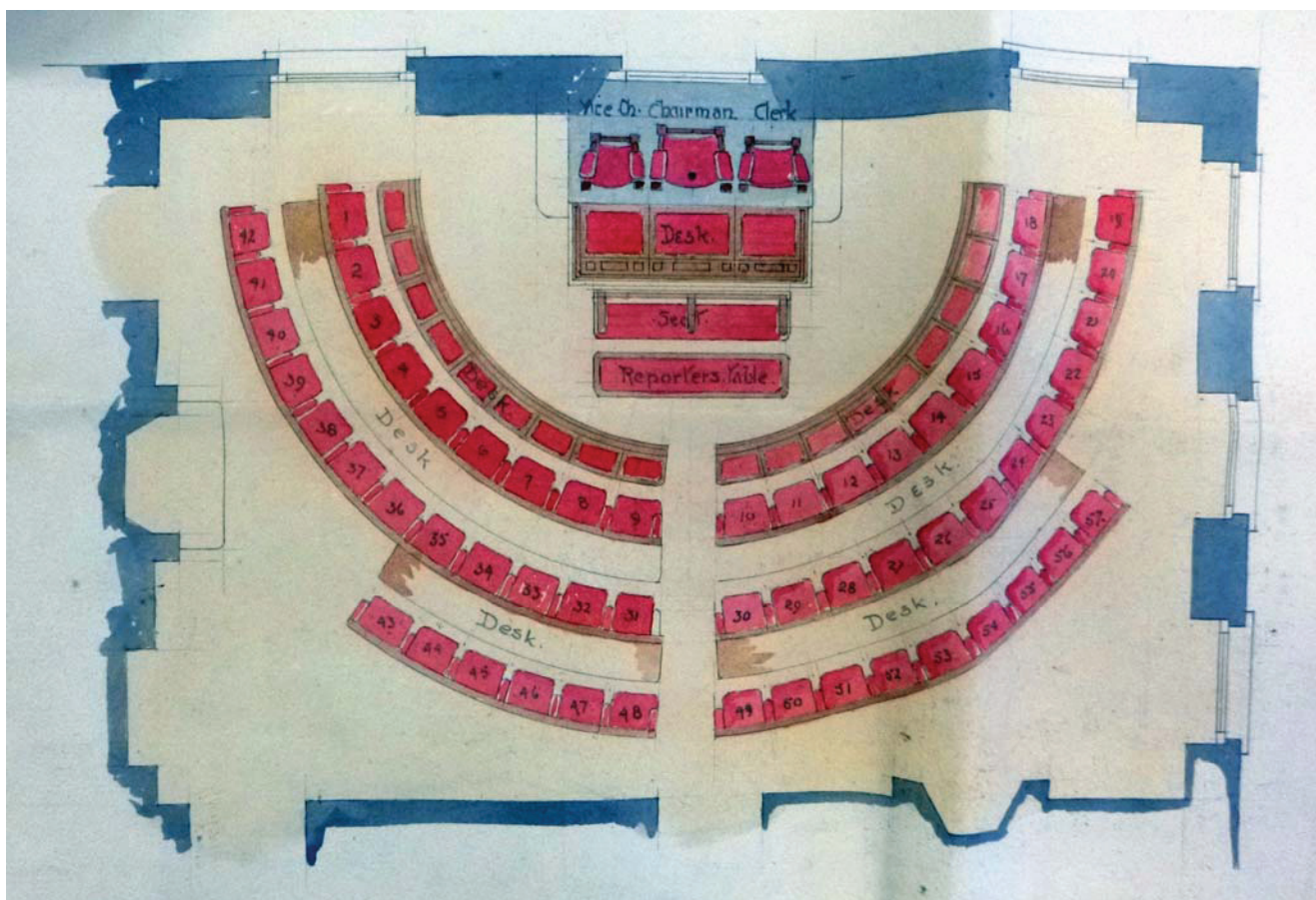


Plate 55: Plan of the council chamber (F4), dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

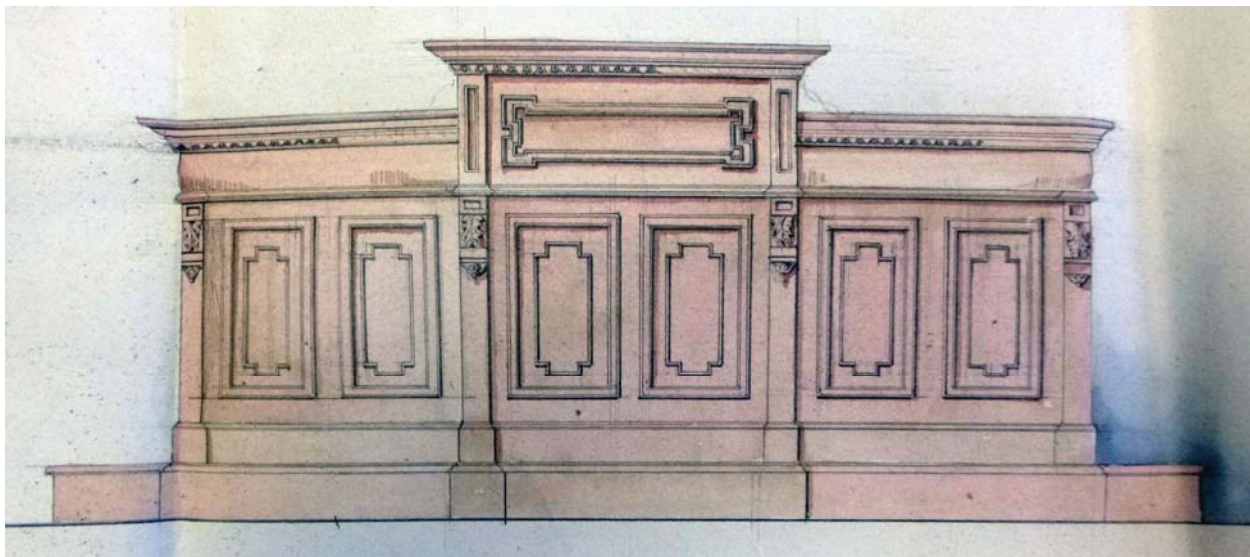


Plate 56: Chairman's, vice chairman's, and clerk's desks, dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

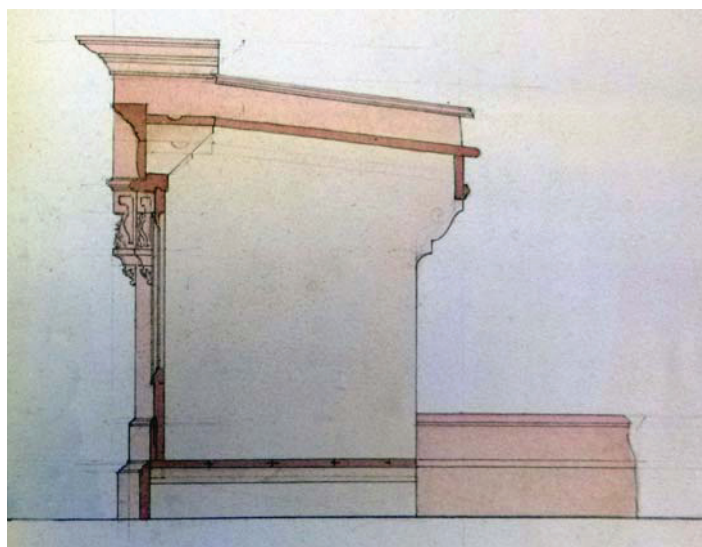


Plate 57: Section of chairman's, vice chairman's, and clerk's desks, dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

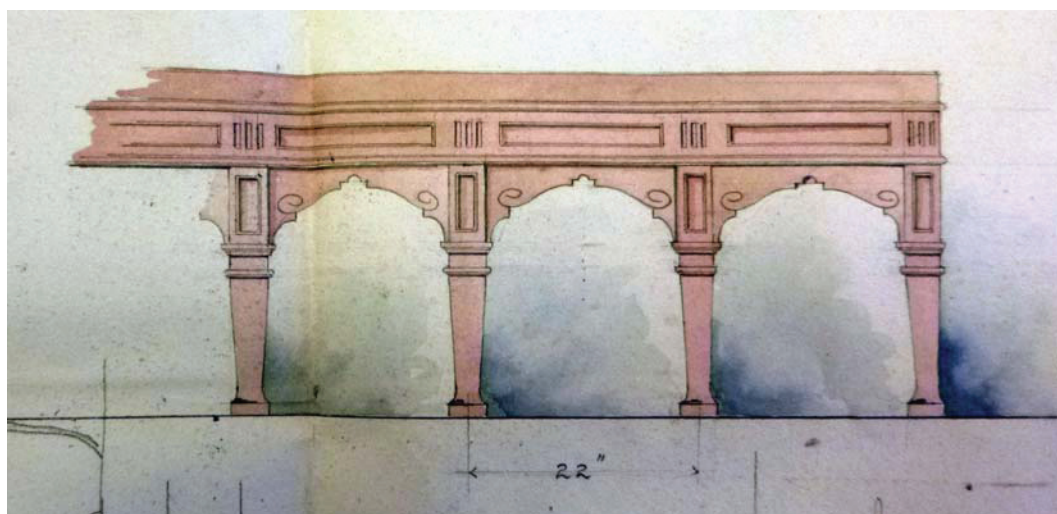


Plate 58: Elevation of front desks, dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

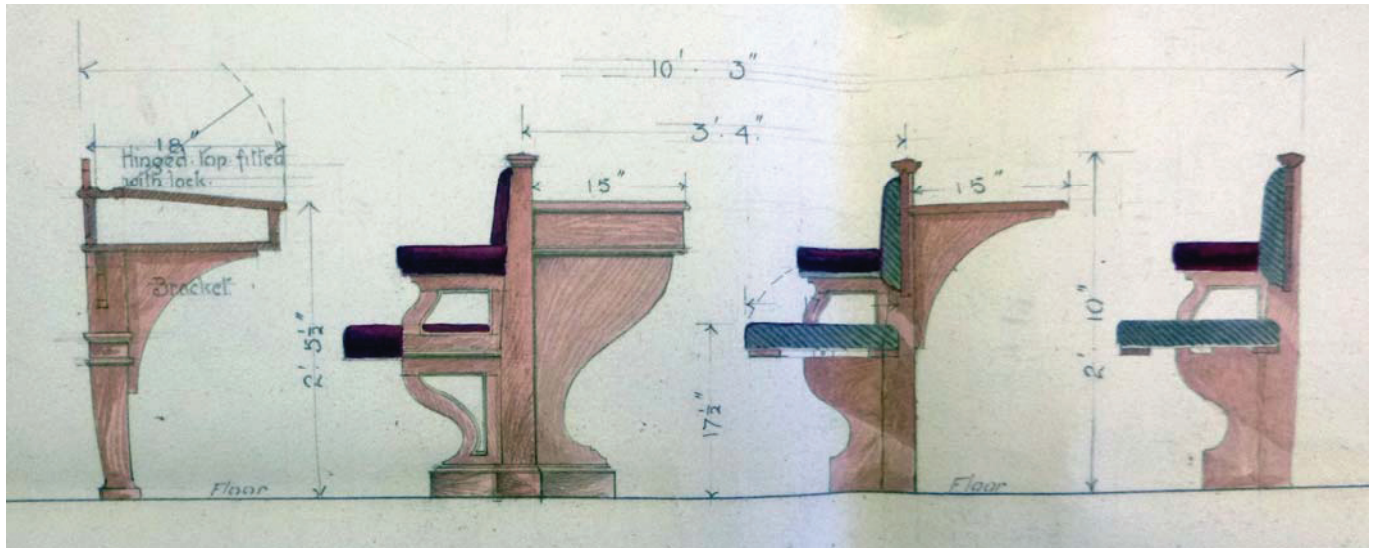


Plate 59: Section of councillors' seats, dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

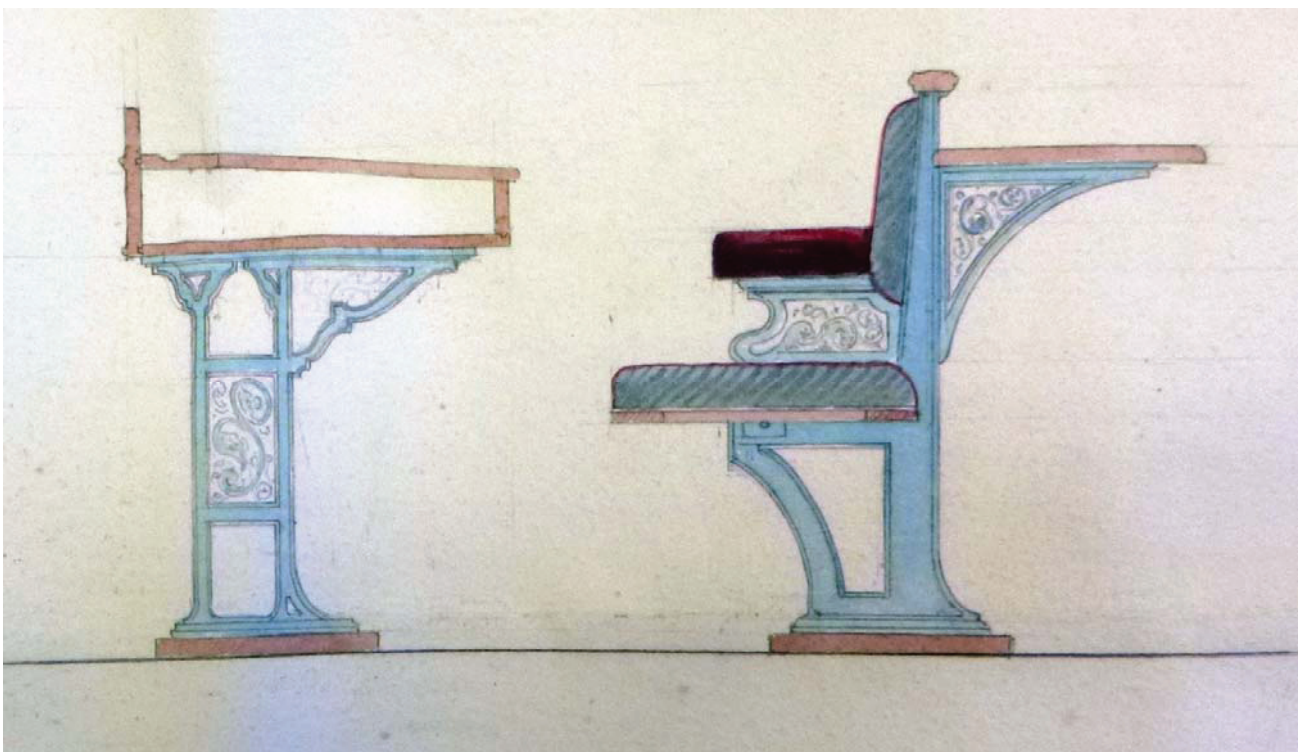


Plate 60: Councillors desks and seats on iron supports, dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

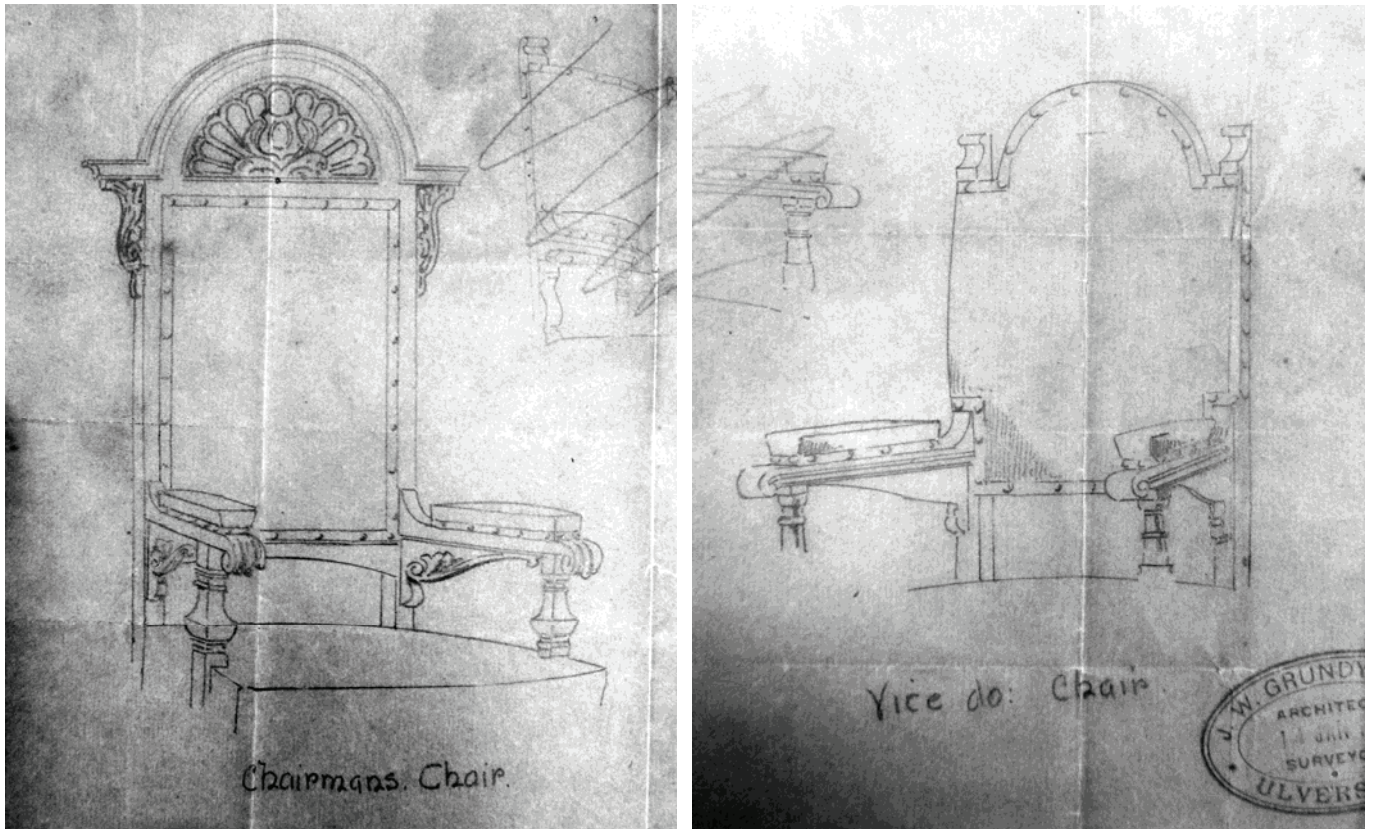


Plate 61 (left): Chairman's chair, dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

Plate 62 (right): Vice chairman's chair, dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904)

3.1.11 A separate collection of plans and sketches, also dating from c1903, also exists (CAC(B) Z/1028/1 c1903). These include a drawing of the west elevation (Plate 63) and drawings of what is presumably a proposed changes to the south elevation (Plate 64 and Plate 65), a sketch of the first floor, which might be from 1902 (Plate 66), and various architectural features (Plate 67 to Plate 72). Of particular interest, perhaps, are drawings of the stairs (G7 and F6; Plate 73 and Plate 74; these show that F6 and F3 were connected at this point).

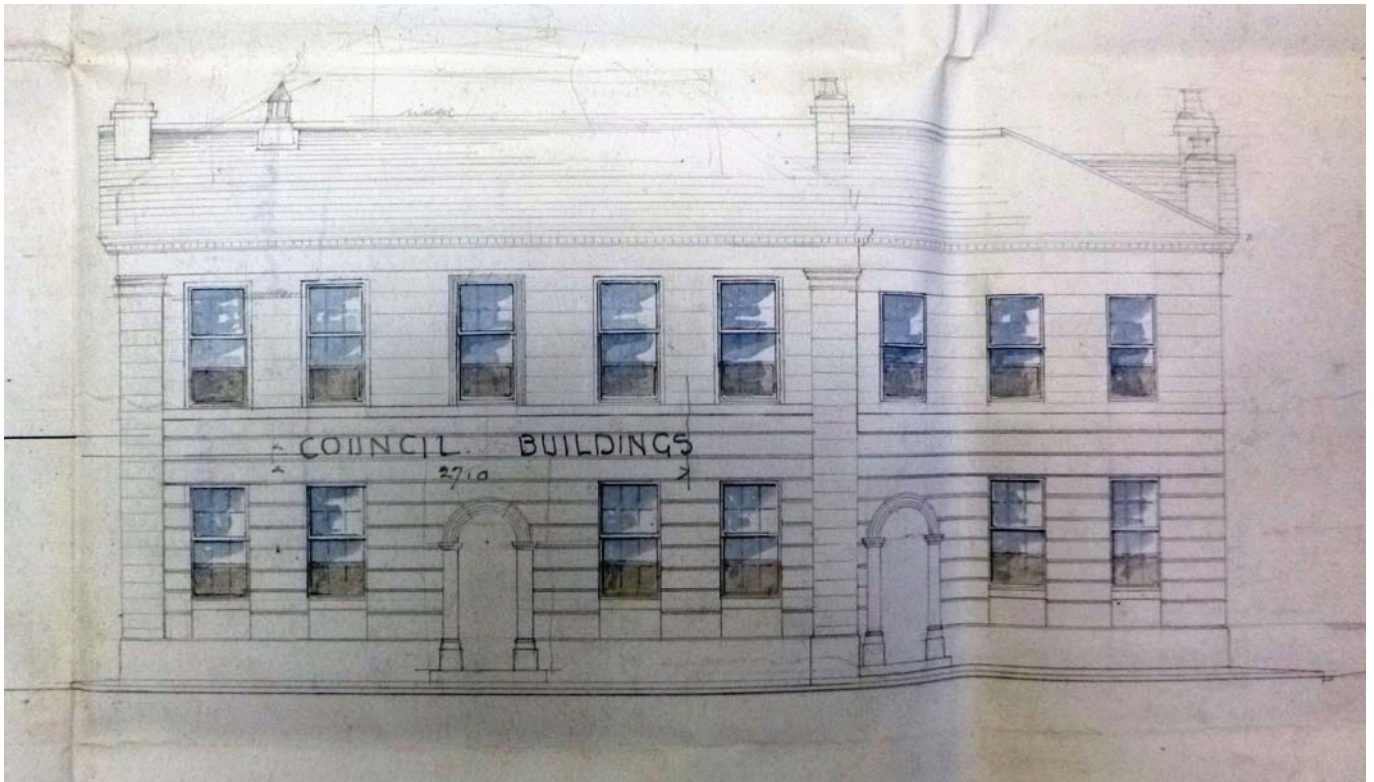


Plate 63: West elevation of the council buildings, dated c1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/1 c1903)

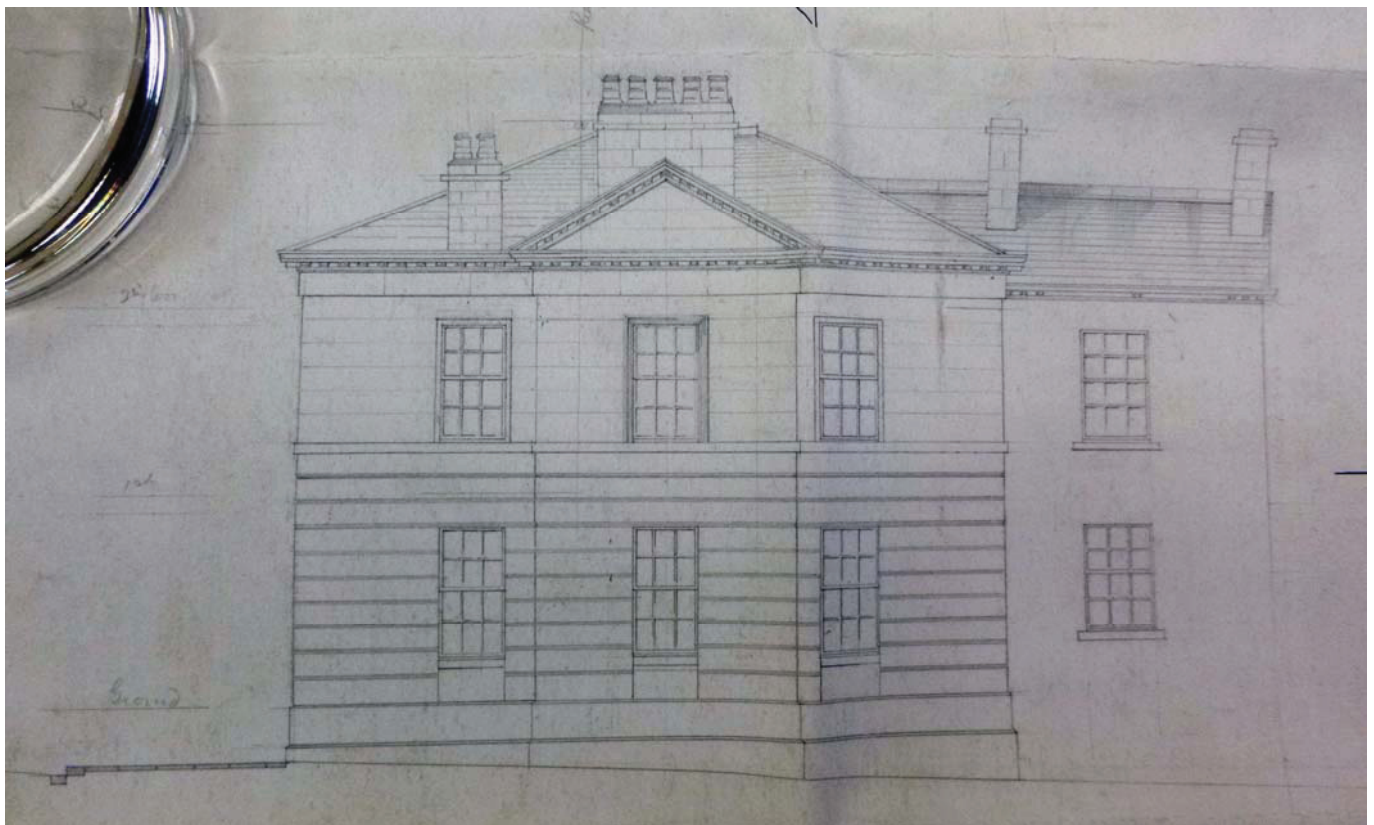


Plate 64: Proposed south elevation of the council buildings, dated c1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/1 c1903)

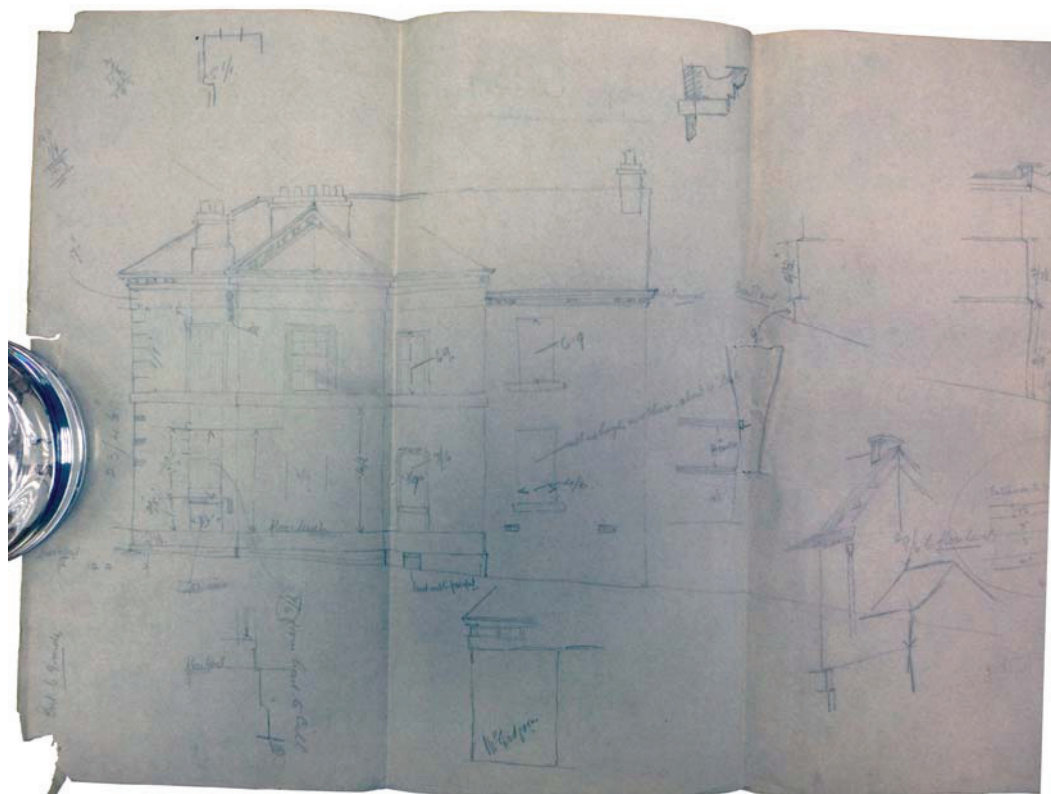


Plate 65: Proposed south elevation of the council buildings, c1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/1 c1903)

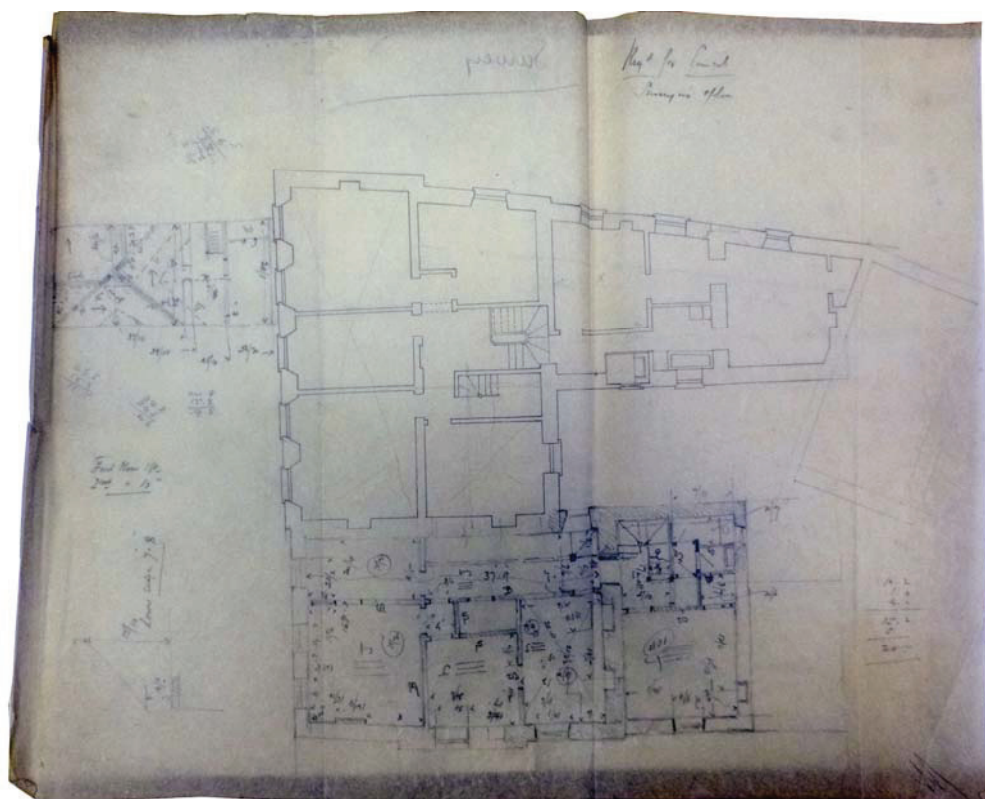


Plate 66: Sketch of the first floor, dated c1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/1 c1903)

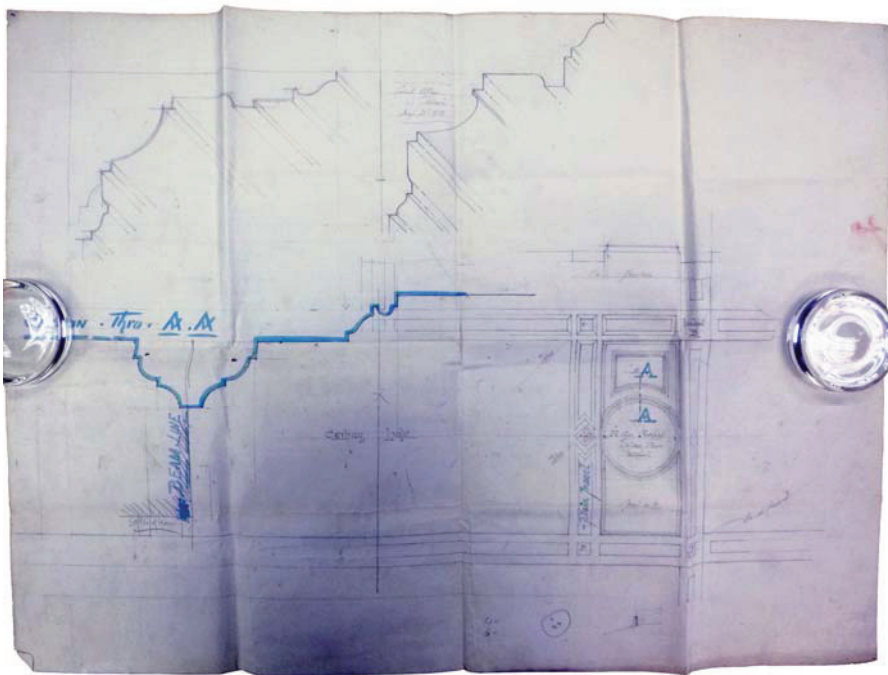


Plate 67 (left): Details of mouldings, dated c1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/1 c1903)

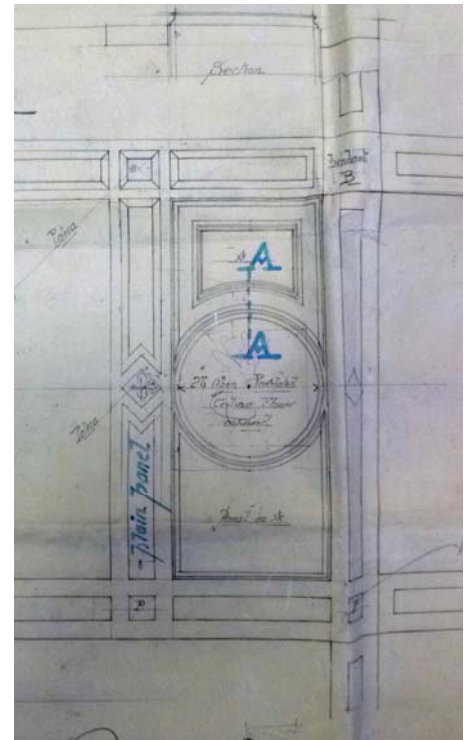


Plate 68 (right): Details of mouldings, dated c1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/1 c1903)

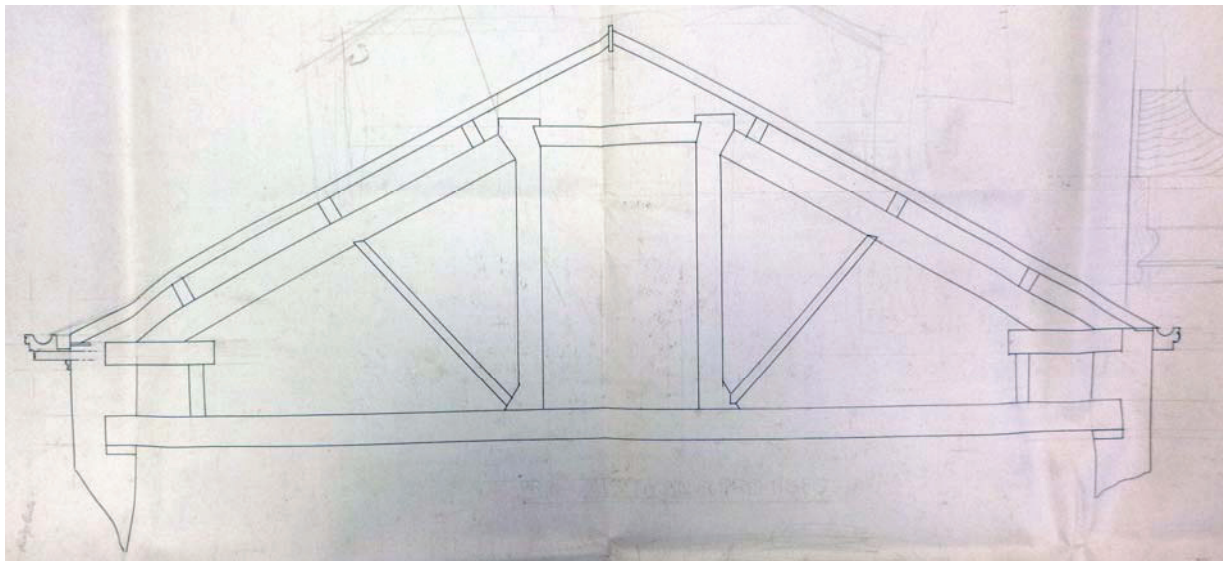


Plate 69: Roof truss, dated c1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/1 c1903)

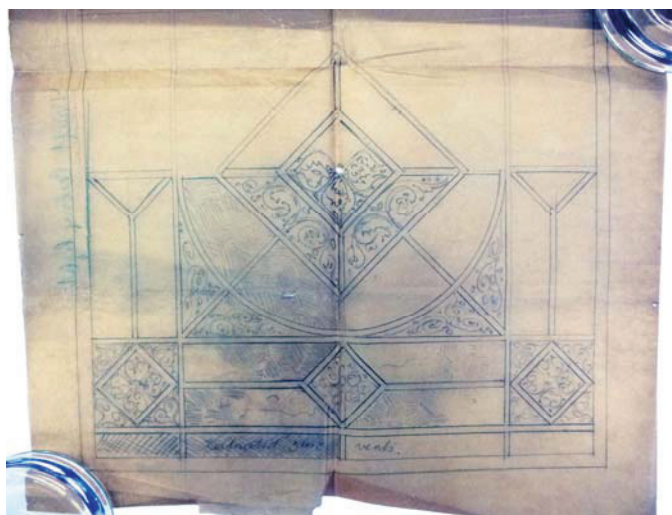


Plate 70 (left): Detail of the ceiling light, dated c1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/1 c1903)

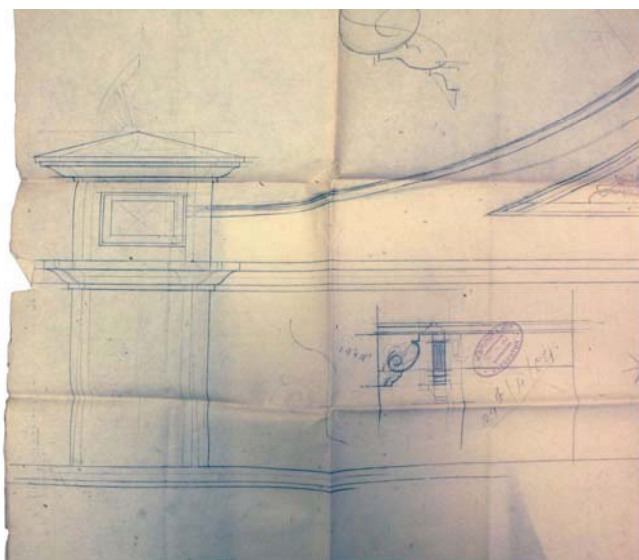


Plate 71 (right): Moulding detail dated c1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/1 c1903)

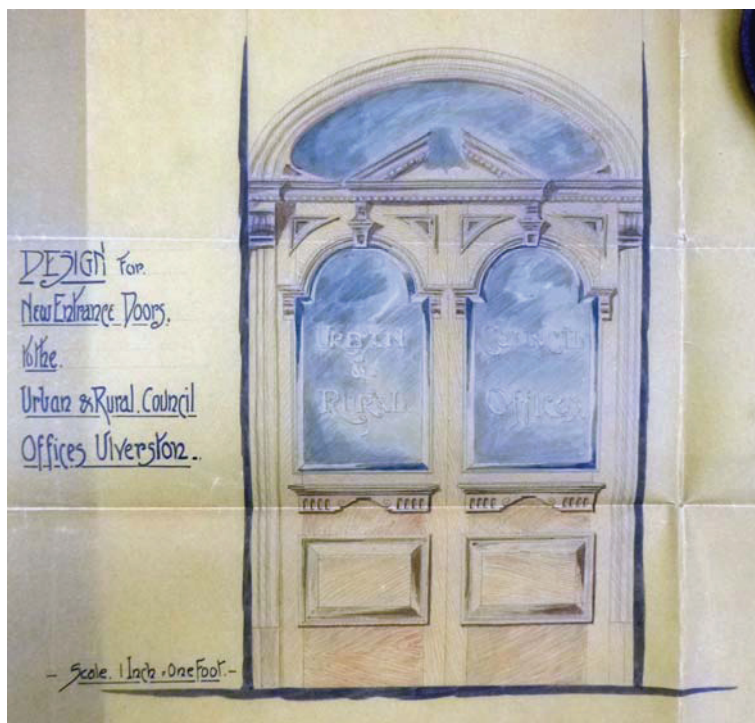


Plate 72: Door design, dated c1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/1 c1903)

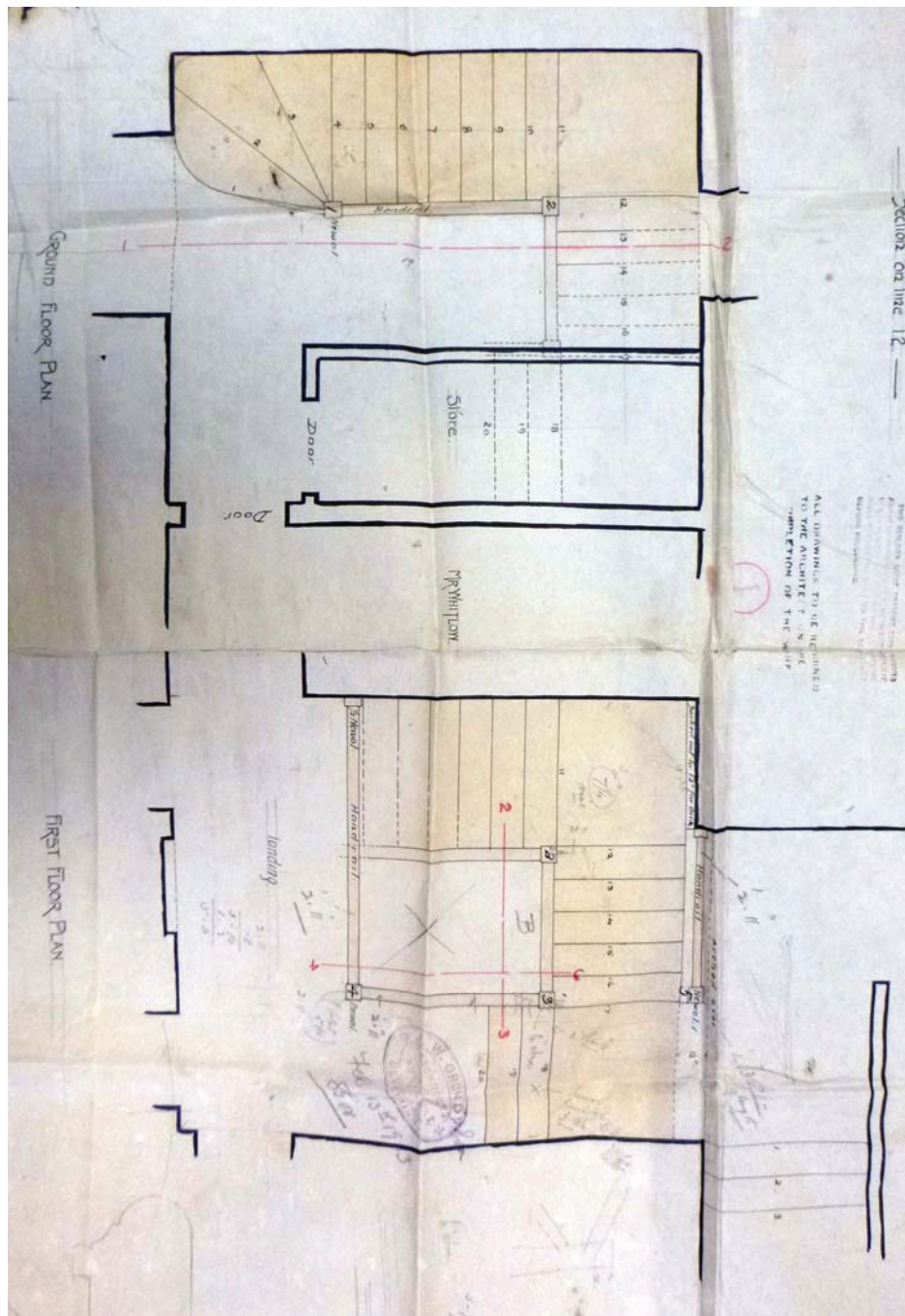


Plate 73: Council offices and first floor plan, dated 1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/1 c1903)

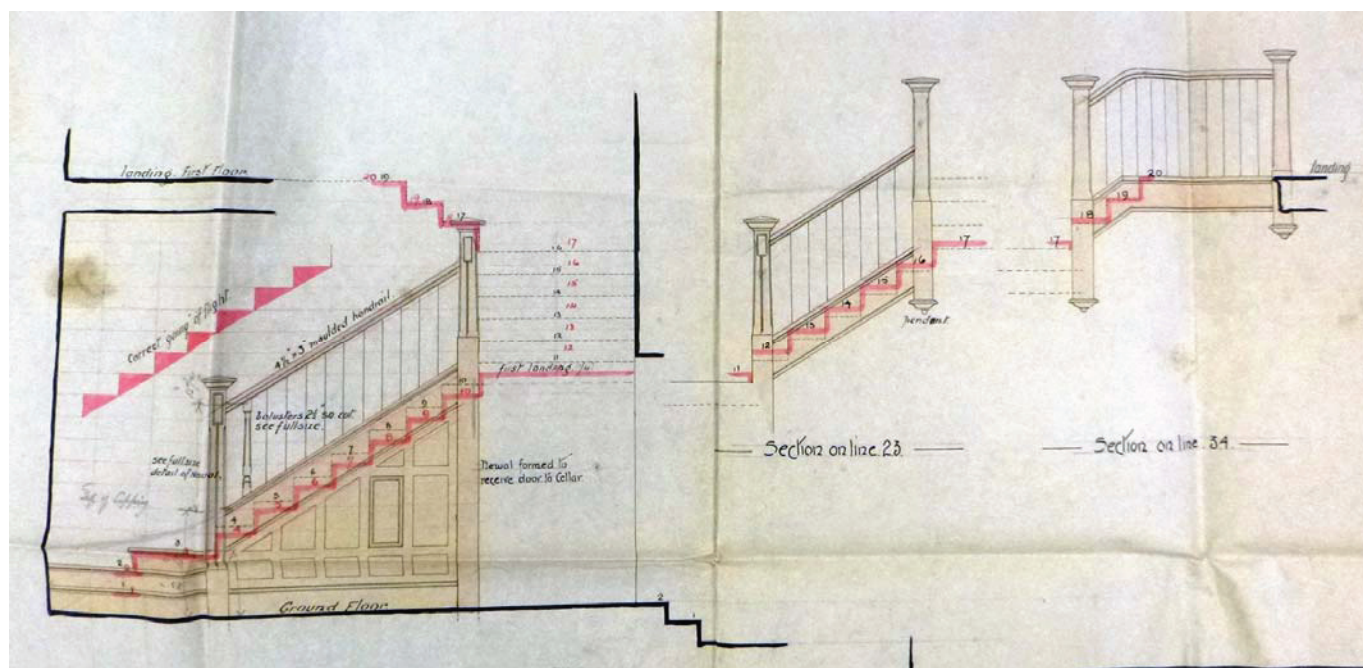


Plate 74: Council offices staircase, dated c1903 (CAC(B) Z/1028/1 c1903)

3.1.12 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** the footprint of the council buildings and block to the east are clearly identifiable (Plate 75). A small building is shown to the south-west end of the D-shaped show room.

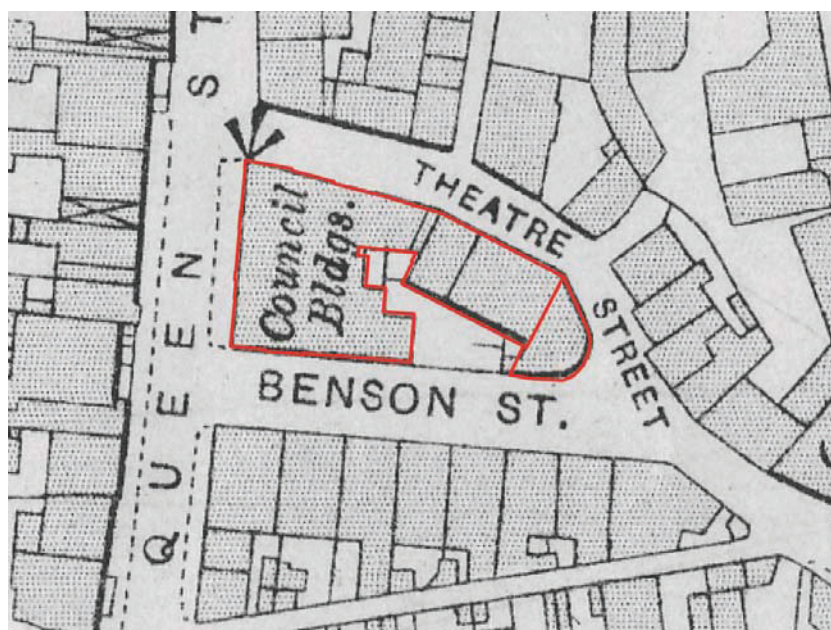


Plate 75: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.1.13 **Photographs, c1920:** these photos of the interior of the town hall show the council chamber (CAC(B) BLC/170/GC TOW 1 c1920; Plate 76 to Plate 78).



Plate 76: South-east corner of the council chamber



Plate 77 (left): Detail of the fireplace and doorway on the north elevation of the council chamber



Plate 78 (right): Detail of the chairman's desk in the council chamber, viewed from the north

3.1.14 *Ordnance Survey, 1933*: the courtyard area to the north of Benson Street has a substantial building on it at the east end, which is no longer present (Plate 79).



Plate 82: The council chamber viewed from the councillors' seats to the west (Anon 1990)

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1st century AD): there is limited evidence for activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age; excavations of a small number of cave sites have found artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type and the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country (Young 2002), with human remains found in one of these caves also dated to the end of this period (Smith *et al* 2013). The county was also clearly inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast, but these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and Cherry 2002). In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the region and one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, having been manufactured at Langdale (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still. Burials in the form of cremations are also one of the typical features of the period known from the wider area, while there is evidence for prehistoric activity from the general area of the town in the form of casual finds such as stone axes and axe hammers, generally dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age (CCC and English Heritage 2002, map D), the extent of any associated settlement is, as yet, uncertain. A large enclosure identified on Hoad, to the north of town, is considered to be of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age origin (Elsworth 2005; 2014). Sites that can be specifically dated to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1st century AD) are very rare; the enclosure on Hoad may represent a hillfort, a typical site of this period, but it has not yet been scientifically dated.

3.2.2 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD): late 18th and 19th century antiquarians considered a Roman military presence in the Furness area beyond question, but by the 20th century there was a complete reversal of opinion (summarised in Elsworth 2007, 31-37). It is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74), but ultimately the evidence suggests a strong Roman influence or “background” presence in the peninsula during the Roman period, which doubtless would have been attractive for its rich iron reserves (Shotter 1995, 74; Elsworth 2007, 37 and 41-43). While there have been occasional finds of Roman coins and pottery from around the town, no evidence has yet been confirmed of settlement in the immediate area from that period, although there is a possible

concentration of pottery finds in the area around the Gill (Elsworth 2007). A recent reappraisal of the evidence for Roman activity in the general area, however, suggests that a road or roads may have passed close to or through Ulverston and that this could have had an associated settlement (*ibid*).

3.2.3 Finds and sites of early medieval date are extremely rare in the whole region, although they are represented by some spectacular discoveries such as the 10th century hoard of silver coins found recently near Stainton. The nature of settlement across the wider area following the collapse of Roman administration at the end of the 4th century is highly debateable but initially at least it is likely that Furness as a whole was part of a post-Roman area inhabited by the Britons who formed into regional groups and who were evidently present in the area as demonstrated by various place-names (Edmonds 2013, 21). It is perhaps possible that Furness was part of a kingdom known as Rheged, the extent of which is unclear but may have been based around the Lyvennet Valley in north-east Cumbria or Carlisle, although it clearly stretched across the modern border into Scotland and may have had an influence as far as North Yorkshire (Clarkson 2010, 68-78). By the late 7th century the southern part of Cumbria at least had come under the control of the Angles based in the North East as Cartmel is named in a grant made by King Ecgfrith to Cuthbert, apparently in collusion with the native British nobility (Edmonds 2013, 20). How much direct control the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria actually had is difficult to determine however. From the end of the 8th century and into the early 10th the Irish Sea coast began to see considerable movement of Norse Vikings, who had originally come from what is now Norway and settled in Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Ireland (Griffith 2010). At least some of those in Ireland were forcibly expelled by the Irish in 902 and as a result many settled along the North West coast in what is now Cumbria and Lancashire (*ibid*). Place-name evidence demonstrates that they were particularly prevalent in Furness; the name Ulverston is probably from the Anglo-Saxon personal name 'Wulfhere', under the influence of the Norse pronunciation, although it has also been suggested that it was vill of the manor of Hougun (SLDC 2005, 4). The latter idea is perhaps further supported by the notion that it may derive from 'how-town', from the Norse or 'haugr-tun' meaning hill-town – it was commonly known as 'Ooston' in the 19th and early 20th centuries (Elsworth 2005, 15).

3.2.4 **Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD):** as already mentioned, Ulverston has pre-medieval origins but it is during the medieval period that it began to grow. Much of the town centre is based on planned burgage plots laid out during the medieval period, and it is from this time that it grew in size and prosperity. It was granted a market charter in 1280, although it was forced to compete with the market at Dalton, which was under the patronage of Furness Abbey, from an early date and this may have impeded the town's growth (SLDC 2005, 6). During the early 14th century it was also considerably damaged by raids from Scotland, which left considerable areas of waste (*ibid*).

3.2.5 **Post-medieval Period (16th century AD – present):** during the post-medieval period Ulverston's prosperity increased, mainly as a result of its connections to the iron mining and smelting industries (SLDC 2005, 7). Its port also gained from the trade in this material and through connections to ports along the Irish Sea coast and by the 18th century it had many ships (*ibid*). This peaked with the construction of the Ulverston canal in 1796, which considerably increased the capacity of the town for maritime trade (*ibid*) by effectively creating a large quay. Ulverston's industries continued to prosper throughout the 19th century, although the railway replaced the canal, and as a result the town expanded and was subject to regular improvements and expansion (*op cit*, 8-9).

3.2.6 **The Town Hall:** the evidence presented in the map and image regression above is considerably more detailed than the available documentary history. Indeed, no information pertaining to the site prior to 1823 could be identified although an examination of the deeds would perhaps elucidate this. One of the difficulties is that Queen Street was originally in a part of the town generally known as Town End and so earlier documents tend to refer to it as such, making it difficult to locate. In 1823 an agreement was made between William Petty and George Shaw Petty (both of whom are described as a merchants) granting the latter a plot of land that clearly corresponds to the site of the former town hall and buildings to the rear (BSUDU/L/21/86 1823a; BSUDU/L/21/86b 1823b). At this time the plot only included a single building described as a 'Barn and Stables with the folds and middensteads', which was clearly situated alongside what is now Theatre Street (at the time it was named 'Road to Dragley Beck'). George Shaw Petty can be identified as part of a wealthy local family, his father Edmund, who is named in the

agreement of 1823, having died in 1816 (Chandler 1968, 131). The Petty family had a range of business interests, primarily in ship building and as wine merchants, but by the later 18th century they had also become involved in banking and it was this business that George Shaw Petty was ultimately to inherit (*op cit*, 132). He was soon joined by William Postlethwaite, who originated from another merchant family at Broughton-in-Furness, and together Petty and Postlethwaite became major local ship builders, as well as bankers so that by 1827 they held a prominent position in the town (*op cit*, 134). Exactly where Petty's and then Petty and Postlethwaite's bank originally operated from is not clear, but it is apparent that by 1825 they were operating a bank from 'Theatre Street' (Baines 1825, 576), even though at the same time George Shaw Petty is listed as a timber merchant living in Pennington and it is Postlethwaite who is described as a banker, living on Soutergate (*op cit*, 575). In a subsequent directory of only a few years later Petty and Postlethwaite are described as bankers on Queen Street (Parson and White 1829, 725), with George Petty, described as a banker, also living on Queen Street, while William Postlethwaite lived nearby on Cavendish Street (*op cit*, 724). It is clear from later evidence that this is the building that ultimately became the town hall.

3.2.7 The census returns (*Appendix 1*) confirm that by at least 1851 George Shaw Petty, who is described as a banker, and his family were living on Queen Street, although in 1841 they are listed in a public house in Dalton-in-Furness (HO107/Piece 529/Book 5 1841), suggesting that they were either not living in the Queen Street property at the time or happened to be staying elsewhere at the time of the census. By 1871 the retired George Shaw Petty, his wife, an unmarried daughter and two household staff were living at Stockbridge House (RG10/Piece 4241/Folio 58/Page 15 1871). The household remained essentially the same size during the period the Pettys lived on Queen Street, suggesting that the house itself was not enlarged at this time. Petty and Postlethwaite's bank continued to operate throughout much of the 19th century, during which time they were heavily involved in ship building and launched several vessels (Chandler 1986, 136-137). In 1863 they disposed of their shipbuilding yard to Brocklebanks (*op cit*, 138) and retired from banking (White 1930, 34). It is not clear why they gave up their business interests at this time. The census returns show that George Shaw Petty would have been at least 73 years old in 1863, but the poor economic climate brought on in part by the effects of the American Civil War on the cotton trade was probably a factor (Chandler 1968, 138).

3.2.8 Petty and Postlethwaite's bank merged with the Kendal bank of Wakefield, Crewdson and Company in 1863 with whom they were already closely connected (*ibid*; White 1930, 34). Later directories demonstrate that they continued to operate from the Queen Street premises into the later part of the 19th century (Roberts 1886, 261). However, by the end of the 19th century their bank was struggling and in 1893 it merged with the Bank of Liverpool (Chandler 1968, 115). This is confirmed by subsequent yearbooks, which list the Bank of Liverpool at No. 21 Queen Street (Mackereth 1897, 402; Mackereth 1898, 441; Mackereth 1899, 700; Mackereth 1901, 189). During this period it is unclear how the buildings on the east side of the site were used, although the plans of 1873 demonstrate that the easternmost end was constructed for 'Messrs Roger Dodgson Cabinet Makers &c' (CAC(B) BSUDU/BCPlans/144 1873) and that they were clearly already using the adjoining building at this time.

3.2.9 In 1894 the former Local Board for Ulverston became the Ulverston Urban District Council, as a result of the Local Government Act (Birkett 1949, 116). This evidently led to the issue of improving the space in which the council met being raised, meetings having formerly taken place in the assembly rooms in the old theatre on Theatre Street (Mackereth 1905, 7). By 1901 plans were clearly in place to make use of the former bank building as a new town hall, although there is no obvious mention of this in the council minutes until April 1902 (CAC(B) BSUDU/C/1/3 1891-1902). Drawings produced by the Ulverston architectural practice of JW Grundy and Son dated to October 1901 include one entitled 'Block Plan of the Bank of Liverpool and Mr Jno. Poole's Offices, Queen St. To be Converted into Council Chambers' and others showing the intended layout of a large new extension (CAC(B) Z/1028/2 1901-1904; Plate 21 to Plate 23). These clearly demonstrate that John Poole, who was clerk to the Urban District Council for Ulverston at the time (he is listed as such at 21a Queen Street; Mackereth 1901, 189), was already working from the building and the creation of a council chamber and offices was perhaps a logical extension to this. As already stated, prior to this date the Town Council had been meeting in the assembly rooms that formed part of the old theatre on Theatre Street (Mackereth 1905,

7). In October of 1902 the intention to move into the Queen Street property was officially announced (Mackereth 1903, 68). This led to a range of revised drawings being produced for a revised and slightly less ambitious scheme, without the large extension, but with a large council chamber (see *Section 3.1.9* above). A range of correspondence (CAC(B) 1028/3 1902-1904) demonstrates that tenders for the various pieces of work were widely advertised and numerous enquiries were made from companies across the country. While these documents show the various companies that expressed an interest or provided quotes, an undated statement of building account (*ibid*) gives a more accurate idea of who carried out which work, as presented in Table 1 below:

Contractor	Nature of work
Mr N Wearing	Mason, Waller, Brick setter, Carpenter & Joiner, Plastering and Cementing
Mt T Braithwaite	Plumbing, Painting and Glazing
Messrs JM Law	Fitting up of Office Furniture
Messrs Hirst and Sons	Council Chamber Furniture
Messrs Gillow & Co.	Chimney Pieces to Council Chamber & Committee Room
Mr S Warhurst	Fireplaces
Mr W Harrison	Painting & wall covering

Table 1: List of contractors employed in creating the new council offices

3.2.10 Work clearly took place throughout much of 1902 and into 1903 although by March 1903 the Urban District Council wrote to the architect complaining about the lack of progress: *'the Committee are not at all satisfied with the way the work has proceeded during the past month: they could see practically no progress and the sub Committee appointed to consider the question of fire grates complained that they were still waiting for you to call them together to consider your report'* (CAC(B) Z/1028/3 1902-1904). Whether this had any effect on progress is not clear; the last meeting of the council was held in the Theatre Street rooms on the 1st December 1903 (Mackereth 1905, 7) and the first in the new chamber on Queen Street on the 5th January 1904 (*op cit*, 20), with the formal opening not until the 1st of March in the same year (*op cit*, 14). The total cost for the creation of the new chamber and its offices was reported on the 3rd August 1904 as being £5,600 10s 4d (*op cit*, 33). Remarkably, contemporary descriptions are surprisingly limited; Ayre's guide to Ulverston published in 1904 simply describes it as *'a large block of buildings which were formerly used for other purposes, but in the year 1903 were converted by the Urban District Council into offices and a council chamber'*, while a directory of a few years later states: *'The Town Hall, situated in Queen Street, is a commodious building wherein are the offices of the Urban and Rural District Councils and the Clerk to the Guardians. The Council Chamber is a fine room, handsomely furnished in oak'* (Bulmer c1910, 356).

3.2.11 The council remained in the building throughout the rest of the 20th century, although there was clearly some negotiation regarding the use of the building by different parties in 1951, with an agreement drawn up between the Urban District Council and the Rural District Council for Ulverston that the latter would rent space within the building from the former at a cost of £20 per annum (CAC(B) BSUDU/C/BOX 2/Bundle 1/173 1953). By at least 1990 the future of the building was being called into question when an audit commission determined that the council chamber should be reorganised to allow a more varying range of uses, which would have resulted in the removal of the seating from the council chamber (Anon 1990), but this was not carried out at the time.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The building comprises an irregular collection of interconnected structures typically over two floors but also with attic spaces and a basement (see Figure 7 to Figure 10), the main part comprising a broadly linear range of two storeys (plus a basement at the north end) orientated approximately north/south and facing west onto Queen Street. This has slightly lower but still two storey extensions at either end, the south running part way along Benson Street, the north connecting it to a further linear range, mostly of two storeys but dropping to a single storey at the east end, facing north onto Theatre Street. Behind all of this is an open yard accessed via a gate from Benson Street and a passageway passing under the lower block to the north onto Theatre Street. The elevations are therefore described from the three surrounding streets and from within the yard, as most applicable.

4.1.2 In terms of fabric externally the whole building is finished with painted render, most typically with a smooth finish scored to give the appearance of ashlar blocks, although the lower part of the front (west) elevation is scored to give the appearance of v-jointed blocks. The roof is typically grey slate and there are external decorative details such as boxed purlin ends and some moulded door and window surrounds. The windows are mostly timber sliding sash casements, generally with horns where only two-lights, although some more modern types are also present. Internally the building is generally in good condition and typically finished with plaster and paint or wallpaper, with decorative moulded plaster cornices and other details throughout. The timber is typically well finished and of sawn finish and some hand-made brick is used in the internal walling. There are now no original chimneys surviving, only later flues, presumably for the more recent boiler system.

4.1.3 There is a considerable difference in the relative levels between the main block to the west and the wings extending to the east on the north side the site, as such the ground floor of the north-east wing is closer in level to the basement of the main part, while the first floor of the north-east wing is closer in height to the ground floor in the main block. They have therefore been described according to what floor they are in each block but are depicted in the figures as they appear relative to each other (Figure 7 to Figure 10).

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **North elevation (Theatre Street)** (Figure 2): this comprises a low two storey building at the east end with a window at first and ground floor level at the very east end, the ground with a four-light and the first with a two-light casement, both timber and with thin render bands around (Plate 83). West of these is a further blocked opening with a thin band surround, west of the bottom of which is an area of apparent re-rendering, perhaps representing a large blocked opening, within which is a wide window on the ground floor with a six-light timber casement, with a further four-light one above, both with thin sills. To the west again is a pair of first floor windows with two-light sliding sash casements, again with thin surrounds and a narrow sill, to the west of which is a further two windows with four-light sliding sash casements with no horns, also in narrow surrounds and with thin sills. Below the pair of windows is a doorway with a two-panel door with two lights over, to the west of which is a further doorway, with double doors each of three panels set in a narrow surround and with a single light over both, set below a moulded shop front entablature with sign board and large shop window with a four-light casement. To the west the elevation is still two storeys but much taller (Plate 84). There is a doorway immediately adjacent to the lower east end into the passageway below the building, with no surround and a plank and batten door and two small openings into the basement to the west of this with plain surrounds and covered by metal sheets. The main part of this section is dominated by a row of four windows on each floor, all with two-light sliding sash casements and plain stone sills. The west end steps out slightly and comprises a large gable with boxed purlin ends and decorative pieces supporting the gutter and forming a basic open pediment. There is a first floor window on the east side and three across the ground floor, all of which have two light sliding sash casements and plain stone sills.



Plate 83: The east end of the north external elevation, viewed from the north-west



Plate 84: The centre of the north external elevation, viewed from the north-east



Plate 85: The west end of the north external elevation, viewed from the north-west

4.2.2 **West elevation (Queen Street)** (Figure 5): the lower floor is finished with render scored to give the appearance of rows of v-jointed blocks, and is finished with a plinth, while the upper floor is plain render, divided from the floor below by a square string course (Plate 86). There is an engaged pilaster at either side of the larger part of the elevation, to the north, supporting a projecting band, with a slight step back to the south (Plate 87). The eaves have boxed purlin ends supporting a projecting canopy housing the gutter. There are four windows on the ground floor in the main section, two either side of a central doorway. The windows all have two-light sliding sash casements and square sills, with recessed panels below. The doorway has a rounded arch with a moulded edge supported on moulded capitals at the tops of the jambs (Plate 88). The door has six moulded panels with a fan light over (Plate 89). The first floor has a row of five windows in the same style but utilising the string course for their sill, with the exception of the central one, which has a moulded surround. The south end of the building has a further door on the north side, in the same style as the one to the north, and a further two ground floor and three first floor windows all with two-light sliding sash casements. Near the centre of the elevation is a flag pole attached with iron brackets. Running along the front of the majority of the elevation is an access ramp, sloped on the north side and with steps to the south, finished with concrete paving slabs and bounded by a low wall on the west side topped with an iron hand rail.



Plate 86: The west external elevation, viewed from the north-west



Plate 87: The north end of the west external elevation, viewed from the west



Plate 88 (left): The southern doorway in the west external elevation, viewed from the west

Plate 89 (right): Detail of the southern door in the west external elevation, viewed from the west

4.2.3 South elevation (Benson Street) (Figure 4): the west end continues the line of the west elevation and is finished in the same style, with a projected boxed timbers supporting the projecting eaves and gutter with a plain band below and a double plinth at the base of the wall, with a small opening into the basement east of the centre (Plate 90). The central part projects and there is a row of three windows on both floors, all with two-light sliding sash casements. The ground floor ones each have a recessed panel below while the central one of the first floor has a moulded surround. To the east the elevation is slightly lower but otherwise in the same style, with two further windows with two-light sliding sash casements (Plate 91). To the east of this it is lower again, only a single storey, and plain. There are a number of vents across this section, one below the window marked 'COWELLS SANATORIUM VENTILATOR'. Within the yard the west end of the south elevation has a window at ground floor level with a 12-light sliding sash casement with no horns, and there is another above with a two-light sash casement, as well as a doorway to the east at ground floor level with a plain plank and batten door (Plate 92). Immediately to the east of this is the entry to a passageway below the building, the walls of which are of brick construction, laid in stretcher bond and painted. The return to the south after this has another small doorway at ground floor, before the main part of the elevation, which only has openings on the first floor. These are a somewhat irregular mix, with a four-light sash casement on the west side, then a tall narrow multi-light stair window, with a doorway to the east accessed by a metal external fire escape and with a plain modern timber door with a single overlight (Plate 93). East of this are a further two long windows with modern four and five-light casements (Plate 94). After a plain return the elevation continues outside of the courtyard with the side of the rounded end building, which has a small aperture filled with an iron plate low on the west side. This has a large nine-light window incorporating a doorway on the west side with a six-panel door with a single light over plus further panels in the west jamb (Plate 95). The line of this end is continued to the west, forming the courtyard, by a boundary wall finished with roughcast and topped with concrete slabs.



Plate 90: The west end of the south external elevation, viewed from the south-west



Plate 91: The west end of the south external elevation, viewed from the south-east



Plate 92: Windows and doorway at the west end of the south external elevation inside the courtyard, viewed from the south-east



Plate 93 (left): The west end of the main part of the south external elevation inside the courtyard, viewed from the south-east



Plate 94 (right): The east end of the main part of the south external elevation inside the courtyard, viewed from the south-east



Plate 95: The east end of the south external elevation, viewed from the south

4.2.4 East elevation (Benson Street/Theatre Street) (Figure 3): the lower part, the furthest east, comprises the rounded end of the building and has a large eight-light window to the north-east and a large four-light one to the south-east with machine made bull-nosed brick forming the sill (Plate 96). The roof is also rounded, the ridge finished with lead, and the projecting ends of the purlins are visible on all sides above a moulded barge board and a plain fascia. Above this, on the north side, is a plain elevation finished with roughcast and with a hipped roof finished with ceramic bonnet ridge tiles. Above the hipped roof is the gabled end of the initial return of the main block, which has boxing along the eaves forming an open pediment. On the west side, inside the yard, is a further gable end with an open pediment and boxed purlins, continuing from the west elevation (Plate 97). This has two windows at first and ground floor level on the north side, both with two and four-light casements in plain surrounds and with thin sills, with a further small window with a two-light casement in the return of the gable to the west. Below this is a further lower gable finished with roughcast with a single window at first floor level with a six-light casement and thin stone sill (Plate 97). The section between the two taller gables is partly covered by an attached modern fire escape and there are several more irregular windows; two on the 1st floor and a large six-light window in a projecting section on the ground floor, as well as a modern doorway to the south at the top of the fire escape, with a modern door with a single light and over light, and another to the north, the door of which has two panels and two lights over and which is accessed via a flight of concrete steps (Plate 98).



Plate 96: The eastern part of the east external elevation, viewed from the east





Plate 97 (left): The gabled west ends of the east external elevation, viewed from the east

Plate 98 (right): Windows and doors in the section between the projecting gables to the east, viewed from the east

NORTH EXTERNAL ELEVATION



Key:  blocked feature --- change in render  graffiti

0  5m

Figure 2: North external elevation

EAST EXTERNAL ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION OF THE COURTYARD



Figure 3: East external elevation and west elevation of the courtyard



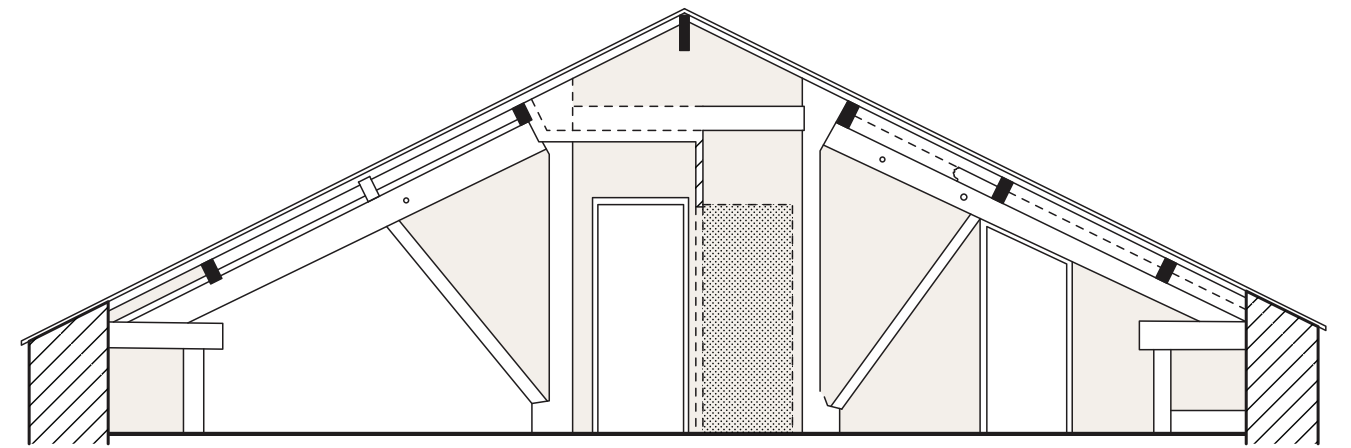
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WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATION



Figure 5: West external elevation

CROSS-SECTION A-A1



Key: --- obscured
 ■ cross-sectional timber
 ▨ blocked feature
 ▩ cross-sectional wall
 □ infill



Figure 6: Cross-section A-A1

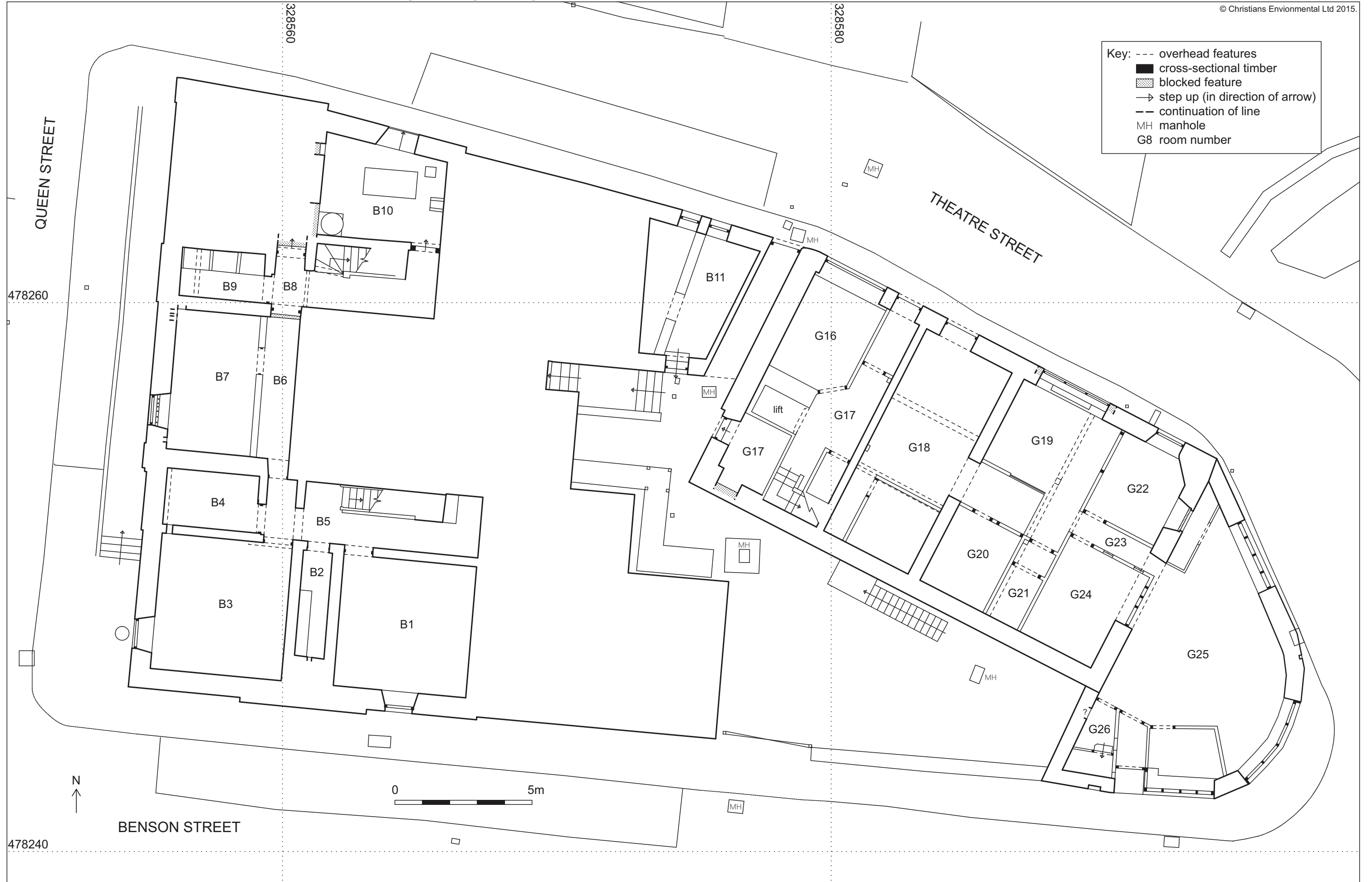
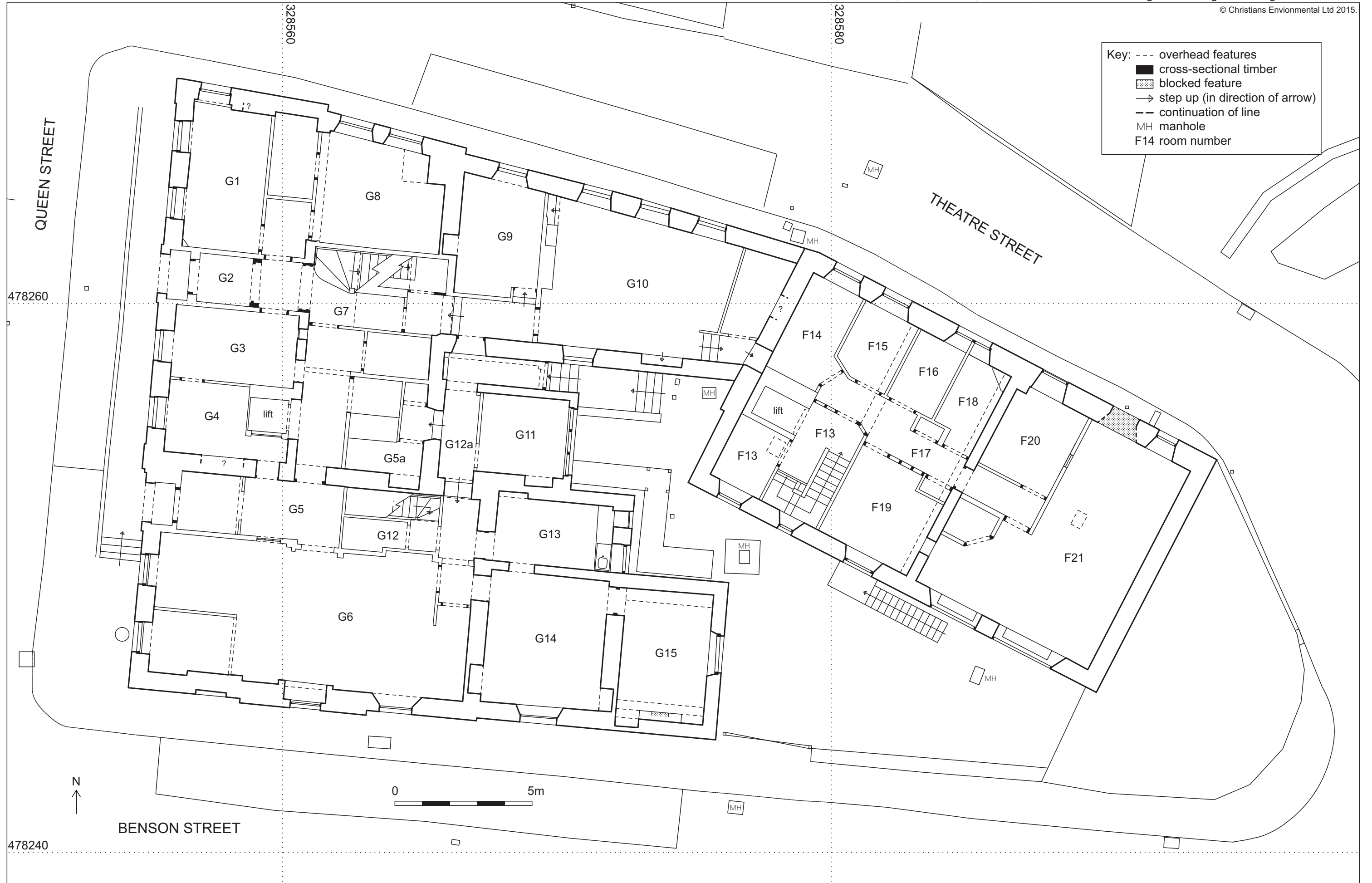


Figure 7: Basement plan of the main building and ground floor plan of the east end



Key:

- overhead features
- cross-sectional timber
- ▨ blocked feature
- step up (in direction of arrow)
- - - continuation of line
- MH manhole
- F14 room number

Figure 8: Ground floor plan of the main building and first floor plan of the east end

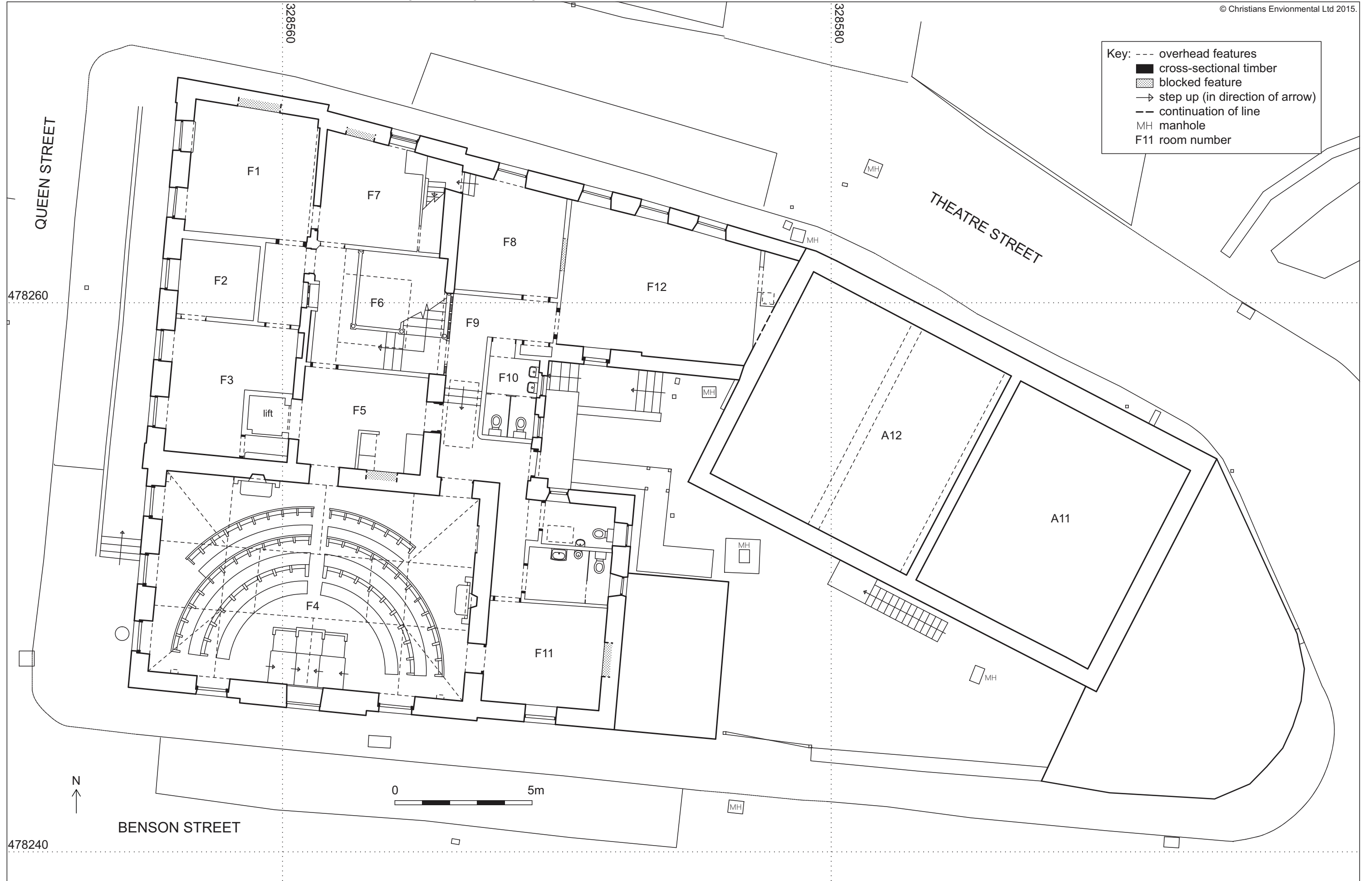


Figure 9: First floor plan of the main building

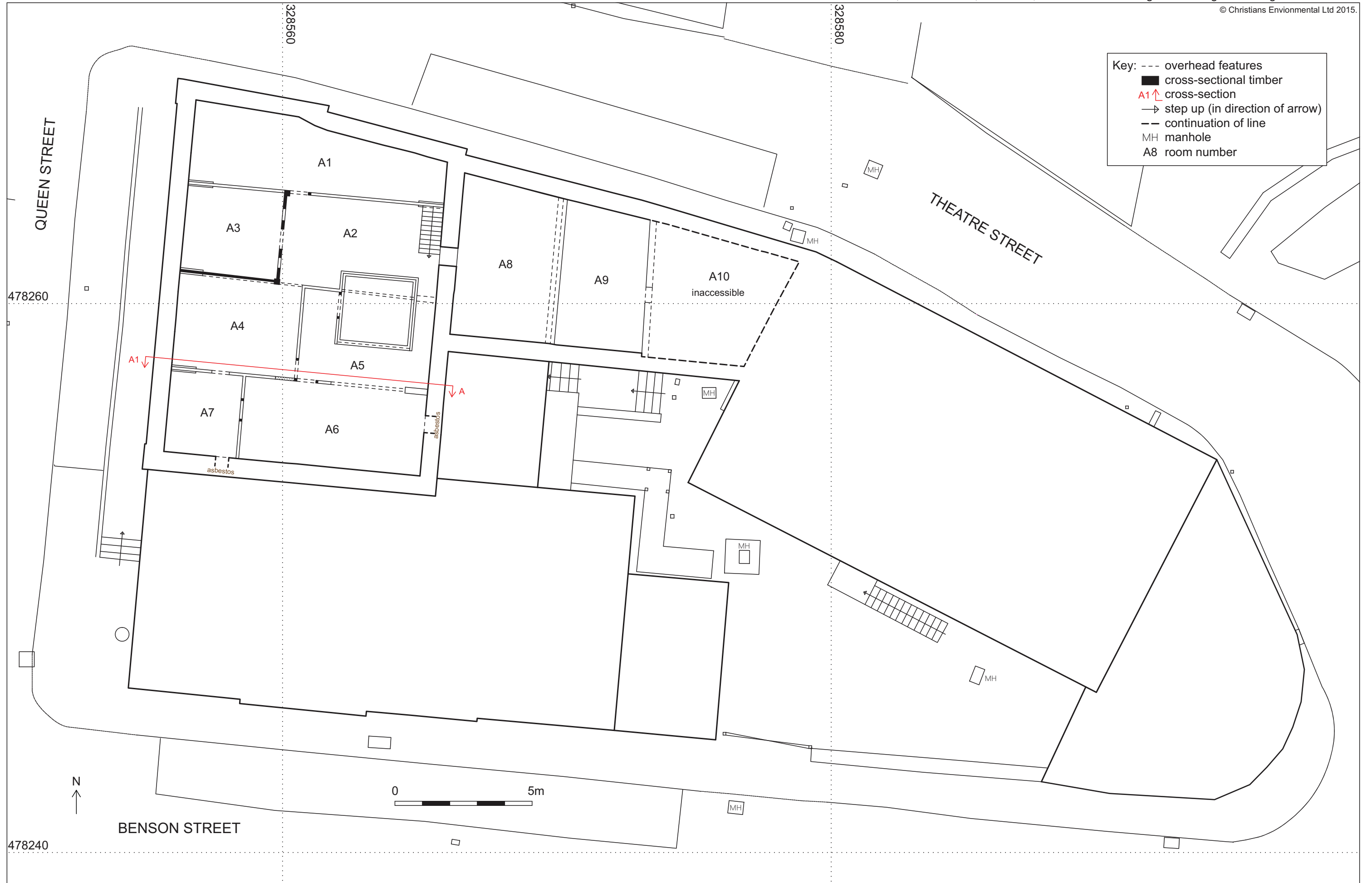


Figure 10: Attic plan of the main building

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Basement, Room 1:** this has a concrete floor and plaster ceiling with walls finished with modern plaster and supporting lots of electrical ducting and pipes. All of the walls are essentially plain, but the north has a doorway on the west side with a modern panel door, while the south has a cellar light with a plank and batten shutter and iron bars over the actual window (Plate 99).



Plate 99: Room B1, viewed from the north

4.3.2 **Basement, Room 2:** this has a stone flag floor and concrete ceiling and skim over the walls. The room in general is very plain with a doorway to the north with a heavy metal door and a ceramic vent in the south elevation (Plate 100). Attached to the west elevation is a brass fitting attached to a round timber bracket, perhaps for an early gas light (Plate 101).



Plate 100 (left): Room B2, Viewed from the north

Plate 101 (right): Fitting on the east elevation of Room B2, viewed from the west

4.3.3 **Basement, Room 3:** this has a concrete floor, a flat plaster ceiling, and the walls are also finished with plaster. There is a doorway on the east side of the north elevation with projecting masonry above and a projecting 'lintel' extending to the west (Plate 102). The west elevation has a window on the south side with a hinged double four-light casement (Plate 103). To the north is a small timber shelf on an iron bracket and in the north-west corner there is an electric fan leading to Room 4.



Plate 102 (left): Doorway on the east side of the north elevation Room B3, viewed from the south

Plate 103 (right): Window in the west elevation of Room B3, viewed from the east

4.3.4 **Basement, Room 4:** this too has a concrete floor with a flat plaster ceiling, and the walls are finished with the remnants of flock wallpaper of plaster. There is a projecting beam along the west elevation and a scar of shelving in the north-west corner and a doorway to the east with a modern door in a plain surround.

4.3.5 **Basement, Room 5:** this forms a corridor linking the various rooms to the stairs up to the first floor to the east. The stairs are constructed from modern timber but sat on a brick base and are sat against the north side of the room (Plate 104), and the ceiling is modern plaster. There is a row of three doorways to the south, the two either side housing modern panel doors, the central one a heavy metal door (Plate 105) marked 'RICHARD. M. LORD WOLVERHAMPTON' (Plate 106), with a lock cover marked 'LORDS INVINCIBLE POWDER PROOF LOCK' (Plate 107), and another plate marked 'WARRENTED FIRE PROOF'. There is a further modern doorway to the west, the scar of shelves in the north-east corner running around the base of the staircase, and a further doorway with a plank and batten door to the north in a small recessed return.

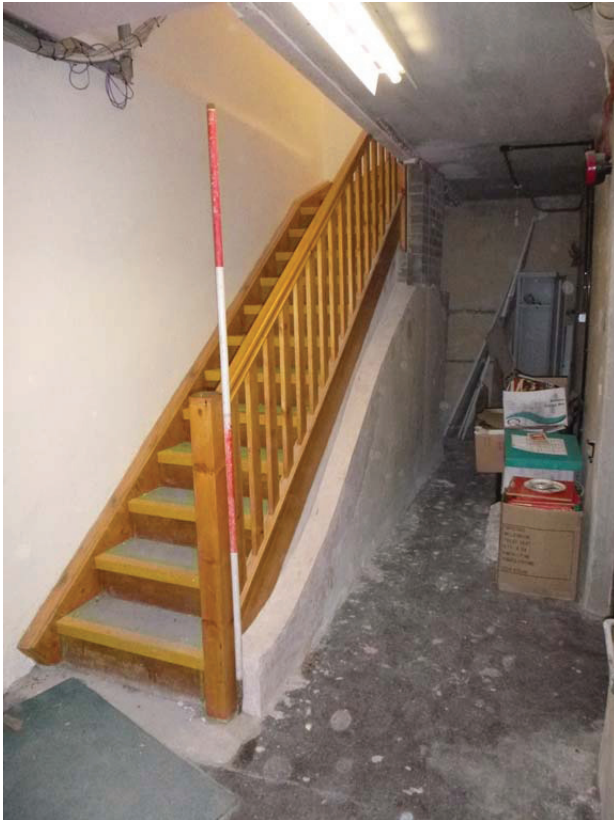


Plate 104 (left): Stairs in the north-east corner of Room B5, viewed from the south-west

Plate 105 (right): Metal doorway to south in Room B5, viewed from the north



Plate 106 (left): Marked plate on the metal door in the south elevation of Room B5, viewed from the north

Plate 107 (right): Marked lock cover on the door in the south elevation of Room B5, viewed from the north

4.3.6 **Basement, Room 6:** this has a slate flag floor and a modern plaster ceiling. The east and south walls are finished with plaster, while the north and west are brick of fairly late machine-made type laid in English garden bond (at a ratio of five rows of stretchers to one row of headers (Plate 108)). There is a metal door on the west elevation (Plate 109) with a plate marked 'F. Whitfield & Co SAFE & DOOR MANUFACTURERS BIRMINGHAM' (Plate 110) plus a lock cover marked 'F. WHITFIELD & Co's PATENT LOCK' (Plate 111). The brickwork to the north is slightly different and is clearly blocking an opening, although the edges of this are not particularly clear. The south elevation has a doorway with a plank and batten door in a plain surround (Plate 108).



Plate 108 (left): General view of Room B6, viewed from the south

Plate 109 (right): The metal door in the west elevation of Room B6, viewed from the south-east



Plate 110 (left): Plate on the metal door in the west elevation of Room B6, viewed from the east

Plate 111 (right): Lock cover on the metal door in the west elevation of Room B6, viewed from the east

4.3.7 **Basement, Room 7:** this has a concrete floor and flat plaster ceiling and the walls to the north, south, and west are also finished with plaster and covered by timber shelving while the east is painted brick. There is a window in the west elevation with iron bars over that has been blocked with timber and brick but has a slate sill and splayed jambs, while the east elevation has a doorway with a metal door and a concrete lintel.



Plate 112: The window in the west elevation of Room B7, viewed from the east

4.3.8 **Basement, Room 8:** this forms a small lobby linking to the stairs to the ground floor. The floor is slate flags as are the steps on the north side, the side wall of which comprise a very roughly made wall constructed from machine made brick and finished with limewash, although this sits on a better constructed base finished with plaster. The walls are finished with plaster and limewash and the ceiling is

boards including sheet asbestos. The north elevation has a doorway with very square timber jambs on the west side attached to which are long strap hinges but no door. Part of the rendered opening on the other side is visible but the opening is blocked with massive pieces of stone roughly stacked and bonded with mortar, although there is a single worn stone step at the base (Plate 113). To the east of this is a slight return forming the end of the staircase (Plate 114) which runs up to a doorway with a modern panel door. The east elevation is plain, while the south has a doorway on the west side with the remains of a beaded plank door on long strap hinges in a plain surround (Plate 115). The opening beyond is roughly blocked with brick and there is a timber lintel. The west elevation also has a doorway with an intact beaded plank and batten door on long strap hinges in a plain timber surround and with a hand-finished timber lintel (Plate 116).



Plate 113 (left): The blocked doorway at the west end of the north elevation of Room B8, viewed from the south

Plate 114 (right): The staircase on the east side of Room B8, viewed from the south-west



Plate 115 (left): The blocked doorway to the south in Room B8, viewed from the north

Plate 116 (right): The intact doorway to the west in Room B8, viewed from the east

4.3.9 **Basement, Room 9:** this has a slate flag floor and modern plaster ceiling with ducting attached. The walls are finished with plaster and paint. The north elevation has two levels of stone shelves supported on piers made of hand-made brick. The east elevation has a doorway with a plank and batten door in a plain surround and with a timber lintel.



Plate 117: General view of Room B9, showing the shelves along the north elevation, viewed from the south-east

4.3.10 **Basement, Room 10:** this has a concrete floor with a raised rectangular section in the centre, on which a boiler now sits, and this forms part of a large and complex system of pipes and associated elements extending around the room, and there is a hole set into the floor in the north-east corner. The walls are painted stone and the ceiling is modern plaster. There is an aperture in the centre of the north elevation, which was evidently originally a window with splayed jambs, a sloping sill, and an iron I-beam lintel. It is now housing a vent. The east elevation has projecting brickwork in the centre with iron inspection covers, which has now been cut through by later pipes. The south elevation has doorway on the east side with a timber lintel, which has been partially infilled with timber and houses a modern door. The west elevation has a probable blocked doorway on the south side with a rough, perhaps reused, timber lintel. To the north there are two further small holes apparently just broken through the wall for pipes.

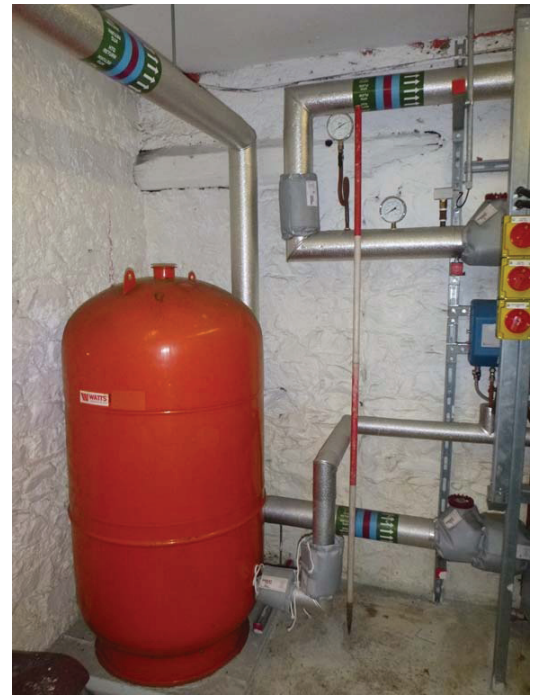


Plate 118 (left): General view of Room B10, viewed from the south-east

Plate 119 (right): The blocked doorway on the south side of the west elevation of Room B10, viewed from the east

4.3.11 **Basement, Room 11:** this is divided into two parts by an internal masonry wall with a single doorway with a timber lintel. The floors are stone flags and the ceiling is timber boards, a mixture of earlier wider types and narrower tongue and groove, supported on joists running east/west, which rest on the walls. The walls are exposed stone finished with limewash, although the east is brick and some brick has been used to the north. The north elevation has an opening on the west side, the west jamb of which is formed by the dividing wall, while the east has brick in it and it has a timber lintel and timber plank and batten door with early strap hinges. To the west of the dividing wall there is another opening on the east side, again using the dividing wall as one jamb and with brick in the west jamb and a timber lintel. The opening houses a fixed four-light casement (Plate 120). The west elevation is plain and the upper part finished with roughcast. The south elevation has three stone steps leading up to a doorway on the east side with a plank and batten door in a plain surround (Plate 121). The west side of it is plain.



Plate 120 (left): The west side of the north elevation in Room B11, viewed from the south

Plate 121 (right): The doorway on the east side of the south elevation of Room B11, viewed from the north

4.3.12 **Ground floor, Room 1:** the floor is covered by carpet and the ceiling plaster, with a deep moulded cornice on the north, west, and east sides (Plate 122). The walls are finished with plaster and paint with a roll moulded skirting board, and the east elevation is a stud wall with a modern copy of the same skirting board. The north elevation has a window, the jambs of which extend to the floor and are finished with shutters, over which later boards have been fixed and there is a deep timber sill and moulded surrounds (Plate 123). The east elevation has a doorway with a plain modern door on the south side with two lights, while the south elevation is essentially plain except that the lower part of the south-west corner is angled and topped with a moulded timber with a moulded panel on the front covered by a later attached plain panel (Plate 124). The west elevation has two windows like that to the north but with radiators in the recess and modern timber sills. The position of the handles for the shutters are still visible in places. It is clear that the room originally extended to the east and is now divided by partitions to form two additional rooms; a small lobby to the south-east and a large cupboard to the north-east. In the lobby there is a doorway to the south with a moulded surround but no door, and it is apparent within this area that the stud wall to the east fills in a large opening with a beaded edge and a moulded corbel at the south end (Plate 125).



Plate 122 (left): Cornice in Room G1, viewed from the south-west



Plate 123 (right): Windows to the north and west in Room G1, viewed from the south-east



Plate 124 (left): Projecting section in the south-west corner of Room G1, viewed from the north-east



Plate 125 (right): Arched opening infilled by stud wall on the east side of the lobby (part of Room G1), viewed from the west

4.3.13 **Ground floor, Room 2:** this comprises a lobby, now divided into two sections by a set of double doors with two panels and two lights over in each, set below a rounded arch with moulded decoration and panelled sides (Plate 126). The floor of the whole room is finished vinyl and there is a plaster ceiling with a moulded cornice, while the walls are finished with flock or textured wallpaper either side of a moulded dado rail. The north elevation has a doorway on the east side with a moulded surround but no door, while the east elevation is open to Room G7 below a large round-headed arch with beaded decoration, with cut out sections infilled at the base (Plate 127). The south elevation has a doorway on the east side with a modern moulded surround and door with a single light. The west elevation has a central doorway with a round head with a moulded surround decorated with acanthus leaves and housing a fan light. The door itself has four moulded panels and two lights in the top (Plate 128).



Plate 126 (left): Dividing doors in Room G2, viewed from the east

Plate 127 (right): Open arch on the east side of Room G2, viewed from the south-east

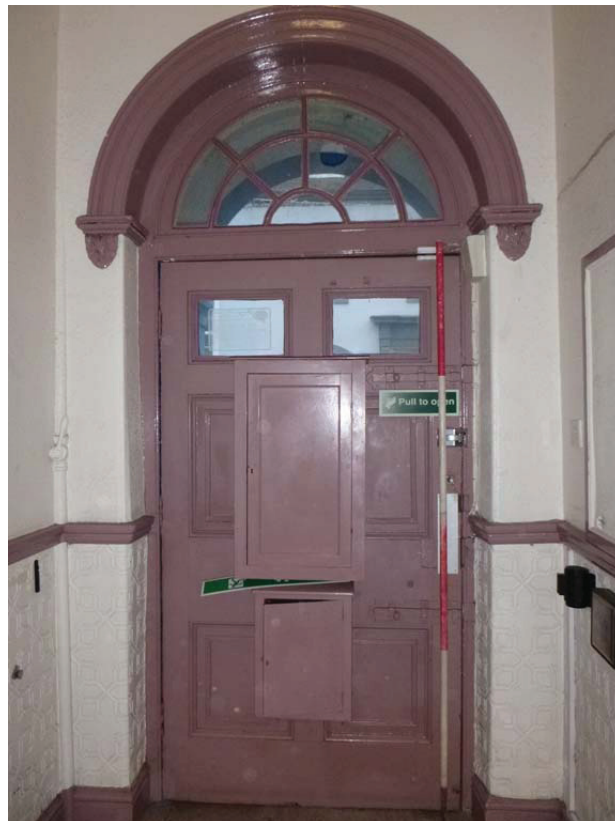


Plate 128: Doorway in the west elevation of Room G2, viewed from the east

4.3.14 **Ground floor, Room 3:** the floor is finished with carpet and the plaster ceiling finished with flock wallpaper, which has also been used to finish the walls. There is a moulded cornice to the north, west, and east, the south being a later stud wall, and a picture rail throughout and a modern skirting board to the north, south, and east and an earlier one to the west. There are doorways to the north, south, and east with modern door surrounds and doors, although no surround to the east. There is a window to the west with a moulded surround extending to the floor. The jambs have shutters but these have had modern plain panels fixed over them. There is a small window inserted in the east elevation, north of the doorway, with a fairly plain surround.



Plate 129 (left): Cornice in Room G3, viewed from the north



Plate 130 (right): Window in the west elevation of Room G3, viewed from the east

4.3.15 **Ground floor, Room 4:** the floor is finished with carpet, the ceiling plaster finished with flock wallpaper, which also finishes the walls. The north-east corner is taken up by the lift shaft but otherwise the cornice in Room G3 continues into this one along the east, west, and south elevations and there is a mixture of skirting board types across the room. There is a window to the west as per that in G3 but with a timber sill. There are modern doorways to the north and south, the north with a surround.



Plate 131 (left): The cornice in Room G4, viewed from the north



Plate 132 (right): The window in the west elevation of Room G4, viewed from the east

4.3.16 **Ground floor, Room 5:** this comprises a corridor linking the front door to the west to the rooms in the centre and at the south end of the building. It is sub-divided by a modern sliding glass door on the west side and turns at the east end to the north forming an L-shape. The whole space is finished with carpet throughout and has a plaster ceiling with an added suspended ceiling over the east/west arm. There is a plain modern doorway between the two arms but this is set between an earlier moulded round arch. The east/west arm has doorways to the north with modern doors and moulded surrounds and the east elevation is plain. The south has a wide opening with a moulded surround coming to a rounded top on capitals (Plate 133) and a further opening to the west with nine lights. The west end contains the front door, which has a round head with a moulded surround and fan light and the door has four panels and two lights over (Plate 134). The north/south arm is more modernised, with a doorway to the lift on the west side, a modern door and a small window (Plate 135). The north end has a further modern door in a moulded surround and there are two further modern doors to the east, the north of which leads into a small toilet with vinyl floor, a suspended ceiling, and a mixture of paint and flock wallpaper finishing the walls and a plain skirting board, except to the south, where it is moulded and perhaps original. The door to the south of this leads into Room G5b. This is totally modernised with carpet finishing the floor and a plaster ceiling finished with flock wallpaper and the walls finished with a mixture of flock wallpaper and paint. There is a larger modern desk or counter across the centre of the room and the room is generally fairly plain, with stud walling along the north-east side forming a small cupboard. The south elevation has a tall alcove on the east side with a beaded surround with scotia moulded capitals and a shelf supported on engaged pilasters (Plate 136). In the east elevation there is a doorway with two steps down and splayed jambs.

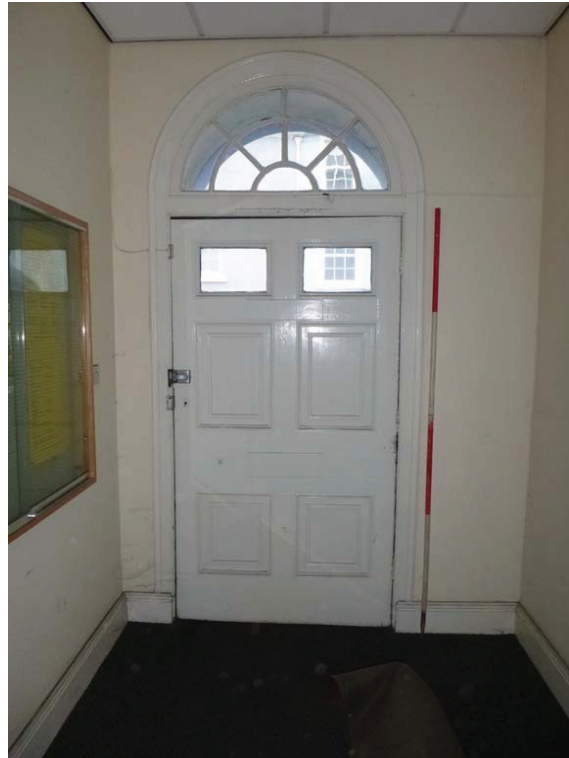


Plate 133 (left): Doorway to the south in Room G5 through early arched opening, viewed from the north

Plate 134 (right): Doorway to the west in Room G5, viewed from the east



Plate 135 (left): North/south arm of Room G5, viewed from the south

Plate 136 (right): Alcove in Room G5a, viewed from the north-west

4.3.17 **Ground floor, Room 6:** the floor is finished with carpet floor, the ceiling is covered by a later suspended ceiling, and the walls finished with plaster and paint and with a moulded skirting board, with

stud walls to the south-west and north-east forming a small room and lobby. The north elevation has an opening on the west side with nine-lights with a wide opening to the east with a moulded round arch and panelled sides. Further east is an alcove also with a rounded head and moulded surround and a moulded rail in the top (Plate 137). The east elevation is plain apart from the inserted stud walls, which have modern doors to the west and south and in the main elevation beyond to the east and north also. The south elevation has two large windows on the east side with moulded surrounds and fluted decoration and shutters still with their moulding visible, although the panelling below the windows has modern plain boards attached (Plate 138). The window casements have two lights with horns. To the west is another window set within a projecting section of the wall, with modernised and plain surrounds and a rounded top and two-light sliding sash casements with horns. The wall returns again slightly at the west end, where it is butted by the stud walls, where there is clearly a former chimney breast (the window visible externally at this point is clearly false). The west elevation has a pair of windows with moulded surrounds, panelled shutters, and two-light sliding sash casements.



Plate 137 (left): Alcove in the east side of the north elevation of Room G6, viewed from the south

Plate 138 (right): Window on the east side of the south elevation of Room G6, viewed from the north

4.3.18 **Ground floor, Room 7:** this comprises the main staircase and associated lobbies plus a short corridor connecting to the east. The floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling open on the east side to the floor above, but flat on the west side and finished with flock wallpaper and with a deep moulded cornice that originally continued to the south (Plate 139). The main part of the room is taken up by the stairs, which have heavy square newel posts decorated with acanthus leaves and ball finials, while the balusters are square in section but tapered at the end and finished with small square decorative details (Plate 140). The walls are finished with embossed wallpaper below a dado rail extending up the stairs but with flock wallpaper and paint elsewhere. There is a modern door to the east into the corridor, within which there is a doorway in the north elevation leading to the cellar stairs with a wide moulded six-panel door with a further panelled section to the east (Plate 141). The east end of the corridor comes to a rounded arch with a beaded moulding and with three steps down into the room beyond. The south elevation of the main part of the room is a stud wall on the east side with two modern doors. The west elevation has a large opening into Room G2 with a moulded surround (Plate 142).



Plate 139 (left): Cornice in Room G7, viewed from the south-east

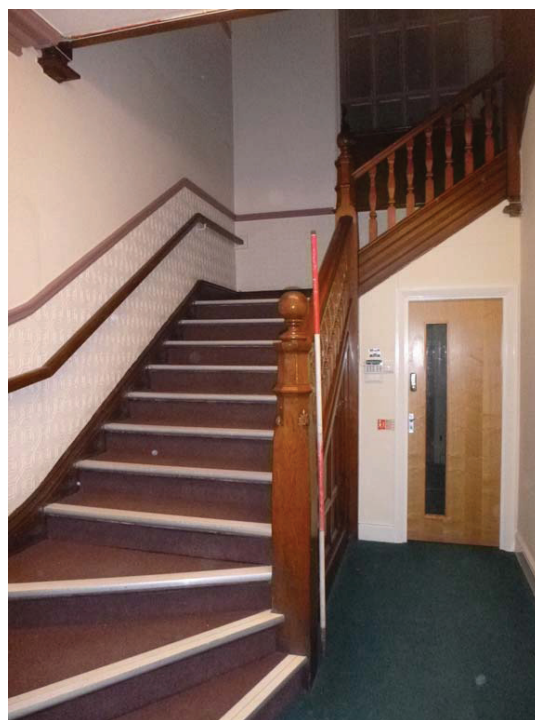


Plate 140 (right): Staircase in Room G7, viewed from the west



Plate 141 (left): Doorway to the basement on the north side of the corridor in Room G7, viewed from the south-east



Plate 142 (right): Arched opening to the west in Room G7, viewed from the south-east

4.3.19 **Ground floor, Room 8:** this has a carpet floor, the ceiling is painted plaster with a moulded cornice, and the walls are finished with plaster and paint and with the original skirting board to the north, south, and east although there is a boxed section covering the north-east corner. The north elevation has two windows, the west with a moulded surround and timber sill and plain panels fixed over the splayed jambs. The casement is a two-light sash, the top part filled to house a vent and the bottom decorated with frosted glass. The jambs of the eastern window extend to the floor and it has moulded surrounds and a later sill or shelf, with a two-light sliding sash casement with horns, the lower casement is frosted. The east elevation is plain apart from the boxing in the north-east corner and the south elevation is also plain. The west elevation is a stud wall below a larger earlier opening with a rolled edge and capitals, housing two modern doors.



Plate 143 (left): Cornice in Room G8, viewed from the north-west

Plate 144 (right): Windows in the north elevation of Room G8, viewed from the south-east

4.3.20 **Ground floor, Room 9:** this has a carpet floor, plain plaster ceiling, and the walls are finished with plaster and paint with a simple beaded skirting board to the north and south and a later moulded one to the east and west. The north elevation has a central window with moulded surrounds with plain panels fixed over the shutters, although the handles remain. The casement comprises a two-light sash with horns the lower light frosted. The east and south elevations are plain, with a doorway on the east side of the south with a modern panel door, which leads into an east/west corridor. The west elevation is plain apart from a deep alcove, which is tall enough to have been a doorway but very plain and with modern shelves inside. The corridor to the south also has the same finish but flock wallpaper on the walls and a beaded skirting board. There is a modern door up two steps to the north with a plain surround and another to the east with a moulded surround. To the south is a doorway with an original moulded surround but no door and there is an additional moulded piece to the west plus a rail. The west elevation is open through a rounded arch and up two steps.



Plate 145 (left): Alcove in the west elevation of Room G9, viewed from the east

Plate 146 (right): Doorway and arch in the corridor to the south of Room G9, viewed from the north-east

4.3.21 **Ground floor, Room 10:** the floor is covered by carpet, the ceiling plain plaster finished with flock wallpaper as are the walls although they also have a roll-moulded skirting board. The east end is partitioned by modern stud walls with a flight of stairs on the south side leading up to a concrete block in the floor; the floor at this end is raised above the passage below (Plate 148). The north elevation has a row of three windows with moulded surrounds, raised sills and two-light casements with horns, the lower lights of which are frosted (Plate 147). The east elevation is plain inside the smaller room formed by the stud walling, with a recess in the corridor on the south side that was perhaps originally a doorway. The south elevation has a wide alcove on the east side with a timber step just above the floor (Plate 148). To the west is a window with a moulded surround extending to the floor with panelled jambs and a 12-light sliding sash casement with no horns (Plate 149). The west elevation has a doorway on the south side with modern moulded surround, to the north of which is projecting chimneybreast then a large cupboard built into the resulting recess to the north, with a moulded top (Plate 150). The doors to this have panels fixed over them, while the north end of the recess is open and filled with later shelves with a lintel sloping down to the south.



Plate 147 (left): Windows in the north elevation of Room G10, viewed from the south-east

Plate 148 (right): The east end of Room G10, viewed from the west



Plate 149 (left): Alcove and window in the south elevation of Room G10, viewed from the north

Plate 150 (right): Cupboard in the west elevation of Room G10, viewed from the east

4.3.22 Ground floor Room 11: this has a carpet floor, plaster ceiling, and walls finished with flock wallpaper, except for the west, which is a later stud with a modern door. The north elevation is plain except for a moulded picture rail. The east elevation is dominated by a massive window with a moulded surround and thin sill and six-light casement, with blocks on the north and south sides for something earlier matching the position of the dado rail (Plate 151). The south elevation has the same dado rail, which stops short of the west elevation, while there is a wide alcove on the east side. There is a short L-shaped corridor to the north and west with a plain opening at the south end of the north/south section up two steps, and a blocked window on the north side of the west elevation with the sill still visible. The doorway to the south of this has splayed jambs and was also presumably originally a doorway.



Plate 151: The window in the east elevation of Room G11, viewed from the south-west

4.3.23 **Ground floor, Room 12:** this comprises a small lobby connected to the stairs down to the cellar, perhaps originally also connecting to a back stair up to the first floor. The floor is finished with carpet although there is a textured floor covering on the stairs themselves. The west side of the room is divided by a modern stud partition to form a separate cupboard with a modern door. The walls are finished with a mixture of plaster and paint or flock wallpaper with the original skirting board along the south side continuing into the cupboard, round a return in the wall. There is also a moulded cornice above this on the west side.

4.3.24 **Ground floor, Room 13:** this forms a small kitchen, the floor of which is finished with carpet and lino and which has a suspended ceiling with the remnants of the earlier plasterboard ceiling visible above. The walls are finished with plaster and flock wallpaper, with the original skirting board along the south side and a plain one to the north and more modern one to the west, with kitchen units against the east. There is an alcove on the west side of the north elevation and two windows in the east, a both relatively tall, with a two-light casement on the north side and plain surrounds and a four-light casement to the south (Plate 152). The south elevation has a doorway on the west side with a moulded surround and modern door with a single light. The west elevation has a doorway in a recess on the south side with a beaded surround and a modern door with a single light (Plate 153).



Plate 152 (left): The east end of Room G13, viewed from the west

Plate 153 (right): The west end of Room G13, viewed from the east

4.3.25 **Ground floor, Room 14:** the floor is finished with carpet and there is a flat plaster ceiling finished with paint, while the walls are finished with flock wallpaper and there is a narrow beaded skirting board. The north elevation has a doorway on the west side with a moulded surround and a plain modern door with a single light. The east elevation has a doorway on the north side with a narrow moulded surround and modern door with two lights. To the south is a tall cupboard, the top part of which is covered by a board and which has a beaded surround and a plain modern door and original timber shelves. There is a possible scar for a fireplace between these doorways. The south elevation has a wide window with splayed jambs and a timber window seat with modern boards attached over the shutters (Plate 154). The west elevation has a cupboard on the south side with a pair of doors with moulded panels (two in the upper part and one in the lower) as well as the original handles and moulded surround (Plate 155). To the north is a doorway with a moulded surround and modern door with a single light.



Plate 154 (left): Window in the south elevation of Room G14, viewed from the north

Plate 155 (right): Cupboard in the west elevation of Room G14, viewed from the east

4.3.26 **Ground floor, Room 15:** the floor is finished with carpet and it has a plaster ceiling, sloping down on either side (north and south), with an angled block below the ceiling on the east side (perhaps relating to a fireplace on the floor above) (Plate 156). The walls are plaster finished with paint and there is a simple moulded skirting board throughout. The north elevation is plain, while the west just has a doorway on the south side with a modern surround and door. The east elevation has a wide window in the centre with splayed jambs extending to the floor but no surround, a thin sill and a six-light sliding sash casement with horns. The lower part of the south elevation projects slightly and has a central vent, perhaps into the flue of a former fireplace. Either side are cupboards built into the wall both of which have moulded surrounds, although these do not continue onto the east and west walls, and original shelves but plain later doors (Plate 157).



Plate 156 (left): Window in the east elevation of Room G15, viewed from the north-east

Plate 157 (right): Cupboards in the south elevation of Room G15, viewed from the north-west

4.3.27 **Ground floor, Room 16:** the floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling flat plaster finished with paint, as are the walls, which also have a low plain skirting board. The south, east, and west elevations are essentially plain with a doorway in the south-east corner, where the wall is angled, with a modern door and surround. The north elevation has a wide window with plain reveals, a modern five-light casement, and a timber sill (Plate 158).



Plate 158: The north elevation of Room G16, viewed from the south-west

4.3.28 **Ground floor, Room 17:** this comprises a corridor orientated north/south along this end of the building to the front door. The floor is finished with vinyl, the ceiling is flat plaster, and there is an additional dividing doorway at the north end with a modern door with a single light. There is a partition in

the south-east corner forming a small cupboard against the timber stairs to the west. The north elevation has a doorway with a double door, each half with three plain panels. The east elevation steps back slightly after the doorway but is otherwise plain and continues into the cupboard. The south elevation has the cupboard on the east side and stairs to the west, which dog-leg up to the first floor, but is otherwise plain. The west elevation has a doorway into the lift near the centre and turns at the south end to a modern doorway with a modern door and plain surround. The lift engine room is located to the south-west of this room and accessed externally. It has a concrete floor and plaster and paint ceiling and walls. These are mostly plain but there is a doorway to the west with plain surrounds and a panel door. The lift motor is attached to the north elevation and there is a blocked doorway to the south leaving a tall alcove.

4.3.29 Ground floor, Room 18: the floor is finished with carpet over boards and the ceiling is plaster finished with flock wallpaper, with two beams east/west with a slight chamfer that are also finished with flock wallpaper and a narrow plain skirting board. The walls are similarly finished and there is an additional stud partition wall on the south side forming a separate small room (Plate 159). The north elevation has a doorway on the west side with a modern door in a plain surround with two panels in the bottom and two lights in the top (Plate 160). The east elevation has a large opening on the south side with some handmade brick in the south jamb. The south elevation proper is plain and divided by another stud partition. The west elevation is also plain but with a projecting pillar of masonry south of the centre.



Plate 159 (left): The south end of Room G18 showing the stud partition and beam, viewed from the north

Plate 160 (right): The north end of Room G18, viewed from the south

4.3.30 Ground floor, Room 19: the floor is finished with carpet and divided by a low stud wall east/west, which is continued by a metal hand rail and corresponds to a step in the floor and a shallow ramp at the east end. The ceiling is finished with painted plaster with a north/south beam on the east side, supported by a post boxed with timber (Plate 161), and the walls are also finished with plaster and paint, with wallpaper to the west. The north elevation is dominated by a large low window in plain reveals with a six-light hinged casement, timber sill and recesses extending to the floor (Plate 161). There is a short section of moulded rail attached to the wall to the east. The east elevation has a wide hatch on the north side with a plain surround and timber sill and there is boxing below along the ground. To the south is a doorway with a plain modern panel door and surround. The south elevation is a stud wall with doorways on either side with plain surrounds and a modern six-panel door to the west and a plain modern door to the east. Between them is a window with a fixed nine-light casement (Plate 162). The west elevation is plain, with a wide doorway on the south side.



Plate 161 (left): General view of Room G19, viewed from the south-west



Plate 162 (right): The south elevation of Room G19, viewed from the north

4.3.31 **Ground floor, Room 20:** the floor is finished with carpet, the ceiling painted plaster, and the walls finished with plaster and paint. The north elevation is a stud partition wall with a doorway on the west side with a modern six-panel door with plain surrounds and a window to the east with a fixed nine-light casement in a plain surround. The east, south, and west elevations are all plain, with the east a stud wall.



Plate 163: The north elevation of Room G20, viewed from the south

4.3.32 **Ground floor, Room 21:** this comprises a small lobby and toilet. The floor of the lobby is finished with carpet, the toilet with wood effect veneer. The ceiling is flat plaster, with a beam against the west side continuing the line of that in Room G19. There is a stud wall dividing the two sections with a modern door, while the main door to the north is also modern in a plain surround. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and some tiles and there is a sink against the east elevation in the lobby and a toilet to the south.

4.3.33 **Ground floor, Room 22:** this comprises a kitchen, the floor of which is finished with carpet and the ceiling is plaster finished with textured wallpaper. The walls are finished with plaster and paint although there are some tiles and kitchen units to the north and west and embossed wallpaper to the south and west. The lower part of the north elevation is obscured by kitchen units and there is a window

above with splayed jambs and a two-light fixed casement but no surround (Plate 164). The north-east corner is slightly angled, perhaps denoting the original position of a fireplace. The east elevation has an opening in the centre that was clearly originally a window but now blocked, with splayed jambs and a timber sill (Plate 165). The south elevation has kitchen units attached and a door to the west with a modern plain surround and panel door. The west elevation has a large hatch on the north side with plain surrounds and kitchen units including a sink attached.



Plate 164 (left): The north elevation of Room G22, viewed from the south-west

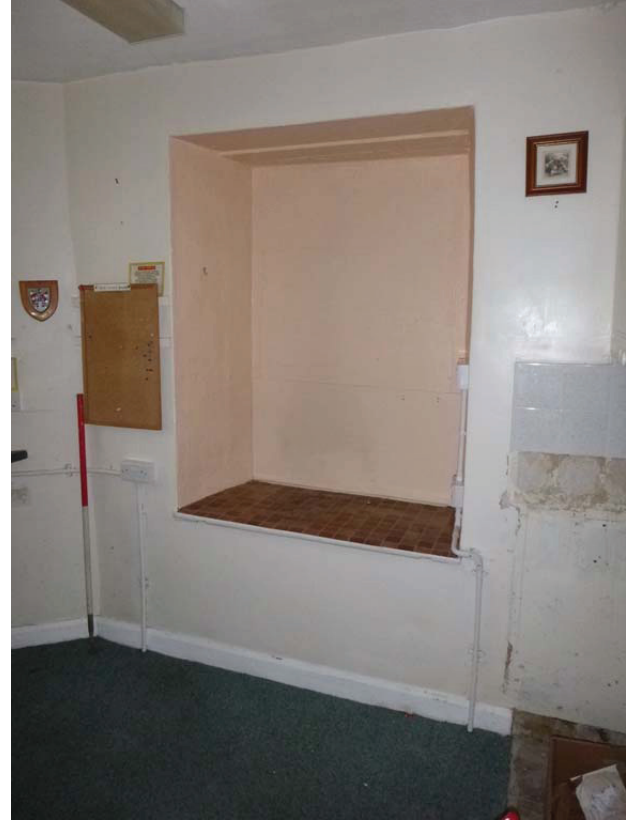


Plate 165 (right): The east elevation of Room G22, viewed from the south-west

4.3.34 Ground floor, Room 23: this comprises a narrow corridor running east/west. The floor is finished with carpet and raised relative to Room G25 to the east where there is a step down. The ceiling is plaster and the walls are finished with flock wallpaper or paint. The north elevation is a stud wall with a doorway on the west side with a plain surround and panel door. There are several rhomboid-shaped metal fixings on the wall, which probably correspond to the kitchen units in Room G22. The east elevation is entirely open to the ceiling. The south elevation is another stud wall, with a doorway on the east side with a plain door and surround. The west elevation has a doorway with a plain surround and door.

4.3.35 Ground floor, Room 24: the floor is finished with carpet and there is a plaster ceiling finished with flock wallpaper or paint. The north elevation is a stud partition constructed from panels and timber studs, with two small recesses, perhaps originally hatches (Plate 166). There is a doorway on the west side with a plain surround and panel door. The east elevation is also stud partition as per the north side running up to a solid wall to the south, with an opening along the top of the stud section forming a very basic window of three lights but with no glazing (Plate 166). The south elevation is plain and covered by large cupboards, while the west is a plain stud partition.



Plate 166: General view of the north and east elevations of Room G24, viewed from the south-west

4.3.36 **Ground floor, Room 25:** the floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling covered by a suspended ceiling of polystyrene tiles above which the original ceiling is plaster and supported by machine painted cut timber supported with tie rods running north/south. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and there is a beaded skirting board to the west and timber veneer planks over the east elevation. Inserted timber panel stud partition walls in the north-west and south-east corners form a changing room and small office respectively, both of which have a single modern door. The north elevation has a modern low cupboard built into the tight angle of the wall on the west side, before a large shop window with a hinged eight-light casement with a timber window seat below to the east (Plate 167). The east elevation is rounded and has another large shop window with four large lights and a timber sill. Inside the office the south elevation has another large window with tall eight-light hinged casement with a projecting sill, which returns at the west end around the opening for a doorway where there are a further two lights. Beyond this are two doorways, the east with a 20th century moulded panel door with glazing over in plain surrounds, the west with four moulded panels and plain surrounds (Plate 168). The west elevation is plain and solid masonry on the south side before a large opening with a beaded lintel that has been partially filled with a stud partition leaving a narrow doorway on the north side (Plate 169). Within the small room formed in the north-west corner there is an alcove with modern shelves within the blocked window visible in Room G22.



Plate 167 (left): The window in the north elevation of Room G25, viewed from the south



Plate 168 (right): The south elevation of Room G25, viewed from the north



Plate 169: The west elevation of Room G26, viewed from the east

4.3.37 **Ground floor, Room 26:** this comprises a short corridor leading to an external doorway and a toilet with separate lobby divided by a partition wall constructed from tongue and groove planks within stop chamfered studs and a door with four chamfered panels. The wall dividing the two parts of Room G26 is also just a plain stud wall with a small single-light window, although it is finished with planks to the south. The floor of both parts is finished with carpet, rising up steps at the south end within the toilet, where the floor is finished with vinyl. The ceiling is mostly flat plaster, although it is finished with planks in the toilet. The walls are finished with plaster and paint. The north elevation has two doorways, a moulded four panel one to the west and plainer single-panel one with single light over to the east. The east elevation is plain. The south elevation has a doorway on the east side with a six-panel door with overlight, but in the toilet it is plain apart from an iron vent on the west side. The west elevation has some boxing behind the toilet and an attached toilet and sink plus an attached batten with coat hooks.

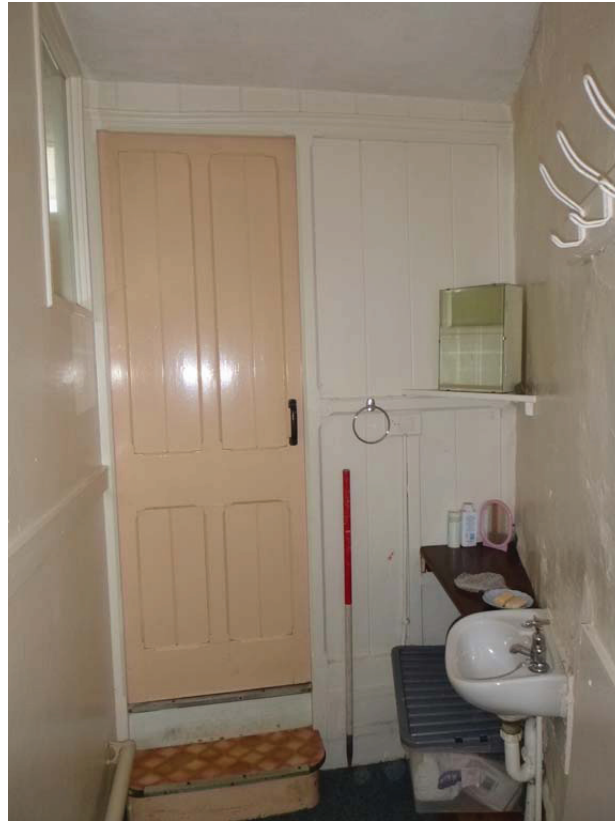


Plate 170: The wall dividing the two rooms of the toilet making up the west side of Room G26, viewed from the north

4.3.38 **First floor, Room 1:** the floor is finished with carpet, the ceiling painted plaster with a moulded cornice (Plate 171) and the walls finished with wallpaper, a moulded skirting board and a moulded dado rail. The north elevation is plain but a filled gap in the skirting board indicates the location of a former fireplace. The east elevation comprises stud walling filling in a large opening and incorporating a doorway with a plain surround and door. The south elevation has a doorway on the east side with its original moulded surround but a modern door. The west elevation has a pair of full height windows with moulded jambs with plain panels fixed over the shutters and a two-light sliding sash casement in each with horns and a frosted decorated lower light (Plate 172). The north also has a timber sill/shelf.



Plate 171 (left): Cornice in Room F1, viewed from the north-west



Plate 172 (right): Windows in the west elevation of Room F1, viewed from the east

4.3.39 **First floor, Room 2:** this is separated into two parts by a stud wall to the east, forming a small lobby. The floor is finished with carpet throughout and there is a flat plaster ceiling. The walls are painted, apart from the north, which is finished with flock wallpaper. The north elevation is plain, the west has a window with moulded surrounds extending to the floor. The lower part of the reveal is apparently infilled below the sill (Plate 173). There are iron bars attached and a two-light sliding sash casement with horns and decorated frosted glass in the lower light. The south elevation has a plain modern doorway on the south side. In the lobby to the east there is a modern doorway to the north and original ones with moulded surrounds to the south and east (Plate 174). The south side of the east elevation has a small window with double glazed doors in a plain surround.



Plate 173 (left): Window in the west elevation of Room F2, viewed from the east

Plate 174 (right): Doorways and windows in the north and east elevations of Room F2, viewed from the east

4.3.40 **First floor, Room 3:** the floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling painted plaster with a moulded cornice, while the walls are finished with paint and plaster with a tall roll-moulded skirting board. The north elevation has two modern doors in moulded surrounds, while the east has an alcove on the north side with moulded surrounds and shelves on brackets. To the south the wall returns with stud walls around the lift shaft. The south elevation is plain, with a projecting moulded shelf (probably a mantel piece for a fireplace) inside the room formed around the lift shaft. The west elevation has two windows with jambs extending to the floor with moulded surrounds and later plain panels fixed over the shutters.



Plate 175 (left): Cornice in Room F3, viewed from the south-west

Plate 176 (right): Door and alcove in the north-east corner of Room F3, viewed from the south-west



Plate 177 (left): Mantel piece in the south-east corner of Room F3, viewed from the north-west

Plate 178 (right): Windows in the west elevation of Room F3, viewed from the north-east

4.3.41 **First floor, Room 4:** this comprises the main council chamber. The floor is finished with carpet, stepping up in the centre of the south side to a dais, set onto which is a large desk. This has an incorporated pen tray and ink well and leather finished writing slope with a hinged opening top. The front of the desk is finished with fluted pilasters with elaborate scrolled tops and floral decoration at the ends, with a simplified egg and dart border (Plate 179 and Plate 180). There are three rows of fixed seats arranged in a crescent to the north of this each with a corresponding row of desks, the majority forming part of the row in front, except for the front row, which also have an incorporated pen tray and ink well, decorated with scrolled and classical motifs and fluting (Plate 181 and Plate 182). The ceiling is an elaborately plastered dome (Plate 183) with a large central light with a geometric design and classically inspired etched glass with Greek key and floral designs (Plate 184). The plaster is decorated with floral or acanthus leaf bosses and moulded panels running down to a deep cornice with rows of corbels decorated with more acanthus leaves with an egg and dart border below.

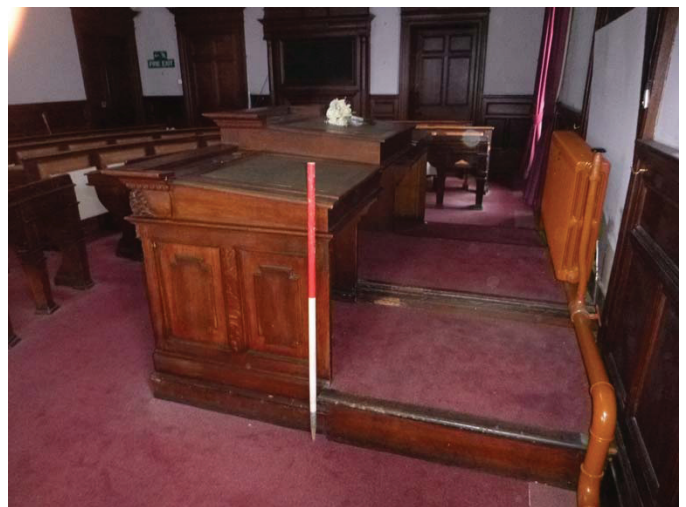


Plate 179 (left): Front (north) face of the desk on the south side of Room F4, viewed from the north

Plate 180 (right): Side (west) face of the desk on the south side of Room F4, viewed from the west



Plate 181 (left): Benches on the west side of Room G4, viewed from the north-east

Plate 182 (right): Detail of the benches on the west side of Room G4, viewed from the south-east



Plate 183 (left): The ceiling in Room G4, viewed from the north-west

Plate 184 (right): The ceiling light in Room G4, viewed from the north

4.3.42 The walls are finished with plaster and paint and a moulded picture rail and moulded panelling below, incorporating a skirting board. The north elevation has a fireplace on the west side with fluted round columns with Ionic capitals on square bases, while the inner moulding is chamfered at the base. It has a tiled back, copper fire hood, iron grate, tiled hearth, and ceramic fender (Plate 185). There are two doorways to the east of this, both with moulded surrounds and six panel doors topped with a pediment on a moulded entablature, and with a Bakelite handle and timber finger plates (Plate 186). The east elevation has similar doorways on the north and south sides, although the north one is hung on the west side of the opening. In the centre there is another fireplace with tall fluted columns like those to the north, while the fireplace itself has a tiled surround and copper hood, and above it is a moulded entablature incorporating a large open board with the word 'NOTICES' carved in relief in a panel above and a clock on top, the face of which is marked 'GENALEX' (Plate 187). The south elevation has a window on either side with panelling over the jambs continuing that of the general wall panelling and two-light sliding sash casements with horns and frosted glass in the lower light. In the centre is a third window in the same general style, but blocked with beaded planks and with a timber pelmet decorated with denticulate and foliage motifs. On the west side is a projecting ventilator box with a handle on the west side in the form of a hand holding a scroll (Plate 188). The west elevation has three windows as per those to the south with plain pelmets and a further projecting ventilator box to the north.



Plate 185 (left): Fireplace on the north elevation of Room G4, viewed from the south-west



Plate 186 (right): Doorway in the north elevation of Room G4, viewed from the south



Plate 187 (left): Fireplace on the east elevation of Room G4, viewed from the north-west



Plate 188 (right): Ventilator box on the west side of the south elevation of Room G4, viewed from the north-west

4.3.43 **First floor, Room 5:** the floor is finished with carpet, the ceiling flat plaster, and the walls finished with paint but also embossed wallpaper below a dado rail in places. The north elevation has a doorway on the west side, which is inserted and has a modern door with two lights and moulded surround. The east elevation has an opening on the north side with a moulded surround extending to the floor and moulded shutters, which was evidently originally a window but has been converted into a doorway with the addition of timber to form a neat junction with a modern door (Plate 189). A kitchen sink is attached to the wall to the south of this. The south elevation has boxing on the east side for pipes and attached units returning to the north and forming a small room. There is a doorway on the west side with moulded surrounds and a six-panel door as per those in Room F4 (Plate 190). The west elevation is plain with a wide opening in the centre for the lift and lots of associated replastering.



Plate 189 (left): The doorway in the east elevation of Room F5, viewed from the west

Plate 190 (right): The doorway in the south elevation of Room F5, viewed from the north

4.3.44 **First floor, Room 6:** this comprises the top of the main staircase, which has the same square newel posts topped with finials found in Room G7 (Plate 191). The floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling plaster and paint with a ceiling light in the centre with geometric panes and etched glass with Greek key and floral designs (Plate 192). There is a deep moulded cornice around the walls, although this is truncated on the west side by an inserted suspended ceiling. The walls are finished with plaster and paint with embossed wallpaper below a moulded dado rail. The north elevation has a doorway on the west side with a moulded surround and plain door, although this is perhaps an earlier panelled door with plain panels attached over it. The east elevation has a large opening with a shallow arch with a moulded edge that has been infilled with multiple panel glazing and a doorway on the south side with a modern panel door with single light (Plate 193). To the north is a section filled with plain timber boxing. The south elevation is plain apart from a doorway on the west side with a modern moulded surround and door with two lights. The west elevation is covered by a later timber sheeting incorporating a small window in the centre with a doorway at the north end with a moulded surround but no door.



Plate 191 (left): Top of the stairs in Room F6, viewed from the south-west



Plate 192 (right): Ceiling light in Room F6, viewed from the west



Plate 193: The east elevation of Room F6, viewed from the west

4.3.45 **First floor, Room 7:** the floor is finished with carpet, the ceiling plaster finished with painted wallpaper and a moulded cornice (Plate 194), and the walls finished with painted flock wallpaper with a moulded skirting board throughout. The north elevation has a blocked fireplace on the west side evident as a filled gap in the skirting board and an inserted vent. To the east is a window with a moulded surround and sill/shelf with a two-light sliding sash casement with frosted glass in the lower light, although this window is partially blocked by boxing in the north-east corner. The east elevation has the same boxing covering part of the north end and two attached timber studs in the centre and a doorway with a moulded surround and plain door at the south end (Plate 195). This leads into a small cupboard under the stairs with painted walls and exposed floorboards orientated north/south. The south elevation

is plain with a doorway on the west side with a moulded surround and plain door. The west elevation is also essentially plain but with doorway on the north side with a moulded surround, the wall above stepping out slightly.



Plate 194 (left): Cornice in Room F7, viewed from the north-east



Plate 195 (right): Cupboard in the east elevation of Room F7, viewed from the west

4.3.46 **First floor, Room 8:** the floor is finished with carpet, the ceiling flat plaster, and the walls finished with flock wallpaper and a high moulded rail to the south and west plus a lower rail on all the elevations plus a moulded skirting board. The north elevation has a window on the west side with panelled shutters and jambs extending to the floor and moulded surrounds housing a two-light sliding sash casement with no horns (Plate 196). To the east is a fireplace with plain square surrounds that has been blocked with boards. The east elevation is plain while the south has a doorway on the east side with original moulded surround but modern panel door. The west elevation is mostly plain but with a doorway on the north side leading to stairs to the attic, up three timber steps and with a moulded surround but a modern panel door (Plate 197).



Plate 196 (left): The window and fireplace in the north elevation of Room F8, viewed from the south

Plate 197 (right): The doorway in the west elevation of Room F8, viewed from the east

4.3.47 **First floor, Room 9:** this comprises an essentially C-shaped corridor linking rooms on the east side of the building. The floor is finished with carpet with steps up in the north/south section up to the south end, which is at a higher level. The ceiling is plaster, with a moulded cornice (Plate 198) and ceiling light, which slightly cuts into the cornice and is evidently therefore a later addition. It has rectangular panes with narrow surrounds and etched glass with Greek key decoration (Plate 199). The walls are finished with flock wallpaper above a moulded dado rail, with embossed wall paper below. The north elevation is plain apart from a doorway on the east side with a moulded surround and plain modern door. The east elevation has a doorway on the north side with a moulded surround and plain panel door with two lights and an attached sign reading 'MARRIAGE ROOM'. The wall returns to the west and has two doorways, the east to a tall cupboard inside which are brackets for shelves, the west marked 'LADIES TOILET'; both have plain panel doors and moulded surrounds. After a return to the south then the east the main part of the east elevation has another doorway with a moulded surround and later insert incorporating a modern panel door with single light and over light. To the south is a further doorway in a deep recess with a modern door and surround, plus another to the south with a moulded surround and early 20th century panel door with two lights and a sign reading 'MENS TOILET' (Plate 200). Between these doors is a moulded rail with coat hooks. The south elevation has a doorway with a moulded surround and plain door with a sign reading 'THE REGISTRAR FOR BIRTHS AND DEATHS Please knock and wait'. There is a return to the north with another attached moulded batten with coat hooks before another return to the west with a large door with a moulded surround and six-panel door with a sign reading 'COUNCIL CHAMBER'. The west elevation has a doorway on the south side with a moulded surround housing a modern door and a large over light plus a small amount of infilling on the north side. To the north is a large opening infilled with glazing and a doorway on the south side with a modern door with a single light plus some panelling low on the north side (Plate 201).



Plate 198 (left): The cornice in Room G9, viewed from the south-east

Plate 199 (right): The ceiling light in Room F9, viewed from below



Plate 200 (left): General view of the south end of Room F9, viewed from the north

Plate 201 (right): General view of the north end of Room F9, viewed from the south

4.3.48 **First floor, Room 10:** this comprises a toilet on the east side of the building. The floor is finished with vinyl and the ceiling plaster, with the walls painted plaster. There are two cubicles on the south side of the room formed by stud walls. The north elevation has a doorway in a deep recess the door of which has six moulded panels (Plate 202). The east elevation has two windows, the north of which is taller and has no surround, a timber sill and a fixed two-light casement, while the south has a moulded surround, thin timber sill and was originally a two-light casement but top is now filled with a vent. The south and west elevations are plain.

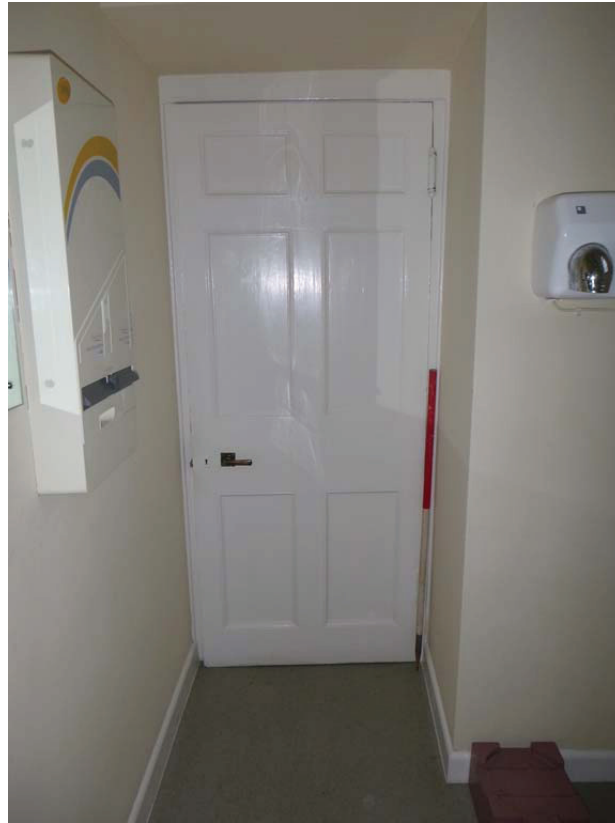


Plate 202: The door in the north elevation of Room F10, viewed from the south

4.3.49 **First floor, Room 11:** this comprises a large room in the south-east corner of the floor and two smaller ones to the north housing toilets. The floor of the main room is finished with carpet and has a plain plastered ceiling, while the walls are finished with flock wallpaper and have a moulded skirting board. The north elevation is plain apart from a doorway on the west side with a moulded surround and plain modern door (Plate 203). The east elevation is also plain but with an infilled gap in the skirting board for a fireplace. The south elevation has a window with a moulded surround extending to the floor, the bottom of which is infilled with a panel below a sill. The shutters over the jambs have plain panels attached to them but the handles remain and there is a two-light sliding sash casement with horns and frosted glass in the lower light. The west elevation has a central doorway with a moulded surround and six-panel door with timber finger plate (Plate 204). The men's toilet to the north has a vinyl floor covering, flat plaster ceiling and a cubicle to the east. There is a sink supported by an iron stand attached to the north elevation and a window to the east with a two-light casement set within a deep recess. To the west is a doorway with an early 20th century moulded surround and door with two-panels set below three lights (Plate 205). To the north is a disabled access toilet, which has a vinyl floor covering and flat plaster ceiling with a hatch to the roof space. There are windows to the north and east, both very plain, with two and four-light casements respectively. The door to the north is modern.



Plate 203 (left): Door to the north in Room F11, viewed from the south

Plate 204 (right): Door to the west in Room F11, viewed from the east



Plate 205: Door to the west in the men's toilets (Room F11), viewed from the east

4.3.50 **First floor, Room 12:** the floor is finished with carpet with vinyl tiles underneath, the ceiling flat plaster, and the walls finished with painted plaster and a moulded picture rail and dado rail. The north elevation has three windows with moulded surrounds extending only to their timber sills. All three have two-light sliding sash casements, the middle one with horns (Plate 206). The east elevation has a cupboard on the north side with a moulded surround and a plain door (externally, internally it has six panels) with a brass handle (Plate 207). There is a plain panel attached to the original panels below but inside the cupboard the original moulded panels are visible. The inside of the cupboard is at an awkward angle and has a hatch in the ceiling leading into the attic and moulded battens attached to the wall supporting coat hooks with acorn finials (Plate 208). The south elevation is recessed on the east side but with a window beyond this to the west with plain surrounds, a timber sill and a two-light sliding sash with no horns (Plate 209). The west elevation has a doorway on the south side with a moulded surround and a plain early 20th century door with a single light. To the north a filled gap in the skirting board denotes the position of a fireplace.

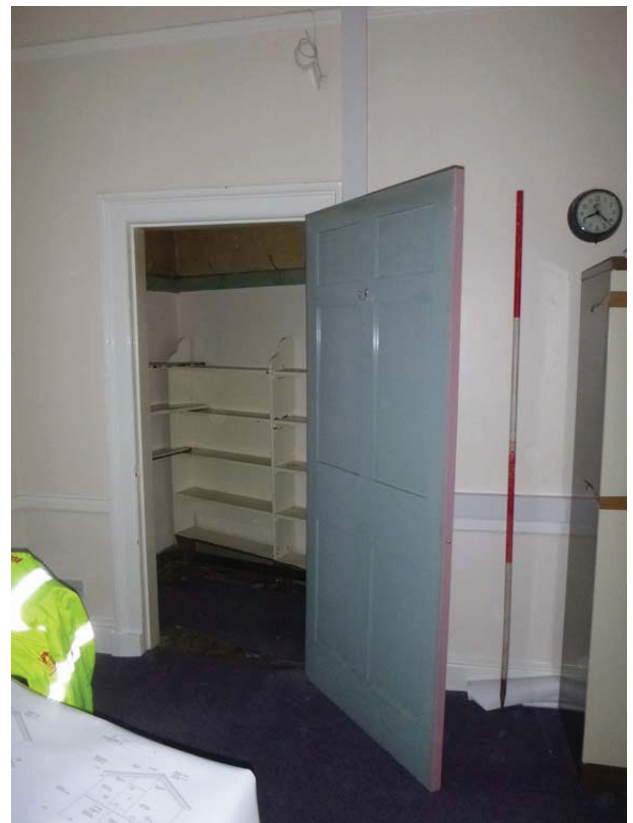


Plate 206 (left): The windows in the north elevation of Room F12, viewed from the south-east

Plate 207 (right): The cupboard in the east elevation of Room F12, viewed from the west



Plate 208 (left): The coat hooks in the cupboard on the east side of Room F12, viewed from the west



Plate 209 (right): The south elevation of Room F12, viewed from the north

4.3.51 **First floor, Room 13:** this comprises a lobby at the top of the stairs, the floor of which is finished with vinyl and which has a flat plaster ceiling. The walls are finished with plaster and paint, and where the stairs dog-leg round the south-west corner there is a low dividing wall at the top continued to the west by a glazed partition (Plate 210). The north elevation comprises a modern stud wall of three glazed panels and a doorway with two lights (Plate 211). The east elevation is plain, while the south has a tall window at landing level with two central lights surrounded by narrow panels with etched glass (Plate 212). The west elevation has a doorway on the south side with a modern surround and door and a door to the lift to the north with sliding metal doors. The small room to the south-west comprises a toilet, and this has a similar largely modern finish throughout, with a modern doorway to the east, a toilet and associated unit to the west, and sink to the south. This is below a wide window with splayed jambs with shutters with moulded panels and a tiled sill (Plate 213). A metal most has been inserted between the sill and the lintel.

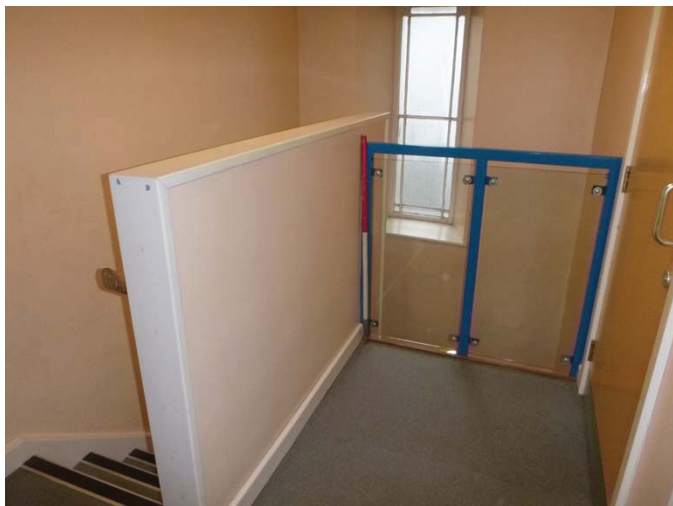


Plate 210 (left): Dividing walls in Room F13, viewed from the north



Plate 211 (right): The north elevation of Room F13, viewed from the south-west



Plate 212 (left): The stair window in the south elevation of Room F13, viewed from the north

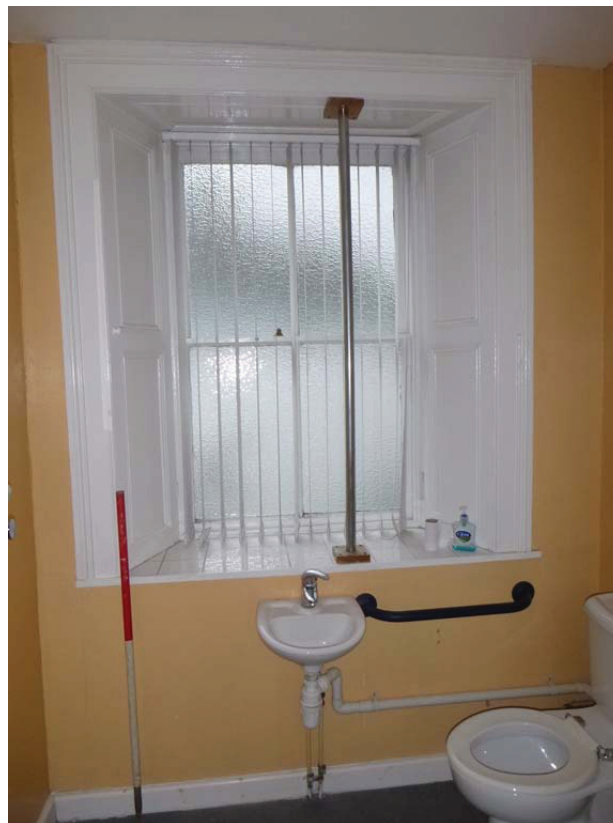


Plate 213 (right): The window in the toilet forming part of Room F13, viewed from the north

4.3.52 **First floor, Room 14:** the floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling plaster, sloping down on the north side, while the walls are also plaster finished with paint and a narrow modern skirting board. The north elevation has a wide window with splayed jambs and moulded surrounds with plain panels attached over the shutters and a timber sill. Below this are modern cupboards inside which the original panelling is visible. The east elevation has a step then a return before a doorway in the south-east corner, which is modern with a single light and plain surround. The south and east elevations are plain.



Plate 214: The window in the north elevation of Room F14, viewed from the south

4.3.53 **First floor, Room 15:** the floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling is plaster with a narrow cornice to the north and east, while the walls are finished with plaster and paint. The north elevation has window with splayed jambs with a plain panel attached over the original shutters, a timber sill, and cupboards below with the original panels visible. The east wall is a stud partition set below a north/south beam, above which is an access hatch into the attic, and there is a modern door to the south.

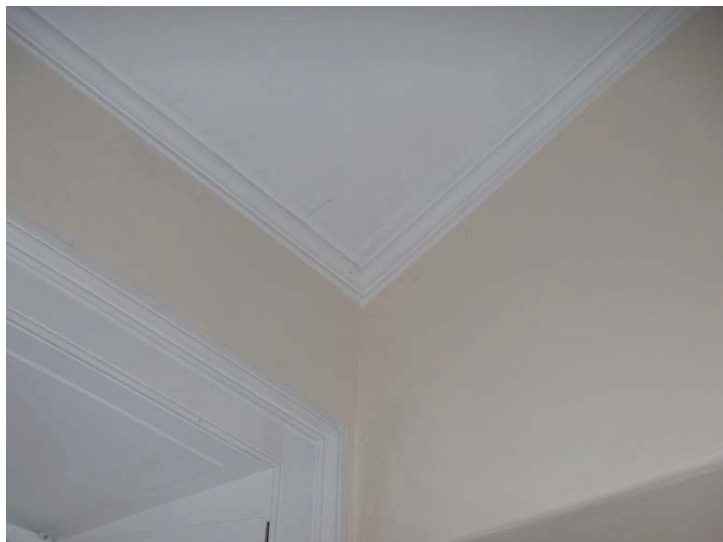


Plate 215 (left): Cornice in Room F15, viewed from the south-west



Plate 216 (right): Window in the north elevation of Room F15, viewed from the south

4.3.54 **First floor, Room 16:** the floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling plaster with moulded cornice to the north and west (Plate 217). The walls are finished with plaster and paint, a low modern skirting and a picture rail. The north elevation has a narrow window, truncated by the east wall, with a splayed west jamb with a plain panel attached over it and a timber sill (Plate 218). There is a modern doorway to the south and the west and east elevations are modern stud walls.



Plate 217 (left): The cornice in Room F16, viewed from the south-east



Plate 218 (right): The window in the north elevation of Room F16, viewed from the south

4.3.55 **First floor, Room 17:** this comprises a corridor running east/west linking the rooms in this part of the building. The floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling flat plaster, raised at the west end before a beam running north/south, with another beam north/south to the east with a beaded edge (Plate 219) with a modern dividing door below. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and a modern skirting and there are several doors (Plate 220), four to the north, two to the south, and one to the west, plus a glazed section incorporating a door at the west end of the south elevation and double doors leading into cupboards to the north and south. All of these are modern.

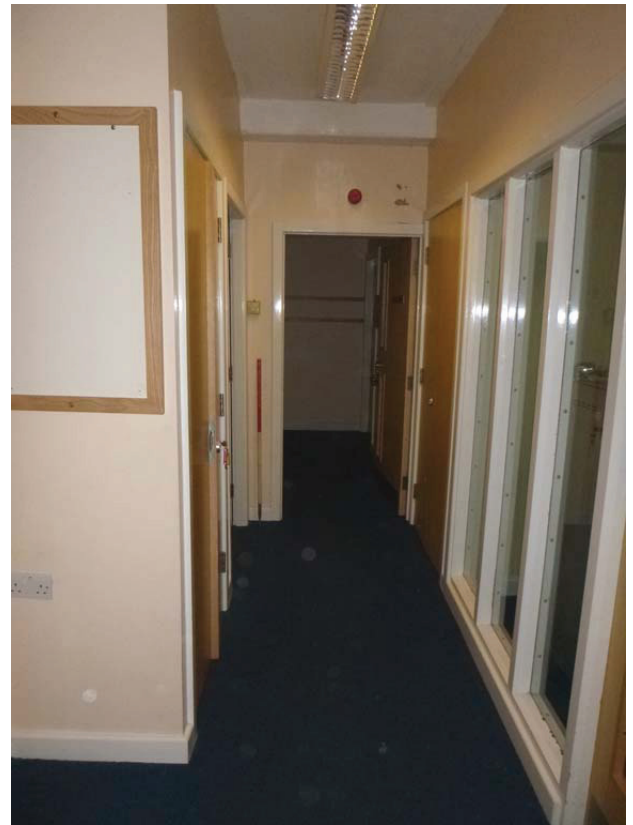


Plate 219 (left): The beaded beam running north/south across the east end of Room F17, viewed from the west

Plate 220 (right): General view of Room F17, viewed from the west

4.3.56 **First floor, Room 18:** the floor is finished with carpet, probably over chipboard, while the ceiling is plaster finished with flock wallpaper and with a moulded cornice meeting a beaded beam running through from Room F17. The walls are also finished with flock wallpaper above a picture rail on the north and east sides but are otherwise just plaster and paint. The north elevation has a narrow window on the west side, evidently the other half of that visible in Room F16, with a splayed east jamb with plain panel attached, timber sill/seat, and modern two-light sliding sash casement. In the north-east corner there is an angled section finished with a flat timber top that houses a fireplace with square surrounds with plain capitals, the opening blocked with boards. The south elevation has a doorway on the east side with a modern door and surround and there is boxing to the west.



Plate 221: The north end of Room F18, viewed from the south

4.3.57 **First floor, Room 19:** the floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling plaster, with a beam along the east side with a beaded edge. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and a modern low skirting board. The north elevation has a doorway on the west side and is glazed to the east, before a slight return at the east end for a projecting stud wall (Plate 222). The east elevation has an off centre hatch with a metal surround housing an electrically operated shutter and a timber sill and a pair of modern glazed timber doors. The south elevation has a doorway in an opening with splayed jambs. The door is modern and has a single light and overlight (Plate 223). To the west a stone plaque is attached to the wall that reads 'Ulverston & North Lonsdale Citizens Advice Bureau Opened by the Rt. Hon John Hutton MP Minister of State for Health Friday 26th October 2001'. A further stone plaque lying loose on the floor below it reads 'Ulverston and North Lonsdale Citizens Advice Bureau Opened by H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL 18th October 1991'.

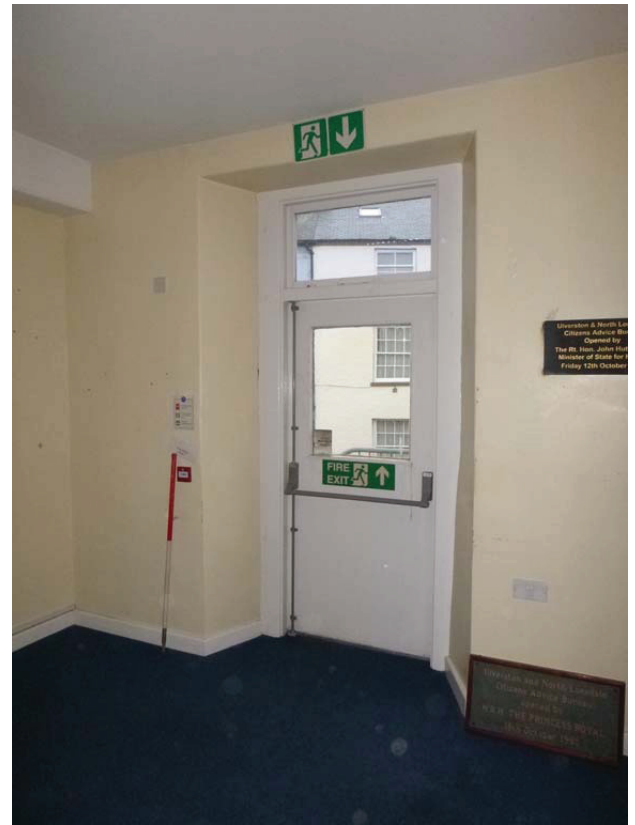


Plate 222 (left): The west end of the north elevation of Room F19, viewed from the south

Plate 223 (right): The doorway in the south elevation of Room F19, viewed from the north-west

4.3.58 **First floor, Room 20:** the floor is finished with carpet, the ceiling is flat plaster, and the walls finished with plaster and paint, with a low modern skirting board. The north elevation has a window west of the centre next to a return in the wall line, with splayed jambs and a narrow moulded surround, a timber sill/seat and a four-light hinged casement. The east elevation is plain, except for a small window with a fixed single light and plain surround. The south elevation has a doorway on the east side with a modern plain surround and door with two lights. The west elevation is plain.



Plate 224: The north elevation of Room F20, viewed from the south-east

4.3.59 **First floor, Room 21:** this comprises a large room at the east end of the building. The floor is finished with carpet over boards and it has flat plaster ceiling with a hatch into the attic on the west side. The walls are finished with plaster and paint with a shallow modern skirting board. The north elevation has a window on the east side with slightly splayed jambs, a narrow moulded surround, timber sill and three-light hinged casement. The east elevation is plain, with modern timber shelves attached. The south elevation has a pair of wide high windows, with narrower recesses below presumably denoting the size of the original openings (Plate 225). These have four and five-light casements and modern timber sills. The west elevation has a small hatch on the south side with modern timber double doors each with a single light, and a projecting timber sill below. There are additional angled stud walls to the north forming a small kitchen (Plate 226), before a return to the east with a door. The rest of the west elevation is largely plain, with the exception of a small window at the north end with a single light and plain timber surround.



Plate 225 (left): The south elevation of Room F20, viewed from the north-east

Plate 226 (right): The west elevation of Room F20, viewed from the south-east

4.3.60 **Attic, Room 1:** this has a tongue and groove board floor, relatively narrow and orientated east/west. It is open to the roof, which is supported by two or three sawn and painted purlins per pitch (Plate 227), running north/south but these are partially obscured by later boarding. The walls are finished with plaster and paint. The north elevation bends slightly near the centre and has an attached water tank supported by iron brackets. The east and west elevations are plain but very low as they are just below the eaves of the roof. The south elevation is set below a truss, which comprises a pair of queen posts jointed to meet the principal rafters and with angled braces, all finished with a slight stop chamfer. The tie beam is truncated at either end and the space below infilled with plaster. There is a central doorway with four plain panels and a moulded surround (Plate 228) and there are possible circular Baltic timber marks on the post next to this.



Plate 227 (left): The east end of Room A1, viewed from the east

Plate 228 (right): The doorway in the south elevation of Room A1, viewed from the north-west

4.3.61 **Attic, Room 2:** this has a tongue and groove board floor, the boards orientated east/west, and is open to the stairs on the east side with a plain newel post and hand rail (Plate 229). It is open to the roof, which has three lightly stop chamfered purlins per pitch plus a ridge plank as well as other horizontal timbers connecting to these, some of which have Baltic timber marks (Plate 230). In addition, there is graffiti scratched into the easternmost purlin, most of which is difficult to make out, but which includes the initials 'WP' (Plate 231). The north elevation is set below the truss, as per Room A1, while the east has a small opening in the centre leading to Room A8, with a timber lintel and bricks visible in the jambs. The south elevation is also set below a truss of the same form but with added lathe and plaster walling around a large roof light into which is set a fixed six-light window (Plate 232). To the west a doorway is formed in the wall but with no surround or door. The west elevation comprises an inserted timber plank wall with two single-light windows and a central door of plank and batten construction, also incorporating a single-light window (Plate 233).



Plate 229 (left): The stairs in the north-east corner of Room A2, viewed from the south-west

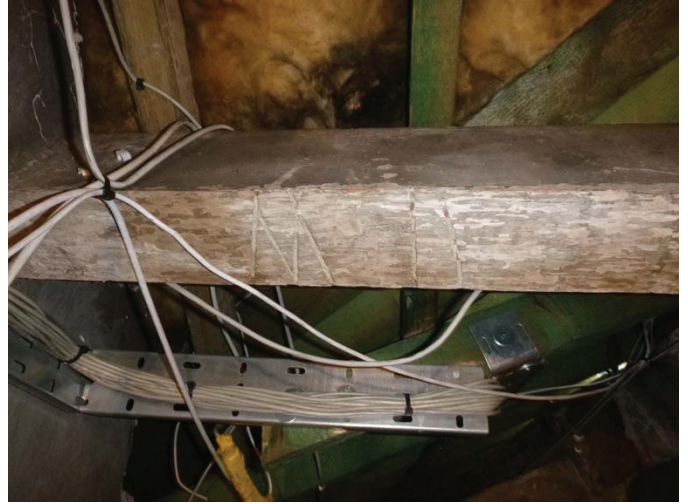


Plate 230 (right): Baltic timber marks in the roof timbers in Room A2, viewed from the north



Plate 231 (left): The graffiti 'WP' in Room A2, viewed from the west



Plate 232 (right): The south elevation of Room A2, viewed from the north



Plate 233: The west elevation of Room A2, viewed from the east

4.3.62 **Attic, Room 3:** this has a timber board floor, the boards orientated east/west, and is open to the roof, which is supported by three lightly stop-chamfered purlins with later tongue and groove boards added between. The north and south walls comprise inserted tongue and groove boards and are relatively plain although largely obscured by shelving. The east elevation is the same but with a central doorway and flanking windows. The west elevation is masonry finished with plaster and paint.



Plate 234 (left): The south elevation of Room A3, viewed from the north



Plate 235 (right): The east elevation of Room A3, viewed from the west

4.3.63 **Attic, Room 4:** this has a board floor and is open to the roof, which has three purlins with a light stop chamfer finish. The east, west, and south elevations are finished with plaster and paint while the north comprises tongue and groove planks set against the truss, which is the same as that to the north (Figure 6). There is a doorway on the east side (Plate 236). The east elevation also has a doorway, on the south side, with a narrow moulded surround and plain four panel door. The south elevation is also set below a truss and has a blocked doorway on the east side with a very plain surround and a further low doorway to the west with a moulded surround (Plate 237). The west elevation is plain plastered and painted masonry.



Plate 236 (left): The north elevation of Room A4, viewed from the south



Plate 237 (right): The south elevation of Room A4, viewed from the north

4.3.64 **Attic, Room 5:** this has a board floor, but of a wider type than the rooms to the west. It is open to the roof but the top is boxed in with later boards and it is open to the roof light in the north-east corner, which is surrounded by a lathe and plaster wall, with a plank and batten door in the west side (Plate

238). The north elevation is plain and set below a truss (Figure 6), which is butted by the walls around the ceiling light. The east elevation is plain and partly obscured by walls to the roof light. The south elevation is also set below a truss and open on the east side to form a simple doorway, with a proper doorway to the west with a moulded surround and four moulded panels (Plate 239). The west elevation has a relatively plain doorway on the south side with four moulded panels and moulded rail at lintel height with coat hooks.



Plate 238 (left): The north elevation of Room A5 and doorway into the roof light, viewed from the south

Plate 239 (right): Doors in the north-west corner of Room A5, viewed from the east

4.3.65 **Attic, Room 6:** this has a timber board floor constructed from a mixture of older wide boards, later narrower ones, and more recent tongue and groove types. It is open to the roof, the central part of which is plastered over although two purlins are exposed to the east. The north elevation is below the truss and open on the east side with a doorway to the west with four plain panels on this side, plus a further doorway to the west that is blocked (Plate 240). The east elevation is low against the eaves with a plain small hatch leading into the roof space with a moulded surround (Plate 241). The south elevation is plain, as is the west, apart from a small central window of three fixed lights (Plate 242).



Plate 240 (left): The north elevation of Room A6, viewed from the south-west

Plate 241 (right): The east elevation of Room A6, viewed from the west



Plate 242: The west end of Room A6, viewed from the east

4.3.66 **Attic, Room 7:** this has a narrow board floor, orientated east/west, and was open to the roof, which was supported by two purlins in each pitch, both with shallow stop chamfer finish, but otherwise lathe and plaster. The walls too are finished with plaster and paint. The east elevation has a small narrow window of three fixed lights with pencil graffiti listing names below: 'Wm K Rose', 'L Robinson', 'ES Wilson', 'DF Bell', and 'AL Kay'. The south elevation has a small hatch on the east side with a moulded surround, beaded plank and batten door, and timber sill; the hatch leads into a space above the roof of the council chamber and could not be safely entered but the timber structure of the roof was partially visible. The west elevation is plain and the north elevation set below a truss, with a doorway on the east side with a beaded plank and batten door and early latch and hinges.

4.3.67 **Attic, Room 8:** this was difficult to access due to a possible asbestos risk. It has a wide board floor, raised up on the south side with a lathe and plaster wall at the step. It is open to the roof and there are two purlins per pitch plus a ridge plank, all of which are sawn timbers. The walls to the north and south are finished with rough plaster, with brick in part of the north elevation perhaps for a flue. The east elevation is open but effectively denoted by a truss and another large step up in the floor level. The truss is a simple king post type, the king post with an angled base but with no sign of associated braces (Plate 243), and the tie beam is adze finished and scored with the initials 'JH' in the top face (Plate 244). The beam beyond supporting the raised floor has numerous Baltic timber marks carved into it. The west elevation has an opening that is raised off the floor and has a timber lintel plus a scar for the door surround on the north side.



Plate 243 (left): The truss at the east end of Room A8, viewed from the west



Plate 244 (right): Graffiti initials carved into the top of the tie beam in Room A8, viewed from the east

4.3.68 **Attic, Room 9:** this is really little more than an open space beyond Room A8, with a joist floor supporting lath and plaster. There are two purlins per pitch, the upper ones modern replacements. The north and south elevations are low and finished with plaster, and there is a small inserted opening with a concrete lintel in the east elevation, which is constructed from handmade brick laid in stretcher bond and laid on top of an iron beam.

4.3.69 **Attic, Room 10:** this could not be accessed but contained a further king post truss, in a slightly different style to that in Room A8. The floor comprised timber joists, with an access hatch at the east end, and there was brick in the east elevation for a flue.

4.3.70 **Attic Room 11:** this was not fully accessible but the hipped roof structure was visible and supported on an iron beam and post super structure supporting machine cut timber (Plate 245). The purlins are doubled on the north and south sides and very wide (Plate 246) and the west elevation is roughly finished with thick lime plaster.



Plate 245 (left): The post and beam structure supporting the roof in Room A11, viewed from below

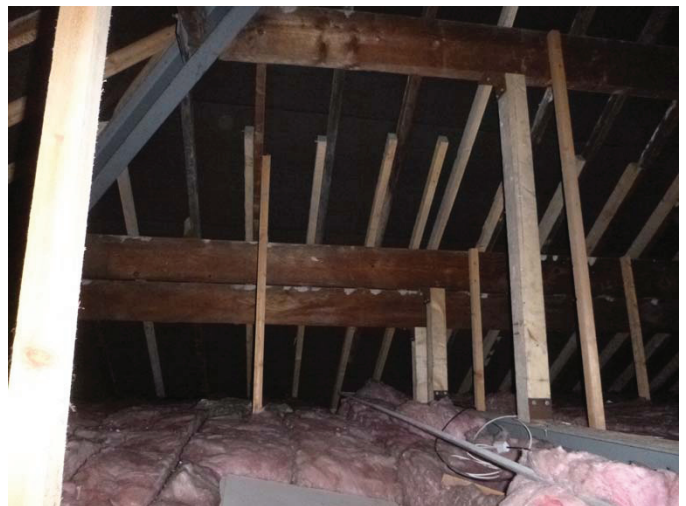


Plate 246 (right): The purlins in Room A11, viewed from the north

4.3.71 **Attic Room 12:** this has a timber board floor of relatively narrow tongue and groove type orientated north/south, although this is raised to the west of the central truss with a rough brick wall constructed from handmade brick laid in fairly random courses. It is also raised, although not as much, on the south side. It is open to the roof, which as modern rafters but the purlins are earlier and sawn and

there are three per pitch plus a diagonally set ridge purlin. There are also two trusses, one set against the east elevation and one in the centre, both king post type with angled braces (Plate 247 and Plate 248). The central truss has chalk graffiti 'AH 1891' on the east face of the king post (Plate 249) and there are metal hooks attached to the purlins on the north side (Plate 250). There is little to see of the north and south elevations but they are finished with plaster. The east elevation is finished with patchy roughcast and has numerous through stones plus rough horizontal timbers that appear to be lintels for small openings. The west elevation is rough stone, with some brick at the top.



Plate 247 (left): The central truss in Room A12, viewed from the east



Plate 248 (right): The truss against the east elevation in Room A12, viewed from the south-west



Plate 249 (left): Graffiti on the central truss in Room A12, viewed from the east

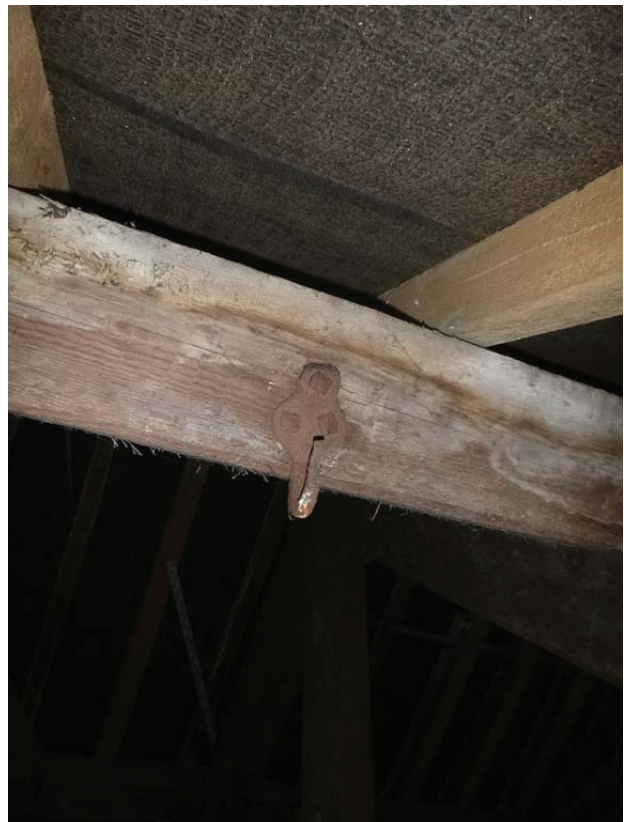


Plate 250 (right): Hook on a purlin in Room A12, viewed from the north

5. Evaluation

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of a single trench in the open courtyard on the south side of the site. The trench was 3m long by 2m wide and orientated approximately east/west. Excavation continued until natural deposits were reached at a depth of approximately 1m below the current ground surface.

5.2 Results

5.2.1 The surface comprised a layer of tarmac no more than 0.1m thick (**100**), which was cut with a steel saw and removed by machine. Beneath this was a bedding layer of loose pale pink gravel again no more than 0.1m thick (**101**). Below this was a loose dark grey to black gravelly deposit largely comprising clinker and burnt material, again less than 0.1m thick (**102**). Below this, close to the centre of the trench, was an approximately oval pit orientated north/south 0.6m long by 0.5m wide and 0.5m deep (**113**). This was filled by a single deposit of dark grey soft silt with 10% angular stone, fragments of slate, and pieces of brick with mortar attached (**112**) (Plate 251). This pit cut through all of the majority of the underlying deposits and another pit of a similar size and depth was observed in the east section (**115**), although this was filled with angular cobbles, slate and similar material and was 0.4m deep (**114**) (Plate 252; Figure 12). In the south-west corner there were two deposits of redeposited natural, the uppermost a patch of pale yellowish brown compacted fine sand or silt containing large pieces of charcoal and less than 0.1m thick (**103**) (Plate 253). Below this was a patch of clean dark yellowish brown gritty clay with less than 10% rounded pebbles, up to 0.1m thick (**104**). Along the north and south side of the trench linear bands of material were evident but it was clear on subsequent excavation that these were the result of the underlying deposit comprising numerous slightly different layers that had then being truncated, although a possible shallow drain was also present within this. It essentially consisted of a dark brown gritty clay with numerous cobbles and lots of post-medieval finds typically 0.1m-0.2m thick (**105**). Below this was a well preserved buried soil comprising a dark greyish brown soft silty clay typically 0.3m – 0.4m thick (Plate 254) with lots of lime mortar and numerous fragments of post-medieval pottery – including a collection of roof slates, large fragments of window glass, and an iron rake head that had apparently been deliberately buried together, (**106**). Below this was a dark orange sandy clay subsoil with 20% rounded gravel and 1% rounded cobbles 0.1m – 0.2m thick (**107**). Below this was the mid brownish orange compacted sandy clay natural (**111**), but cut into this was a shallow ditch running approximately north/south across the trench for a length of at least 2.1m, which was 0.5m wide and up to 0.3m deep (**110**) (Plate 255; Figure 11). This contained two fills; an upper fill of pale greyish brown silty clay with 5% rounded cobbles up to 0.2m thick (**108**), and a lower fill of pale orangey-pinkish brown sandy clay gravel with 5% rounded cobbles up to 0.1m thick (**109**) (Figure 12).



Plate 251: Deposits encountered below layer 102, viewed from the north



Plate 252: The east section showing pit 115, viewed from the west



Plate 253: The west section showing deposit 103, viewed from the east



Plate 254: Deposit 106, viewed from the north



Plate 255: Ditch 110, viewed from the north

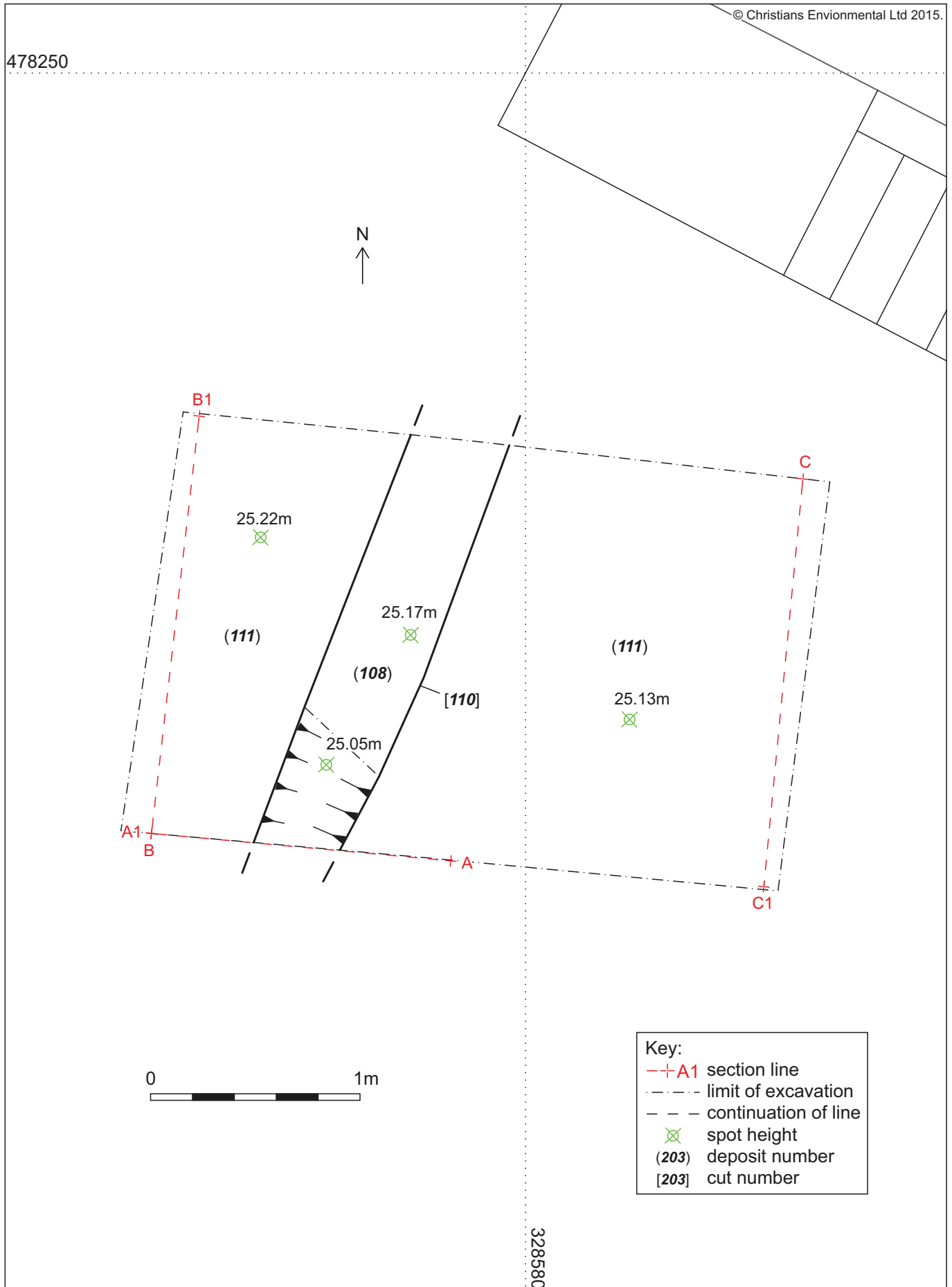


Figure 11: Trench plan

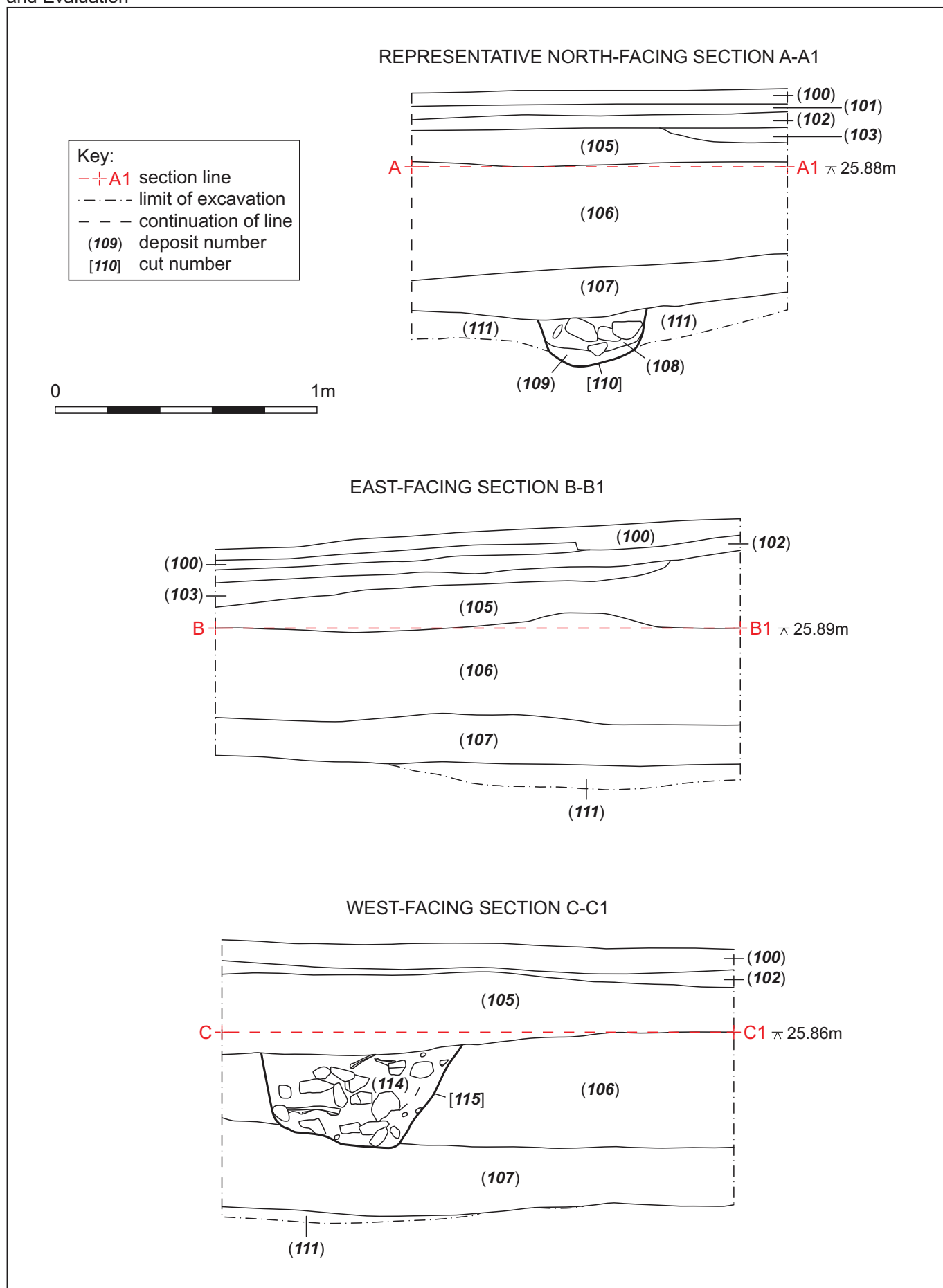


Figure 12: Trench sections

5.3 Finds

5.3.1 **Introduction:** a total of 194 finds was recovered during the evaluation, the vast majority of which (134 fragments) was pottery. In addition, smaller quantities of glass, clay tobacco pipe, industrial residue, metal (lead), ceramic building material, stone, marine shell, and animal bone, were recovered.

5.3.2 **Medieval pottery:** five fragments of medieval pottery were recovered during the evaluation altogether from **106** and **107**. The earliest material is represented by the worn base fragment of a gritty ware vessel recovered from **107**. It was unglazed and possibly burn-damaged around the exterior towards the base. Gritty wares dominate 12th and early 13th century assemblages in the region (McCarthy and Brooks 1992, 22) and persist into the 14th century (Bradley and Miller 2009, 664). A rim fragment of a thin-walled sandy ware vessel, also probably of 12th to 14th century date (McCarthy and Brooks 1992; Bradley and Miller 2009, 663-664), and a small chip of possibly partially reduced or more-fully reduced Grey ware were recovered from the same context. The small chip of medieval pottery from **107** is so small that it is not possible to be certain of its ware type. Partially Reduced Grey wares become the dominant late 13th to 14th century ware (McCarthy and Brooks 1992, 34) whereas Reduced Grey ware is slightly later, being the dominant 15th to 16th century ware type in the region (Bradley and Miller 2009, 664). The two fragments from **106**, comprising a base fragment of a coarse vessel and rim from a finer, thin-walled jar or jug, are probably both variations within the Late Medieval Reduced Grey ware tradition, which has a potential period of circulation encompassing the 14th to early 17th century (see Brooks 2010, 88-89).

5.3.3 **Post-medieval pottery:** 129 fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered. The fragments from context **105** were notable in that many were refitting, and the sherd-to-vessel ratio was very high. The tableware fabric types represented were (in approximate chronological order from earliest to latest) tin-glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware (including one fragment with scratch blue decoration), creamware, pearlware, factory-produced glazed very pale orangey-buff earthenware, and white earthenware. Of these, by far the most numerous were creamware (29 fragments) and pearlware (50 fragments). Decoration types for the creamware were green shell edge, black-printed, painted earth colours, and slip-filled engine-turning. The pearlware decoration types were blue painted, blue transfer-printed (Willow; Chinoiserie patterns, one featuring a sailing boat; a pattern with flowers and foliage), green shell edge, and common cable slipware. The coarseware fabrics were mottledware, glazed buff and orange earthenwares, black-glazed and brown-glazed red earthenwares, and brown-glazed buff-bodied stoneware. In terms of dating it is noteworthy that the latest dated fragments were the white earthenware. The earliest of these was from context **112**, and had a blue shell edge pattern. This is a continuation of the blue shell edge used on creamware and pearlware, and therefore is likely to be early 19th century. The remaining five fragments were recovered from context **102**, the clinker deposit below the gravel bedding for the tarmac. The latest of these had a transfer-printed geometric pattern, and probably dates to the mid-to-late 19th century.

5.3.4 **Post-medieval bottle glass:** nine fragments of bottle glass were recovered from three contexts. From contexts **105** and **112** these could only be very broadly dated as they did not include any diagnostic features in terms of shape. Context **106** produced four dark green fragments, including a diagnostic mouth and neck, which was dated to c1750 to c1780 (Morgan nd, 24-5).

4.3.5 **Clay tobacco pipe:** clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from **102**, **105** and **106**. A fragment of a pipe with complete bowl and broken heel/spur, similar to West Country or midlands types of 17th century date (Ayto 1994, 5), was recovered from **105**. Plain stem fragments from the same context of various borehole diameters possibly range in date from the mid-17th to 19th century (after Davey 2013). The material from **105** comprised plain stem fragments with narrow boreholes (4/64" diameter) of probably 19th century date (*ibid*). The material from **102** included refitting fragments of a fluted bowl of probably 19th century date, based on the profile, and a plain stem fragment of perhaps similar date.

5.3.6 **Animal bone:** a total of 11 fragments of animal bone were recovered during the evaluation from **105** and **106**. None of the material had been burnt and despite the fact the bone was generally well-

preserved, it was fragmentary, with no complete bones present, so little of it has been identified. Butchery marks were noted on the cattle- and sheep-size bones, which probably reflect the use of domestic livestock for food.

5.3.7 **Marine shell:** seven fragments from cockle valves were recovered from context **105**.

5.3.8 **Window glass and lead window came:** all the window glass was recovered from context **106**. The assemblage comprised nine fragments of turquoise crown window glass (including two large centres and a fragment of a third), broadly dated to the 17th to 19th century, and six fragments of very thin very light turquoise panes, possibly from lanterns. Context **105** produced two strips of lead (Pb) window came, very broadly dated to the 16th to 20th century.

5.3.9 **Ceramic building material and building stone:** two red earthenware brick fragments were recovered, one from context **105**, and the other from context **106**. Only that from **105** had surfaces present, showing that the brick was handmade. The same context also produced part of a roof slate with a nail hole.

5.3.10 **Industrial residue:** a single lump of iron working slag was recovered from deposit **106**. This was not particularly diagnostic, but was notable relatively heavy and had rounded surfaces and so similar in form to the tap slag produced in an early bloomery. In itself this one fragment was difficult to date and of limited significance, but it is potentially of medieval date and might indicate that iron smelting was being carried out nearby in that period.

5.4 Samples

5.4.1 A single 10 litre sample was recovered from context **108**, the upper fill of ditch **110**. The details of the contents of the sample are contained in *Appendix 5*, but in summary the retent was found to contain a small amount of material relating to the working and perhaps manufacture of iron in the form of hammerscale, slag, and prill as well as small amounts of pottery of probable medieval date, glass, and burnt bone. The flot also contained large amounts of wood charcoal and other charred organic material and charred cereal grain. While of some interest in terms of understanding agricultural and industrial activity of the wider area these remains are of limited interest in terms of further research as they most probably do not relate to the function of ditch **110** and would need to be seen in a wider context.

6. Discussion – Building Recording

6.1 Phasing

6.1.1 **Introduction:** it is apparent that the main part of the structure, on the west side, was built in a single phase but then subsequently modified, although there was apparently an earlier building on site, parts of which still remain. The detailed documentary sources mean that these can be dated quite closely in some cases and a total of seven phases of development can therefore be identified.

6.1.2 **Phase 1 (pre-1823):** the earliest surviving structure on the whole site is apparently the central section of the wing projecting to the east, comprising Rooms G19-G24 and F20-F21. This seems to correspond to the building shown on the plan of 1823 and described at that time as a barn and stable, and so must predate that. However, it has been substantially modified, in particular the roof, removing any obvious dating evidence. The original purpose of this structure is unclear but it seems likely to have been constructed for agricultural use, although its square plan and the numerous openings to the north, south and east might suggest it was a warehouse, workshop or other industrial building.

6.1.3 **Phase 2 (early 19th century):** the map evidence shows that between 1823 and 1832 the Phase 1 structure was enlarged to the west with an almost equal-sized addition, the evidence for which can be seen in the dividing wall in the roof space, which had numerous blocked openings and was finished with external render. The purpose of this addition is not clear but at about the same time the bulk of the main part of the building facing onto Queen Street was also constructed and the two sections initially remained separate so it seems likely that it continued to be used as an essentially agricultural building. The most useful piece of dating evidence, apart from the maps, is the roof trusses, which are broadly 19th century in style (Brunskill 2002, 152-153). The main part of the building (corresponding to Rooms G1-G8 and G13-G15 and F1-F7 and F11) was evidently constructed as a large town house but also clearly incorporated the privately run bank of Petty and Postlethwaite, probably from 1825 but certainly by 1829. The decorative details present in the external elevations and some parts of the interior, such as the moulded arches over some doorways, are certainly fitting with this period and suggest that it is highly likely that the building was designed by the Kendal-based architects the Websters, most probably George Webster (Martin 2004). They were responsible for designing a number of other banks in the area, particularly in Kendal, but also the Trustees Savings Bank in Ulverston.

6.1.4 **Phase 3 (1873):** the original plans are available for the construction of the far east end of the site, which show that it was built in or shortly after 1873 to form a show room for Messrs Dodgson's Cabinet makers, who were clearly already occupying the building to the west.

6.1.5 **Phase 4 (late 19th century):** by the time the later Ordnance Survey map of 1891 was surveyed (in 1889) it is clear that the earlier detached block immediately to the east had been joined to the main building, with the addition corresponding to Rooms G9-G11 and F8-F9 and F12. These sections were apparently connected, as demonstrated by the blocked doorway in the east end of Room G10, and the earlier block was probably subject to some improvements as a result, hence the decorative surrounds to the windows and cornices. The design of these is similar to that in the main building and so could belong to Phase 2, but this seems unlikely since the two buildings were still separate at that time. The typical two-light window casements with horns probably also belong to this period, horns being a feature of windows after about 1840 when extra strength was needed to withstand the weight of the large panes (Webb 1999, 2). A further addition was also clearly made at this time, corresponding to Room G11 and leading to the blocking or reuse of windows in the corridor to the west. This period of alterations is likely to correspond to the change of ownership of the bank, suggesting that they required additional space at that time and also that Dodgson's were no longer using the building.

6.1.6 **Phase 5 (1902-1903):** the conversion of the main part of the building into a town hall, which was planned from 1901 but did not really begin until 1902/3, led to a considerable number of changes to the building. The creation of the council chamber (Room F4) seems likely to have led to the loss of some internal space and certainly the loss of the original back staircase, with a new staircase replacing the original main one. The documentary evidence shows that this new development was also designed by

JW Grundy, but with work carried out by the significant regional company of Gillow and Wearing of Lancaster. Other internal reorganisation is less evident and it seems likely that lots of the original fabric was simply retained, although some internal divisions probably belong to this period. It is also not clear what the shop at the far east end was used for at this time or whom by, nor how much of the block immediately to the west of it was used by the Town Council, if at all.

6.1.7 Phase 6 (mid-20th century): evidence for alterations following the conversion of the main part of the building into the town hall are less apparent, but it is clear that the majority of the fireplaces were clearly blocked up, probably leading to the loss of the majority of the chimneys and even an entire pediment from the south elevation. This is likely to have occurred as a result of new central heating added in this period. The provision of new toilet facilities during this period also probably resulted in the creation of Rooms F10 and F11.

6.1.8 Phase 7 (late 20th century): the building has seen a considerable amount of modernisation in recent years, with the addition of numerous partition walls throughout the main block but also into the east end, and the replacement of original or earlier doors with more modern ones. In the block to the west it is apparent from the plaques on the wall that this happened in 1991 and again in 2001, and while this phase in general probably led to a considerable loss of historic fabric there is much that was retained.

6.2 Significance

6.2.1 The former town hall and the associated buildings recorded as part of this project have a remarkably complex history, and elements have much earlier origins than is perhaps immediately apparent. They also form a substantial part of this area of the town's historic streetscape, particularly the main section facing onto Queen Street, which was most likely designed by the well-known local architect George Webster. The later alterations are also of interest as they were designed by the Ulverston architect JW Grundy, while the panelling in the council chamber was executed by Gillow and Wearing of Lancaster. However, the building has seen some substantial modifications, mostly as a result of modernisation, which has led to a considerable loss of historic fabric.

7. Discussion – Evaluation

7.1 Phasing

7.1.1 The evaluation revealed that survival of archaeological deposits was remarkably good given the otherwise heavily developed nature of the site. This has provided a relatively complex sequence of activity to be established, comprising eight phases.

7.1.2 **Phase 1 (natural)**: the earliest deposit comprises the natural glacially-derived boulder clay (**111**), which was laid down in the area at the end of the last Ice Age.

7.1.3 **Phase 2 (medieval)**: cut into the Phase 1 deposit was a single ditch (**110**) running approximately north/south across the trench. The two fills of this (**109** followed by **108**) suggest that this went out of use relatively gradually. No dating evidence was obtained from this feature but its stratigraphic relationship to the overlying deposit (**107**) suggests that it is likely to be medieval or earlier. If this is the case, and based on its orientation relative to the property boundaries running off Market Street to the north, this potentially represents part of a burgage plot boundary. Similar features have been encountered elsewhere in medieval towns marking the line of such boundaries, which often continued to be maintained for a considerable period of time (in Kendal: Whitehead *et al* 2013; and Skipton: Elsworth and Mace forthcoming), and represent the extent of the land holding for a single medieval tenement, typically about 10m wide (see Towle and Hayes 2009; Whitehead *et al* 2013; Elsworth and Mace forthcoming), the equivalent to the older measurement of two perches, although this had various definitions and different multiples of this were used across the country (Hindle 2002, 53). What is noteworthy in this case is that this boundary clearly was not maintained and was truncated sometime prior to 1823 by the creation of a road to Dragley Beck and Benson Street, and that the burgage plots running off this end of Market Street at least were longer than they now appear. The sample taken from this ditch shows that a variety of activities, both domestic and industrial and including iron working or even iron smelting were taking place nearby.

7.1.4 **Phase 3 (medieval to early post-medieval)**: overlying the Phase 2 feature was a thin subsoil (**107**), which probably represents the original cultivation horizon that developed after the earlier ditch went out of use. The only finds from it were medieval in date, although at least one was of a type that continued in use into the early post-medieval period.

7.1.5 **Phase 4 (post-medieval)**: a thick cultivation soil (**106**) developed over the Phase 3 subsoil, the finds from which suggest that it was produced during the post-medieval period. The more closely datable finds indicating that it continued to develop into the early 19th century but it clearly incorporated earlier material, potentially as a result of disturbing earlier features. This soil is likely to have developed, initially at least, while the site was still part of the original burgage plots and certainly before the current buildings were constructed.

7.1.6 **Phase 5 (early 19th century)**: overlying the cultivation soil of Phase 4 were a number of dumped deposits (**103**, **104** and **105**), which are all broadly contemporary and a likely to date to the early 19th century. It is possible that they represent deliberate attempts to level up the ground by dumping material, including large amounts of pottery and other domestic rubbish, although it is also noteworthy that the agreement of 1823 mentions there being middensteads present on the site at the time – middens were heaps of animal dung and rubbish. In this case this phase might relate to the original building of the main house in the 1820s.

7.1.7 **Phase 6 (early 19th century)**: cutting through the Phase 5 deposits were two pits (**113** and **115**), which are clearly stratigraphically later than Phase 5, but the finds from the fill of **113** (**112**) suggest that they are broadly contemporary. Again, it is possible that they relate to the disposal of material generated during building work, especially pit **115** which was almost entirely filled by stone.

7.1.8 **Phase 7 (19th century)**: all of the underlying deposits seem to have been covered by a thin layer of clinker (**102**), the finds from which suggest it was also laid down in the 19th century. This perhaps formed a bedding layer for an original yard surface such as flags, which was subsequently replaced.

7.1.9 **Phase 8 (late 20th century)**: the present yard surface comprises a layer of tarmac (**100**) laid on a bed of loose gravel (**101**), although immediately to the east this comprised a concrete slab without any gravel bedding, which seems to correspond with a structure shown in this area on the Ordnance Survey map of 1933 (Plate 79).

7.2 Significance

7.2.1 The most significant feature of the archaeological remains revealed during the evaluation is their level of preservation, which is remarkably good in an area that has otherwise seen extensive development. What is not clear is how small an area this is restricted to and whether, especially given the depth of deposits, such remains might be present below the standing buildings. If the ditch (**110**) is indeed a burgage plot boundary this is extremely significant in the understanding of the development of medieval Ulverston, indicating that the burgage plots were originally much longer in this area.

7.2.2 Further investigation of the site would potentially reveal the full extent of this ditch and any other ones and whether there are any other features such as pits, which are typically found within burgage plots.

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Appendix 1: Census details

1841 Census (HO107/Piece 529/Book 5 1841)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
George Petty	45	Independent	(Public House, Dalton-in-Furness)	Lancashire
Hannah Petty	45			Lancashire
Margaret Petty	15			Lancashire
George Petty	10			Lancashire
Sarah Petty	8			Lancashire

1851 Census (HO107/Piece 2474/Folio 409/Page 2 1851)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
George Shaw Petty	61	Banker	Queen Street, Ulverston	Lancashire, Urswick
Hannah Petty	57			Lancashire, Pennington
Margaret Petty	26			Lancashire, Pennington
Sarah Jane Petty	18			Lancashire, Ulverston
Jane Kendall	26	House servant		Lancashire, Colton
Elizabeth Gaskell	16	House servant		Cumberland, Thwaites

1861 Census (RG9/Piece 3167/Folio 53/Page 8 1861)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
George S Petty	71	Banker	Queen Street, Ulverston	Lancashire, Urswick
Hannah Petty	69	Banker's wife		Lancashire, Pennington
Betty Rigg	40	House keeper		Lancashire, Ulverston
Elizabeth Crewdson	26	House servant		Lancashire, Ulverston

1871 Census (RG10/Piece 4241/Folio 58/Page 15 1871)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
George S Petty	81	Retired Banker Landowner	Stock Bridge House	Lancashire, Urswick
Hannah Petty	77	Retired banker's wife		Lancashire, Pennington
Sarah Jane Petty	38			Lancashire, Ulverston
Ann Atkinson	63	Cook (domestic)		Yorkshire, Settle
Mary Postlethwaite	27	Waitress		Pennington, Lancashire

Appendix 2: Project Design

ULVERSTON TOWN HALL, QUEEN STREET, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Evaluation Project Design



Client: South Lakes Housing

NGR: 328556 478254

Planning Application Ref: SL/2017/0737

December 2017

Client: South Lakes Housing

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. SL/2017/0737) for the conversion, partial demolition, and new build for the creation of 17 flats at the former Ulverston Town Hall, Queen Street, Ulverston, Cumbria (NGR 328556 478254) a condition (No. 8) requiring an archaeological evaluation was placed on the decision notice, alongside a condition requiring the recording of the standing buildings (No. 7) Greenlane Archaeology was appointed by South Lakes Housing (hereafter 'the client') via their agent John Coward Architects to carry out the archaeological evaluation and this project design was produced in response.

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 30 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct. The evaluation will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a).

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), ACIfA)**, who will also supervise the evaluation with appropriately experienced assistance. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has managed a large number of recent projects in the North of England, primarily Cumbria and Lancashire, including several excavation projects, ranging from watching briefs to large area excavations. He has also managed numerous archaeological evaluations and excavations over the last 12 years, including large industrial complexes, medieval urban areas, and prehistoric cremation burials.

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

1.3.3 Environmental samples, and faunal or human remains will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that the flots from any environmental samples would be assessed by staff at Headland Archaeology, Other remains, such as industrial material, will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate and the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) will be informed and their approval will be sought for these arrangements.

2. Objectives

2.1 Archaeological Evaluation

2.1.1 To excavate evaluation trenches totalling six square meters, in order to identify the presence of any archaeological deposits, features, and structures on the site and establish their form, function, and date where possible.

2.2 Report

2.2.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the evaluation, which will outline the form and date of any archaeological features encountered.

2.3 Archive

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

3. Methodology

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1.1 It is anticipated that a single evaluation trench 3m by 2m wide will be excavated in the open area of the site adjoining Benson Street, prior to the demolition of any buildings. The evaluation methodology, which is based on Greenlane Archaeology's excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007), will be as follows:

- The trenches will be excavated with regard to the position of any known constraints, focussing on the areas of high archaeological interest or potential, and avoiding areas which are likely to have been severely damaged or truncated by later activity, unless they are considered to have a high potential;
- The overburden, which is unlikely to be of any archaeological significance, will be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist until the first deposit beneath it is reached;
- All deposits below the overburden will be examined by hand in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale. Deposits will only be sampled, rather than completely removed, below the first identified level of archaeological interest, unless specified by CCCHES, with the intension of preserving as much *in situ* as possible;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. Negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include hand-drawn plans and sections, typically at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively, and photographs in colour digital and 35mm colour print format;
- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the evaluation for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant quantities of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the evaluation, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features), depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (e.g. gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.3* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any human remains discovered during the evaluation will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The CCCHES will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will be carried out under the guidance of the local coroner, and a licence obtained from the Ministry of Justice, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- The evaluation trenches will be backfilled following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

3.1.2 Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the evaluation these will immediately be brought to the attention of the Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work will be carried out following discussion with the CCCHES and subject to a new project design, and the ensuing costs will be agreed with the client.

3.2 Report

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

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

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the evaluation trenches, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Cumbria Archive Centre in Barrow-in-Furness, together with a copy of the report. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA (ClfA 2014b). In addition details will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

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

3.5.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the evaluation will be offered to an appropriate museum, most likely Kendal Museum or the Dock Museum in Barrow-in-Furness, although this would depend on the date and significance of any discoveries as Kendal Museum is essentially full at present and the collection policy of the Dock Museum is very specifically for prehistoric, Roman, early medieval, and post-medieval finds only. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible would be made of them beforehand.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project from **15th January 2018**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the elements of the project will be carried out in the following order:

- **Task 1:** archaeological evaluation;
- **Task 2:** processing and assessment of finds and samples;
- **Task 3:** production of draft report including illustrations;
- **Task 4:** feedback on draft report, editing and production of final report;

- **Task 5:** finalisation and deposition of archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access and clearance

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

5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects, abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation, and is accredited as a Worksafe Contractor by the Safety Management Advisory Service (SMAS). Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£1,000,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

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

6. Bibliography

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Appendix 3: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Surface	Tarmac	Tarmac surface
101	Deposit	Loose pale pink gravel	Gravel bedding for tarmac 100
102	Deposit	Loose dark grey, lots of clinker/slag	Clinker, perhaps bedding for earlier surface
103	Deposit	Pale yellowish brown compacted silt	Redeposited natural
104	Deposit	Clean redeposited natural	Redeposited natural
105	Deposit	Dark brown gritty clay with lots of cobbles	Dumped stony deposit
106	Deposit	Dark greyish brown soft silty clay	Buried soil
107	Deposit	Dark orange sandy clay with 20% rounded gravel and 1% rounded cobble	Subsoil
108	Deposit	Pale greyish-brown soft silty clay with 5% rounded cobble	Upper fill of linear 110
109	Deposit	Pale orangey-pink-brown loose sandy clayey gravel with 5% rounded cobble	Lower fill of linear 110
110	Cut	Slightly irregular linear in plan, with rounded to flat base, 0.15m deep	Linear cut, possible burgage plot boundary
111	Deposit	Mid orange firm gravelly clay with 50% rounded gravel and 5% rounded cobble	Natural
112	Deposit	Dark grey soft silt with 10% angular stone, slate etc and brick	Fill of pit 113
113	Cut	Approximately oval, orientated north/south, 0.6m by 0.5m	Cut of pit
114	Deposit	Angular cobbles, slate, etc	Fill of pit 115
115	Cut	0.4 deep, only seen in west section	Cut of pit

Appendix 4: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Quantity	Description	Date range
102	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware hollow-ware base fragment x 1 and body fragment x 1	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
102	Pottery	1	Mottledware hollow-ware body fragment	Late 17 th – early 18 th century?
102	Pottery	1	(Black?)-glazed red earthenware crock rim (glazed surface missing)	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
102	Pottery	5	White earthenware: plate rim x 1, Broseley transfer-printed saucer fragments x 2 (base and body), plain body fragment x 1, and hollow-ware rim with relief-moulded rim and blue transfer-printed geometric pattern	19 th – early 20 th century
102	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed stoneware hollow-ware body fragment with scratch blue floral pattern	c1742-c1778 (Edwards and Hampson 2005, 28)
102	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-bodied stoneware jar (?) body fragment	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
102	Clay tobacco pipe	4	Refitting fluted bowl fragments (x 3), probably 19 th century, and 33mm long, plain stem fragment, with 7mm diameter and 5/64" diameter borehole	18 th – 19 th century
105	Pottery	23	Creamware: <i>Vessel 1</i> : refitting fragments of oval baking (?) dish x 7 (5 rims and 2 bodies); <i>Vessel 2</i> : green shell edge plate refitting fragments x 7 (3 rims, 3 bases, and 1 body) and 2 rims and 4 bases from same vessel; <i>Vessel 3</i> : 2 refitting hollow-ware body fragments; <i>Vessel 4</i> : hollow-ware body fragment with overglaze black-printed line-engraved print	Mid – late 18 th century
105	Pottery	47	Pearlware: <i>Vessel 1</i> : green shell edge plate refitting fragments x 4 and x 2, and 1 other fragment (4 rim, 2 base, and 1 body); <i>Vessel 2</i> : lid-seated oval vessel (undecorated, but rim not present) refitting body and base fragments x 12; <i>Vessel 3</i> : small Willow transfer-printed plate with recessed foot rim refitting fragments x 2 and x 2, and 3 other fragments (4 bases, 1 body, 1 rim, and 1 rim-to-base); <i>Vessel 4</i> : child's (?) Willow transfer-printed plate with recessed foot rim x 2 (rim-to-base and base); <i>Vessel 5</i> : blue transfer-printed Chinoiserie pattern (with a sailing boat) tea bowl fragments x 2 (rim and body); <i>Vessel 6</i> : blue painted saucer refitting fragments x 3, and 1 other fragment (3 rims and 1 body); <i>Vessel 7</i> : jug with blue transfer-printed flowers and foliage, with recessed foot rim and edge of handle scar – refitting fragments x 3 and x 2, and 2 other fragments (base x 2, body x 5); <i>Vessel 8</i> : 3 refitting hollow-ware base fragments with no foot rim, blue transfer-printed Chinoiserie (?) pattern; <i>Vessel 9</i> : factory-produced slipware carinated bowl with common cable pattern fragments x 3 (rim, body, and base)	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
105	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed earthenware blue painted plate body fragment	17 th – 18 th century
105	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed stoneware hollow-ware rim	Late 17 th – late 18 th century
105	Pottery	4	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragments (crock rim and body x 2 all from same vessel; and 1 hollow-ware body)	Late 17 th – early 20 th century

Context	Type	Quantity	Description	Date range
105	Pottery	1	Glazed high-fired buff-bodied earthenware coarseware hollow-ware body fragment with red slip coating	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
105	Pottery	1	Glazed orange earthenware dish (?) body fragment with trailed and combed slip decoration	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
105	Pottery	1	Glazed pale orange earthenware shallow dish rim-to-base	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
105	Pottery	1	Glazed high-fired buff-coloured earthenware hollow-ware body fragment, possibly from a mug or jug as edge of possible handle visible	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
105	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware hollow-ware body with rouletted decoration	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
105	Pottery	1	Brown salt-glazed grey-brown stoneware coarseware hollow-ware vessel base (closed vessel as unglazed internally)	Late 17 th – 18 th century
105	Ceramic building material	1	Red earthenware handmade brick fragment	Not closely dateable
105	Clay tobacco pipe	2	2x long plain stem fragments with narrow boreholes; 1x 54mm long plain stem fragment, 7mm diameter section with 4/64" diameter borehole, 1x 52mm long plain stem fragment, with c8mm round section and 4/64" diameter borehole	Probably 19 th century
105	Glass	1	Dark green bottle body fragment	17 th – early 20 th century
105	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle body fragment	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
105	Pb	2	Window came strips	16 th – 20 th century
105	Stone	1	Roof slate fragment with edge of nail hole	Not closely dateable
105	Marine shell	7	Cockle valve fragments	Not closely dateable
105	Animal bone	9	Unburnt, unidentified bone fragments, none of which are complete; the two larger bones (possibly cattle- or sheep-size bones) show signs of butchery: one long bone has been sawn across the shaft and another (scapula) has been sawn across one end	Uncertain
106	Pottery	10	Black-glazed red earthenware coarseware refitting fragments x 2 and x 2, and 6 single fragments (jar bodies x 7, jar rim x 1, hollow-ware body x 1, and base x 1)	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
106	Pottery	4	Brown-glazed red earthenware dish base with white slip stripes, hollow-ware body x 3 (1 with white slip stripe)	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
106	Pottery	1	Mottledware coarseware hollow-ware body fragment	Late 17 th – early 18 th century
106	Pottery	2	1x fragment of a flat base of a coarse, unglazed vessel with obtuse-angled sides, made from a soft, dark grey sandy fabric with light grey inner surface and oxidised reddish-orange outer surface; 1x everted rim fragment, with squared outer edge, from a thin-walled vessel (c7mm thick; c100mm diameter opening) made from a hard-fired, uniform fabric with few visible inclusions – it is reduced to a light grey with a brown/light orange inner surface and drab, slightly mottled dark brown and olive green glaze applied externally; probably both late medieval Reduced Grey ware	14 th – early 17 th century
106	Pottery	1	Over-fired/misfired black-glazed red earthenware with very bubbled glaze	Late 17 th – early 18 th century?

Context	Type	Quantity	Description	Date range
106	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed stoneware body fragment	Late 17 th – late 18 th century
106	Pottery	6	Creamware: plate base; saucer rim with stripes painted in earth colours; saucer/bowl base with floral sprigs painted in earth colours; plain fragments x 2; hollow-ware factory-produced slipware with engine-turned slip-filled decoration	Mid – late 18 th century
106	Pottery	2	Pearlware: misfired bowl (?) rim with blue painted stripes; and blue transfer-printed base fragment	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
106	Pottery	1	Factory-produced glazed very pale orangey-buff hollow-ware body fragment with white slip stripe	Late 18 th – early 20 th century
106	Industrial residue	1	Lump of iron working slag, very heavy and similar to tap slag	Medieval – post-medieval
106	Fe	1	Corroded iron rake head	Post-medieval
106	Ceramic building material	1	Red earthenware brick fragment	Not closely dateable
106	Clay tobacco pipe	5	1x plain stem fragment, 41mm long and 7mm diameter, with 5/64" diameter borehole; 1x plain stem fragment, 34mm long and 7mm, with 6/64" diameter borehole; 1x plain stem fragment, with oblong/long oval-shaped section 7mm x 9m, flaring to 11m at possible bowl junction, with 6/64" diameter borehole; 1x plain stem fragment, 35mm long with central, wide 6/64" or 7/64" diameter borehole; 1x complete bowl, plain west country or midlands type with broken heel/spur, c1660-80 (Ayto 1994, 5)	17 th – 19 th century
106	Glass	3	Dark green bottle body fragments	17 th – early 20 th century
106	Glass	1	Dark green bottle mouth and neck	c1750-c1780 (Morgan nd, 24-5)
106	Glass	6	Very light turquoise thin pane fragments – from lantern panes? Mainly rim fragments	17 th – 19 th century
106	Glass	9	Turquoise crown window panes including 2 large centres and 1 fragment from the centre	17 th – 19 th century
106	Animal bone	2	Two small, unburnt fragments, neither are complete; one is unidentified, the other is the distal end of a sheep-size humerus	Uncertain
107	Pottery	1	1x small base fragment of a gritty ware vessel, with fairly worn edges, made from a soft, dry sandy fabric with frequent, small grit inclusions, it is oxidised to a light orange colour to the margins and surfaces and has a light grey core; there is no glaze apparent and it possibly is burnt to the outer edge and base	12 th – 14 th century
107	Pottery	1	1x near upright, squared (possibly lid-seated) rim fragment of a thin-walled vessel, with c140mm diameter opening, made from a very soft, uniform, light orange, sandy fabric, with few inclusions – sandy ware fragment – it possibly has a red slip on the surfaces with a very thin glaze present on the top and outer surface, a light yellowish-green in places and with an orangey almost transparent effect elsewhere	Late 12 th – 14 th century

Context	Type	Quantity	Description	Date range
107	Pottery	1	1x very small chip of a soft, sandy fabric with a pale white outer margin and surface below a thin, light olive green glaze, and a dark grey core (the inner margin and surface is missing – possibly a chip of partially reduced or more-fully reduced grey ware	Late 13 th – early 17 th century?
112	Pottery	6	Thin-walled brown-glazed red earthenware refitting jar fragments (rim x 2, and body x 4)	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
112	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware bottle mouth	18 th – 20 th century?
112	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed stoneware hollow-ware fragment	Late 17 th – late 18 th century
112	Pottery	1	Pearlware (?) lid-seated hollow-ware fragment	Late 18 th – 19 th century
112	Pottery	1	White earthenware platter rim fragment with blue shell edge decoration (painted but not relief-moulded)	19 th century
112	Glass	2	Dark green bottle body fragments	17 th – early 20 th century
112	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle body fragment	Late 18 th – early 20 th century

Appendix 5: Environmental Sample Data

Sample number	Context number	Size (litres)	Context type
1	108	10	Deposit, upper fill of ditch [110]

Table 2: Summary of samples taken

Sample number	1
Uncharred organic (roots)	+
Charred organic	++++
Burnt bone	++
Iron working slag	++
Hammerscale	+
Prill	+
Pottery (medieval)	+
Glass	+
Other ceramic	+

Table 3: Contents of retents (Key: + = 1-9, ++ = 10-20, +++ = 21-50, ++++ = >51)

Sample number	Context Number	Total flot volume (ml)	Feature	Flot charcoal quantity	Flot charcoal max size (mm)	Material available for AMS	Barley (<i>hordeum sp.</i>)	Oat (<i>Avena sp.</i>)	Indent. cereal	Hazel nut shell (<i>corylus avellana</i>)	Oak charcoal	Non-oak charcoal	Roundwood
1	108	95	Upper fill of ditch [110]	++++	11	Yes	+	+	+	+	++++	++	+

Table 4: Volume and contents of flot (Key: + = rare (1-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50), ++++ = abundant (>50); Note: charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating)

Appendix 6: Environmental Sample Assessment

TH18: Town Hall, Ulverston, Cumbria

Angela Walker

Introduction

One bulk sediment sample, from a presumed medieval burgage plot boundary ditch, was recovered during archaeological works at Town Hall, Ulverston, Cumbria. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains and to determine the potential of the material in indicating the character and significance of the deposit.

Methodology

All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers *et al* (2006) and Zohary *et al* (2012) nomenclature for wild taxa follows Stace (1997).

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Table 1. Material sufficient for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the table.

Cereals

In total six poorly preserved cereal grains were recovered from the sampled feature (ditch [110]). Cereals present included barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.) as well as cereal indeterminate grains. Due to the poor level of preservation only one of the cereal grains is sufficient for AMS dating.

Other charred plant remains

A single fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was recorded. The fragment was insufficient for AMS dating.

Wood charcoal

Wood charcoal present was predominantly oak (*Quercus* sp.) with a small quantity (<50) of non-oak charcoal fragments. A small number (<5) of roundwood fragments were also recorded. The roundwood is sufficient for AMS dating.

Discussion

Despite being from a possible burgage plot boundary ditch the charred plant remains provide very limited evidence for activity at the site. The remains do not offer any significant information relating to site economy other than possible crop choices. Once incorporated into negative features charred remains tend to survive well but, as in this case, their inclusion is often incidental and the materials have no direct relationship to the features themselves.

The paucity of remains precludes further analysis.

Recommendations

The roundwood fragments and one of the barley grains are sufficient for AMS dating.

Environmental references

Cappers, RTJ, Bekker, RM, and Jans, JEA, (2006) *Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands*, Groningen

Stace, C, (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles*, 2nd edn, Cambridge

Zohary, D, Hopf, M, and Weiss, E, (2012) *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*, 4th edn, Oxford