

# LAND NORTH OF OLD HALL FARM, OVER KELLET, LANCASHIRE

## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey



Client: Oakmere Homes

Planning ref: 1/2017/01050/OUT

NGR: 352119 470256 (centre)

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

March 2020



# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey Cover Sheet

<b>The Site</b>	
Site Name	Land North of Old Hall Farm, Over Kellet
County	Lancashire
Study area examined	500m around site boundary
NGR	352119 470256 (centre)

<b>Client</b>	
Client Name	Oakmere Homes

<b>Planning</b>	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	1/2017/01050/OUT
Development Proposal	Housing development
Condition number	N/A
Local Planning Authority	Lancaster City Council
Planning Archaeologist	Peter Isles, Planning Officer (Archaeology), Lancashire County Council

<b>Archiving</b>	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Preston
Relevant HER	Lancashire

<b>Staffing</b>	
Desk-based assessment	Dan Elsworth
Site visit	Dan Elsworth
Geophysical Survey	Phase Site Investigations
Report writing	Dan Elsworth
Report editing	Jo Dawson
Illustrations	Tom Mace
Date site visit carried out	24 <sup>th</sup> February 2020
Date geophysical survey carried out	20 <sup>th</sup> , 21 <sup>st</sup> and 24 <sup>th</sup> February 2020

Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,  
Lower Brook Street, Ulverston,  
Cumbria, LA12 7EE

Tel: 01229 588 500  
Email: [info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk)  
Web: [www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk](http://www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk)

## Contents

Illustrations.....	3
List of Figures.....	3
List of Plates.....	3
List of Tables.....	3
Summary.....	4
Acknowledgements.....	4
Introduction.....	5
1.1    Circumstances of the Project.....	5
1.2    Location, Geology, and Topography.....	5
1.    Methodology.....	7
2.1    Desk-Based Assessment.....	7
2.2    Site Visit.....	7
2.3    Geophysical Survey.....	7
2.4    Archive.....	7
3.    Results.....	8
3.1    Introduction.....	8
3.2    Desk-Based Assessment.....	10
3.3    Map and Image Regression.....	10
3.4    Site Visit.....	15
3.5    Geophysical Survey.....	17
4.    Site History.....	21
4.1    Background History.....	21
4.2    Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD).....	21
4.3    Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1 <sup>st</sup> century AD – 11 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	22
4.4    Medieval Period (11 <sup>th</sup> century AD – 16 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	22
4.5    Post-medieval Period (16 <sup>th</sup> century AD – present).....	23
4.6    Previous Archaeological Work.....	23
5.    Discussion.....	25
5.1    Introduction.....	25
5.2    Significance of Known Resource.....	25
5.3    Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains.....	26
5.4    Disturbance.....	27
5.5    Impact.....	27
5.6    Discussion and Conclusion.....	27
6.    Bibliography.....	29
6.1    Primary and Cartographic Sources.....	29
6.2    Aerial Photographs.....	29

6.3 Secondary Sources.....	29
Appendix 1: Significance Criteria.....	32
Appendix 2: Site Gazetteer .....	33
Appendix 3: Listed Building Information .....	55
Appendix 4: Geophysical Survey Report.....	64

## Illustrations

### List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location .....	6
Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan .....	9
Figure 3: Location of Site Showing Magnetic Gradient Data.....	19
Figure 4: Interpretation of Magnetic Gradient Data .....	20
Figure 5: Location of Listed Buildings and previous archaeological work within the study area.....	24

### List of Plates

Plate 1: Extract from the tithe map of 1840 .....	10
Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1847.....	11
Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891.....	12
Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1894.....	12
Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913.....	13
Plate 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1916.....	13
Plate 7: Extract from aerial photograph of c1984 (LUAU c1984) .....	14
Plate 8: Extract from aerial photograph of c1984 (LUAU c1984), showing features of interest.....	14
Plate 9 (left): Brick wall around Hall Garth Gardens, viewed from the north-east.....	15
Plate 10 (right): Water-filled ditch forming part of the north boundary, viewed from the south-west .....	15
Plate 11 (left): General view of the site from the north end showing the reeds, viewed from the north.....	16
Plate 12 (right): More improved land in the southernmost field, viewed from the south .....	16
Plate 13 (left): The metalled track running to the west, viewed from the east.....	16
Plate 14 (right): Stone and brick wall on the norths side of the site, viewed from the east.....	16
Plate 15 (left): Example of an earthen bank on the west side of the site, viewed from the north .....	16
Plate 16 (right): Boulders in the earthen bank on the west side of the site, viewed from the north-east .....	16
Plate 17 (left): Stone water trough adjacent to the earthen bank, viewed from the north-east .....	17
Plate 18 (right): Circular hollow on the east side of the site, viewed from the north-east .....	17
Plate 19 (left): Concrete trough against the metalled trackway, viewed from the south-west.....	17
Plate 20 (right): Spoil heaps adjacent to the southern boundary of the site, viewed from the north-west .....	17
Plate 21 (left): The west external elevation of the former tithe barn, viewed from the north-west .....	35
Plate 22 (right): The south external elevation of the former tithe barn, viewed from the south.....	35

### List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of the gazetteer sites identified within the study area .....	8
Table 2: Details of the affected fields from the tithe apportionment of 1847 .....	11
Table 3: Significance by site .....	25
Table 4: Listed Buildings within the study area .....	26
Table 5: Degree of potential for unknown archaeological remains by period .....	26

## Summary

Following the submission of an outline application for a proposed residential development on land north of Old Hall Farm, Over Kellet, Lancashire, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey. This examined the known and unknown archaeological resource of the surrounding area and was carried out through the examination of both primary and secondary sources, including the Historic Environment Record for Lancashire. A site visit was also carried out in order to make a brief assessment of the site at the same time that a magnetometer survey was carried out in order to identify any below-ground remains of potential archaeological interest.

The site comprises five fields of various sizes covering an area immediately north of Old Hall Farm but also east of Hall Garth Gardens. The Historic Environment Records a range of sites of known archaeological interest, primarily of medieval and post-medieval date, including stray finds made by metal detectorists, earthworks identified from aerial photographs, and Listed Buildings.

The mapping evidence shows that the majority of the site was open fields from an early date but that at least part of it was sub-divided into smaller plots that appear to have in part been formal gardens. These were removed later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the area had been encroached upon by the construction of a large walled garden, now containing modern housing on Hall Garth Gardens. The site visit revealed that a collection of earthworks revealed in aerial photographs are still present and evidently represent an early field system of presumed medieval or post-medieval date. The geophysical survey revealed various linear anomalies and other areas of strong dipolar responses, some of the former of which clearly relate to the former field systems shown on early maps and present as earthworks, while the later may result from more recent activity or structures such as limekilns. There are also clear areas of disturbance on the south side of the site that may relate to areas of foot and mouth burials dating to c1967 and c2001, as well as the clear line of a pipe or cable.

An assessment of the significance and potential of the site with regard both known and unknown archaeological remains suggests that the surviving earthworks present within the site are of medium significance and would be worthy of further recording, while some of the anomalies revealed in the geophysical survey are of potential interest but this could only be revealed through further archaeological investigation.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Oakmere Homes for commissioning the project and in particular Mark Brown, Technical Manager at Oakmere Homes, for providing information about the site. Further thanks are due to Joanne Smith, Planning Officer at Lancashire County Council, for providing information from the Historic Environment Record and the staff of the Lancashire Record Office in Preston for their help with accessing the relevant archive material.

## Introduction

### 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

### 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies to the north side of Over Kellet, which is approximately 2km east of Carnforth and 8km north-east of the centre of Lancaster (Figure 1). Over Kellet is one of a number of villages situated on the north side of the lower Lune Valley to the north-east of Lancaster. The site is between approximately 40m and 60m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2005; 2011).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by Namurian millstone grit, although the site is close to the carboniferous limestones that lie to the north (Moseley 1978, plate 1), and this is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay on the higher ground and extensive alluvial deposits of gravel and silt within the wide Lune Valley (Countryside Commission 1998, 93). The site itself is situated within the lower part of the Lune Valley, which is dominated by gently undulating topography, supporting lush pasture with occasional woodland (*op cit*, 91).

6 Land North of Old Hall Farm, Over Kellet, Lancashire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey

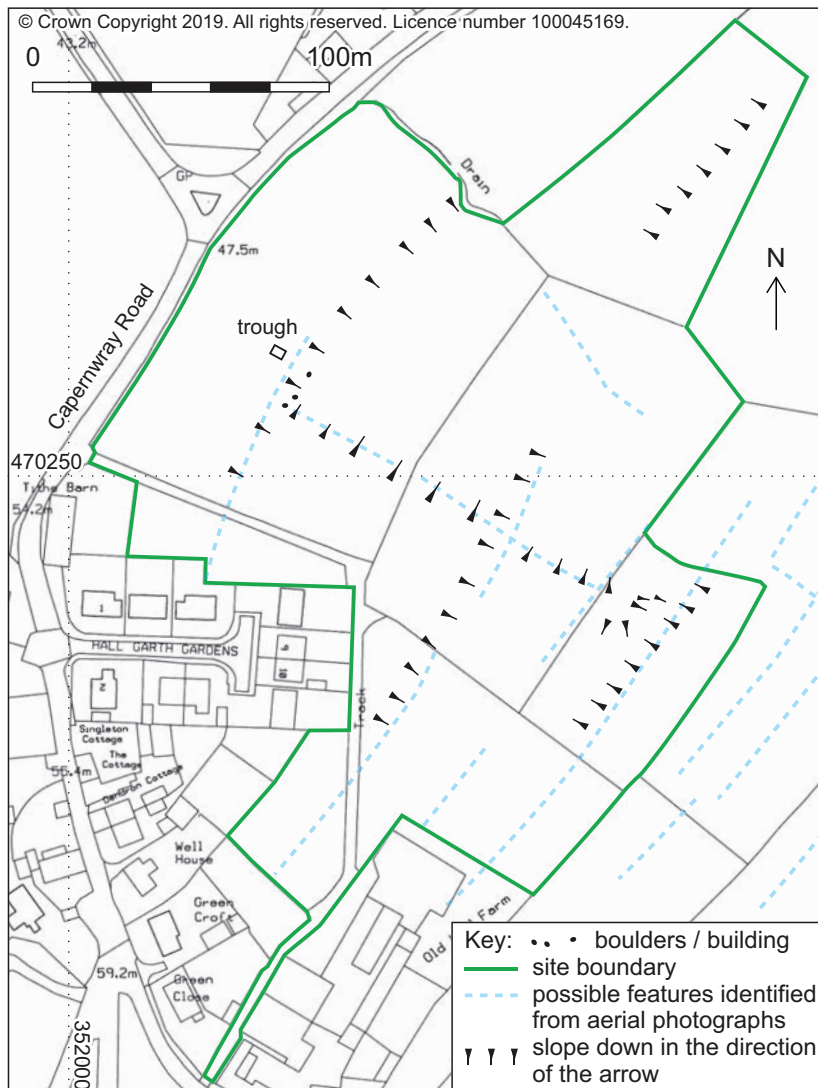
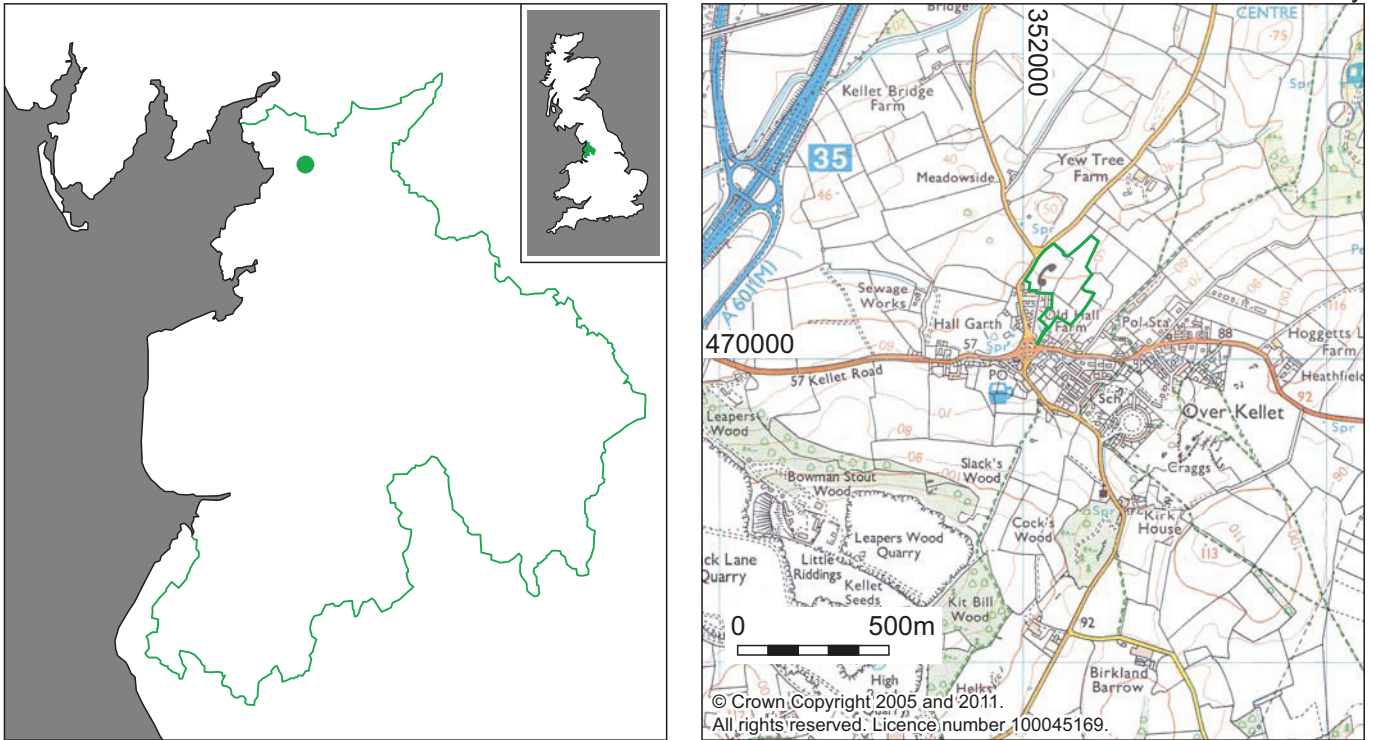


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Oakmere Homes

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2020



# 1. Methodology

## 2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

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

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this report. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These were examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers were acquired where available;
- **HER:** this is the primary source of information recording previously known archaeological discoveries. For each site a grid reference, description, and related sources were obtained for inclusion in the gazetteer (see *Appendix 2*). In addition, details of previous archaeological work carried out within the study area was also obtained from the HER;
- **Online Resources:** where available relevant sources were also consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

## 2.2 Site Visit

2.2.1 A brief site visit, equivalent to an Historic England Level 1 survey (Historic England 2017), was carried out covering the proposed development area and other areas that might be affected. Particular attention was paid to the identification of features of historical or archaeological interest, but other relevant features were recorded such as later aspects of the site that may have impacted on the earlier remains or could constrain further investigation. Colour digital photographs showing the general arrangement of the site and any features of interest were taken.

## 2.3 Geophysical Survey

2.3.3 See *Appendix 4* for details of the methodology used in the geophysical survey.

## 2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive of the project will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 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. A copy of the report will be provided to the client and to the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of 62 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the desk-based assessment (Figure 2; summarised in Table 1 below) ranging from the Neolithic to the Post-medieval period in date. Sites included in the gazetteer that relate to periods of the study area's history are individually mentioned in the site history (see *Section 4* below).

Site No.	Type	Period	Site No.	Type	Period
01	Earthwork (lynchet)	Uncertain	32	House	Post-medieval
02	Find spot (lead weight)	Roman/early medieval	33	House and cottage	Post-medieval
03	Earthwork (field system, ridge and furrow)	Uncertain	34	House	Post-medieval
04	Earthwork (mound, ridge and furrow); rabbit warren	Earthworks – uncertain; rabbit warren – post-medieval	35	House	Post-medieval
05	Deer park	Medieval	36	House	Post-medieval
06	Cropmark (field boundary)	Uncertain	37	Find spot (coin)	Post-medieval
07	Tithe barn	Post-medieval	38	House	Post-medieval
08	House	Post-medieval	39	House	Post-medieval
09	House	Post-medieval	40	Find spot (book fitting)	Medieval/post-medieval
10	Well(s)	Post-medieval	41	House	Post-medieval
11	Manor house/house	Medieval/post-medieval	42	Farmstead	Post-medieval
12	Find spot (axe head)	Neolithic	43	House	Post-medieval
13	Find spot (axe head or lamp?)	Uncertain	44	Find spot (coin)	Post-medieval
14	Find spot (token)	Post-medieval	45	Find spot (coin)	Roman
15	House	Post-medieval	46	Public house	Post-medieval
16	House	Post-medieval	47	Find spot (buckle)	Post-medieval
17	Barn	Post-medieval	48	Find spot (buckle)	Medieval/post-medieval
18	Farmhouse and barn	Post-medieval	49	Find spot (toy)	Post-medieval
19	Garden wall	Post-medieval	50	Find spot (cufflink)	Post-medieval
20	Country house	Post-medieval	51	Find spot (coin)	Post-medieval
21	Building (site of)	Post-medieval	52	Quarry and limekiln	Post-medieval
22	Gate piers	Post-medieval	53	Earthwork (field boundary and ridge and furrow)	Post-medieval
23	Farmhouse	Post-medieval	54	Schoolhouse	Post-medieval
24	Cross	Medieval/post-medieval	55	House	Post-medieval
25	Gate piers	Post-medieval	56	Find spot (coin)	Post-medieval
26	House and cottages	Post-medieval	57	Find spot (coin)	Post-medieval
27	Farmhouse	Post-medieval	58	Find spot (coin)	Post-medieval
28	House	Post-medieval	59	Find spot (coin)	Post-medieval
29	House	Post-medieval	60	Field system; earthwork (lynchet; banks; ridge and furrow)	Post-medieval
30	Farmhouse	Post-medieval	61	Field system; earthwork (enclosure; quarry; trackway)	Uncertain
31	Pound	Post-medieval	62	Find spot (coin)	Post-medieval

**Table 1: Summary of the gazetteer sites identified within the study area**

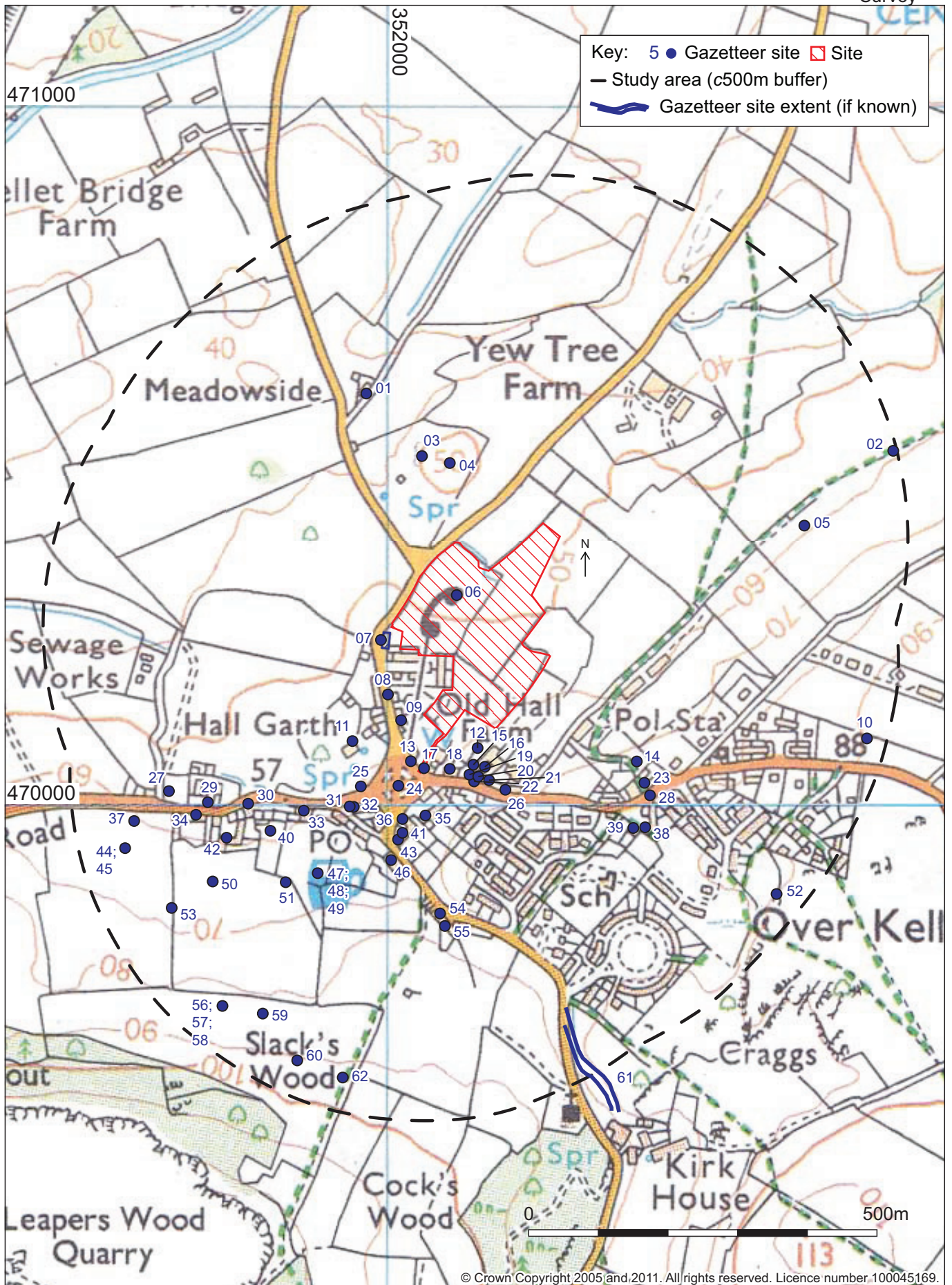


Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan

Client: Oakmere Homes

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2020

3.1.2 The full results of the geophysical survey are presented in *Appendix 4*, but a summary is provided in *Section 3.5* below.

### 3.2 Desk-Based Assessment

3.2.1 The results of the desk-based assessment have been used to produce two main elements. Firstly, all available maps of the area were compiled into a map regression, demonstrating how the site physically developed. The second purpose of the desk-based assessment is to produce a background history of the site. This is intended to cover all periods, in part to provide information that can be used to assess the potential of the site, but more importantly to present the documented details of any sites that are known.

3.2.2 Once this information has been compiled the significance of those sites of archaeological interest within the study area, their potential, and the degree to which they are likely to be affected is considered and, on that basis, possible mitigation work is then suggested in the conclusion.

### 3.3 Map and Image Regression

3.3.1 **Tithe map, 1840:** this is the earliest detailed map of the area and it clearly depicts the site as an area of open fields, much as they are on subsequent maps (LRO DRB 1/118 1840). The accompanying apportionment (LRO DRB 1/118 1847) lists the name of the fields, their owners and occupiers, and the relevant information from the affected fields is summarised in Table 2.

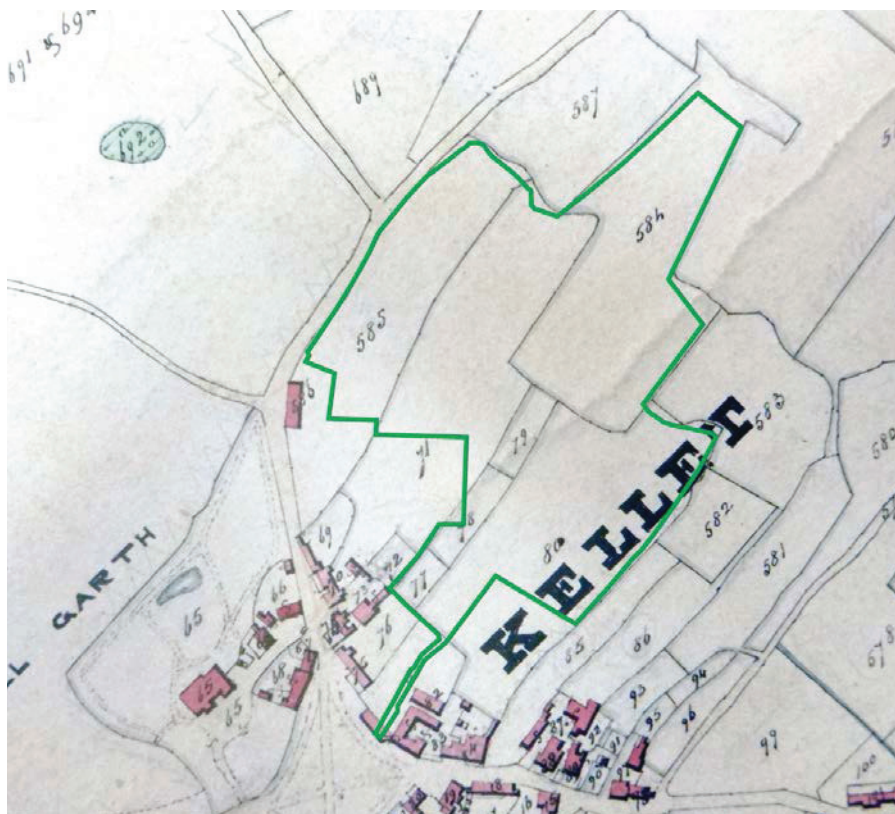
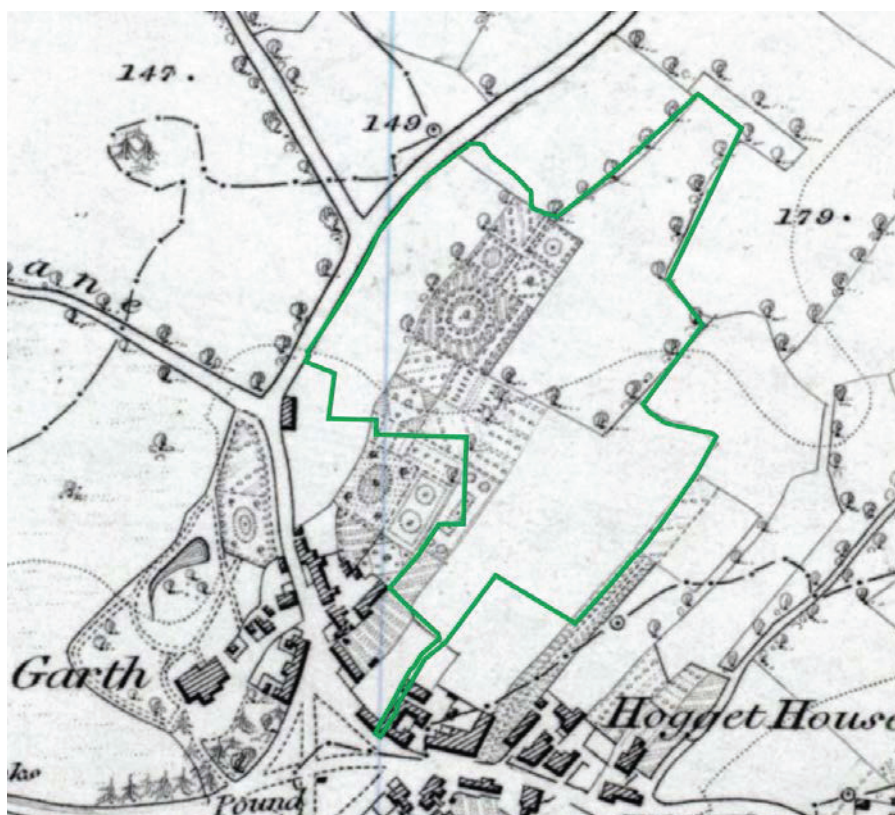


Plate 1: Extract from the tithe map of 1840

Plot	Owner	Occupier	Name	Cultivation
71	Jacob William	Joseph Watson	House & Garden	-
77	John Bond Esq	Thomas Murphate	Garden	-
78	John Bond Esq	John Maudsley	Garden	-
79	John Bond Esq	John Maudsley	Orchard	-
80	John Bond Esq	John Maudsley	Croft	-
584	John Bond Esq	John Maudsley	Low Meadow	Meadow
585	Bishop of Chester	Michael Garmick	Tithe Barn Croft	Meadow

**Table 2: Details of the affected fields from the tithe apportionment of 1847**

3.3.2 **Ordnance Survey, 1847:** the site occupies parts of several large fields and garden or allotments, as per the earlier tithe map (Plate 2).



**Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1847**

3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1891:** some of the earlier field boundaries have been removed and the central swathe is shown as wooded (Plate 3).

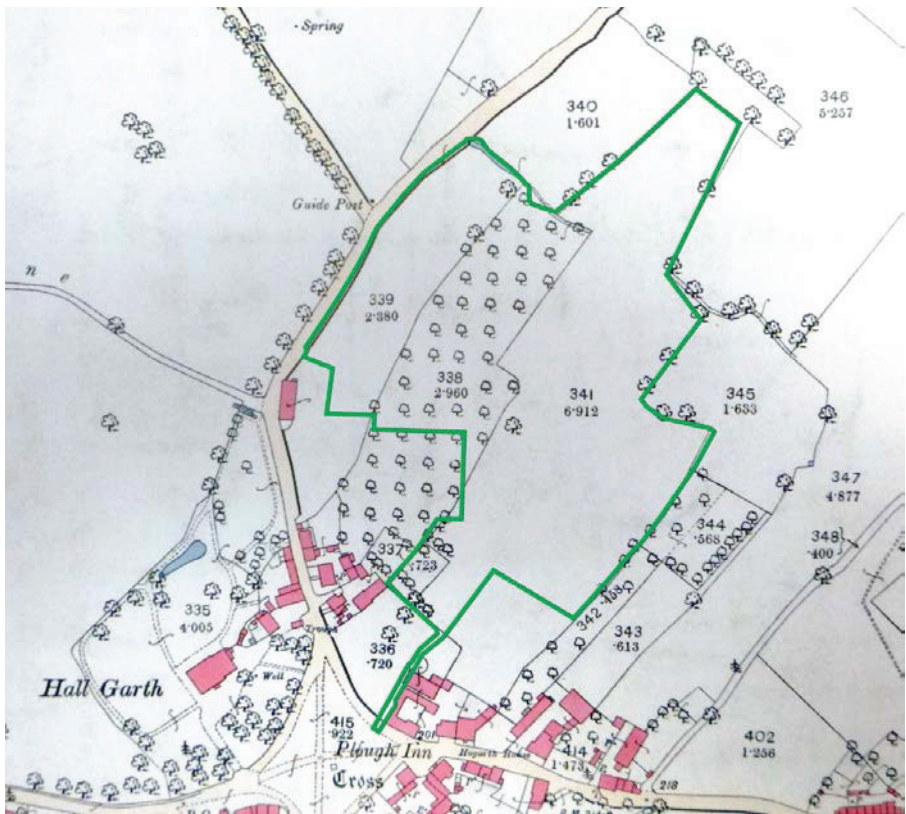


Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1894:** the site has changed is unchanged (Plate 4).

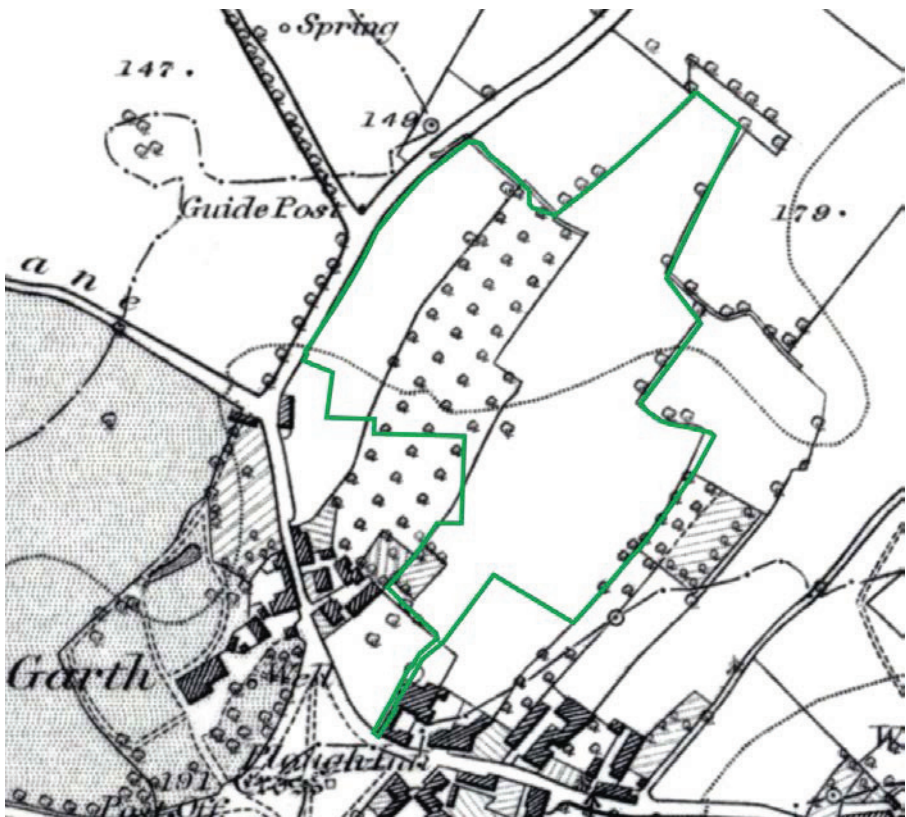


Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1894

3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** some minor alterations have been made to field boundaries (Plate 5).

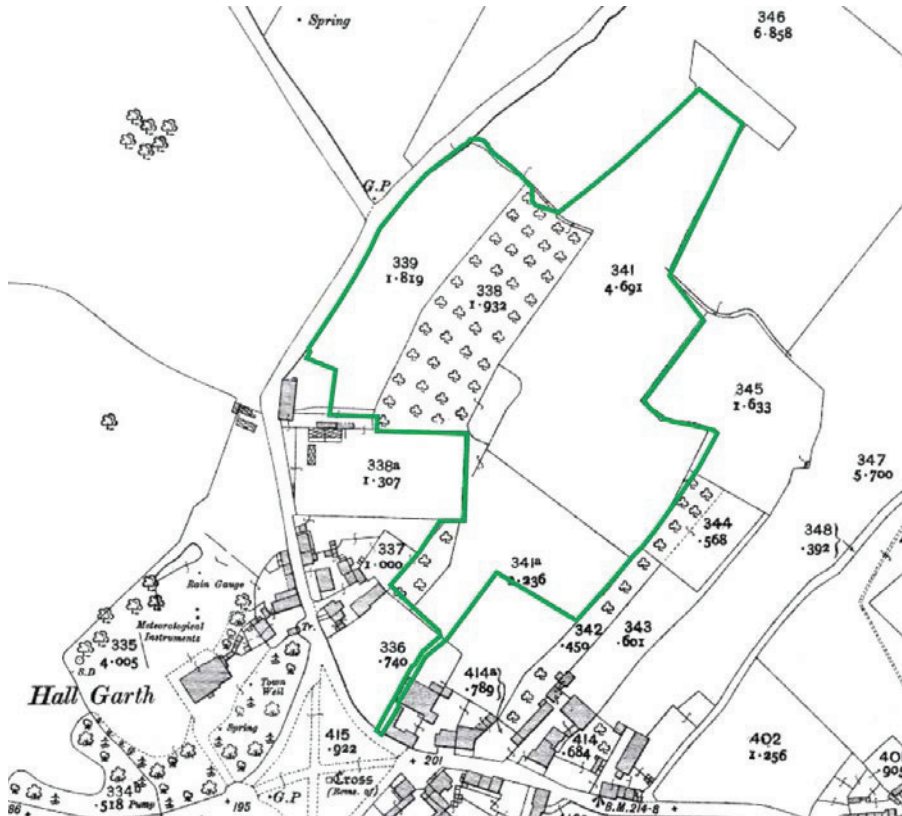


Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1916:** the site is unchanged (Plate 6).

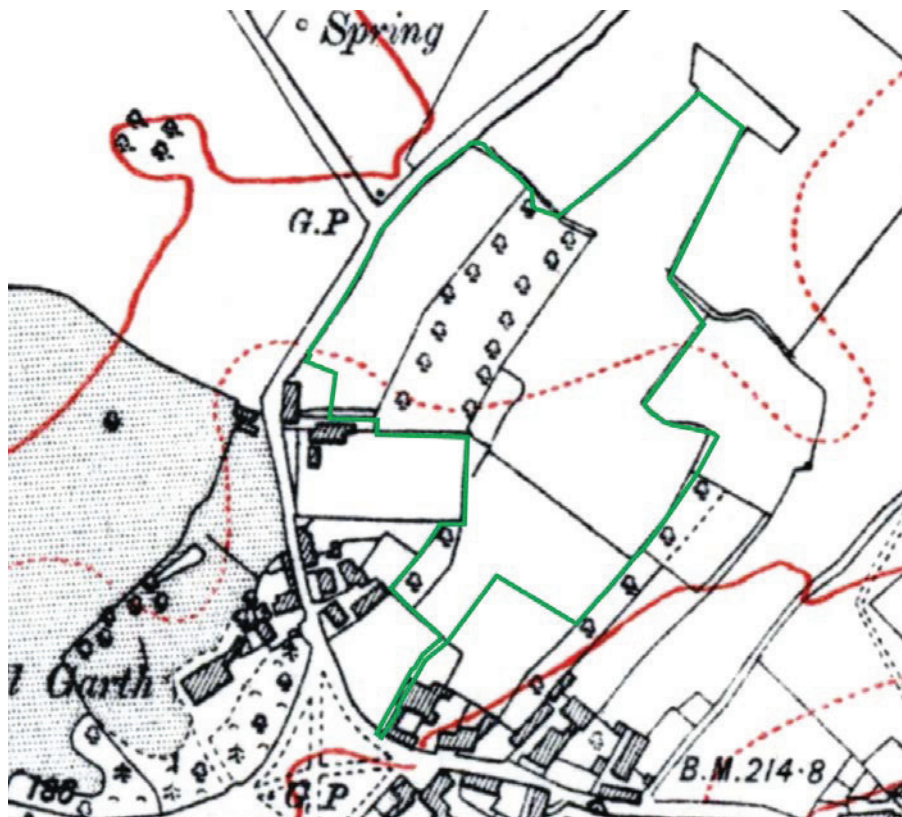


Plate 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1916

3.3.7 **Aerial photographs, c1984:** a series of aerial photographs of the site, taken in c1984, exist. These show a range of earthworks, the majority running approximately north/south across much of the site, but with a prominent one running approximately east/west towards the central part of the site. It is apparent that at least some of these correspond to the field boundaries shown in the early maps, but some are likely to represent much earlier field systems of probable medieval date, if not earlier (**Site 06**).

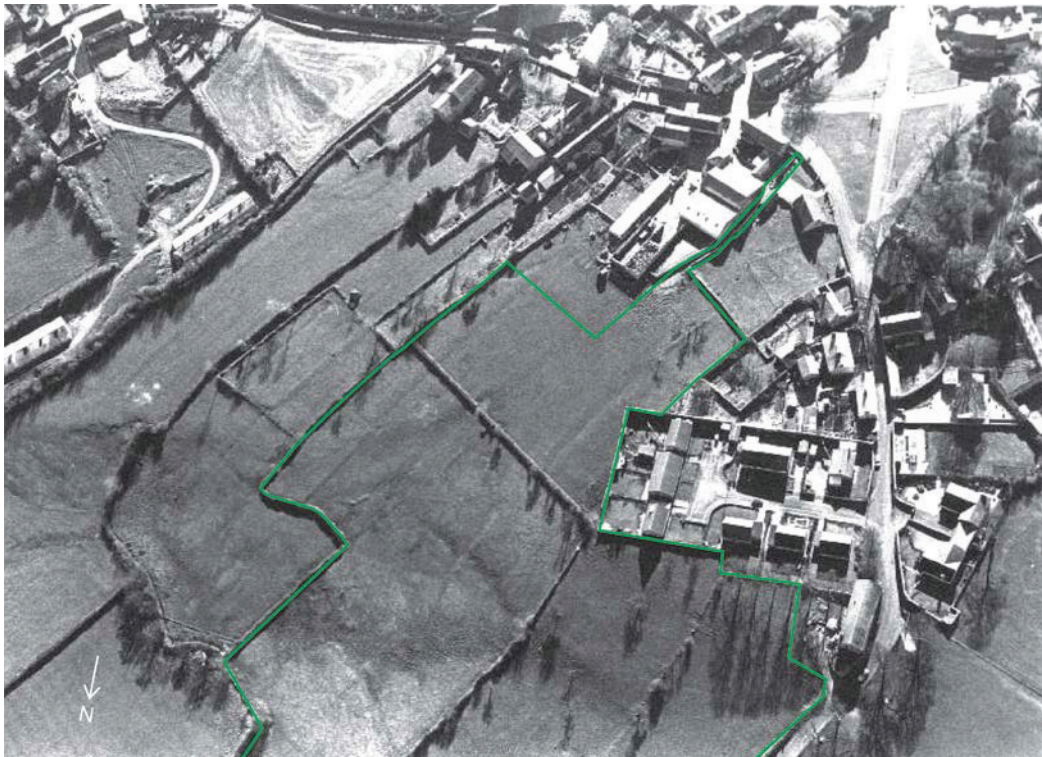


Plate 7: Extract from aerial photograph of c1984 (LUAU c1984)

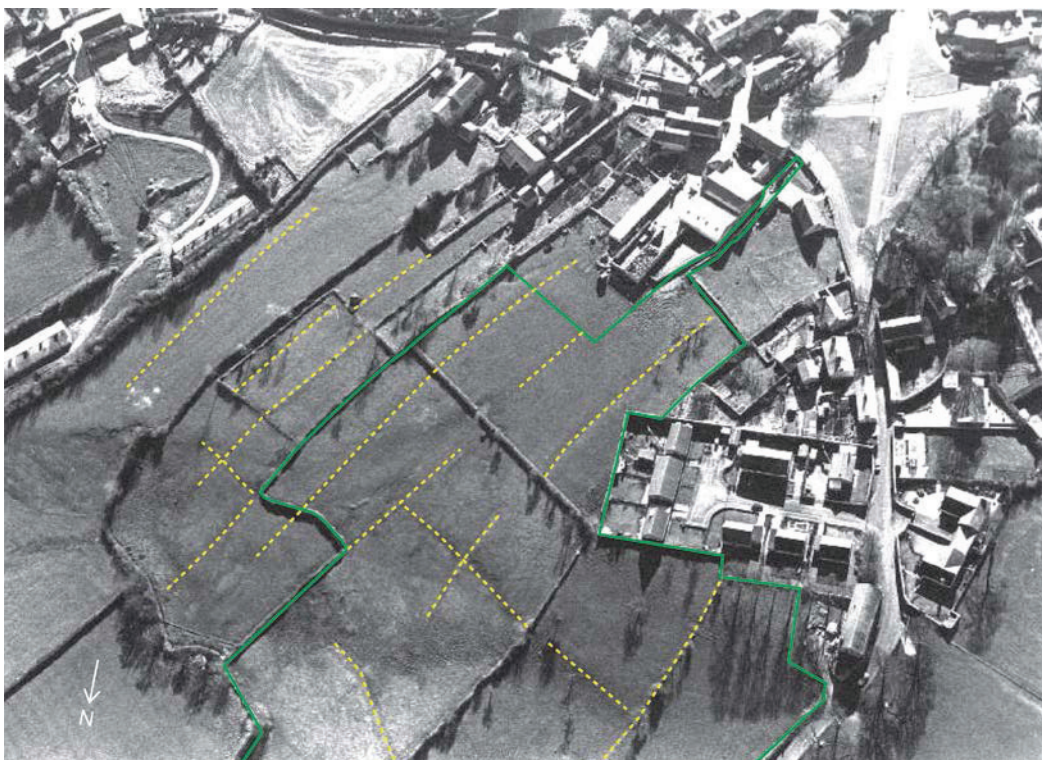


Plate 8: Extract from aerial photograph of c1984 (LUAU c1984), showing features of interest



### 3.4 Site Visit

3.4.1 **Site Arrangement and Character.** the site essentially comprises five fields located on the north side of the village of Over Kellet, immediately adjoining the north, north-east and east sides of the housing estate now called Hall Garth Gardens, which is contained within a tall buttressed brick wall that evidently originally formed a walled garden (Plate 9). The site gradually drops from the south, where it is relatively level as it joins the edge of the village, to the north, where it meets a low-lying area that runs into a water-filled drain forming part of the site boundary (Plate 10). In general, the whole site comprises improved grazing but the lower lying area is quite wet and contains lots of patches of reeds (Plate 11). The southernmost field is much more improved, although now overgrown with weeds (Plate 12) and cut across by a metalled (tarmac?) track, which runs around the east side of the former walled garden before turning west along its north edge (Plate 13). The boundaries around the site otherwise comprise mature hedges, with the exception of a stone wall at the south-western edge and a short section of wall constricted from stone and brick on the north side of the site, which might be indicative of the location of a former building (Plate 14). Across the site various earthen banks are visible, the majority of which correspond to those visible in the aerial photograph (Plate 15; see *Section 3.3.7*). These presumably formed former field boundaries, and some clearly align with those shown in the old maps. The westernmost has a number of large boulders in its footings (Plate 16) and there is a stone water trough alongside its west side (Plate 17). On the east side of the site of these banks seems to meet a slight hollow of almost circular form in plan, which perhaps represents the site of a former kiln (Plate 18). The approximate location of the visible earthworks was sketched onto a plan during the site visit as depicted in Figure 1.



**Plate 9 (left): Brick wall around Hall Garth Gardens, viewed from the north-east**

**Plate 10 (right): Water-filled ditch forming part of the north boundary, viewed from the south-west**



**Plate 11 (left): General view of the site from the north end showing the reeds, viewed from the north**

**Plate 12 (right): More improved land in the southernmost field, viewed from the south**



**Plate 13 (left): The metalled track running to the west, viewed from the east**

**Plate 14 (right): Stone and brick wall on the north side of the site, viewed from the east**



**Plate 15 (left): Example of an earthen bank on the west side of the site, viewed from the north**

**Plate 16 (right): Boulders in the earthen bank on the west side of the site, viewed from the north-east**



**Plate 17 (left): Stone water trough adjacent to the earthen bank, viewed from the north-east**



**Plate 18 (right): Circular hollow on the east side of the site, viewed from the north-east**

3.4.2 **Constraints:** there were relatively few obvious constraints to any further archaeological work on the site nor features that were likely to have substantially damaged any features or deposits of archaeological interest that might be present, with the exception of activities associated with agricultural improvement (such as ploughing and drainage), which will undoubtedly have taken place. However, the trackway running from the western boundary eastward along the former walled garden and then to the south will have impacted on any archaeological deposits that might have been present. There is also a large concrete water trough part way along this, which will have had a similar effect. In addition, there were numerous heaps of spoil close to the farm buildings in the south-east corner, some of which encroached into the proposed development area; while the source of these is not sure they might have derived from excavations associated with more recent buildings at the former farm and will have had the potential to cover or damage deposits of archaeological interest.



**Plate 19 (left): Concrete trough against the metal trackway, viewed from the south-west**



**Plate 20 (right): Spoil heaps adjacent to the southern boundary of the site, viewed from the north-west**

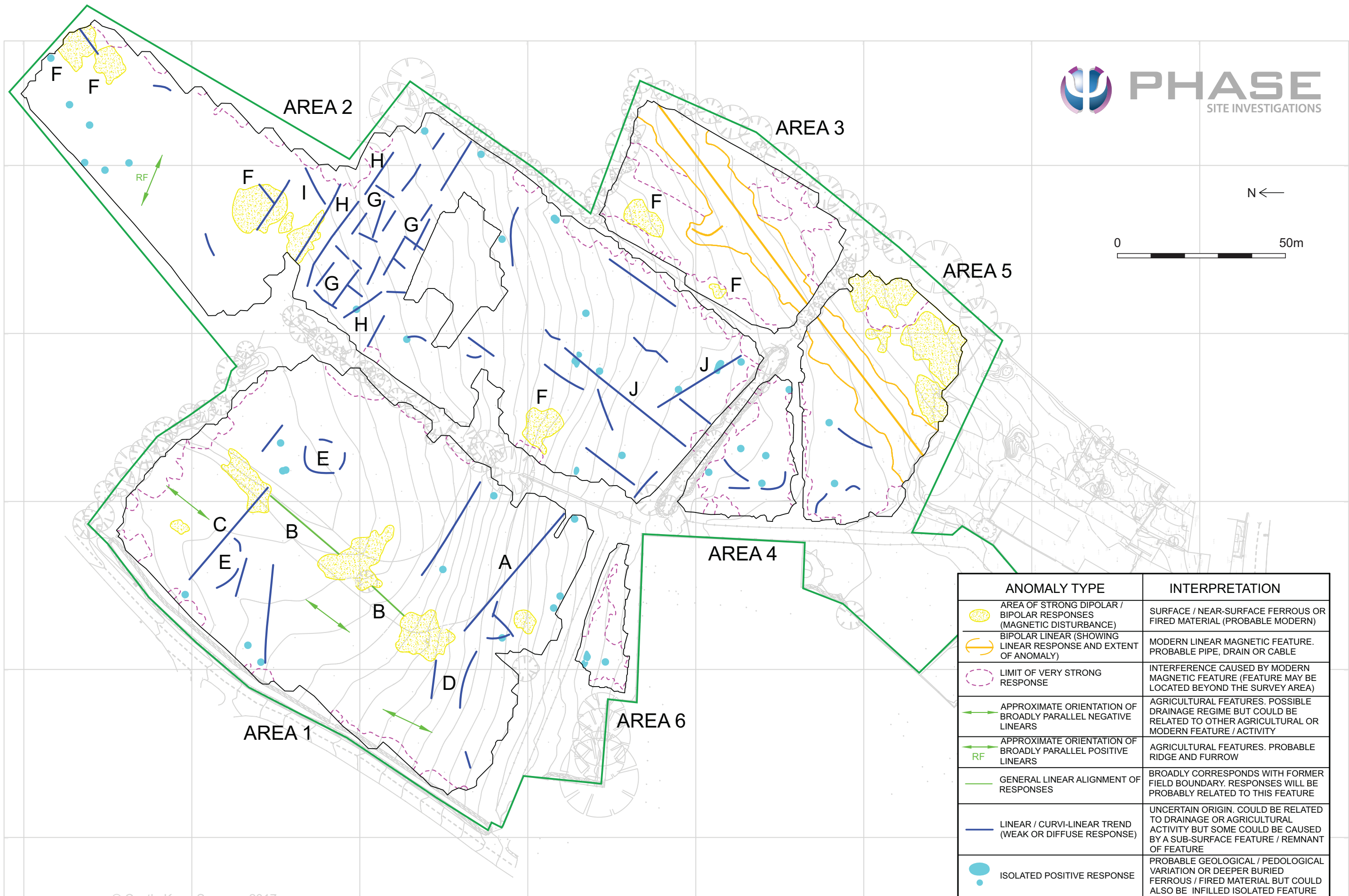
## 3.5 Geophysical Survey

3.5.1 The geophysical survey examined six separate areas across the five fields, although some parts of Area 2 were not accessible due to dense vegetation and boggy ground. In Area 1, on the west side of the site, a range of linear anomalies were revealed, at least some of which corresponded to historic former field boundaries (see *Section 3.3.* above), some surviving as earthworks. Other more curvilinear

features were also apparent, but a comparison with the early maps demonstrates that at least some relate to former garden features (see *Section 3.3* above). In addition, a row of strong dipolar anomalies were also present, but these run along the line of one of the former field boundaries and so perhaps represent metal posts or similar. In Area 2 a similar range of features was also present, although there is a large collection of short linear features towards the centre of this area. In addition, two large areas of strong dipolar anomalies were present, which were thought likely to derive from buried material. Area 3 was dominated by a buried cable or pipe running north-east/south-west and continuing into Area 5, although there were two further areas of strong magnetic response indicative of buried material, one of which corresponded with a rounded earthwork observed during the site visit. Areas 4 and 5 contained only a few irregular curvilinear anomalies, although Area 5 was also disturbed by large areas of buried material, perhaps the most likely candidate for the area of foot and mouth burials, with the line of a buried cable or pipe immediately to the north-west. Area 6 contained no obvious features of interest.



Figure 3: Location of site showing magnetic gradient data



© Castle Keep Surveys, 2017

Figure 4: Interpretation of magnetic gradient data

Client: Oakmere Homes

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2020

## 4. Site History

### 4.1 Background History

4.1.1 The background history to the site helps our understanding of the development and use of the site, where known, making use of the map evidence presented above where relevant. The background to the site is intended to place the results of the project in its local context and in order to do so a brief discussion of the earlier history of its wider environs is also necessary.

### 4.2 Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD)

4.2.1 There is limited evidence for human activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, and what there is is typically found in the southernmost part on the north side of Morecambe Bay. Excavation of a small number of cave sites have found the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Young 2002). The earliest evidence of human occupation in the area was found in Kirkhead Cave, which has late Upper Palaeolithic (c11,000-8,000 BC) remains (Salisbury 1992, 3). Palaeolithic blades have also been found at Lindale Low Cave to the north-east of Kirkhead (*ibid*; Salisbury 1988) and human and animal bones were also recovered from Kents Bank Cave, of which one of the human bones was more recently dated to the end of the Late Upper Palaeolithic or beginning of the Mesolithic period (Smith *et al* 2013).

4.2.2 Evidence for activity in the Mesolithic period in the immediate vicinity of the study area is relatively limited, and the available published discussions regarding this in Lancashire tend to emphasise the larger concentrations of discoveries associated with wetland and upland areas and the coast and river valleys (Barrowclough 2008, 48-65; Middleton *et al* 1995, 202), which is a general pattern in the wider region (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 26). Finds of this period are encountered across the wider Morecambe Bay area (Elsworth 1998).

4.2.3 In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear nationally, although this was seemingly quite a gradual process in the North West (Barrowclough 2008, 74-75), while one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the wider region, having been manufactured at Langdale in the central Lake District (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). A polished stone axe was found in the garden of Wilson House, at a depth of 0.6m below the surface, c40m to the south of the proposed development area (Ellis 1987; **Site 12**), but evidence is generally fairly sparse for activity in this period in North Lancashire, with stray finds, albeit sometimes in quite large numbers, being the norm (Barrowclough 2008, 78-84). Another find of possible prehistoric date is **Site 13**, but the description makes the dating of this very uncertain.

4.2.4 During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC), monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still and many of the recorded finds reflect this. Burial remains, typically in the form of cremations in urns, are found across the region, and there is a particular concentration in Lancaster, c9km to the south (Barrowclough 2008, 98-99; Iles 2009). Other finds such as Bronze tools and weapons are also present in the region, but often as stray finds discovered accidentally in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, often in wetland locations, or more recently through the use of metal detectors, with several regional groups defined (*op cit*, 150-176). By contrast settlements from this period are still very rare, although it is likely that many continued in use into the Iron Age, but few have been studied in enough detail to ascertain this with any certainty.

4.2.5 Sites and remains thought to belong to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD) are very rare. Settlements thought to be of this period are often recorded as cropmarks revealed in aerial photographs, but they are typically undated and little understood. There is likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period and it is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74). One of the classic 'type sites' of the Iron Age, the hillfort,

is relatively well represented in the wider area, although these too are complex structures that were probably used over a considerable period of time (Elsworth 2014).

### 4.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1<sup>st</sup> century AD – 11<sup>th</sup> century AD)

4.3.1 During the Roman period proper a fort was established in Lancaster in the AD 70s, soon after the conquest of the area, on the hill later occupied by the medieval castle (Shotter and White 1990, 18). It acquired a civilian settlement, the *vicus*, by at least the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (*op cit*, 32), which extended outwards from the east side of the fort. Burials have been found in a number of areas, but the main site seems to have been on the south side of Lancaster, off what is now Penny Street (Iles 2009). Outside of Lancaster itself the settlement pattern is less well understood but, as already discussed, many rural sites probably continued to be used and were seemingly well connected to the new Roman way of life with some significant sites showing how far this extended into the wider countryside (eg Edwards 2009). A Roman coin, dating from AD 93-4, is recorded on the HER (**Site 45**), but the exact location of the find spot is unknown, and a lead weight of possible Roman or early medieval date (**Site 02**) is also recorded within the study area.

4.3.2 Evidence for activity in the early medieval period is generally quite limited, particularly in more rural areas. Place-name evidence demonstrates that the area was settled and that a number of different groups influenced the development of the landscape; the names of both Nether Kellet and Over Kellet are thought to derive from the Old Norse *kelda*, meaning spring, and *hlið*, meaning slope, so the whole term essentially means ‘the slope of the spring’ and may be a reference to the high ground known as Kellet Seeds (Ekwall 1922, 187). A reference in the Chartulary of Cockersands Abbey to *Yerleskelde*, the ‘earl’s spring’ may have been the one preserved in the name Kellet (*ibid*). Another place-name of interest to the Early Medieval period in Over Kellet is ‘Mouter or Mootha’ (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 141), which almost certainly derives from ‘moot haw’ or ‘moot hill’, a moot hill being a meeting place of early medieval date (Ekwall 1922, 258). The restored stone cross in the centre of the village green (**Site 24**) is of unknown date, but presumably originally dates from the early medieval period.

### 4.4 Medieval Period (11<sup>th</sup> century AD – 16<sup>th</sup> century AD)

4.4.1 The Kelleys, of which Over Kellet was also known as Lesser Kellet, certainly existed in the medieval period proper as the name is recorded in the Domesday survey of the late 11<sup>th</sup> century and in several other sources from late 12<sup>th</sup> century and into the early 13<sup>th</sup> century (Ekwall 1922, 187; Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 140), although the size of the settlement at that time is not known. This being said, the village was clearly of some significance as it was built around a green of about an acre, located on the old high road between Lancaster and Kendal, and had its own mill and a church (dedicated to St Cuthbert and of at least 13<sup>th</sup> century date, c500m south-east of the centre of the village) and was assessed as three plough-lands (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 140-141 and 148). An aerial photograph of the site shows a number of earthworks that may be the remnants of strip-fields of probably medieval date (**Site 06**). The manor of Over Kellet was apparently separated from the single estate recorded in the Domesday survey at an early date and by at least 1212 it had been divided into moieties, meaning that there was a very complex descent through several local families (*op cit*, 141-145). Of most relevance to the site perhaps is the Hall Garth estate, which early maps show was located on the opposite side of the road to the west; the present Hall Garth (**Site 11**) probably occupies the site of an earlier building although there are no extant remains. This formed part of the demense land of the Dacre moiety and passed in 1560 via tenant right to John Barwick and descended from him (*op cit*, 146).

4.4.2 A license for enclosing a park at Over Kellet was obtained by Randle de Dacre in 1278, and it was renewed in 1334, although it probably ceased to be a deer park after the onset of the Black Death about 1349 (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 142; **Site 05**).

4.4.3 Stray finds of possible medieval date within the study area comprise a probable gilt copper alloy book fitting (**Site 40**), dating from the c15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century, and a cast copper alloy spectacle buckle (**Site 48**), dating from the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> to the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.



## 4.5 Post-medieval Period (16<sup>th</sup> century AD – present)

4.5.1 Over Kellet remained primarily agricultural in nature into the post-medieval period with it stated in 1914 that *'The inhabitants are almost entirely devoted to agriculture'* while acknowledging the presence of numerous industrial enterprises in particular limestone quarries and limekilns and that Over Kellet remained at an important intersection of roads (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 140-141). It is clear from the map evidence (see *Section 3.3*) that by at least the 19<sup>th</sup> century much of the site comprised open fields although, initially, these included a number of small areas described as gardens in the tithe apportionment (see *Section 3.3.1*). A more recent impact on the site has been the burial of animal remains associated with two outbreaks of foot and mouth, in c1967 and c2001, although the exact location of these is uncertain (Geo Environmental Engineering 2017).

4.5.2 Several further sites of post-medieval date are recorded within the study area on the HER, including a rabbit warren (**Site 04**), earthworks (**Site 53** and **60**), wells (**Site 10**), a schoolhouse (**Site 54**), a pound (**Site 31**), a public house (**Site 46**), quarries and a limekiln (**Site 52**), several buildings (**Site 07, 08, 09, 11** (the current Hall Garth was rebuilt c1820s), **15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43**, and **55**), most of which are Listed (**09, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 46**, and **55**), and 12 small finds (**Sites 14, 37, 44, 47, 49, 50, 51, 56, 57, 58, 59**, and **62**), including coins of Elizabethan date (**37, 44**, and **51**) and coins dating to the reign of William III (**56, 57**, and **58**).

## 4.6 Previous Archaeological Work

4.6.1 Several previous pieces of archaeological investigation are known within the study area:

- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit undertook archaeological work on the English section of the North Western Ethylene Pipeline, with work carried out on site from July 1988 to November 1991 and post-excavation analysis taking place in 1992 and 1993 (LUAU 1993a; 1993b). Features identified within the study area near Over Kellet comprised a field boundary and area of ridge and furrow (LUAU 1993, 18, site 1311; **Site 53**) and a field system, lynchet, platform, quarry and limekiln (LUAU 1993b, 19, site 1313; **Site 60**).
- Jonathan Ratter carried out an archaeological building recording of Shenstone on The Green (**Site 36**) in December 2010 (JWRC 2011). The house was constructed towards the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and retains some interesting architectural features: *'It is of particular interest because of the completeness of its joinery and the survival of some lime finishes at the rear'* (JWRC 2011, 56);
- Garry Miller Historic Building Consultancy assessed the impact of a proposed residential development adjoining Old Hall Farm upon the setting and significance (i.e. heritage interest and value) of the Listed buildings at Old Hall Farm (**Sites 17** and **18**) and the significance and setting of the Conservation Area. The consultancy found that benefits brought by the development *'outweigh the limited scale of [its] harm and that outline consent for the development should be granted'* (Garry Miller Historic Building Consultancy 2017, 4);
- an archaeological building recording was carried out at Hall Farm Barns, Kellet Road (**Site 42**) by Greenlane Archaeology in January 2018 (Greenlane Archaeology 2018). The earliest phase comprised a bank barn, built along the slope at the west end of the main block probably in the late 18th to early 19th century, which was then extended to the east with the addition of a slightly smaller bank barn and further enlarged with a block of pigsties and stables before 1840. Further small additions were made subsequent to that. The most interesting of these was an extension off the west end of the south elevation, which may have been for a horse engine;
- a building recording was carried out in May and June 2019 of the farm buildings at Old Hall Farm, comprising a number of structures of principally 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date, including an early seven-bay combination barn with reused crucks in the roof trusses (see **Sites 17** and **18**; Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist 2019).

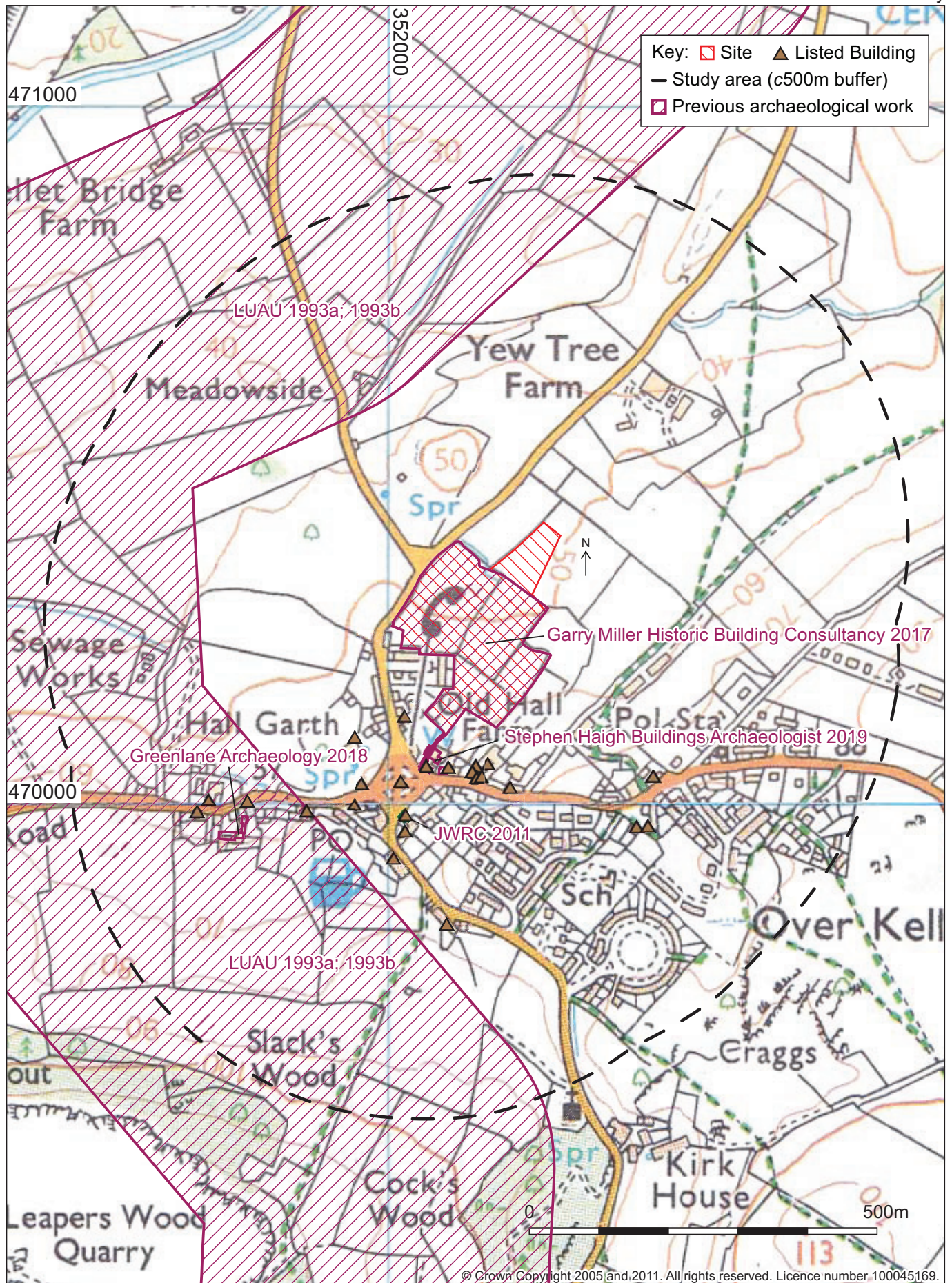


Figure 3: Location of Listed Buildings and previous archaeological work within the study area

Client: Oakmere Homes

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2020

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment is intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of any known remains (above or below ground) and the potential for any as yet unidentified remains being present. The system used to judge the significance of the remains identified within the development area, or those thought to have the potential to be present within the development area, is based on the criteria used to define Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013, annex 4; *Appendix 1*). Of the 62 sites of archaeological interest identified within the study area, only one is located within the proposed development area, described as an area of former strip-field boundaries, revealed by aerial photography and a site visit, just north of Over Kellet (**Site 06**). The proposed development area is also situated within a wider area of known archaeological interest, so there is clearly potential for further remains of archaeological interest to be discovered, which are otherwise unknown at present.

5.1.2 In discussion of the significance and potential of the known resource, it is worth noting that the date of several earthwork features recorded in the HER within the study area remains uncertain at this point (**Sites 01, 03, 04, 06 and 61**). It should also be noted that detailed information regarding the exact find spot of the stray small finds is not recorded on the HER (only a generic location is provided for **Sites 02, 12, 13, 14, 37, 40, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 62**).

### 5.2 Significance of Known Resource

5.2.1 The only known feature of archaeological interest within the proposed development area is an area of earthworks (**Site 06**), revealed by aerial photography and the site visit, which were also partially revealed by the geophysical survey. These are considered likely to be medieval and/or post-medieval in origin.

5.2.2 The level of significance of the one known feature of archaeological interest (**Site 06**) within the proposed development area is categorised, according to each criterion, as high, medium, or low, and an average of this has been used to produce an overall level of significance for each site (see Table 3 below: H=high, M=medium, L=low). As can be seen in Table 3 this feature is considered to be of medium significance.

<b>Site</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Period</i>	M
<i>Rarity</i>	L
<i>Documentation</i>	M
<i>Group value</i>	M
<i>Survival/condition</i>	H
<i>Fragility/Vulnerability</i>	H
<i>Diversity</i>	M
<i>Potential</i>	L
<b>Significance</b>	<b>M</b>

**Table 3: Significance by site**

5.2.2 There are 24 Listed Buildings within the study area all of which are Listed Grade II (*Appendix 3*; summarised in Table 4). All of the Listed Buildings within the study area are also featured on the HER. It is not the purpose of this report to discuss the impact of the proposed development on their setting and this has already been covered in a previous report (Garry Miller Historic Building Consultancy 2017).

Address	Entry Number	Grade
Barn to the west of Old Hall Farmhouse, on north-east corner of village green ( <b>Site 17</b> )	1071872	II
Beech House ( <b>Site 41</b> )	1164930	II
Brookside and Brookside Cottage ( <b>Site 33</b> )	1071869	II
Cragg House ( <b>Site 38</b> )	1071875	II
Croft House ( <b>Site 39</b> )	1164921	II
Eagle's Head ( <b>Site 46</b> )	1362444	II
Gates and gate piers to Hall Garth ( <b>Site 25</b> )	1317626	II
Green Meadow ( <b>Site 34</b> )	1362440	II
Greenbank Farmhouse ( <b>Site 29</b> )	1362441	II
Hall Farmhouse ( <b>Site 30</b> )	1071870	II
Hall Garth ( <b>Site 11</b> )	1071871	II
Hogarath Cottage and Adjoining Barn ( <b>Site 15</b> )	1362442	II
Hogarath House ( <b>Site 20</b> )	1071873	II
Lamond Cottage ( <b>Site 55</b> )	1164987	II
Old Hall and Nos 1 and 2 Old Hall Cottages ( <b>Site 26</b> )	1362443	II
Old Hall Farmhouse and barn adjoining to the left ( <b>Site 18</b> )	1317595	II
Pair of gatepiers [sic] and garden wall in front of Hogarath House ( <b>Site 22</b> )	1164859	II
Shenstone House and associated stable, pig sty [sic] and cart shed ( <b>Site 36</b> )	1396571	II
The Gables ( <b>Site 32</b> )	1362439	II
Village Cross, on village green ( <b>Site 24</b> )	1071868	II
Wall from the southern corner of Hogarath Cottage extending as far as gateway ( <b>Site 19</b> )	1164831	II
Well House ( <b>Site 09</b> )	1362437	II
Wilson House, adjoining the rear wing of Hogarath House ( <b>Site 16</b> )	1071874	II
Yew Tree Farmhouse ( <b>Site 23</b> )	1164868	II

Table 4: Listed Buildings within the study area

### 5.3 Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

5.3.1 Details of the archaeological remains present within the study area are presented in the results of the desk-based assessment (*Section 3; Appendix 2*). The potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be present, however, is based on the known occurrence of such remains in the study area and also in the local environs (see *Section 4*). Where there are no remains known within the study area the potential is based on the known occurrence within the wider local area. The degree of potential is examined by period and the results are presented in Table 5 below; in each case the level of potential is expressed as low (L), medium (M), or high (H):

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

Table 5: Degree of potential for unknown archaeological remains by period

5.3.2 In consideration of Table 5 it is worth noting that remains of Palaeolithic date are extremely rare in the county as a whole and tend to be found in cave sites in the region, as already noted (see *Section 4.2.1* above). Finds of Mesolithic date are more common, but none have been found within the study area and suitable locations for these to be found are usually in coastal areas and alongside larger rivers (see *Section 4.2.2*). There is at least one find of Neolithic date within the study area, but this does not necessarily represent evidence for more widespread settlement, while there are no finds of Bronze Age

date and associated structures are therefore rare. No definite remains of Iron Age are known within the study area, but it is possible that the earthworks apparently forming part of an earlier field system (**Site 03**) could have their origins in the Iron Age, if not earlier, and it is possible that elements relating to this extend into the proposed development site. Two find spots of possible or certain Roman date (**Sites 02** and **45**) are known within the study area, but these are not necessarily indicative of more extensive settlement. The same is also true of the single find spot of possible early medieval date (**Site 02**), although place-name evidence suggests settlement in the wider area. Sites of medieval and post-medieval date are well recorded in the HER within the study area and within the proposed development area and so it is likely that previously unknown remains of the same date will be present. Indeed, it is evident that the earthworks recorded in the HER within the site (**Site 06**) have not previously been plotted out in any detail and extend across much of the site, although it is not known what date these are. In addition, the earthworks making up **Site 04**, which are considered by the HER to be likely to be post-medieval, are also potentially medieval and might extend into the site boundary.

## 5.4 Disturbance

5.4.1 The proposed development area is likely to have seen some disturbance due to agricultural improvements carried out over several centuries, in particular ploughing and drainage, but this is unlikely to have totally destroyed any archaeological remains that might be present. The geophysical survey certainly shows at least one very clear area of early ridge and furrow, which would have impacted on any below-ground remains in that area. In addition, the geophysical survey showed that a sub-surface pipe or cable cuts across the eastern side of the site and this too will have disturbed the ground in this area, plus there are two potential areas of foot and mouth burials and this will not only have been disturbed but these areas also likely to be contaminated.

## 5.5 Impact

5.5.1 Given the scale of the site and the need to modify existing ground levels, any deposits, features, or structures of archaeological interest that might be present on site would be likely to be adversely affected by the proposed development.

## 5.6 Discussion and Conclusion

5.6.1 It is clear from the preceding sections that while there is a known site of archaeological interest within the proposed development area (**Site 06**), comprising an extensive area of earthworks probably relating to the medieval and post-medieval development of Over Kellet, there are many more within the study area and within the wider area. While the earthworks making up **Site 06** were initially recorded in aerial photographs some could still be clearly seen during the site visit and were further revealed by the geophysical survey.

5.6.2 The geophysical survey, in addition, revealed a number of anomalies of potential archaeological interest as summarised in *Section 3.5* and detailed in *Appendix 4*. The majority of these are of uncertain origin and could potentially be geological, while others evidently relate to features shown in the early maps: for example, linear feature A in Area 1 and at least some of the circular features labelled E in Area 1, while others relate to existing earthworks visible on site. There is also very clear ridge and furrow in at least part of Area 1, and a row of strong dipolar responses along the line of a former field boundary, which presumably represent metal posts or similar used in a fence. In Area 2 there are several irregular linear anomalies (G, H, I and J), which might be of archaeological interest; they do not obviously correspond with anything on the early maps but they also do not form any obvious structures and G and H are in a very low-lying and wet area and so are perhaps more likely to relate to drainage. In Areas 2 and 3 there are some large areas of strong dipolar responses (labelled F) and while these are likely to represent modern or ferrous material the circular form of at least some might suggest they were more structural. The northern example in Area 3 broadly corresponds with a roughly circular earthwork located at the end of a linear bank (Figure 1) and has the appearance of a low field lime kiln and so it is possible that the similar responses elsewhere represent something of this nature. Area 4 has some indistinct

anomalies while Area 5 and most of Area 3 are substantially disturbed by large areas of probably modern activity (probably associated with the foot and mouth burials) and the pipe or cable that passes through Areas 3 and 5 on an approximately north-east/south-west alignment.

5.6.3 The true extent, character and date of the various features of potential archaeological interest recorded within the proposed development area could only be determined by further investigation. This would need to comprise the excavation of evaluation trenches in selected areas, although the extant earthworks would also benefit from more detailed survey and recording.

## 6. Bibliography

### 6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

LRO DRB 1/118, 1840 *Plan of the Township of Over Kellet in the County of Lancaster*

LRO DRB 1/118, 1847 *Apportionment of the Rent-Charge in Lieu of Tithes in the Parochial Chapelry of Over Kellet in the County of Lancaster*

Ordnance Survey, 1847 *Lancashire Sheet 25*, 1:10,560, surveyed in 1844-5

Ordnance Survey, 1891 *Lancashire Sheet 25.5*, surveyed 1890, 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey, 1894 *Lancashire Sheet XXV*, 1:10,560, surveyed in 1844-5, revised 1890

Ordnance Survey, 1913 *Lancashire Sheet XXV.5*, 1:2,500, re-surveyed in 1890, revised in 1910

Ordnance Survey, c1942 [1916] *Lancashire Sheet XXV.NW*, 1:10,560, surveyed in 1844-45, revised in 1910-11

Ordnance Survey, 2005 *Forest of Bowland & Ribblesdale, OL41*, 1:25,000

Ordnance Survey, 2011 *The English Lakes South-Eastern Area Windermere, Kendal & Silverdale, OL7*, 1:25,000

### 6.2 Aerial Photographs

Lancaster University Archaeology Unit (LUAU), c1984 N2027-9

LUAU, c1978 N1005-6

### 6.3 Secondary Sources

Barrowclough, D 2008 *Prehistoric Lancashire*, Stroud

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a *Standards and Guidance for Historic Desk-Based Assessment*, revised edn, Reading

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*, revised edn, Reading

Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham

Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS), 2013 *Scheduled Monuments and Nationally Important but Non-Scheduled Monuments*, <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/guidance/scheduled-monuments-policy-statement-dcms>

Edwards, B, 2009 The Burrow Roman Sculptures, with a Hypothetical Reconstruction of a Mausoleum, in P Iles and D Shotter (ed), *Lancaster's Roman Cemeteries*, CNWRS resource paper, n ser, **4**, Lancaster, 103-107

Ekwall, E, 1922 *The Place-Names of Lancashire*, Manchester

Ellis, M, 1987 A Neolithic Stone Axe from Over Kellet, *Contrebis*, **13**, 31

Elsworth, DW, 1998 *The Mesolithic Around Morecambe Bay*, University of Edinburgh, unpubl dissertation

Elsworth, DW, 2014 Hillforts Around Morecambe Bay, in T Saunders (ed), *Hillforts in the North West and Beyond*, Archaeology North West, n ser, **3**, Manchester, 51-60

Farrer, W, and Brownbill, J, 1908 *The Victoria History of the County of Lancaster*, **2**, London

Farrer, W, and Brownbill, J, 1914 *The Victoria History of the County of Lancaster* **8**, London

- Garnett, E, 2007 *The Dated Buildings of South Lonsdale*, revised and expanded edition, Lancaster
- Garry Miller Historic Building Consultancy, 2017 *Proposed Development Adjoining Old Hall Farm, Over Kellet, Lancaster: Heritage Assessment*, unpubl rep
- Geo Environmental Engineering, 2017 *Phase 1: Desk Top Study Report (Preliminary Environmental & Mineral Risk Assessment) Proposed Residential Redevelopment of Land at Fields at Old Hall Farm, Over Kellet, Lancashire*, unpubl rep
- Greenlane Archaeology, 2018 *Hall Farm Barns, Kellet Road, Over Kellet: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep
- Historic England, 2017 *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, Swindon
- Historic England, 2020a *Barn to the west of Old Hall Farmhouse, on north-east corner of village green*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1071872>
- Historic England, 2020b *Beech House*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1164930>
- Historic England, 2020c *Brookside and Brookside Cottage*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1071869>
- Historic England, 2020d *Cragg House*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1071875>
- Historic England, 2020e *Croft House*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1164921>
- Historic England, 2020f *Eagle's Head*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1362444>
- Historic England, 2020g *Gates and gate piers to Hall Garth*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1317626>
- Historic England, 2020h *Green Meadow*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1362440>
- Historic England, 2020i *Greenbank Farmhouse*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1362441>
- Historic England, 2020j *Hall Farmhouse*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1071870>
- Historic England, 2020k *Hall Garth*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1071871>
- Historic England, 2020l *Hogarth Cottage and Adjoining Barn*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1362442>
- Historic England, 2020m *Hogarth House*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1071873>
- Historic England, 2020n *Lamond Cottage*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1164987>
- Historic England, 2020o *Old Hall and Nos 1 and 2 Old Hall Cottages*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1362443>
- Historic England, 2020p *Old Hall Farmhouse and barn adjoining to the left*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1317595>
- Historic England, 2020q *Pair of gatepiers [sic] and garden wall in front of Hogarth House*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1164859>
- Historic England, 2020r *Shenstone House and associated stable, pig sty [sic] and cart shed*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1396571>
- Historic England, 2020s *The Gables*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1362439>
- Historic England, 2020t *Village Cross, on village green*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1071868>
- Historic England, 2020u *Wall from the southern corner of Hogarth Cottage extending as far as gateway*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1164831>



Historic England, 2020v *Well House*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1362437>

Historic England, 2020w *Wilson House, adjoining the rear wing of Hogarth House*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1071874>

Historic England, 2020x *Yew Tree Farmhouse*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1164868>

Hodgson, J, and Brennand, M, 2006 The Prehistoric Period Assessment, in M Brennand (ed), *The Archaeology of North West England – An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England: Volume 1 Resource Assessment*, Archaeology North West, **8**, Manchester, 23-58

Iles, P, 2009 Early Evidence for Burials in Lancaster, in P Iles and D Shotter (ed), *Lancaster's Roman Cemeteries*, Lancaster, 7-19

JWRC, 2011 *Shenstone, The Green, Over Kellet, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Record*, unpubl rep

Lancaster University Archaeology Unit (LUAU), 1993a *North-West Ethylene Pipeline, English Section: Archaeological Studies 1988-1993 Final Report*, unpubl rep

LUAU, 1993b *North-West Ethylene Pipeline, English Section: Archaeological Studies 1988-1993, Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites: Volume 2*, unpubl rep

Middleton, R, Wells, CE, and Huckerby, E, 1995 *The Wetlands of North Lancashire*, North West Wetlands Survey **3**, Lancaster Imprints **4**, Lancaster

Moseley, F (ed), 1978 *The Geology of the Lake District*, Yorkshire Geological Society, occ publ **3**, Leeds

Philpott, R, 2006 The Romano-British Period Resource Assessment, in M Brennand (ed), *The Archaeology of North West England – An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England: Volume 1 Resource Assessment*, Archaeology North West, **8**, Manchester, 59-90

Salisbury, CR, 1988 Late Upper Palaeolithic Artefacts from Lindale Low Cave, Cumbria, *Antiquity* **62**, 510-513

Salisbury, CR, 1992 The Pleistocene Exploitation of Cumbria: a Review of the Evidence, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **91**, 1-6

Shotter, D, and White, A, 1990 *The Roman Fort and Town of Lancaster*, CNWRS occ paper **18**, Lancaster

Smith, IA, Wilkinson, DM, and O'Reagan, HJ, 2013 New Lateglacial fauna and early human Mesolithic human remains from northern England, *J Quaternary Science*, **28:6**, 542-544

Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist, 2019 *Buildings at Old Hall Farm, Kirkby Lonsdale Road, Over Kellet, Lancashire: Historic Buildings Record (Level 3 Survey)*, unpubl rep

Taylor, H, 1904 The Ancient Crosses of Lancashire: The Hundred of Lonsdale, *Trans Lancashire Cheshire Antiq Soc*, **21**, 1-110

Young, R, 2002 The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods in Northern England: An Overview, in Brooks, C, Daniels, R, and Harding, A (ed), *Past, Present and Future: The Archaeology of Northern England*, Architect Archaeol Soc Durham Northumberland, res rep **5**, 19-36

## Appendix 1: Significance Criteria

After DCMS 2013, Annex 1: '*Principals of Selection for Scheduled Monuments*'

- i) *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation;
- ii) *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context;
- iii) *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of record of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records;
- iv) *Group Value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group;
- v) *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features;
- vi) *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed historic buildings;
- vii) *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute;
- viii) *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

## Appendix 2: Site Gazetteer

---

**Site Number: 01**

**NGR:** SD 51969 70589

**HER No:** PRN2947

**Sources:** HER

**Designation:** none

**Type:** earthwork (lynchet)

**Description:** lynchets are visible at SD 51867062, SD 52037060 and SD 52267063.

**Period:** uncertain

---

**Site Number: 02**

**NGR:** SD 52 70

**HER No:** PRN32022

**Sources:** HER; Portable Antiquities Scheme (LANCUM-658042)

**Designation:** none

**Type:** find spot (lead weight)

**Description:** a lead plano-convex lead weight, probably a spindle whorl.

**Period:** Roman/early Medieval

---

**Site Number: 03**

**NGR:** SD 52049 70499

**HER No:** PRN2948

**Sources:** HER; LUAU c1978

**Designation:** none

**Type:** earthwork (field system, ridge and furrow)

**Description:** aerial photography shows mounds (**Site 04**; PRN2946), lynchets (**Site 01**; PRN2947) and fields on the north-west of Over Kellet. Some of the fields are fairly odd shapes, suggesting partial re-organisation of an older pattern.

**Period:** uncertain

---

**Site Number: 04**

**NGR:** SD 52090 70489

**HER No:** PRN2946

**Sources:** HER

**Designation:** none

**Type:** earthwork (mound, ridge and furrow); rabbit warren

**Description:** a natural mound is delineated on the east by two probably man-made breaks of slope. On top are visible two roughly rectilinear mounds, which appear to be quite badly eroded. There also appears to be a small area of ridge and furrow, straight and narrow, which respects the two mounds (see **Site 03**; PRN2948).

This field was called Coney Garth, and this suggests that it may well have been a rabbit warren post-1150, when the adjacent Hall Garth was occupied by the Lord of the Manor.

**Period:** earthworks – uncertain; rabbit warren – post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 05**

**NGR:** SD 52600 70399

---

**HER No:** PRN2889

**Sources:** HER; Farrer and Brownbill 1914

**Designation:** none

**Type:** deer park

**Description:** a license for enclosing a park at Over Kellet was obtained by Randle de Dacre in 1278, in the places called Strangerbarrow and Storthes. A claim for a free park, without deer leap, was also made in 1334 (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 142).

Kellet Park Wood is at SD 534710. The name Swarth (Beck) nearby at SD 532711? may be a corruption of 'Storthes' (*ibid*).

The deer park is mentioned in Farrer and Brownbill, which cites two fields 'Stangersbarrow' and 'Storthes'. Stangersbarrow occurs on the 1840s tithe schedule and there are several fields containing the element 'park' that were presumably part of the park, totalling just under 200 acres. The field names are, or used to be, Over Park, Cragg's park, Standersbarrow, Little Wyes possibly, Kellet Park Wood, and New Park Wood, being between SD 52600 and 53700, and 70400 and 71500 approximately. Randle de Dacre had this licenced as a deer park in 1278, and it was renewed in 1334. It probably ceased to be a deer park after the onset of the Black Death about 1349.

**Period:** medieval

---

**Site Number: 06**

**NGR:** SD 52100 70299

**HER No:** PRN4348

**Sources:** HER; LUAU c1984

**Designation:** none

**Type:** cropmark (field boundary)

**Description:** aerial photographs show a small area of former strip-field boundaries, just north of Over Kellet.

**Period:** uncertain

---

**Site Number: 07**

**NGR:** SD 51992 70236

**HER No:** –

**Sources:** LRO DRB 1/118 1840; 1847; Ordnance Survey 1847

**Designation:** none

**Type:** barn

**Description:** the tithe barn at Over Kellet is shown on the 1840 tithe map (LRO DRB 1/118 1840) and named as such in the accompanying apportionment (LRO DRB 1/118 1847). It is also shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of the area from the first edition 1:10,560 of 1847 onwards. The building still stands, although it has now been converted into a bed and breakfast, and is likely to be of late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century date, comprising a stone-built barn with ashlar stone elevations and an original large wagon door at the south end of the west side and several probably inserted windows.

**Period:** post-medieval

---



**Plate 21 (left): The west external elevation of the former tithe barn, viewed from the north-west**

**Plate 22 (right): The south external elevation of the former tithe barn, viewed from the south**

---

**Site Number: 08**

**NGR:** SD 52001 70157

**HER No:** PRN40507

**Sources:** HER; Garnett 2007, 151

**Designation:** none

**Type:** house

**Description:** Singleton Cottage, Capernwray Road; house, located directly on the east side of Capernwray Road. Coursed squared sandstone rubble with long-and-short quoins.

Symmetrical façade, central door to road front with plain stone surround, comprising built-up jambs and lintel inscribed S/G. T/1762. Window each side to ground floor with similar windows above, all with plain square stone sills, lintels and jambs. Gable chimneys and slate roof. North gable plain, south gable butts adjacent (apparently later) house. Rear not visible from street.

Singleton Cottage SD 520710. 1762 S/GT on lintel. George Singleton (c1689-1774) and Tamar ( -1766). Son of George Singleton weaver from Bolton-le-Sands married 1680 Agnes Escrigg and settled, buying cottage 1688. First three of six children christened, but eldest called Lazarus, so probably already dissenters. Eldest son and grandson also weavers, George above gardener with plot of two acres. Bequeathed two houses, old one with garden, and one recently built (above). Son Robert took over old house and garden but sold 1779. Son Francis sold new house 1813, apparently ending family connection with village. Both later acquired by Ainslie.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 09**

**NGR:** SD 52020 70119

**HER No:** PRN15682

**Sources:** HER; Garnett 2007, 151; Historic England 2020v

**Designation:** Listed Building (1362437)

**Type:** house

**Description:** Well House, Capernwray Road; house, '1683 IDA' on lintel. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof. Two-unit plan with end stacks. Two storeys, two bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds. Door has moulded surround with battlemented lintel. Rear wall has a two-light rebated and chamfered mullioned window on each floor. North wall of outshut has a one-light chamfered window. Listed Grade 2.

---

Well House SD 520701. 1683 D/IA on the lintel. John Dickenson (1656-1714) and Agnes ( -1685). Common Over Kellet name not easy to unravel. Family established by 1543 (Garnett 2007, 151).

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 10**

**NGR:** SD 52761 70130

**HER No:** PRN5221

**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1847

**Designation:** none

**Type:** well(s)

**Description:** a number of wells are shown on the first edition 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map, near to what is now Hoggetts Lane Farm (Ordnance Survey 1847).

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 11**

**NGR:** SD 51949 70089

**HER No:** PRN611

**Sources:** HER; Farrer and Brownbill 1914; Historic England 2020k; Garnett 2007, 152

**Designation:** Listed Building (1071871)

**Type:** manor house/house

**Description:** Hall Garth, The Green; the manor of Over Kellet, although in Domesday Book surveyed with Nether Kellet, was perhaps even then separate from it, for the survey of 1212, when it had become divided into moieties, shows that it was held by a different tenure, viz. in thenage by a rent of 15s. It was assessed as three plough-lands. Hall Garth, with the homestead and lands, formed part of the demesne lands of the Dacre moiety of the manor [of Over Kellet], and was demised by the second Lord Mounteagle, who died in 1560, to John Barwick according to the custom of tenant right. Thomas Barwick son of John succeeded, but his son George Barwick of Kendal complained that in 1592 he was expelled from a parcel of it called Grassgarth by Walter Curwen, who claimed under a grant from Richard Middleton to his father Richard Curwen. In 1675 Thomas Wilson of Over Kellet, who about the same time endowed the school there, purchased Hall Garth and other parcels of the demesne from Sir John Otway, who had, as shown above, recently purchased from Sir George Middleton; a rent of 1s. 3d. was to be paid to the Crown. Thomas Wilson soon afterwards sold to his brother John, who died in 1707, leaving a son Henry Johnes Wilson, who ultimately succeeded and died in 1772. Through his wife Elizabeth he acquired the manor of Carnforth, in the account of which further details of the descent are given. His daughter Mary married Dr. James Ainslie of Kendal, but had no issue, and after her death in 1820 Hall Garth went to her husband's descendants by his first wife, Margaret Farrer. The eldest son, Montague Farrer Ainslie, died in 1830 and his brother Henry in 1834, being followed by his younger son Dr. Gilbert Ainslie, master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, from 1828 till his death in 1870. His representatives in 1891 sold the estate to the late James Henry Johnson, and in 1904 it was purchased by William Farrer, one of the editors of the present History. Since its purchase by the Wilsons the estate has been augmented in extent by the absorption of many small tenements (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 145).

The present two-storeyed Hall Garth dates from c1826 with modern additions. Hall Garth, as described, almost certainly occupies the site of an earlier building although there are no extant remains. The hall is completely c1820 with modern additions. It almost certainly occupies the site of an earlier building but there are no extant remains.

Listed grade II. House, early 1820s. Attributed to George Webster. Limestone ashlar with slate roof. Grecian style, symmetrical. Two storeys, five bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars in plain ashlar surrounds, the first floor windows having projecting sills. Tetrastyle Doric portico, the order copied from the Propylea at Athens. Façade flanked by pilasters, the central bay above the portico recessed and also flanked by pilasters. Roof hipped with projecting eaves. Chimney on each side of central bay. West (left-

---

hand) façade of four bays. North front of three bays with central bay recessed and having a doorway with pediment carried on console brackets. Outer bays, flanked by giant pilasters, have tripartite sashes on the ground floor with square mullions treated as pilasters.

Constructed on the foundations of an earlier building of similar size, possibly of brick.

[Eagles Head 1829] Ythomas Wilson (1650-1702), Kendal apothecary, bought Hall Garth 1675, soon resold it to younger brother John (ii) (1653-1707). Ainslie children inherited. Montague Farrer Ainslie [1759-1830] rebuilt Hall Garth, extended estate by buying up Over Kellet tenancies as they offered ... in 1904 estate acquired by William Farrer [editor of VCH Lancashire (Farrer and Brownbill 1914)].

**Period:** medieval/post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 12**

**NGR:** SD 52130 70080

**HER No:** PRN10607

**Sources:** HER; Lancaster City Museum Database. Ant No.877; Ellis 1987, 31

**Designation:** none

**Type:** find spot (axe head)

**Description:** a polished stone axe was found at Wilson House, Over Kellet, to the left of the drive, in the centre of the lawn behind the barn about 60cms below the surface. Origin: Scafell and Langdale Pikes axe factory sites. Material fine grained grey green volcanic turf. The axe has been broken and an unsuccessful attempt made to re-sharpen the broken end. It would have been about a third to a half longer (Ellis 1986).

**Period:** Neolithic

---

**Site Number: 13**

**NGR:** SD 52 70

**HER No:** PRN33754

**Sources:** HER; Portable Antiquities Scheme (LANCUM-F8F574)

**Designation:** none

**Type:** find spot (axe head or lamp)

**Description:** worked stone item, possibly sandstone. Unlikely to be an axe rough-out as it does not have the correct qualities for axe production. Found in 2009. Possibly a 'lamp'.

**Period:** Prehistoric?

---

**Site Number: 14**

**NGR:** SD 5235 7006

**HER No:** PRN2622

**Sources:** HER

**Designation:** none

**Type:** find spot (token)

**Description:** c16<sup>th</sup> century Nuremburg token found in garden at Yew Tree Barn, Kirkby Lonsdale Road, Over Kellet in July 1978.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 15**

**NGR:** SD 52124 70055

**HER No:** PRN15696

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020I

**Designation:** Listed Building (1362442)

**Type:** house

---

**Description:** Hogarth Cottage, Kirkby Lonsdale Road; house, possibly late c18<sup>th</sup>, re-using c17<sup>th</sup> dressings. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. Two storeys. Door has plain stone surround, with a three-light chamfered mullioned window to the left and a similar window of two lights on the first floor. The left-hand gable has a chimney, and a one-light chamfered first floor window under the eaves. The rear wall has a two-light chamfered mullioned window on the ground floor and a similar one-light window on the first floor. The left-hand end of the barn, under a continuous roof to the right, has now been converted to form part of the house, with a chamfered door surround now blocked to form a window, and a first-floor window with brick reveals. Further right the barn has openings with plain reveals. Listed Grade 2. The adjoining barn forms part of the same Listing.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 16**

**NGR:** SD 52140 70053

**HER No:** PRN15700

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020w

**Designation:** Listed Building (1071874)

**Type:** house

**Description:** Wilson House, Kirkby Lonsdale Road; house, early c19<sup>th</sup> century, probably partly a conversion of earlier buildings. Rubble with slate roof. Two storeys, two bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds, except for the right-hand ground-floor window, which is a modern bay. Central doorway has plain stone surround. Chimneys on left-hand gable and between bays 1 and 2. Listed Grade 2.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 17**

**NGR:** SD 52053 70051

**HER No:** PRN15694

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020a; Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist 2019

**Designation:** Listed Building (1071872)

**Type:** barn

**Description:** Old Hall Farm, Kirkby Lonsdale Road; Barn, probably later c18<sup>th</sup> century. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. The wide entrance, now partly blocked, has a dressed stone surround with a segmental surround with a segmental arch. To the right of this, under the eaves, are two blocked one-light chamfered window surrounds. The wall has two rows of blocked ventilation slits. The right-hand gable has a modern wide doorway. The interior has its original hardwood roof trusses. Listed Grade 2.

Old Hall Farm stands next to the village green in Over Kellet and contains a number of historic farm buildings, principally of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. They include an early seven-bay combination barn with reused crucks in the roof trusses, a former shelter shed, a larger, and later combination barn with lean-to shippon, and a stable with trap house adjoining the farmhouse. In combination they illustrate the intensification of dairy farming on a relatively large holding in lowland north Lancashire.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 18**

**NGR:** SD 52090 70050

**HER No:** PRN15695

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020p; Garnett 2007, 147, 150; Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist 2019

**Designation:** Listed Building (1317595)

**Type:** farmhouse and barn

---



**Description:** Old Hall Farmhouse, Kirkby Lonsdale Road; house. '1668 RFM' on lintel, altered. Rendered rubble with slate roof. Two-unit central-entry plan with end stacks. Two storeys, three bays, with a gabled porch with stone roof between bays 2 and 3. Windows sashed in plain stone surrounds. Door has chamfered surround with shaped lintel. In the right-hand gable are two one-light chamfered attic windows, one of which is blocked. At the rear is a parallel range with windows of early c19<sup>th</sup> century type, being sashed with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds. Adjoining to the left, under a continuous roof, is a barn with exposed rubble walls. At the right-hand end of its front wall is a wide segmental-arched entrance, with a window with plain reveals and glazing bars above it to the left. Listed Grade 2.

Old Hall Farm SD 520700. 1668 F/RM On the lintel. Richard Fawcett ( -1696) married at Bolton-le-Sands 17 May 1668 Margaret Green. William and John F in 1529 rental. ... Richard above dissenter, carpenter, smallholder. Tenancy not important, name changed within memory from 'New House'.

Old Hall SD 521700. [1]70[?] B/RM Broken stone loose in yard since 1930 at least. Taken from row of cottages on uphill side of Old Hall, standing 1840, now demolished. Richard Bagot ( -1718) and Margaret ( -1724). Family of Overton, connection with this village unclear. Richard above listed amongst Overton householders 1696, not among Overton school trustees 1698. Between 1690 and 1715 he christened 7 children in Over Kellet, though all marriage and burial entries in Overton. In 1797 Richard B of Overton, son and heir of Richard B of Overton, son and heir of Richard B of Over Kellet, gent. (i.e. Richard B above), sold estate to Wm Rawsthorne, house to Thomas Rowlandson by then split into labourers' cottages.

Old Hall SD 521700. 1715 C/W On lintel of back door, reset probably c1870 when house rebuilt. Walter Cock (1691-1767).

Westmorland name, not known elsewhere in Lonsdale. First referenced in Over Kellet 1580, seven householders paid hearth tax, grouped in two parallel families, senior branch having a second tenancy at Highfield. This the main tenancy, though name probably recent. Thomas of senior branch died without issue 1655, this tenancy sold 1658 to cousin Walter, also died without issue 1693, left it to grand-nephew 'Walter son Walter', then a child of two. House-carpenter, brother of Thomas, mason, well able to rebuild. Married 1731, aged 40, Mary Johnson, but never completed date-stone. Last of family in Over Kellet, Thomas C (possibly the grandson of Walter above), receiving poor relief 1848, others had scattered.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 19**

**NGR:** SD 5211 7004

**HER No:** PRN15697

**Sources:** HER; Garnett 2007, 147; Historic England 2020u

**Designation:** Listed Building (1164831)

**Type:** garden wall

**Description:** wall from the southern corner of Hogarth Cottage, Kirkby Lonsdale Road; sandstone rubble wall incorporating re-set chamfered door surround with triangular head and 'RW 1673' on lintel. Listed Grade 2.

Hogarth House SD 521700. 1673 RW Lintel reset over door in garden wall. Richard Wilson (c. 1646-1692). Longest-lasting Over Kellet family, traced [for] nearly 400 years. Three names in 1529 rental. Richard (I) (-1654 bought this tenancy c1625 from Sir George Middleton ... Of three sons Richard (II) rebuilt this house and founded family ending in 1912. Thomas (-1702) and John (-1707) founded parallel family of Hall Garth. Memorial in church. Some confusion over site of two tenancies as this also sounds like 'Hall Garth'. House now so-called built 1829, probably on site of another.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 20**

**NGR:** SD 52131 70039

**HER No:** PRN610

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020m

---

**Designation:** Listed Building (1071873)

**Type:** country house

**Description:** Hogarth House, Kirkby Lonsdale Road; Hogarth or Hogget House perhaps derived its name from former owners. Edmund Hoggard of Over Kellet in 1653 complained that two thirds of his small estate had been requested for recusancy by mistake, he being a protestant. The Hogarth House estate (was later) owned by John Wilson who gave an endowment to the church to secure a preaching minister. He died in 1669. His eldest son Richard rebuilt the house. From Richard descends the present owner Mr Henry Talbot Wilson (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 147).

Listed grade II. House, late 17<sup>th</sup> century and 1759. Coursed rubble with slate roof. Two-unit central-entry plan with gable stacks two storeys with attic, two bays. Chamfered quoins on the first floor only. The windows are double sashes with glazing bars, separated by square stone mullions and in plain stone surrounds. The doorway has a plain stone surround, a door with raised and fielded panels, and a glazed fanlight with diagonal glazing bars. On the first floor is a decorated plaque '-W- 1759'. Shaped stone gutter brackets, gable copings and kneelers. The right-hand gable has a projecting stack with offsets, and a two-light rebated and chamfered mullioned window on the first floor. The left-hand gable has a blocked chamfered doorway, and a one-light chamfered window on the first floor, together with a sashed window with glazing bars and plain stone surround. Above are two one-light chamfered attic windows, one blocked. The left-hand wall of the rear wing, facing an alleyway, has sashed windows with glazing bars and a timber porch over a plain stone door surround to the right, with a blocked door to its left. At the far left is a blocked one-light chamfered window. Interior: the right-hand room has a re-dressed chamfered fireplace surround and a 17<sup>th</sup> century panelled cupboard door. Dog-leg stair has three flights, closed string, square newels with balls, and turned balusters. The first floor has original pegged oak floorboards, two 17<sup>th</sup> century plank doors with old catches, in oak surrounds, and a 17<sup>th</sup> century panelled attic door. The right-hand roof truss, visible in the attic, has a curved rear principal. In the left-hand gable is a corbelled chimney frame with the remains of a stone firehood.

The façade of this house was rebuilt by Luke Wilson, who placed the datestone of 1759 as a lintel.

Hogarth House SD 521700. 1673 RW Lintel reset over door in garden wall. Richard Wilson (c1646-1692). Longest-lasting Over Kellet family, traced [for] nearly 400 years. Three names in 1529 rental. Richard (I) (-1654 bought this tenancy c1625 from Sir George Middleton ... Of three sons Richard (II) rebuilt this house and founded family ending in 1912. Thomas (-1702) and John (-1707) founded parallel family of Hall garth. Memorial in church. Some confusion over site of two tenancies as this also sounds like 'Hall Garth'. House now so-called built 1829, probably on site of another.

Hogarth House SD 521700. 1759 LW Plaque centre front. Luke Wilson (1728-1816) Grandson of Richard W, son John (1680-1756). Little information, apparently rebuilt house between inheritance and marriage to Elizabeth ?Talbot, their first child christened 1761. Elder branch, this the ancestral tenancy, became less important than parallel family of Hall Garth. ... Hogarth House SD 521700. 1819 W/IM on keystone of barn. John Talbot Wilson (1761-1820) and Mary (c1759-1836). Eldest son Luke.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number:** 21

**NGR:** SD 5214 7003

**HER No:** PRN40258

**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1847; 1891; LRO DRB 1/118 1840; 1847

**Designation:** none

**Type:** building (site of)

**Description:** a building is shown on this site on the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map of 1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848). It had been lost before the survey for the 1891 1:2,500 mapping (Ordnance Survey 1891). The building's purpose is unknown, but it seems most probably either a house or barn.

The plot number is not clear on the LHER copy of the tithe mapping/apportionment (LRO DRB 1/118 1840), but the building could be Plot 88: house and garden, owned and occupied by John Johnson Wilson; or Plot 89: 3 houses and garden, owned by Thomas Rowlandson and occupied by Geo Errington Snr, Thos Alexander and Robt Hodgson (LRO DRB 1/118 1847).

---

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 22**

**NGR:** SD 52124 70031

**HER No:** PRN15699

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020q

**Designation:** Listed Building (1164859)

**Type:** gate piers

**Description:** pair of gate piers and garden wall in front of Hogarth House, Kirkby Lonsdale Road; pair of gate piers, 18<sup>th</sup> century. Sandstone, with chamfered rustication, cyma cornice and square-sectioned caps. Low walls link these to smaller corner piers and to the house. Listed Grade II.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 23**

**NGR:** SD 52370 70030

**HER No:** PRN15702

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020x; Garnett 2007, 148

**Designation:** Listed Building (1164868)

**Type:** farmhouse

**Description:** Yew Tree Farmhouse, Kirkby Lonsdale Road; house. '1684 RDI' on lintel. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof. Two-unit central-entry plan with end stacks. Two storeys, two bays.

All windows rebated and chamfered, formerly of four lights, now with a central mullion remaining and with glazing bars. Doorway has moulded surround and a studded plank door. Right-hand chimney projects, with a chamfered one-light attic window in the right-hand gable. Adjoining to the left (west) is a lower building, pebbledashed with a stone slate roof. At the right-hand end of its façade are two windows, the left-hand one being of three lights, rebated and chamfered with mullions, the right-hand one having a rebated and chamfered surround. At the rear is an outshut with two rebated and chamfered mullioned windows and two plain chamfered windows. The rear wall of the main house has two rebated and chamfered surrounds. The lower buildings to the west have openings with plain reveals, the eastern end being part of the house, the western end being formerly for agricultural use. Listed Grade 2.

Yew Tree House SD 523700. 1684 D/RI On the lintel. Richard Dickenson ( -1706) and Jane ( -1710). Richard probably grandson of Richard ( -1614), therefore remote cousin of Well House family (Garnett 2007, 148).

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 24**

**NGR:** SD 52016 70025

**HER No:** PRN612

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020t; Taylor 1904, 108-9

**Designation:** Listed Building (1071868)

**Type:** cross

**Description:** Over Kellet Village Cross stands in the middle of the village green. The steps and a portion of the shaft are ancient, the remainder, including the head which was missing, was restored by a resident Mr Johnson, ten years ago. The structure consists, as restored, of a plain Latin cross, eight feet three inches high, fifteen by thirteen inches at the base, and tapering to twelve and a half by twelve inches. The cross is socketed into a chamfered pedestal, three feet six inches square on plan and fifteen inches deep, carried on two steps. To the bottom step, which is seven feet six inches square on plan, are hinged iron staples apparently for the stocks.

The cross survives, as described, but the iron staples have been removed.

---

Listed Grade II. Cross. Age uncertain, restored 1883. Sandstone. Square base of two steps topped by a single square chamfered block with a socket which contains the cross shaft. Lower section of shaft appears older than the head and upper shaft, which are of 1893.

**Period:** medieval/post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 25**

**NGR:** SD 51962 70025

**HER No:** PRN15692

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020g

**Designation:** Listed Building (1317626)

**Type:** gate piers

**Description:** Hall Garth, Kellet Road; pair of gate piers and gates, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Sandstone with wrought iron gates. Piers of square section, tapering, having a sunken panel on three faces. Square caps with a moulded cornice and plain frieze. Gates of decorative wrought iron, one wide and one narrow separated by an openwork pillar. Listed Grade 2.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 26**

**NGR:** SD 52169 70019

**HER No:** PRN15701

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020o

**Designation:** Listed Building (1362443)

**Type:** house and cottages

**Description:** Old Hall and 1 & 2, Old Hall Cottages, Kirkby Lonsdale Road; House and two cottages, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Squared sandstone facades with slate roofs. Two storeys. Windows chamfered with mullions and hood moulds of square section. House symmetrical, of three bays with eight-light mullioned and transomed windows on the ground floor, two three-light windows on the first floor, with a central two-light window. Chamfered doorway has four-centred head, and hood mould. Cottages, of one bay each, are a mirrored pair with doorways placed centrally, with chamfered surrounds, triangular heads and hood moulds. Ground-floor windows are of two-lights. First floor windows are of two lights, with a central blank window of one light. Listed Grade II.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 27**

**NGR:** SD 51686 70018

**HER No:** PRN40188

**Sources:** HER; Garnett 2007, 148, 153

**Designation:** none

**Type:** farmhouse

**Description:** Greenbank Farm, Kellet Road; 1693 II On three stones of barn door arch, now garden door to a dwelling. John Johnson ( -1732) married Over Kellet 19 Aug 1683 Janet Dickenson, 'son of Thomas J of Beetham'. Bought a house, orchard and hempland from Robert Ireland 1686 but his father dying 1686 he continued 'of Beetham' and used that church. Bought two more acres from Walter Cock 1689 and this barn probably the same his grandson sold 1746 for £2 'an old barn and barnstead 13yds long and 6yds broad'. His first wife died at Beetham 1691. Possible widower at this date but wife's initial was often omitted on farm buildings.

Greenbank Farm SD 516700. 1979 Plaque under gable centre front. [Joseph Glyn Thomas] Of Derbyshire, agriculturist employed Lancaster University Biology Dept. 1968 bought 80 acre holding and built own house as above.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 28**

**NGR:** SD 52378 70012

**HER No:** PRN40508

**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1847; Garnett 2007, 152

**Designation:** none

**Type:** house

**Description:** Dean Cottage, Kirkby Lonsdale Road; house, rendered and painted white with black details. Set at right-angles to the road on the south side of a small green at the eastern end of the village. Symmetrical frontage with central single-storey porch and one window either side on ground and first floors, each with plain black-painted surrounds. Ground floor sashes of nine-over-nine lights, first floor of six-over-six. Square stone with raised oval plaque over porch inscribed E.I.T. / 1854. Gable chimneys on slate roof with coping to south gable.

Gable to road has four smaller windows, two each to ground and first floor, each with black-painted plain surrounds, all glazing altered. Outshut to rear has two similar windows to first floor on road side.

Dean Cottage SD 524700. 1854 E.I.T Plaque centre front. Edmund Tomlinson (c1782-1875) married Over Kellet 30.ix.1826 Isabella Blenkarn (c1796-1872). Born Long Preston, Yorkshire. Settled in Over Kellet by 1806. Farmed Yew Tree House nearby, bought small properties for himself, built this for own retirement. Two cottages on site demolished belonging to Isabel Dean, hence name. Last of family in village died 1980, descendants still in area (Garnett 2007, 152).

The two cottages noted in Garnett (2007, 152) are seen on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1847. That map suggests that they faced onto the road (i.e. north-west) or onto a garden to the south-east, not onto the green to the south-west as the present house does.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 29**

**NGR:** SD 51742 70002

**HER No:** PRN15693

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020i; Garnett 2007, 150

**Designation:** Listed Building (1362441)

**Type:** house

**Description:** Greenbank Farmhouse, Kellet Road; house, '1712 TIM' on lintel. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof. Two-unit central-entry plan with end stacks. Two storeys, two bays. Windows sashed with no glazing bars and plain reveals. Chamfered door surround with battlemented lintel. Rear wing has an altered rebated and chamfered mullioned window in the left-hand wall, facing the road. Listed Grade II.

Greenbank Cottage. 1712 I/TM On the lintel. Thomas Johnson ( -1729 and Mary ( -1743). House bought by Thomas' father 1686. Paid tax on two hearths, rebuilt as above, listed in 1743 as house, parlour, buttery, kitchen, rooms over, and garrets (Garnett 2007, 150).

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 30**

**NGR:** SD 51800 69999

**HER No:** PRN15689

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020j

**Designation:** Listed Building (1071870)

**Type:** farmhouse

**Description:** Hall Farm Cottage (Hall Farm House), Kellet Road; Listed Grade II. House, '1704 RGD' on lintel. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof. T-plan with central entry and gable stacks. Two storeys with attic, three bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds. Door surround has deep moulding which continues around shaped lintel. Gables have copings and kneelers. Right-hand gable

---

has a one-light chamfered attic window. Rear wing has the remains of rebated and chamfered window surrounds on both floors of the left-hand wall, facing the road. Interior said to be of interest.

Hall Farm House, SD 517699. 1704 G/RD On the lintel. Inside, salt cupboard 1715 RG DG. Robert Gibson (1670-1725) and Deborah (flourished 1704-flourished 1715). Family apparently founded by Richard G who died 1653 holding of the king.

Robert above had grandfather innkeeper 1651, son innkeeper 1739, possibly the house always an inn. G sold to Dickensons 1749, stayed in village, last of family Robert G (1772-1845), parish clerk.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 31**

**NGR:** SD 51945 69996

**HER No:** PRN2552

**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1847

**Designation:** none

**Type:** pound

**Description:** the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:10,560 map of 1847 indicates the site of a former pound at Over Kellet.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 32**

**NGR:** SD 5195 6999

**HER No:** PRN15687

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020s

**Designation:** Listed Building (1362439)

**Type:** house

**Description:** The Gables, Kellet Road; house, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Coursed sandstone rubble with sandstone dressings and slate roof. Two storeys. Windows rebated and chamfered with mullions and hood moulds. West wall of two bays, the left-hand bay being gabled with a four-light window on the ground floor and a three-light window on the first floor. The right-hand bay has a three-light window on the ground floor with a one-light plain chamfered window to its right. The chimney is between the bays. The left-hand (north) gable wall has a gabled porch with a two-light window on each floor. The roof projects at the gables on shaped purlin ends. Listed Grade II.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 33**

**NGR:** SD 51879 69989

**HER No:** PRN15688

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020c

**Designation:** Listed Building (1071869)

**Type:** house and cottage

**Description:** Brookside and Brookside Cottage, Kellet Road; house and cottage, early 19<sup>th</sup> century and mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof with stone-slate roof to Brookside Cottage. Two storeys. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century house, at the left, of three bays, with central-entry and end stacks, with two 17<sup>th</sup> century bays to the right. Although visually part of Brookside Cottages the left-hand 17<sup>th</sup> century bay now belongs to Brookside House. 19<sup>th</sup> century windows sashed with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds. Door to Brookside House has chamfered surround. 17<sup>th</sup> century windows rebated and chamfered with mullions and individual hood moulds. The windows to the left-hand bay are of two lights, with a four-light window to the right on the first floor. The ground-floor right-hand window is now partly blocked and has a fixed window with glazing bars. A doorway with plain reveals cuts across the former

---

window jamb at the left. The right-hand gable has a one-light chamfered window on each floor, and a chimney. Listed Grade 2.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 34**

**NGR:** SD 51724 69984

**HER No:** PRN15690

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020h; Garnett 2007, 151

**Designation:** Listed Building (1362440)

**Type:** house

**Description:** Green Meadow, Kellet Road; house, 1744. Pebbledashed rubble with steep slate roof. Two-unit central-entry plan with end stacks, with a third unit to the right having a gable skewed to follow the line of the road. Two storeys, three bays. All windows have plain reveals and are modern, except for the first floor windows of bays 1 and 2 which are sashed. Door is covered by modern glazed porch. Door surround has cyma moulding which continues around a battlemented lintel '1744 HBE', a late date for this type of lintel. Later extensions at the rear. Inside, the middle room has a shouldered stone fireplace. Listed Grade II.

Green Meadow SD 517699. 1744 B/HE On the lintel. Hugh Baldwin (1703-1764) married Over Kellet 4 Oct 1732 Eleanor Ward (1701-1795), acquired tenancy by this marriage. First reference to this family Mr Henry B 'servant' (agent) to Wm West of Middleton 1654, merchant on own account, inventory 1678 showing 'sixth part of ye ship Jane' worth £19 (Garnett 2007, 151).

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 35**

**NGR:** SD 52055 69983

**HER No:** PRN40509

**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1847; Garnett 2007, 152-3

**Designation:** none

**Type:** house

**Description:** The Old Vicarage, Village Green; house, set back from south-east side of village green at Over Kellet. May replace (or be a rebuild of) a linear run of buildings seen on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1847.

Old Vicarage SD 520699. *'Domus mea reaedificavi et amplificavi MDCCCLXII'*. G Quirk BA Minister./Joseph Bintley Architect Kendal./ '+God will and I shall +' Three lines inscribed round arch of porch. George Quirk (1826- ) second son James Q, Isle of Man. Educated Oxford, 1862 appointed Over Kellet. Began to rebuild: expense did not please squire, Dr Gilbert Ainslie - acerbic correspondence preserved. Q completed building, outlived A, moved 1888 to Yarmouth I. o W., apparently exchanging parishes with successor. Joseph Bintley (1837-1921) son Joseph B, surveyor of Kendal, evidently able architect in early 20s. 1866 aged 29 appointed Bridgemaster to Westmorland ('£150 a year to include his travelling expenses'), position held 50 years, effectively seeing county from pack-horse to motorcar. Many county bridges are his, including Nether Bridge, Kendal; also Hospital, Zion Chapel, all County police stations of his time. Not local name, no info re: father's background. Lived Staveley, memorial inscription at Ings.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 36**

**NGR:** SD 52022 69978

**HER No:** PRN35119

**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1847; JWRC 2011; Historic England 2020r

**Designation:** Listed Building (1396571)

---

**Type:** house

**Description:** Shenstone House: a two-storey early 19<sup>th</sup> century suburban house with basement and attics and associated outbuildings, overlooking Over Kellet village green.

Shenstone House and associated stable, pigsty and cart shed.

A two-storey early 19<sup>th</sup> century suburban house with basement and attics and associated outbuildings, architect unknown, overlooking Over Kellet village green.

**MATERIALS:** stone with stone dressings beneath slate roofs.

**PLAN:** the main house is rectangular in plan with a rear outshot.

**EXTERIOR:** The Main House: the front elevation is executed in an understated Georgian style and has a chamfered plinth. It is of dressed stone with three bays and a centrally-placed six-panelled door beneath a narrow rectangular light. The door surround is recessed with a moulded cornice above the lintel. Sash windows have glazing bars with eight-over-eight panes.

Window surrounds have long and short stones to either side and plain sills and lintels. The front elevation has long and short quoins at either end. Both gables are plain and are of snecked stone with gable stacks and kneelers. The rear elevation is part rendered and has an off-centre lower two-storey outshot. On the south side of the outshot there is a rear door to the house with a plain stone surround. Windows and surrounds are similar to the front elevation but the ground floor window is of ten-over-ten. There is a chimney stack at the junction of the house's rear elevation and outshot. On the north side of the outshot sash windows are of six over six panes with plain stone surrounds. There is a low stone-built garden wall to the front of the house topped by a chamfered stone coping.

The outshot is of a more rustic design than the main house and is of two builds. It is a combination of snecked stone and random rubble with some brick and has been partially rendered. The north elevation has a six panelled door adjacent to which are windows with glazing bars to both floors, with five over four panes to the ground floor window and four over four panes to the upper window. There are plain stone surrounds to door and windows although the larger window has a chamfered sill.

There is a small ground floor window at the left end of the north elevation. The south elevation is part-rendered and at its western end it has a long stone lintel at first floor level supported by a thin tall stone upright. There is a small window to the upper floor of the later addition. This addition is carried over a narrow passageway and butts the stable.

**Stable:** The stable's front elevation faces south and consists of four doorways, one of which is blocked, a small window to the ground floor and a threshing door and window to the upper floor. There are narrow ventilation slots to both floors. The gable end has two small windows to the ground floor and an owl hole in the top of the wall. The north elevation has two small windows to the ground floor and a short flight of steps giving access to a door into the upper floor. The stable is roofless.

**Pigsty:** A two storey building beneath a pitched roof with rear outshot containing an earth closet. The building has been recently modernised and has two former pig sties accessed by doors in the front elevation. There is a small window in the upper floor. Access to the upper floor is via a door at the top of external stone steps on the rear elevation.

**Cart shed:** A recently modernised single-storey former cart shed with a wide rectangular entrance on the north elevation with iron hinges on which former doors hung.

**INTERIOR:** the ground floor consists of a central hallway with front and rear rooms to either side. The main staircase is located at the rear end of the hallway. The left side of the building contains a back hall leading into the outshot. A former servant's staircase leads up from the back hall. The main open well stair leads to a landing off which there are three front bedrooms, a rear bedroom and a rear bathroom. Outside the bathroom there is a small landing off which is the servant's staircase leading up to the attic. There are two attic rooms, one accessed directly by the servant's staircase, the other accessed via a narrow crawl off the side of this staircase.

Although undergoing modernisation at the time of assessment many early features remain in situ, particularly on the ground floor. These include the nine-panelled front door, six-panelled doors to all rooms with moulded architraves and panelled recesses, moulded deep skirting boards, sash windows with functioning window shutters, moulded coving including a particularly elaborate design to the front right room, panelled cupboard doors, a painted stone fire surround, timber panelling to the servant's staircase and a well-executed timber main staircase with square newel posts, decorative tread ends and



hexagonal balusters with square ends. The upper floor too retains many of these features and also includes a stained glass roof light above the stairwell and a cast iron fire surround and hob grate.

The outshot has a former kitchen and pantry on the ground floor with two former bedrooms above. Although largely reroofed it retains some early doors and windows and a cast iron fire surround and hob grate. The outshot's outside WC is located in the ground floor passageway between the outshot and stable.

**Stable:** The stable is derelict but it contains a single-storey internal lean-to within its east end.

**Pigsty:** The pig sty has been modernised with a concrete floor to the ground floor and new floor timbers to the first floor. The ground floor is used as a woodshed. The upper floor has small three alcoves or open cupboards in the gable wall. The rear earth closet has a double timber seat with one seat latterly covered over.

**Cart shed:** The cart shed has been modernised and a concrete floor laid. It is used for storage.

**HISTORY:** it is thought that Shenstone House may date to 1820-30. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1847. The architect is unknown. In the Lancaster district there are some houses located in rural areas that were almost certainly built as Shenstone House, Over Kellet country houses for some of the merchants whose town houses were in Lancaster during the period when the port and town prospered because of trading with the West Indies. Shenstone House is thought to be an example of this particular type of house. Outbuildings include a derelict stable, a former pigsty and a former cart shed. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century a later building was added to the rear of the kitchen outshot. This building largely infilled a gap between the house and stable at first floor level but maintained a narrow passageway between the two buildings at ground floor level. The house has remained unchanged for many years but has recently changed ownership and is currently undergoing modernisation.

**REASONS FOR DESIGNATION:** this early 19<sup>th</sup> century suburban house is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

\* Intactness: The building largely retains its original plan and it contains numerous early internal features

\* Date: It is a substantially intact example of a building dating to before 1840 \* Interest: It is thought to have originated as an early 19<sup>th</sup> century Lancaster merchant's suburban house and as such it has similarities with other known examples of this type of building located in satellite villages surrounding Lancaster. Listed Grade II.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 37**

**NGR:** SD 51 69

**HER No:** PRN40861

**Sources:** HER

**Designation:** none

**Type:** find spot (coin)

**Description:** hammered silver threepence of Elizabeth I, dating to AD 1561.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 38**

**NGR:** SD 52370 69965

**HER No:** PRN15703

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020d; Garnett 2007, 150

**Designation:** Listed Building (1071875)

**Type:** house

**Description:** Cragg Cottage and Cragg House, Kirkby Lonsdale Road; pair of cottages, formerly one house. 'TD 1712' on lintel. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof. Two-unit central-entry plan with gable stacks, now with a second entrance, with plain reveals, to the left of the original door. Two rebated and chamfered mullioned windows of three lights on each floor, the right-hand one on the first floor having its mullions removed and a horizontal sliding sash inserted. The chamfer of the door jambs continues

---

around a battlemented lintel. The rear wing has a two-light rebated and chamfered mullioned window in its left-hand wall. Listed Grade II.

Cragg House SD 523699. 1712 TD On the lintel. House at one time split, now one again. Thomas Dickenson (1658-1728).

Original Dickenson holding. Well House (PRN15682) belonged to younger son of John ( -1624). Elder son Richard 'of Cragg' had two sons, John (1657-1692) and Thomas above, both 'of Cragg', married sisters, Elizabeth and Margaret Sander of Borwick. Possibly house split at this time (Garnett 2007, 150).

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 39**

**NGR:** SD 52354 69964

**HER No:** PRN15704

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020e; Garnett 2007, 149

**Designation:** Listed Building (1164921)

**Type:** house

**Description:** Croft House, Kirkby Lonsdale Road; '1697 CB' on lintel. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof. Two-unit central-entry plan with gable stacks. Two storeys, three bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds, with a continuous drip course over those on the ground floor. Doorway cyma moulded with shaped lintel. Stone gutter brackets and gable copings. Later extensions at the rear. Interior: the right-hand room has a blocked fire window, now a recess, and a spice cupboard with a plain door. The rear wing has a moulded shouldered fireplace of 18<sup>th</sup> century type. Listed Grade II. Croft House SD 523699. 1697 CB On the lintel. Christopher Bell (1699-1723). Not known when settled in Over Kellet (Garnett 2007, 149).

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 40**

**NGR:** SD 51 69

**HER No:** PRN41497

**Sources:** HER

**Designation:** none

**Type:** find spot (book fitting)

**Description:** probably a gilt copper alloy book fitting dating from c15<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century.

**Period:** medieval/post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 41**

**NGR:** SD 52022 69958

**HER No:** PRN15706

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020b; Garnett 2007, 148

**Designation:** Listed Building (1164930)

**Type:** house

**Description:** Beech House, Nether Kellet Road; house, early 19<sup>th</sup> century and 1679. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof. Two-unit central-entry plan with gable stacks. Two storeys, three bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds. Moulded door surround has 'TGM 1679' on lintel. A two-light mullioned window at the rear lights the stairs. Listed Grade II.

Beech House SD 520699. 1679 G/TM On the lintel. Thomas Greenwood (flourished 1664-flourished 1679) and wife. Shaky attribution but at present no other candidate. Thomas G paid hearth tax, flourished 1677 as trustee of Over Kellet school (Garnett 2007, 148).

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 42**

**NGR:** SD 51768 69951

**HER No:** PRN26061

**Sources:** HER; Greenlane Archaeology 2018; Garnett 2007, 149

**Designation:** none

**Type:** farmstead

**Description:** Hall Farm, Kellet Road; range of farm buildings, including large barn with chamfered stone surround to doorway and TEI 1693 on lintel. Includes a small range of pigsties.

Hall Farm Barn SD 517699. 1693 TEI On lintel in range of farm buildings. Thomas Eskrigg (1660-1729) married Over Kellet 16 Nov 1686 Joanna Wither ( -1718). Family established by 1529, eight generations traced to 1760s. Probably connected to more important Eskrigg family of Eskrigg in Gressingham. Absorbed into Hall Garth estate (Garnett 2007, 149).

Following the submission of a planning application to convert the disused barns at Hall Farm, Over Kellet, Lancashire into dwellings, a condition was placed on the decision notice by Lancaster City Council requiring that a record of the building be made beforehand in order to provide a record of the structure and account of its development. Following the provision of a project design by Greenlane Archaeology the work on site was carried out in January 2018 (Greenlane Archaeology 2018).

The barns are first shown on the Tithe Map of 1840, although subsequent maps show that there were a number of additions at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A datestone of 1693 with the initials TEI in one of the buildings is connected to the Eskrigg family, while another in the house of 1704 and a dated spice cupboard of 1714 are connected to the Gibsons, although this suggests that the house may have served as an inn. The farm formed part of the Hall Garth estate from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century until the early 20<sup>th</sup>, and seems likely to have been its home farm during this period.

The building recording revealed that the earliest phase comprised a bank barn built along the slope at the west end of the main block, probably in the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century. This was then extended to the east with the addition of a slightly smaller bank barn, which is probably of similar date despite the datestone of 1693. This range was further enlarged with a block of pigsties and perhaps stables to the north of the east end, again before 1840, and further small additions were made subsequent to that. The most interesting of these was an extension off the west end of the south elevation, which may have been for a horse engine. In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century the building fell into disrepair very quickly, with the collapse of most of the roof and the demolition of the possible horse engine house.

The buildings represent a substantial and interesting group, which saw rapid development probably at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup>, most likely because of the connections it had to the large Hall Garth estate. This perhaps also explains the plentiful reused stone, some of high quality and some antiquity, which most likely derived from other properties held by the estate in the local area.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 43**

**NGR:** SD 5201 6994

**HER No:** PRN19020

**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1847; 1891

**Designation:** none

**Type:** house

**Description:** Beech House, Nether Kellet Road; an unnamed row of buildings is shown on the site on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1847. The 1891 1:2,500 sheet appears to show the south-west end of the row as 'Smithy'. The whole now forms 'Beech House'.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 44**

**NGR:** SD 51 69

**HER No:** PRN41551

---

**Sources:** HER  
**Designation:** none  
**Type:** find spot (coin)  
**Description:** hammered silver half groat of Elizabeth I dating from AD1602.  
**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 45**  
**NGR:** SD 51 69  
**HER No:** PRN41552  
**Sources:** HER  
**Designation:** none  
**Type:** find spot (coin)  
**Description:** denarius of Domitian (AD 81-96), dating from AD 93-4.  
**Period:** Roman

---

**Site Number: 46**  
**NGR:** SD 52005 69918  
**HER No:** PRN15705  
**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020f; Garnett 2007, 152; Ordnance Survey 1847; 1891  
**Designation:** Listed Building (1362444)  
**Type:** public house  
**Description:** Eagle's Head Pub, Nether Kellet Road; public house, early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Watershot limestone with limestone dressings and slate roof. Symmetrical double-pile plan. Two storeys, three bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars and dressed stone reveals. Door has plain stone surround and hood on console brackets. Roof projects on purlins. Former barn and stables under a lower roof adjoining to the left has date '1829' over former barn entrance. Listed Grade II.  
Eagles Head SD 520699. 1829 On keystone of barn/coach house door, now a window. [Montague Farrer Ainslie 1759-1830]. Inn sold to Ainslie 1828, rebuilt, renamed after Ainslie crest (Garnett 2007, 152).  
Named on Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 mapping of 1847 and 1:2,500 sheet of 1891.  
**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 47**  
**NGR:** SD 51 69  
**HER No:** PRN32089  
**Sources:** HER; Portable Antiquities Scheme (LANCUM-CBC548)  
**Designation:** none  
**Type:** find spot (buckle)  
**Description:** incomplete, cast copper alloy oval double-loop buckle with moulded frame, dated 1500-1700.  
**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 48**  
**NGR:** SD 51 69  
**HER No:** PRN32156  
**Sources:** HER; Portable Antiquities Scheme (LANCUM-EEF233)  
**Designation:** none  
**Type:** find spot (buckle)  
**Description:** cast copper alloy spectacle buckle, dated 1200-1700

---

**Period:** medieval/post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 49**

**NGR:** SD 51 69

**HER No:** PRN32237

**Sources:** HER; Portable Antiquities Scheme (LANCUM-E6A9D2)

**Designation:** none

**Type:** find spot (toy)

**Description:** cast lead toy gun, dated 1600-1800.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 50**

**NGR:** SD 51 69

**HER No:** PRN40870

**Sources:** HER

**Designation:** none

**Type:** find spot (cufflink)

**Description:** incomplete copper alloy cufflink of late post-medieval date (c AD 1700 - 1800)

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 51**

**NGR:** SD 51 69

**HER No:** PRN41724

**Sources:** HER

**Designation:** none

**Type:** find spot (coin)

**Description:** sixpence of Elizabeth I dating from AD1562 (milled coinage)

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 52**

**NGR:** SD 5256 6987

**HER No:** PRN5226

**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1847; 1891

**Designation:** none

**Type:** quarry and limekiln

**Description:** several limestone quarries are marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:10,560 map (Ordnance Survey 1847), only the quarry at SD 52566987 being shown on the current sheet.

The large limestone quarry known as High Roach Quarry is an extension of three small quarries marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map.

A limekiln is shown here on the 1891 1:2,500 sheet (Ordnance Survey 1891).

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 53**

**NGR:** SD 5169 6985

**HER No:** PRN30447

**Sources:** HER; LUAU 1993a, 93, appendix 1; 1993b, 18, site 1311

**Designation:** none

**Type:** earthwork (field boundary and ridge and furrow)

---

**Description:** a raised bank, 3m wide and 0.3m high, ran east/west across the field. Ridge and furrow was partially visible within the field

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number:** 54

**NGR:** SD 52076 69842

**HER No:** PRN547

**Sources:** HER; Farrer and Brownbill 1908, 613

**Designation:** none

**Type:** schoolhouse

**Description:** Wilsons Lodge and The Old School House, Nether Kellet Road; a free grammar school was founded at Over Kellet in 1677 by Thomas Wilson, yeoman, then of Kirkby, Kendal; afterwards of Hall Garth in Over Kellet. He deposited £200 for an endowment (Farrer and Brownbill 1908, 613). The school premises standing on a parcel of waste ground have been rebuilt and enlarged at various times. It has long been an elementary school.

Thomas Wilson endowed a school in Over Kellet with the sum of £200 in 1667 and empowered 19 trustees who 'should ever provide, find and maintain one sufficient schoolmaster to teach a free grammar school at and in the schoolhouse lately erected and built within Over Kellet. Thomas Wilson was at that time only 27 years old, but was of considerable means. About the same time he bought Hall Garth in Over Kellet (**Site 11**; PRN 611). He had two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne. He died in 1702. In a will dated 6<sup>th</sup> July 1693 Walter Cooke of Over Kellet bequeathed the annual sum of £20 'for the sole benefit of a schoolmaster teaching young children in the free schoole'. There was a dispute over the schoolmaster's appointment and the improvements necessary to the lands purchased (Keer Holme Farm) with the inheritance in 1791. In 1848 the schoolmaster was paid a salary of £38, but this was dependent upon the payment of rent by the tenant of Keer Holme Farm. Prices charged at the school in this year were: Sons of farmers - 6d per week, Sons of labourers - 3d per week. Inhabitants were not charged for Thursday afternoons, but paid 3d for writing or 5d for writing and arithmetic for the rest of the week. In 1865 the schoolmaster's salary was raised from £38 to £52 and there was a reduction in the pupil's fees. The school was rebuilt in 1865 'financed by Henry Wilson (a descendant of Thomas Wilson) and Doctor Ainslie with help from local farmers' as is shown on a stone plaque in the wall of one of the classrooms.

In 1973 a new school was built near the council estate on Church Bank, with the help of the Local Education Authority, and the plaque was removed from the old building and set in the entrance hall of the new one. The old building has since been converted into two dwelling houses.

The Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1847 shows a small complex of buildings labelled 'Free School' here, which includes the Listed 18<sup>th</sup> century Lamond's Cottage (**Site 55**; PRN15709), it seems probable that the school is the roadside building at the north of the site (SD 5208698) but this is not certain. The 1891 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 sheet shows a larger building, extending further north along the road. Modern maps show this as two dwellings 'Wilson Lodge' and 'The Old School House'.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number:** 55

**NGR:** SD 52082 69824

**HER No:** PRN15709

**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2020n

**Designation:** Listed Building (1164987)

**Type:** house

**Description:** Lamond Cottage; house, possibly early 18<sup>th</sup> century, altered. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. Two-unit central-entry plan with end stacks. Two storeys, two bays. Ground floor windows are of three lights, rebated and chamfered with millions. Both have had their sills lowered and mullions extended. First floor windows are of two lights. Left-hand window mullioned and chamfered, of early 18<sup>th</sup>

century type. Right-hand window rebated and chamfered with mullion. Door has stone lintel and plain reveals. Listed Grade II.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 56**

**NGR:** SD 51 69

**HER No:** PRN41582

**Sources:** HER

**Designation:** none

**Type:** find spot (coin)

**Description:** probably an extremely worn silver threepence of William III (AD 1694-1702), only identifiable on the basis of diameter, shape and weight

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 57**

**NGR:** SD 51 69

**HER No:** PRN41583

**Sources:** HER

**Designation:** none

**Type:** find spot (coin)

**Description:** probably an extremely worn silver shilling of William III (AD1694-1702), probably dating from AD1696-1701; bent into a 'love token' and only identifiable on the basis of diameter, shape and weight.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 58**

**NGR:** SD 51 69

**HER No:** PRN41584

**Sources:** HER

**Designation:** none

**Type:** find spot (coin)

**Description:** post-medieval silver sixpence of William III (AD 1694-1702), bent into a 'love token' and only identifiable on the basis of diameter, shape and weight

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 59**

**NGR:** SD 51 69

**HER No:** PRN41725

**Sources:** HER

**Designation:** none

**Type:** find spot (coin)

**Description:** sixpence of Elizabeth I dating from AD1565

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 60**

**NGR:** SD 5187 6963

**HER No:** PRN30448

**Sources:** HER; LUAU 1993a, site 1313, 93, 148, figure 50, appendix 1; 1993b, site 1313, 19

---

**Designation:** none

**Type:** field system; earthwork (lynchet; banks; ridge and furrow)

**Description:** a possible field system was located on a slope facing north towards the Keer Valley. Ridge and furrow, approximately 4m in width and 0.20m in height, ran northwards down the slope of the field. Four banks, 2m in width and 0.40m in height, ran in the same direction, dividing the ridge and furrow into four areas. To the south of the ridge and furrow was a probable lynchet running east to west, and probably continuing into the adjacent field to the east.

The former field boundaries identified during field-walking remained as turf covered limestone rubble and earth banks. The banks probably supported mixed hedges; all except one hedge had been removed by farming activity. An area of rough ground on the slope at the top of the field was once a coppice but was recently cleared by the farmer. At the foot of the slope were accumulations of loose stone and rubble, representing a quarry, or possibly a limekiln. A possible building platform was situated in the south-east section of the field. The footings and platform of a rectangular stone building, mainly filled with rubble, adjoined the field wall by a gateway in the north-west corner of the field. The site is well preserved.

The long narrow fields formed by the banks, and the broad ridge and furrow, are indicative of a strip field system. The quarry or possible limekiln to the south postdates the field system, as the workings disturb one of the banks. The building platform adjoining the north-west boundary wall is probably a small hut or sheep pen.

**Period:** post-medieval

---

**Site Number: 61**

**NGR:** SD 5236 6958

**HER No:** PRN4347

**Sources:** HER; LUAU, c1984

**Designation:** none

**Type:** field system; earthwork (enclosure; quarry; trackway)

**Description:** aerial photography shows small quadrilateral enclosure at SD 5240 6948 and an associated system of field boundaries. At SD 5244 6948 [?SD 5247 6953?] is what appears to be a quarry pit i.e. a worked depression. The enclosure may be a stock enclosure. The line of a former track leading north from the farmstead on the east side of the modern road can also be seen here.

**Period:** uncertain

---

**Site Number: 62**

**NGR:** SD 51 69

**HER No:** PRN40899

**Sources:** HER

**Designation:** none

**Type:** find spot (coin)

**Description:** c1500 – 1700 AD copper alloy sword belt hanger

**Period:** post-medieval

---



## Appendix 3: Listed Building Information

---

BARN TO THE WEST OF OLD HALL FARMHOUSE, ON NORTH-EAST CORNER OF VILLAGE GREEN (**Site 17**; Historic England 2020a)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1071872

**Date first listed:** 07-Nov-1983

**Address:** BARN TO THE WEST OF OLD HALL FARMHOUSE, ON NORTH-EAST CORNER OF VILLAGE GREEN, KIRKBY LONSDALE ROAD

**NGR:** SD 52053 70051

**Details:** Barn, probably later 18<sup>th</sup> century. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. The wide entrance, now partly blocked, has a dressed stone surround with a segmental surround with a segmental arch. To the right of this, under the eaves, are two blocked one-light chamfered window surrounds. The wall has two rows of blocked ventilation slits. The right-hand gable has a modern wide doorway. The interior has its original hardwood roof trusses.

---

BEECH HOUSE (**Site 41**; Historic England 2020b)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1164930

**Date first listed:** 07-Nov-1983

**Address:** BEECH HOUSE, NETHER KELLET ROAD

**NGR:** SD 52022 69958

**Details:** House, early 19<sup>th</sup> century and 1679. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof. Two-unit central-entry plan with gable stacks. Two storeys, three bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds. Moulded door surround has 'TGM 1679' on lintel. A two-light mullioned window at the rear lights the stairs.

---

BROOKSIDE AND BROOKSIDE COTTAGE (**Site 33**; Historic England 2020c)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1071869

**Date first listed:** 04-Oct-1967

**Address:** BROOKSIDE AND BROOKSIDE COTTAGE, KELLET ROAD

**NGR:** SD 51882 69986

**Details:** House and Cottage, early 19<sup>th</sup> century and mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof with stone-slate roof to Brookside Cottage. Two storeys. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century house, at the left, of three bays, with central-entry and end stacks, with two 17<sup>th</sup> century bays to the right. Although visually part of Brookside Cottages the left-hand 17<sup>th</sup> century bay now belongs to Brookside House. 19<sup>th</sup> century windows sashed with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds. Door to Brookside House has chamfered surround. 17<sup>th</sup> century windows rebated and chamfered with mullions and individual hood moulds. The windows to the left-hand bay are of two lights, with a four-light window to the right on the first floor. The ground-floor right-hand window is now partly blocked and has a fixed window with glazing bars. A doorway with plain reveals cuts across the former window jamb at the left. The right-hand gable has a one-light chamfered window on each floor, and a chimney.

---

Client: Oakmere Homes

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, March 2020

CRAGG HOUSE (**Site 38**; Historic England 2020d)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1071875

**Date first listed:** 04-Oct-1967

**Address:** Cragg House, Kirkby Lonsdale Road, Over Kellet, LA6 1DD

**NGR:** SD 52370 69966

**Details:** House, subsequently subdivided, later converted back to single dwelling. 'TD 1712' on lintel. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof. Two-unit central-entry plan with gable stacks, now with a second entrance, with plain reveals, to the left of the original door. Two rebated and chamfered mullioned windows of three lights on each floor, the right-hand one on the first floor having its mullions removed and a horizontal sliding sash inserted. The chamfer of the door jambs continues around a battlemented lintel. The rear wing has a two-light rebated and chamfered mullioned window in its left-hand wall.

---

CROFT HOUSE (**Site 39**; Historic England 2020e)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1164921

**Date first listed:** 04-Oct-1967

**Address:** CROFT HOUSE, KIRKBY LONSDALE ROAD

**NGR:** SD 52354 69965

**Details:** House. '1697 CB' on lintel. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof. Two-unit central-entry plan with gable stacks. Two storeys, three bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds, with a continuous drip course over those on the ground floor. Doorway cyma moulded with shaped lintel. Stone gutter brackets and gable copings. Later extensions at the rear. Interior. The right-hand room has a blocked fire window, now a recess, and a spice cupboard with a plain door. The rear wing has a moulded shouldered fireplace of 18<sup>th</sup> century type.

---

EAGLE'S HEAD (**Site 46**; Historic England 2020f)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1362444

**Date first listed:** 07-Nov-1983

**Address:** EAGLE'S HEAD, NETHER KELLET ROAD

**NGR:** SD 52006 69918

**Details:** Public House, early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Watershot limestone with limestone dressings and slate roof. Symmetrical double-pile plan. Two storeys, three bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars and dressed stone reveals. Door has plain stone surround and hood on console brackets. Roof projects on purlins. Former barn and stables under a lower roof adjoining to the left has date '1829' over former barn entrance.

---

GATES AND GATE PIERS TO HALL GARTH (**Site 25**; Historic England 2020g)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1317626

**Date first listed:** 07-Nov-1983

**Address:** GATES AND GATE PIERS TO HALL GARTH, KELLET ROAD

**NGR:** SD 51961 70025

**Details:** Pair of gate piers and gates, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Sandstone with wrought iron gates. Piers of square section, tapering, having a sunken panel on three faces. Square caps with a moulded cornice and plain frieze. Gates of decorative wrought iron, one wide and one narrow separated by an openwork pillar.

---

GREEN MEADOW (**Site 34**; Historic England 2020h)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1362440

**Date first listed:** 04-Oct-1967

**Address:** GREEN MEADOW, KELLET ROAD

**NGR:** SD 51725 69984

**Details:** House, 1744. Pebbledashed rubble with steep slate roof. Two-unit central- entry plan with end stacks, with a third unit to the right having a gable skewed to follow the line of the road. Two storeys, three bays. All windows have plain reveals and are modern, except for the first floor windows of bays 1 and 2 which are sashed. Door is covered by modern glazed porch. Door surround has cyma moulding which continues around a battlemented lintel '1744 HBE', a late date for this type of lintel. Later extensions at the rear. Inside, the middle room has a shouldered stone fireplace.

---

GREENBANK FARMHOUSE (**Site 29**; Historic England 2020i)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1362441

**Date first listed:** 04-Oct-1967

**Address:** GREENBANK FARMHOUSE, KELLET ROAD

**NGR:** SD 51742 70002

**Details:** House, '1712 TIM' on lintel. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof. Two-unit central-entry plan with end stacks. Two storeys, two bays. Windows sashed with no glazing bars and plain reveals. Chamfered door surround with battlemented lintel. Rear wing has an altered rebated and chamfered mullioned window in the left-hand wall, facing the road.

---

HALL FARMHOUSE (**Site 30**; Historic England 2020j)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1071870

**Date first listed:** 04-Oct-1967

**Address:** HALL FARMHOUSE, KELLET ROAD

**NGR:** SD 51798 70000

**Details:** House, '1704 RGD' on lintel. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof. T-plan with central entry and gable stacks. Two storeys with attic, three bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds. Door surround has deep moulding which continues around shaped lintel. Gables have copings and kneelers. Right-hand gable has a one-light chamfered attic window. Rear wing has the

---

remains of rebated and chamfered window surrounds on both floors of the left-hand wall, facing the road. Interior said to be of interest.

---

HALL GARTH (**Site 11**; Historic England 2020k)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1071871

**Date first listed:** 04-Oct-1967

**Address:** HALL GARTH, KELLET ROAD

**NGR:** SD 51951 70091

**Details:** House, early 1820s. Attributed to George Webster. Limestone ashlar with slate roof. Grecian style, symmetrical. Two storeys, five bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars in plain ashlar surrounds, the first floor windows having projecting sills. Tetrastyle Doric portico, the order copied from the Propylea at Athens. Facade flanked by pilasters, the central bay above the portico recessed and also flanked by pilasters. Roof hipped with projecting eaves. Chimney on each side of central bay. West (left-hand) facade of four bays. North front of three bays with central bay recessed and having a doorway with pediment carried on console brackets. Outer bays, flanked by giant pilasters, have tripartite sashes on the ground floor with square mullions treated as pilasters.

---

HOGARTH COTTAGE AND ADJOINING BARN (**Site 15**; Historic England 2020l)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1362442

**Date first listed:** 07-Nov-1983

**Address:** HOGARTH COTTAGE AND ADJOINING BARN, KIRKBY LONSDALE ROAD

**NGR:** SD 52123 70051

**Details:** House, possibly late 18<sup>th</sup> century, reusing 17<sup>th</sup> century dressings. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. Two storeys. Door has plain stone surround, with a three-light chamfered mullioned window to the left and a similar window of two lights on the first floor. The left hand gable has a chimney, and a one-light chamfered 1st floor window under the eaves. The rear wall has a two-light chamfered mullioned window on the ground floor and a similar one-light window on the first floor. The left-hand end of the barn, under a continuous roof to the right, has now been converted to form part of the house, with a chamfered door surround now blocked to form a window, and a first floor window with brick reveals. Further right the barn has openings with plain reveals.

---

HOGARTH HOUSE (**Site 20**; Historic England 2020m)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1071873

**Date first listed:** 04-Oct-1967

**Address:** HOGARTH HOUSE, KIRKBY LONSDALE ROAD

**NGR:** SD 52131 70036

**Details:** House, late 17<sup>th</sup> century and 1759. Coursed rubble with slate roof. Two-unit central-entry plan with gable stacks. Two storeys with attic, two bays. Chamfered quoins on the first floor only. The windows are double sashes with glazing bars, separated by square stone mullions and in plain stone surrounds. The doorway has a plain stone surround, a door with raised and fielded panels, and a glazed fanlight with diagonal glazing bars. On the first floor is a decorated plaque '-W- 1759'. Shaped stone

---

gutter brackets, gable copings and kneelers. The right-hand gable has a projecting stack with offsets, and a two-light rebated and chamfered mullioned window on the first floor. The left-hand gable has a blocked chamfered doorway, and a one-light chamfered window on the first floor, together with a sashed window with glazing bars and plain stone surround. Above are two one-light chamfered attic windows, one blocked. The left-hand wall of the rear wing, facing an alleyway, has sashed windows with glazing bars and a timber porch over a plain stone door surround to the right, with a blocked door to its left. At the far left is a blocked one-light chamfered window. Interior. The right-hand room has a re-dressed chamfered fireplace surround and a 17<sup>th</sup> century panelled cupboard door. Dogleg stair has three flights, closed string, square newels with balls, and turned balusters. The first floor has original pegged oak floorboards, two 17<sup>th</sup> century plank doors with old catches, in oak surrounds, and a 17<sup>th</sup> century panelled attic door. The right-hand roof truss, visible in the attic, has a curved rear principal. In the left-hand gable is a corbelled chimney frame with the remains of a stone firehood.

---

#### LAMOND COTTAGE (**Site 55**; Historic England 2020n)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1164987

**Date first listed:** 07-Nov-1983

**Address:** LAMOND COTTAGE, NETHER KELLET ROAD

**NGR:** SD 52083 69824

**Details:** House; possibly early 18<sup>th</sup> century, altered. Sandstone rubble with slate roof. two-unit central-entry plan with end stacks. Two storeys, two bays. Ground floor windows are of three lights, rebated and chamfered with millions. Both have had their sills lowered and mullions extended. First floor windows are of two lights. Left-hand window mullioned and chamfered, of early 18<sup>th</sup> century type. Right-hand window rebated and chamfered with mullion. Door has stone lintel and plain reveals.

---

#### OLD HALL AND NOS 1 AND 2 OLD HALL COTTAGES (**Site 26**; Historic England 2020o)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1362443

**Date first listed:** 07-Nov-1983

**Address:** OLD HALL AND NOS 1 AND 2 OLD HALL COTTAGES, KIRKBY LONSDALE ROAD

**NGR:** SD 52173 70020

**Details:** House and two cottages, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Squared sandstone facades with slate roofs. Two storeys. Windows chamfered with mullions and hood moulds of square section. House symmetrical, of three bays with eight-light mullioned and transomed windows on the ground floor, two three-light windows on the first floor, with a central two-light window. Chamfered doorway has four-centred head, and hood mould. Cottages, of one bay each are a mirrored pair with doorways placed centrally, with chamfered surrounds, triangular heads and hood moulds. Ground-floor windows are of two-lights. First floor windows are of two lights, with a central blank window of one light.

---

#### OLD HALL FARMHOUSE AND BARN ADJOINING TO THE LEFT (**Site 18**; Historic England 2020p)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1317595

**Date first listed:** 07-Nov-1983

**Address:** OLD HALL FARMHOUSE AND BARN ADJOINING TO THE LEFT, KIRKBY LONSDALE ROAD

**NGR:** SD 52084 70048

**Details:** House. '1668 RFM' on lintel, altered. Rendered rubble with slate roof. Two-unit central-entry plan with end stacks. Two storeys, three bays, with a gabled porch with stone roof between bays 2 and 3. Windows sashed in plain stone surrounds. Door has chamfered surround with shaped lintel. In the right-hand gable are two one-light chamfered attic windows, one of which is blocked. At the rear is a parallel range with windows of early 19<sup>th</sup> century type, being sashed with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds. Adjoining to the left, under a continuous roof, is a barn with exposed rubble walls. At the right-hand end of its front wall is a wide segmental-arched entrance, with a window with plain reveals and glazing bars above it to the left.

---

PAIR OF GATEPIERS AND GARDEN WALL IN FRONT OF HOGARTH HOUSE (**Site 22**; Historic England 2020q)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1164859

**Date first listed:** 07-Nov-1983

**Address:** PAIR OF GATEPIERS AND GARDEN WALL IN FRONT OF HOGARTH HOUSE, KIRKBY LONSDALE ROAD

**NGR:** SD 52124 70033

**Details:** Pair of gate piers, 18<sup>th</sup> century. Sandstone, with chamfered rustication, cyma cornice and square-sectioned caps. Low walls link these to smaller corner piers and to the house.

---

SHENSTONE HOUSE AND ASSOCIATED STABLE, PIG STY AND CART SHED (**Site 36**; Historic England 2020r)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1396571

**Date first listed:** 22-Feb-2011

**Address:** SHENSTONE HOUSE AND ASSOCIATED STABLE, PIG STY AND CART SHED, GREEN LEIGH

**NGR:** SD 52022 69980

**Details:** A two-storey early 19<sup>th</sup> century suburban house with basement and attics and associated outbuildings, architect unknown, overlooking Over Kellet village green.

**MATERIALS:** Stone with stone dressings beneath slate roofs.

**PLAN:** The main house is rectangular in plan with a rear outshut.

**EXTERIOR:** Shenstone House The front elevation is executed in an understated Georgian style and has a chamfered plinth. It is of dressed stone with three bays and a centrally-placed six-panelled door beneath a narrow rectangular light. The door surround is recessed with a moulded cornice above the lintel. Sash windows have glazing bars with eight over eight panes. Window surrounds have long and short stones to either side and plain sills and lintels. The front elevation has long and short quoins at either end. Both gables are plain and are of snecked stone with gable stacks and kneelers. The rear elevation is part rendered and has an off-centre lower two-storey outshut. On the south side of the outshut there is a rear door to the house with a plain stone surround. Windows and surrounds are similar to the front elevation but the ground floor window is of ten-over-ten. There is a chimney stack at the junction of the house's rear elevation and outshut. On the north side of the outshut sash windows are of six over six panes with plain stone surrounds. There is a low stone-built garden wall to the front of the house topped by a chamfered stone coping.

---

The outshut is of a more rustic design than the main house and is of two builds. It is a combination of sneaked stone and random rubble with some brick and has been partially rendered. The north elevation has a six panelled door adjacent to which are windows with glazing bars to both floors, with five over four panes to the ground floor window and four over four panes to the upper window. There are plain stone surrounds to door and windows although the larger window has a chamfered sill. There is a small ground floor window at the left end of the north elevation. The south elevation is part-rendered and at its western end it has a long stone lintel at first floor level supported by a thin tall stone upright. There is a small window to the upper floor of the later addition. This addition is carried over a narrow passageway and butts the stable.

**Stable** The stable's front elevation faces south and consists of four doorways, one of which is blocked, a small window to the ground floor and a threshing door and window to the upper floor. There are narrow ventilation slots to both floors. The gable end has two small windows to the ground floor and an owl hole in the top of the wall. The north elevation has two small windows to the ground floor and a short flight of steps giving access to a door into the upper floor. The stable is roofless.

**Pig Sty** A two storey building beneath a pitched roof with rear outshut containing an earth closet. The building has been recently modernised and has two former pig sties accessed by doors in the front elevation. There is a small window in the upper floor. Access to the upper floor is via a door at the top of external stone steps on the rear elevation.

**Cart shed** A recently modernised single-storey former cart shed with a wide rectangular entrance on the north elevation with iron hinges on which former doors hung.

**INTERIOR:** The ground floor consists of a central hallway with front and rear rooms to either side. The main staircase is located at the rear end of the hallway. The left side of the building contains a back hall leading into the outshut. A former servant's staircase leads up from the back hall. The main open well stair leads to a landing off which there are three front bedrooms, a rear bedroom and a rear bathroom. Outside the bathroom there is a small landing off which is the servant's staircase leading up to the attic. There are two attic rooms, one accessed directly by the servant's staircase, the other accessed via a narrow crawl off the side of this staircase.

Although undergoing modernisation at the time of assessment many early features remain in situ, particularly on the ground floor. These include the nine-panelled front door, six-panelled doors to all rooms with moulded architraves and panelled recesses, moulded deep skirting boards, sash windows with functioning window shutters, moulded coving including a particularly elaborate design to the front right room, panelled cupboard doors, a painted stone fire surround, timber panelling to the servant's staircase and a well-executed timber main staircase with square newel posts, decorative tread ends and hexagonal balusters with square ends. The upper floor too retains many of these features and also includes a stained glass roof light above the stairwell and a cast iron fire surround and hob grate.

The outshut has a former kitchen and pantry on the ground floor with two former bedrooms above. Although largely reroofed it retains some early doors and windows and a cast iron fire surround and hob grate. The outshut's outside WC is located in the ground floor passageway between the outshut and stable.

**Stable** The stable is derelict but it contains a single-storey internal lean-to within its east end.

**Pigsty** The pigsty has been modernised with a concrete floor to the ground floor and new floor timbers to the first floor. The ground floor is used as a woodshed. The upper floor has small three alcoves or open cupboards in the gable wall. The rear earth closet has a double timber seat with one seat latterly covered over.

**Cart Shed.** The cart shed has been modernised and a concrete floor laid. It is used for storage.

**HISTORY:** It is thought that Shenstone House may date to 1820-30. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1847. The architect is unknown. In the Lancaster district there are some houses located in rural areas that were almost certainly built as country houses for some of the merchants whose town houses were in Lancaster during the period when the port and town prospered because of trading with the West Indies. Shenstone House is thought to be an example of this particular type of house. Outbuildings include a derelict stable, a former pig sty and a former cart shed. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century a later building was added to the rear of the kitchen outshut. This building largely infilled a gap between the house and stable at first floor level but maintained a narrow passageway between the two buildings at ground floor

level. The house has remained unchanged for many years but has recently changed ownership and is currently undergoing modernisation.

**REASONS FOR DESIGNATION:** This early 19<sup>th</sup> century suburban house is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: \* Intactness: The building largely retains its original plan and it contains numerous early internal features \* Date: It is a substantially intact example of a building dating to before 1840 \* Interest: It is thought to have originated as an early 19<sup>th</sup> century Lancaster merchant's suburban house and as such it has similarities with other known examples of this type of building located in satellite villages surrounding Lancaster.

---

#### THE GABLES (**Site 32**; Historic England 2020s)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1362439

**Date first listed:** 07-Nov-1983

**Address:** THE GABLES, KELLET ROAD

**NGR:** SD 51951 69996

**Details:** House, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Coursed sandstone rubble with sandstone dressings and slate roof. Two storeys. Windows rebated and chamfered with mullions and hood moulds. West wall of two bays, the left-hand bay being gabled with a four-light window on the ground floor and a three-light window on the first floor. The right-hand bay has a three-light window on the ground floor with a one-light plain chamfered window to its right. The chimney is between the bays. The left-hand (north) gable wall has a gabled porch with a two-light window on each floor. The roof projects at the gables on shaped purlin ends.

---

#### VILLAGE CROSS, ON VILLAGE GREEN (**Site 24**; Historic England 2020t)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1071868

**Date first listed:** 04-Oct-1967

**Address:** VILLAGE CROSS, ON VILLAGE GREEN, KELLET ROAD

**NGR:** SD 52016 70028

**Details:** Cross. Age uncertain, restored 1883. Sandstone. Square base of two steps topped by a single square chamfered block with a socket which contains the cross shaft. Lower section of shaft appears older than the head and upper shaft, which are of 1893.

---

#### WALL FROM THE SOUTHERN CORNER OF HOGARTH COTTAGE EXTENDING AS FAR AS GATEWAY (**Site 19**; Historic England 2020u)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1164831

**Date first listed:** 07-Nov-1983

**Address:** WALL FROM THE SOUTHERN CORNER OF HOGARTH COTTAGE EXTENDING AS FAR AS GATEWAY, KIRKBY LONSDALE ROAD

**NGR:** SD 52118 70042

**Details:** Sandstone rubble wall incorporating re-set chamfered door surround with triangular head and 'RW 1673' on lintel.

---



WELL HOUSE (Historic England 2020v)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1362437

**Date first listed:** 04-Oct-1967

**Address:** WELL HOUSE, CAPERNWRAY ROAD

**NGR:** SD 52021 70122

**Details:** House, '1683 IDA' on lintel. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof. Two-unit plan with end stacks. Two storeys, two bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds. Door has moulded surround with battlemented lintel. Rear wall has a two-light rebated and chamfered mullioned window on each floor. North wall of outshut has a one-light chamfered window.

---

WILSON HOUSE, ADJOINING THE REAR WING OF HOGARTH HOUSE (**Site 16**; Historic England 2020w)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1071874

**Date first listed:** 07-Nov-1983

**Address:** WILSON HOUSE, ADJOINING THE REAR WING OF HOGARTH HOUSE, KIRKBY LONSDALE ROAD

**NGR:** SD 52141 70053

**Details:** House, early 19<sup>th</sup> century, probably partly a conversion of earlier buildings. Rubble with slate roof. Two storeys, two bays. Windows sashed with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds, except for the right-hand ground-floor window, which is a modern bay. Central doorway has plain stone surround. Chimneys on left-hand gable and between bays 1 and 2. Included for group value.

---

YEW TREE FARMHOUSE (**Site 23**; Historic England 2020x)

**Heritage Category:** Listed Building

**Grade:** II

**Listed Building Number:** 1164868

**Date first listed:** 04-Oct-1967

**Address:** YEW TREE FARMHOUSE, KIRKBY LONSDALE ROAD

**NGR:** SD 52377 70036

**Details:** House. '1684 RDI' on lintel. Pebbledashed rubble with slate roof. Two-unit central-entry plan with end stacks. Two storeys, two bays. All windows rebated and chamfered, formerly of four lights, now with a central mullion remaining and with glazing bars. Doorway has moulded surround and a studded plank door. Right-hand chimney projects, with a chamfered one-light attic window in the right-hand gable. Adjoining to the left (west) is a lower building, pebbledashed with a stone slate roof. At the right-hand end of its facade are two windows, the left-hand one being of three lights, rebated and chamfered with mullions, the right-hand one having a rebated and chamfered surround. At the rear is an outshut with two rebated and chamfered mullioned windows and two plain chamfered windows. The rear wall of the main house has two rebated and chamfered surrounds. The lower buildings to the west have openings with plain reveals, the eastern end being part of the house, the western end being formerly for agricultural use.

---

## **Appendix 4: Geophysical Survey Report**



**PHASE**  
SITE INVESTIGATIONS

**Old Hall Farm, Over Kellet  
Lancashire**

**Archaeological geophysical survey**

**Project No. ARC/2813/1056**

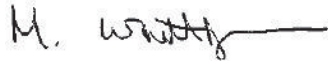

**March 2020**

# Old Hall Farm, Over Kellet

## Lancashire

### Archaeological geophysical survey

Project No. ARC/2813/1056

Report prepared by		Report checked by	
Name	Mark Whittingham BSc MA MCIfA Christian Adams BA MSc	Name	Nicola Fairs BSc MSc DIC CGeol FGS
Signature	 C.H. Adams	Signature	
Date	12/03/20	Date	12/03/20

## Table of Contents

<b>1. SUMMARY</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 OVERVIEW	2
2.2 SITE DESCRIPTION	2
2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.4 SCOPE OF WORK	2
<b>3. SURVEY METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1 MAGNETIC SURVEY	4
3.2 DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION	4
<b>4. RESULTS</b>	<b>6</b>
4.1 GENERAL	6
4.2 AREA 1	6
4.3 AREA 2	7
4.4 AREA 3	8
4.5 AREA 4	9
4.6 AREA 5	9
4.7 AREA 6	10
<b>5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>DRAWINGS</b>	
ARC_2813_1056_01	Site location map
ARC_2813_1056_02	Location of site showing magnetic gradient data
ARC_2813_1056_03	Greyscale plots of magnetic gradient data
ARC_2813_1056_04	Interpretation of magnetic gradient data
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1</b>	<b>Magnetic survey; technical information</b>
	<b>13</b>

## 1. SUMMARY

Phase Site Investigations Ltd was commissioned to carry out a magnetic gradient survey at a site at Old Hall Farm, Over Kellet, Lancashire. The aim of the survey was to help establish the presence / absence, extent, character, relationships and date (as far as circumstances and the inherent limitations of the technique permits) of archaeological features within the survey area.

The survey was undertaken using a Phase Site Investigations Ltd multi-sensor array cart system (MACS). The MACS comprised 8 Foerster 4.032 Ferex CON 650 gradiometers with a control unit and data logger. The MACS data was collected on profiles spaced 0.5 m apart with readings taken at between 0.1 and 0.15 m intervals.

The majority of the anomalies identified by this survey relate to modern material / objects, agricultural activity and geological / pedological variations. There are a number of anomalies of uncertain origin and some of these form curving or regular patterns. It is possible that some of these could relate to sub-surface features but it is considered that the majority, if not all of these, will be caused by drainage or other relatively modern features. However, an archaeological cause for some of the anomalies cannot be completely discounted.

There are suspected animal burial pits within the site. A number of discrete areas of magnetic disturbance are present and it is possible that these relate to material infilling pits but it is also possible that these are related to concentrations of relatively modern material, related to the remains of small structures or just an accumulation of material.

A number of earthworks were visible on site. Anomalies corresponding with some of them have been identified and these are thought to relate to former field boundaries or possible field drains. Some possible earthworks do not have corresponding magnetic anomalies. There is evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. There are no anomalies suggestive of features that could relate to archaeological activity from this period but the amount of modern features and activity / material across the site would make identification of any possible discrete features almost impossible. So the absence of identifiable anomalies relating to these types of features does not necessarily indicate an absence of such features.

There are several areas where very strong responses or magnetic disturbance from modern features / material dominate the surrounding data. It should be recognised that the strength of these responses could mask anomalies from other sub-surface features in the area.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Overview**

Phase Site Investigations Ltd was commissioned by Greenlane Archaeology Ltd to carry out an archaeological geophysical survey at a site at Old Hall Farm, Over Kellet, Lancashire utilising magnetic gradiometers.

The aim of the survey was to help establish the presence / absence, extent, character, relationships and date (as far as circumstances and the inherent limitations of the technique permits) of archaeological features within the survey area.

The location of the site is shown in drawing ARC\_2813\_1056\_01.

### **2.2 Site description**

The site is situated at Old Hall Farm, Over Kellet, Lancashire (centred at NGR SD 521 702), approximately 2 km to the east of Carnforth and covered an area of approximately 3.8 ha.

The survey covered six areas in a number of rough pasture fields. Each area has been given a number as shown in drawing ARC\_2813\_1056\_02.

The ground was generally soft and boggy underfoot, with the topography generally level in the south, falling gradually to the north. Farm tracks, areas of dense vegetation and building rubble were present in parts of the site and a number of low earth banks were present across the site. The site was bounded by a mixture of hedges, wire fencing and walls.

The geology of the site consists of limestone of the Urswick Limestone Formation in the west and the Park Limestone Formation in the east overlain by glacial till (British Geological Survey, 2020). The soils of the site are described as freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (Soilscapes, 2020).

### **2.3 Archaeological background**

An archaeological desk-based assessment by Greenlane Archaeology Ltd (in-prep) highlights that a number of earthworks were visible within the site in air photos from the 1980s. These are considered to be related to former field boundaries, although some could be associated with earlier agricultural activity. Some of these were visible as earthworks during the site visit for the archaeological desk-based assessment. There is evidence for archaeological features / activity in the surrounding area. Over Kellet existed as a village in the medieval period and the discovery of a Neolithic hand axe approximately 40 m to the south of the site indicates that there was earlier activity within the immediate environs of the site.

Historic maps (Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, 2020) indicate that the site has been in use for agriculture since before 1840. Part of the site is shown to have been used as gardens and orchards (predominantly the eastern side of Area 1) in maps from 1847.

Anecdotal evidence (no reference) suggests that there may be animal burial pits located in the southern part of the site.

### **2.4 Scope of work**

The survey area was specified by the client.

Due to the presence of dense vegetation, areas of standing water, boggy and uneven ground and building rubble the area accessible / suitable for survey was reduced to approximately 3 ha, the extents of which are shown in drawing ARC\_2813\_1056\_02.

No other problems were encountered during the survey which was carried out on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2020.



### 3. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Magnetic survey

The survey was undertaken using a Phase Site Investigations Ltd multi-sensor array cart system (MACS).

The MACS comprised 8 Foerster 4.032 Ferex CON 650 gradiometers with a control unit and data logger. The Foerster gradiometers do not require balancing as each sensor is automatically 'zeroed' using the control unit software.

The MACS utilises an RTK GNSS system which means that survey grids do not have to be established. Instead an area is surveyed over a series of continuous profiles and the position of each data point is recorded using an RTK GNSS system. The sensors have a separation of 0.5 m which means that data was collected on profiles spaced at 0.5 m apart. Readings were taken at between 0.1 m and 0.15 m intervals.

Data is collected on zig-zag profiles along the full length or width of a field, although fields can be sub-divided if they are particularly large. Marker canes are set-out along field boundaries at set intervals and these are used to align the profiles. The survey profiles are usually offset from field boundaries, buildings and other metallic features by several metres to reduce the detrimental effect that these surface magnetic features have on the data. The location of the MACS data is converted direct to Ordnance Survey co-ordinates using the UK OSTN 02 projection. As the survey is referenced direct to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates temporary survey stations are not established.

#### 3.2 Data processing and presentation

The MACS data was stored direct to a laptop using in-house software which automatically corrects for instrument drift and calculates a mean value for each profile. A positional value is assigned to each data point based on the sensor number and recorded GNSS co-ordinates. The data is gridded using in-house software and parameters are set based on the sensor spacing and mean values. No additional processing is required. The gridded data is then displayed in Surfer 9 (Golden Software) and image files of the data are created.

The data was exported as greyscale raster images (PNG files). Data for the entire site is presented at a scale of 1:1500 and plots for individual fields / areas (or parts of fields / areas) with accompanying interpretations are shown at a scale of 1:1000. All greyscale plots were clipped at -2 nT to 3 nT. Greyscale plots have been 'smoothed' using a visual interpolation but the data itself has not been interpolated.

The data has been displayed relative to a digital base plan provided by the client as drawing '*IDP-OldHallFarm-TopographicalSurvey.dwg*'. The base plan was in the Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinate system and as the survey grids / data were referenced directly to National Grid co-ordinates the data could be simply superimposed onto the base plan in the correct position.

X-Y trace plots were examined for all of the data and overlain onto the greyscale plot to assist in the interpretation, primarily to help identify dipolar and bipolar responses that will probably be associated with surface / near-surface iron objects. However, X-Y trace plots have not been presented here as they do not show any additional anomalies that are not visible in the greyscale data. A digital drawing showing the X-Y trace plot overlain on the greyscale plot is provided in the digital archive.

All isolated responses have been assessed using a combination of greyscale and X-Y trace plots. There are a large number of 'iron spike', isolated dipolar anomalies present in the data. There is no evidence to suggest that they are associated with archaeological features and so have not been shown in the interpretation.

Anomalies associated with agricultural regimes are present in the data but each individual anomaly has not been shown on the interpretation. Instead the general orientation of the regime is indicated.

The data was examined over several different ranges during the interpretation to ensure that the maximum information possible was obtained from the data.

The anomalies have been categorised based on the type of response that they exhibit and an interpretation as to the cause(s) or possible cause(s) of each anomaly type is also provided.

A general discussion of the anomalies is provided for the entire site and then the results are discussed on an area by area basis. A discussion of the general categories of anomaly which have been identified by the survey is provided in Appendix 1.5.

***The geophysical interpretation drawing must be used in conjunction with the relevant results section and appendices of this report.***

## 4. RESULTS

### 4.1 General

The data quality across the majority of the survey area is very good allowing the data to be viewed at a narrow range of readings to better identify weak anomalies. There are several areas that have a more disturbed magnetic background but this is due to the presence of magnetic material in the topsoil or sub-surface, rather than low data quality.

### 4.2 Area 1

**Basic topography:** Gradual slope down to the north.

**Field description:** Rough pasture. Boggy and soft underfoot. Bounded by hedges and dense vegetation in the north east and west, wire fencing to the south.

**Summary of anomalies:** Numerous isolated dipolar and small bipolar responses, that are all thought to be associated with modern material. These have not been shown on the interpretation.

Areas of magnetic disturbance associated with relatively modern features / material.

Very strong responses associated with strongly magnetic relatively modern features / material. These responses can extend for some distance beyond the feature and in some cases the feature causing the strong response may be located beyond the survey area.

Negative linear / curvi-linear responses.

A series of linear / curvi-linear responses related to agricultural / drainage activity.

A general linear alignment of responses that correspond with a former field boundary.

Trends of uncertain origin.

Isolated positive responses, the majority of which are probably geological / pedological in origin or related to relatively modern deeper buried ferrous / fired material.

#### **Further discussion / additional information:**

**Anomaly A** is a trend with a predominately negative response. The cause of this anomaly is not certain but on this type of geology a negative response is unlikely to be caused by an archaeological feature. It could be related to agricultural activity or a drainage feature. This anomaly is located within an area historic maps show to have been used as formal gardens / orchards and Anomaly A may relate to this former land use.

There is a series of broadly parallel negative linear responses in the west of the area. The shape and spacing of these responses is suggestive of ridge and furrow but the remnants of ridge and furrow usually produce stronger positive responses. It is possible that they are related to remnants of ridge and furrow that have a lower magnetic response than the surrounding material but they could also be related to drainage features.

There is a general linear alignment of responses (**Anomaly B**) that correspond with an earthwork bank visible on site and a former field boundary shown in historic maps. The anomaly will be caused by this feature. There is a trend in the north-west of the area (**Anomaly C**) that appears to respect Anomaly B and which could be caused by another former boundary or a drainage feature. In the south of the area are two trends (**Anomalies D**) that may also respect Anomaly B. The cause of these responses is not certain but they are also suggestive of relatively modern features. Anomalies C and D are not suggestive of archaeological features.

The remaining trends within the survey area are all too weak and / or short to reliably interpret. Some trends form curving shapes (**Anomalies E**). If these are related to sub-surface features then it is possible that they are caused by archaeological features but they could be a product of agricultural activity or natural features / variations. The remaining trends do not form any patterns or relationships that would suggest they are associated with sub-surface features and it is likely that they are simply a product of the agricultural activity or natural variations.

Numerous isolated positive responses have been identified. This type of response can be caused by isolated infilled features (both anthropogenic and natural), areas of burning, industrial activity or deeper buried, relatively modern, ferrous or fired material. At this site is possible that some of the isolated positive responses are caused by infilled discrete features but there is no obvious pattern or relationship to their distribution that would indicate an archaeological origin and it is considered more likely that they are caused by natural variations or deeper buried relatively modern, ferrous or fired material.

### 4.3 Area 2

- Basic topography:** Gradual slope down to the north.
- Field description:** Rough pasture. Boggy and soft underfoot, with standing water in places. Bounded by hedges and dense vegetation in the south, east and west and wire fencing to the north. An area of dense vegetation and uneven ground was present towards the middle of the area.
- Summary of anomalies:** Numerous isolated dipolar and small bipolar responses, that are all thought to be associated with modern material. These have not been shown on the interpretation.
- Areas of magnetic disturbance associated with relatively modern features / material.
- Very strong responses associated with strongly magnetic relatively modern features / material. These responses can extend for some distance beyond the feature and in some cases the feature causing the strong response may be located beyond the survey area.
- Positive linear responses associated with the remnants of a regime of ridge and furrow.
- Trends of uncertain origin.
- Numerous isolated positive responses, the majority of which are probably geological / pedological in origin or related to

relatively modern deeper buried ferrous / fired material. Only larger / stronger responses of this type have been shown.

**Further discussion / additional information:**

There are several discrete areas of magnetic disturbance. These could be caused by surface / near-surface concentrations of relatively modern material but could be associated with infilled features. There are suspected animal burial pits on site and the responses in **Anomalies F** could all be caused by this type of feature. It is understood that the animal burial pits were believed to be in the south of the area and so Anomalies F could be related to other relatively modern material / features but the possibility that some of them relate to infilled pits should be considered. The remains of small structures or an area of modern material to infill a boggy / waterlogged area could also cause this type of response.

Towards the middle of the field there are a number of weak, but clear trends that appear to form regular patterns. It is possible that **Anomalies G** are related to sub-surface structural remains but the responses could also be caused by field drains. **Anomalies H** are suggestive of drainage features (as the responses may have a dipolar element) and **Anomaly I** is probably related to a former field boundary or drainage feature.

In the south of the area there are a number of other trends. **Anomalies J** are suggestive of drainage features. The remaining trends do not form any patterns or relationships that would suggest they are associated with sub-surface archaeological features and it is likely that they are simply a product of the agricultural, drainage activity or natural variations.

Numerous isolated positive responses have been identified. This type of response can be caused by isolated infilled features (both anthropogenic and natural), areas of burning, industrial activity or deeper buried, relatively modern, ferrous or fired material. At this site is possible that some of the isolated positive responses are caused by infilled discrete features but there is no obvious pattern or relationship to their distribution that would indicate an archaeological origin and it is considered more likely that they are caused by natural variations or deeper buried relatively modern, ferrous or fired material.

#### 4.4 Area 3

**Basic topography:** Relatively level, slight slope down to the north. A broadly circular level area is present in the north-west.

**Field description:** Rough pasture. Soft underfoot. Bounded by hedges in the north, east and south and wire fencing in the west.

**Summary of anomalies:** Numerous isolated dipolar and small bipolar responses, that are all thought to be associated with modern material. These have not been shown on the interpretation.

Areas of magnetic disturbance associated with relatively modern features / material.

A linear bipolar anomaly associated with a modern linear magnetic feature sub-surface utility apparatus (pipe or cable).

Very strong responses associated with strongly magnetic relatively modern features / material. These responses can extend for some distance beyond the feature and in some cases the feature causing the strong response may be located beyond the survey area.

**Further discussion / additional information:**

This area is dominated by a bipolar linear response and numerous areas of strong responses. It should be noted that the strength of these responses may mask other features within the area.

There are two discrete areas of magnetic disturbance. These could be caused by surface / near-surface concentrations of relatively modern material but could be associated with infilled features. There are suspected animal burial pits on site and the responses in **Anomalies F** could all be caused by this type of feature. It is understood that the animal burial pits were believed to be in the south of the area and so Anomalies F could be related to other relatively modern material / features but the possibility that some of them relate to infilled pits should be considered. The remains of small structures or an area of modern material to infill a boggy / waterlogged area could also cause this type of response.

**4.5 Area 4**

**Basic topography:** Level.

**Field description:** Rough pasture. Relatively soft underfoot. Bounded by hedges in the north and wire fencing in all other directions.

**Summary of anomalies:** A number of isolated dipolar and small bipolar responses, that are all thought to be associated with modern material. These have not been shown on the interpretation.

Very strong responses associated with strongly magnetic relatively modern features / material. These responses can extend for some distance beyond the feature and in some cases the feature causing the strong response may be located beyond the survey area.

Trends of uncertain origin.

Isolated positive responses, the majority of which are probably geological / pedological in origin or related to relatively modern deeper buried ferrous / fired material.

**Further discussion / additional information:**

None

**4.6 Area 5**

**Basic topography:** Relatively level.

**Field description:** Rough pasture. Relatively soft underfoot. Bounded by wire fencing in the north and west, hedges to the east and building rubble in the south. Scattered metal debris and building material were located within the survey area.

**Summary of anomalies:** Numerous isolated dipolar and small bipolar responses, that are all thought to be associated with modern material. These have not been shown on the interpretation.

Areas of magnetic disturbance associated with relatively modern features / material.

Linear bipolar anomaly associated with modern linear magnetic feature sub-surface utility apparatus (pipes or cables).

Very strong responses associated with strongly magnetic modern features / material.

Trends of uncertain origin.

**Further discussion / additional information:**

This area is dominated by a bipolar linear response and numerous areas of strong responses caused by modern material within or adjacent to the area. It should be noted that the strength of these responses may mask other features within the area.

It is suspected that animal burial pits could be present in this area and it is possible that any of the areas of magnetic disturbance could be related to infilled pits. However, building material and metal debris were visible on the surface in this area and the areas of magnetic disturbance could equally be related to concentrations of this material or the remains of small structures.

**4.7 Area 6**

**Basic topography:** Relatively level.

**Field description:** Rough pasture. Relatively soft underfoot. Bounded by wire fencing in the north and a brick wall in the south.

**Summary of anomalies:** Numerous isolated dipolar and small bipolar responses, that are all thought to be associated with modern material. These have not been shown on the interpretation.

Very strong responses associated with strongly magnetic modern features / material.

Isolated positive responses, which are probably geological / pedological in origin or related to relatively modern deeper buried ferrous / fired material.

**Further discussion / additional information:**

This area is relatively small and is dominated by strong responses from modern features / material. It should be noted that the strength of these responses may mask other features within the area.

## 5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The majority of the anomalies identified by this survey relate to modern material / objects, agricultural activity and geological / pedological variations. There are a number of anomalies of uncertain origin and some of these form curving or regular patterns. It is possible that some of these could relate to sub-surface features but it is considered that the majority, if not all of these, will be caused by drainage or other relatively modern features. However, an archaeological cause for some of the anomalies cannot be completely discounted.

There are suspected animal burial pits within the site. A number of discrete areas of magnetic disturbance are present and it is possible that these relate to material infilling pits but it is also possible that these are related to concentrations of relatively modern material, related to the remains of small structures or just an accumulation of material.

A number of earthworks were visible on site. Anomalies corresponding with some of them have been identified and these are thought to relate to former field boundaries or possible field drains. Some possible earthworks do not have corresponding magnetic anomalies. There is evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. There are no anomalies suggestive of features that could relate to archaeological activity from this period but the amount of modern features and activity / material across the site would make identification of any possible discrete features almost impossible. So the absence of identifiable anomalies relating to these types of features does not necessarily indicate an absence of such features.

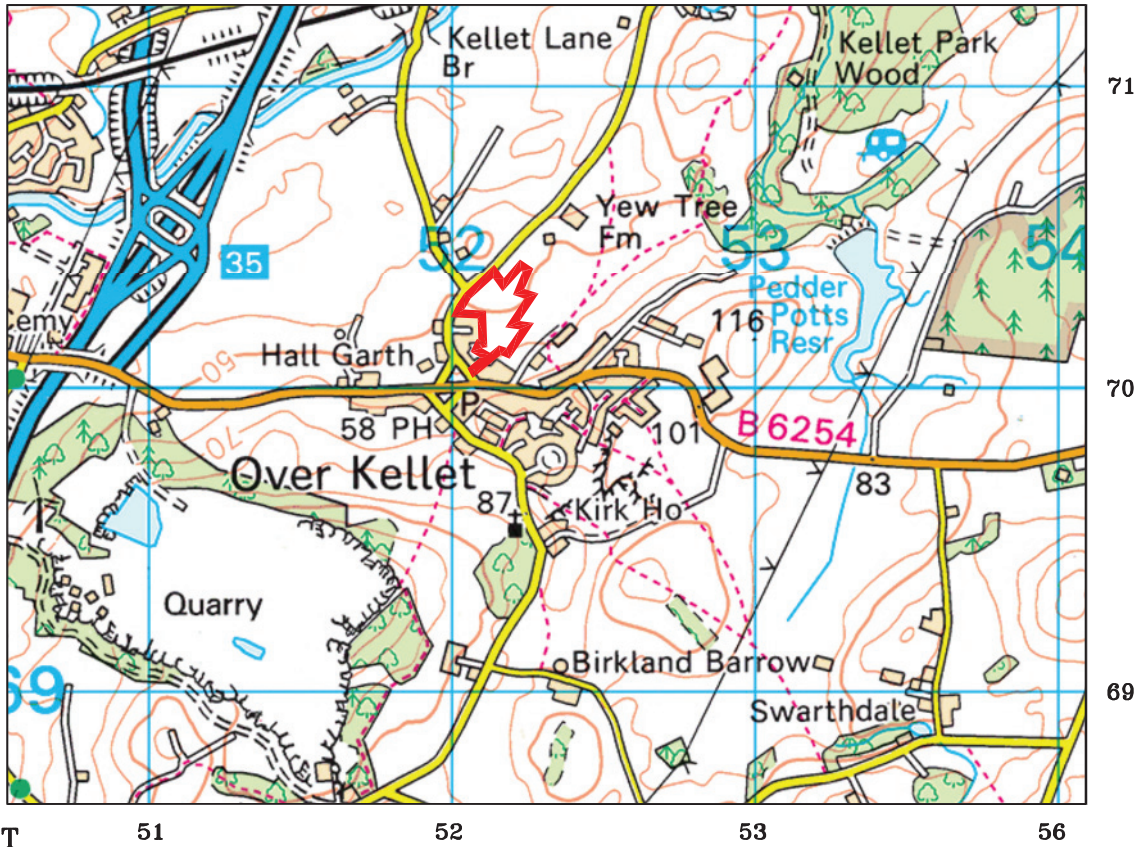
There are several areas where very strong responses or magnetic disturbance from modern features / material dominate the surrounding data. It should be recognised that the strength of these responses could mask anomalies from other sub-surface features in the area.

***It should be noted that a geophysical survey does not directly locate sub-surface features - it identifies variations or anomalies in the background response caused by features. The interpretation of geophysical anomalies is often subjective and it is rarely possible to identify the cause of all such anomalies. Not all features will produce a measurable anomaly and the effectiveness of a geophysical survey is also dependant on the site-specific conditions. The main factors that may limit whether a feature can be detected are the composition of a feature, its depth and size and the surrounding material. It is not possible to guarantee that a geophysical survey will identify all sub-surface features. Confirmation on the identification of anomalies and the presence or absence of sub-surface features can only be achieved by intrusive investigation.***





REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE ORDNANCE SURVEY ON BEHALF OF THE CONTROLLER OF HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. © CROWN COPYRIGHT. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. LICENCE NUMBER 100047783.



SITE LOCATION

SCALE



**NOTE**

THIS DRAWING AND THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN IS ISSUED IN CONFIDENCE AND IS THE COPYRIGHT OF PHASE SITE INVESTIGATIONS LIMITED. DISCLOSURE OF THIS INFORMATION TO THIRD PARTIES AND UNAUTHORISED COPYING OR REPLICATION OF THIS DATA WITHOUT APPROVAL IS FORBIDDEN.



**PHASE**  
SITE INVESTIGATIONS

Phase Site Investigations Ltd, 703A Whinfield Drive, Aycliffe Business Park, Newton Aycliffe, County Durham, DL5 6AU

T: +44 [0] 01325 311 751  
E: enquiries@PhaseSI.com  
W: www.PhaseSI.com

Scale [A4 Sheet]	Drawing	Status
AS SHOWN	ARC_2813_1056_01	FINAL

Client	GREENLANE ARCHAEOLOGY LTD ULVERSTON
--------	--

Site	OLD HALL FARM, OVER KELLET LANCASHIRE
------	--

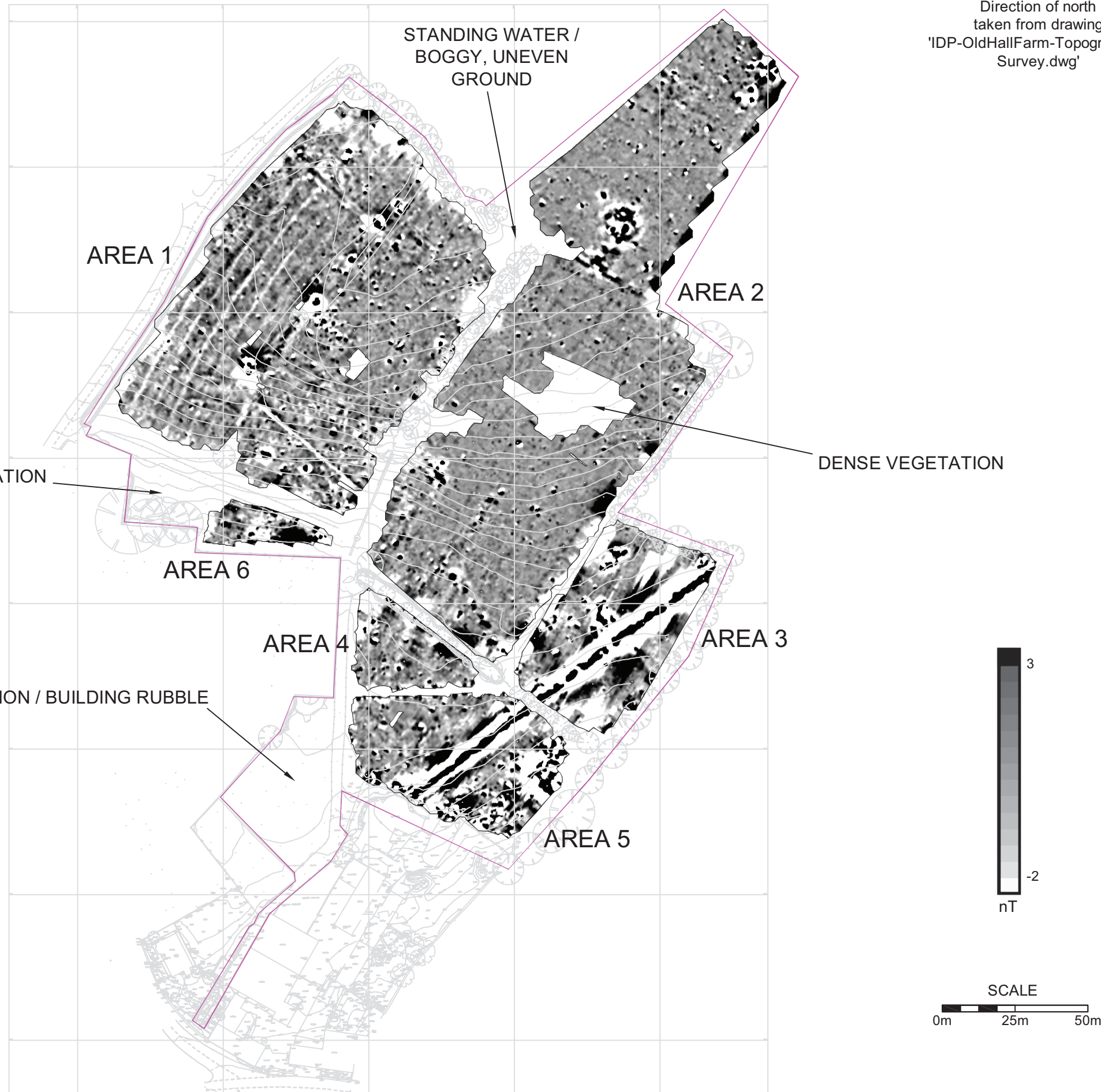
Title	SITE LOCATION MAP
-------	-------------------

Job No	ARC_2813_1056
--------	---------------

Chk.	MW	Drawn	JW
		Date	24/02/2020



Direction of north  
taken from drawing  
'IDP-OldHallFarm-Topographical  
Survey.dwg'



### NOTES

1. THIS DRAWING MUST BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING REPORT (ARC\_2813\_1056\_RPT.PDF) WHICH PROVIDES DETAILS OF THE TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED, THEIR INHERENT LIMITATIONS AND ANY SITE SPECIFIC ISSUES.
2. THIS DRAWING IS BASED UPON DRAWING 'IDP-OldHallFarm-TopographicalSurvey.dwg' PROVIDED BY THE CLIENT. THE ORDNANCE SURVEY CO-ORDINATES OBTAINED FOR THIS SURVEY WERE MEASURED USING THE UKOSTN02 PROJECTION. THIS PROJECTION SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IF THE SURVEY GRID IS RELOCATED.
3. PHASE SITE INVESTIGATIONS CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RELIABILITY OR ACCURACY OF ANY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY A THIRD PARTY.
4. THIS DRAWING AND THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN IS ISSUED IN CONFIDENCE AND IS THE COPYRIGHT OF PHASE SITE INVESTIGATIONS LIMITED. DISCLOSURE OF THIS INFORMATION TO THIRD PARTIES AND UNAUTHORISED COPYING OR REPLICATION OF THIS DATA WITHOUT APPROVAL IS FORBIDDEN.

ALWAYS EXERCISE CAUTION WHEN EXCAVATING

### KEY

SITE BOUNDARY



Phase Site Investigations Ltd, 703A Whinfield Drive, Aycliffe Business Park, Newton Aycliffe, County Durham, DL5 6AU

T: +44 [0] 11325 311 751  
E: enquiries@PhaseSI.com  
W: www.PhaseSI.com

Scale	[A3 Sheet]	Drawing	Status
1:1500		ARC_2813_1056_02	FINAL

Client	GREENLANE ARCHAEOLOGY LTD ULVERSTON
--------	--

Site	OLD HALL FARM, OVER KELLET LANCASHIRE
------	--

Title	LOCATION OF SITE SHOWING MAGNETIC GRADIENT DATA
-------	--

Job No	ARC_2813_1056
--------	---------------

Surveyed	CA, JW, MP	Drawn	CA
Chk.	MW	Date	20/02/2020

**NOTES**

1. THIS DRAWING MUST BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING REPORT (ARC\_2813\_1056\_RPT.PDF) WHICH PROVIDES DETAILS OF THE TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED, THEIR INHERENT LIMITATIONS AND ANY SITE SPECIFIC ISSUES.
2. THIS DRAWING IS BASED UPON DRAWING 'IDP-OldHallFarm-TopographicalSurvey.dwg' PROVIDED BY THE CLIENT. THE ORDNANCE SURVEY CO-ORDINATES OBTAINED FOR THIS SURVEY WERE MEASURED USING THE UKOSTN02 PROJECTION. THIS PROJECTION SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IF THE SURVEY GRID IS RELOCATED.
3. PHASE SITE INVESTIGATIONS CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RELIABILITY OR ACCURACY OF ANY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY A THIRD PARTY.
4. THIS DRAWING AND THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN IS ISSUED IN CONFIDENCE AND IS THE COPYRIGHT OF PHASE SITE INVESTIGATIONS LIMITED. DISCLOSURE OF THIS INFORMATION TO THIRD PARTIES AND UNAUTHORISED COPYING OR REPLICATION OF THIS DATA WITHOUT APPROVAL IS FORBIDDEN.

ALWAYS EXERCISE CAUTION WHEN EXCAVATING



Direction of north taken from drawing 'IDP-OldHallFarm-TopographicalSurvey.dwg'



Phase Site Investigations Ltd, 703A Whinfield Drive, Aycliffe Business Park, Newton Aycliffe, County Durham, DL5 6AU

T: +44 [0] 01325 311 751  
E: enquiries@PhaseSI.com  
W: www.PhaseSI.com

Scale	[A3 Sheet]	Drawing	Status
1:1000		ARC_2813_1056_03	FINAL

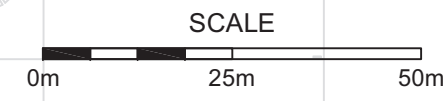
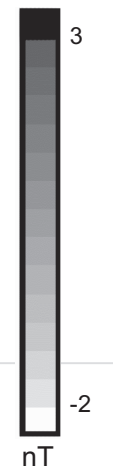
Client	GREENLANE ARCHAEOLOGY LTD ULVERSTON
--------	--

Site	OLD HALL FARM, OVER KELLET LANCASHIRE
------	--

Title	GREYSCALE PLOTS OF MAGNETIC GRADIENT DATA
-------	--

Job No	ARC_2813_1056
--------	---------------

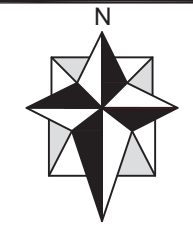
Surveyed	CA, JW, MP	Drawn	CA
Chk.	MW	Date	20/02/2020



**NOTES**

1. THIS DRAWING MUST BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING REPORT (ARC\_2813\_1056\_RPT.PDF) WHICH PROVIDES DETAILS OF THE TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED, THEIR INHERENT LIMITATIONS AND ANY SITE SPECIFIC ISSUES.
2. THIS DRAWING IS BASED UPON DRAWING 'IDP-OldHallFarm-TopographicalSurvey.dwg' PROVIDED BY THE CLIENT. THE ORDNANCE SURVEY CO-ORDINATES OBTAINED FOR THIS SURVEY WERE MEASURED USING THE UKOSTN02 PROJECTION. THIS PROJECTION SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IF THE SURVEY GRID IS RELOCATED.
3. PHASE SITE INVESTIGATIONS CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RELIABILITY OR ACCURACY OF ANY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY A THIRD PARTY.
4. THIS DRAWING AND THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN IS ISSUED IN CONFIDENCE AND IS THE COPYRIGHT OF PHASE SITE INVESTIGATIONS LIMITED. DISCLOSURE OF THIS INFORMATION TO THIRD PARTIES AND UNAUTHORISED COPYING OR REPLICATION OF THIS DATA WITHOUT APPROVAL IS FORBIDDEN.

ALWAYS EXERCISE CAUTION WHEN EXCAVATING



Direction of north taken from drawing 'IDP-OldHallFarm-TopographicalSurvey.dwg'



Phase Site Investigations Ltd, 703A Whinfield Drive, Aycliffe Business Park, Newton Aycliffe, County Durham, DL5 6AU

T: +44 [0] 1325 311 751  
E: enquiries@PhaseSI.com  
W: www.PhaseSI.com

Scale	[A3 Sheet] Drawing	Status
1:1000	ARC_2813_1056_04	FINAL

Client	GREENLANE ARCHAEOLOGY LTD ULVERSTON
--------	--

Site	OLD HALL FARM, OVER KELLET LANCASHIRE
------	--

Title	INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETIC GRADIENT DATA
-------	---

Job No	ARC_2813_1056
--------	---------------

Surveyed	CA, JW, MP	Drawn	CA, MW
Chk.	NF	Date	20/02/2020



ANOMALY TYPE	INTERPRETATION
AREA OF STRONG DIPOLAR / BIPOLAR RESPONSES (MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE)	SURFACE / NEAR-SURFACE FERROUS OR FIRED MATERIAL (PROBABLE MODERN)
BIPOLAR LINEAR (SHOWING LINEAR RESPONSE AND EXTENT OF ANOMALY)	MODERN LINEAR MAGNETIC FEATURE. PROBABLE PIPE, DRAIN OR CABLE
LIMIT OF VERY STRONG RESPONSE	INTERFERENCE CAUSED BY MODERN MAGNETIC FEATURE (FEATURE MAY BE LOCATED BEYOND THE SURVEY AREA)
APPROXIMATE ORIENTATION OF BROADLY PARALLEL NEGATIVE LINEARS	AGRICULTURAL FEATURES. POSSIBLE DRAINAGE REGIME BUT COULD BE RELATED TO OTHER AGRICULTURAL OR MODERN FEATURE / ACTIVITY
APPROXIMATE ORIENTATION OF BROADLY PARALLEL POSITIVE LINEARS	AGRICULTURAL FEATURES. PROBABLE RIDGE AND FURROW
GENERAL LINEAR ALIGNMENT OF RESPONSES	BROADLY CORRESPONDS WITH FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY. RESPONSES WILL BE PROBABLY RELATED TO THIS FEATURE
LINEAR / CURVI-LINEAR TREND (WEAK OR DIFFUSE RESPONSE)	UNCERTAIN ORIGIN. COULD BE RELATED TO DRAINAGE OR AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY BUT SOME COULD BE CAUSED BY A SUB-SURFACE FEATURE / REMNANT OF FEATURE
ISOLATED POSITIVE RESPONSE	PROBABLE GEOLOGICAL / PEDOLOGICAL VARIATION OR DEEPER BURIED FERROUS / FIRED MATERIAL BUT COULD ALSO BE INFILLED ISOLATED FEATURE

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES**

Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, in-prep, Land North of Old Farm, Over Kellet, Lancashire, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

British Geological Survey, 2020, online resource - [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)

Soilscapes, 2020, online resource - [www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes](http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes)

## APPENDIX 1

### Magnetic survey: technical information

#### 1.1 Theoretical background

- 1.1.1 Magnetic instruments measure the value of the Earth's magnetic field; the units of which are nanoTeslas (nT). The presence of surface and sub-surface features can cause variations or anomalies in this magnetic field. The strength of the anomaly is dependent on the magnetic properties of a feature and the material that surrounds it. The two magnetic properties that are of most interest are magnetic susceptibility and thermoremanent magnetism.
- 1.1.2 Magnetic susceptibility indicates the amount of ferrous (iron) minerals that are present. These can be redistributed or changed (enhanced) by human activity. If enhanced material subsequently fills in features such as pits or ditches then these can produce localised increases in magnetic responses (anomalies) which can be detected by a magnetic gradiometer even when the features are buried under additional soil cover.
- 1.1.3 In general, it is the contrast between the magnetic susceptibility of deposits filling cut features, such as ditches or pits, and the magnetic susceptibility of topsoils, subsoils and rocks into which these features have been cut which causes the most recognisable responses. This is primarily because there is a tendency for magnetic ferrous compounds to become concentrated in the topsoil, thereby making it more magnetic than the subsoil or the bedrock. Linear features cut into the subsoil or geology, such as ditches, that have been silted up or have been backfilled with topsoil will therefore usually produce a positive magnetic response relative to the background soil levels. Discrete feature, such as pits, can also be detected. Less magnetic material such as masonry or plastic service pipes which intrude into the topsoil may give a negative magnetic response relative to the background level. The strength of magnetic responses that a feature will produce will depend on the background magnetic susceptibility, how rapidly the feature has been infilled, the level and type of human activity in the area and the size and depth of a feature. Not all infilled features can be detected and natural variations can also produce localised positive and negative anomalies.
- 1.1.4 Thermoremanent magnetism indicates the amount of magnetism inherent in an object as a result of heating. Material that has been heated to a high temperature (fired), such as brick, can acquire strong magnetic properties and so although they may not appear to have a high iron content they can produce strong magnetic anomalies
- 1.1.5 The magnetic survey method is highly sensitive to interference from surface and near-surface magnetic 'contaminants'. Surface features such as metallic fencing, reinforced concrete, buildings or walls all have very strong magnetic signatures that can dominate readings collected adjacent to them. Identification of anomalies caused by sub-surface features is therefore more difficult, or even impossible, in the vicinity of surface magnetic features. The presence of made ground also has a detrimental effect on the magnetic data quality as this usually contains magnetic material in the form of metallic scrap and brick. Identification of features beneath made ground is still possible if the target feature is reasonably large and has a strong magnetic response but smaller features or magnetically weak features are unlikely to be identified.
- 1.1.6 The interpretation of magnetic anomalies is often subjective and it is rarely possible to identify the cause of all magnetic anomalies. Not all features will produce a measurable magnetic response and the effectiveness of a magnetic survey is also dependant on the site-specific conditions. The main factors that may limit whether a feature can be detected are the

composition of a feature, its depth and size and the surrounding material. It is not possible to guarantee that a magnetic survey will identify all sub-surface features.

- 1.1.7 Most high resolution, near surface magnetic surveys utilise a magnetic gradiometer. A gradiometer is a hand-held instrument that consists of two magnetic sensors, one positioned directly above the other, which allows measurement of the magnetic gradient component of the magnetic field. A gradiometer configuration eliminates the need for applying corrections due to natural variations in the overall field strength that occur during the course of a day but it only measures relative variations in the local magnetic field and so comparison of absolute values between sites is not possible.
- 1.1.8 Features that are commonly located using magnetic surveys include archaeological ditches and pits, buried structures or foundations, mineshafts, unexploded ordnance, metallic pipes and cables, buried piles and pile caps. The technique can also be used for geological mapping; particularly the location of igneous intrusions.

## **1.2 Instrumentation**

- 1.2.1 A multi-sensor array cart system (MACS) utilising 8 Foerster 4.032 Ferex CON 650 gradiometers, spaced at 0.5 m intervals, with a control unit and data logger was used for the magnetic survey.

## **1.3 Survey methodology**

- 1.3.1 The MACS utilises an RTK GNSS system which means that survey grids do not have to be established. Instead an area is surveyed over a series of continuous profiles and the position of each data point is recorded using an RTK GNSS system. The sensors have a separation of 0.5 m which means that data was collected on profiles spaced at 0.5 m apart. Readings were taken at between 0.1 m and 0.15 m intervals.
- 1.3.2 Data is collected on zig-zag profiles along the full length or width of a field, although fields can be sub-divided if they are particularly large. Marker canes are set-out along field boundaries at set intervals and these are used to align the profiles. The survey profiles are usually offset from field boundaries, buildings and other metallic features by several metres to reduce the detrimental effect that these surface magnetic features have on the data. The location of the MACS data is converted direct to Ordnance Survey co-ordinates using the UK OSTN 02 projection. As the data is related direct to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates temporary survey stations are not established.
- 1.3.3 The Foerster gradiometers have a resolution of 0.2 nT but the stability of the cart system significantly reduces noise caused by instrument tilt and movement when compared with a traditional hand-held gradiometer system and the increased data intervals provide a higher resolution data set. The sensors have a range of  $\pm 10,000$ nT and readings are taken at 0.1 nT resolution.

## **1.4 Data processing and presentation**

- 1.4.1 The MACS data is stored direct to a laptop using in-house software which automatically corrects for instrument drift and calculates a mean value for each profile. A positional value is assigned to each data point based on the sensor number and recorded GNSS co-ordinates. The data is gridded using in-house software and parameters are set based on the sensor spacing and mean values. No additional processing is required. The gridded data is then displayed in Surfer 9 (Golden Software) and image files of the data are created.

- 1.4.2 The data was exported as greyscale raster images (PNG files. Data for the entire site is presented at a scale of 1:1500 and plots for individual fields / areas (or parts of fields / areas) with accompanying interpretations are shown at a scale of 1:1000. All greyscale plots were clipped at -2 nT to 3 nT. Greyscale plots have been 'smoothed' using a visual interpolation but the data itself has not been interpolated.
- 1.4.3 The data has been displayed relative to a digital base plan provided by the client as drawing '*IDP-OldHallFarm-TopographicalSurvey.dwg*'. The base plan was in the Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinate system and as the survey grids were set-out directly to National Grid co-ordinates the data could be simply superimposed onto the base plan in the correct position.

## 1.5 Interpretation

- 1.5.1 The anomalies have been categorised based on the type of response that they have and an interpretation as to the cause(s) or possible cause(s) of each anomaly type is also provided. The following anomaly types may be present within the data:

### **Dipolar, bipolar and strong responses**

Dipolar and bipolar responses are those that have a sharp variation between strongly positive and negative components.

In the majority of cases these responses are usually caused by modern ferrous features / objects, although fired material (such as brick), some ferrous or industrial archaeological features and strongly magnetic gravel could also produce dipolar and bipolar responses.

**Isolated dipolar responses** are those that have a single positive and negative element. They are usually caused by isolated, ferrous or fired material on or near to the surface. The objects that cause dipolar responses are usually relatively small, such as spent shotgun cartridges, iron nails and horseshoes (hence they are often referred to as 'iron spikes') or pieces of modern brick or pot. Some types of archaeological artefacts can also produce this type of response but unless there is strong supporting evidence to the contrary they are assumed not to be of archaeological significance.

Bipolar anomalies have strong positive and negative components but are not technically magnetic dipoles. The majority of **isolated bipolar responses** are caused by ferrous or fired material on or near to the surface. These responses tend to be produced from larger objects, compared to dipolar anomalies, or a concentration of smaller objects. Some archaeological features/ activity, including areas of burning or industrial activity can also produce this type of response but unless there is strong supporting evidence to the contrary they are assumed not to be of archaeological significance.

Isolated dipolar and bipolar responses have not been shown on the interpretation as there is no evidence to suggest that they may be archaeological in origin.

**Bipolar linear** anomalies are usually produced by buried pipes / cables that are usually metallic, although in some instances ceramic pipes can also produce popular anomalies. In some instances the anomaly can extend for a significant distance beyond the feature that produces the anomaly. Bipolar anomalies are often very strong and can potentially mask responses from other sub-surface features in the vicinity of the pipe or cable.

Areas containing numerous **strong dipolar / bipolar responses (magnetic disturbance)** are usually caused by greater concentrations of ferrous or fired material and are often found adjacent to field boundaries where such material tends to accumulate. Above





ground metallic or strongly magnetic features, such as fences, gates, pylons and buildings can also produce very strong bipolar responses. If an area of magnetic disturbance is located away from existing field boundaries then it could indicate a former field boundary, several large isolated objects in close proximity, an area where modern material has been tipped or an infilled cut feature, such as a quarry pit. Areas of dipolar / bipolar response can occasionally be caused by features / material associated with archaeological industrial activity or natural deposits that have varying magnetic properties but they are usually caused by modern activity. Responses in areas of magnetic disturbance can sometimes be so strong that archaeological features located beneath them may not be detected.

Very strong responses, notably bipolar anomalies, from modern features can dominate the data for a significant distance beyond the feature. The extent of these areas is usually shown either as part of the bipolar anomaly or as a **limit of very strong response**. It should be noted that this effect extends beyond the feature and so the limit of the response does not correspond to the actual size or location of the feature within it. In many cases where these strong responses are present at the edge of survey area the feature causing the anomaly be actually be located beyond the survey area. It should be recognised that other sub-surface features located within these areas may not be detected.

### Negative linear anomalies

**Negative linear anomalies** occur when a feature has lower magnetic readings than the surrounding material and can often be associated with ploughing regimes or plastic / concrete pipes or natural features.

They can also indicate the presence of a feature that cuts into magnetic soils or bedrock and which is infilled with less magnetic material and in certain geologies can be associated with archaeological features.

On this site it is believed that the negative linear anomalies are caused by agricultural activity or drainage features.

### Linear / curvi-linear anomalies (probable agricultural)

In many geological / pedological conditions agricultural features / regimes can produce magnetic anomalies due to the accumulation / alignment of magnetic topsoil. In most cases these are exhibited as a series of **broadly parallel positive linear** anomalies. The majority of these responses are associated with modern ploughing regimes but in some instances, where the responses are broader and more widely spaced, they can indicate the presence of the remnants of ridge and furrow.

Field drain systems can also produce linear anomalies, usually where the drains are made from fired ceramic or infilled with magnetic gravels.

Where a series of parallel anomalies are present then the approximate orientation of the anomalies are shown on the interpretation drawing to indicate the direction of the agricultural regime but for the sake of clarity individual anomalies have not been shown.

Individual anomalies may be shown if the response is not part of a regime.

### Broad area of positive / negative responses

**Broad areas of positive / negative responses** can have a variety of causes. If the areas are generally quite large and irregular in shape then they are usually suggestive of natural features, such as lenses of sand and gravel deposits, palaeochannels or other natural features / variations where the natural material differs from the surrounding sub-surface.



In some instances anomalies of this type can be associated with anthropogenic (usually modern) activity.

There are no anomalies of this type in this dataset.

### **Linear / curvi-linear trends**

An anomaly is categorised as a **trend** if it is not certain that the response is associated with an extant sub-surface feature. Trends are usually weak, irregular, diffuse or discontinuous and it is usually not certain what their cause is, if they represent significant sub-surface features or even if they are associated with definite features.

It is possible that some of the trends are associated with geological / pedological variations. Others may be produced by artificial constructs within the data, either caused by processing or in some instances by intersecting anomalies (usually different agricultural regimes) that give the appearance of curving or regular shapes. Many trends are a product of weak, naturally occurring responses that happen to form a regular pattern but which are not associated with a sub-surface feature.

In some instances former features that have been severely truncated can still produce broad, diffuse or weak responses even if the underlying feature has been removed. This is due to the presence of magnetic soils associated with the former feature still being present along its route. In other instances the magnetic properties of the soils filling a feature may vary and so the magnetic signature of the feature can change, even if the sub-surface feature itself remains uniform. If a response from a feature becomes significantly weak or diffuse then part of the anomaly may be shown as a trend as it is uncertain if the feature is still present or has been severely truncated or removed.

### **Isolated positive responses**

**Isolated positive responses** can occur if the magnetism of a feature, area or material has been enhanced or if a feature is naturally more magnetic than the surrounding material. It is often difficult to determine which of these factors causes any given responses and so the origin of this type of anomaly can be difficult to determine. They can have a variety of causes including geological variations, infilled archaeological features, areas of burning (including hearths), industrial archaeological features, such as kilns, or deeper buried ferrous material and modern fired material.

The large number of isolated responses and lack of an obvious pattern to their distribution suggests that these anomalies are probably associated with geological / pedological variations or deeper buried ferrous or fired material. Only the larger or stronger areas of positive response have been shown on the interpretation. The majority, if not all of these responses, will be related to natural variations or relatively modern material but have been shown as their exact cause cannot be determined with certainty.

### **Positive linear / curvi-linear anomalies**

Positive magnetic anomalies indicate an increase in magnetism and if the resulting anomaly is linear or curvi-linear then this can indicate the presence of a man-made feature. **Positive or enhanced linear / curvi-linear** anomalies can be associated with agricultural activity, drainage features but they can also be caused by ditches that are infilled with magnetically enhanced material and as such can indicate the presence of archaeological features. Some natural infilled features can also produce positive anomalies.

There are no significant positive linear anomalies in this data set.

- 1.5.2 Several different ranges of data were used in the interpretation to ensure that the maximum information possible is obtained from the data.
- 1.5.3 X-Y trace plots were examined for all of the data and overlain onto the greyscale plot to assist in the interpretation, primarily to help identify dipolar / bipolar responses that will probably be associated with surface / near-surface iron objects. X-Y trace plots have not been used in the report as they do not show any additional anomalies that are not visible in the greyscale data. A digital drawing showing the X-Y trace plot overlain on the greyscale plot has been provided in the digital archive.
- 1.5.4 All isolated responses have been assessed using a combination of greyscale and X-Y trace plots.
- 1.5.5 Anomalies associated with agricultural regimes are present in the data. The general orientation of these regimes has been shown on the interpretation but, for the sake of clarity, each individual anomaly has not been shown.
- 1.5.6 The greyscale plots and the accompanying interpretations of the anomalies identified in the magnetic data are presented as 2D AutoCAD drawings. The interpretation is made based on the type, size, strength and morphology of the anomalies, coupled with the available information on the site conditions. Each type of anomaly is displayed in separate, easily identifiable layers annotated as appropriate.

## **1.6 Limitations of magnetic surveys**

- 1.6.1 The magnetic survey method requires the operator to walk over the site at a constant walking pace whilst holding the instrument. The presence of an uneven ground surface, dense, high or mature vegetation or surface obstructions may mean that some areas cannot be surveyed.
- 1.6.2 The depth at which features can be detected will vary depending on their composition, size, the surrounding material and the type of magnetometer used for the survey. In good conditions large, magnetic targets, such as buried drums or tanks can be located at depths of more than 4 m. Smaller targets, such as buried foundations or archaeological features can be located at depths of between 1 m and 2 m.
- 1.6.3 A magnetic survey is highly sensitive to interference from surface and near-surface magnetic 'contaminants'. Surface features such as metallic fencing, reinforced concrete, buildings or walls all have very strong magnetic signatures that can dominate readings collected adjacent to them. Identification of anomalies caused by sub-surface features is therefore more difficult or even not possible in the vicinity of surface and near-surface magnetic features.
- 1.6.4 The presence of made ground also has a detrimental effect on the magnetic data quality as this usually contains magnetic material in the form of metallic scrap and brick. Identification of features beneath made ground is still possible if the target feature is reasonably large and has a strong magnetic response but smaller features or magnetically weak features are unlikely to be identified.
- 1.6.5 It should be noted that anomalies that are interpreted as modern in origin may be caused by features that are present in the topsoil or upper layers of the subsoil. Removal of soil to an archaeological or natural layer can therefore remove the feature causing the anomaly.
- 1.6.6 A magnetic survey does not directly locate sub-surface features - it identifies variations or anomalies in the local magnetic field caused by features. It can be possible to interpret the cause of anomalies based on the size, shape and strength of response but it should be recognised that a magnetic survey produces a plan of magnetic variations and not a plan of all

sub-surface features. Interpretation of the anomalies is often subjective and it is rarely possible to identify the cause of all magnetic anomalies. Geological or pedological (soil) variations or features can produce responses similar to those caused by man-made (anthropogenic) features.

- 1.6.7 Anomalies identified by a magnetic survey are located in plan. It is not usually possible to obtain reliable depth information on the features that cause the anomalies.
- 1.6.8 Not all features will produce a measurable magnetic response and the effectiveness of a magnetic survey is also dependant on the site-specific conditions. It is not possible to guarantee that a magnetic survey will identify all sub-surface features. A magnetic survey is often most-effective at identifying sub-surface features when used in conjunction with other complementary geophysical techniques.