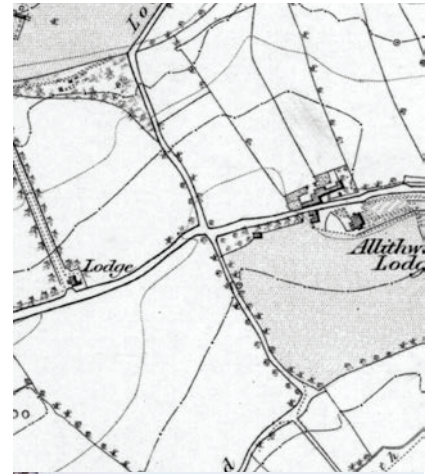


# LAND AT BARN HEY, ALLITHWAITE, GRANGE-OVER-SANDS, CUMBRIA

## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Client: L&W Wilson (Higham) Ltd

NGR: 338260 476313 (centre)

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November 2020



<b>The Site</b>	
Site Name	Land at Barn Hey, Allithwaite, Grange-over-Sands
County	Cumbria
NGR	338260 476313 (centre)

<b>Client</b>	
Client Name	L&W Wilson (Higham) Ltd

<b>Planning</b>	
Pre-planning?	Yes
Planning Application No.	-
Summary of plans	Residential development
Condition number	-
Local Planning Authority	South Lakeland District Council
Planning Archaeologist	Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council

<b>Archiving</b>	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Kendal and Barrow-in-Furness
Relevant HER	Cumbria
Relevant Museum	Kendal Museum

<b>Staffing</b>	
Data collection and report writing	Dan Elsworth Tom Mace
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Illustrations	Tom Mace
Date of site visit	21 <sup>st</sup> October 2020

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## Non-Technical Summary

Prior to the submission of a planning application for a proposed residential development on land at Barn Hey, Allithwaite, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment. This examines 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 Cumbria Historic Environment Record. A site visit was also carried out in order to make a brief assessment of the site.

Mapping evidence shows that the site has been open fields since at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The site is part of a large area of improved pasture and a site visit revealed no obvious features of archaeological interest within the proposed development area or constraints to further archaeological work, although it did identify the line of a former field boundary preserved as a lynchet across part of the site and another lynchet in an adjoining field. However, the nature of the development would mean that any remains that were present would be adversely affected.

An assessment of the significance and potential of the site with regard both known and unknown archaeological remains indicate that although no archaeological finds or features are known from within the proposed development area, the site lies within a wider area of significant archaeological interest. The site lies c500m to the south-west of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery, which was excavated in 2001, and c500m west of a second Bronze Age cremation cemetery excavated in 2015. The discovery of two such sites at Allithwaite, less than 1km apart, represents a significant discovery in the region. A further single Bronze Age cremation was also reportedly found c260m to the south-west of the site in 1834, but this is likely to be incorrectly located. There is clear potential for archaeological remains to be present, based on the known archaeology of the wider area, especially those of Bronze Age date, which could inform the answers to outstanding questions about the occupation and use of the area during the period.

A more definite assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to be present could only be made through additional investigation. The most effective method would be geophysical survey and/or the excavation of archaeological evaluation trenches.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank L&W Wilson (Higham) Ltd for commissioning the project, and their agents Helen Madin and Byron Wilson at HPA Chartered Architects for their assistance. Additional thanks are due to Mark Dixon at Barn Hey for his assistance during the site visit.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

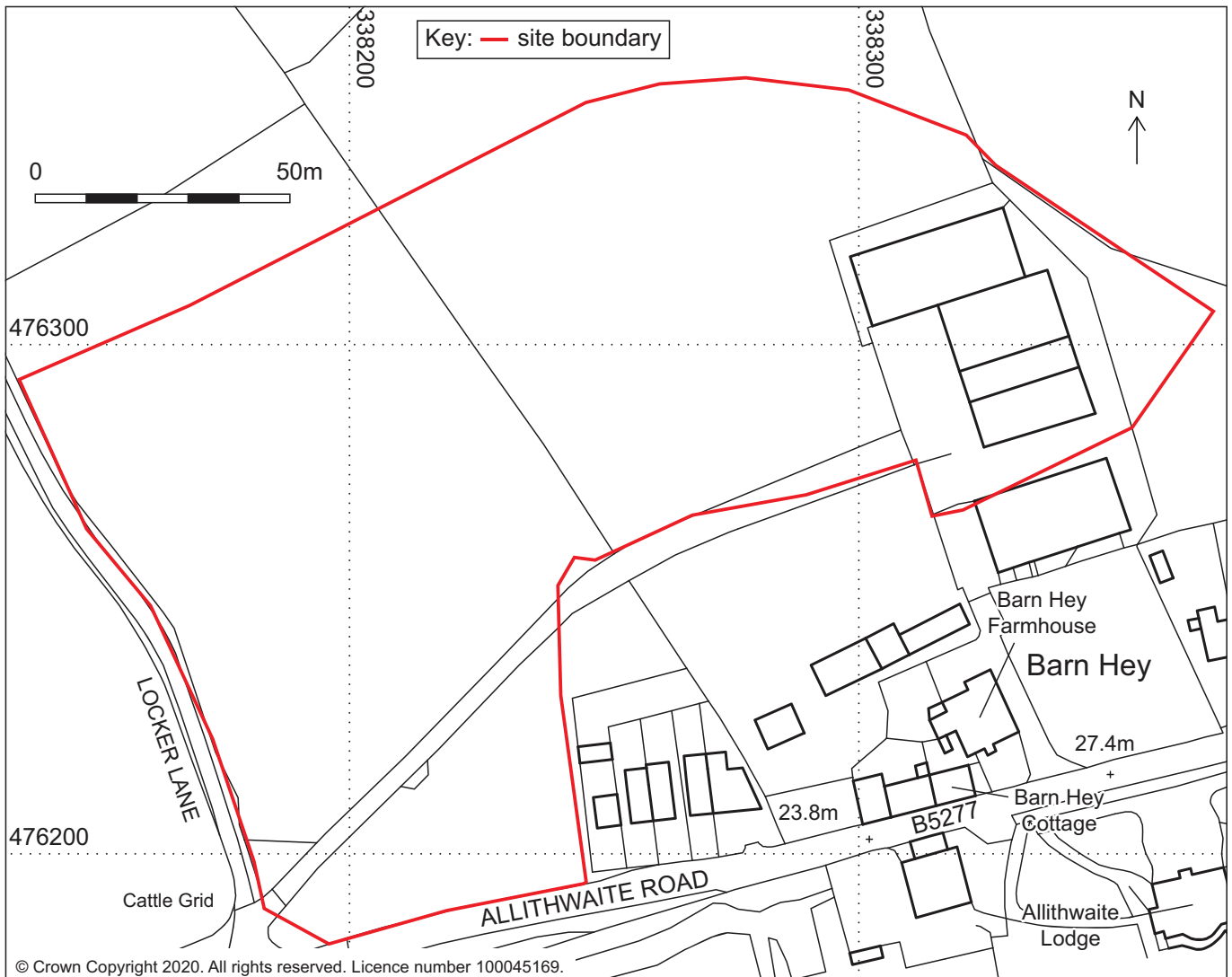
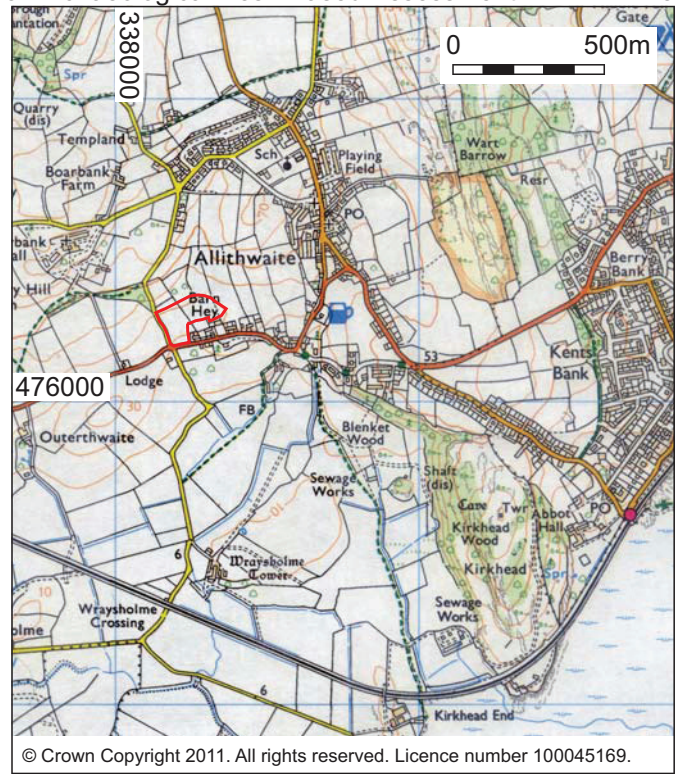
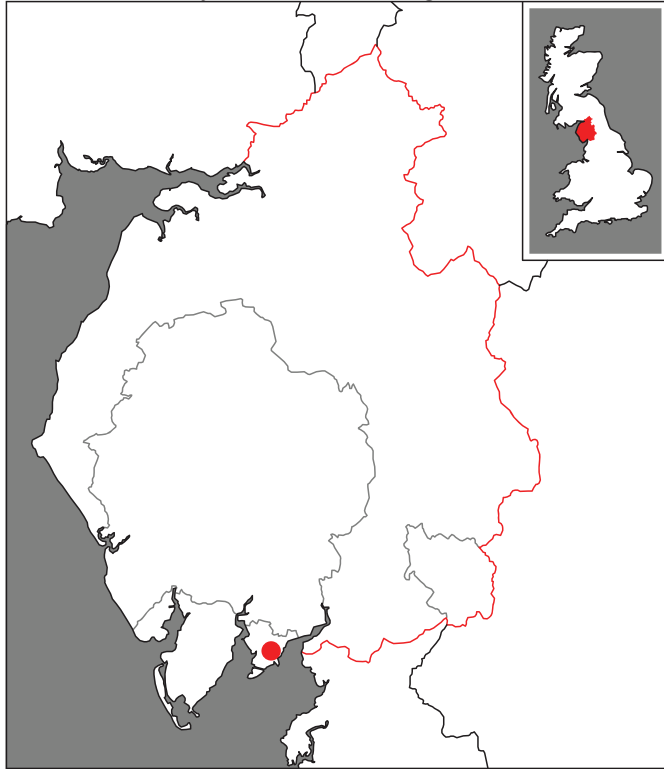
1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The village of Allithwaite is located 2.5km to the south-west of Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria, on a peninsula of land between the Levens and Kent estuaries on the northern coast of Morecambe Bay (Ordnance Survey 2011; see Figure 1).

1.2.2 The village is located close to the top of a limestone fell that begins at the coast around 1km to the south, the surrounding fields are largely pasture and in places the underlying limestone bedrock emerges into pavement formations (*ibid*). The site is approximately 20-30m above sea level.

1.2.3 The solid geology is Lower Carboniferous Limestone which is overlain in places by limestone scree, and boulder clay in the valley bottoms (Countryside Commission 1998, 72).



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Figure 1: Site location



## 2. 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 examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **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, although these were closed at the time the desk-based assessment was carried out due to the COVID-19 crisis;
- **HER:** this is the primary source of information recording previously known archaeological discoveries; data from a study area of approximately 500m from the edge of the proposed development area was obtained. For each site a grid reference, description, and related sources were obtained for inclusion in the gazetteer (see *Appendix 1*). 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, especially given that the archives are currently closed. These primarily included early maps of the site;
- **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 English Heritage 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 Archive

2.3.1 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 nine sites of archaeological interest are recorded within the study area in the Historic Environment Record (Figure 2; *Appendix 1*; summarised in Table 1 below). These range from Bronze Age to post-medieval in date. Find spots are often not accurately located, so their significance to the study area is uncertain (e.g. **Site 08**). The date of several of the earthworks is uncertain (**Site 02**, **Site 03**, **Site 04**, and **Site 09**), although **Site 09** is considered 'unlikely to be ancient'. None of these have been investigated in detail. There is no trace remaining of the former corn mill (**Site 07**) or the former village hall (**Site 01**). Extremely little information is recorded about the 'mound' and 'possibly natural' platform reported by a Mrs Aldersley or Aldersely (**Site 02** and **Site 04** respectively), so their date and possible significance is unknown. 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
<b>01</b>	former village hall	post-medieval	<b>06</b>	cremation cemetery	Bronze Age
<b>02</b>	earthwork (unspecified 'mound')	uncertain	<b>07</b>	former corn mill	post-medieval
<b>03</b>	earthwork (possible enclosure)	uncertain	<b>08</b>	find spot (axe)	Bronze Age
<b>04</b>	earthwork (possible platform)	uncertain (possibly natural)	<b>09</b>	cropmark (trackway)	uncertain
<b>05</b>	cremation urn	Bronze Age			

**Table 1: Summary of sites of archaeological interest within the study area**

### 3.2 Desk-Based Assessment

3.2.1 The results of the desk-based assessment have been used to produce two 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 based on this possible mitigation work is then suggested.



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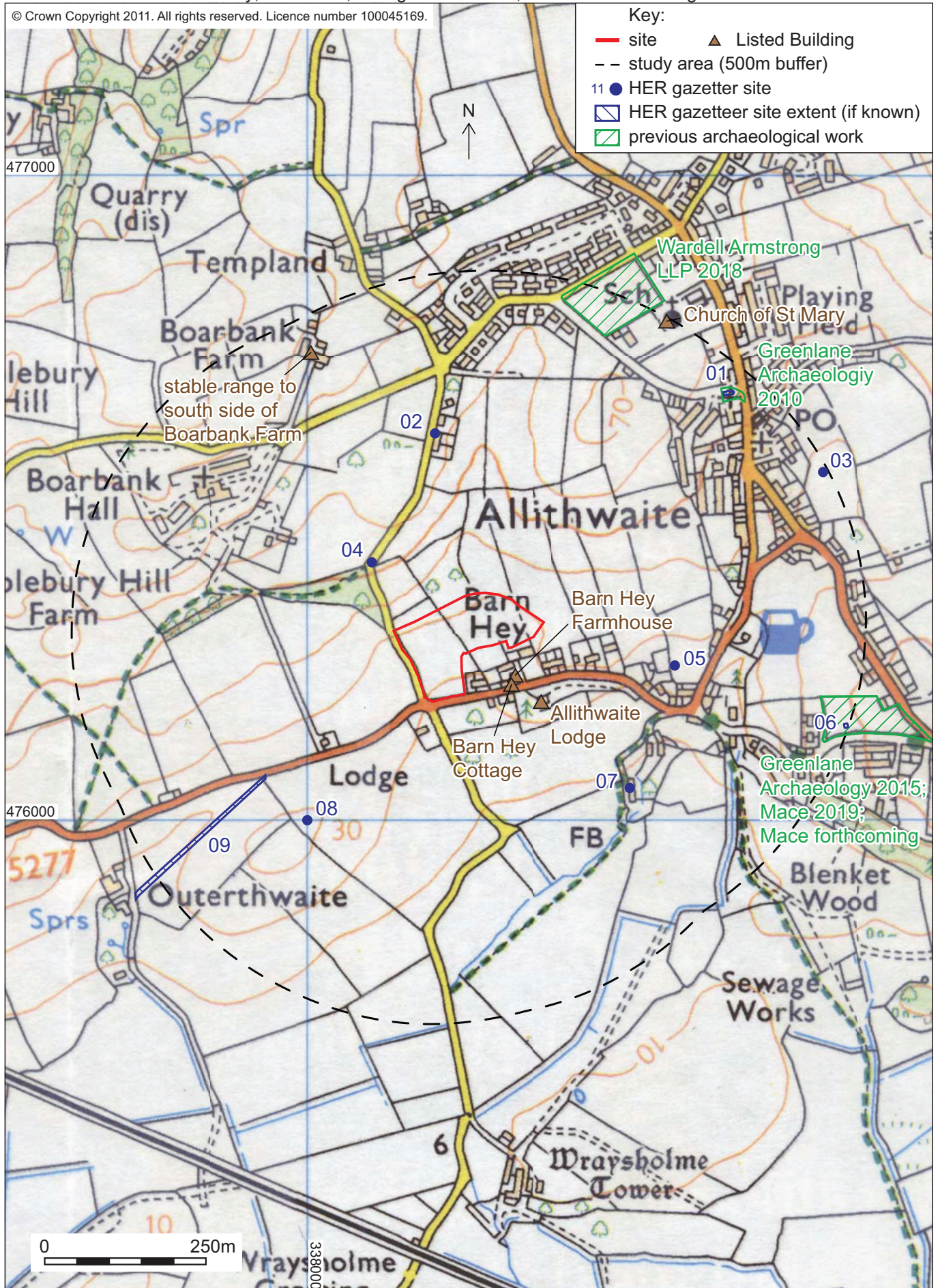


Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan, showing previous archaeological work and Listed Buildings

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### 3.3 Map and Image Regression

3.3.1 **Introduction:** although there are early, typically county-wide, maps that include the area, they are generally very small scale and so the first useful maps of the area do not appear until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. As a result, it is primarily mapping from that date onwards that is discussed below.

3.3.2 **A Plan of the Division of Lower Allithwaite, 1807:** this map corresponds with the enclosure of land carried out across the Cartmel Peninsula in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, although unusually it covers areas that were presumably already enclosed at that time. The proposed development area occupies parts of four large fields to the north of Allithwaite Road and east of Locker Lane. The proposed development area was clearly undeveloped at this time (CAC(B) WPR 89 Z3 1807; Plate 1).

3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey 1851:** this is the earliest detailed plan of the site available and shows essentially the same information as the earlier plan of Allithwaite (Plate 2; cf. Plate 1).

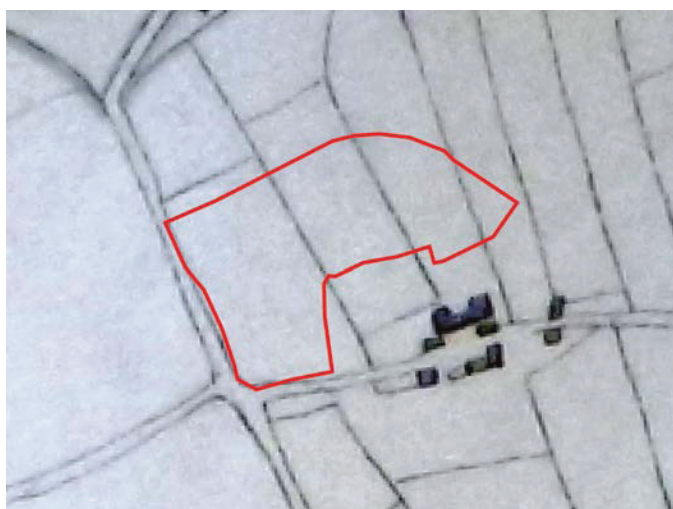


Plate 1 (left): Extract from the enclosure map of 1807

Plate 2 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey 1890:** 'Barnhay Farm' is labelled, but the site itself is unchanged (Plate 3).

3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey 1893:** the site remains the same (Plate 4).

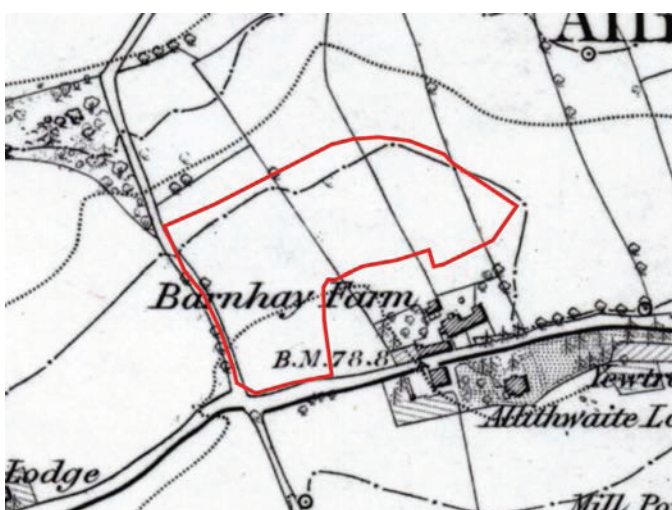
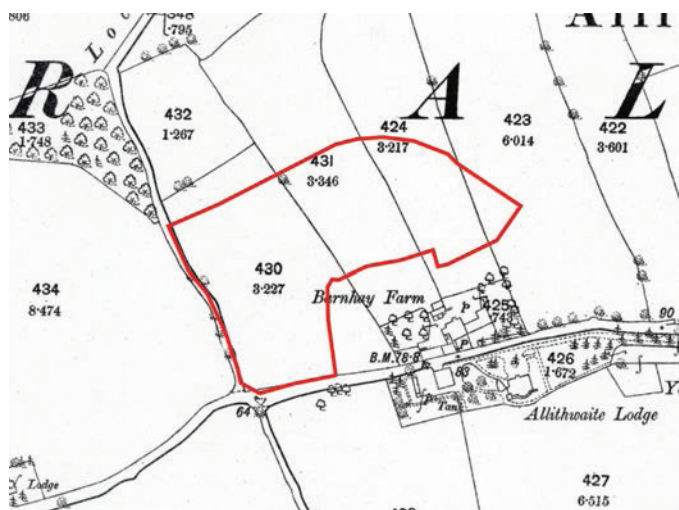


Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1890

Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1893

3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey 1913:** alterations have been made to Barn Hey Farm, but the site remains undeveloped (Plate 5).

3.3.7 **Ordnance Survey 1933:** further alterations have been made at the barn, but the site remains unchanged (Plate 6).

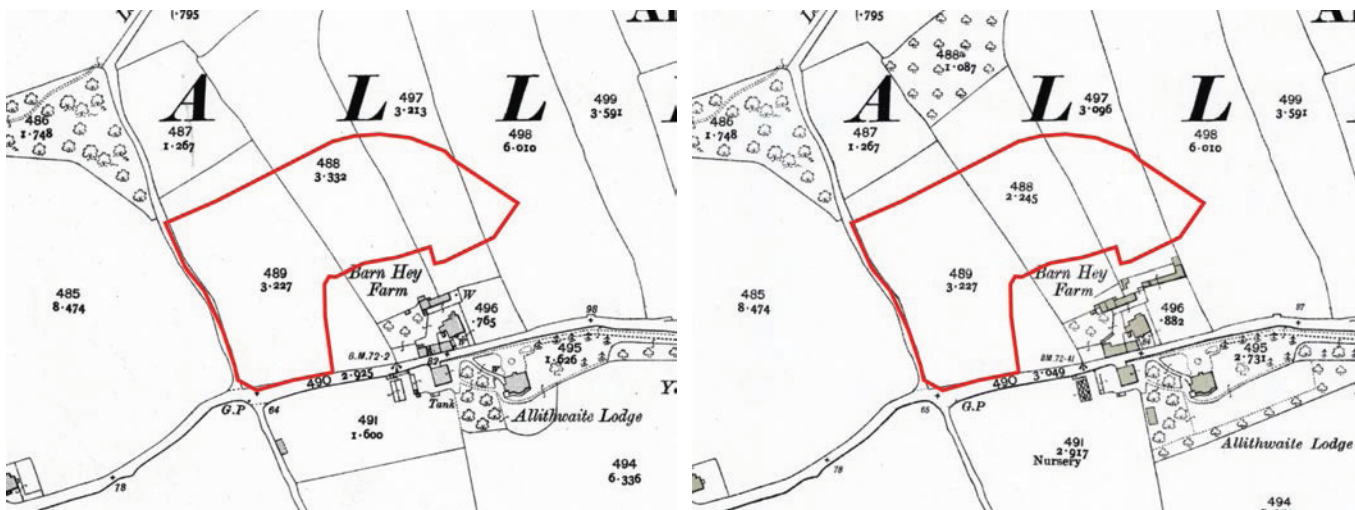


Plate 5 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1913

Plate 6 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933

3.3.8 **Ordnance Survey 1938:** this map shows the same site layout as the previous map albeit in slightly less detail due to the difference in scale at which the two maps were produced (Plate 7).



Plate 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1938

### 3.4 Lidar

3.4.1 **Lidar:** lidar imagery of the site is freely available online (Houseprices.io 2020). One of the field boundaries to the east side of the area has been removed since the map of 1938 was produced, although the line of this can be traced in the Lidar (Plate 8). A new access road cuts across the south end of the site to the farm buildings at the east end of the area, although these were apparently only constructed after 2011 (see Figure 1).



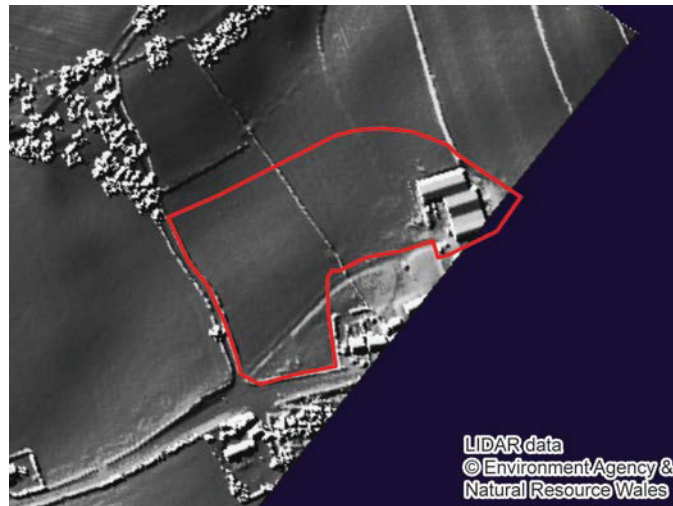


Plate 8: Lidar imagery (Houseprices.io 2020)

## 3.5 Site Visit

3.5.1 **Site Arrangement and Character:** the site now comprises parts of three fields bounded by Locker Lane to the west and Allithwaite Road (the B5277) to the south, although it is apparent from the old maps and evidence on site that these were originally three slightly differently arranged fields, which have been reorganised due to sub-division caused by the creation of a new access road to the farm buildings and the loss of an original field boundary. The two main fields comprise areas of pasture (Plate 9 and Plate 10), while the smaller south-west field is filled with scrubby grass (Plate 11). The east corner is filled with large modern concrete block and steel farm sheds (Plate 12). To the south, facing onto the road is a row of houses comprising the Barn Hey farm, which is set back from the road and has a date stone of 1704 (Plate 13), and a row of cottages, one with a datestone of 1700, that face directly onto the road (Plate 14). A further detached row of 20<sup>th</sup> century houses is located a short distance to the west of these.



Plate 9 (left): General view of the westernmost of the main fields, viewed from the west from Locker Lane



Plate 10 (right): General view of the easternmost of the main fields, viewed from the east



Plate 11 (left): The small field in the south-west corner of the site, viewed from the west



Plate 12 (right): The modern farm building in the east corner of the site, viewed from the west



Plate 13 (left): Barn Hey farm, viewed from the south off Allithwaite Road



Plate 14 (right): The cottages to the west of Barn Hey farm, viewed from the south-west off Allithwaite Road

3.5.2 **Archaeological features:** the most obvious structures of historical or archaeological interest are the two dated buildings facing onto Allithwaite Road, which are both Listed Grade II (see *Appendix 2*; Plate 13 and Plate 14). In addition to this a lynchet orientated approximately east/west was observed in the adjoining field to the north (Plate 15), and the former field boundary orientated north/south, which formed part of the original land divisions visible in the early maps and evident in the Lidar (see *Sections 3.3 and 3.4* above), was also evident as a low earthwork in the easternmost of the two main fields (Plate 16). The only other feature of interest was a pile of large dressed limestone blocks lying in the easternmost field against one of the modern sheds (Plate 17). These have presumably come from elsewhere, however, and are not thought to be directly relevant to the site.





**Plate 15 (left):** The lynchet in the field to the north, viewed from the south



**Plate 16 (right):** The earthwork denoting the position of the former field boundary in the easternmost of the two main fields

3.5.3 **Constraints:** there were no evident constraints to further archaeological investigation of the majority of the site and minimal evidence for disturbance, although it is likely to have been subject to improvements such as drainage and ploughing in the past. By contrast, the construction of the modern sheds in the east corner and access road from Locker Lane to the west (Plate 12 and Plate 18) will undoubtedly have caused considerable disturbance to any archaeological deposits or features that might have been present in these areas.



**Plate 17 (left):** Dressed limestone blocks against the modern sheds on the east side of the site, viewed from the north-west



**Plate 18 (right):** The access road to the farm buildings from Locker Lane, viewed from the west



## 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 While there is limited evidence for human activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, this is typically found in the southernmost part on the north side of Morecambe Bay. Excavation of a small number of cave sites have found the remains of animal species common at the time, but now extinct in this country, and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Young 2002). The earliest evidence of human occupation in the area was found in Kirkhead Cave, 1km south of Allithwaite (c1km south-east of the proposed development area), 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 (c930m south-east of the proposed development area), 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 The county was clearly more densely inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field-walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast (Cherry and Cherry 2002). Coastal areas and river valleys are notably places where such material is frequently found in the wider region (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152; Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 26).

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 in the region and one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, having been manufactured at Langdale in the central Lake District (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). Several Neolithic polished stone axes have been found in the vicinity; however, these represent a fairly small part of the assemblage for the county as a whole (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 36). Neolithic or possibly early Bronze Age flints were found at Kirkhead Cave.

4.2.4 During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still. Activity of this date is attested by a number of finds in the area including mid-to-late Bronze Age finds at Kirkhead Cave (Salisbury 1997, 3). In 1834 a small urn and cremation was found in Yew Tree Field, Allithwaite, c200m to the east of the proposed development area (**Site 05**; this was considered to be Roman by earlier antiquarians (Watkin 1883, 215) and is almost certainly mistakenly located due to confusion with a find made on the edge of Cartmel; see Mace 2019, 3). A Bronze Age cremation cemetery was also discovered in Allithwaite during excavations in 2001 (Wild 2001, 2003) at the corner of Greendales and Church Road, c500m to the north-east of the proposed development. This cemetery contained the remains of between 12 and 15 bodies. The burials, four of which were contained in urns, were placed in natural holes in the buried limestone pavement. A cluster of 13 Bronze Age cremation-related features and burials containing cremated human remains of 12 individuals was revealed during archaeological work at Jack Hill, Allithwaite (**Site 06**) (Greenlane 2015; Mace 2019; Mace forthcoming), c500m to the east of the proposed development site. There some of the cremated remains were deposited in upright urns, one urn was inverted, and some were unurned. The site is exceptional for Cumbria because of the number of collared urns found, rarely has the full extent of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery been excavated, and the discovery of two cremation cemeteries less than 1km apart represents a significant discovery in the region.

4.2.5 It is also likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period, although few have been studied in enough detail to be certain. Sites of this type are recorded typically as cropmarks revealed in aerial photographs but they are typically undated. One of the type sites for the period, hillforts, is relatively well-represented in the local area, although these too are complex structures that were probably used over a considerable period of time; one example within the study area was perhaps at the outcrop known as Castle How, although this is only based on place-name evidence (Elsworth 2014). There are several undated enclosures and earthworks in the area, some of which may date from this period. There is also likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period and it is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74).

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

4.3.1 There have been occasional finds of Roman coins from the general area (e.g. Shotter 1989, 41), but evidence has yet to be confirmed of settlement in the area from the period. There has been discussion about the likelihood of Roman military occupation in the Cartmel and Furness Peninsulas for some time (Elsworth 2007), and while there is some evidence it is not entirely convincing.

4.3.2 The early medieval period is not well represented in the area in terms of physical archaeological remains, which is a common situation throughout the county. The Cartmel Peninsula is recorded in a grant made by King Ecgfrith in the 670s or 680s AD to St Cuthbert, which was seemingly made in collusion with the local British nobility who had clearly survived in the area until at least that period (Edmonds 2013, 20). The local area as a whole has a complex mixture of place-names of Celtic British, Anglian (Old English), and Norse type, suggesting that the early medieval period was a time of dynamic and rapid population change (Edmonds 2013). However, physical evidence for settlement of this date is very limited. The place-name 'Allithwaite' is thought to come from a Norse name similar to *Eilifr* and the word 'thwaite', which means clearing (Ekwall 1922, 196).

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

4.4.1 The village of Allithwaite is located in the township of Lower Allithwaite which incorporates Cartmel to the north and Humphrey Head point to the south. The township is first mentioned in c1160 as *Hailiuethait*; in the 13<sup>th</sup> century it was also referred to as *Alefthwayth*, *Alithweit*, *Alythwayt*, *Alyphwait*; the fourteenth century sees the variants *Alingthwayt* and *Alynthwait* (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 265). The exact origins and the history of the village of Allithwaite itself are less clear although it was evidently linked to Furness Abbey from an early date (Ekwall 1922, 196).

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

4.5.1 Agriculture remained the chief industry of the parish during the post-medieval period, with some fishing for cockles and mussels in Morecambe Bay (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 256). The parish church at Allithwaite village was constructed in 1865 by the Lancaster architects Paley and Austin (Price 1998, 72).

4.5.2 It is clear from the cartographic evidence that the site remained largely undeveloped throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Sites of post-medieval date recorded within the study area on the HER comprise the former village hall (**Site 01**), and the former corn mill (**Site 07**).

### 4.6 Previous Archaeological Work

4.6.1 A number of previous pieces of archaeological work have been carried out within the study area. These are outlined below:

- Greenlane Archaeology Ltd conducted a watching brief during groundworks for a residential development on the site of the former 20<sup>th</sup> century village hall in 2010 (**Site 01**), but no significant archaeological finds or features were observed;

- a Bronze Age cremation cemetery containing cremated human remains of 12 individuals was recorded during archaeological work at Jack Hill, Allithwaite (**Site 06**) in 2015 (Greenlane 2015; Mace 2019; Mace forthcoming; see *Appendix 1* and *Section 4.2.4*);
- an archaeological evaluation was carried out at the corner of Vicarage Lane and Green Lane at the north end of the study area in September 2018 by way of a random 5% sample by trial trenching across the proposed development area (Wardell Armstrong LLP 2018). The evaluation comprised the excavation of eleven trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.6m (Wardell Armstrong LLP 2018, 4). The trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m, revealing the underlying 'natural' substrate below a sandy-silt subsoil and silty topsoil (Wardell Armstrong LLP 2018, 7). None of the trenches contained archaeological features and no archaeological finds were recovered.

## 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 1; *Appendix 3*). Of the nine known sites identified within the study area, none are situated within close enough proximity to be likely to be affected by any development proposals, although the details of these are, as yet, not determined. However, the site is situated within an 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.

### 5.2 Significance of Known Resource

5.2.1 No previously recorded sites of archaeological interest lie within the proposed development area, although remains of a former historic field boundary are clearly present.

### 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 1*). The potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be present, however, is based on the known occurrence of such remains in the study area and also in the local environs (see *Section 4*). Where there are no remains known within the study area the potential is based on the known occurrence within the wider local area. The degree of potential is examined by period and the results are presented in Table 2 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	No	L
Mesolithic	No	L
Neolithic	No	L
Bronze Age	Yes	M
Iron Age	No	L
Roman	No	L
Early Medieval	No	L
Medieval	No	L
Post-medieval	Yes	H

**Table 2: Degree of potential for unknown archaeological remains by period**

5.3.2 In consideration of Table 2 it is worth noting that Bronze Age cremations are recorded at two sites within the study area (**Site 05**, although this is probably incorrectly located, and **Site 06**) and another Bronze Age cremation cemetery was uncovered during excavations in 2001 at the corner of Greendales and Church Road, c500m to the north-east of the proposed development (Wild 2001; 2003). The likelihood of further remains of this date being found has therefore been listed as 'medium' but it is difficult to assess how reflective the other discoveries are of what might be present in the wider area and so the potential is probably relatively low. Similarly, while evidence of prehistoric occupation from the last Ice Age onwards has also been recovered from two significant cave sites, Kirkhead Cave and Kents Bank Cave, c1km south-east of the proposed development area, the likelihood of this being present on an open site is low. The Roman, early medieval and medieval periods are less well represented within the study area and the wider area, and there is also a low potential for remains of these dates being present within the proposed development area.

## 5.4 Disturbance

5.4.1 While the majority of the proposed development area has evidently seen relatively little disturbance it is likely to have been subject to land improvement such as ploughing and drainage in the past, which will have disturbed any archaeological remains that might be present. In addition, the modern farm buildings in the south-east corner and the associated access track will also have caused considerable disturbance in these areas.

## 5.5 Impact

5.5.1 Although no detailed plans were available regarding proposed developments it is likely that any building and the need to modify existing ground levels on site would substantially impact on any archaeological remains that might be present.

5.5.2 In addition, the proposals have the potential to impact on the setting of the two Listed Buildings to the south on Allithwaite Road (see *Appendix 2*), although these are to some extent already screened by existing buildings between them and the proposed development site.

## 5.6 Conclusion

5.6.1 It is clear from the preceding sections that while there are no known sites of archaeological interest within the proposed development area, the proposed development is close to a number of known sites of archaeological interest and there is some potential for archaeological remains to be present within the site, especially those of Bronze Age date. Much of the area has not been subject to any previous substantial disturbance, as far as the available documentary records suggest, so any archaeological remains of this date that are present are likely to be relatively well-preserved. Archaeological deposits could have survived, especially if features are cut into the natural clay, and it is worth noting the cremations found in 2001 were positioned within natural grykes in buried limestone pavement (Wild 2001; 2003). The extent of any possible archaeological features could only be determined by further investigation. Depending on the extent and depth of the groundworks of the proposed development it is recommended that further archaeological investigation be considered such as geophysical survey or archaeological evaluation.

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## Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

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**Site Number:** 01

**NGR:** 338650 476660

**HER No:** 43623

**Sources:** HER; Greenlane Archaeology Ltd 2010

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** village hall (demolished)

**Description:** site of the former 20<sup>th</sup> century village hall that subsequently became a church. Demolition date unknown. A watching brief was conducted in 2010 during groundworks for a residential development on the site. Only natural deposits were encountered, with no archaeological features present or significant finds pre-dating the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

**Period:** post-medieval

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**Site Number:** 02

**NGR:** 338200 476600

**HER No:** 16507

**Sources:** HER

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** earthwork (unspecified 'mound')

**Description:** a mound reported by Mrs Aldersley opposite bungalows at SD382766.

**Period:** uncertain

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**Site Number:** 03

**NGR:** 338800 476540

**HER No:** 19249

**Sources:** HER

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** earthwork (possible enclosure)

**Description:** a possible circular enclosure, only visible in certain conditions. Differential growth of pasture grass seems to highlight the feature. It is situated in the field directly north of HER No. 19247. There may also be cropmark features in the field.

**Period:** uncertain

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**Site Number:** 04

**NGR:** 338100 476400

**HER No:** 16508

**Sources:** HER

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** earthwork (possible platform, possibly natural)

**Description:** a high platform of jumbled stone, now grass-covered, possibly natural, recorded by Mrs Aldersely.

**Period:** uncertain

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**Site Number:** 05

**NGR:** 338570 476240

**HER No:** 2442

**Sources:** HER; Watkin 1883, 215; Mace 2019, 3

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**Designation:** none**Site Type:** cremation burial

**Description:** a small urn found in 'Yew Tree Field' on the south slope of the hill in 1834. The urn contained a cremation. When the site was visited in March 1990 there was some slight disturbance in the otherwise fairly smooth pasture, in the south-east corner, with a piece of stone protruding. This appeared recent and not significant. This is almost certainly confused with a find made c1812 off Aynsome Lane on the edge of Cartmel, but in Lower Allithwaite township, near 'an old yew tree', drawings of which dated 1831 show a vessel with a pedestal base and lid (CAC(B) DDHJ 4/2/18 1860s-1872). Watkins considered this find to be Roman and its dating is uncertain.

**Period:** Bronze Age**Site Number:** 06**NGR:** 338833 476152**HER No:** 44273**Sources:** HER; Greenlane Archaeology 2015; Mace 2019; Mace forthcoming**Designation:** none**Site Type:** cremation cemetery

**Description:** a cluster of 13 Bronze Age cremation-related features and burials containing cremated human remains of 12 individuals was revealed during archaeological work at Jack Hill, Allithwaite. The site is exceptional for Cumbria because of the number of collared urns found; rarely has the full extent of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery been excavated. Each burial contained an individual, rather than multiple people, and radiocarbon dates indicate the cemetery's use fell within the period 1944 to 1532 cal BC. There was no evidence for a covering cairn, ditch or ringwork and the focus of the burials is not evident. The burials show considerable variation in form: some were deposited in upright urns, one urn was inverted, and some burials were unurned. The completeness of cremation and the amount of bone recovered also varied, as did associated pyre goods (Greenlane 2015; Mace 2019; Mace forthcoming).

**Period:** Bronze Age**Site Number:** 07**NGR:** 338500 476050**HER No:** 16107**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1851; 1890; 1913; 1933; 2011**Designation:** none**Site Type:** corn mill (site of)

**Description:** site of Allithwaite corn mill. No trace on 1910 map. Examination of the Ordnance Survey maps reveals that the mill buildings became the site of Allithwaite Brewery (Ordnance Survey 1890), the mill pond and sluices surviving at least into the 1930s (Ordnance Survey 1913; 1933), and elements of the building certainly survive to the present day (Ordnance Survey 2011).

**Period:** post-medieval**Site Number:** 08**NGR:** 338000 476000**HER No:** 2431**Sources:** HER**Designation:** none**Site Type:** find spot (axe)

**Description:** a perforated stone axe hammer, Middle to Late Bronze Age, found in a ploughed field at Allithwaite.

**Period:** Bronze Age

**Site Number:** 09

**NGR:** 337850 475990

**HER No:** 6910

**Sources:** HER; Oxford Archaeology North 2008

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** cropmark (trackway)

**Description:** possible linear feature appearing as a cropmark. The aerial photos show a linear cropmark running directly from one existing field gate to another, which strongly suggests that the cropmark is a trackway and unlikely to be ancient.

**Period:** uncertain

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## Appendix 2: Listed Building Details

### Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building  
Grade: II  
List Entry Number: 1348672  
Date first listed: 15-Feb-1989

### Location

Statutory Address: BARN HEY COTTAGE, FLOOKBURGH ROAD  
County: Cumbria  
District: South Lakeland (District Authority)  
Parish: Lower Allithwaite  
National Grid Reference: SD 38318 76211

### Details

LOWER ALLITHWAITE FLOOKBURGH ROAD SD 37 NE (North side) Barn Hey 5/68 Barn Hey Cottage G.V. II House. Lintel dated 1700. Roughcast with slate roof. 2 storeys, 2 bays. Windows have casements. Entrance has chamfered lintel, escutcheon with rose, crosses and date; chamfer has 3 jewels. Gable-end stack. Right return has entrance and small sashed window. Rear has entrance, casement and 1st floor sashed window. Interior has timber framed partition walls with dado rails, some doors with dado rails and 6-fielded-panel door. Stop chamfered beams. 1st floor has some doors with H-hinges.

Listing NGR: SD3831876211

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### Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building  
Grade: II  
List Entry Number: 1087198  
Date first listed: 15-Feb-1989

### Location

Statutory Address: BARN HEY FARMHOUSE, FLOOKBURGH ROAD  
County: Cumbria  
District: South Lakeland (District Authority)  
Parish: Lower Allithwaite  
National Grid Reference: SD 38323 76224

### Details

LOWER ALLITHWAITE FLOOKBURGH ROAD SD 37 NE (North side) Barn Hey 5/67 Barn Hey Farmhouse G.V. II House. Porch dated 1704, the porch itself probably C19. Roughcast stone with slate roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Windows are sashed with 4 panes. Entrance has ashlar gabled porch with shaped lintel and ball finial; half-glazed door. Gable-end stacks with round shafts. Rear has large gabled wing with gabled porch. Some pivoted casements and C20 small-paned casements. Small re-entrant

C20 extension. Interior has room with fielded panelling to sides and above fireplace opening; fluted flat pilasters flank round-headed niches with impostes and keys to either side of fireplace.

Listing NGR: SD3832376224

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## Appendix 3: Significance Criteria

After DCMS 2013, Annex 1: '*Principles 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.