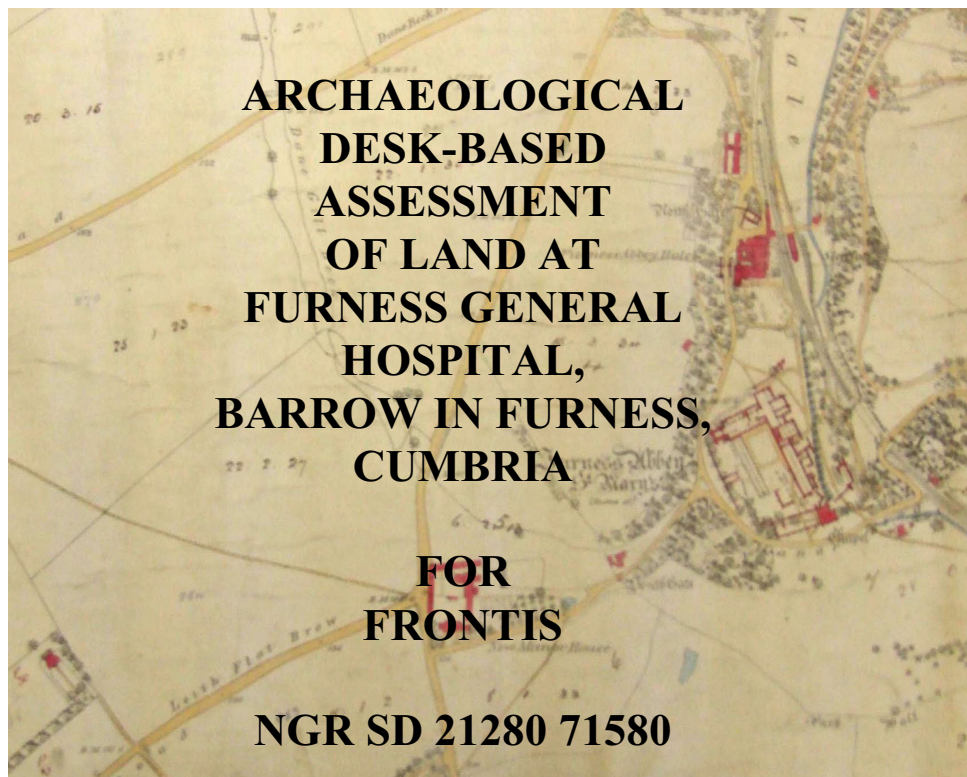

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Project Designs and Client Reports No. CP/511/07



OASIS Reference: northpen3-29127

Cat Peters, BA (Hons), MLitt
North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre
Nenthead
Alston
Cumbria CA9 3PD
Tel: (01434) 382045
Fax: (01434) 382294
Email: info@nparchaeology.co.uk

26 July 2007



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
List Of Illustrations	iv
Executive Summary	v
Acknowledgements	vi
1 INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT	7
2 METHODOLOGY	8
2.1 METHODOLOGY	8
2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT	8
2.3 ARCHIVE	9
3 BACKGROUND.....	10
3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	10
3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	10
4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS	14
4.1 INTRODUCTION.....	14
4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER).....	14
4.3 BARROW RECORD OFFICE.....	14
4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES	14
4.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY	15
4.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS	15
5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	18
5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	18
5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	18
6 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	19
6.1 PRIMARY SOURCES	19
6.2 SECONDARY SOURCES.....	19
APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES	21
APPENDIX 2: FIGURES AND PLATES	22

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Location

FRONT COVER: EXTRACT FROM FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING, 1873	FRONTISPIECE
FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.....	APPENDIX 2
FIGURE 2: DETAILED LOCATION OF SITE IN RELATION TO FURNESS GENERAL HOSPITAL	APPENDIX 2
FIGURE 3: LOCATION OF HISTORIC AND CULTURAL SITES IN RELATION TO SITE	APPENDIX 2
FIGURE 4: FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING, 1873	APPENDIX 2
FIGURE 5: SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING, 1891	APPENDIX 2
FIGURE 6: THIRD EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING, 1913	APPENDIX 2
FIGURE 7: FOURTH EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING, 1933	APPENDIX 2
PLATE 1: WESTERN PART OF DEVELOPMENT SITE FROM NORTH-EAST	APPENDIX 2
PLATE 2: SOUTH-EASTERN PART OF DEVELOPMENT SITE FROM NORTH.....	APPENDIX 2
PLATE 3: NORTH-EASTERN PART OF DEVELOPMENT SITE FROM WEST	APPENDIX 2
PLATE 4: VIEW OF JUBILEE BRIDGE FROM DEVELOPMENT SITE	APPENDIX 2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In June 2007, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Ainsley Gomon Architects on behalf of the client, Frontis, to undertake a pre-application archaeological desk study in advance of a formal application for the proposed redevelopment of land at Furness General Hospital Barrow in Furness, Cumbria (NGR SD 21280 71580).

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in: Lancashire Record Office, Preston; Local Studies section and archives held at Barrow Record Office, Barrow-in-Furness; as well as the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Cumbria held at Kendal. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, an on-line search was undertaken of records held by the Archaeology Data Service, managed by York University. A number of published sources and several relevant web sites were also consulted to provide background information.

The desk-based assessment located a total of 21 sites from the HER within 500m radius of the development site, 12 of which were listed buildings. Of most relevance, and of closest proximity was the Medieval Abbey of Furness, with associated findspots and extant listed buildings. It is possible that finds relating to this rich and long-lived site may extend within the development site, although it lies outside the Scheduled Area. In addition, although to a lesser extent, the location of two Neolithic Axe findspots may suggest evidence for activity of that period surviving within the development site.

As the development has the potential to directly impact on a number of archaeological sites, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken prior to any proposed development of the site. This is of particular interest as no known structures ever existed within the site, and so it provides a rare opportunity to test the archaeology of the area, and would inform on any prehistoric activity, which may survive. Of further concern are any possible deposits relating to Furness Abbey, which is a Scheduled Monument.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to Peter Gommon of Ainsley Gommon Architects for commissioning the project on behalf of the client, Frontis, and for their assistance throughout the work.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jo Mackintosh, HER Officer, Cumbria Conservation Team and all the staff at Barrow Record Office and the staff at Preston Record Office, for their help during this project.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Cat Peters. The report was written by and the drawings were produced by Cat Peters. The project was managed by Frank Giocco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matt Town, Senior Project Office for NPA Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based study was undertaken prior to the deliverance of an official planning application for a proposed development located on land at Furness General Hospital, Barrow in Furness (NGR SD 21280 71580) (Figs 1 and 2). This study will inform the client of any likely archaeological features that may be encountered during development, as well as any further archaeological mitigation procedures that will be the likely result of an official planning application. This report, outlining the results of the study, will form part of a detailed planning application to be submitted to the Barrow in Furness development division.
- 1.1.2 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. (NPAL) were commissioned by Ainsley Gommon Architects on behalf of the client, Frontis, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment, to meet the requirements of the Borough of Barrow in Furness development division, and to meet professional archaeological standards and best practice.
- 1.1.3 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Historic Environment Record (HER) of this area of South Cumbria, held at Kendal, the County Record Office at Barrow, the Lancashire Record Office at Preston and local libraries in the vicinity, holding local historical information, as well as a search of the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.
- 1.1.4 The principal objective of this assessment was to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area, in order to assess the archaeological and historical potential of the development site.
- 1.1.5 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake a desk based assessment on land at Furness General Hospital, Barrow. All work undertaken, was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with accepted best practice and local council requirements. The study area consisted of a broad overall history of this area of Barrow in Furness, with an additional detailed 500m radius area, centred on the proposed development area, which was studied in more depth. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), maps and secondary sources.
- 2.2.2 ***Historic Environment Record (HER):*** the HER in Kendal, a database of archaeological sites within the county, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area, and was examined in depth. Aerial photographs of the area were also studied. They also hold details and reports of previous archaeological work carried out in the area.
- 2.2.3 ***Barrow Record Office (BRO):*** the Archives at Barrow were searched for information on the study area. In particular, the First, Second, Third and Fourth Editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping were checked, and a search was made of the local history books and pamphlets held within their collections.
- 2.2.4 ***Preston Record Office (PRO):*** as Barrow in Furness once formed part of Lancashire, various records on South Cumbria are held at Preston. In addition, various local publications and documents outlining local history are held at the record office. Of particular interest were the collections of pre-Ordnance Survey mapping held at the record office.
- 2.2.5 ***North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL):*** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any, as yet, undeposited archives of the sites themselves were examined. An electronic enquiry was also made of English Heritage's National Monuments Record and the website of the Archaeology Data Service. This was in order to enhance and augment the data obtained from a search of the appropriate repositories.

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991).
- 2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology and Cumbria County Council support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The development site lies within an urban context towards the north-eastern edge of Barrow in Furness, within the grounds of Furness General Hospital (Fig 2).
- 3.1.2 The site is bounded to the north by Furness General Hospital; to the east and south by Abbey Road, the A590; and to the west by Barrow Cricket Ground. The site is at present, grassed and undeveloped (Plates 1-3).
- 3.1.3 The underlying solid geology of the area consists of Triassic Bunter Sandstone, also known as New Red Sandstone, which covers the whole of the Barrow area, except Walney Island. The drift geology is entirely glacially derived, and consists of stiff boulder clay mixed with sand and glacial boulders (Barnes 1968). Glacial action in the area has resulted in the creation of a steep glacial valley which runs from Dalton to the north, through the Goldmire Valley near Millwood (*ibid*).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 *This historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area. Site numbers in brackets refer to known archaeological features summarised in Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figure 3.*
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric (pre c. AD 43):** the earliest settlers on the Furness Plain were during the Mesolithic, and it is likely that the area underwent continuous occupation throughout the prehistoric period, although evidence for this chronologically is difficult to prove. Although there is no known prehistoric settlement sites in the area around the development site, two Neolithic axes have been found, one approximately 300m to the west (site 2), and one about 300m to the east (site 4), of the development site, perhaps suggesting a prehistoric routeway, or at least some kind of activity in the vicinity of the development site.
- 3.2.3 **Roman (c. AD 43- AD 410):** there is very little evidence for Roman activity in Furness (Barnes 1968), though whether this is a true indicator of lack of activity, or just as yet undiscovered evidence for activity is not clear.
- 3.2.4 **Early Medieval (c. AD 410- AD 1066):** local place name evidence suggests a sporadic spate of early medieval settlers. ‘Dalton’, ‘Aldingham’ and ‘Gleaston’ are all of Anglian derivation, whilst ‘Biggar’, ‘Hawcoat’ and ‘Scales’ are of Viking origin. During the 9th century Furness was under the realm of Strathclyde with the king based in Penrith, but later the area was controlled by the Earls of Northumbria until the time of the Norman Conquest (Barnes 1968).
- 3.2.5 The name Barrow derives from the Norse ‘Barrai’ meaning either ‘bare island’ or ‘island off the headland’. It first given to Barrow Island, and later to the settlement formed on the tip of the peninsula (Trescaheric 2000, 1).

- 3.2.6 **Later Medieval (c. AD 1066- AD 1485):** Barrai was listed in 1190 as one of the hamlets created by Furness Abbey, and the original location was probably in the vicinity of the present Schneider Square and the southern end of Dalton Road (Trescaheric 2000, 1). Beyond this, the area was fields with trackways leading to nearby villages.
- 3.2.7 Furness Abbey, located c.400m to the east of the development site (site 3), was founded in 1124 by Stephen, the count of Boulogne and Mortain, and later King of England to the monks of the order of Savigny. Originally he gave a site at Tulketh in Preston, but three years later they moved to Furness. Monasteries of the order tended to be founded on lands so infertile or isolated that they struggled to survive, perhaps explaining this early relocation, based on their ideals against corruption and excess. Only 13 houses of the Order were founded in England and Wales, and in 1147 the Savigny Order was absorbed into the Cistercian Order. Despite its location within the disputed borderlands between England and Scotland, the abbey's sphere of influence gradually increased through gift and purchase, and by the 13th century, it held lands across the Lake District, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and had developed a harbour at Piel, facilitating access to holdings in Ireland and on the Isle of Man.
- 3.2.8 **Post-Medieval (c. AD 1485- 1900):** by the early 16th century, Furness Abbey had become the second richest Cistercian monastery in England, but in 1537 the brethren of Furness handed over the monastery and possessions to the crown due to the dissolution decreed by Henry VIII. In 1539 the abbey and some of the lands were handed to Thomas Cromwell, and two years later, granted to Sir Thomas Curwen before being passed on to his son-in-law John Preston. In 1671 a new mansion house was built in the outer precinct for the owner, then Sir Thomas Preston. During the 18th century the abbey passed from the Prestons to the Lowthers, and on to the Cavendish family. The mansion, which had since degenerated into a farmhouse, underwent a transformation through rebuilding as a hotel for the Furness Railway which opened in 1847. Some of the buildings surviving on-site are now listed (sites 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17 and 18), and much of the abbey precinct area is scheduled (site 8). In addition, a barn, supposedly incorporating medieval stonework robbed from the abbey is thought to lie somewhere in the vicinity, though whether this survives is not clear (site 1). The true extent of the abbey's grounds is not known, and it could be that the development site formed part of the agricultural hinterland serving the brethren. Several isolated finds have been found in the vicinity, including two metal keys discovered in 1851-6 (site 9), two skeletons recovered in 1980 (site 7) and a worn bronze coin of Louis XIII of France (1610-43: site 5).
- 3.2.9 At the beginning of the 18th century, iron masters from the South and Midlands began to establish themselves in Furness and South Lakeland (Unknown nd, 17). The furnace at Backbarrow, the largest-lived iron furnace, was first fired in 1711. The quantity of haematite being mined in Furness steadily increased and by 1800 11,000 tons per annum were produced. The quality of the abundant iron deposits was extremely rich and pure, making it easy to work with. Geographically, however, the location of Barrow was a poor one, it having no urban hinterland, and having limited and inadequate transport facilities to ship the naturally fine resources to the

wider industrial community (Stark 1972, 1). In Baines' History of Lancashire, published in 1835, Barrow is mentioned as the principle port of Furness, though its shipping accommodation consisted of two wooden jetties, ten or twelve cottages and two public houses. Barrow by the mid 18th century, remained a predominantly agricultural village, roughly triangular in shape spreading from the top of a glacial mound to the shoreline (Trescatheric 2000, 1). The farmsteads and barns were built from sandstone and sea cobbles with thatched roofs, only replaced by slate in the early 19th century. By 1840 the population had grown from about 24 in 1770 to 150, with grocers, a tailor, a butcher, a baker, a blacksmith, two inns, a malt kiln, a brewery and two schools (though they were held in a barn and converted hen coop: Trescatheric 2000.2). Away from the shoreline Barrow was surrounded by fields and hedgerows with cart tracks and footpaths leading to other villages, and although fishing increased, at this period agriculture was still the main employee.

3.2.10 It wasn't until the establishment of the Furness Railway in 1847 as a mineral line to carry haematite and slate that Barrow's destiny changed. It was chosen as the port to which the Furness Railway would travel, resulting in an explosion in population and industry growth. Between 1861 and 1871 there was an increase in population of 261%, from 18,000 to 47,000 (Mannex 1882). The Town Hall opened in 1887 by the Marquis of Huntingdon, and the following years showed a steady expansion of the town with the establishment of new industries, such as the jute works, paper works and corn mills. Jubilee Bridge, just to the north-east of the development site was built in 1887 (site 15) when Abbey Road was widened and realigned to commemorate Victoria's golden jubilee. It is listed Grade II and visible from the site. Several other known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the development site date to this Victorian expansionist period, several being grand lodges or residences built for those profiting from the increasing prosperity of the industry in Barrow, such as Crosslands Mansion, built in 1865, now a school (site 19), Manor Farmhouse built in around 1845 (site 21) and a Lodge to Crosslands built in c. 1875 (site 20) and a lodge on No. 298 Abbey Road constructed in 1878 (site 13).

3.2.11 There was a period of anti-climax from 1874 onwards as various factors united to stem the growth and success of the town:

“in the depression, the Barrow Works, erected at a maximum cost under conditions of boom and labour shortage, carried unbearable overheads: the Furness haematite iron ore, on which the whole complex of transport and industry had been built, began to give out, while the transport of Swedish, Spanish and other foreign haematites was cheapened and new methods allowed the use of inferior ore; the American market for Bessemer Rail, the main finished product exported from Barrow, collapsed, and lastly it began to be realised that the docks had been designed on a scale which Barrow, without a hinterland, would not have justified, even under the most favourable conditions” (Pollard 1955).

3.2.12 **Modern (1900- present):** between the mid 1890s and 1910, the town readjusted and became dependant upon a single industry, shipbuilding under Vickers (Stark 1982, 2). By 1914 the population was about 60,000, half of whom worked for Vickers. The 20th century saw an intensive period of house building in Barrow, to

accommodate the increasing worker population, leading to houses being built at the edges of the settlement to increase its size (Unknown nd, 19). The cricket ground must date to this period of growth, as it was established to the east of the development site between 1913 (Fig 6) and 1933 (Fig 7). The First World War saw a short period of prosperity followed by a severe depression before prosperity again during the Second World War. The last of the original Barrow village buildings to be demolished was Ivy Cottage in 1937 (Trescaheric 2000, 4). Despite more recent fluctuations in the economy of the area, the town has continued to flourish. In 1984, Furness General Hospital was built to serve the extending population.

4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in *Section 3.2*. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are 21 HER records, which include Listed Buildings for the study area immediately around the site defined as a 500m radius, centred on the site. A full list of the sites identified by the assessment is given in the Gazetteer in *Appendix 1*.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 **HER:** there were 9 HER records within the study area, which has been defined as a c. 500m radius around the site (Fig 3). These include two entries of Neolithic date (axe findspots: sites 2 and 4), four sites of medieval origin (Furness Abbey extant buildings and Furness Abbey Scheduled Monument, Furness Abbey Precinct Wall and the site of a barn which utilised stone from Furness Abbey: sites 3, 8, 6 and 1), and three entries of probable post-medieval date (a findspot of a coin of King Louis XIII, the site of two skeletons, and the findspot of two iron keys: sites 5, 7 and 9). A full summary can be found in *Appendix 1*.

4.2.2 **Listed Buildings:** the listed building records, incorporated within the HER records, show that 12 listed buildings exist within a 500m radius of the site including in closest proximity: a lodge located at No. 298 Abbey Road (1878; site 13), the Lodge to Crosslands (1875; site 20), Manor Farmhouse (c.1845; site 21) and Jubilee Bridge (1887; site 15), the latter of which is clearly visible from the development site (Plate 4). A full summary can be found in *Appendix 1*.

4.3 BARROW RECORD OFFICE

4.3.1 Barrow Record Office, Archives and Local Studies Centre, holds a comprehensive series of Ordnance Survey Mapping of Barrow and a good library of books based on the local history of Furness. All of these were checked whilst undertaking the research for this report.

4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

4.4.1 A search of maps recording Barrow in Furness was carried out. Only those that reveal the area around the development site, and of direct relevance have been included. As has been seen in 3.2, Barrow was a small farming and fishing village until the mid 19th century, so any maps of the settlement pre-dating this do not include the development site, which remained in the rural hinterland of Barrow and Dalton until that date.

4.4.2 **Ordnance Survey Map 1851, First Edition, 6" to 1 mile, sheet xxi):** this is the earliest plan of Barrow to show the development site. The scale is too large to reveal any detail, except that the development site lies undeveloped as agricultural land.

- 4.4.3 ***Ordnance Survey Map 1873, First Edition, 25" to 1 mile, sheet xxi.4 (Fig 4):*** the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1873 shows the development site in more detail, as it is at a scale of 25" to 1 mile. It shows the development site as lying within an agricultural field with a public right of way leading straight across the centre on a north-west to south-easterly direction. The area surrounding the site consists very much of agricultural land with accompanying farmhouses and buildings, and the settlement of Barrow lies some distance to the south-west.
- 4.4.4 ***Ordnance Survey Map 1891, Second Edition, 25" to 1 mile, sheet xxi.4 (Fig 5):*** by 1891, several buildings have been constructed to the south-west of the development site, perhaps suggesting the beginnings of the encroachment of the environs with housing for the industrial growth of Barrow. A new length of road has also been constructed on a more direct north-easterly direction, skirting the south-eastern boundary of the development site, and this cuts out the pre-existing easterly dog-leg to Manor House Farm. Abbey Road appears to have been widened by this time as well as having been realigned. The site itself still consists of agricultural land with a public right of way through the centre.
- 4.4.5 ***Ordnance Survey Map, 1913, Third Edition, 25" to 1 mile, sheet xxi.4 (Fig 6):*** the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map is much the same as the 1891 edition of the survey, and shows little change in the area surrounding the development site at the turn of the 20th century.
- 4.4.6 ***Ordnance Survey Map, 1933, Fourth Edition, 25" to 1 mile, sheet xxi.4 (Fig 7):*** by 1933, a cricket ground has been established to the west of the development site, behind the houses fronting Abbey Road. The site itself still appears consist of agricultural land with a public right of way extending through the centre. This public right of way was still a public prerogative at the time of the site visit (11th July 2007).

4.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

- 4.5.1 The photograph collections held by Barrow Record Office and Preston Record Office were checked for any archaeological features visible as cropmarks. None were located.

4.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.6.1 An on-line search of the archaeological resource, Archaeological Data Service (ADS), hosted by York University at www.ads.ac.uk revealed a series of previous archaeological investigations within a 500m radius of the development site. The following table is a summary of these works:

ADS CODE	LOCATION	DETAIL	TYPE OF INVESTIGATION
EHNMR-645562	Furness Abbey	Last known contact regarding the archive of the investigation was in 1989-90?	Excavation

ADS CODE	LOCATION	DETAIL	TYPE OF INVESTIGATION
EHNMR-645777	Furness Abbey	Details published in TCWAAS16/1900/221-302 and TCWAAS67/1967/51	Excavation
EHNMR-645839	Furness Abbey	During consolidation work. Published in TCWAAS26/1926/265-6	Excavation
EHNMR-650344	Furness Abbey (Outer Court)	Details in PMA24/1990/187-8, CBA Archaeology North1/1991/31 and MA34/1990/171	Excavation
EHNMR-652255	Furness Abbey	In advance of the reinstatement of a medieval pulpit to former location in south-west corner of north-west transept of Abbey Church. CBA Archaeology North1/1991/31 and MA34/1990/171-2	Watching Brief
EHNMR-652261	Furness Abbey	During the laying of electricity cable within the Abbey grounds. Building debris associated with modern landscaping was recovered. CBA Archaeology North1/1991/31-2 and PMA25/1991/130	Watching Brief
EHNMR-652262	Furness Abbey (Car Park)	During excavations for a replacement sewer and water mains trenches in southern half of Abbey precinct. CBA Archaeology North1/1991/31, MA32/1988/235 and MA34/1990/171	Watching Brief
EHNMR-652316	Beckansgill Valley near Furness Abbey	Course of NWWA Pipeline. Monitored by the Barrow Archaeological Group of the CWAAS. Soil sections examined and small finds retained. CBA Archaeology Group 3 Newsbulletin 5/1986/14	Watching Brief

NB: TCWAAS= Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society; PMA= Post Medieval Archaeology: the Journal of the Society for Post Medieval Archaeology; CBA= Council for British Archaeology; MA= Medieval Archaeology: the Journal of the Society for Medieval Archaeology; NWWA= North Western Water Authority; CWAAS= the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

4.6.2 As shown by the table above, the majority of archaeological investigations carried out in the vicinity of the development site have been concentrated within the known limits of Furness Abbey, and subsequently have merely added to the knowledge of that site. No archaeological investigations have yet been undertaken within the boundary of the development site itself, and none of those carried out in the vicinity shed any light on any likely encounters within the development site, except perhaps that archaeology, if present, is likely to survive in good condition sub-surface.

4.7 SITE WALKOVER SURVEY

- 4.7.1 The site was visited on Wednesday 11th July 2007 to assess whether any as-yet unknown archaeological features were visible within the boundaries of the proposed development, and to assess the impact any development may have on the surrounding known archaeological and historical and cultural features in the vicinity. Plates 1-3 show the site as at present, and reveals the land to remain undeveloped and unaltered, perhaps since the old Ordnance Survey Mapping. Jubilee Bridge, a Grade II listed monument dating to 1887 (site 15) was clearly visible from the site (Plate 4).

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1 The potential for Prehistoric archaeological remains surviving on the development site is medium, based on the findspots of Neolithic axes in the vicinity, which may point to a possible prehistoric routeway close to the site. In addition, seasonal or permanent habitation sites of the era may have once existed in the area.
- 5.1.2 The potential for Medieval or Post Medieval archaeological remains surviving on the development site is medium to high. The site lies close to Furness Abbey, and must once have formed part of the agricultural hinterland, serving the brethren who lived there. As the Abbey is a Scheduled Monument, any remains that do survive on-site would be extremely important for enhancing the understanding of this historically rich site.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 On the evidence presented above there is a medium potential for the survival of archaeological deposits on the site. As a result, it is advisable that a form of archaeological mitigation is undertaken on this development site to avoid any detrimental affects to archaeology there. This is further enhanced by the lack of any development ever existing on-site, effectively designating the land as greenbelt, and therefore worthy of 5% testing through archaeological evaluation.
- 5.2.2 Due to the proximity of the medieval Furness Abbey, and Neolithic evidence in the area, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken prior to any proposed development of the site.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

- Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1851, 6 inch to the mile. HMSO © Crown Copyright
- Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1873, 25 inch to the mile. HMSO © Crown Copyright
- Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1891, 25 inch to the mile. HMSO © Crown Copyright
- Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1913, 25 inch to the mile. HMSO © Crown Copyright
- Ordnance Survey 4th Edition 1933, 25 inch to the mile. HMSO © Crown Copyright

6.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

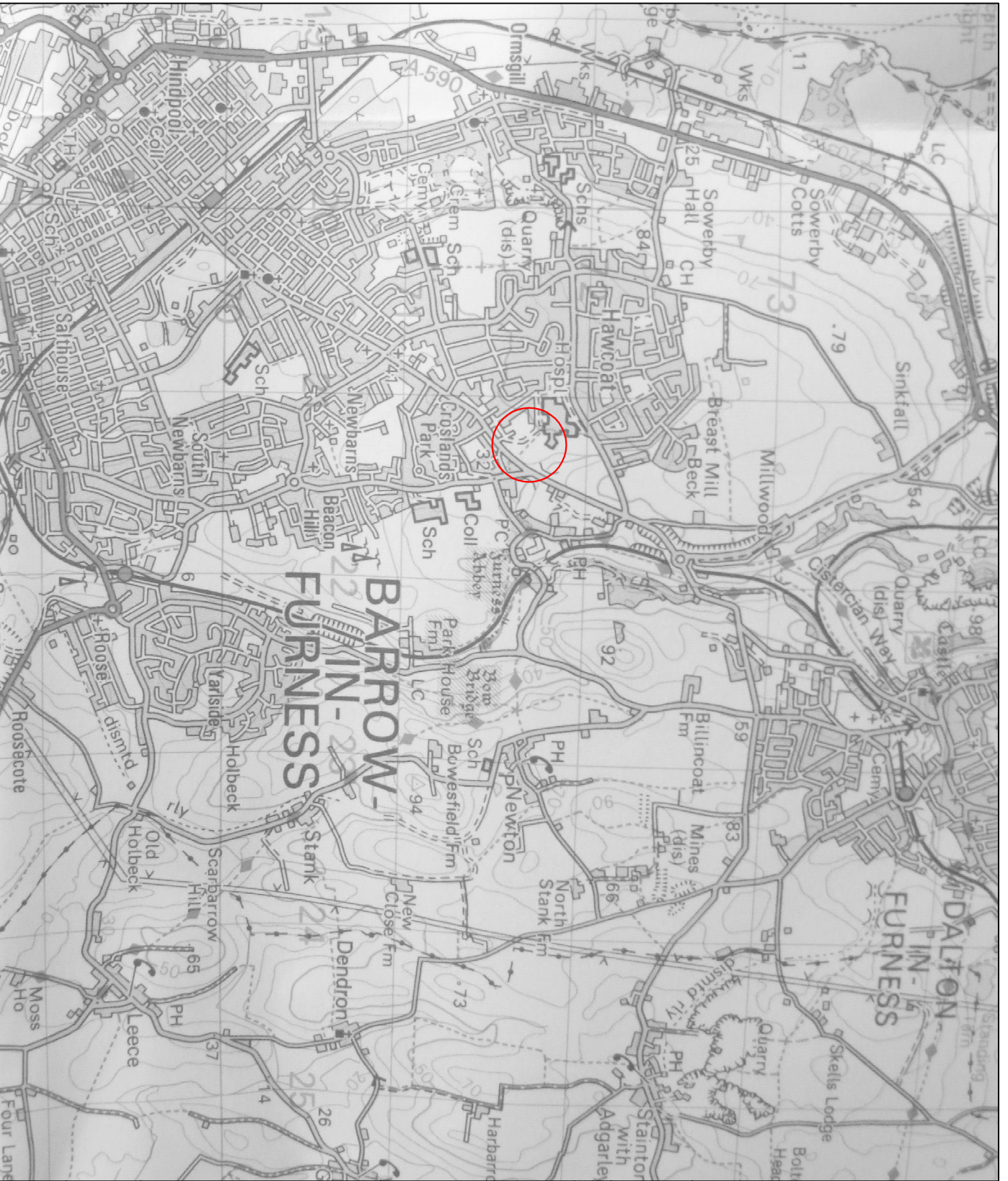
- Barnes, F. (1968) *Barrow and District, 2nd edition*, Barrow
- DoE (1987) *Circular 8/87*, Department of the Environment
- DoE (1990) *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment*, Department of the Environment
- DoE (1990) *Planning Policy Guidance Note No.16: Archaeology and Planning*, Department of the Environment
- DoE (1990) *The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act*, Department of the Environment
- English Heritage (1991) *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, London: English Heritage
- English Heritage (2003) *Register of Parks and Gardens*
- English Heritage (2003) *Register of Battlefields*
- English Heritage (2003) *Register of Buildings at Risk*
- HMSO (1979) *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*, London: HMSO
- HMSO (1990) *The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, London: HMSO
- IFA (1994) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*, Reading: Institute of Field Archaeologists
- Mannex, P. and Co (1882) *History and Directory of Furness and West Cumberland*, Snape and Co: Preston
- Pollard, S. (1955) 'Barrow in Furness and the Seventh Duke of Devonshire', in *Ec.H.R. VIII, December 1955*
- SSEW (1984) *Soils and their use in Northern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales

- Stark, D. (1972) 'The origins and development of a single industry town: Barrow in Furness, 1890- 1920' *unpublished MA dissertation: University of Lancaster*
- Trescaheric, B. (2000) *The Barrow Story*, The Dock Museum: Barrow
- Unknown (nd) *Barrow in Furness Official Guide*, Ed J. Burrow and Co Ltd: London

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site No.	HER No.	Site	Grid Reference (SD)	Period
1	2252	New Barn incorporating stone from abbey- site of	21400 71500	Medieval
2	2268	Celtic Axe Findspot	20980 71580	Neolithic
3	2269	Furness Abbey, founded 1127	21780 71720	Founded 1127
4	2292	Axe find, Manor Farm, found in 1859	21600 71500	Neolithic
5	2294	Coin Find of Louis XIII of France, Croft Park	21300 71430	1610-43
6	4732	Furness Abbey precinct wall	21800 71500	13 th century
7	5743	2 skeletons recovered c.1980 under a shed in Furness Abbey environs	21680 71710	Unknown
8	13572	Furness Abbey Savignoc and Cistercian Monasteries- Scheduled Monument	21830 71570	Founded 1127
9	19058	Key Findspot, Manor Farm (2 iron keys)	21500 71600	Unknown
10	388372	Furness Abbey Remains- Listed Building	21857 71660	Medieval
11	388373	Ruined Chapel- Listed Building	21794 71982	13 th century
12	388375	Furness Abbey Wall- Listed Building	22092 71821	Medieval
13	388378	Lodge, No. 298- Listed Building	21166 71428	c. 1878
14	388382	West Lodge to Abbey House- Listed Building	21509 71837	1914
15	388389	Jubilee Bridge- Listed Building	21426 71749	c. 1887
16	388390	Oaklands House- Listed Building	21648 71844	1913- 1914
17	388497	West Gate Cottage- Listed Building	21654 71626	1873
18	388498	West Gate to Furness Abbey- Listed Building	21655 71606	14 th century
19	388567	Crosslands: Our Lady's School- Listed Building	21403 71346	c. 1865
20	388568	Lodge to Crosslands- Listed Building	21440 71528	c. 1875
21	388569	Manor Farmhouse- Listed Building	21481 71558	c. 1845

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES AND PLATES



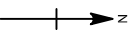
North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007
Furness General Hospital

Scale 1:30000

DRAWN BY: CP

DATE: July 2007

LOCATION:



KEY:



Site Boundary

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732

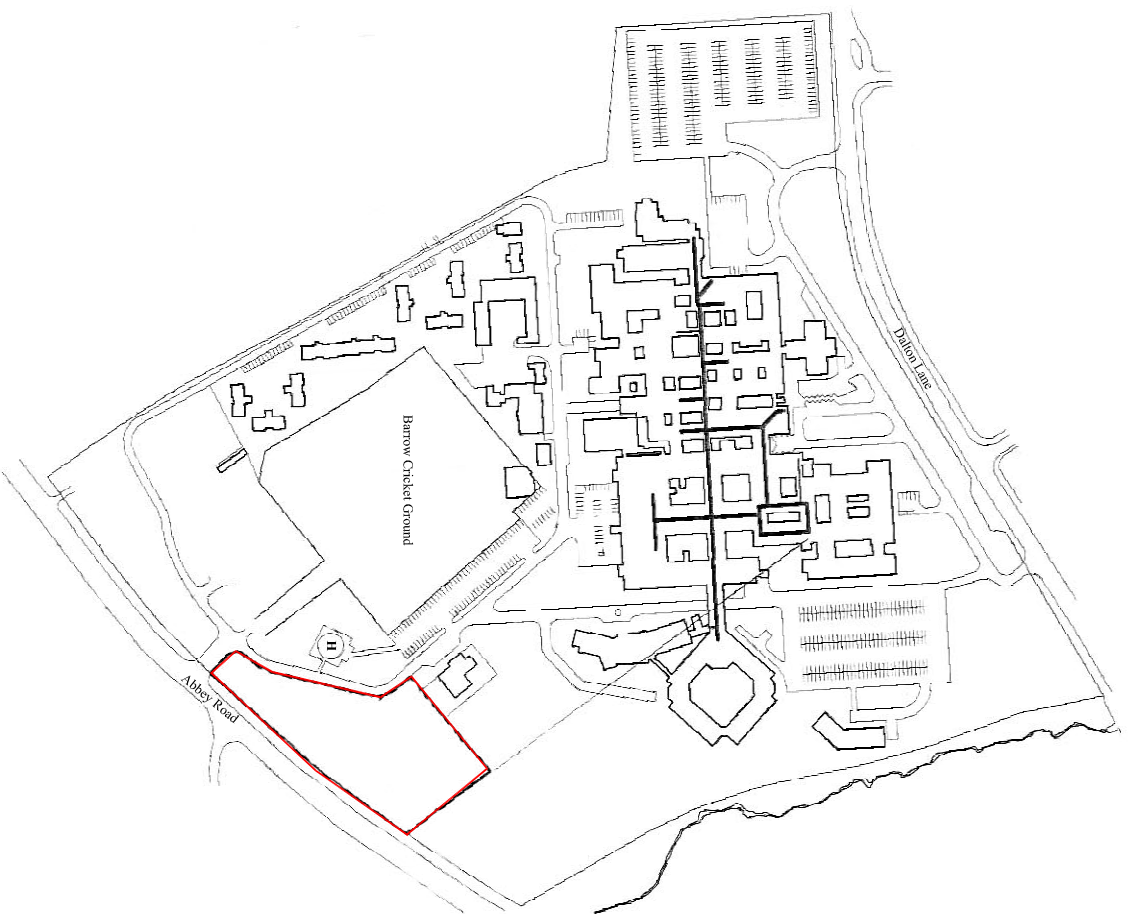
REPORT NO:

CP 511/07

COMMISSIONED BY:

Ainsley Common Architects

Figure 1 : General Location of Site

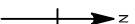


North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007
Furness General Hospital

Scale 1:4000

DRAWN BY: CP
DATE: July 2007

LOCATION:



KEY:



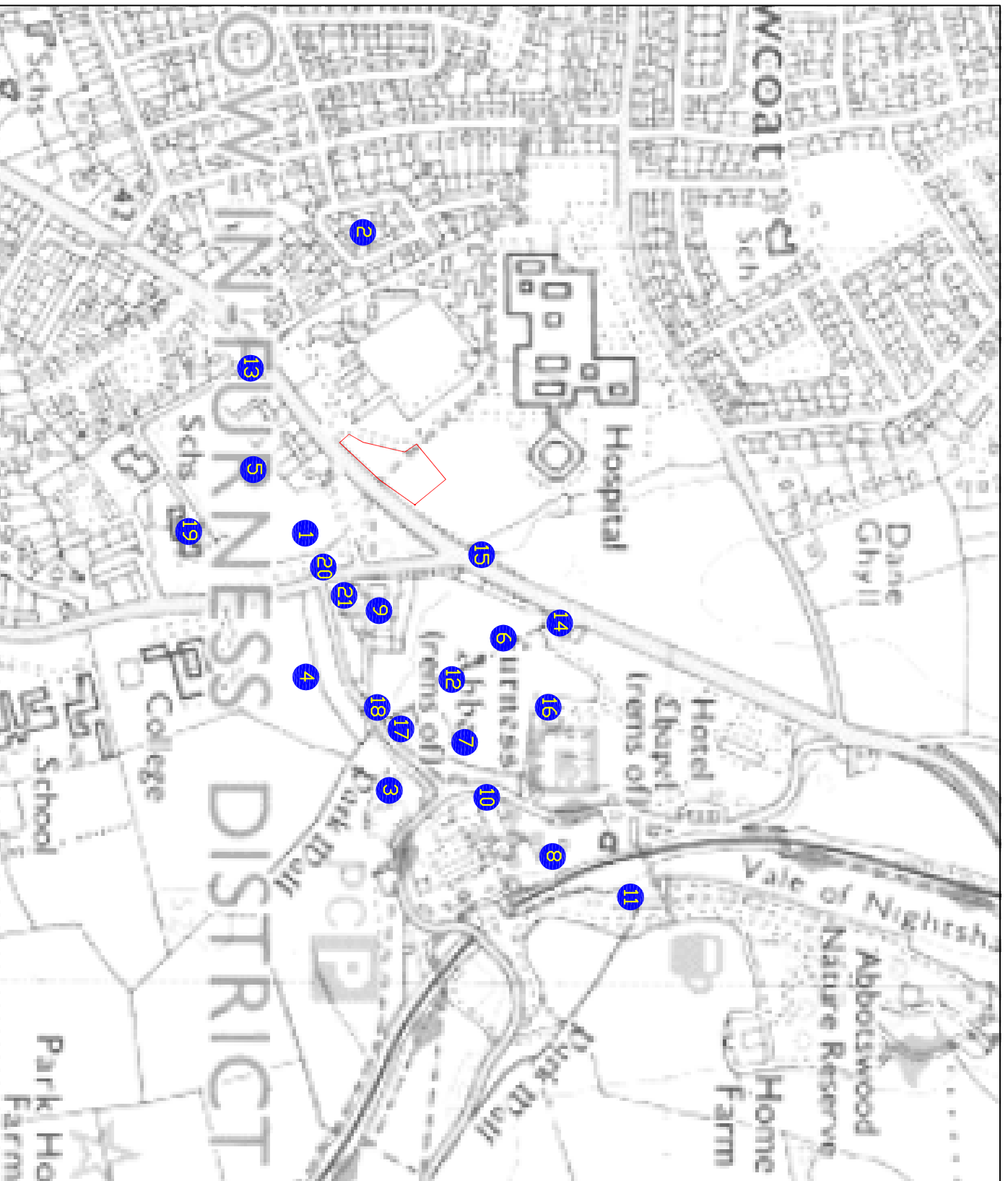
Site Boundary

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number: 100014732

REPORT No:
CP 511/07

COMMISSIONED BY:
Ainsley Common Architects

Figure 2 : Detailed Location of Site in Relation to Furness General Hospital

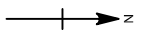


North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007
Furness General Hospital



Scale 1:7500

DRAWN BY: CP
DATE: July 2007

LOCATION:



KEY:

-  Site Boundary
-  HER site

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number: 100014732

REPORT No:
CP 511/07

COMMISSIONED BY:
Ainsley Common Architects

Figure 3 : Location of Cultural and Heritage Sites (HER sites) in Relation to Site



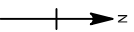
North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007
Furness General Hospital

Scale 1:4000

DRAWN BY: CP

DATE: July 2007

LOCATION:



KEY:

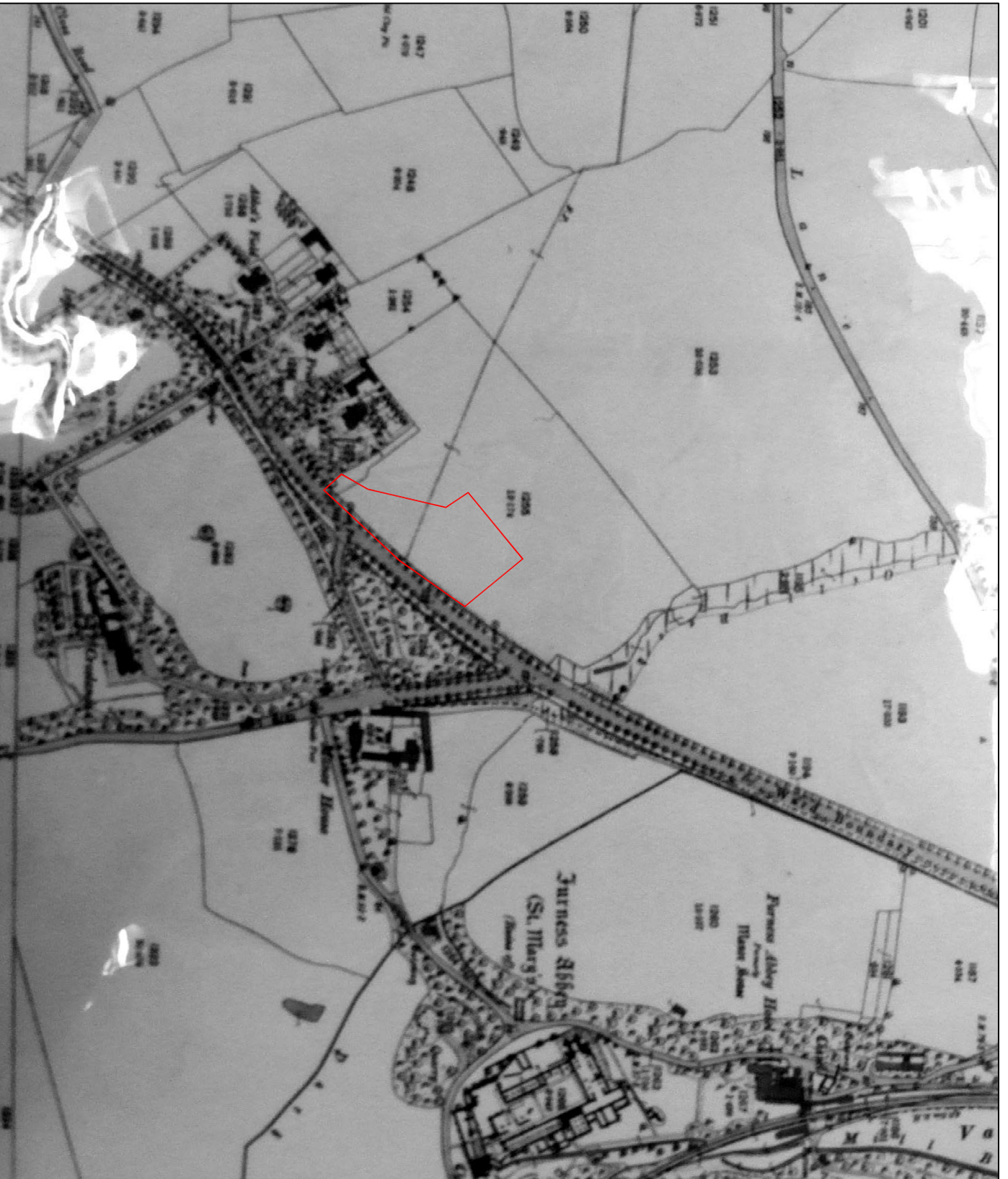


Site Boundary

REPORT No:
CP 511/07

COMMISSIONED BY:
Ainsley Common Architects

Figure 4: First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1873

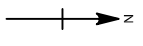


North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007
Furness General Hospital

Scale 1:750

DRAWN BY: CP
DATE: July 2007

LOCATION:



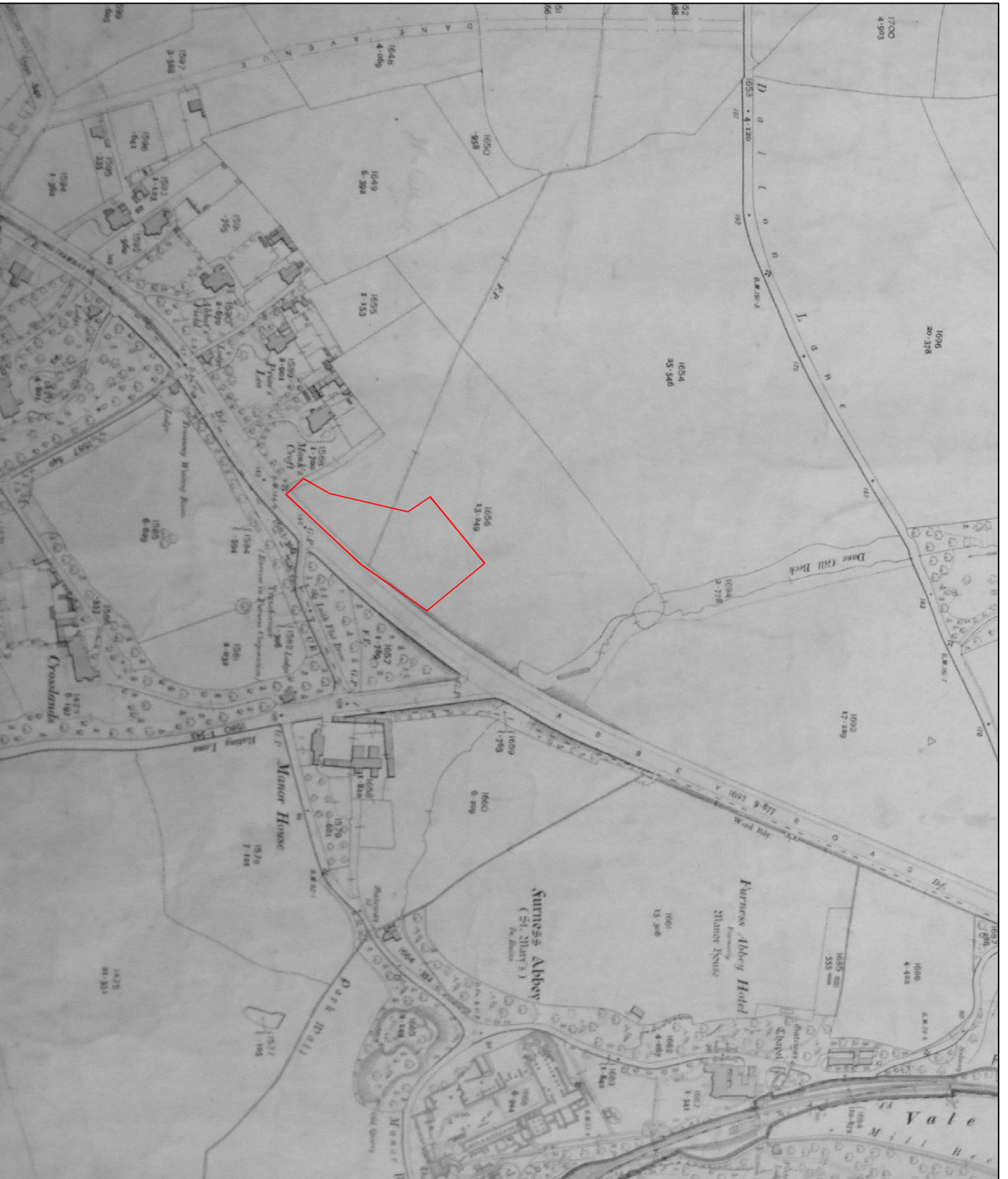
KEY:

 Site Boundary

REPORT NO:
CP 511/07

COMMISSIONED BY:
Ainsley Common Architects

Figure 5: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1891

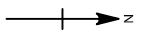


North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007
Furness General Hospital

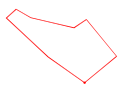
Scale 1:4000

DRAWN BY: CP
DATE: July 2007

LOCATION:



KEY:

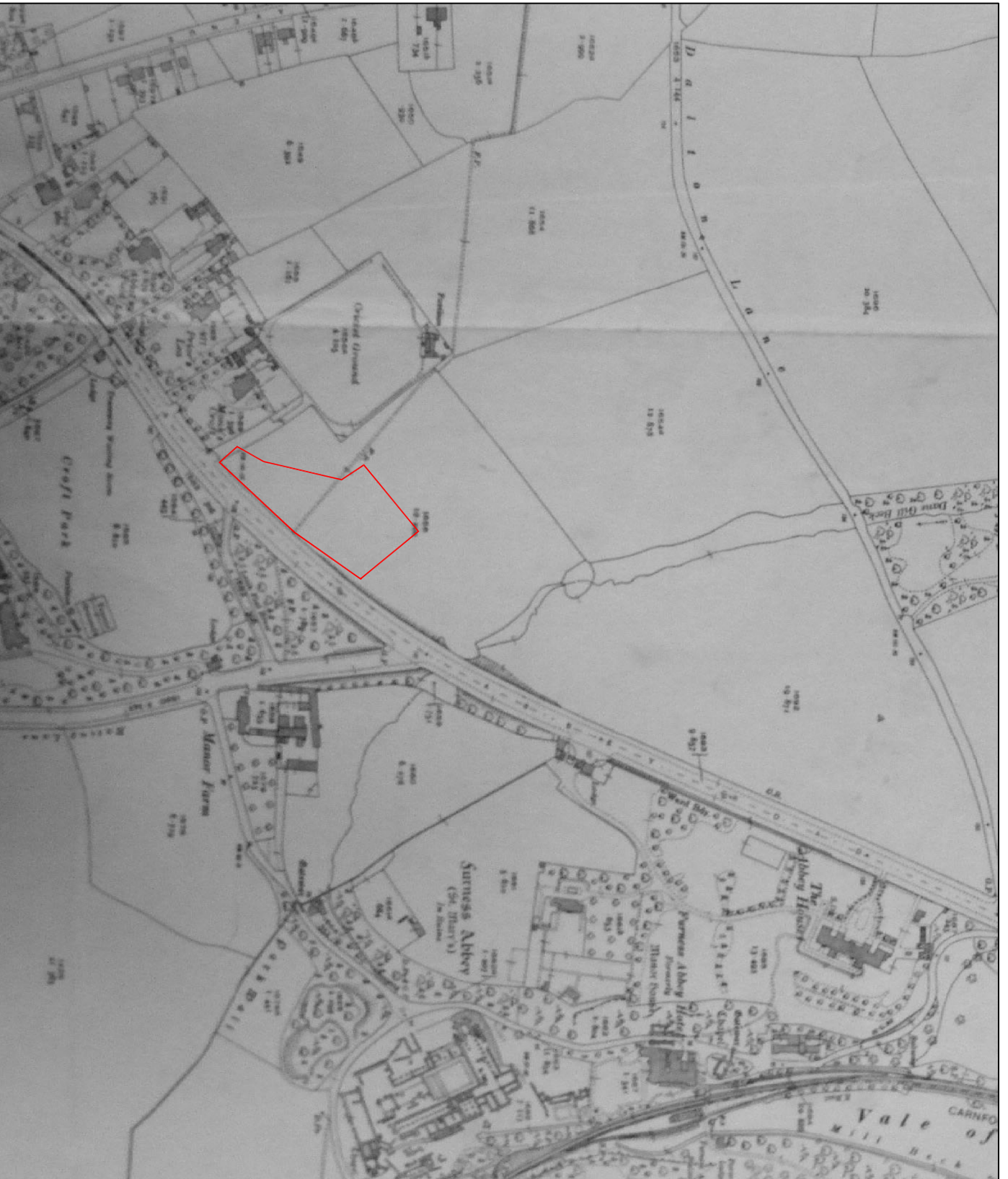


Site Boundary

REPORT NO:
CP 511/07

COMMISSIONED BY:
Ainsley Common Architects

Figure 6: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1913

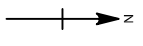


North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007
Furness General Hospital

Scale 1:4000

DRAWN BY: CP
DATE: July 2007

LOCATION:



KEY:

 Site Boundary

REPORT No:
CP 511/07

COMMISSIONED BY:
Ainsley Common Architects

Figure 7: Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1933

PLATES



Plate 1: Western part of development site from north-east



Plate 2: South-eastern part of development site from north



Plate 3: North-eastern part of development site from west



Plate 4: View of Jubilee Bridge from development site