



Land to the Rear of Marton Hall and Glebe Farm, Moor Road, Marton Cumbria

Archaeological Desk- Based Assessment and Standing Building Assessment



Oxford Archaeology North

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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by Datum Design Company in January 2008 to undertake a desk-based assessment of land to the rear of Marton Hall and Glebe Farm, Marton, Cumbria (centred on NGR SD 2401 7715), together with a standing building assessment of an outbuilding outlined for demolition. Planning permission was granted by Barrow Borough Council for the erection of four dwellings (planning reference 6/06/0085), conditional upon carrying out an archaeological investigation prior to any construction works. To this end, Cumbria County Council issued a brief in June 2007, but after further consideration of the planning application, a second brief was issued in July 2007 to include recommendations for a desk-based assessment and standing building assessment. The results will be used to inform any further requirement for archaeological work.

Marton is referred to as '*Meretun*' or '*settlement by a lake*' in the Domesday Survey. The present day village exhibits the ancient pattern of settlements in this area, originally concentrated around tarns; Marton is located just to the north of Tarn Flat. In 1190, Marton was recorded as a grange (a farm of about 100 acres) belonging to Furness Abbey. The abbey was situated to the south of Dalton-in-Furness, and founded in 1127 by Stephen, then Count of Boulogne and Mortain and later (1135-1154) King of England. The abbey's possessions included most of the great peninsula of Furness (though not the neighbouring one of Cartmel), with its forests to the north and rich agricultural land to the south, and the history of Furness soon became synonymous with that of its abbey. Benefactions were steadily flowing in to Furness Abbey, and by gift and purchase important property was acquired deep into the Lake District and over into Yorkshire. Under the guidance of successive abbots, the economy of Furness greatly improved, owning a number of mills and overseeing the development of sheep farming in the area. The abbot's secular court was held at Dalton and in 1239 the town was granted its royal charter, the first in Furness. The charter came with a permit to hold a weekly market and annual fair.

The abbey also owned the rights to a number of iron-ore mines, a number of which were in the vicinity of Marton. In 1396, William de Merton granted rights to the Abbott and monks of Furness Abbey to freely dig for minerals in his lands at Merton. At this time, bloomeries making use of iron mined in Low Furness were present across High Furness, where wood for making charcoal was plentiful. This situation continued until Furness Abbey was dissolved in 1537, when its lands were annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster by Act of Parliament in 1540.

By the beginning of the eighteenth century '*the iron industry of Furness suddenly sprang into life*', particularly as a result of the construction of a blast furnace at Backbarrow in 1711, and others following soon after. A number of leases to mine were soon granted for areas in Furness. Thomas Lowther took out a lease on lands at 'Martin' in 1717, and Richard Postlethwaite mined lands at nearby Lindal from 1746. The majority of these mines were very productive, and Whitriggs, an area of iron mines to the south of Lindal Moor and south-east of the study area, begun in the early eighteenth century, became famous, in particular, for the quantity of ore that it produced.

The vast scale of mining operations during the eighteenth century was dwarfed, however, during the nineteenth century as operations continued to grow at a rapid pace. At Whitriggs, the most productive mine in Furness, work continued until the 1940s, when new seams of ore were still being discovered. Similarly, Lindal Moor Mine was still operating into the early 1920s. Ultimately, lower demand for iron and competition from coke-fuelled furnaces brought the iron industry in Furness to an end. Some pits evidently lasted much longer than others, however, but ultimately it was their impact on the landscape that was their lasting legacy. A trade directory of 1849 records that Marton was in an area of very productive iron mines and that one of the main owners were Messrs. Harrison, Ainslie and Company of Ulverston. It also records that the roads in the area often had a striking red appearance caused by the carting of the iron ore.

An area of 0.5km around the proposed development site was examined in order to identify sites of archaeological interest that may be affected by the proposed development. In addition, the information collated provides an archaeological context and useful guide to the possibility of further sites being present. Cartographic sources were consulted in order to trace the development of the site. The results of the desk-based assessment were collated into a gazetteer and were analysed using the criteria used by the Secretary of State to assess the importance of Scheduled Monuments (DoE 1990). Any additional sites of archaeological potential noted from a site inspection were also included in the gazetteer.

In total, 15 sites of archaeological interest were identified, of which nine had been previously recorded in the Cumbria HER, and the remaining 6 sites were identified by cartographic analysis (Sites **10**, **11**, **12**, **14** and **15**). There are two Grade II listed buildings within the study area; Marton Hall (Site **01**; LB no. 388539), which dates from the mid-eighteenth century, and Gate Farmhouse (Site **02**; LB no. 388538), originally dating from the seventeenth century but subject to alterations during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Due to their statutory listing they are considered to be of national significance. In the wider area, those sites relating to the iron industry are recorded in the HER, which means they are at least of regional or county level significance. However, they form part of a relict, industrial landscape that may be arguably of national significance.

Site **10** is a small building outlined for demolition as part of the development plans, and was further subject to a building investigation. Written descriptive records, drawn plans and a photographic record were made of the building location, together with an outline of the purpose, materials and possible date. This was carried out to English Heritage Level II-type survey standards (English Heritage 2006). The structure subject to investigation was a small rectangular vernacular, rubblestone two-storey building, some 6m (19 ½ feet) long by 4.3m (14 feet) wide lying on a east/west axis and situated on land between Marton Hall and Glebe Farm. The building was in an advanced state of disrepair, the roof being of particular concern. Health and safety requirements precluded entry to the upper floor and access to the ground floor was limited.

Historic map evidence suggested that the building dates to at least 1842 as a small structure is illustrated in the same position on the Tithe map of that date. The general appearance of the building supports this and may point to an even earlier date. Later

mapping outlines minor modifications but, essentially, the structure remains intact. This building contained features that reveal it to be a rare surviving example of a one-room cottage with a bedroom above. Features such as a disused fireplace are consistent with it being originally intended for use as a dwelling. There would have been a ladder in the north-east corner, which may have been concealed within a small cupboard. This building is a significant, rare, intact survivor of a building type, most examples of which have been amalgamated into larger structures or added to and rebuilt in later periods.

Nothing of particular archaeological significance was identified from documentary sources within the development site, although there appeared to be two outbuildings within the orchard area associated with Marton Hall (Sites **11** and **12**). However, it should not be assumed that the lack of any accessible documentary sources prior to the nineteenth century is evidence of absence. The possible early origins of the village may have left traces of its development within the proposed development site. Although part of the site was built on in the twentieth century, it would appear that there are areas to the north and south of the pig production unit that remain undisturbed. In addition, the indirect impacts on the Listed buildings (Site **01** and **02**), together with Glebe Farm (Site **15**), of possible historical significance in its association with Marton Hall, should be considered in terms of visual, noise and vibration effects.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Mr Newby of Datum Design Company for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Jo Mackintosh of Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Services, Michael Stephens of the County Record Office in Barrow and the staff of the County Record Office in Preston, Lancashire, for their assistance with this project. Thanks are also offered to the owners of Marton Hall and Glebe Farm for allowing OA North access to the development site.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Vicki Bullock. The standing building assessment was undertaken by Karl Taylor, who was assisted by Dan Taylor with the drawings produced by Alix Sperr. The report was compiled by Vicki Bullock and Karl Taylor. The project was managed by Emily Mercer, who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Datum Design Company, on behalf of their client, have requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertake a desk-based assessment of land to the rear of Marton Hall and Glebe Farm, Marton, Cumbria (centred on NGR SD 2401 7715; Fig 1), together with a standing building assessment of an outbuilding outlined for demolition. Planning permission has been granted by Barrow Borough Council for the erection of four dwellings (planning reference 6/06/0085) with a condition to carry out an archaeological investigation prior to any construction works.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal, the County Record Offices in Barrow and Preston, and the archives and library held at OA North. In addition to this, a site inspection was carried out on the site of the proposed development, in order to relate the landscape and surroundings to the results of the desk-based assessment. The standing building assessment was undertaken in order to provide a record of the building in mitigation of the demolition.
- 1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment and standing building assessment in the form of a short document, outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development. The significance criteria detailed in PPG 16 (DoE 1990) was employed during the assessment.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The site is situated to the rear of Marton Hall, Glebe Farm and Gate Farmhouse, located along Moor Road in the village of Marton, Cumbria. Marton, also known historically as Lindal-cum-Marton, lay within the Parish of Dalton-in-Furness and embraced the two villages; Lindal and Marton. Marton lies approximately 7km north-west of Dalton-in-Furness, and 3km north-east of the village of Lindal.
- 1.2.2 The majority of the area is pastoral in character, with an '*undulating or gently rolling topography*' (Countryside Commission 1998, 26). Medium- to large-sized fields of improved pasture are subdivided by a mixture of hedgerows, trees and fences. Stone walls and hedges established on stone banks are common features along the minor roads and ancient field boundaries. Settlement is a mixture of small industrial towns, small, linear former mining villages, and small farming villages and hamlets (*op cit*, 27). The solid geology is complex, but is principally composed of rocks of Ordovician and Silurian origin, which are typically Llanvirn and Arenig, Llandeilo, Caradoc, Ashgill and Llandovery sedimentary rocks comprising slates and shales (*ibid*). The drift geology comprises glacial till (*ibid*).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 Following the submission of an application for planning permission for a development of four properties to the rear of Marton Hall, CCCHES issued a brief in June 2007 requesting a standing building assessment (*Appendix 1*). Following further consultation, a second brief was issued in July 2007 for the purpose of evaluating the outlined area to include a desk-based assessment, and possible trial trenching (*Appendix 2*). In response, OA North issued a project design (*Appendix 3*) which was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The aim of the desk-based assessment is not only to give consideration to the potential for archaeological remains on the development site, but also to put the site into its archaeological and historical context. All statutory and non-statutory sites within a 500m radius of the development site were identified and collated into a gazetteer (*Section 4*) and their location plotted on Figure 2. Various published and unpublished documentary sources from the HER and CRO(B), were consulted, as well as cartographic sources and aerial photographs. A rapid walkover survey of the site was also carried out, to identify any possible features that have not been documented. The results were analysed using the set of criteria used to assess the national importance of an ancient monument (*Section 6*) (DoE 1990). In order to undertake the desk-based assessment, several sources of information were consulted.
- 2.2.2 ***Historic Environment Records (HER), Kendal:*** the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Records (HER) in Kendal has an extensive database of all known archaeological sites in the county, including Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, and is the primary source of information. Each site has a brief description and an accurate location. It also holds a library of published and unpublished documentation for consultation.
- 2.2.2 ***County Record Office (CRO(B)), Barrow-in-Furness:*** the office in Barrow is the main source for primary information, including maps, plans, documents and aerial photographs, for the site and the surrounding area. A number of primary documents, principally early maps of the study area, were examined in order to identify additional sites of archaeological interest that might be affected by the proposed development. Secondary sources were also examined in order to provide background information.
- 2.2.3 ***County Record Office, Preston (CRO(P)):*** as with the office in Barrow, a number of primary documents, and secondary sources were consulted. Marton was historically part of 'Lancashire-North-of-the-Sands' before the County reorganisation of 1974, when it became part of Cumbria.

- 2.2.4 **Oxford Archaeology North:** OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

2.3 SITE INSPECTION

- 2.3.1 A visual inspection of the site was undertaken on Wednesday 6th February, 2008 to relate the existing topography and land use with the results of the desk-based assessment. In addition, the purpose was to locate and record any features of archaeological interest not identified from documentary sources. It also allowed an understanding of areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment, as well as areas of more recent disturbance that may affect the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits.

2.4 BUILDING ASSESSMENT

- 2.4.1 **Descriptive Record:** a visual inspection of the building was undertaken, and written records using OA North *pro-forma* record sheets were made of the building's location, together with a description of the purpose, materials and possible date. Particular attention was also paid to the relationship between aspects of the building that would show its development and any alterations. These records are essentially descriptive, although interpretation is carried out on site as required. This was carried out to English Heritage Level II-type survey standards (English Heritage 2006).
- 2.4.2 **Plans:** digital plans of both floors, all elevations and a cross-section were provided by the client, and were used as the basis for the production of scaled plans of the structure. Each plan was checked for accuracy using electronic distance measuring equipment. During the assessment, additional pertinent historic detail and annotation was added to the internal and external scale drawings.
- 2.4.3 The drawings are used to illustrate the phasing and development of the building. Detail captured by the annotation typically includes such features as window and door openings, an indication of ground and roof level, and any changes in building material. The final drawings are presented through an industry standard CAD package (Figs 9 – 11).
- 2.4.4 **Photographic Archive:** photographs were taken of the building utilising 35mm and digital SLR equipment and the photographic archive consists of both external and internal views of the appearance of the building, and detailed photographs of specific architectural details that do not show on general views. The interior rooms were of small dimensions and were photographed from restricted viewpoints, resulting in a limited record.
- 2.4.1 **Omissions:** the building was in a semi-derelict state at the time of the investigation, particularly the roof, which was partly collapsed and in an

advanced state of disrepair. As a result, *the upper floor of the building was not surveyed* due to health and safety considerations. The lower floor was surveyed briefly from the doorway. OA North cannot be held responsible for any inaccuracies or omission of information resulting from this.

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 3*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in Barrow County Record Office on completion of the project and copies forwarded to the HER, Kendal. The Arts and Humanities data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 3,500 BC
Neolithic	3,500 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.2 BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Prehistoric Period:** south Cumbria, and Furness in particular, has some of the earliest evidence for prehistoric activity in the north-west of England. Caves within the limestone areas around Morecambe Bay have produced artefacts dating to the Late Upper Palaeolithic (Elsworth 1998). In association with these, small numbers of finds from the Mesolithic period have been found, and larger collections have been identified in a number of locations along the west coast of Cumbria (Young 2002), suggesting that there was a great deal of activity in the area during this period. More recently pottery dating to the early Neolithic has been found associated with post holes and other features, and tools of Mesolithic type near Barrow-in-Furness (Jones 2001; OA North 2002). Examples of one of the most recognisable artefacts of the Neolithic, the stone axe, have been found throughout the local area (Bradley and Edmonds 1999), although settlements and burials belonging to the period are much more rare. During the later Neolithic and Bronze Age activity is more recognised across the Furness Peninsula in the occurrence of numerous stray finds, for instance, including stone and bronze axes, and bronze swords, spearheads and other weapons, although specific and close chronological control of sites and artefacts is still rare (Brennand 2006, 39). During the Iron Age further

settlements were constructed, such as that at Stone Walls near Urswick, where there is evidence that open-cast mining was carried out (Bowden 2000), and there may even have been some form of habitation at Back (or Black) Castle, now the site of Barrow public park (Barnes 1978, 9)

3.2.2 There are no known sites of prehistoric date within the study area.

3.2.3 **Romano-British Period:** Cumbria has examples of most categories of Romano-British settlement types (Brennand 2006, 75). A large proportion are located in areas to the south and east of Penrith and the west of Carlisle (*ibid*). However, there are few recorded sites of Romano-British date within the Furness Peninsula, although findspots would suggest a larger population than the number of known sites implies (*op cit*, 76). The earliest antiquarian records mention the discovery of sections of well-built road thought to be of Roman origin, and considered Dalton to be the likely site of a Roman fort (West 1805, 8-11). More recently, this idea has been largely dismissed, to the extent that it is doubted that the Romans ever came to Furness at all (Trescatheric 1993, 23). A recent re-examination of the evidence suggests that the original claims may have more validity than has been thought (Elsworth forthcoming), and that Dalton may indeed have been the site of a Roman fort, although more evidence is still needed to demonstrate the proof of this.

3.2.4 There are no known sites of Romano-British date within the study area.

3.2.5 **Early Medieval Period:** the effect of the collapse of Roman administration in Britain on Furness is unclear, but as the impact of the Roman invasion is also unknown, this is perhaps to be expected. Life may have continued much as it had done before (Trescatheric 1993, 23). Cumbria and North Lancashire probably came under the influence of a number of minor kingdoms possibly including Rheged, Strathclyde (Rollinson 1996, 33), and the Northumbrian Angles (Newman 1996, 93). Quite what the effect of these various political and military powers was on the area is also unclear; much of the evidence survives as little more than place-names and brief historical records (*ibid*). Recent reinterpretation of one of the most tangible pieces of evidence, a carved cross fragment in Urswick church, has suggested that the site may have housed an early monastery (Dickinson 2002; 2005), although more conclusive evidence is still needed to support this claim. What is more certain is the Hiberno-Norse influence on the area during the ninth and tenth centuries. The principal legacy has been in place-names, which are found throughout the area (Trescatheric 1993, 27-9). Physical remains have also been discovered, including a sword from Rampsides churchyard (Brennand 2006, 108), and a possible merchant's weight (Dennett 2005).

3.2.6 There are no known sites of Early Medieval date within the study area.

3.2.7 **Medieval Period:** Marton is referred to as '*Meretun*' or '*settlement by a lake*' in the Domesday Survey. The present day village exhibits the ancient pattern of settlements originally concentrated around tarns in this area; Marton is located just to the north of Tarn Flat. In 1190, Marton was recorded as a grange (a farm of about 100 acres) belonging to Furness Abbey. The abbey was situated to the south of Dalton-in-Furness, and founded in 1127 by Stephen, then

Count of Boulogne and Mortain and later (1135-1154) King of England. In 1123 he provided a site at Tulketh, on the outskirts of Preston, for a group of monks of the Order of Savigny, a monastic congregation that had been recently founded in Normandy by Vital of Mortain. In 1127, Stephen transferred the brethren to a much more suitable site in Furness. Exactly twenty years later it was decided to amalgamate the Order of Savigny with the great Cistercian Order, then at the height of its fame (Dickinson 1965). The abbey's possessions included most of the great peninsula of Furness (though not the neighbouring one of Cartmel), with its forests to the north and rich agricultural land to the south (*ibid*).

- 3.2.8 The history of Furness soon became synonymous with that of its abbey, which came to dominate almost everything in the area. This was fertile land, and considerable-sized plots were brought into cultivation by the monks. Furthermore, the development of a harbour at Peel, off the Furness coast, facilitated access to Ireland and the Isle of Man. Benefactions were steadily flowing in to Furness Abbey, and by gift and purchase important property was acquired deep into the Lake District and over into Yorkshire (*ibid*). Under the guidance of successive abbots, the economy of Furness greatly improved, owning a number of mills and overseeing the development of sheep farming in the area (*ibid*). The abbot's secular court was held at Dalton and in 1239 the town was granted its royal charter, the first in Furness. The charter came with a permit to hold a weekly market and annual fair.
- 3.2.9 The abbey also owned the rights to a number of iron-ore mines, a number of which were in the vicinity of Marton. In 1396, William de Merton granted rights to the Abbott and monks of Furness Abbey to freely dig for minerals in his lands at Merton.
- 3.2.10 The iron ore in the area was already being exploited. The mines at Orgrave are referred to in a dispute connected to Furness Abbey in 1235 and in 1400 the Abbey was granted iron ore and 400 acres of land at Dalton, Orgrave and Martin (Collingwood 1928, 121). At this time, bloomeries making use of iron mined in Low Furness were present across High Furness, where wood for making charcoal was plentiful (*op cit*, 121-122). This situation continued until the Dissolution of the Monasteries, at which time '*Furness Abbey was making no profit on its iron: probably using it all for its own purposes and for its tenants*'. When Furness Abbey was dissolved in 1537, its lands were annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster by Act of Parliament in 1540 (*op cit*, 122).
- 3.2.11 A small number of bloomsmithies were in operation around this period (Fell 1968, 178-190), which almost certainly used Furness ore, but these were limited in scale compared to previous operations. In 1565 the bloomeries were suppressed in order to preserve the rapidly diminishing woodland of High Furness, and probably also to protect the royal monopoly held by copper miners near Coniston (Collingwood 1928, 122-123).
- 3.2.12 **Post-medieval Period:** it was not until the late seventeenth century that iron smelting resumed in High Furness, so it is presumed that many of the mines had been largely unused in the intervening period (*op cit*, 123). By the beginning of the eighteenth century '*the iron industry of Furness suddenly sprang into life*' (Fell 1968, 32), particularly as a result of the construction of a

blast furnace at Backbarrow in 1711, and others following soon after (Bowden 2000, 7). A number of leases to mine were soon granted for areas in Furness. William Matson of Tytup began working land in that area in 1707 (Fell 1968, 32), Thomas Lowther took out a lease on lands at 'Martin' in 1717 (*op cit*, 33), and Richard Postlethwaite mined lands at nearby Lindal from 1746 (*op cit*, 35). The majority of these mines were very productive, and Whitriggs, an area of iron mines to the south of Lindal Moor and south-east of the study area, begun in the early eighteenth century, became famous, in particular, for the quantity of ore that it produced (*op cit*, 40-42). RR Angerstein, visiting in the 1750s, described an area of mining '*That completely filled a tract of land with a circumference [sic] of half a mile*' (Berg and Berg 2001, 289).

- 3.2.13 The vast scale of mining operations during the eighteenth century was dwarfed, however, during the nineteenth century as operations continued to grow at a rapid pace. At Whitriggs, the most productive mine in Furness, work continued until the 1940s, when new seams of ore were still being discovered (*op cit*, 70-75). Similarly, Lindal Moor Mine was still operating into the early 1920s (*op cit*, 76-82). Ultimately, lower demand for iron and competition from coke-fuelled furnaces brought the iron industry in Furness to an end (Bowden 2000, 79). Some pits evidently lasted much longer than others, however, but ultimately it was their impact on the landscape that was their lasting legacy. A trade directory of 1849 (Mannex 1849, 412) records that Marton was in an area of very productive iron mines and that one of the main owners were Messrs. Harrison, Ainslie and Company of Ulverston. It also records that the roads in the area often had a striking red appearance caused by the carting of the iron ore (*op cit*).

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.3.1 **William Yates' 'Map of Lancashire', 1786:** the scale of the map does not allow a true representation of buildings present in the area. There is clearly a settlement at Marton, extending along Moor Road, but it is difficult to identify individual buildings. However, Yates' map emphasises the important impact that iron mining had on the landscape at the time. Only one area of iron mining is depicted, it is very large and was evidently on a considerable scale and lies in close proximity to Lindal and Marton.
- 3.3.2 **Hennet's Map of Lancashire, 1830:** this map was surveyed by George Hennet in 1828 and 1829 and published in 1830 by Henry Teesdale. The scale is 7½ ins to 10 miles and therefore does not show much detail. However, the map shows a settlement at Marton and three buildings along Moor Road, which could be Marton Hall (Site **01**), Gate Farmhouse (Site **02**) or perhaps Glebe Farm (Site **15**) and High Farm.
- 3.3.3 **Tithe Maps 1842 and 1847 (Figs 3 and Fig 4):** the tithe maps for the various parts of Dalton (CRO(B) BPR/1/I3/1/2/6 1842 and CRO(B) BD/BUC/Plan 7 1847) provide an extremely detailed picture of the entire area. They are particularly important because they include field names, which can reveal the location of sites through historic association. Unfortunately, in this case, the fields directly to the rear of Marton Hall are referred to only as 'Croft'. The

apportionment which accompanies the Tithe Map lists two of the plots structures within the complex as ‘*Homestead, Gardens and fold (Marton)*’ and as ‘*Homestead, Garden and Orchard*’, which is listed as being owned by Thomas Cragg, also referenced in Parson and White’s *Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland* (1829, 710) as a farmer. The building outlined for demolition and subject to the building assessment (Site **10**) is shown in between Glebe Farm and Marton Hall (see *Section 5.2*).

- 3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey, Lancashire, Sheet 16, 6” to 1 mile, 1850 (Fig 5):** the majority of the iron mines shown on previous mapping are still evident and are being worked, many have expanded and others are newly developed. These are made up of a number of features, the majority of which are recorded in the HER, for example Sites **04** and **07**. Other types of industrial sites are also shown, including a sand pit (Site **03**), refuse heap (Site **06**) and quarries (Site **09**). Poaka Open Mine (Site **05**) is shown but seems to be worked on a relatively small scale. The land to the rear of Marton Hall (Site **01**) is shown as an orchard. The building to be demolished (Site **10**) is still shown in between Glebe Farm (Site **15**) and Marton Hall (Site **01**) and is larger than its present state (see *Section 5.2*). There are also to small outbuildings in the front courtyard of Marton Hall to the north of Glebe Farm (Site **15**).
- 3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey, Lancashire, Sheet 16, 25” to 1 mile, 1890 (Fig 6):** the land to the rear of Marton Hall is still shown as an orchard but the small building outlined for demolition (Site **10**) has two outbuildings to the east and to the north. There are also two very small structures within the orchard site (Sites **11** and **12**), and three outbuildings attached to the rear wall of Marton Hall (Site **01**). The two outbuildings in the courtyard of Marton Hall are no longer evident. The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (Site **13**) has been constructed to the south of the village, alongside Tarn Flat. An entry in a trade directory refers to the chapel having been constructed ‘*twelve months ago*’ although it was believed to have been constructed in 1856 (Mannex 1849, 412). New Inn public house (Site **14**) is shown and was presumably constructed sometime after 1850 (Fig 5). The mineral railway has also been constructed running towards Poaka Open Mine, which had expanded dramatically since it was mapped in 1850 (Fig 5) but is now marked as disused (Site **05**). A small square building is marked as ‘Old Smithy’ in the Poaka Open Works site. Further north along Moor Road, an Old Gravel pit is marked in the position of Site **03**.
- 3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey, Lancashire, Sheet 16, 25” to 1 mile, 1913 (Fig 7):** this map no longer shows the orchard but is now represented as open and undeveloped. The eastern outbuilding attached to the building outlined for demolition (Site **10**) has been removed. The buildings within the orchard (Sites **11** and **12**) seem to have been demolished and those attached to the rear wall of Marton Hall (Site **01**) have been merged into one building, with one having been demolished. In the wider locality, the Wesleyan Chapel (Site **13**) has been extended. The Old Gravel Pit (Site **03**) along Moor Road, to the north of the village, is no longer marked.

3.3.7 **Ordnance Survey, Provisional Edition, Sheet SD 27 NW, 6" to 1 mile, 1956 (Fig 8):** although not as detailed as the OS map of 1913 (Fig 7), this map shows that no additional buildings have been constructed to the rear of Site 01. In the surrounding area, many of the sites connected to mining are referred to as 'Old shaft' and 'Old quarries' an indication of the decline of the industry in the Furness area.

3.3.8 **Ordnance Survey, Sheet SD 2477-2577 and SD 2277-2377, 1970:** it is evident that by this time several buildings have been constructed to the rear of Marton Hall (Site 01) within the previous orchard and the field to the west. A document dated to 1961, lists the particulars of the sale of Marton Hall, referred to as Martin Hall (CRO(B) BDB17/Box 40). The farm is said to be in 'very good condition' and 'recently modernised'. The farm is listed as a piggery and the outbuildings as pig hulls.

"the barn which is contiguous to the main farm house is divided on the ground floor into coal store and general work shop, three pig hulls and barn space with the hay lofts eight feet up on each side running the entire length of the barn. There are two piggeries as separate buildings one with seven hulls and the other having six hulls"

3.3.9 The site inspection confirmed that these buildings are still extant and in a reasonably good condition.

3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

3.4.1 OA North undertook a desk-based assessment and walkover survey in November 2005 (OA North 2005) for a pipeline project, the northern end of which passed near to the village of Marton, but outwith the study area. During the course of this research, evidence of Mesolithic activity was found in the local area, although the Roman and early medieval periods were less clear. The assessment identified a total of 64 sites of archaeological interest, the majority of these related to the iron industry, although related activities such as quarrying and lime burning were also present (*ibid*).

3.5 SITE INSPECTION

3.5.1 A visual inspection of the site was undertaken on Wednesday 6th February 2008. The current complex of buildings were inspected, and the presence of a small outbuilding was noted, adjacent to the vegetable garden within the boundaries of the property. It was similar to that outlined for demolition (Site 10), although smaller. This building appears to be present on the 1890 OS map and the 1956 OS map, but not those earlier or later. There were no discernible, previously unknown, archaeological features observed within the outlined development site although it does appear that new buildings connected to pig production have been constructed in more recent years.

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number	01
Site name	Marton Hall and associated farm buildings
NGR	324034 477159
HER No	236
Statutory Designation	Grade II Listed Building: 388539
Site type	Hall, farmhouse and associated buildings
Period	Post-medieval/Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	Farmhouse and attached buildings dating from the mid-eighteenth century. An open courtyard and barn lie to the rear of the building. Farm buildings included for their group value.
Assessment	This extant building lies within the study area and may be affected by the development.

Site number	02
Site name	Gate Farm and associated farm buildings
NGR	324050 477101
HER No	235
Statutory Designation	Grade II Listed Building: 388538
Site type	Farmhouse and associated farm buildings
Period	Late Medieval/Post-medieval
Sources	HER
Description	Farmhouse and ancillary buildings probably of early sixteenth century date but altered and extended throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
Assessment	This extant building lies within the study area and may be affected by the development.

Site number	03
Site name	Marton Sand Pit
NGR	323990 477370
HER No	18366
Statutory Designation	None
Site type	Sand Pit
Period	Post-medieval/Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	Sand pit, no longer marked by Ordnance Survey. The Sand pit is first marked on the OS 1850 map and last seen on the OS 1890 map, marked as 'Old Gravel Pit'.
Assessment	The site lies outside the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	04
Site name	Poaka Iron Works
NGR	323980 477530
HER No	18367
Statutory Designation	None
Site type	Iron Works
Period	Post-medieval/Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	Site of Poaka iron works, no longer marked by Ordnance Survey. First shown on OS 1850 map but not noted as an ironworks until the OS 1913 map, The ironworks were no longer operating by the time the OS 1956 map was produced.
Assessment	The site lies outside the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	05
Site name	Poaka Open Mine
NGR	324400 477200
HER No	40356
Statutory Designation	None
Site type	Ironstone Mine
Period	Post-medieval/Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	Extensive area of openworks, possibly originating in the eighteenth century, linked to two twin inclines now under scrub. The remains of a drum house (marked as a smithy by the Ordnance Survey) also survives. Part of a wider iron mining landscape. Nationally a very good example of a developed openwork with inclines and spoil heaps lying within a relatively small area.
Assessment	This site lies outside the development and will not be affected.

Site number	06
Site name	Marton Refuse Heap
NGR	324300 476900
HER No	18332
Statutory Designation	None
Site type	Quarry/Spoil Heap
Period	Post-medieval/Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	Site of a refuse heap noted on the OS 1850 map. The remains are marked now as a 'disused quarry' and 'spoil heap' and appear to have been connected with mining. The site is now overgrown.
Assessment	The site lies outside the development and will not be affected.

Site number	07
Site name	Lindal Moor Iron Mines/Diamond Pit
NGR	325770 476220
HER No	18319
Statutory Designation	None
Site type	Ironstone Mine
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	Site and area of Lindal Moor iron mines and including quarries; the north-western corner extends into study area. The site extends from OS sheet SD27NE to SD27NW. Sites included are quarries: SD 2545-7463, pit: mine shafts SD 2540-7607. Both are now below the cricket field. Also within the area are HER nos. 18326 (reservoir) and 18324 (cave). The engine house of Diamond Pit were still clearly visible in 1996. There are considerable mining remains and spoil heaps in the area. There was also an engine house at SD 2545 7619. Pit numbers 4 (Diamond Pit), 5 and 7 (later known as 'Daylight Hole'), 9, 22, 27, 30 are all labelled on Ordnance Survey map of 1900. Diamond Pit was within the Muncaster Royalty and was located south of Whinfield, east of the current Lindal Cricket Club. It was operated by Harrison, Ainslie & Company. This was the main water-pumping pit in the Royalty and was 612 feet deep. The pumping arrangements were electrified and upgraded in 1907.
Assessment	Some of the features are still extant but are no longer working. The site lies outside the development and will not be affected.

Site number	08
Site name	Whitriggs Mineral Railway
NGR	324903 475259
HER No	18340
Statutory Designation	None
Site type	Railway
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	Site of a mineral railway connecting Furness railway with Whitrigg iron mines. Most of the land is improved pasture, but the line of the mineral railway can still be traced in places, especially on the southern side of the dual carriageway.
Assessment	The site lies outside the development and will not be affected.

Site number	09
Site name	Poaka Beck Slate Quarry
NGR	323660 476850
HER No	18363
Statutory Designation	None
Site type	Quarry
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	Site of a quarry note on the OS 1850 map, but no longer marked.
Assessment	The site lies outside the development and will not be affected.

Site number	10
Site name	Derelict Farm Building
NGR	32404 47713
HER No	none
Statutory Designation	none
Site type	Cottage
Period	Post-medieval/Industrial
Sources	Building Investigation
Description	Site of one room cottage, dating to at least 1842 and marked on Tithe map but possibly of eighteenth century or earlier date. Probably a rare survival of this building type.
Assessment	The site lies inside the development and will be demolished during the development.

Site number	11
Site name	Farm Building, Marton Hall
NGR	32401 47715
HER No	none
Statutory Designation	none
Site type	Outbuilding
Period	Industrial
Sources	OS maps 1890, 1913
Description	Site of an outbuilding marked by Ordnance Survey (OS 1890 and OS 1913) situated within the orchard to the rear of the Marton Hall.
Assessment	Possibly incorporated into later pig production buildings. The site lies within the development area and may be affected.

Site number	12
Site name	Farm Building, Marton Hall
NGR	32402 47713
HER No	none
Statutory Designation	none
Site type	Outbuilding
Period	Industrial
Sources	OS map 1890
Description	Site of a square outbuilding, no longer marked by Ordnance Survey but present on the OS map of 1890.
Assessment	The site is no longer in existence but any below ground remains lie within the development and may be affected.

Site number	13
Site name	Wesleyan Chapel
NGR	32406 47685
HER No	none
Statutory Designation	none
Site type	Chapel
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	Site of a Wesleyan Chapel believed to have been constructed in 1856 and first marked on 1890 OS map, although an entry in a trade directory refers to the chapel having been constructed ' <i>twelve months ago</i> ' (Mannex 1849, 412).
Assessment	The site lies outside the development and will not be affected.

Site number	14
Site name	New Inn
NGR	32425 47704
HER No	none
Statutory Designation	none
Site type	Public House
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	Site of a public house first marked on 1890 OS map and still extant.
Assessment	The site lies outside the development and will not be affected.

Site number	15
Site name	Glebe Farm
NGR	32404 47711
HER No	none
Statutory Designation	none
Site type	Farmhouse
Period	Post-medieval/Industrial?
Sources	OS map 1850, 1890, 1913, 1956
Description	Site of farmhouse of unknown date first marked on 1850 OS map and still extant. It may be of early origin, associated with Marton Hall and its connections with Furness Abbey, as suggested by the name 'Glebe' meaning land belonging to a village church or priest.
Assessment	The site lies in close proximity to the development site and may be affected.

5. BUILDING ASSESSMENT RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The structure subject to investigation is a small outbuilding (Site **10**) situated on land between Marton Hall (Site **01**) and Glebe Farm (Site **15**) (Plates 1 and 2, Fig 2). It lies at the west end of a small field. The building, although intact was in an advanced state of disrepair, the roof being of particular concern. Health and safety requirements precluded entry to the upper floor, and access to the ground floor was limited (see also *Section 2.4.5*). This has resulted in a limited record, particularly of the interior. Nevertheless, the results of the survey will be outlined below and the significance of the results will be discussed in *Section 6*.

5.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

- 5.2.1 **Appearance and Layout:** the building is a small rectangular vernacular structure some 6m (19 ½ feet) long by 4.3m (14 feet) wide, the roof lying on a east/west axis (Fig 9). It is of two storeys, each with separate access and each floor being of a single open room (but see *Section 5.2.9*). Each floor has a single window. The building appears to have been recently used to house fowl. There are no ventilation slits or openings visible.
- 5.2.2 **Fabric:** the whole building is constructed from random uncoursed rubblestone, with large quoins and degraded lime mortar (Plates 3 and 4). Some isolated repair with red brick has been carried out in places. The roof is of pitched construction with a local slate covering (diminishing), and a predominately sandstone ridge. Some repair to the roof has been carried out using render. A chimney-stack appears to once have been present (Fig 10) and this is now capped with render. There are timber wall plates visible, and all the window lintels are also of timber. The fenestration consists of simple apertures, each with a twentieth century timber window frame (no glazing). No rainwater goods are present.
- 5.2.3 Internally, all the walls on the ground floor are lime rendered and lime washed, but some stone fabric is visible. The ground floor is flagged with some concrete patching, and the ceiling is of joist and board (12 inches wide) construction, all of which were deal and appear to be replacements. The upper floor walls are of bare rubblestone but some degraded lime plaster is visible. The roof is of purlin and common rafter construction, adze marks being visible on the purlins.
- 5.2.4 **Exterior Details:** all the elevations are plain (Fig 10) and exhibit no significant decorative detail. There is no evidence of any adjacent structures or buildings. The east gable elevation (Fig 11; Plate 4) houses the access to the ground floor, which appears to have been a heck door of plank (with flush bead moulding) and ledge construction, with a simple timber surround. Parts of this wall are degraded and an internal flue within the wall thickness (there is no

chimney breast internally is visible (missing stones illustrate the line of the flue in Plate 5).

- 5.2.5 The south elevation houses the access to the upper floor, (Fig 10) the door to which is a simple timber frame with chicken wire (Plate 3). There is a short flight of steps made from steel, (Fig 9) which is of late twentieth century appearance. No trace of any former staircase or steps was evident. There is a single window lighting the ground floor, which has a simple timber casement frame.
- 5.2.6 The north elevation is plain, (Fig 11) and the only feature visible is a single window aperture lighting the upper floor. It has a simple twentieth century timber casement frame. The west gable elevation is plain, (Fig 10) and exhibits no significant detail. There are two drystone walls abutting the building on the east and north elevations (Fig 9).
- 5.2.7 **Interior Details:** as already outlined, the building was in a significantly degraded condition, which precluded access to the upper floor and allowed only a cursory inspection of the ground floor.
- 5.2.8 The ground floor consists of a single room, 4.8m (15 feet) long by 3.1m wide (10 feet), which is divided into two areas by a simple partition of chicken wire and corrugated steel panels (Fig 9, Plate 6). This is a later addition, and there is no evidence for a former dividing wall. Other attributes worthy of mention include a most obvious projecting feature located on the east wall (Fig 9, Plate 7). This is probably a fireplace, and has within it a partially blocked (with brick) aperture leading to the flue observed within the east elevation. This feature may have once been a larger opening containing a fireplace, and the remains of a slate mantel are visible. There is a single window opening with splayed reveal in the south wall, and a niche in the north-east corner of the room below the loft hatch, which appears to have contained shelving (Fig 9). There are also two drinking troughs, one of which is of concrete composition, the other being earthenware. The north-east corner of the ceiling contains a blocked rectangular opening, which once enabled access to and from the upper floor (Fig 9). No trace of a former staircase is evident.
- 5.2.9 Access to the upper floor was not available, therefore no inspection was made. It is apparent though, that it was of similar appearance to the ground floor.

5.3 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.3.1 The building is of the local vernacular tradition and is of basic and austere appearance, similar to many buildings in the locality. Due to the long time span (from the mid eighteenth to late nineteenth centuries) when such buildings were constructed, and the absence of any architectural details pertaining to a date or period, such vernacular buildings are very difficult to date precisely. Many such buildings were subsequently altered or demolished, and rebuilt frequently.

- 5.3.2 Historic mapping evidence can be consulted to at least provide a *Terminus ante quem* for the structure in question. Interrogation of the available evidence reveals that a small structure, illustrated on the 1842 Tithe map (*Section 3.3.3* and Fig 3), which was the earliest available detailed map, lies in the same position as the current building. There is no reason not to suppose that the structure is the current building and that it dates to at least the first part of the nineteenth century. Internal features such as the roof timbers support this, and may even point to an even earlier date.
- 5.3.3 The 1847 Tithe map (*Section 3.3.3* and Fig 4) is slightly more clear in detail and, again, shows a single structure in exactly the same position as the current building. It also shows the two field boundaries which currently abut the north and west elevations as drystone walls (*Section 5.2.6*). The long axis of the building illustrated on the map lies north/south instead of east/west but this may just be due to mapping errors. The map shows a third wall to the east and a fourth to the west but these are no longer in existence, with that to the east having been replaced by a modern barbed-wire fence. A small, square structure at the east end of this wall is no longer in existence.
- 5.3.4 By 1850 (*Section 3.3.4* and Fig 5), the OS mapping shows a small extension/outshut attached to the east elevation of the building. This may have been added between 1847 (Fig 4) and 1850 or it could simply have been omitted from earlier mapping. The small structure to the east is still visible.
- 5.3.5 The 1890 OS map (*Section 3.3.5* and Fig 6) provides the clearest mapping to date and illustrates the layout of the area. The building in question appears to have another extension/outshut added to the north and the small square building to the east has disappeared. The 1913 OS map (*Section 3.3.6* and Fig 7) illustrates a similar layout.
- 5.3.6 Later mapping such as the 1956 OS map (*Section 3.3.7* and Fig 8 and the 1970s OS mapping (*Section 3.3.8*) show the structure simply as a rectangular building thus implying that the extensions/outshuts have been removed. The building investigation found no evidence for the nature of these structures, which may have simply been timber lean-tos.
- 5.3.7 Inspection of the building revealed little information as to the phases of construction, and it is reasonable to assume that it is of a single main phase with possible additions. Some mid-late twentieth century modifications, in the form of the window frames and the dividing wall on the ground floor, are obvious. What is also obvious is the nature of the feature located on the east wall of the ground floor (*Section 5.2.9*), which was probably a fireplace (possibly an inglenook) served by the internal flue passing through the wall to the removed chimney-stack above.
- 5.3.8 This building contains features, which point toward a conclusion that, if correctly assumed, may reveal it to be a rare structure indeed. The features located on the ground floor of the building are consistent with it being originally intended for use as a dwelling. It is possible that the building is a small one-room cottage with a bedroom above, the layout of which is very similar those described as existing in the colliery settlements of east

Cumberland (Harris 1974). These dwellings dated to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. There would have been a ladder in the north-east corner that may have been concealed within a small cupboard (although there is no evidence for this, the small alcove may have been for storage within the cupboard). The layout of this cottage is very similar to that illustrated by Brunskill (Brunskill 2002, 91 Fig 18 (i) b) and was evidently the standard for cottage accommodation in the second half of the eighteenth century (*op cit* 88).

- 5.3.9 This building appears to be a significant rare intact survivor of a building type of which most examples have been amalgamated into larger structures or added to and rebuilt in later periods.

6. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 A total of 15 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area. Of these, 9 were already recorded in the HER, the remainder were identified through the examination of original sources, particularly maps (Sites **10, 11, 12, 13, 14** and **15**). Site **10** was subject to a building investigation.

6.1.2 There are two sites with statutory designations recorded within the study area; Marton Hall (Site **01**) and Gate Farmhouse (Site **02**) are both Grade II Listed Buildings. A summary of these sites is presented in Table 1 below:

Period	No of Sites	Site Type
Neolithic	0	
Bronze Age	0	
Iron Age	0	
Romano-British	0	
Early Medieval	0	
Late Medieval	1	Farmhouse (02)
Post-medieval	8	Hall (01), Farmhouse (02, 15), Sand pit (03), Iron works (04), Mine (05), Spoil heap (06), Farm building (10)
Industrial Period	13	Hall (01), Sand pit (03), Iron works (04, 05, and 07), Spoil heap (06) Railway (08), Slate quarry (09), Wesleyan Chapel (13), Farm buildings (11, 12), Inn (14), Farmhouse (15)

Table 2: Number of sites by period

6.2 CRITERIA

6.2.1 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance of sites; that to be used here is the ‘Secretary of State’s criteria for scheduling ancient monuments’ which is included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990). The sites previously listed (*Section 4*, above) were each considered using the criteria, with the results below.

6.2.2 **Period:** dating of some of the sites is uncertain but the majority are of post-medieval and industrial date and, therefore, arguably more common. Collectively, however, several relate to the iron mining industry (Sites **04, 05, 07, and 08**), which was locally very important during the industrial period. Several of the other sites relate to different industries, some of which were probably connected to the iron mines (Sites **03, 06** and **09**). A significant proportion of the remaining sites (Sites **01, 02, 11, 12, and 15**), and indeed the village itself, relate to farming, also important to the area. On such site, Site

- 10**, the one-room cottage outlined for demolition, probably dates to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries (certainly before at least 1842).
- 6.2.3 **Rarity:** although not particularly rare in the immediate area, the sites relating to iron mining (Sites **04**, **05**, **07**, and **08**) are part of a very large-scale area of working, parts of which are recorded from very early date, which makes them regionally significant and relatively rare nationally.
- 6.2.4 From the building assessment, Site **10** has been identified as an example of a rare one-room cottage. However, aside from this, the remaining sites are not especially rare, although those industries that might be associated with the iron mines (Sites **03**, **06** and **09**) may be considered slightly more rare by association.
- 6.2.5 **Documentation:** a large number of documents exist relating to the iron mines and as such are significantly well represented (Sites **04**, **05**, **07**, and **08**). It is possible that additional documentation can be identified for a number of the other sites of post-medieval and industrial date, such as the Wesleyan Chapel (Site **13**). However, of particular significance to the proposed development site, there was little documentary evidence available for Marton Hall, Gate Farmhouse or Glebe Farmhouse and associated outbuildings (Sites **01**, **02**, **05**, **10**, **11** and **12**). Access to the deeds for these properties may provide information regarding former owners and occupiers of these buildings, and thereby an understanding of the functions of the buildings within their wider social history. Therefore, any documentation found pertaining to these buildings would be of significant value.
- 6.2.6 **Group Value:** Marton Hall, Glebe Farm and Gate Farmhouse (Sites **01**, **02**, and **15**) form part of an important group, with Sites **01** and **02** being nationally significant, due to their Grade II Listed status. Site **10** may be also be associated with this group, possibly under ownership of Marton Hall, but more importantly it is a survivor of a regionally important group of buildings, little represented in the record. The sites relating to the iron mines (Sites **04**, **05**, **07**, and **08**) and associated industries (Sites **03**, **06** and **09**) have an high group value as they form part of a vast area of iron works, which are arguably of national importance.
- 6.2.7 **Survival/Condition:** the extent of the survival of many of the identified sites is, at this stage, uncertain, particularly those relating to the iron industry (Sites **04**, **05**, **07** and **08**, and **03**, **06** and **09**). Most of these sites will only exist as below-ground or some surface remains. Sites **01**, **02** and **15** have survived in good condition. Site **10** has survived, albeit in a derelict state, but other examples are rare due to the fact that they do not survive intact or have been incorporated into other buildings of a later date.
- 6.2.8 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** Sites **01**, **02** and **15** are not particularly fragile and are extant and in use. However, as Sites **01** and **02** are listed buildings they may be vulnerable to the potentially adverse visual impact of the development and the potential indirect effects of ground disturbance, noise and vibrations of the groundworks. Obviously, the proposed demolition of Site **10** means that its vulnerability is significant, but its derelict state means that it is particularly

fragile and is vulnerable to collapse. The scale of the sites associated with mining (Sites **04**, **05**, **07**, and **08**) and other industries (Sites **03**, **06** and **09**), and their position with regard to the development would suggest that they are unlikely to be particularly fragile.

6.2.9 **Diversity:** the range of sites is not particularly diverse; there are a number representing industrial activity and a number related to farming with the majority dating from the post-medieval or industrial periods.

6.2.10 **Potential:** the general area around the village of Marton has been heavily mined or subject to associated activity, such as the construction of railways, or the creation of spoil/refuse heaps throughout the post-medieval and industrial periods, otherwise most of the area has been farmed. There has been very little change or development within the village since at least the mid nineteenth century as evidenced by the available maps, in spite of the industrial activity in the area. Therefore, it is possible that there has been activity in and around the proposed development site since the medieval or early post-medieval periods, although despite the relatively limited amount of documentary evidence it is suggested the settlement has much earlier origins.

6.3 SIGNIFICANCE

6.3.1 Table 3 shows the sensitivity of the site scaled in accordance with its relative importance using the following terms for the and archaeological issues, with guideline recommendations for a mitigation strategy.

Importance	Examples of Site Type	Negative Impact
National	Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings	To be avoided
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites) Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record	Avoidance recommended
Local/Borough	Sites with a local or borough value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Low Local	Sites with a low local value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant value or interest	Avoidance unnecessary

Table 3: Criteria used to determine Importance of Sites

6.3.2 Based on the above criteria, two of the sites in the study area that are likely to be affected by the proposed development (Sites **01**, **02**), are Grade II Listed

Buildings, which automatically means they are of national significance. In the wider area, those sites relating to the iron industry are recorded in the HER, which means they are at least of regional or county level significance. However, they form part of a relict, industrial landscape that may be arguably of national significance. The small building subject to assessment (Site **10**) was not included on any statutory listing or recorded on the HER, but is considered to be at least regionally significant due to its rarity.

- 6.3.3 Nothing of significance was identified from documentary sources for the development site. However, it should not be assumed that the lack of any accessible documentary sources prior to the nineteenth century is evidence of absence. The possible early origins of the village may have left traces of its development within the proposed development site. Although part of the site was built on in the twentieth century, it would appear that there are areas to the north and south of the pig production unit that remain undisturbed. Furthermore, additional, more detailed, investigation of sources perhaps from Furness Abbey and the deeds from Sites **01**, **02**, and **15**, which was beyond the remit of this project, may hold further significant details of the village and site.
- 6.3.4 The above conclusions are based on the current state of knowledge and the subsequent discovery of additional features or evidence relating to these sites could alter their assessed levels of significance.

7. DISCUSSION OF IMPACT

7.1 IMPACT

7.1.1 In its Planning Policy Guidance *Note 16*, the Department of the Environment (DoE) advises that archaeological remains are a continually diminishing resource and *‘should be seen as finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases, highly fragile and vulnerable to destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed’*. It has been the intention of this study to identify the archaeological potential of the study area, and assess the impact of redevelopment, thus allowing the advice of the DoE to be enacted upon. Assessment of impact has been achieved by the following method:

- assessing any potential impact and the significance of the effects arising from development;
- reviewing the evidence for past impacts that may have affected the archaeological sites;
- outlining suitable mitigation measures, where possible at this stage, to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse archaeological impacts.

7.1.2 The impact is assessed in terms of the sensitivity or importance of the site to the magnitude of change or potential scale of impact during the future redevelopment scheme. The magnitude, or scale, of an impact is often difficult to define, but will be termed as substantial, moderate, slight, or negligible, as shown in Table 4, below.

Scale of Impact	Description
Substantial	Significant change in environmental factors; Complete destruction of the site or feature; Change to the site or feature resulting in a fundamental change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Moderate	Significant change in environmental factors; Change to the site or feature resulting in an appreciable change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Slight	Change to the site or feature resulting in a small change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Negligible	Negligible change or no material changes to the site or feature. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.

Table 4: Criteria used to determine Scale of Impact

- 7.1.3 The interaction of the scale of impact (Table 4) and the importance of the archaeological site (Table 3) produce the impact significance. This may be calculated by using the matrix shown in Table 5, below.

Resource Value (Importance)	Scale of Impact Upon Archaeological Site			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
National	Major	Major	Intermediate/ Minor	Neutral
Regional/County	Major	Major/ Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Local/Borough	Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Local (low)	Intermediate / Minor	Minor	Minor/ Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 5: Impact Significance Matrix

- 7.1.4 Identification of archaeological sites to be affected by the development includes those within the site boundary as well as those vulnerable to effects on the periphery. However, the extent of any previous disturbance to buried archaeological levels is an important factor in assessing the potential impact of the development scheme. Construction of the pig production unit in the twentieth century may have disturbed any surviving below ground remains, including the previous buildings, Sites **11** and **12**, which, from cartographic analysis, were present in the area once used as an orchard to the rear of Marton Hall, as well as any as yet unknown remains. However, the impact of the development on the listed buildings (Sites **01** and **02**) is of particular importance due to their statutory designation. This includes consideration of the visual impact, together with noise and vibration effects both during the construction phase and operation of the development. Furthermore, a rare surviving building of unknown but potentially early nineteenth century date, although internal features, such as the roof timbers, may even point to an even earlier date, and is to be demolished (Site **10**) during the development.

7.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Following on from the above considerations, the significance of impact has been determined based on an assumption that there will be earth-moving works associated with the development, and the present condition of the archaeological assets/sites. The results are summarised in Table 6, below, in the absence of mitigation. *The following may require review once detailed design proposals are known.*

Site Number	Nature of Impact	Importance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
01	Disturbance of related artefacts or features associated with the hall by groundworks. Indirect effects on listed building; visual impact, noise and vibration	National	Moderate	Major
02	Visual impact on listed building	National	Slight	Minor
10	Demolition of structure to make way for access road	Regional	Substantial	Major
11	Disturbance of any surviving below-ground remains by groundworks	Local	Moderate	Minor
12	Disturbance of any surviving below-ground remains by groundworks	Local	Moderate	Minor
15	Visual impact, noise and vibration	Local	Substantial	Intermediate

Table 6: Assessment of the impact significance on each site during development

8. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 INTRODUCTION

- 8.1.1 In terms of the requirement for further archaeological investigation and mitigation, it is necessary to consider only those sites that will be affected by the proposed development, as identified in Table 6 above. Current legislation draws a distinction between archaeological remains of national importance and other remains considered to be of lesser significance. Those perceived to be of national importance may require preservation *in situ*, whilst those of lesser significance may undergo preservation by record, where high local or regional significance can be demonstrated.

8.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.2.1 Table 7, below, shows a summary of the recommendations before or during construction for the proposed development. It is recommended that the viewsheds of the listed buildings (Sites **01** and **02**) are recorded prior to the development commencing, in order to preserve their current context within the settlement and its rural environs. Although Site **15** is not under any statutory protection, it may be of a possible early date and associated with Marton Hall. With the close proximity of the development, and the access road separating Glebe Farm from Marton Hall it may be prudent to also record its context by photographic record. The small cottage outlined for demolition has been subject to building recording. Therefore, no further additional work can be undertaken, although a watching brief during demolition and any subsequent earthmoving activities may reveal further information regarding the now removed outshuts. Its rarity would suggest that avoidance of the building during development should be undertaken but, given its dilapidated state and the requirement for an access road, this is likely to be considered impractical.
- 8.2.2 With regards to the remainder of the development area, the pig production unit is likely to have caused disturbance to any below ground remains that existed below it. However, it has been recommended that an initial watching brief be undertaken to ascertain the depth of disturbance and the potential for any remains, such as Site **11**. Elsewhere across the site, the apparent relatively little disturbance may imply remains relating to activity earlier than any documentary or cartographic evidence, i.e. pre post-medieval, may exist below ground. Some trial trenching may elucidate such deposits prior to the development.

Site Number	Significance	Impact Significance	Recommendations
01	National	Major	Photographic record of viewshed prior to any construction followed by evaluation trenching on associated land to the north and south of the pig production unit.
02	National	Minor	Photographic record of viewshed to mitigate visual impact.
10	Regional	Major	Avoidance/watching brief
11	Local	Minor	Watching Brief
12	Local	Minor	Watching Brief
15	Local	Intermediate	Photographic record of viewshed to mitigate visual impact.

Table 7: Summary of site-specific recommendations for further archaeological investigation and provisional mitigation

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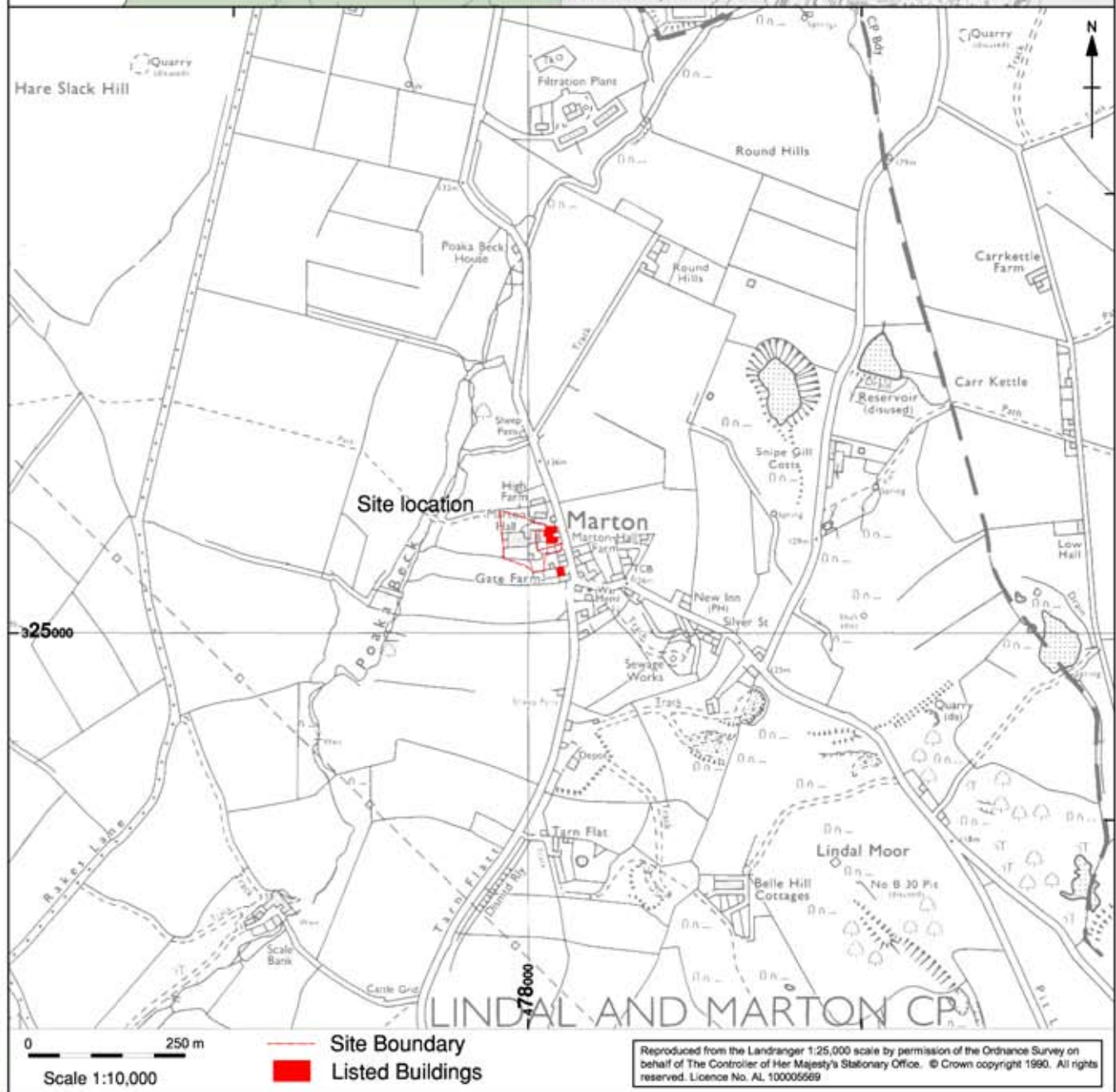
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Figure 1: Site location

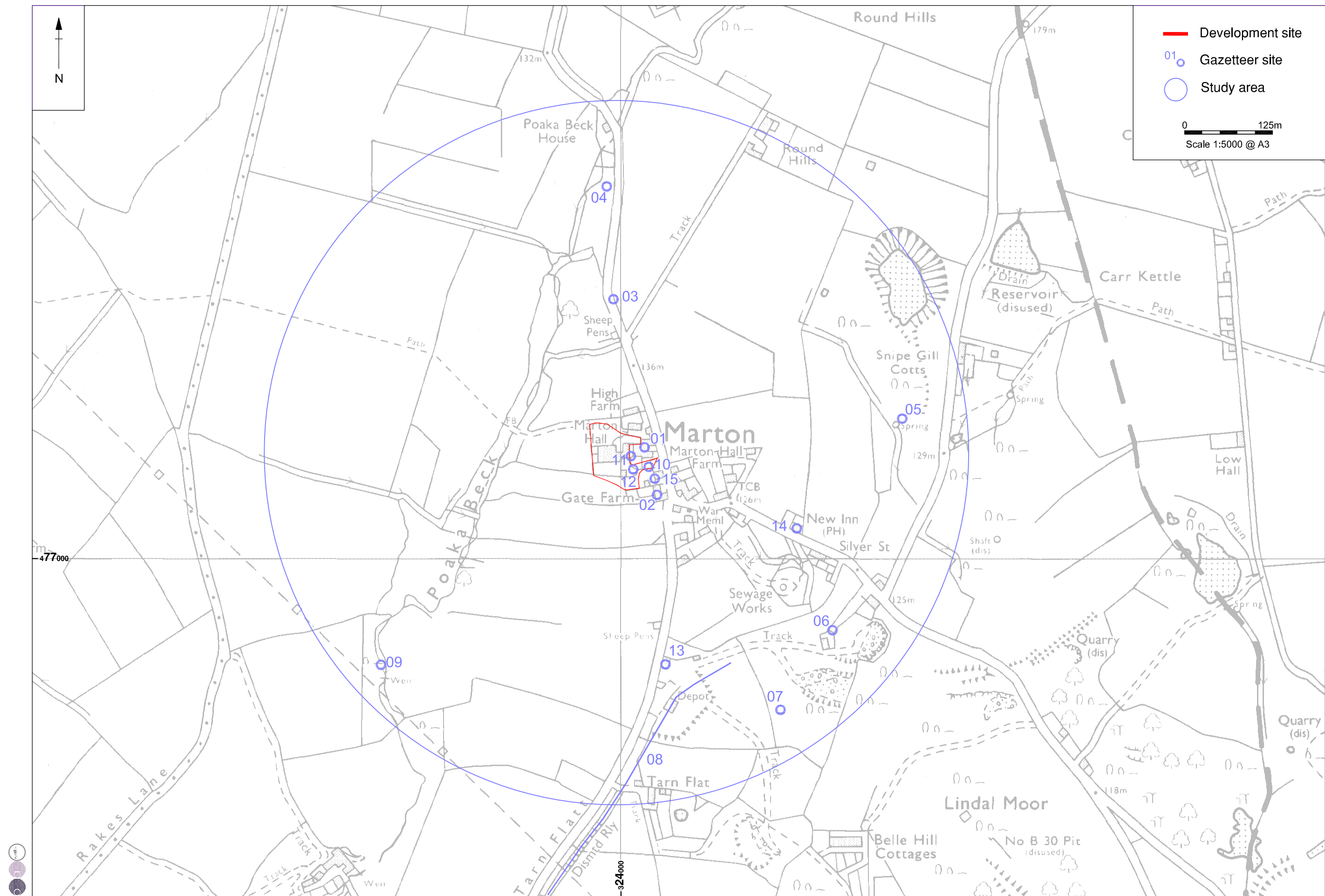


Figure 2: Plan of gazetteer sites

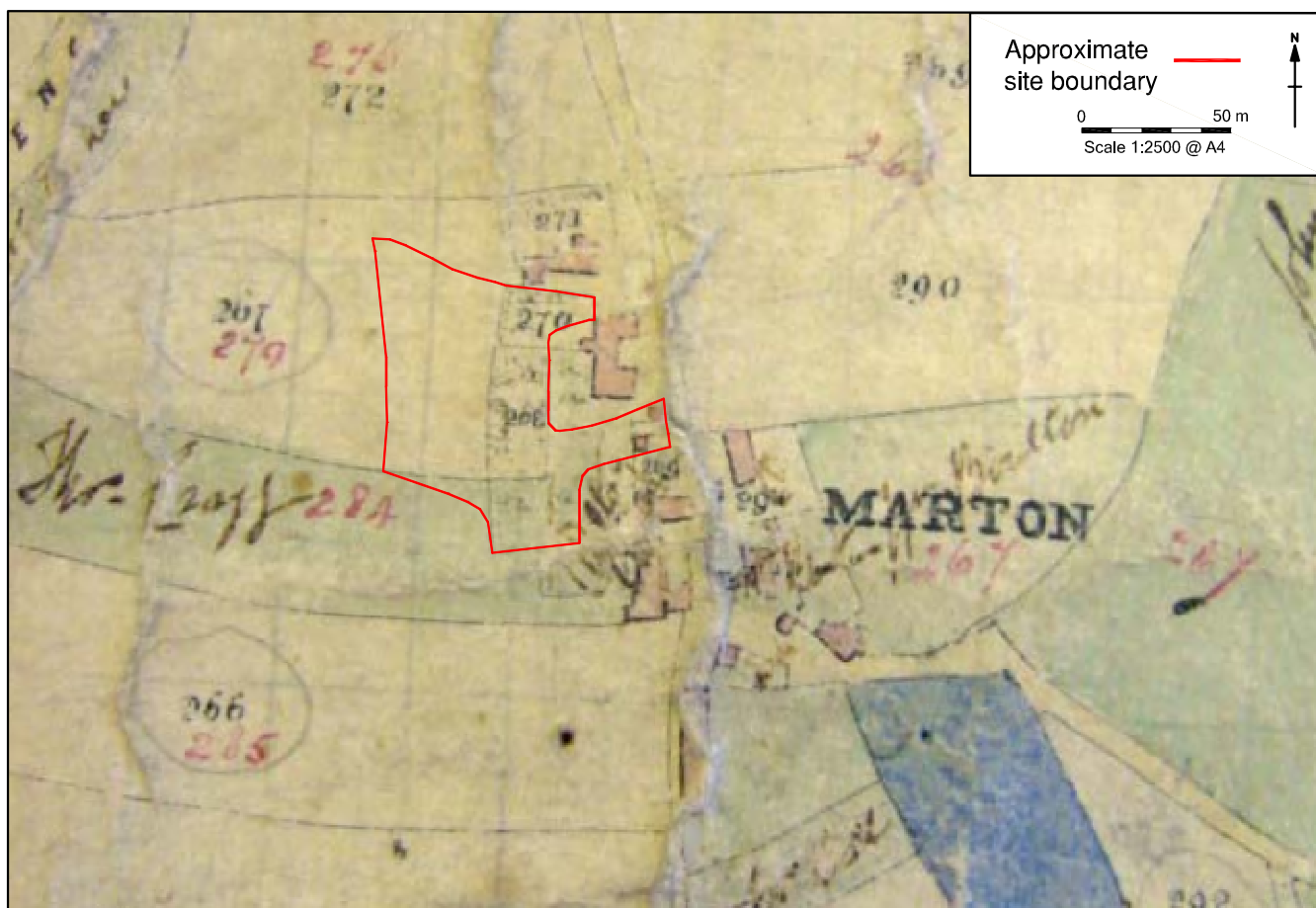


Figure 3: Tithe map of 1842 (CRO(B) BPR/1/I3/2/6)



Figure 4: Tithe map of 1847 (CRO(B) BD/BUC/Plan 7)

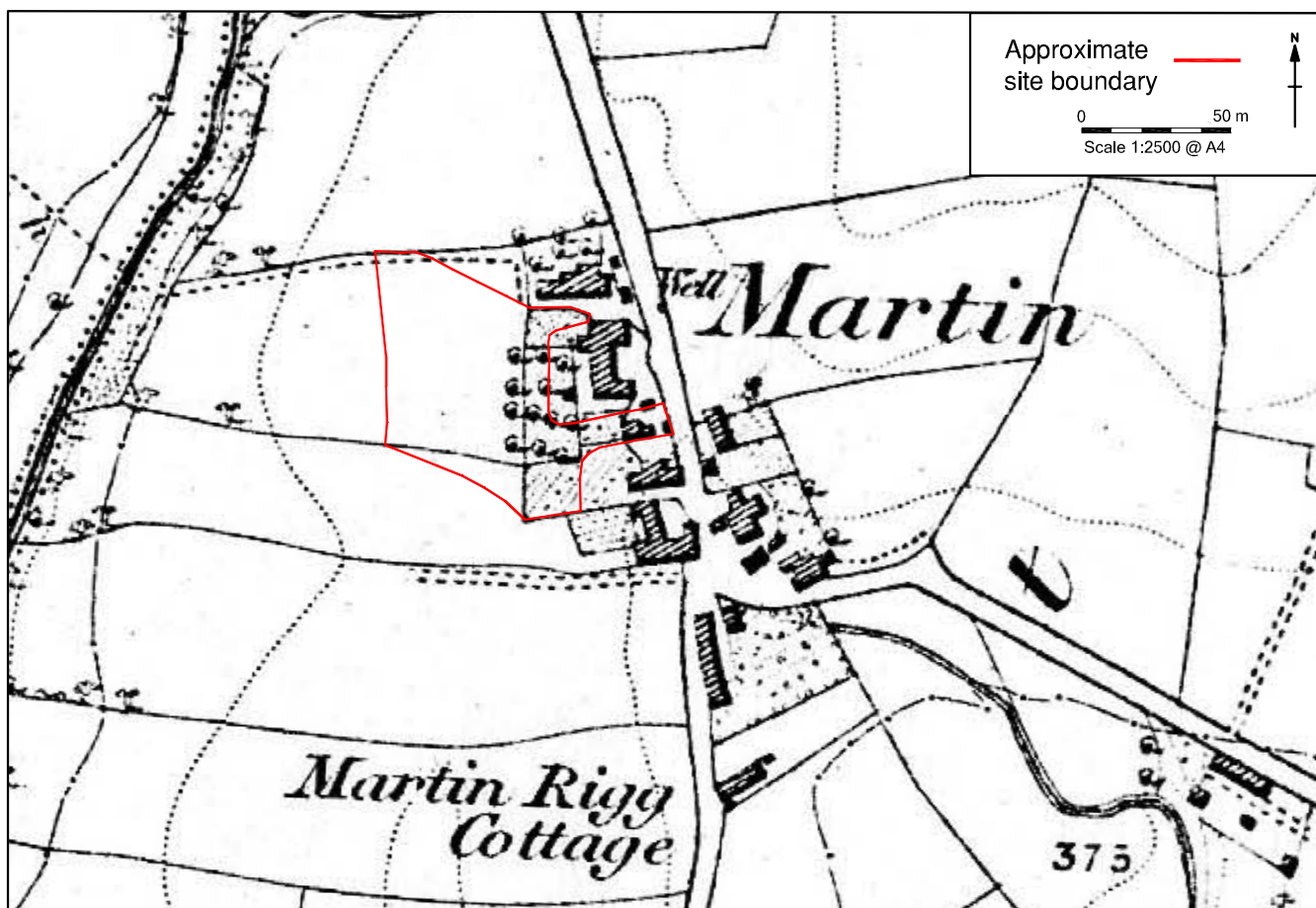


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey, 1850, 6":1 mile

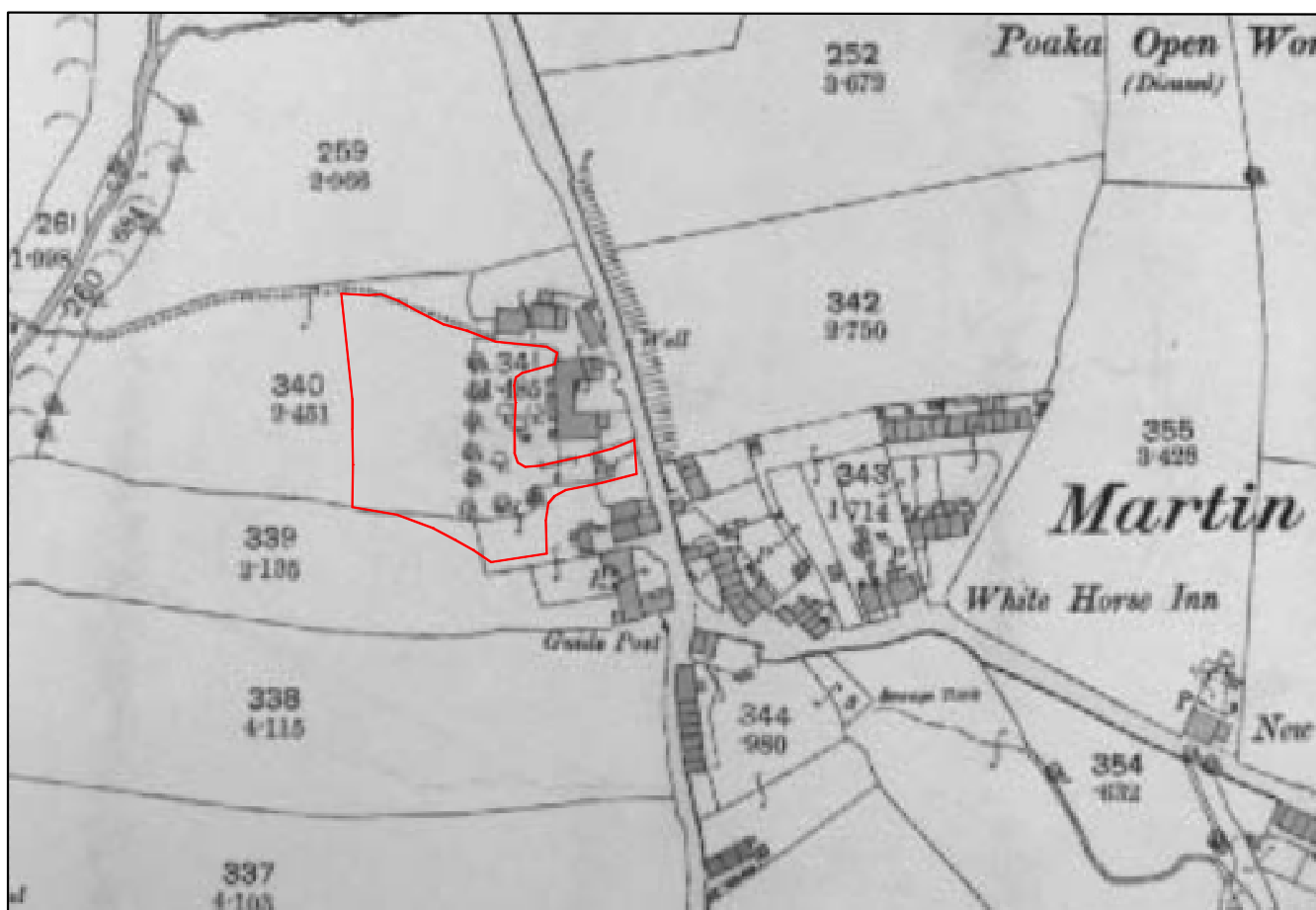


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey, 1890, 25":1 mile

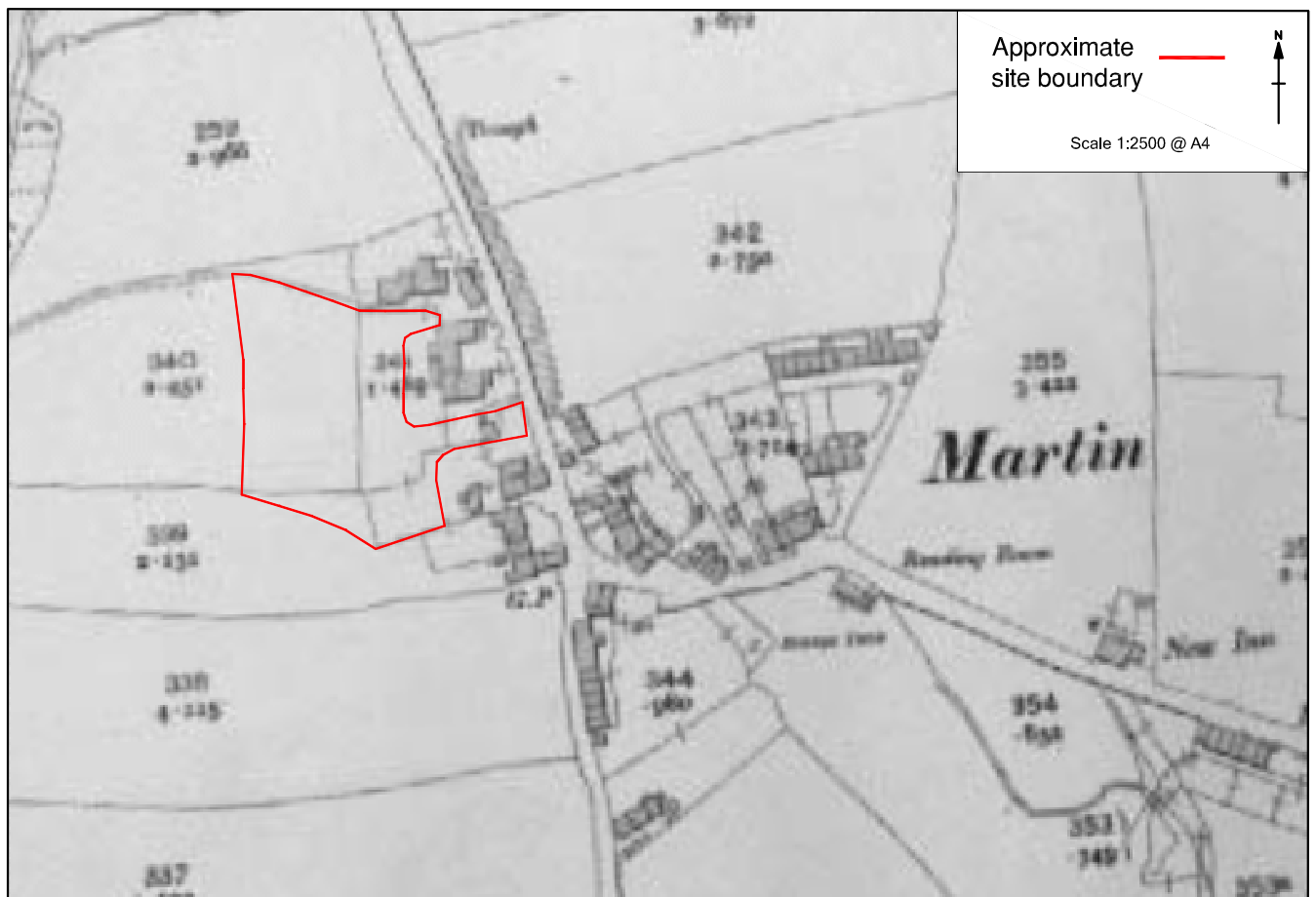


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey, 1913, 25":1 mile



Figure 8: Ordnance Survey, 1956, 6":1 mile

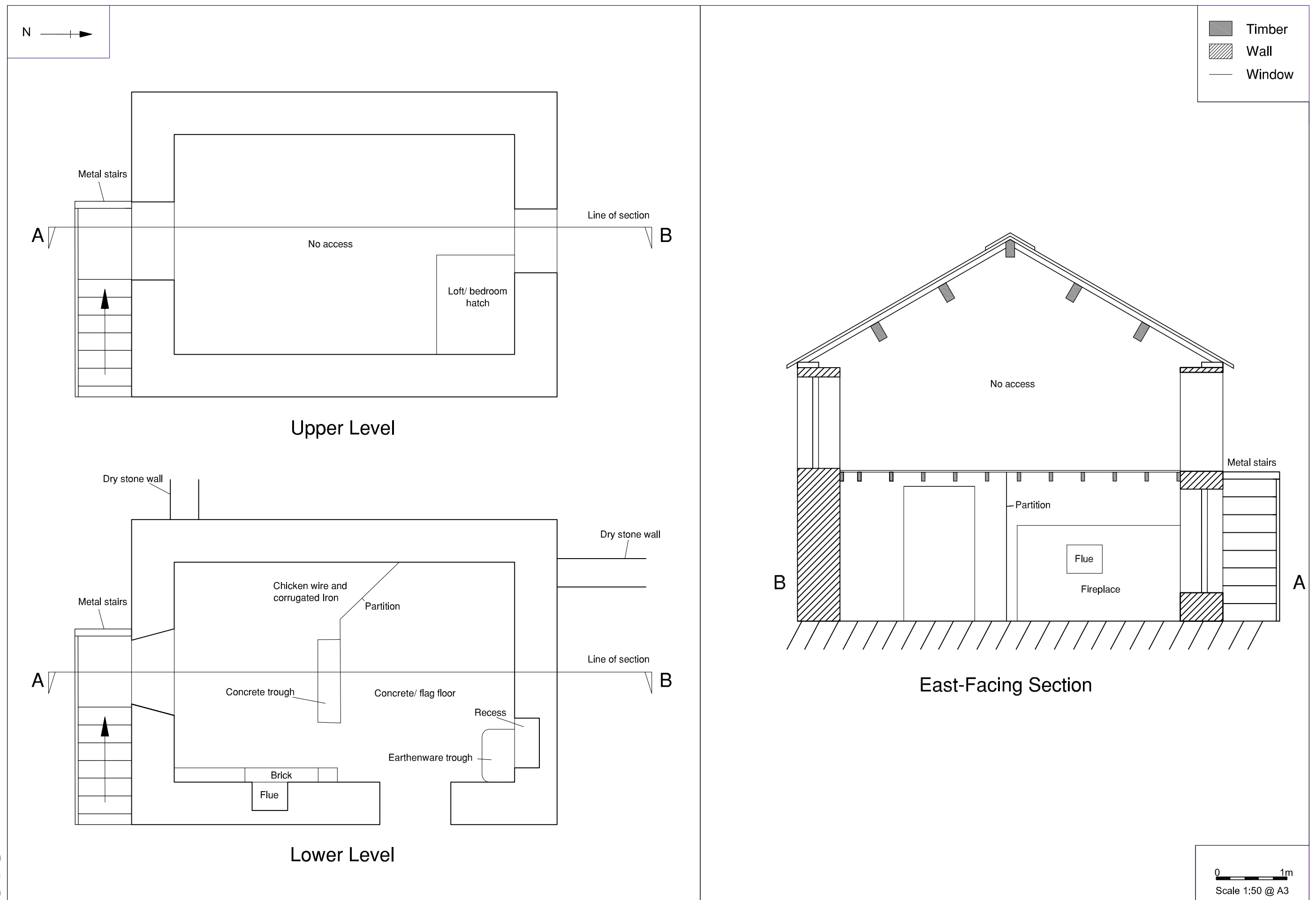


Figure 9: Plan of Ground Floor, Upper Floor and East - Facing Cross - Section of Cottage

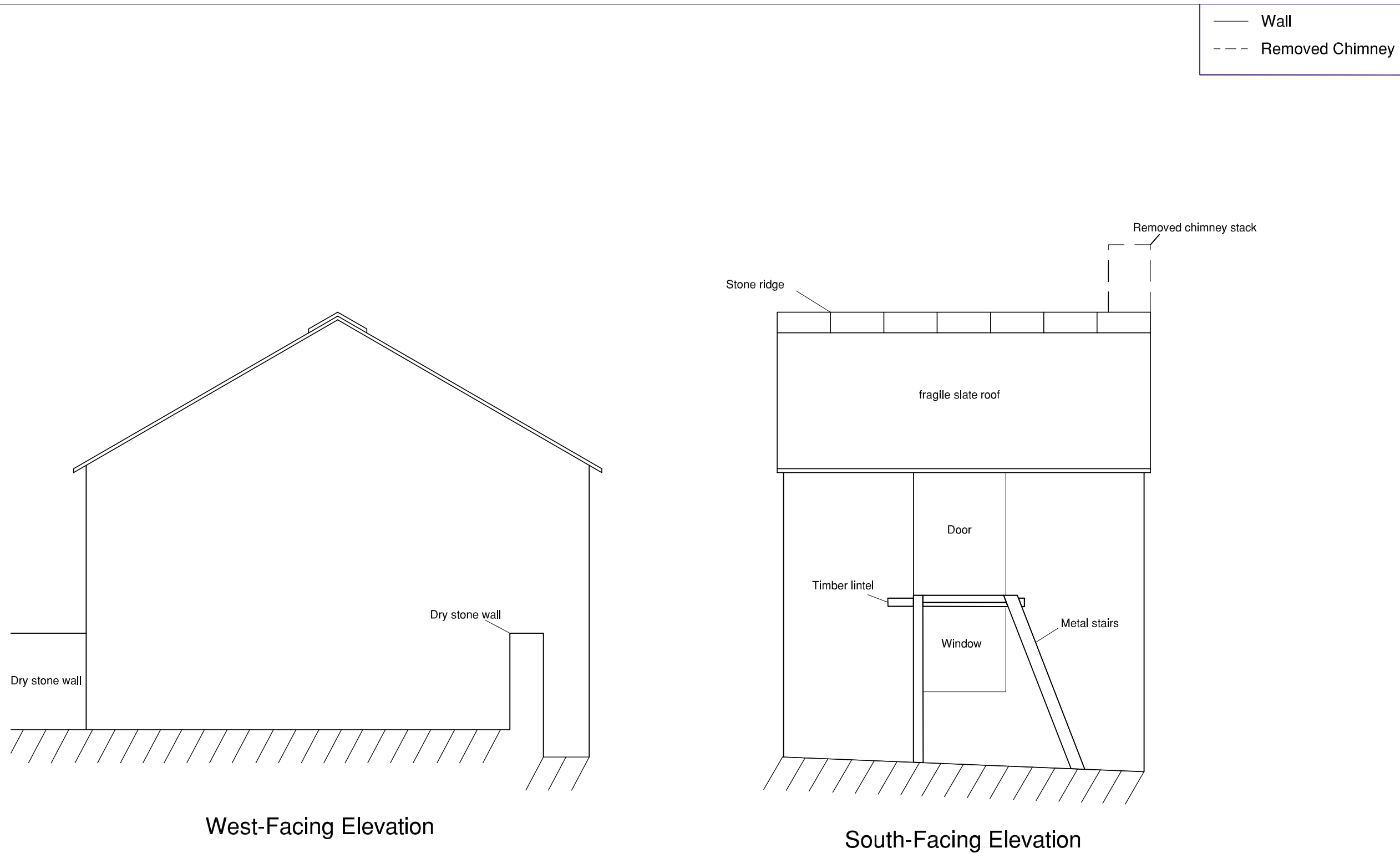
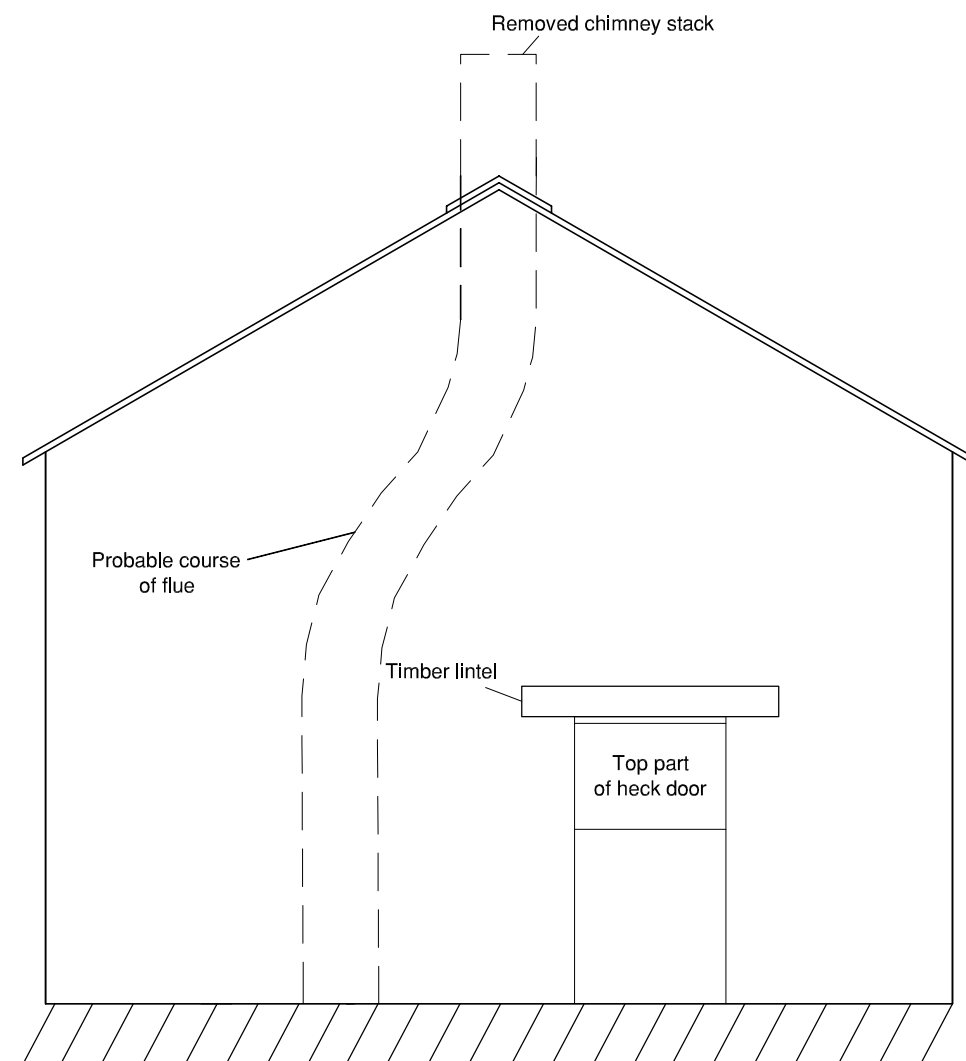
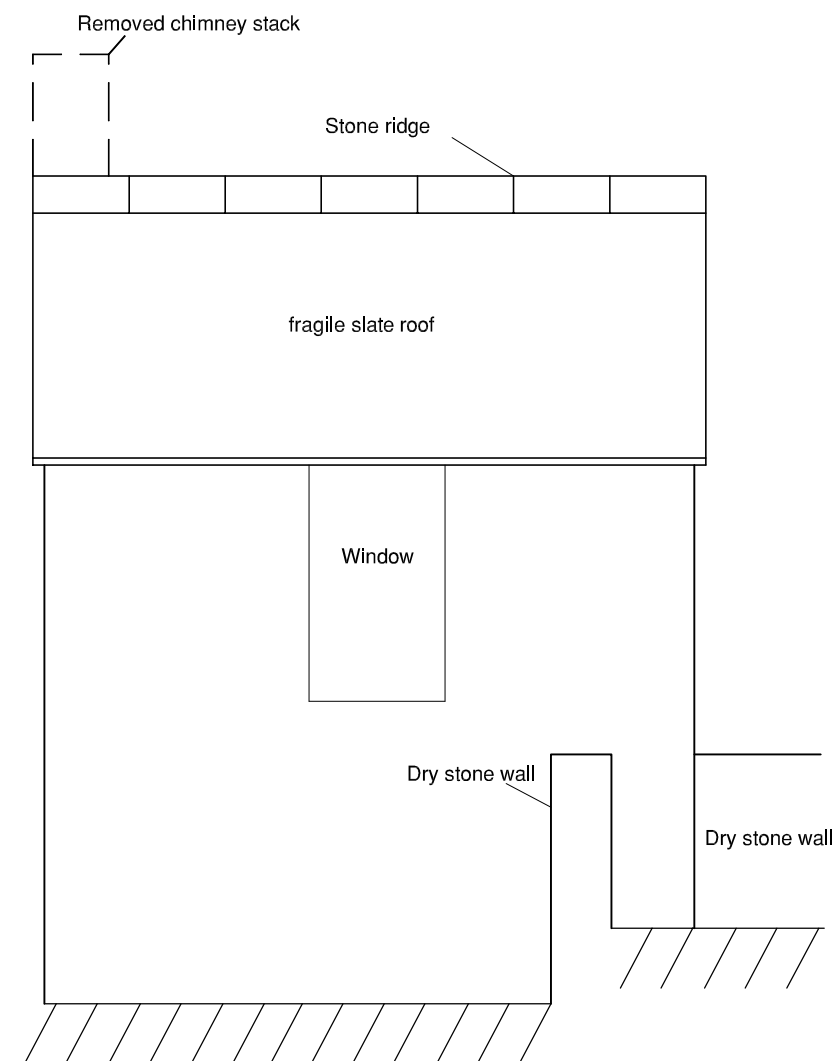


Figure 10: West and South - Facing Elevations of Cottage



East-Facing Elevation



North-Facing Elevation

— Wall
- - - Removed Chimney

0 1m
Scale 1:50 @ A3

Figure 11: East and North - Facing Elevations of Cottage



Plate 1: View of the building outlined for demolition (Site **10**) from the road (facing north-west)



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Plate 4: The east elevation of the building

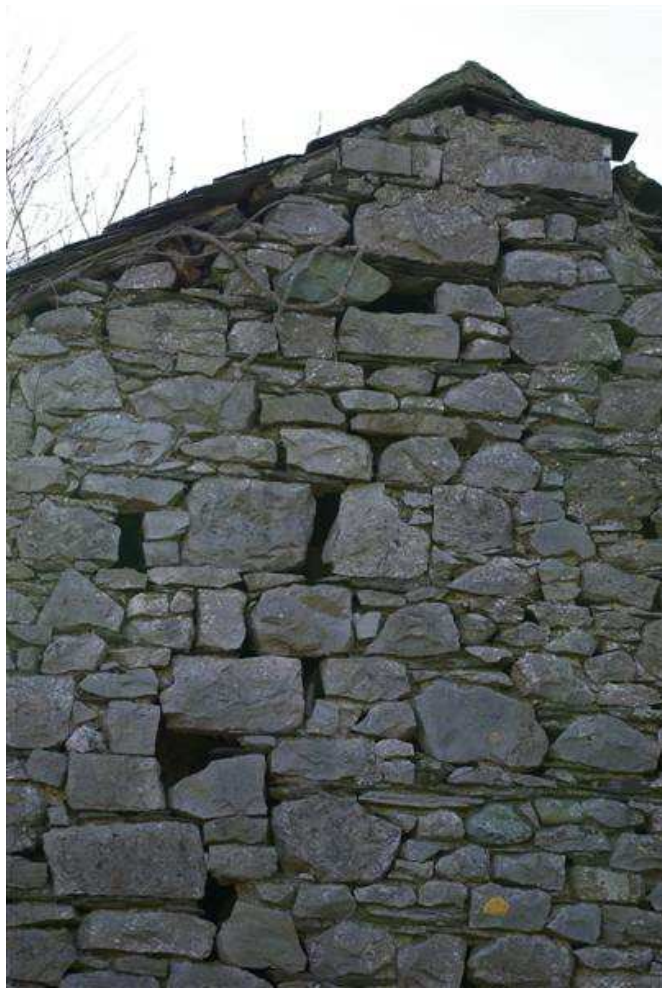


Plate 5: The line of the flue in the east elevation



Plate 6: View of the ground floor facing south-west



Plate 7: Fireplace on the east wall of the ground floor

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF (JUNE 2007)

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT BRIEF (JULY 2007)

APPENDIX 3: PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Datum Design Company, on behalf of their client, have requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertake a desk-based assessment of land to the rear of Marton Hall and Glebe Farm, Marton, Cumbria (centred SD 2401 7715), together with a standing building assessment of an outbuilding outlined for demolition. Planning permission has been granted by Barrow Borough Council (BBC) for the erection of four dwellings (planning reference 6/06/0085) with a condition to carry out an archaeological investigation prior to any construction works. The settlement at Marton is believed to be *Meretun* mentioned in the Domesday Survey, which intimates that the development may affect an area of archaeological potential. Marton Hall and its associated outbuildings, to which the land lies behind, are Grade II listed. The Hall is mid eighteenth century in date, and the Gate Farmhouse (HER 27056), also Grade II, is thought to be seventeenth century in date. However, the date of the building proposed for demolition is as yet unknown. Earliest present evidence is that it is seen as part of a range of structures shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition, therefore dating it to at least the mid nineteenth century.

1.1.2 Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) has issued formal briefs for the required work, which also includes an element of evaluation trenching. It is intended that the results of the desk-based assessment and an accompanying visual inspection will inform the requirements for trial trenching. However, the site has previously been occupied by a pig production unit and may have been heavily disturbed. Therefore, the number and configuration of the trenches are to be agreed with BBC and CCCHES. Therefore, proposals for the trenching will be dealt with separately. Presently, the following proposals are concerned with the desk-based assessment and standing buildings assessment in the first instance and have been prepared in accordance with the CCCHES briefs.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology North has considerable experience of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 24 years. Evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.

1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an **Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct (1994).

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The programme of work has been designed in order to identify the known archaeological resource and assess the potential for further archaeological deposits that may be threatened by the proposed development, together with the recording of the historic fabric of a building in mitigation of its demolition, to provide information on its nature, survival, quality and significance. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

- **Desk-based assessment:** to provide a desk-based assessment of the proposed development site and its immediate environs in order to identify the archaeological potential and inform a trial trenching strategy (in accordance with the IFA standards (1999a)). This will also provide a context for the results of the building assessment.

- **Standing Buildings Assessment:** to provide a drawn and textual record of the small outbuilding outlined for demolition to a Level 2 standard as per the English Heritage (2006) guidelines. The intention is to record all features and fixtures of archaeological and historical interest prior to its demolition.
- **Report Production:** a report will be produced for the client within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. However, should the programme of evaluation trenching be required, the report for the desk-based assessment and standing buildings may be issued as an interim, awaiting completion of the final element of evaluation prior to completion. A site archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990).

3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.1.2 **Introduction:** a desk-based assessment is usually undertaken as the first stage of a programme of archaeological recording, prior to further field investigation. It is not intended to reduce the requirement for fieldwork, but it will provide an appraisal of the archaeological or historical significance and a guide to the requirement for any further work.

3.1.3 The following research will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the time scale of the project. The results will be analysed using the set of criteria used to assess the national importance of an ancient monument (DoE 1990). This aids in the presentation of the significance or otherwise of the site, and assessment during the planning process.

3.1.4 **Documentary and Cartographic Material:** this work will include consultation of the Cumbria County Historic Environment Record (CHER) in Kendal, as well as the County Records Office (CRO) in Barrow. A review of all known and available resources of information relating to the site of the proposed development, and the study area consisting of 0.5km radius centred on the site. The aim of this is to give consideration not only to the application site, but also its setting in terms of historical and archaeological contexts. It is also required that information regarding the building subject to a standing buildings assessment will be collated regarding the buildings' architects, builders, patrons and owners where possible.

3.1.5 The sources include;

- relevant published sources; to include articles, and regional and local journals,
- relevant unpublished documentary sources; to include, where appropriate, reports compiled by heritage conservation professionals and student theses,
- primary sources; to include trade directories, deeds, borough records and probate inventories
- data held in local and national archaeological databases
- printed and manuscript maps
- place and field-name evidence
- evidence for township, ecclesiastical and other ancient boundaries
- other photographic/illustrative evidence

- 3.1.6 **Cumbria HER:** the CHER (formerly the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)) is a database of known archaeological sites within the County. It also holds an extensive library of published materials for consultation.
- 3.1.7 **County Record Office, Barrow:** the office in Barrow holds the main source of primary documentation, both maps and documents, for the site and its surrounding area.
- 3.1.8 **Map regression analysis:** a cartographic analysis will be undertaken to aid investigation of the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area and its development through to its modern-day or most recent use. This allows identification of
- areas of potential archaeological interest,
 - areas where any recent developments on site, of which there is no longer any evidence, may have impeded or disturbed below-ground archaeological remains.
- 3.1.9 Particular emphasis will be on the early cartographic evidence and will include estate maps, tithe maps, and Ordnance Survey maps, through to present mapping where possible.
- 3.1.10 **Visual Inspection:** during the research for the desk-based assessment, the site will be visited in order to relate the existing topography and land use to research findings. A walkover will enable any surface features of potential archaeological interest to be noted. It will also provide an understanding for areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment as well as any areas of disturbance, and access to the site.

3.2 STANDING BUILDINGS ASSESSMENT

- 3.2.1 The standing buildings assessment will be carried out to establish the nature, survival, quality, and importance of the building identified for demolition as part of the redevelopment of the site, and will consist of recording to a Level 2 standard in accordance with English Heritage (2006) guidelines. This is a relatively detailed assessment in which each room and all fixtures and fittings of archaeological or architectural significance will be recorded.
- 3.2.2 **Photographic Archive:** a photographic archive will include monochrome prints using a 35mm camera, as well as digital shots to be included in the report. The archive will comprise;
- i. general shots of the buildings; both internal, i.e. the main rooms, and external,
 - ii. detailed scaled coverage of architectural features and structural or decorative detail (both internal and external) for all available floors of the three main rendered buildings,
 - iii. the buildings' relationship to its landscape setting, other buildings or significant viewpoint.
- 3.2.3 The location of each photograph will be marked on the ground floor plan supplied by the client, and adapted additional floor plans (see 3.2.4, i).
- 3.2.4 **Site Drawings:** architect's drawings have been supplied as a hard copy, and will be annotated and used to produce the following:
- i. floor plans will show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance and will record the form and location of any significant structural details,
 - ii. a cross-section,
 - iii. 'as existing' elevations to reference the photographic archive.
- 3.2.5 OA North does not undertake to correct survey inaccuracies in the client's drawings, which shall remain the responsibility of the client. However, if inaccuracies significantly impede the

progress of the archaeological survey and must be rectified to allow the archaeological survey to proceed, a charge for this correction will be made as a variation.

3.2.6 The drawings will usually be produced at a scale of 1:100. Where necessary the client's drawings will be corrected/enhanced utilising hand survey techniques. The corrected drawings will be digitised into an industry standard CAD package (AutoCAD 2004) for the production of the final drawings.

3.2.7 **Interpretation and Analysis:** a visual inspection of the building will be undertaken utilising the OA North buildings *proforma* sheets. An outline description will be maintained to a Level 2-type EH survey. This level of recording is descriptive and will produce an analysis of the development and use of the building but will not discuss the evidence on which the analysis is based.

3.2.8 From this, the findings from the supplementary desk-based assessment will be drawn upon to discuss the history, nature and importance of the structure, as well as the building's landscape and historic context at a regional or local context.

3.3 REPORT PRODUCTION

3.3.1 An interim summary of the findings may be submitted should trial trenching be seen as necessary, with the agreement of BBC, CCCHES and the client. Once the trenching has been completed, the results will be incorporated with the desk-based assessment and standing buildings assessment and a final version of the report for the whole of this evaluation phase will be submitted.

3.3.2 One bound and one unbound copy of the final written synthetic report, together with a digital copy supplied on CD, will be submitted to the client, and a further two copies submitted to the Cumbria HER within eight weeks of completion. The report will include;

- a site location plan related to the national grid,
- a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR,
- the dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken and by whom,
- a concise, non-technical summary of the results,
- the precise location, address and NGR will be provided,
- a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained,
- a summary of the historical background of the study area and a gazetteer of all the sites of historical and archaeological significance identified,
- an interpretation of the results and their significance, using the 'Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments' included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990),
- appropriate plans showing the location and position of features or gazetteer sites located,
- room by room analysis with all fixtures and features of archaeological or architectural interest identified,
- plans, sections drawings and photographs at an appropriate scale,
- the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived,

- a copy of the CCCHES project brief will be included in the appendices,
- a copy of this project design in the appendices, and indications of any agreed departure from that design.

3.3.3 This report will be in the same basic format as this project design.

3.3.4 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

3.4 ARCHIVE

3.4.1 The results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage.

3.4.2 This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Cumbria HER (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate County Record Office, in this case Barrow.

3.4.3 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A risk assessment will be completed in advance of any on-site works and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

4.2 A portable toilet with hand washing facilities will be provided during the building recording and located on or adjacent to the site unless the client would prefer to arrange alternative facilities. This has been costed as a contingency.

4.3 Any known contamination issues or any specific health and safety restrictions on site should be made known to OA North by the client to ensure all procedures can be met, and that the risk is dealt with appropriately. If, the time of the fieldwork, the building is deemed to be unsafe, recording will be restricted to external photographs and descriptions.

5. WORK TIMETABLE

5.1 **Desk-based assessment and visual inspection:** approximately six days will be required for this element.

5.2 **Standing Buildings Assessment:** it is anticipated that this element will require approximately two days to complete.

5.3 **Report Production:** an interim statement will be submitted within approximately four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. Depending on the circumstances of the project, the final report should be completed within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

- 5.4 **Written Instruction:** two weeks notice should be allowed to enable the necessary arrangements and notifications to be made to commence the project.
6. PROJECT MONITORING
- 6.1 **Access:** liaison for access will be arranged with the client, unless otherwise instructed prior to commencement of the archaeological assessment.
- 6.2 Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the Assistant County Archaeologist will be kept fully informed of the work and its results, and will be notified a week in advance of commencement. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with CCCHES in consultation with the client.
7. STAFFING PROPOSALS
- 7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Emily Mercer BA MSc AIFA** (OA North senior project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 7.2 The desk-based assessment will be undertaken by **Kelly Clapperton** (OA North supervisor) who is very experienced in such work and capable of carrying out projects of all sizes.
- 7.3 The building investigation will be undertaken by **Karl Taylor BSc AIFA** (OA North project officer) who has a wealth of experience in the recording and analysis of historic buildings. Karl will be accompanied on site by an OA North assistant who is experienced in recording historic buildings.

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