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# **PARK ROAD BARROW-IN- FURNESS CUMBRIA**

## **Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation**



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**Prepared by:** Jo Dawson/ Mark Bagwell  
**Position:** Assistant Supervisor/ Project Supervisor  
**Date:** June 2003

**Checked by:** Jamie Quartermaine  
**Position:** Senior Project Manager  
**Date:** June 2003

**Approved by:** Emily Mercer  
**Position:** Project Manager  
**Date:** June 2003

Signed.....

Signed.....

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**Oxford Archaeology North**

Storey Institute  
Meeting House Lane  
Lancaster  
LA1 1TF  
t: (0044) 01524 848666  
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)  
e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)

**© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2003**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford  
OX2 0EA  
t: (0044) 01865 263800  
f: (0044) 01865 793496

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## SUMMARY

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In April 2003, an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) on behalf ADL Architects of land between Telemeter Engineering and Kimberly Clark Sites, Park Road, Barrow-in-Furness (SD 1952 7232). The work was undertaken to inform a planning application for the development of showrooms and a warehouse

The assessment involved a search of primary and secondary maps and records held in the Cumbria Record Offices in Barrow-in-Furness and Kendal, and the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Register (SMR), as well as any relevant secondary sources. The desk-based assessment was followed by a visual inspection of the site. This was followed by a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching, which entailed the excavation of 5% of the study area, and comprised five 20m x 1.7m trenches.

The documentary study identified 25 sites of archaeological interest within the environs of the study area, few of which will be affected by the development. The site was considered to have high archaeological potential due to its proximity to the deserted medieval village of Selligarth (Site 5), the precise location of which has, however, remained elusive.

The identified archaeological resource is generally of low significance. For the most part the trial trenching revealed evidence of a post-medieval agricultural landscape comprising a field drainage system, probably of nineteenth century origin. The evaluation also revealed three archaeological features comprising a modern pit and two natural features, interpreted as animal burrows.

Given the low importance archaeological resource identified it is considered that there is no archaeological constraint for the granting of planning permission, and that there is no need for further archaeological investigation on this site.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Jo Dawson, and the evaluation was supervised by Mark Bagwell, assisted by Rod Bale. The report was written by Jo Dawson, Daniel Elsworth and Mark Bagwell, with drawings by Emma Carter. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Emily Mercer. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 ADL Architects submitted a planning application to Cumbria County Council for the construction of offices, showrooms and a warehouse on the land between Telemeter Engineering and Kimberly Clark, Park Road, Barrow-in-Furness (Fig 1) (SD 1952 7232). A programme of archaeological investigation of the site in advance of the proposed construction was required by Cumbria County Council Archaeological Service (CCCAS); this was to consist of a desk-based study, a walk-over survey and evaluation of the site. A brief was issued to this effect by CCCAS (*Appendix 1*), in response to which Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) produced a project design for the required work (*Appendix 2*). Following the acceptance of this design OA North was commissioned to undertake the work, which was carried out in April 2003.
- 1.1.2 The site is in the northern part of Barrow-in-Furness (Fig 1), away from the area of heavy industry which dominated the town during the nineteenth century, and is a part of the town which has only recently developed into an industrial area. Barrow Mill, the Kimberly Clark tissue manufacturing plant, opened in 1967 by Bowater Scott (Morecambe Bay Partnership 1999, 9), lies immediately to the north of the site, and is the most notable industrial presence in the vicinity. The site itself is a greenfield site and it was considered to have high archaeological potential due to its proximity to the deserted medieval village of Sellergarth.
- 1.1.3 The desk-based study area had a 1km radius centred on the site for evidence of sites with archaeological potential. The investigation consisted of a search of both primary documents, including maps and documentary sources, held in the Cumbria Record Offices in Barrow-in-Furness and Kendal, as well as any relevant secondary sources. A more general historical background for the study area was compiled from secondary sources, which was intended to place the results of the assessment in a more general historical context. A primary source of information consulted was the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Register (SMR).
- 1.1.4 The archaeological fieldwork comprised a visual inspection of the site on 15th April 2003, immediately followed by a field evaluation involving the excavation of five trial trenches representing a 5% sample of the development area (Fig 3). The aim of the work was to assess the nature and potential of the archaeological resource within the study area, and to determine the extent to which any archaeological remains within the subject site may be affected by the proposed redevelopment.
- 1.1.5 The results of the assessment and evaluation are presented in the form of a short report outlining the results of findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area and the impact it will have on the proposed development.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted by OA North in response to a request by ADL Architects for an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site of the proposed development at Park Road, Barrow-in-Furness. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The desk-based assessment examined a documentary study area comprising a 1km radius circle centred on the development site. Several sources of information were consulted in accordance with the project design, the Cumbria SMR, the Cumbria Record Office (Barrow and Kendal), and secondary sources held by OA North.
- 2.2.2 ***Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record:*** the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held in Kendal was consulted to establish the sites of archaeological interest already known within the study area and the extent and character of these. The SMR is a database of all archaeological sites within Cumbria, and is maintained by the County Council. For each entry a brief description was obtained which was added to the site gazetteer (*Appendix 3*) and marked on a location plan (Fig 2). A summary report by Headland Archaeology Ltd on the archaeology of the area was consulted where relevant.
- 2.2.3 ***Cumbria County Record Office (Barrow-in-Furness) (CRO(B)):*** the County Record Office in Barrow was visited to consult primary records relating to the study area. The tithe map unfortunately gave no detail for the site and its immediate surroundings. However, it was possible to consult Ordnance Survey maps. At the same time, pertinent secondary sources held within the record office were also investigated.
- 2.2.4 ***Cumbria County Record Office (Kendal) (CRO(K)):*** the County Record Office in Kendal was also visited. It held relevant secondary sources which were consulted while visiting the SMR is held in the same building.
- 2.2.5 ***Oxford Archaeology North:*** OA North has an extensive library of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out under its former title of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), and as OA North. These were also consulted where necessary.

### 2.3 VISUAL INSPECTION

- 2.3.1 The visual inspection of the site was undertaken on 15th April 2003 and was aimed at the identification of any previously unrecorded sites by walking across the site in a systematic fashion. It was also intended to identify the extent of the study site, general ground conditions, areas of significant disturbance, and locations of live services, in order to target locations for proposed evaluation trenches. A



photographic record of the site was taken simultaneously. A series of features were recorded by means of differential Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques, which can achieve accuracies of better than  $\pm 0.5\text{m}$ .

## 2.4 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 2.4.1 The programme of trenching aimed to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and, if established, briefly test their date, nature, and quality of preservation. The evaluation assessed the character of all archaeological deposits to the depth of the natural subsoil.
- 2.4.2 The brief (*Appendix 1*) requires that 5% of the study area be subject to evaluation, and entailed the excavation of five 20m x 1.7m trenches. The trenches were spread evenly across the study site and also examined topographic features identified within the study area during the rapid visual inspection (Fig 3). An assessment of service plans was undertaken so that potentially live services could be avoided. In addition, each proposed trench location was scanned for sub-surface services immediately prior to excavation.
- 2.4.3 The trenches were excavated mechanically through relatively soft ground using a 1.7m wide toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation progressed down to the level of natural deposits or first potentially significant archaeological deposits in each trench, to an approximate depth of 0.40m. Subsequently, all trenches were hand cleaned, and, where potential archaeological features were encountered, these were subject to manual excavation in order to ascertain their date, character, and extent. All trenches were excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. The trenches were accurately located by triangulation from the sites northern boundary.
- 2.4.4 All archaeological features, and the ground level of each trench, were levelled with reference to a spot height located on Bank Lane, with the value of 25.05m OD.
- 2.4.5 **Recording:** all information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features.
- 2.4.6 Results of the field investigation were recorded using a system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage. The archive includes both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). Recording was principally in the form of *pro forma* Trench Sheets for each trench, which recorded the orientation, length and depth of machining, and described the nature of topsoil, subsoil and geological deposits. Features considered to be of archaeological importance were recorded using *pro forma* context sheets.

## 2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC 1990) and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Cumbria County Record Office (Barrow-in-Furness) on

completion of the project. Three copies of the report will be deposited with the Cumbria County SMR in Kendal.

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### 3. BACKGROUND

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#### 3.1 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 The site lies on the northern edge of Barrow-in-Furness, just under 1km from the coast. The Isle of Walney lies between this stretch of coastline and the Irish Sea. The solid geology here is New Red Sandstone, with a band of alluvium along the coast (Barnes 1968, Fig 1). Stiff boulder clay, mixed with sand and boulders, forms the surface deposits (*op cit*, 3).
- 3.1.2 The geology is reflected in the late nineteenth century industries close to the site: brickworks next to the clay pits at Ormsgill, and sandstone quarries at Hawcoat (OS 2<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Survey (1895)). The land is relatively low-lying along the coastal side of the study area, with heights of around 15m (OS 1:10,000 map 1976). Moving inland to the east, the land rises gradually, reaching a height of around 76m at Hawcoat (*ibid*).

#### 3.2 HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** the historical and archaeological background is principally compiled through secondary sources and is intended to put the results of the assessment into a wider context.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistory:** evidence for post-glacial activity is not common in this part of north-west England. Nevertheless, recent work has established that groups of hunter-gatherers were active in the region, and some of the most compelling evidence has come from the Furness Peninsular itself (Young 2002). The first evidence of human activity is from the Furness Peninsular, Kirkhead Cave near Grange was apparently occupied during the Upper Palaeolithic and produced Carbon 14 dates of 11,075-10169 cal BC (10,700±200BP, Har1059) (Gale and Hunt 1985). There is also possible Upper Palaeolithic evidence from excavations at Bart's Shelter, Scales, Furness (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). There is considerably more evidence of sites in the vicinity of Barrow dating to the Mesolithic period, many artefacts having been discovered on Walney Island. These consist in part from surface finds (Cherry and Cherry 2002; Wymer 1977, 162), and as a result they add only a relatively small amount to understanding of the period. However, there is also some limited evidence from caves, such as Bone Cave, Whitbarrow, and Capeshead (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 35). Needless to say by the beginning of the Neolithic the area around Barrow was well-visited, although recent excavations suggest a degree of continuity from the Mesolithic (Jones 2001; OA North 2002).
- 3.2.3 During the later Neolithic and Bronze Age more extensive settlements began to be established across the Furness Peninsular and numerous stray finds have been discovered including stone and bronze axes, and bronze swords, spearheads and other weapons (Barnes 1968, 9). Large enclosures such as those at Skelmore Heads and Stainton may have their origins at this time (Powell *et al* 1963; Barnes 1968), although they appear to have remained in use until the coming of the Romans. Numerous burial mounds, many of which were explored during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (West 1977), also date to this period, as well as the stone circle at Birkrigg (Gelderd and Dobson 1912).

- 3.2.4 Excavations at Urswick Stone Walls, in Furness, revealed a hut circle with a mixed assemblage including a Bronze Age scraper, and a bronze fragment dated to c200-100BC (Smith 1907). The site appears to have been an enclosed farmstead and reflect continuity from the Bronze Age into the Iron Age. Other evidence for the Iron Age is reflected in pollen diagrams from Lyth and the Duddon valleys which record the establishment of pre-Roman cultivation in the area (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 47). While there are a number of small Iron Age hillforts from the region, such as Castlehead near Grange, in general the evidence for Iron Age occupation in the region, is scanty. Closer to the site there is evidence of Iron Age habitation at Back (or Black) Castle, now the site of Barrow public park (Barnes 1968, 9).
- 3.2.5 **Roman:** although there are no confirmed structural remains dating to the Roman period it is not by any means certain that the Romans did not visit the area. Shotter (1995) has argued that the relatively large number of Roman coins found in South Cumbria, particularly in the Furness Peninsular, suggests a large degree of interaction between the Romans and the natives and the possibility that a fort may yet be discovered. West's claims of the discovery of a section of Roman road near Ulverston, and that there was a fortification at Dalton (1813, 9-12; 1977, viii-xi) have yet to be tested in detail.
- 3.2.6 **Early Medieval:** like many parts of north-west England evidence for activity during the early medieval period is largely confined to two sources: place-names and the remains of cross fragments. The name Barrow-in-Furness is a relatively modern one, the village originally being called Barrowhead. Barrow appears to have referred to Old Barrow Island and is thought to consist of an early Celtic word 'barr' meaning top or summit with the Norse 'ai' meaning island added to the end making 'barrai' (Ekwall 1922), and it is still pronounced 'Barrah' by locals to this day. Furness is possibly named after Fouldney Island (sometimes mistakenly called Piel Island) 'fu' or 'fud' being Old Norse for small island and 'ness' meaning headland or peninsular (*ibid*). Regardless of whether these definitions are correct the Norse influence on the area is obvious and it is likely that Vikings would have settled in the area.
- 3.2.7 Further afield in the Furness Peninsular an Anglian cross fragment at Urswick has recently been reinterpreted leading to the suggestion that an early monastic site may have existed (Dickinson 2002). The centuries following the collapse of Roman rule and the establishment of Norman control were highly unstable and it is likely that Furness would have come under the influence of the Kingdom of Strathclyde, based in Scotland, and the Northumbrian Angles (Barnes 1968, 13-7). At the time of the Norman Conquest Furness formed part of the Manor of Hougoun, thought to be based at High Haume near Dalton, under the control of Earl Tostig (*op cit*, 19).
- 3.2.8 **Medieval:** following the Norman Conquest the north of England was in a state of turmoil for many years with large areas of waste or uninhabited (*op cit*, 22). The history of Furness soon became synonymous with that of its abbey, which was founded in 1127 after a gift of land by Stephen (later King Stephen) in 1124 (*op cit*, 24). The abbey came to dominate almost everything in the area and Barrow was a grange connected to it, although it was not mentioned by name until after the dissolution (Leach 1981, 24). One particularly infamous part of the abbey's history concerns the village of Sellergarth, which was destroyed by the abbot in 1516 because it was in the way of his expanding deer park (Evans 1993, 12). A court case addressed the dispute between the villagers and the Abbey, but the outcome is

not recorded (*ibid*). Barrow is likely to have changed little in the following centuries, and although the Great Raid by Robert the Bruce of 1322 entered Furness and caused much devastation it is not clear how severe this was (Barnes 1968, 32).

- 3.2.9 Until the end of the eighteenth century Barrow consisted of only five farm houses with outbuildings, and originally consisted of eight homesteads founded by the abbey (Kendall 1909, 185). Barrow was a farming village, not a fishing village, which seems to be a Victorian myth (Trescaheric 2000, 2), its produce including oats, barley, wheat, beans and dairy cattle, (*op cit*, 1) which remained the same into the nineteenth century (Rollinson and Harrison 1986).
- 3.2.10 **Post-Medieval:** at first the events of the Industrial revolution had little effect on Barrow, but the huge iron ore reserves of the peninsular were soon to become a dominating factor in the town's development. The ore had been exploited on a small scale since at least medieval times and was shipped from a number of places across Furness (Marshall 1958). Transport links by land across the Furness Peninsular were very bad, consisting of little more than cart tracks, and the way across the sands of Morecambe Bay southwards was extremely dangerous (Marshall 1958, 82-3). The deep water port at Barrow was controlled by a custom house built at Piel but, despite this, Ulverston remained the dominant port (*op cit*, 84).
- 3.2.11 By the middle of the eighteenth century the Backbarrow Iron Company began transporting small quantities of ore from Barrow and as a result a small number of new houses was built (Kendall 1909, 185). The Low Wood and Cunsey Companies also prospered and they laid the foundation for later development (Fell 1908; Bowden 2000, 7-11). As demand for iron increased the Newland Company bought land to found an ore-dumping ground in 1776 to allow the larger scale transport of material (Marshall 1958, 88). The Newland company bought more land in 1780 and in 1782 built a jetty followed by a larger jetty in 1790 so that boats could be loaded at low tide (*ibid*). A plan of Barrow village drawn up in 1843 shows four jetties extending out into the channel from individual 'Iron Ore Yards' (CRO(B) ZK128). In response to this threat, a canal was built in Ulverston to allow large loads to be transported directly into the town (*ibid*), but it was too late; Barrow's rise to dominance was underway.
- 3.2.12 Ore shipments increased steadily over the next few years; with a second jetty being built in 1833 by John Rawlinson, a third in 1839 by the Ulverston Mining Company, and a fourth in 1842 by Schneider and Partners (Banks 1984). It was the coming of the railway in 1846 that transformed Barrow and allowed huge amounts of iron ore to be transported from the mine to the harbour (*op cit*, 91).
- 3.2.13 Two principal figures stand out in the history of Barrow at this crucial point: Schneider and Ramsden. It was Schneider who encouraged the exploitation of iron in the area, albeit after several abortive attempts (Banks 1984), which led to increased prosperity in the area. Ramsden increased the ability to transport the iron ore by massively improving the rail network in the area (Kellett 1990), which in turn led to the enlargement of the docks and ultimately to the development of smelting furnaces in the town. A blast furnace complex was established on reclaimed ground to the north-west of the town in the 1850's.
- 3.2.14 Before 1856, methods of steel making had been slow and costly but Henry Bessemer then invented a new way of converting iron into steel more quickly and

cheaply; Furness ore was well suited to this process as it contained little phosphorus (Martin 1996, 52-5). A steel works using the Bessemer Process was established adjacent to the iron works in 1864 and two years later the two operations were merged to form the Barrow Haematite Iron and Steel Company. By this time, ten blast furnaces had been built and in 1870-2 more than 250,000 tons of pig iron were produced each year requiring the supply of some 500,000 tons of iron ore and limestone and 250,000 tons of coke (Melville 1956, 21). The plant was the largest in the world at the time and production of steel rails was undertaken on a grand scale (Barnes 1968, 96).

- 3.2.15 In 1867 Barrow had grown so large that it received its Charter of Incorporation as a Borough (Trescaheric 1987, 5). Massive amounts of new housing were built at this time (Trescaheric 1985), including large blocks of flats built in the Scottish style (*op cit*, 27), the grid-pattern layout of the town having been established by James Ramsden in 1856.
- 3.3.16 Barrow's prosperity continued to rest on its maritime links and ability to provide a safe harbour for ships. By the end of the nineteenth century, however, Barrow's iron industry was in serious decline; not only was the supply of ore at the mines running out, but there was also less demand for the materials and the hinterland could not support such a large harbour (Stark 1972, 2). As a result of the collapse of the iron and steel industry Barrow reverted to an economy based entirely on shipbuilding (*ibid*). The Barrow Iron Shipbuilding Company had been established in 1886 and this was bought by Vickers of Sheffield after the death of James Ramsden in 1896 (Trescaheric 2000, 22). In turn Vickers went on to produce armaments during the First World War, although the following decades were far from economically stable (*op cit*, 42).

## 4. DESK-BASED STUDY

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### 4.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 4.1.1 A total of 26 sites of potential archaeological interest were identified within the study area, many of which relate to the defence of Barrow during the Second World War. These are listed in *Appendix 3*, and are shown on Figure 2. All but two of these were recorded within the SMR, and the remaining sites were identified from a client report held at the SMR (Headland 2000) and the current Ordnance Survey map. Only one site will be potentially affected by the development, being the deserted medieval village of Sellergarth (Site 5).
- 4.1.2 **Prehistory:** the prehistoric period was represented by stray finds of stone axes (Sites 4, 17 and 25) indicating the potential for the discovery of prehistoric remains in the area. Three of the axes were polished, while the fourth was a discarded rough-out; all are of the Group VI petrographic group, originating from the central Lake District (Great Langdale and Scafell Pike) and all date to the Neolithic period.
- 4.1.3 **Roman:** no Roman sites were identified within the study area. This ties in with the archaeology of Barrow and the surrounding district, having no Roman sites, and very few Roman artefacts.
- 4.1.4 **Medieval:** four medieval sites were identified and all relate to buildings which appear to have been demolished. Sandscale Hall (Site 3), Sowerby Hall (Site 6) and Sowerby Lodge (Site 7) are all well located and will not be affected. Sowerby Lodge is an eighteenth century building, apparently occupying the site of the medieval Sowerby Lodge. The deserted medieval village of Sellergarth (Site 5) is not adequately located, and consequently has the potential to be affected by the development.
- 4.1.5 The site of Sellergarth has been open to some debate. Soler was one of the granges of Furness Abbey, and it was listed as such in 1247 (Melville 1963, 40). It is listed again in 1297, but this listing is thought by some to be a mis-transcript of Sowerby (*ibid*). Sixteenth century references to 'Solergarth with Sowerby Lodge' (Melville 1963, 40) and 'Solergarth with Sareby Lodge' (Rollinson 1963, 167) leads to the conclusion that Soler, Solergarth and Sowerby (and therefore also Sellergarth) are synonymous for one abbey grange (Melville 1963, 40), or at least in close proximity to one another.
- 4.1.6 A village named Selergarth was reported as having been destroyed by Abbot Banks in 1516, and the documentary evidence came about as a result of an ensuing court case between the villagers and the Abbot (Rollinson 1963, 168).
- 4.1.7 Attempts to locate Sellergarth from remains below ground during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries have been inconclusive. Several years after ploughing a field and finding many foundations, the farmer involved reported the fact to Thomas Fell, the information being recorded in a letter written by Fell to Harper Gaythorpe (CRO (B) Z227/1). The farmer claimed that the foundations he found were the remains of the lost village of Solergarth (*ibid*), but there are no further details, other than that tombstones have been found to the south of the area (*ibid*). The location of these foundations is somewhat uncertain but is purported to be to the west of Sowerby Hall.

- 4.1.8 The most reliable facts when trying to establish the location of Sellergarth are, firstly, that Sellergarth would appear to have been linked to and therefore in the environs of Sowerby (now Sowerby Hall). However, during the nineteenth century Sowerby Hall was to the north of the proposed development site where Barrow Mill now stands (Ordnance Survey 1851). The woodland around Sowerby Hall to the north and west would appear to have been former parkland, either emparked in connection with the Hall or an older deer park established by Abbot Banks, which may include the site of the village of Sellergarth. This woodland lies entirely to the north of the proposed development site suggesting that the site of Sellergarth may lie outwith the development area. This evidence must be treated with caution, however, as there is some debate as to whether the lands of Sellergarth were used for sheep instead of a deer park (Rollinson 1963, 164). Even if the lands had been converted into a deer park, the woodland shown on the nineteenth century map could be the remains of what was originally emparked in the sixteenth century. Therefore, the possible location of Sellergarth cannot be confined to this surviving woodland.
- 4.1.9 The finding of building foundations by a farmer near Sowerby Hall is similarly open to question. Their reported location is imprecise and their interpretation as those of a medieval village, and more specifically that of Sellergarth, was made by the farmer. Without further descriptive detail this cannot be confirmed.
- 4.1.10 **Post-medieval:** three sites from the post-medieval period which are neither industrial nor Second World War sites were identified. The first of these was a seventeenth century battlefield in Hawcoat (Site 2), known from documentary evidence. An ancient pinfold, now a garden in the centre of the village of Hawcoat, was the scene of a small skirmish between the Royalists and Parliamentarians in 1643; the exact location of the skirmish is not known (Richardson 1880, 220). The other two are standing buildings: Ormsgill Farm and Romney Cottage (Sites 8 and 10, respectively). None of these sites will be affected.
- 4.1.11 Five industrial sites were identified in the area: three sandstone quarries (Site 11-13), a brickworks (Site 14) and a modern tissue paper mill (Site 26). By the end of the nineteenth century, quarrying was one of the most important industries in Lakeland (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 156). Railways, built initially to service the iron works in Barrow, provided a great stimulus to quarrying, and the opening of the Hawcoat branch of the Furness Railway (1863) assisted the sandstone quarrying. Barrow docks were built largely with Hawcoat sandstone, carried down the Hawcoat branch line (*op cit*, 157). The railways and the stone quarrying within the study area have been the main impacts of the iron works located further south (*Sections 3.2.9 to 3.2.12*). None of the industrial sites will be affected.
- 4.1.12 During the Second World War, Barrow's importance was due mainly to ship-building and other manufacturing. As a result, it was strongly protected as is evident with the five pillboxes (Sites 15, 16 and 20-2), anti-aircraft guns (Site 23) and a radar station (Site 24). None of these sites will be affected.



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## 5. VISUAL INSPECTION RESULTS

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### 5.1 INSPECTION RESULTS

- 5.1.1 A rapid visual inspection of the study area was undertaken on 15th April 2003, immediately prior to the evaluation. This involved systematic fieldwalking across the study site in an attempt to identify unrecorded sites and survey general ground conditions in advance of a programme of trial trenching. It was accompanied by a general photographic survey of the site. Site plans showing the proposed development project were used during the reconnaissance of the site to mark out the general topography and the most appropriate positions for the proposed trial trenches.
- 5.1.2 The study area comprises c1.34ha. It is situated in the northern third of a triangular shaped field bound by Park Road to the east and Bank Lane to the north. A perimeter fence bound the eastern, southern and northern sides of the site and western boundary was a mixed deciduous hedge. The land comprised open pasture, generally sloping westwards but fairly undulating. Some of the topographic features have been attributed to earthworks such as industrial spoil tips, but they are more likely to have natural fluvial origins. In the south of the field, in an area of reported earthworks (Halliday 1999a), a striking north-west/south-east linear earthwork (10m wide by 2m deep) was identified, with a 20m+ mound at its centre. This was probably the confluence of two earlier watercourses rather than any man made structure (Fig 3). This feature stopped at the hedge at the sites western boundary and did not continue into the next field where it appears to have been ploughed out.

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## 6. EVALUATION RESULTS

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### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 In total, five archaeological evaluation trenches were opened, spread evenly across the development area and across all topographic features identified within the study area during the preceding rapid visual inspection. Each trench measured 20m x 1.7m, and covering an approximate combined area of 170m<sup>2</sup> (Fig 3).

### 6.2 TRENCH 1

- 6.2.1 Trench 1 measured 20m long by 1.7m wide. It was orientated north/south and positioned in the north-east corner of the development area. The trench was excavated through rough grass and topsoil (at 24.34m OD) to a maximum depth of 0.4m to the level of the natural deposits. No significant archaeological features were encountered.
- 6.2.2 The natural subsoil consisted of brownish-orange, moderately compact sandy clay with c10% small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. It was truncated by a sub-circular pit, measuring 1.10m north/south by 1.10m east/west and 0.27m deep, which extended beyond the eastern limits of the trench, and was filled with redeposited topsoil comprising brown sandy silty clay. Modern glass fragments and a section of rubber hose pipe confirmed this to be a modern feature. These deposits were overlain by a 0.2m thick greyish-brown sandy silty clay topsoil.

### 6.3 TRENCH 2

- 6.3.1 Trench 2 measured 20m long by 1.7m wide. It was orientated north/south and positioned in the north-east of the development area. The trench was excavated through rough grass and topsoil (at 23.67m OD) to a maximum depth of 0.4m to the level of the natural deposits. No significant archaeological features were encountered.
- 6.3.2 The natural subsoil, 4, consisted of a brownish-orange moderately compact sandy clay with c10% small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. It was truncated by a small, irregular shaped feature, 3, which measured 1.2m north/south by 0.77m east/west and 0.4m deep, extending beyond the eastern limits of the trench and filled with mid-grey soft sandy clay, 2. The feature was completely excavated within the limits of the trench. Given the absence of any anthropogenic material and its irregular shape and profile, the feature was interpreted as a natural feature such as an animal burrow or tree throw. The natural subsoil was truncated by a north-west/south-east aligned field drain in the south of the trench, comprising a 60mm diameter orange ceramic drain pipe within a 0.2m wide linear cut. These deposits were overlain by a 0.2m thick brown-grey sandy silty clay topsoil, 1.

### 6.4 TRENCH 3

- 6.4.1 Trench 3 measured 20m long by 1.7m wide. It was orientated east/west and positioned across a break of slope on east/west sloping ground (at between 22.94m

OD and 23.41m OD) in the south of the development area. The trench was excavated through rough grass and topsoil to a maximum depth of 0.4m to the level of the natural deposits. No significant archaeological features were encountered.

- 6.4.2 The natural subsoil comprised brownish-orange moderately compact sandy clay with c30% small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. It was truncated by two north-west/south-east aligned field drains, comprising 60mm diameter orange ceramic drain pipes within 0.2m wide linear cuts backfilled with mixed redeposited natural subsoil and topsoil. These deposits were overlaid by a 0.2m thick greyish-brown silty sandy clay topsoil.

## 6.5 TRENCH 4

- 6.5.1 Trench 4 measured 20m long by 1.7m wide. It was orientated north/south and positioned in the west of the development area. The trench was excavated through rough grass and topsoil (at between 22.71m OD and 23.09m OD) to a maximum depth of 0.4m to the level of the natural deposits. No significant archaeological features were encountered.

- 6.5.2 The natural subsoil comprised brownish-orange moderately compact sandy clay with c30% small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and occasional patches of c40% stones. Natural subsoil deposits were overlaid by a 0.20m thick greyish-brown silty sandy clay topsoil.

## 6.6 TRENCH 5

- 6.6.1 Trench 5 measured 20m long by 1.7m wide. It was orientated north-west/south-east and positioned across a break of slope on the north-east/south-west sloping ground (at between 23.35m OD and 22.27mOD) in the north-west of the development area. The trench was excavated through rough grass and topsoil to a maximum depth of 0.4m to the level of the natural deposits. No significant archaeological features were encountered.

- 6.6.2 The natural subsoil, 8, consisted of brownish-orange moderately compact sandy clay with c20% small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. It was truncated by a small irregular-oval shaped feature, 7, which measured 1.5m east/west by 0.45m north/south and 0.4m deep, extending beyond the southern limits of the trench and filled with mid grey soft sandy clay, 6. The feature was completely excavated within the limits of the trench. Given the absence of any anthropogenic material and its irregular shape and profile, the feature was interpreted as a natural feature, probably an animal burrow. The natural subsoil was truncated by a north/south aligned field drain in the south of the trench, comprising a 60mm diameter orange ceramic drain pipe within a 0.2m wide linear cut. These deposits were overlain by a 0.2m thick brown grey silty sandy clay topsoil, 5.

## 6.7 FINDS

- 6.7.1 In total four modern fragments of clear glass and a small section of rubber hose pipe were recovered from the modern pit in Trench 1. Apart from the nineteenth century ceramic field drains present in Trenches 2, 3, and 5, no other finds were recovered from the site.

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## 7. DISCUSSION

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### 7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 7.1.1 The desk-based assessment identified only one site which would be potentially affected by the proposed development, the deserted medieval village of Sellergarth. It is tentatively suggested, however, that the site may lie to the north of the proposed development area. The interpretation of the evidence proved difficult as the two major discussions on the site of Sellergarth (Melville 1963; Rollinson 1963), written independently of each other in 1963, apparently refer to the same letter written by Thomas Fell to Harper Gaythorpe in 1904. The 1963 discussions seem to go somewhat beyond the evidence of that letter, and provide no further sources for the information. It has therefore been assumed here that this had no basis in fact. In conclusion, (*Sections 4.1.7 – 4.1.9*) it was not possible to resolve the issue of the location of Sellergarth purely from these documentary sources.
- 7.1.2 The archaeological investigation in the area of the proposed development has revealed no significant archaeological features. No residual finds were recovered from the topsoil and natural subsoil deposits that would suggest any activity in the vicinity of the site prior to the post-medieval period. The feature encountered in Trench 1 was a modern pit and the features, 3 and 7, recorded in Trenches 2 and 5, both containing very similar fills and interpreted as natural features, possibly animal burrows. A post-medieval field drainage system, represented by ceramic drainpipes laid out within linear cuts, was encountered in three trenches running north/south across the study area. Trenches 3 and 5 placed across possible earthworks identified during the visual inspection established that they were natural topography rather than industrial waste spoil tips as had been previously suspected.
- 7.1.3 While the location of the Sellergarth village can not be reliably established, the negative evidence of the evaluation results would tend to suggest that its location was remote from the development site.

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## 8. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 8.1 IMPACT

- 8.1.1 The deserted medieval village of Sellergarth was identified during the desk-based assessment as having an uncertain location and therefore it may be affected by the proposed development. However, trial trenching did not substantiate the potential for survival of the village of Sellergarth. The apparently fluvial origins of the earthworks and the three features identified by trial trenching interpreted as a modern pit and two animal burrows, suggests that the development site was not within the extent of the former village. Given that there was no physical evidence for the village, and that the identified remains were either of natural origin or were relatively recent, it is considered that the identified resource is of low archaeological significance.

### 8.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.2.1 The proposed development area appears to be of low archaeological potential and thus there is no archaeological constraint for the granting of planning permission for this particular site. In addition, there is no requirement for further archaeological investigation within the extent of the present proposed development. However, the potential for the village in the environs of the development remains. Therefore, it is recommended that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken in advance of any future enlargement of the development area.

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APPENDIX 1  
PROJECT BRIEF

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**BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AT  
LAND BETWEEN TELEMETER ENGINEERING & KIMBERLEY CLARK  
PARK ROAD, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA**

Issued by the  
**County Archaeology Service**  
Development Control Division, Community Economy and Environment



**COUNTY COUNCIL**

**Date of Brief: 30 January 2003**

This Design Brief is only valid for 1 year after the above date. After this period the County Archaeology Service should be contacted. Any specification resulting from this Brief will only be considered for the same period.

## 1. SITE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY

**Site:** Land between Telemeter Engineering & Kimberley Clark, Park Rd, Barrow-in-Furness

**Grid Reference:** SD 1952 7232

**Planning Application No.:** 6/02/1264

**Land Area:** Overall approximate application area 1.34ha

*Detailed proposals and tenders are invited from appropriately resourced, qualified and experienced archaeological contractors to undertake the archaeological project outlined by this Brief and to produce a report on that work. The work should be under the direct management of either an Associate or Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. Any response to this Brief should follow IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 1994. No fieldwork may commence until approval of a specification has been issued by the County Archaeology Service.*

## 2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Cumbria County Council's Archaeology Service (CCCAS) has been consulted by Barrow Borough Council regarding a planning application for offices, showrooms and warehouse at Park Road Barrow-in-Furness.
- 2.2 Because of the high archaeological potential of the site the County Archaeology Service has advised that the applicant provide information concerning the potential impact of the proposal on archaeological remains. In order to provide this information an archaeological evaluation of the site is necessary. This Design Brief sets out the requirements for the adequate archaeological evaluation of the site.
- 2.3 This advice is given in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) and with policy of the County Structure Plan and Barrow Borough Local Plan.

## 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The deserted medieval of Sellergarth is believed to have been located within the immediate vicinity of the site (Sites & Monuments Record 2711). The village was depopulated in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and a series of earthworks to the east of the site may relate to Sellergarth (SMR 5385).
- 3.2 Furthermore, two Neolithic stone axes were found to the north of the site in the 1930's.

## 4. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

### 4.1 Objectives

- 4.1.1 The evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied.

### 4.2 Work Required

- 4.2.1 A desk-based assessment of the existing resource, to be undertaken before any work commences on site. This should include an assessment of primary and secondary maps and documents relating to the site, to set the evaluation results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context. Records and aerial photographs held by the County Sites and Monuments Record in Kendal as well as records held by the appropriate County Records Office.
- 4.2.2 A visual inspection of the site. This should include a walkover of the site noting any surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of potentially significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking

further archaeological work on site (including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths).

- 4.2.3 The excavation of a series of linear trial trenches and/or test-pits to adequately sample the threatened available area, and the investigation and recording of deposits and features of archaeological interest identified within those trenches. All features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the County Archaeology Service. Initial topsoil removal can be undertaken by machine, but subsequent cleaning and investigation must be by hand. A minimum sample of 5% of the total site area should be investigated.
- 4.2.4 The evaluation should provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. An impact assessment should also be provided, wherever possible.
- 4.2.5 The following analyses should form part of the evaluation, as appropriate. If any of these areas of analysis are not considered viable or appropriate, their exclusion should be justified in the subsequent report.
- A geophysical specialist should be consulted, to assess the viability of using survey techniques on the site. All geophysical work must be undertaken by a suitably qualified organisation and/or individuals. All geophysical work must be preceded by a sample scan to assess the effectiveness of the technique in relation to the site specific geological/topographical conditions. Any subsequent survey work must be recommended by the specialist and approved by the County Archaeology Service.
  - A suitably qualified specialist should assess the environmental potential of the site through the examination of suitable deposits, including: (1) soil pollen analysis and the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and; (2) the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits.
  - Advice is to be sought from a suitably qualified specialist in faunal remains on the potential of sites for producing bones of fish and small mammals. If there is potential, a sieving programme should be undertaken. Faunal remains collected by hand and sieving are to be assessed and analysed, if appropriate.
  - The advice from a suitably qualified soil scientist should be sought on the whether soil micromorphological study or other analytical techniques will enhance understanding site formation processes of the site, including the amount of truncation to buried deposits and the preservation of deposits within negative features. If so, analysis should be undertaken.

## 5. SPECIFICATION

- 5.1 Before the project commences a project proposal must be submitted to, and approved by, the County Archaeologist.
- 5.2 Proposals to meet this Brief should take the form of a detailed specification prepared in accordance with the recommendations of The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 1991, and must include:
- ❖ A description of the excavation sampling strategy and recording system to be used
  - ❖ A description of the finds and environmental sampling strategies to be used
  - ❖ A description of the post excavation and reporting work that will be undertaken
  - ❖ Details of key project staff, including the names of the project manager, site supervisor, finds and environmental specialists and any other specialist sub-contractors to be employed
  - ❖ Details of on site staffing, expressed in terms of person days
  - ❖ A projected timetable for all site work and post excavation work
- 5.3 The specification should identify the proposed locations of trial trenches. Final trench locations will however be determined following the desk-based assessment [and walkover survey] and must be agreed with the County Archaeological Service.
- 5.4 Any significant variations to the proposal must be agreed by the County Archaeologist in advance.

## 6. REPORTING AND PUBLICATION

6.1 The archaeological work should result in a report, this should include as a minimum:

- ❖ A site location plan, related to the national grid
- ❖ A front cover/frontispiece which includes the planning application number and the national grid reference of the site
- ❖ The dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken
- ❖ A concise, non-technical summary of the results
- ❖ An explanation of any agreed variations to the brief, including justification for any analyses not undertaken (see 4.2.5)
- ❖ A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and the results obtained
- ❖ Plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing the location and position of deposits and finds located
- ❖ A list of, and dates for, any finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified
- ❖ A description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and the results obtained

6.2 Three copies of the report should be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within two months of completion of fieldwork. This will be on the understanding that the report will be made available as a public document through the County Sites and Monuments Record.

6.3 Should further archaeological work result from the evaluation, the results of the evaluation will need to be made available for inclusion in a summary report to a suitable regional or national archaeological publication.

6.4 Recommendations concerning any subsequent mitigation strategies and/or further archaeological work following the results of the field evaluation should **not** be included in the report. Such recommendations are welcomed by the County Archaeology Service, and may be outlined in a separate communication.

6.5 Cumbria SMR is taking part in the pilot study for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> must therefore also be completed as part of the project. Information on projects undertaken in Cumbria will be made available through the above website, unless otherwise agreed.

## 7. THE ARCHIVE

7.1 An archive must be prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 1991, and arrangements made for its deposit with an appropriate repository. A copy shall also be offered to the National Monuments Record.

7.2 The landowner should be encouraged to transfer the ownership of finds to a local or relevant specialist museum. The museum's requirements for the transfer and storage of finds should be discussed before the project commences.

7.3 The County Archaeology Service must be notified of the arrangements made.

## 8. PROJECT MONITORING

8.1 One weeks notice must be given to the County Archaeology Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

8.2 Fieldwork will be monitored by the Assistant Archaeologist on behalf of the local planning authority. Monitoring notes will be recorded on a standardised form, which will be completed following receipt of the final project report. Copies of the form will be forwarded to the contractor and their clients.

## 9. FURTHER REQUIREMENTS

- 9.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to establish safe working practices in terms of current health and safety legislation, to ensure site access and to obtain notification of hazards (eg. services, contaminated ground, etc.). **The County Archaeology Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this Brief or subsequent specification.**
- 9.2 All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct* and the IFA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.
- 9.3 Human remains must be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation should normally be permitted beyond that necessary to establish the date and character of the burial, and the County Archaeology Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately. If removal is essential, it can only take place under appropriate Home Office and environmental health regulations.
- 9.4 The involvement of the County Archaeology Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

## 10. FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information regarding this brief, contact

Jeremy Parsons  
Assistant Archaeologist  
Cumbria County Council  
County Offices  
Kendal  
Cumbria LA9 4RQ  
Tel: 01539 773431  
Email: [Jeremy.Parsons@cumbriacc.gov.uk](mailto:Jeremy.Parsons@cumbriacc.gov.uk)

For further information regarding the County Sites and Monuments Record, contact

Bette Hopkins  
Sites and Monuments Records Officer  
Cumbria County Council  
County Offices  
Kendal  
Cumbria LA9 4RQ  
Tel: 01539 773432  
Email: [bette.hopkins@cumbriacc.gov.uk](mailto:bette.hopkins@cumbriacc.gov.uk)

*As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the Assistant Archaeologist at the above address.*

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APPENDIX 2  
PROJECT DESIGN

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Oxford  
Archaeology  
North

February 2003

**PARK ROAD, BARROW-IN FURNESS  
CUMBRIA**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION**

**PROJECT DESIGN**

***Proposals***

*The following design is offered in response to a request from ADL Architects for an archaeological assessment and evaluation in advance of a proposed light industrial development at land between Telemeter Engineering and Kimberley Clark, Park Road, Barrow in Furness, Cumbria.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 *Project Background*

1.1.1 ADL Architects has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for an assessment and evaluation at Park Road, Barrow in Furness, Cumbria in advance of a proposed light engineering development at the site.

### 1.2 *Oxford Archaeology North*

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has considerable experience of the archaeological survey and evaluation of sites and monuments of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large projects during the past 20 years. Projects have been undertaken to fulfil the different requirements of various clients and planning authorities, and to very rigorous timetables. OA North has considerable experience of the recording of historic buildings together with the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 20 years. Fieldwork has taken place within the planning process and construction programmes, 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.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed, in accordance with a brief by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service (CCCAS) to provide a desk-based assessment, and an evaluation. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

### 2.2 *Desk-Based Study*

2.2.1 To provide a desk-based assessment of the site.

### 2.3 *Walk-Over Survey*

2.3.1 To undertake a visual inspection of the site, and produce a photographic record of any standing structures.

### 2.4 *Geophysical Survey*

2.4.1 Subject to an assessment by a geophysicist there may be a requirement for a magnetometry survey of the site.

### 2.5 *Evaluation Trenching Brief*

2.5.1 To implement a programme of greenfield trial trenching examining 5% of the study area.

### 2.6 *Report*

2.6.1 A written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will present the desk-based study, and evaluation and would make an assessment of the archaeological potential of the area, and would make recommendations for further work.

## 3. METHOD STATEMENT

### 3.1 *Desk- Based Study*

3.1.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the timescale of the project.

3.1.2 *Documentary and cartographic material:* this work will rapidly address the full range of potential sources of information. It will include an appraisal of the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, as well as appropriate sections of County histories, early maps, and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. Particular emphasis will be upon the



early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. Any photographic material lodged in either the County Sites and Monuments Record or the County Record Offices will also be studied. Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed. This work will involve visits to the County Record Office in Carlisle.

- 3.1.3 The study will examine place and field name evidence for the site and its environs. Any engineering or bore-hole data made available by the client will be examined.
- 3.1.4 **Aerial photography:** a brief survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. This would provide an indication of recent land-use, but is not likely to significantly inform the archaeological potential of the site. The Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record has a valuable aerial photographic collection. Aerial photographic work will also entail liaison with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments (England) (NMR), although, within the timescale available, it is unlikely that prints will be forthcoming from this body for inclusion in this report.
- 3.1.5 **Physical environment:** a rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken. It will be based on published geological mapping and any local geological surveys in the possession of the county council or the client. This will not only set the archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field inspection.

### 3.2 **Identification Survey**

- 3.2.1 It is proposed to undertake an OA North 'level 1' survey (*Appendix 1*) of the study area. This is a rapid survey undertaken alongside a desk top study as part of a site assessment. It is an initial site inspection intended to identify the extant archaeological resource. It represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location and extent of any such site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description which will record type and period and would not normally exceed c50 words. The extent of a site is defined for sites or features greater than 50m in size and smaller sites are shown with a cross. The reconnaissance will be undertaken in a systematic fashion, walking on approximately 30m wide transects, within the extent of the defined study area.
- 3.2.2 It is proposed to use Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques to locate and record the features and sites. GPS instrumentation uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The use of GPS techniques has proved to be an essential and extremely cost effective means of locating monuments, and can achieve accuracies of better than +/- 0.5m.
- 3.2.3 A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously of the general area and any sites identified. An oblique external photographic record will be created of the standing structures on the site. The photography will be in black and white, and colour transparency formats and also in digital format.
- 3.2.4 The survey will also record areas of significant disturbance, which could have an impact upon the siting of the evaluation trenches.
- 3.2.5 An early surface inspection such as this is highly recommended, as such work can frequently double the amount of archaeological information for an area. This fieldwork will result in the production of plans at a scale of 1: 2500 or any other appropriate scale required, recording the location of each of the sites listed in the gazetteer. All archaeological information collected in the course of field inspection will be recorded in standardised form, and will include accurate national grid references. This will form the basis of a gazetteer, to be submitted as part of the report.

### 3.3 **Geophysical Survey**

- 3.3.1 Subject to an assessment by a geophysicist there may be a requirement for a magnetometry survey over the extent of the site (1.7ha). The geophysical survey would be undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford. The magnetometry will be undertaken on 20m x 20m grids extending north/south across the site. The survey will be carried out on 1m transects, taking samples at 0.5m centres. The costs for this work is defined as a contingency.

### 3.4 Evaluation Trenching

- 3.4.1 The programme of greenfield trenching will establish the presence or absence of any previously unsuspected archaeological deposits and, if established, will then test their date, nature, depth and quality of preservation.
- 3.4.2 **Methods:** the evaluation is required to evaluate 5% of the undeveloped study area. The overall area is 3,600, and this requires the excavation of 190m<sup>2</sup> and would entail the excavation of 5 20m x 1.7m trenches. Provisionally the trenches will be scattered uniformly over the extent of the undeveloped area, but in practice the precise locations will be determined by the assessment, and possibly a geophysical survey (defined as a contingency) in consultation with CCCAS. Subject to the assessment there may also be additional areas of disturbed land, which are in appropriate for evaluation, and consequently may reduce the overall area needing to be evaluated.
- 3.4.3 The trenches will be excavated by a combination of mechanised and manual techniques; the topsoil will be removed by mechanical excavator, fitted with a 1.7m wide toothless bucket, and archaeological deposits beneath will be first manually cleaned and then any features identified will be manually excavated. The machine excavation will not intrude into any potential archaeological stratigraphy and all machine excavation will be undertaken under careful archaeological supervision. Following mechanical excavation the floor of the trench will be cleaned by hoe and Manual excavation techniques will be used to evaluate any sensitive deposits, and will enable an assessment of the nature, date, survival and depth of deposits and features. The trenches will not be excavated deeper than 1.25m to accommodate health and safety constraints; any requirements to excavate below this depth will involve recosting.
- 3.4.4 All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be located by use of GPS equipment which is accurate to +/- 0.25m, altitude information will be established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum. Archaeological features within the trenches will be planned by manual techniques.
- 3.4.5 **Environmental Sampling:** environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches). Subject to the results of the excavation an assessment of any environmental samples will be undertaken by the in-house palaeoecological specialist, who will examine the potential for further analysis. The assessment would examine the potential for macrofossil, arthropod, palynological and general biological analysis. The costs for the palaeoecological assessment are defined as a contingency and will only be called into effect if good waterlogged deposits are identified and will be subject to the agreement of CCCAS and the client.
- 3.4.6 Samples will also be collected for technological, pedological and chronological analysis as appropriate. If necessary, access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. OA North maintains close relationships with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs artefact and palaeozoological specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.
- 3.4.7 **Recording:** all information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.4.8 Results of the field investigation will be recorded using a paper system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage. The archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). Levels will be tied into the Ordnance Datum. All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.

### 3.5 Report

- 3.5.1 **Archive:** the results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The 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. It will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context. This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be included in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the archive can also be made available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record. OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum.

- 3.5.2 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and a further two copies will be submitted to the Cumbria County Council SMR. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and present an assessment of the sites history; the report will include photographs of any significant features. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail. The report will include a description of the methodology and the results. A list of the finds, and a description of the collective assemblage. Details of any environmental work undertaken.
- 3.5.3 The report will include a frontispiece showing the planning number and the grid reference. It will have a summary and a methodological statement, and it will define any variations to the defined programme. It will include recommendations for further work.
- 3.5.3 Illustrative material will include a location map, site map, historic maps, a trench location map, trench plans, survey plans and also pertinent photographs. It can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc), subject to discussion.
- 3.5.4 **Publication:** a summary report of the results will be submitted to a regional journal, and information from the project will be fed into the OASIS project (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigation).
- 3.6 **Other matters**
- 3.6.1 **Health and Safety:** OA North conforms to all health and safety guidelines as contained in the Lancaster University Manual of Health and Safety and the safety manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers. The work will be in accordance with Health and Safety at Work Act (1974), the Council for British Archaeology Handbook No. 6, *Safety in Archaeological Fieldwork* (1989).
- 3.6.2 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the watching brief and fabric survey, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. A risk assessment will be completed in advance of the project's commencement. If there is a requirement to excavate trenches deeper than 1.25m the trenches will be stepped out to minimise section collapse. As a matter of course the Unit uses a U-Scan device prior to any excavation to test for services. It is assumed that the client will provide any available information regarding services within the study area, if available.
- 3.6.4 **Insurance:** the insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the unit and arising out of an in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of OA North, in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of OA North or any of its employees, there applies the insurance cover of £2m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.
- 3.6.5 **Confidentiality:** the report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond

the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

3.6.6 **Project Monitoring:** OA North will consult with the client regarding access to the site. Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the County Archaeologist will be kept fully informed of the work and its results. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with CCCAS in consultation with the Client.

3.6.7 **Contingency:** costs are defined for the provision of a geophysical survey, palaeoenvironmental assessment, faunal remains analysis, and soils analysis. The geophysical survey would be subject to advice from Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, the palaeoenvironmental analysis would be subject to an assessment by the OA North palaeoenvironmental specialist (E Huckerby), the faunal remains would be subject to an assessment by the OA North animal bone specialist (A Bates) and finally the soils analysis will be subject to the OA North soil scientist (E Guttman).

#### 4. WORK PROGRAMME

4.1 The following programme is proposed:

**Desk-based Assessment**

A five day period would be required for this element

**Identification Survey**

One day will be required to complete this element

**Evaluation Trenching**

Six days will be required to complete this element

**Report**

A fifteen day period would be to complete this element

4.2 OA North can execute projects at short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client.

4.3 The project will be managed by **Jamie Quartermaine BA Surv Dip MIFA** (Unit Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. OA North adheres by the IFA's Code of Conduct and the Code of Approved Practice for the regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

### APPENDIX 3 SITE GAZETTEER

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**Site number** 1  
**Site Name** Hawcoat Tower, Barrow in Furness  
**NGR** SD 2030 7190  
**SMR No** 2258  
**Site Type** Tower  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** SMR; CRO (B) BPR1 I3/2, 1842; CRO(B) BPR/1 I3/1/1, 1842; Ordnance Survey 1851 and 1895  
**Description** Fragments of a small octagonal tower of unknown date. The site is now occupied by a row of terraced houses and a pub. The tower was not located in August. This may be the tower shown on the Tithe map of 1842 and on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps.  
**Assessment** The site lies to the east of the development area and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 2  
**Site Name** Hawcoat Battlefield, Barrow in Furness  
**NGR** SD 2030 7192  
**SMR no** 2291  
**Site Type** Battlefield  
**Period** Post medieval  
**Source** SMR; Richardson 1880, 220, 230  
**Description** According to Richardson, "an ancient pinfold, now a garden in the centre of the village of Hawcoat, was the scene of a smart skirmish between the Royalists and Parliamentarians in 1643." The village of Hawcoat was besieged and captured by Royalist forces under Sir John Maney. The exact location of the skirmish not known.  
**Assessment** The site lies to the east of the development area and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 3  
**Site Name** Sandscale Hall, Askam and Ireleth  
**NGR** SD 1936 7334  
**SMR no** 2708  
**Site Type** House  
**Period** Medieval – post medieval  
**Source** SMR; Stables 1933, 51  
**Description** If this is the correct grid reference, the house appears to have been demolished. "The old hall of Sandscale contains many ancient features, including a fifteenth century square-headed window of three-lights, with a dripstone over the head. Each of the lights, two of which are walled up, have pointed heads, with plain sunken spandrels between. There is a fine doorway of the same date with moulded jambs." The house is a gabled two-storey stone-built farmhouse now pebbledashed, with a slate roof at the south end of the house, which has in part been rebuilt. Adjoining the west face is a modern two-storey addition. At the north end is a long contemporary barn built of cobbles, which is now ruined and roofless.  
**Assessment** The site lies to the north of the development area and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 4  
**Site Name** Sowerby Wood Axe Find, Barrow in Furness  
**NGR** SD 1950 7260  
**SMR no** 2710  
**Site Type** Axe  
**Period** Prehistoric  
**Source** SMR; Spence 1937, 103; Stables and Gabbatt 1939, 10

<b>Description</b>	Two Neolithic polished stone axes were found in June 1935 when digging a well at Sowerby Wood allotments. The site was thought to be the bed of an ancient tarn. One axe was 7 ½"x 3 ¼", width and at the cutting edge 3 ¼", thickness was 1 5/8", the width of the butt 1 3/8", thickness of butt ¾". Lateral faults 3/8" to 3/16". It was of green slate with a fine creamy patina (Group VI). The other axe is 7" long x 2", width at cutting edge 1 ¾", and had a thickness of 1 1/8". It had slight lateral facets. It is of green slate with fine creamy patina (Group VI). Not so finely ground as the other axe with which it was found. Now at Barrow Museum, Acc no 5012,5013.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies to the north of the development area and will not be affected.

<b>Site number</b>	5
<b>Site Name</b>	Sowerby Hall Deserted Village, Barrow in Furness
<b>NGR</b>	SD 1965 7252
<b>SMR no</b>	2711
<b>Site Type</b>	Deserted Village
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR; Rollinson 1963, 164-9; Anon 1948, 14
<b>Description</b>	This is suggested as the location of the lost village of Sellergarth which was said to have been depopulated by Abbot Bankes in 1516. A map from 1775 shows a house or garth here. See also Site 6, SMR 4165, and 4266. There seems to be some confusion over the location of this site. The grid references for Sowerby Hall and Sowerby Hall Deserted Village seem to be the wrong way round. According to the sketch plan in Fell's letter, this site is also the possible site of Solergarth when given the correct grid reference. The site was identified due to remains found in a field during ploughing. Tombstones were also found in the area.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site is poorly located and may be affected.

<b>Site number</b>	6
<b>Site Name</b>	Sowerby Hall, Barrow in Furness
<b>NGR</b>	SD 1985 7245
<b>SMR no</b>	2712
<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR; Anon 1948, 14; CRO(B) X227/1
<b>Description</b>	The possible site of an earlier Sowerby Hall which according to a tenant, Mrs Curtis, was demolished in 1890. A large barn, which still remains, may have been contemporary with the hall. See also Site 5, SMR 4265 and 4266. There seems to be some confusion over the location of this site. The grid references for Sowerby Hall and Sowerby Hall Deserted Village seem to be the wrong way round.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies to the north of the development area and will not be affected.

<b>Site number</b>	7
<b>Site Name</b>	Sowerby Lodge House, Hut, Barrow in Furness
<b>NGR</b>	SD 1914 7232
<b>SMR no</b>	2713
<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR; Richardson 1800, 234; H 1948, 9; Anon 1948, 15
<b>Description</b>	Sowerby Lodge is said to be late eighteenth century according to the Listed Building List. Earlier sources recall a datestone with initials P & ER 1676, suggesting an earlier structure. The datestone may still be in situ on the north wall, but this is now covered over. It was said also to incorporate stones from Furness Abbey. The house is two storeyed, built in stone, pebbledashed, and has a slate roof with a round chimney. The attached farmbuildings create an open courtyard plan. It is LB Grade II. In 1980 when draining the long field to the north of the house, the farmer uncovered a circular patch of cobbles similar to the floor of a hut.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies to the west of the development area and will not be affected.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Ormsgill Farm, Barrow in Furness
<b>NGR</b>	SD 1918 7136
<b>SMR no</b>	2714
<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR; Gaythorpe 1906
<b>Description</b>	A two storeyed farmhouse dated to 1605. It is constructed of red sandstone random rubble, has an old slate roof with a central round chimney. It has two boarded doors with flat stone slab hood on stone brackets. There are four windows on each floor, all with chamfered stone mullions. It has a new slate datestone inscribed 1605. The barn, shippon and stables adjoin on left at right angles, and are built of stone, with a segmental arched barn entrance covered by a lean-to roof on side supports. It has small square ventilating holes under the eaves. There is a lean-to wing at the rear. It is LB Grade II*.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies to the south of the development area and will not be affected.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Sowerby Lodge, Barrow in Furness
<b>NGR</b>	SD 1920 7250
<b>SMR no</b>	5385
<b>Site Type</b>	Settlement
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	SMR; Halliday 1999a
<b>Description</b>	Possible settlement site recorded by the farmer, but no details are provided. An archaeological assessment of the area noted a raised area and channel in the possible area of the settlement.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies to the west of the development area and will not be affected.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	High Cocken/Romney Cottage, Barrow in Furness
<b>NGR</b>	SD 1985 7166
<b>SMR no</b>	5599
<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR; Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 307
<b>Description</b>	High Cocken, now Romney Cottage, is probably late eighteenth century. George Romney, the renowned portrait painter, lived in this house as a child. It is stone covered with a roughcast, steep roof of stone flags, with stone copings and end chimneys. It has two storeys. It has a centre glazed and panelled door; two sash windows on each floor of eight and ten panes, and an additional small window over the door. There is a lower extension to the right, probably once a barn, but now with a modern window and a modern porch. It is LB Grade II.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies to the south-east of the development area and will not be affected.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Bank Lane Quarry, Barrow in Furness
<b>NGR</b>	SD 2016 7259
<b>SMR no</b>	16214
<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Source</b>	SMR; Ordnance Survey 1851 and 1895
<b>Description</b>	The site of a quarry. It is marked as sandstone quarry on the 1851 OS map and as 'old quarry' on the 1895 OS map.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies to the east of the development area and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 12  
**Site Name** Hawcoat Quarry (East), Barrow in Furness  
**NGR** SD 2004 7186  
**SMR no** 16217  
**Site Type** Quarry  
**Period** Post medieval  
**Source** SMR; CRO(B) BPR1 I3/2, 1842; CRO(B) BPR/1 I3/1/1, 1842; Ordnance Survey 1851 and 1895  
**Description** The site of a quarry. Sandstone quarries, shown on the tithe map of 1842 and the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.  
**Assessment** The site lies to the east of the development area and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 13  
**Site Name** Hawcoat Quarry (West), Barrow in Furness  
**NGR** SD 1992 7163  
**SMR no** 16292  
**Site Type** Quarry  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** SMR; Ordnance Survey 1851 and 1895  
**Description** The site of Hawcoat Quarry. The quarry is not shown on the 1st edition OS map, but appears on the 2nd edition OS map.  
**Assessment** The site lies to the south-east of the development area and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 14  
**Site Name** Ormsgill Brick Works, Barrow in Furness  
**NGR** SD 1948 7167  
**SMR no** 16293  
**Site Type** Brickworks  
**Period** Post medieval  
**Source** SMR; Ordnance Survey 1851 and 1895  
**Description** The site of Ormsgill brick works and kiln. The works were on Park Road but neither Park Road nor the brickworks were built when the OS 1st edition map was surveyed (1851). However, both are shown on the 2nd edition OS map.  
**Assessment** The site lies to the south of the development area and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 15  
**Site Name** World War II Pillbox near Sowerby Lodge, Barrow in Furness  
**NGR** SD 1890 7210  
**SMR no** 16895  
**Site Type** Pillbox  
**Period** Modern  
**Source** SMR  
**Description** There is a World War II pillbox situated at this location. According to Dave Parkin, the pillbox, which is type 24, survives but it is subsiding onto the beach.  
**Assessment** The site lies to the west of the development area and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 16  
**Site Name** World War II Pillbox North of Sowerby Lodge, Barrow in Furness  
**NGR** SD 1917 7270  
**SMR no** 16896  
**Site Type** Pillbox  
**Period** Modern  
**Source** SMR



**Description** There is a World War II pillbox situated at this location. Whether or not the pillbox survives could not be determined in May 2001 as the area was fenced off with no public access.

**Assessment** The site lies to the west of the development area and will not be affected.

**Site number** 17  
**Site Name** Axe Find, Low White Close, Ormsgill, Barrow in Furness  
**NGR** SD 1953 7170  
**SMR no** 17931  
**Site Type** Axe  
**Period** Prehistoric  
**Source** SMR; Robinson 1985, 40-2  
**Description** The butt end of a roughout axe was found in 1981 when the North West Electricity Board were digging out a hole for a service cable. The axe was buried in clay about 2ft down, a substantial amount of water. Its measurements are: length 190mm; breadth 54mm (butt), 85mm (break); thickness 47mm and weight 735g. One surface of the axe is heavily patinated off-white, the reverse side bears grey-blue stains. The break was approximately in the middle, possibly characterising or denoting a weakness in the roughout axe shape or a fault in the tuff.

**Assessment** The site lies to the south of the development area and will not be affected.

**Site number** 18  
**Site Name** Mounds and Trackway, Kimberly Clark Site, Barrow in Furness  
**NGR** SD 1960 7300  
**SMR no** 18695  
**Site Type** Mound  
**Period** Modern  
**Source** SMR; Stronach 1999 and 2000; Halliday 1999b  
**Description** A desk-based and walk-over survey was undertaken in advance of a proposed extension of Barrow Mill in Barrow in Furness. The proposed area of the development extends to eight acres (3.24 ha), located to the north of the existing Barrow Mill between Park Road and the railway. Two small oblong mounds, of uncertain significance, were identified during the walk-over; a handful of sites and finds have been previously recorded nearby, albeit outwith the area of the proposed development. There is some potential that remains of prehistoric or medieval activity may survive within the area of the proposed development. A series of trial trenches within the area identified above failed to locate any features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance. Of the two features identified during the walk-over survey, the trackway was identified as modern, the two mounds as reflecting underlying natural topography. A trial excavation was undertaken in advance of a proposed extension to Kimberly Clark's Wastewater Treatment Works centred at SD19357265. Nothing was encountered of archaeological significance.

**Assessment** The site lies to the north of the development area and will not be affected.

**Site number** 19  
**Site Name** Trough, 145 Hawcoat Lane, Hawcoat, Barrow in Furness  
**NGR** SD 2033 7185  
**SMR no** 19059  
**Site Type** Trough  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** SMR; Anon 1948,13;  
**Description** Mr AR Watkins of 145 Hawcoat Lane discovered a small trough of white sandstone, which he considers may be a holy water stoup from Furness Abbey, which origin is possible though the material is not local and the workmanship is cruder than would be expected. An alternative suggestion is that it is an old creeing trough, however this is a not entirely satisfactory interpretation.

**Assessment** The site lies to the east of the development area and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 20  
**Site Name** WW II Pillbox North West of Ormsgill, Barrow in Furness  
**NGR** SD 1880 7190  
**SMR no** 19852  
**Site Type** Pillbox  
**Period** Modern  
**Source** SMR  
**Description** Alan Rudd records a World War II pillbox in the general vicinity. No further details were given. According to Dave Parkin the pillbox, which is type 24, survives, but it is subsiding onto the beach.  
**Assessment** The site lies to the south-west of the development area and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 21  
**Site Name** WW II Pillbox North West of Sowerby Lodge, Barrow in Furness  
**NGR** SD 1900 7240  
**SMR no** 19853  
**Site Type** Pillbox  
**Period** Modern  
**Source** SMR  
**Description** According to Alan Rudd there is a World War II pillbox in the general vicinity, but no further details given. According to Dave Parkin the pillbox, of type 24, still survives in good condition.  
**Assessment** The site lies to the west of the development area and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 22  
**Site Name** WW II Pillbox South West of Sowerby Wood, Barrow in Furness  
**NGR** SD 1920 7310  
**SMR no** 19854  
**Site Type** Pillbox  
**Period** Modern  
**Source** SMR  
**Description** Alan Rudd records a World War II pillbox at this location, but gives no further details. According to Dave Parkin, this type 24 pillbox survives on the end of the beach.  
**Assessment** The site lies to the north of the development area and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 23  
**Site Name** WW II Anti-Aircraft Defences at Hawcoat, Barrow in Furness  
**NGR** SD 2040 7280  
**SMR no** 19857  
**Site Type** Anti Aircraft Battery  
**Period** Modern  
**Source** SMR  
**Description** According to Alan Rudd there were anti-aircraft defences in the vicinity, consisting of four guns (A Rudd). Dave Parkin found no visible remains in 2003.  
**Assessment** The site lies to the east of the development area and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 24  
**Site Name** Radar Site at Hawcoat, Barrow in Furness  
**NGR** SD 2030 7230  
**SMR no** 19879  
**Site Type** Radar Station  
**Period** Modern  
**Source** SMR

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**Description** Site of Chain Holme Low Radar site, but there are no extant remains. It was similar to the one at St Bees.

**Assessment** The site lies to the east of the development area and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 25

**Site Name** Sowerby Lodge Farm, Polished Stone Axe and Whetstone

**NGR** SD 1920 7260 (approximately)

**SMR no** -

**Site Type** Axe

**Period** Prehistoric

**Source** Halliday 1999a

**Description** Discussions between Halliday and the farmer at Sowerby Lodge revealed that the latter had found a polished stone axe and whetstone in fields just north of the land between Telemeter Engineering and Kimberley Clark, Park Road, Barrow-in-Furness.

**Assessment** The site lies to the north of the development area and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 26

**Site Name** Barrow Mill

**NGR** SD 1955 7273

**SMR no** -

**Site Type** Tissue paper mill

**Period** Modern

**Source** Morecambe Bay Partnership 1999, 9

**Description** Barrow Mill, the Kimberly Clark tissue manufacturing plant, opened in 1967 by Bowater Scott.

**Assessment** The site lies to the north of the proposed development area and is separated from it by Bank Lane. It will therefore not be affected by the proposed development.

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**APPENDIX 4**  
**CONTEXT LIST**

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<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Form</b>
<b>1</b>	Trench 2	Deposit	Topsoil
<b>2</b>	Trench 2	Fill	Fill of 3
<b>3</b>	Trench 2	Cut	Natural feature
<b>4</b>	Trench 2	Deposit	Natural Subsoil
<b>5</b>	Trench 5	Deposit	Topsoil
<b>6</b>	Trench 5	Fill	Fill of 7
<b>7</b>	Trench 5	Cut	Natural feature
<b>8</b>	Trench 5	Deposit	Natural Subsoil

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Site Gazetteer Map

Figure 3: Trench Location and Site Survey Map

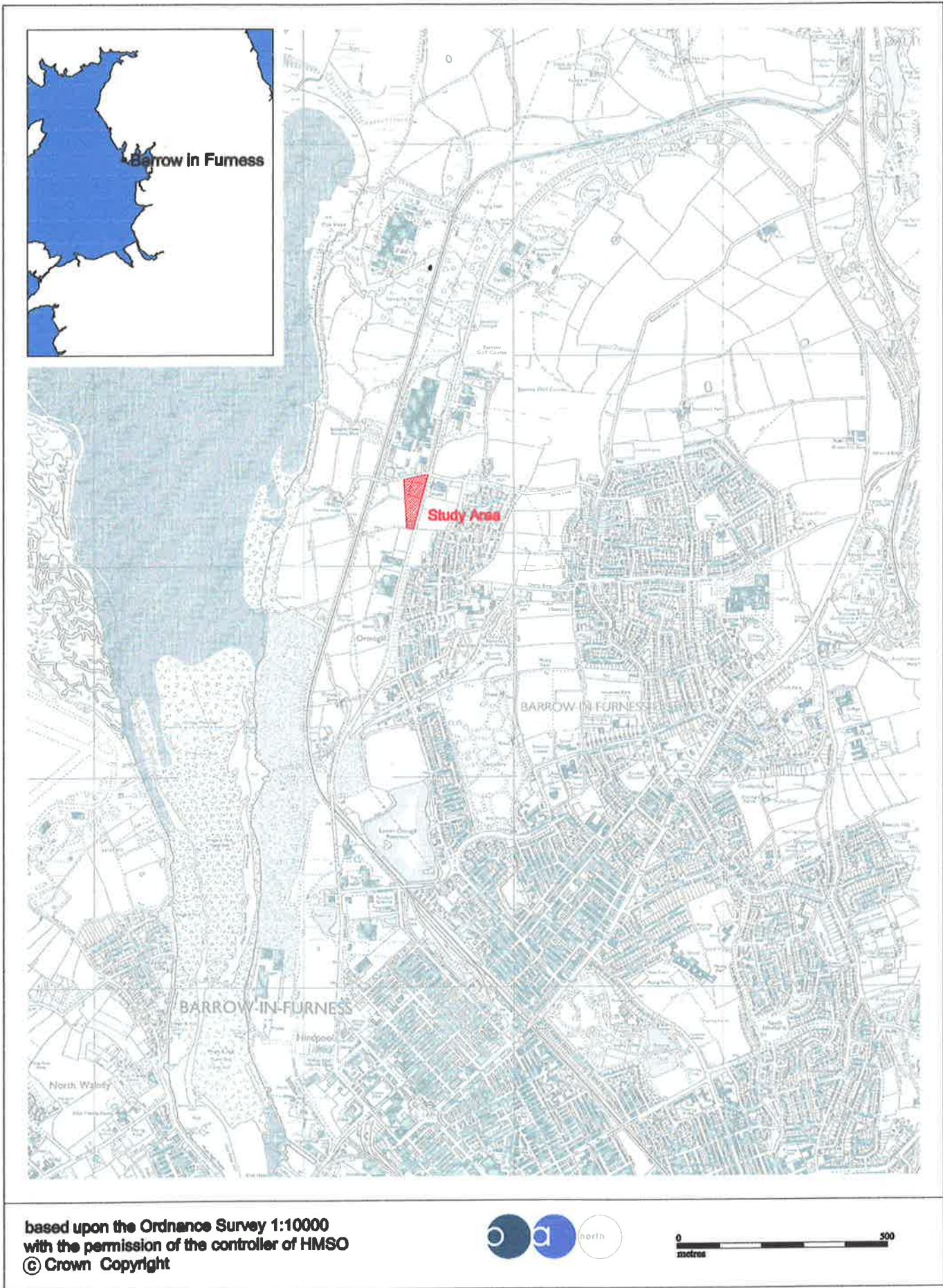


Figure 1: Location Map



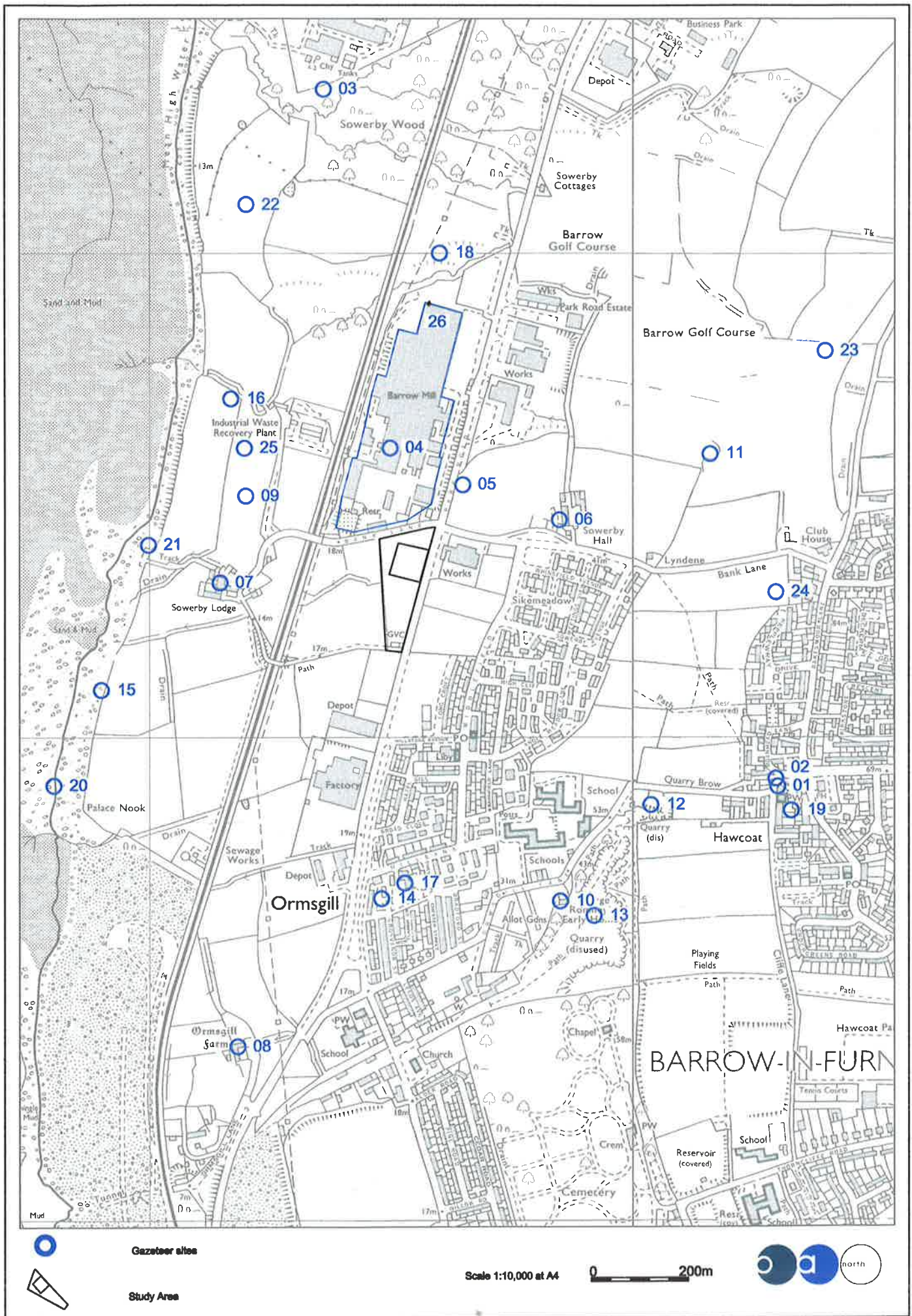
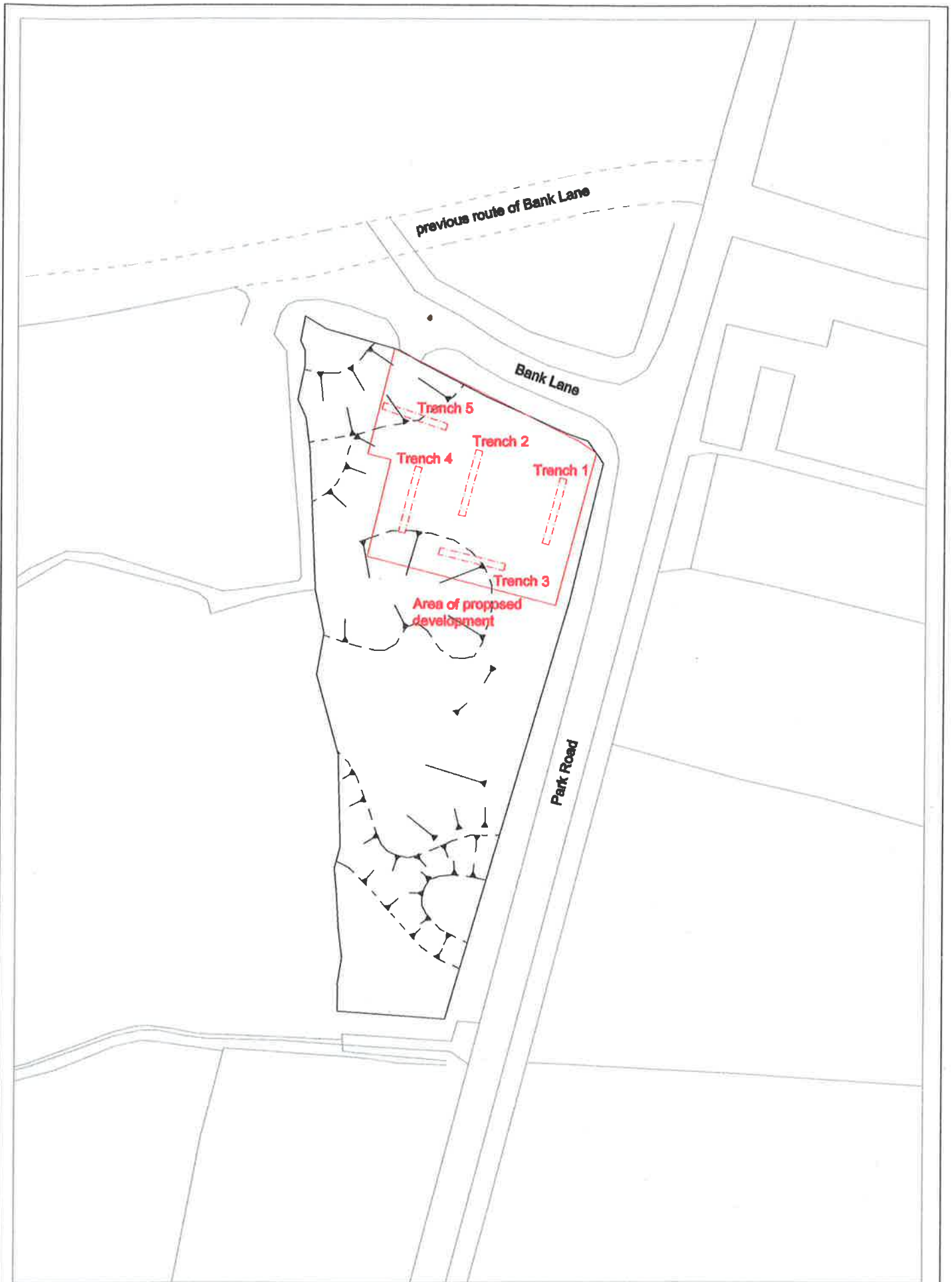


Figure 2 : Site Gazetteer Map



--- Trenches

Scale 1:1500 at A4

0 50m



Figure 3 : Map showing trench locations



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## PLATES

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Plate 1: Trench 1, looking south

Plate 2: Trench 2, Feature 3, looking east

Plate 3: Trench 5, Feature 7, looking west

Plate 4: The site, looking north-west



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking south



Plate 2: Trench 2, Feature 3, looking east



Plate 3: Trench 5, Feature 7, looking west



Plate 4: The site, looking north west



**Head Office/Registered Office/  
OA South**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800  
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496  
e: [info@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto:info@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

**OA North**

Mill 3  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000  
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606  
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

**OA East**

15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500  
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Chief Executive Officer  
Ken Welsh, BSc, MCIFA  
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