



THE OLD BAKEHOUSE, 2C MAIN STREET, MILNTHORPE, CUMBRIA

Rapid Desk-Based Assessment and Watching Brief



Oxford Archaeology North

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Mr IN Gunby

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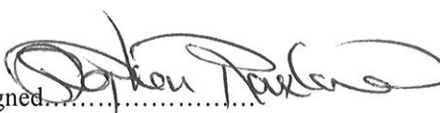
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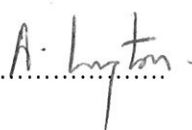
Prepared by: Vicki Bullock
Position: Supervisor
Date: January 2011

Kelly Clapperton
Supervisor
January 2011

Checked by: Stephen Rowland
Position: Project Manager
Date: February 2011

Signed.....

Approved by: Alan Lupton
Position: Operations Manager
Date: February 2011

Signed.....

Oxford Archaeology North

Mill 3, Moor Lane Mills,
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1GF
t: (0044) 01524 848666
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

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

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SUMMARY

As part of a planning submission (reference 5/05/1234) for the redevelopment of The Old Bakehouse, 2c Main Street (also referred to as 3 Beetham Road), Milnthorpe (NGR SD 49725 81495), Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by Hanson Marston Mellor Architectural Design Consultants, on behalf of Mr IN Gunby, to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation prior to, and during, the proposed development. The programme was established in consultation with Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) and accordingly, OA North compiled a project design for a rapid desk-based assessment and a watching brief to be maintained during groundworks. The following document reports on the results of each phase of this work.

The rapid desk-based assessment, undertaken in December 2008, covered a radius of 500m around the proposed development site and included visits to the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, the Cumbria County Record Office, Kendal, and consultation of OA North's library. As a result of the assessment, 19 sites of cultural heritage interest were identified within the study area, mostly historic buildings. The majority of the sites identified during the assessment are post-medieval in date, although one site is of prehistoric date; a further two sites are believed to date from the medieval period. Consultation of a series of historical and Ordnance Survey maps revealed that a building had been present on the development site during the early part of the nineteenth century, when it is shown on Blount's map of 1826. The building seems to have been appended by another structure in the second half of the nineteenth century, when it was an inn (recorded in 1910 as the Royal Bank Inn), but this additional building was demolished some time between 1920 and 1969.

The watching brief was undertaken in November 2008 and July 2009 during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the site. This identified evidence of masonry walls for a cellar. These were located beneath and adjacent to demolition deposits and although it is possible that they form elements of the building plotted on Blount's map of 1826, it is possible that this reflects a later nineteenth- or even an early twentieth-century redevelopment of the site. Apart from these features, no other significant archaeological remains were exposed during the watching brief. Further development groundworks were undertaken in the summer of 2010, but, as there were of insufficient depth to reach features of archaeological interest, it was agreed with the CCCHES that these would not require further monitoring.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Mr IN Gunby for commissioning the project, Mr Tyson, the principal groundworks contractor, for his assistance on site, and Rachel Airey and Dennis Marston of Hanson, Marston and Mellor Architects for their liaison and for facilitating the project. Thanks are also due to Jo Mackintosh at Cumbria Historic Environment Record (CHER), Kendal, and Jeremy Parsons of the CCCHES for his advice. Further gratitude is extended to the staff of the Record Office in Kendal for their assistance.

The rapid desk-based assessment was compiled by Vicki Bullock and Kelly Clapperton, whilst the watching brief was undertaken and reported upon by Mark Oldham and Pascal Eloy. The drawings were produced by Marie Rowland and Alix Sperr and the finds were examined by Chris Howard-Davis. Stephen Rowland edited the report and managed the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 A planning application (No 5/05/1234) was submitted by Mr IN Gunby to South Lakeland District Council (SLDC) for the proposed redevelopment of The Old Bakehouse, 2c Main Street (also referred to as No 3 Beetham Road), Milnthorpe, Cumbria (NGR SD 49725 81495; Fig 1), from a bakery/coffee shop to a single retail unit. Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) was consulted regarding the planning application and, as the proposed development site is in an area of high archaeological potential, CCCHES requested that the development should be accompanied by a programme of archaeological works as a condition of planning consent. These archaeological works were to comprise a rapid desk-based assessment to be undertaken prior to, and a watching brief to be conducted during, any groundworks associated with the development. On behalf of Mr IN Gunby, Hanson Marston Mellor Architects and Design Consultants (HMM) commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), to undertake the programme of archaeological work in accordance with a CCCHES-approved project design (*Appendix 1*).
- 1.1.2 The rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken in December 2008, and the watching brief was undertaken in November 2008 and July 2009. Further development groundworks were undertaken in the summer of 2010, but, as there were of insufficient depth to reach features of archaeological interest, it was agreed with the CCCHES that these would not require further monitoring.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 The CCCHES-approved OA North project design (*Appendix 1*) was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 1992), and generally accepted best practice. The only variation from the project design was agreed with CCCHES and HMM: the final phase of groundworks was not monitored, as the depth of impact would not reach underlying archaeological features.

2.2 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The study area consisted of a zone measuring 500m in radius surrounding the proposed development site. In accordance with the project design, several sources of information were consulted, principally the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, and various secondary sources. The most pertinent known archaeological sites are shown on Figure 2 and appropriate information has been integrated into the historical and archaeological background (*Sections 3.2 and 3.3*).
- 2.2.2 ***Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record Office (HER)***: held in Kendal and maintained by Cumbria County Council, this is a database of all known archaeological sites in Cumbria. For each site identified within the study area, a short note was compiled and added to the site gazetteer (*Appendix 2*) and marked on a location plan (Fig 2). There were no aerial photographs available for the study area.
- 2.2.3 ***Cumbria Extensive Urban Survey, Milnthorpe***: this survey was undertaken between 2000 and 2002 by Cumbria County Council (CCC) on behalf of English Heritage (EH) in order to provide an up-to-date view of the archaeological resource in several selected towns. The results of the survey are held by CCC and can also be accessed online. The survey identified the majority of Milnthorpe as an 'Area of High Archaeological Importance'.
- 2.2.4 ***Cumbria County Record Office (Kendal) (CRO(K))***: the County Record Office in Kendal was visited to consult primary and cartographic records relating to the study area. Relevant secondary sources were also consulted.
- 2.2.5 ***Oxford Archaeology North***: OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports, many compiled under its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeology Unit (LUAU).

2.3 WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.3.1 Close liaison was maintained between OA North staff and the site contractor, with all groundworks observed by an experienced archaeologist. The

groundworks employed a mechanical excavator using a combination of toothed and toothless buckets. The programme of field observation recorded accurately the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features. This work comprised observation during the groundworks, the examination of any horizons exposed, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features, deposits, and any artefacts found during the excavations.

- 2.3.2 The recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of features or structures revealed on OA North *pro-forma* sheets, and the accurate location of features and structures in plan. In addition, an indexed photographic record in colour slide and digital formats was compiled.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 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 (EH 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Cumbria Country Record Office (Kendal) on completion of the project. Copies of the report will be deposited with the Cumbria County HER in Kendal.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The proposed development site occupies an existing bakery/coffee shop and is situated on Main Street, in the centre of Milnthorpe, adjacent to the crossroads of Park Road, Main Street, and Church Street (Fig 1). Milnthorpe is located between Lancaster and Kendal, on the route of the modern A6, which itself follows the line of a more ancient thoroughfare that runs north/south through the centre of the medieval town.
- 3.1.2 Milnthorpe is situated to the north-east of a meander of the undulating lower valley of the River Bela. The river flows a short distance westward to join the River Kent, flowing southwards through the broad Kent Estuary and into Morecambe Bay. Milnthorpe's historic core, within which the development site lies, is located around the crossroads of Beetham Road, Main Street, Park Road and Church Street, and Market Square. The site lies at approximately 10-15m aOD, but the surrounding land rises moderately to two low drumlin hills either side of the River Bela.
- 3.1.3 The solid geology comprises Dinantian Limestone, which is overlain by deposits of glacial-derived gravel and boulder clay, which are known to be varied and convoluted in nature (Countryside Commission 1998). The soils around Milnthorpe are of the Denbigh 1 Series, which are typical brown earths (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983), and form good agricultural land.

3.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** as a result of consultation of the HER, 19 sites of archaeological interest were identified within a 500m radius of the site, and are presented in *Appendix 2*. Where appropriate, these sites are mentioned in the following section, which seeks to provide a brief historical and archaeological context to the present programme of archaeological works, focusing specifically on the medieval core of Milnthorpe; it is not an exhaustive survey, examples of which can be found elsewhere in published literature. The background is compiled mainly from secondary sources, primarily the Milnthorpe Extensive Urban Survey (EH 2000-2).
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric:** recent archaeological investigations at Dallam School, Milnthorpe (*Section 3.4.6*), revealed evidence of Late Neolithic and Bronze Age activity (Site **19**; ASUD 2005a and 2005b). In the grounds of Dallam Park, close to Milnthorpe, is a Scheduled Monument (No 14250; HER 2492), which comprises a circular earthwork, possibly the remains of a ring cairn. There is also an Early Neolithic settlement at Little Hawes Water to the south of Milnthorpe, and a single plano-convex knife of Bronze Age date was found at the eastern side of Hawes Water (Middleton *et al* 1995, 136-7). Nearby Iron Age settlements include the hillfort at Warton Crag, near Carnforth, and a small promontory fort at Castlehead, six miles to the north-west of Milnthorpe.

- 3.2.3 **Roman:** there is little evidence for Roman activity in the area of Milnthorpe and the Roman road network does not pass close to the town. About 2km to the south-west of Milnthorpe is Dog Hole Cave, where excavations in c 1912, 1956, and 1957 revealed human skeletons tentatively associated with jewellery dating from between the first century BC and the second and third centuries AD (OA North 2003).
- 3.2.4 **Medieval:** place-name evidence suggests that the origins of Milnthorpe may lie in the ninth and tenth centuries, when Cumbria and much of the North West fell under Scandinavian influence. The *-thorpe* suffix indicates a hamlet while ‘miln’ probably derives from ‘myln’, Old English for mill (Smith 1967), suggesting that the settlers were Anglo-Danes from Yorkshire, rather than the Hiberno-Norse evicted from Ireland. Prior to the Norman Conquest of 1066, the manor of Heversham, within which Milnthorpe lay, is recorded as being held by Tosti of Northumberland. However, the settlement at Milnthorpe is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey, although this should not be interpreted as a lack of settlement activity in the area (Faull and Stinson (eds) 1986). The earliest specific mention of Milnthorpe appears to be in the Register of St Bees, dating to 1282 (OA North 2004).
- 3.2.5 The Heversham Charter founded Milnthorpe Market and Fair. Several sources indicate that the first charter was granted in 1280 and a second in 1334 (Bingham 1987, 61). Both the weekly market and the annual fair were held in the Square, to the immediate east of the development site, where the nearby village green and stream provided water and fodder for livestock. The location for the post-medieval weekly market was linked to the original market cross, seen on Jeffrey’s map of 1770 (Plate 1). Evidence suggests that the present cross (Site 01) may not be the original medieval structure, and may date to the early nineteenth century, further modified in the mid-nineteenth century. The cross had stood on top of a small prison/lock-up between 1845-62, when the structure was demolished (Bingham 1987; 2000).
- 3.2.6 During the medieval period the village green was common land; it remained undivided until 1813. The medieval settlement may have been similar in size and layout to that depicted on early maps. An area to the south of the study area, behind the medieval market place and village green, was probably occupied by tenements (*ibid*).
- 3.2.7 There is documentary evidence that the town was a port in the fourteenth century (McIntyre 1936, 40). However, the first clear mention of the port (Site 09) dates to 1558 when the area was referred to as Milnthorpe Haven (Hindle 1998, 169). It is also mentioned in 1589, during the reign of Elizabeth I, when a Barnabye Bennyson is noted as being Her Majesty’s tax collector for the port (Duchy of Lancaster, Index of Patents transcribed in McIntyre 1936, 43).
- 3.2.8 The River Bela also provided an excellent source of water power, particularly for mills. Fourteenth-century documents mentioning Milnthorpe refer to at least one water-powered mill (Farrer 1923, 151). This mill was part of the manor and there was a tax/tithe on its use, which was paid to the church until this was commuted as part of the 1803 Enclosure Act. The early date of the

mill may indicate that the town's mill races, weirs, and the overall management of the River Bela also have their origins in this period.

- 3.2.9 Milnthorpe was also an area of early enclosure. There were tiny plots called 'parrocks' near to the village, and farmsteads with larger enclosures further out. Most enclosures were irregular in shape, indicating piecemeal reclamation of the land, although narrow north/south rectangular fields on St Antony's Hill are typical of the seventeenth century (Bingham 1987).
- 3.2.10 **Post-medieval:** at the town's core, the medieval market square and tenement plots remained in use into the post-medieval period, gradually coalescing as the settlement expanded (English Heritage 2000-2). Surrounding the square were numerous shops and inns, including The White Lion (Site 11). This inn was constructed some time before 1758, when the first innkeeper, a Thomas Huddleston, is noted (CHER 40463). The Royal Oak Inn (Site 12) was advertised to let in 1843, with the inn, brewhouse, barn, stables, and slaughter house listed in the particulars (Curwen 1930). A construction date is unknown, but the site was commonly known to as the 'old inn' (*ibid*).
- 3.2.11 During the post-medieval period there were two main areas of mills, one of which lies to the south-west of the study area, across 'The Strand'. A gasworks (Site 04), constructed *c* 1850, was probably built on the site of the seventeenth-century forge, which later became a paper mill. Antiquarian accounts report that there was a paper mill upstream of the bridge, which had been there for at least eighty years and that in the same location there had been an iron forge previously (Nicholson and Burn 1777, 201). By 1777 there were two established paper mills in Milnthorpe (*op cit*, 202). There were several flax and paper mills on the River Bela, the best surviving being the Bela Mill (Site 07), built in the early nineteenth century for the manufacture of twine, sacking, and canvas. In 1886 it was turned over to comb manufacture, and subsequently became a paper mill.
- 3.2.12 The eastern end of the village has revealed evidence for dwellings that housed the mill workers. Census records show the inhabitants of Warehouse Cottages, demolished in the mid-twentieth century, around Harmony Hill (Site 17), employed as sack makers, linen and handloom weavers, and paper makers (Greenlane Archaeology Ltd 2008). This was also the site of a former weaver's shop and paddock belonging to the Dallam Tower Estate. This shop, which dated at least to the early nineteenth century, was cleared during the second half of the century and was partially occupied by sheep pens (*ibid*).
- 3.2.13 By the mid-nineteenth century the port at Milnthorpe was associated with the port of Lancaster (Hindle 1998, 169). There was also a Customs House (Site 06) located near the port and a warehouse (Site 10) at the eastern end of the village, which may also have been associated with the port. The wharf was one mile west of Milnthorpe, on the Arnside Road. However, the construction of the Lancaster Canal (1819) and the railways (1846 and 1857) removed much of the ports trade (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977).
- 3.2.14 The common, known as Milnthorpe Green, was divided in 1813; the west end was allotted to Daniel Wilson of Dallam Tower, as shown on Jeffrey's Map of

1770 (Plate 1) and on Blount's map of 1826 (Plate 2). The latter map also shows that a plot of land had been set aside for the construction of St Thomas' Church, which was built in 1837.

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

- 3.3.1 **Jeffrey's Map, 1770** (Plate 1): this map of Westmorland shows the town in rather limited detail, but it does illustrate the market cross at the centre of 'Milthorp'. The settlement follows the main east/west road and there is no evidence of settlement extending along the north/south route. It is possible that there were buildings present on the site of the proposed development, but this is not certain from the map. A waterwheel is situated on the River Bela to the west of the market place. The land to the south belongs to Daniel Wilson Esq and Dallam Tower is also depicted.



Plate 1: Jeffrey's Map of 1770

- 3.3.2 **Enclosure Map of Milnthorpe, 1803**: this map (not illustrated) was consulted and shows the market square and land to the east, but not the area of the present development, and therefore provided no further information on the study area.
- 3.3.3 **Blount's Map of 1826** (Plate 2): this map shows the land holdings of the estate of George Wilson of Dallam Tower. The field and property boundaries are all very clear, and each plot has a number referring to ownership. Bingham (2000, 6) suggests that the numbers refer to the Poor Law assessment, a rate-based way of paying for the workhouse. The majority of the town's buildings are

shown extending along the main east/west thoroughfare, with streets to the east of the development site having a slightly more organic appearance as they funnel out around, and encroaching upon, the market place and church, often forming 'islands' of a few buildings with small, or completely absent back yards. The area of the present development occupies one such rectangular 'island', with buildings occupying the north-west and south-east corners on Main Street and the Square, respectively. That to the north-west is adjoined by a rectangular structure running perpendicular to the frontage of Main Street, and seemingly occupies the current development site. But for a small square structure at its north-east corner, the remainder of the block is either undeveloped, or a yard. The whole block is furnished with a single number, so it is possible that all of the structures could be related, or have a single owner.

- 3.3.4 Away from the development site, new terraced properties along the north/south road (the modern A6) to the north of the site show the more organised industrial-period expansion of the town. These have the appearance of being one phase of construction, with the dwelling on the street frontage and a similar sized plot of land to the rear.



Plate 2: Blount's Map of 1826

- 3.3.5 **OS (OS) First Edition 1:2500 map, 1862** (Plate 3): this map is very similar to Blount's (1826), but gives much more detail. The building within the development site appears unchanged from Blount's depiction, but its neighbour to the west is shown to be sub-divided into three into three units, with a small rectangular forecourt onto Main Street. The half of the 'island' occupied by these structures is clearly separated from that to the east, although this may reflect a functional, rather than a proprietary distinction. The eastern plot has seen the addition of another small building along its Main Street frontage and a pump (P) is depicted within its yard; the western yard hosts a pair of rather ambiguous features that are probably trees. The Cross Keys

Hotel, on the opposite side of Beetham Road, is clearly labelled, as is the Cross with its stepped hexagonal base.



Plate 3: Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1862

3.3.6 ***OS Second Edition 1:2500 and Revised Edition 50" to one mile maps, 1898:*** both maps, published in the same year, show complimentary information, with the more detailed version presented as Plate 4. There are numerous cases of expansion, intensification and redevelopment of settlement across the town, with the plots occupied by the present development site being a case in point. The eastern half of the plot seems unchanged, but the more detailed map allows the detection of a number of changes within the western half. The structures within north-west corner seem little different from their configuration in 1862, but the large square-ish building that formerly occupied the present development site is shown as being slightly L-shaped as it adjoins the narrower buildings to its west; it appears to have been annotated 'Inn.' The Valuation Book of 1910 (CRO (K) WT/DV/2/39), described the building, No 144, as the Royal Bank Inn and Assembly Rooms, owned by a Mrs Mary Hodgson. A rectangular building has been added across much of the width of its southern face, adjoining the structures of the eastern half of the plot, and extending to the street front on The Square. The depiction of an external flight of stairs next to this structure would suggest that it was of two storeys, and could be the inn's stable block, with accommodation on the first floor.

3.3.7 Opposite the inn, on the corner of Park Road and Church Street is a bank, an Institution and another hotel. There are signs of increased modernisation of the

area. Further along Beetham Road there is a Police Station, a smithy, a gas works, a school, and Beela Mill (Comb). To the rear of the properties there are allotment gardens and a cricket field. The most significant difference on this map, compared with the earlier maps, is the presence of the Arnside Branch railway line, running south-west/north-east, approximately one mile to the west of Milnthorpe.



Plate 4: Ordnance Survey Revised Edition 50'' to one mile map of 1898

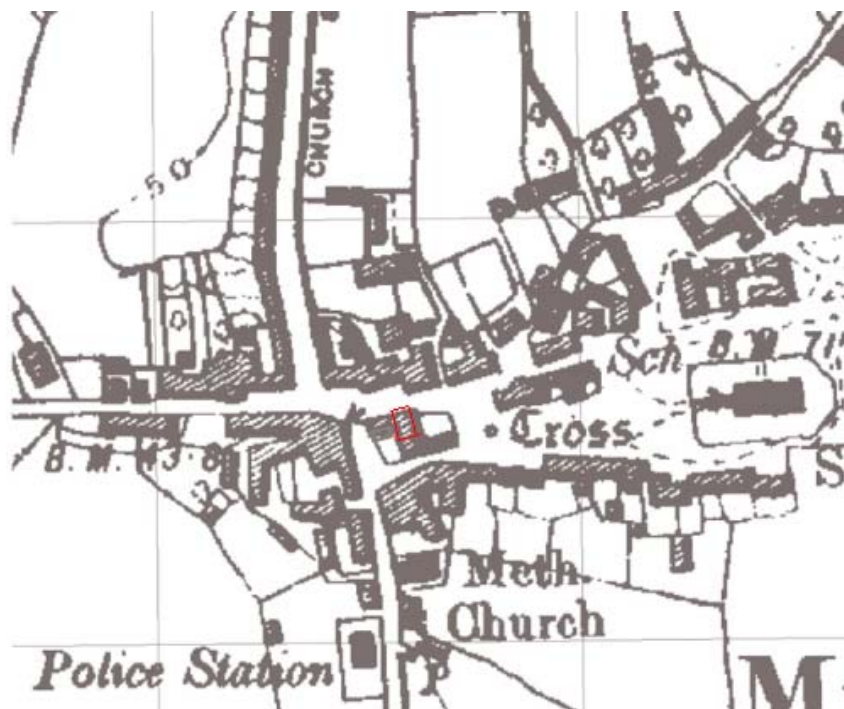


Plate 5: Ordnance Survey map of 1920

- 3.3.8 **OS map, 1920** (Plate 5): the 1920 map is a lot less detailed than that of 1898, but there are no major changes to the general layout of the buildings within and adjacent to the proposed development. The development site is no longer annotated 'Inn', although may still have functioned as such.
- 3.3.9 **OS 1:10,000 map, 1969-70** (Plate 6): this map indicates that the wider plot occupied by the development site has been reorganised and almost completely built upon, with many of the nineteenth-century buildings replaced or extensively modified. All of the buildings of the western half of the plot would seem to have been demolished. Those in the north-western corner are now depicted as a pair of rectangular structures perpendicular to the Beetham Road frontage, whilst the building that formerly occupied the development site has gone, leaving a small yard. The former yard at the south-western corner of the block has been completely replaced by a public house that occupies the plot's complete street frontage along The Square. The eastern half of the pub may incorporate the former nineteenth-century buildings shown on the 1898 map, but three small buildings shown at the north-east corner of the plot and flanking the yard on Main Street would appear to be new additions.



Plate 6: Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map of 1969-70

- 3.3.10 **OS 1:10,000 map, 1980** (Plate 7): this map provides a very simplified version of the block on Main Street/Beetham Road, and seems to imply that only the eastern half is occupied. Although it is difficult to pinpoint, it is likely that the development site belongs in this half of the block, suggesting that the area has been developed since the 1970s.

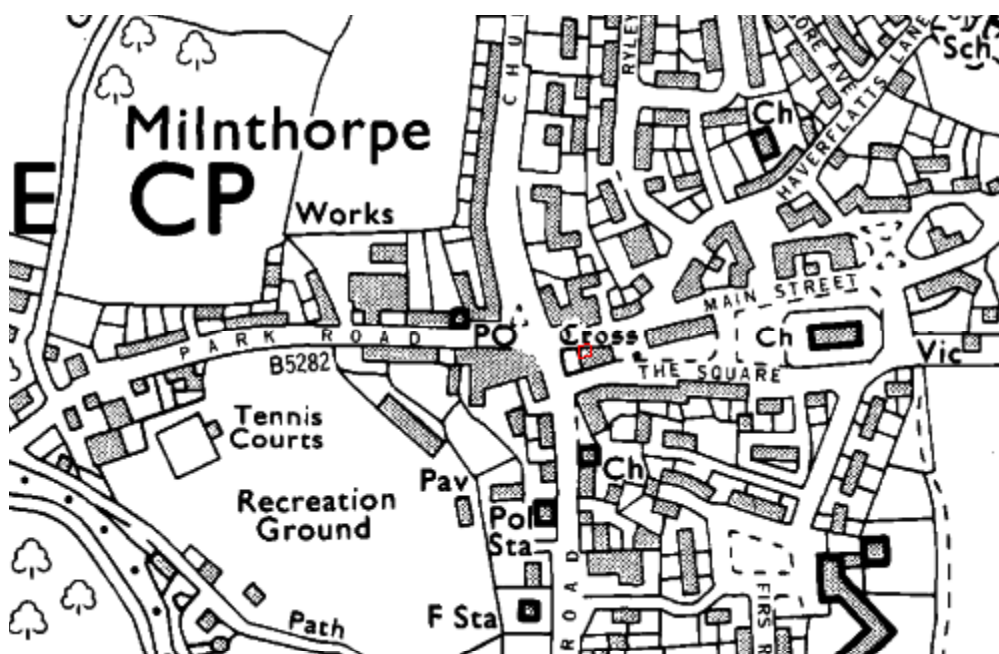


Plate 7: Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map of 1980

3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 3.4.1 In February 2003, OA North undertook a desk-based study ahead of the proposed construction of a dwelling and garage on a large area of land (approximately 0.35ha) adjacent to the Cross Keys Yard, Milnthorpe (NGR: SD 4961 8147), very close to the current proposed development site (OA North 2003). Following the desk-based study, a watching brief was carried out during excavation of foundation trenches to evaluate the survival of any sub-surface archaeological features.
- 3.4.2 The desk-based study indicated that this site had been built on since the eighteenth century and almost certainly before then. It also established some of the ownership of the land and discovered evidence of rebuilding at about 1821 of the Cross Keys Inn, although there was no direct evidence of below-ground disturbance such as cellars.
- 3.4.3 The watching brief located the presence of one modern brick-built culvert and an earlier stone-built culvert. The stone culvert was located within a post-medieval soil horizon, which yielded eighteenth- and nineteenth-century pottery sherds. Only one narrow trench went deeper than the post-medieval soil horizon and no evidence of earlier post-medieval, or medieval, archaeology, was encountered.
- 3.4.4 In September 2003 OA North undertook a rapid desk-based assessment for No 11 The Square, Milnthorpe (NGR: SD 4980 8145), which was followed by a watching brief (OA North 2004). This site is found in close proximity to the current proposed development site. The documentary research established the owners and occupiers of the buildings during the nineteenth century. The

research also established an association with butcher's shops and slaughterhouses possibly found at No 11 The Square.

- 3.4.5 The watching brief during the groundworks showed, however, that there were no surviving archaeological deposits. The foundation trenches for the new building were dug directly into natural geology with no significant finds or features being observed. It was concluded that, whilst there had been archaeological potential on the site, any archaeological deposits that may otherwise have survived had been wholly truncated by construction and subsequent demolition of the previous building, which dated to at least the nineteenth century.
- 3.4.6 In August and October 2005 Archaeological Services, University of Durham undertook a desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation prior to the construction of an extension to Dallam School, Milnthorpe (ASUD 2005a; 2005b). In total, 13 trenches were excavated. During this work an isolated pit containing ash, bone and Late Neolithic grooved ware pottery was discovered. In a subsequent evaluation two cremations placed in urns were also uncovered, which typologically dated to the Late Bronze Age. The undated remains of a possible stone-filled boundary ditch and an undiagnostic flint flake were also found in close proximity to the burials, and these may be contemporary. This site was also investigated in May 2008 by OA North (OA North 2008a). This investigation included a rapid desk-based assessment and evaluation in advance of a planning application to construct a new teaching block at Dallam School, Milnthorpe. Four trenches were excavated down to bedrock, but the only feature found was a possible posthole of unknown date.
- 3.4.7 In February 2008 Greenlane Archaeology Ltd undertook a desk-based assessment and evaluation at No 18 Harmony Hill, Milnthorpe, to the east of the study area (Greenlane Archaeology Ltd 2008). The desk-based assessment identified the site as a former garden area belonging to former properties fronting Harmony Hill, which were demolished in the later twentieth century. The subsequent excavation of one evaluation trench found garden soils dating to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century, and the only feature identified was a pit containing three small fragments of residual medieval pottery.
- 3.4.8 In September 2008, OA North undertook an evaluation at the former Depot at Harmony Hill, Milnthorpe ahead of the proposed development of ten new houses (OA North 2008b). This development site was identified as the site of a former weaver's shop and paddock dating to the early nineteenth century. The site had been cleared by the mid-twentieth century and became a Council Yard during the later twentieth century (Greenlane Archaeology Ltd 2008). A single 30m-long evaluation trench was excavated, but no archaeological features were identified.

3.5 RECENT DEVELOPMENT

- 3.5.1 Road widening in the 1920s and slum clearance in the 1950s removed about a quarter of Milnthorpe's older cottages (Bingham 1987). There has been

residential, commercial and, industrial development off Park Road and residential development of Haverflatts Lane. No archaeological work was carried out in advance of these developments.

3.6 LISTED BUILDINGS

- 3.6.1 There are a number of Listed Buildings in Milnthorpe dating to the nineteenth century. A series of Listed Buildings fronting Park Road are in close proximity to the study area, but will not be affected by the proposed development, and no further details have been included within the report.

3.7 CONSERVATION AREA

- 3.7.1 The study area lies within the Conservation Area of Milnthorpe which extends from the market place to the eastern perimeter of the town, including the area of the former village green and church, and extending some distance north, surrounding Harmony Hill (English Heritage 2000-2). The area is also considered to be an 'Area of High Importance' (*ibid*).

4. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a brief account of the results of the archaeological watching brief, with full context descriptions presented in *Appendix 3*. The watching brief was carried out in two phases; the first phase observed the excavation of an L-shaped trench measuring c2m north/south by c1m east/west (Fig 3). The second phase monitored the excavation of a Y-shaped service trench, which was 0.75m wide and 0.8m deep (Fig 3).

4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 **Phase 1:** this trench had a maximum width of 0.8m and extended to a depth of 0.8m (Fig 3). Within the trench, a number of modern services were uncovered, which had been cut into made-ground deposits **01** (a layer of hardcore comprising grey stone chippings) and **02** (a demolition layer of mid-brown clay and stone rubble). At a depth of 0.3m, and seemingly resting on demolition debris **02**, the remains of a putative heavily disturbed stone wall, **03**, were identified (Fig 3). These comprised a single, 0.3m-wide, intermittent line of limestone blocks in a north-east/south-west alignment.



Plate 8: wall **04**, looking east

- 4.2.2 **Phase 2:** sealed beneath, and abutted by, demolition debris **02**, the earliest feature within the service trench was substantial wall **04**, which was revealed approximately 3.5m from the Main Street property boundary. This wall had an east/west orientation and was constructed of large, roughly hewn, limestone

blocks bonded with a grey-white lime mortar (Fig 3; Plate 8). The north-facing elevation was plastered (Plate 9), and a sondage revealed that the plastered wall continued beyond a depth of 0.84m below ground level, indicating that this was likely to have been a cellar. This cellar was located on the northern side of the wall and had been backfilled with gritty mid-grey material **05**, rich in mortar. An absence of demolition material was also noted within this deposit, suggesting that the cellar had been backfilled prior to the demolition of the building. The south side of the wall was much rougher, but appeared to be abutted by demolition debris, rather than to have been built against natural drift geology (no evidence for which was identified during the course of the works).



Plate 9: north-facing elevation of wall **04**, showing plaster

4.3 FINDS

4.3.1 **Quantification:** a small group of 34 fragments of artefacts and ecofacts was recovered, their distribution is shown in Table 1.

Context	Pottery	Clay tobacco pipe	Ceramic building material	Copper alloy	Ironwork	Glass	Plaster	Marine mollusc	Animal bone
02	17	4	1	1	3	1	0	1	5
04	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 1: Summary of finds according to material type and context

4.3.2 **Assessment:** only the pottery is of any significance to the interpretation and dating of the site, with context **02** producing several fragments of tin-glazed

ware and Metropolitan-type slipware dating to the late seventeenth or early-mid eighteenth century. Other black-glazed pottery, including the rim of a large storage jar, cannot be dated with precision, but the fabric and the quality of the glaze would suggest that it, too, is an eighteenth-century product. The context is, however, clearly mixed, with other pottery recovered dating as late as the early twentieth century. This cannot do more than imply earlier post-medieval activity in the vicinity. Clay tobacco pipe from the same context is undiagnostic. Other finds add nothing to the interpretation of the site.

- 4.3.3 **Recommendations:** these finds bear no potential for further analysis and could be discarded.

5. CONCLUSION

5.1 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 The desk-based research indicated that the development site falls within a central area of Milnthorpe that might be significant for understanding the town's historic development. Although there was clear potential for recovery of data pertaining to the medieval and post-medieval occupation of the town, no such evidence was found during the watching brief. Rather, the archaeological findings (whitewashed cellar wall **04**) seem to relate to the cellar of an Industrial-period building fronting Main Street. The construction of the cellar is highly likely to have truncated any evidence of pre-Industrial period activity within the development site. Certainly, the pottery recovered from demolition deposit **02** might hint at pre-Industrial-period activity on the site, but the deposit may have incorporated material from several sources. Depictions of the building on historical maps dating to between 1826 and 1920 are fairly consistent, and it seems possible that the principal structure of the building changed very little until it was demolished some time between 1920 and 1969.
- 5.1.2 However, a curious feature of cellar wall **04** is that the rough, seemingly external, southern face of the wall immediately adjoined demolition debris, rather than the natural drift geology. This, combined with the very limited scope of the intervention afforded by the watching brief, means that the role of cellar wall **04** in the history of the structure is open to a range of interpretations. One explanation is that the complete footprint of the site's former building was cellared, but that this cellar was divided into two rooms by wall **04**. Activities undertaken in the northern room necessitated the plastering and whitewashing of the wall, whilst those in the southern room did not. The differing amount of demolition debris in in-filling deposits **02** and **05** might be explained merely by the fact that deposit **05** could have been very localised. An alternative might be that at least one earlier stone building was demolished on the site prior to the excavation of the cellar through the resultant debris, just within the street frontage half of the building. No definitive evidence was recovered during the watching brief that might elucidate whether such a demolished structure could have been one that pre-dated the building shown on Blount's map of 1826, or as a result of nineteenth- or earlier twentieth-century modifications to the site. It is possible, however, that the conversion of the site to an inn, as depicted on the 1898 OS map, could have been more drastic than the apparent addition of a building to the rear suggests.
- 5.1.3 Wall **03** bears little discussion: its stratigraphic and physical position seemingly within demolition debris at a fairly shallow depth, together with its rather disparate nature, strongly suggest that it is both late in date and of limited structural function. It certainly cannot be related to cellar wall **04**, nor to a nineteenth-century building.

5.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 5.2.1 Overall, the present development has had little impact on the archaeological resource: the associated excavations were not especially deep. Although this means that the extent, depth, or character of the cellar/s on the site were not revealed, it does mean that such elements are preserved to be revealed by any future, deeper, groundworks.

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7. LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

7.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Figure 2: Gazetteer Plan of Sites

Figure 3: The trenches examined during the watching brief.

7.2 PLATES

Plate 1: Jeffrey's map of 1770

Plate 2: Blount's Map of 1826

Plate 3: Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1862

Plate 4: Ordnance Survey Revised Edition 50" to one mile map of 1898

Plate 5: Ordnance Survey map of 1920

Plate 6: Ordnance Survey map of 1969-70

Plate 7: Ordnance Survey 1: 10000 map of 1980

Plate 8: Wall **04**, looking east

Plate 9: south-facing elevation of wall **04**, showing plaster

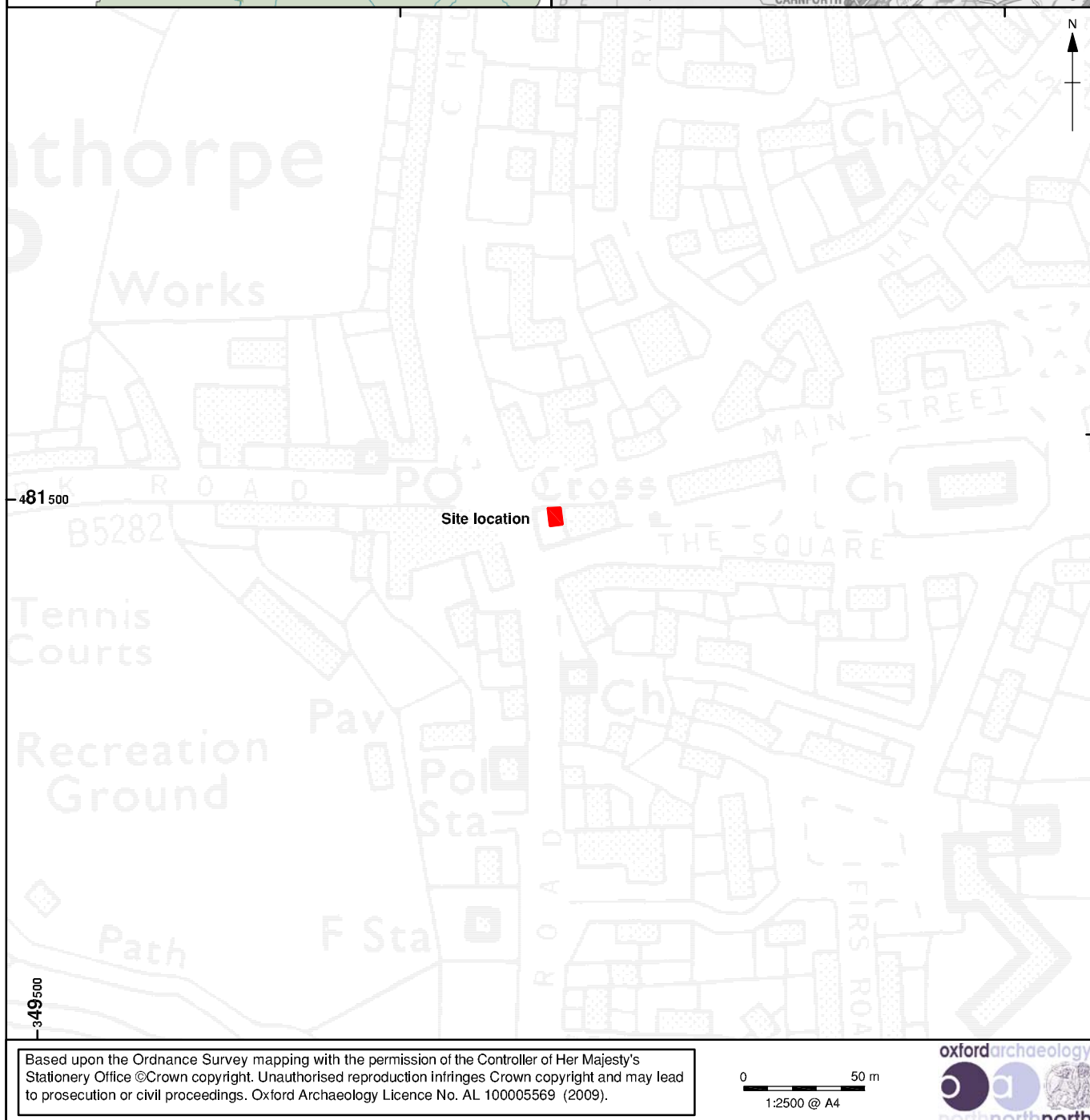
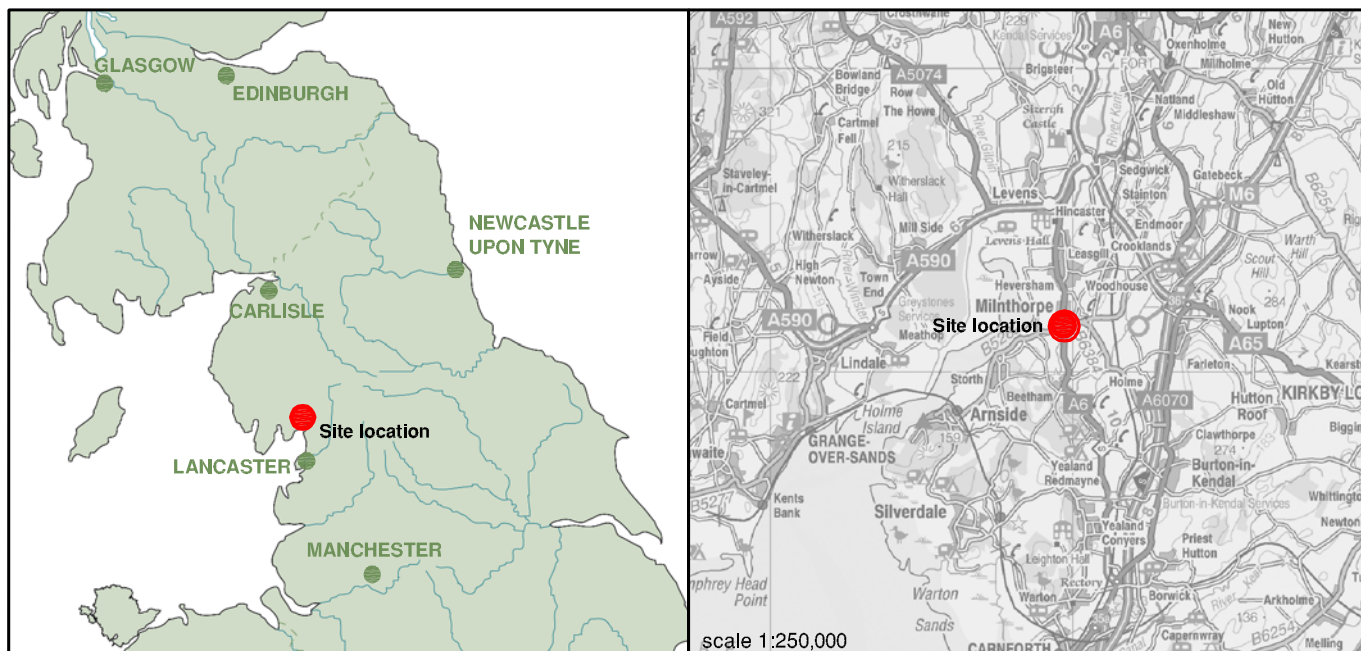


Figure 1: Site location

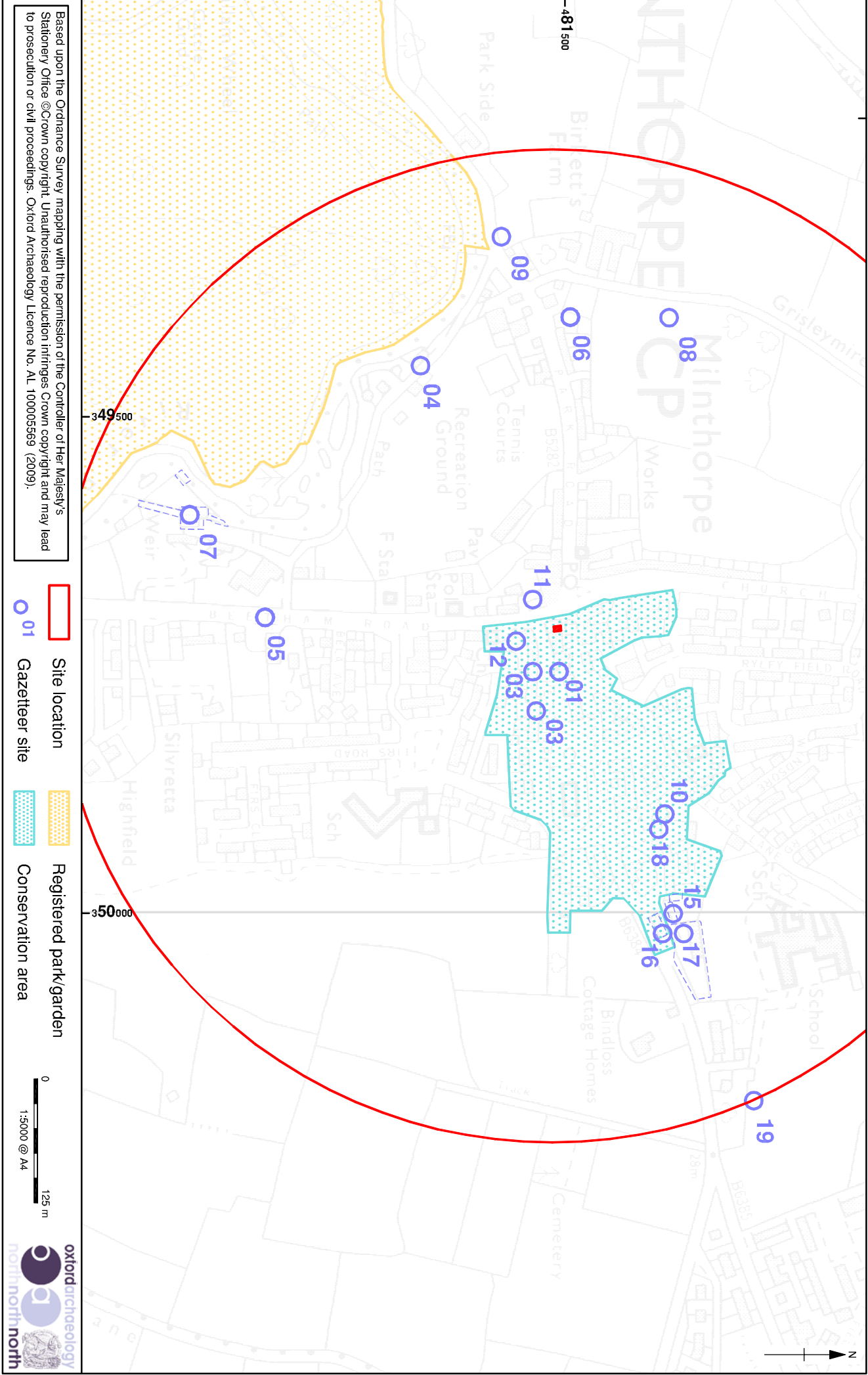
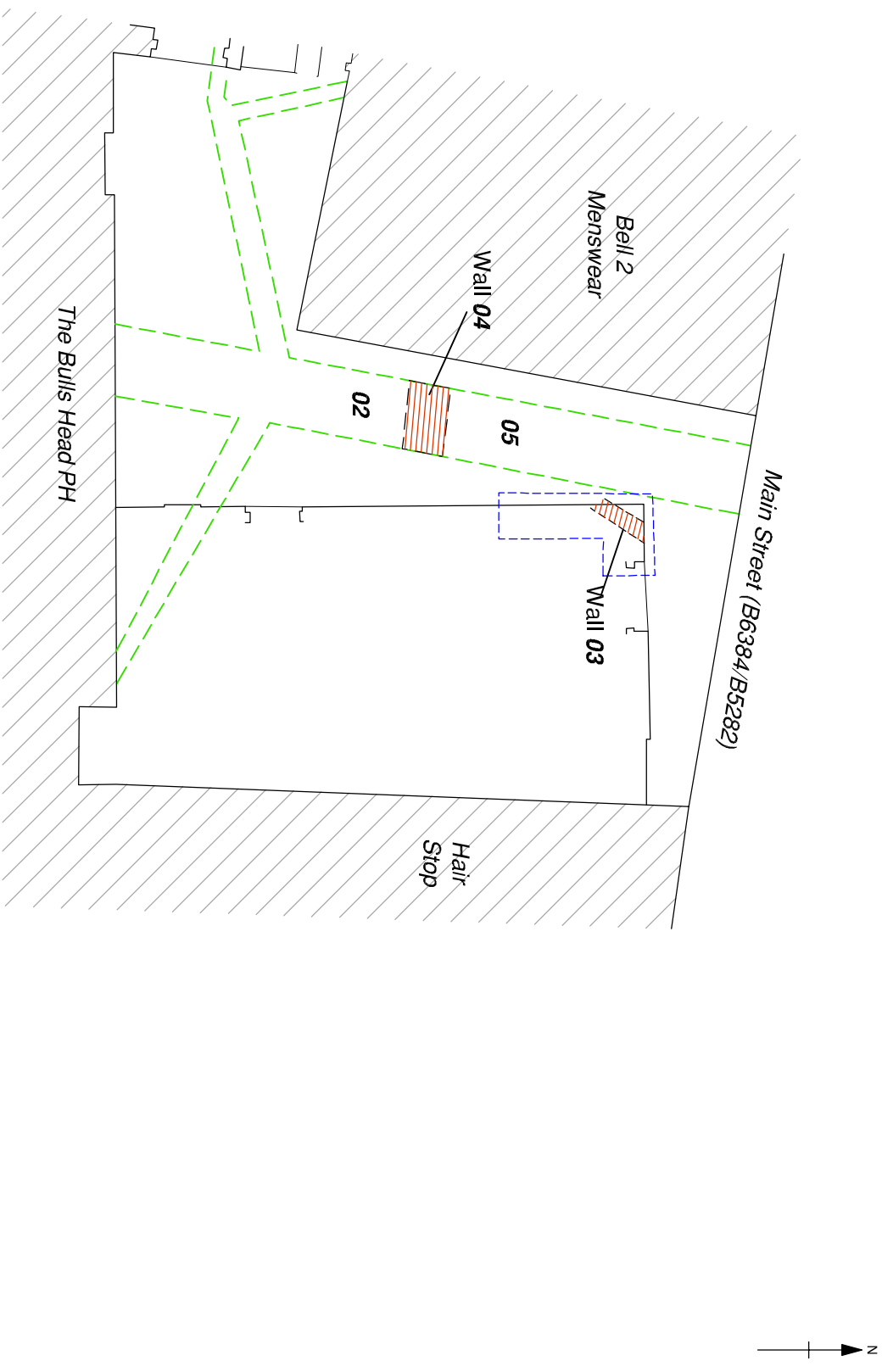





Figure 2: Gazetteer of sites



 Phase 1 watching brief
 Phase 2 watching brief

 Wall

0
1:75 @ A4
2 m

Figure 3: Watching brief trenches

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Hanson Walford Marston Architectural Design Consultants have, on behalf of MR I N Gunby (hereafter 'the Client'), requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for a programme of archaeological work at 3 Beetham Road, Milnthorpe, Cumbria (Grid reference SD 49725 81495). The Client proposes to demolish the existing bakehouse and build in its place a single storey retail unit (Planning Application Number 5/05/1234). The development site is located within an area of high archaeological potential, within the medieval core of Milnthorpe and on the edge of a supposed medieval market place. Consequently, South Lakeland District Council consulted Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) regarding the planning application. CCCHES issued a brief requesting a rapid desk-based assessment to be undertaken prior to the development and a watching brief to be conducted during any ground disturbing activities associated with the development. The following document represents a project design to carry out the above programme of work and has been prepared in accordance with the CCCHES brief.

1.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 Milnthorpe is situated to the north-east of a bend in the River Bela, a tributary of the River Kent, on the route of the modern A6 between Lancaster and Kendal, a route which itself follows the line of a more ancient thoroughfare. Although there are no known prehistoric remains within Milnthorpe itself, there is evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity throughout the South Lakes (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). The closest prehistoric remains are those of an Early Neolithic settlement at Little Hawes Water to the south of Milnthorpe and a single plano-convex knife of Bronze Age date was found from the eastern side of Hawes Water (Middleton *et al* 1995, 136-7). Nearby Iron Age settlements include the hillfort at Warton Crag, near Carnforth, and a small promontory fort at Castlehead, six miles to the north-west of Milnthorpe.
- 1.2.2 The area of Milnthorpe does not appear to have been particularly Romanised and indeed, the Roman road network does not pass close to the town. About 2km to the south-west of Milnthorpe is Dog Hole Cave, where excavations in about 1912, 1956 and 1957 revealed human skeletons tentatively associated with jewellery dating from the first century BC to the second and third centuries AD (Benson and Bland 1963, 72-74). Placename evidence suggests that the origins of Milnthorpe may lie within the ninth and tenth centuries, when Cumbria and much of the North West fell under Scandinavian influence. The *-thorpe* suffix indicates a hamlet while 'miln' probably derives from 'myln', Old English for mill (Smith 1967), suggesting that the settlers were Anglo-Danes from Yorkshire rather than the Hiberno-Norse evicted from Ireland. Although prior to the Norman invasion of 1066, the manor of Heversham, within which Milnthorpe lay, is recorded as being held by Tosti of Northumberland, the settlement at Milnthorpe is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey (Faull and Stinson 1986). The earliest specific mention of Milnthorpe appears to be in the Register of St Bees of 1282 (Somerville 1930,74).
- 1.2.3 In 1280 Milnthorpe was granted a market and fair from Edward I. The charter was re-confirmed in 1334 with a weekly market held on Fridays and a fair annually (Bingham 1987, 61). Both were held in the Square, where the nearby village green and stream provided water and fodder for livestock. There are documentary indications that the town was a port in the fourteenth century (McIntyre 1936, 40), although the first clear mention of the port dates to 1558 (Hindle 1998, 169). The location for the post-medieval weekly market was linked to the original market cross, seen on Jeffrey's map of 1770, opposite the Cross Keys Inn and just around the corner from the proposed development area. Evidence suggests that the present cross may not be the original medieval structure, and may date the to the early nineteenth century, further modified in the mid-nineteenth century (Bingham 1987; 2000).

- 1.2.4 The closest archaeological investigation to the present development site was that on land adjacent to Cross Keys Yard (OA North 2003). During the watching brief, pottery and glass dating to the eighteenth to twentieth centuries were recovered, as well as a brick-lined drain and stone culvert dating to the same period. OA North also undertook a watching brief at 11 The Square, the findings from which included a sherd of late medieval pottery (OA North 2004).

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.3.1 OA North has considerable experience of excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 25 years. Evaluations, desk-based assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. 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 to assess the potential for preserved archaeological remains and to record the archaeological deposits affected by the proposed development of the site, in order to determine their extent, nature and significance. To this end, the following programme has been designed, in accordance with a brief by CCCHEs, to provide a rapid desk-based assessment, and watching brief. The results of the rapid desk-based assessment will provide important information on the nature of any archaeological remains uncovered during the watching brief. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 *Rapid Desk-Based Assessment*

To undertake a rapid desk-based assessment of the existing resource, including primary and secondary sources.

2.3 *Archaeological Watching Brief*

To undertake a programme of observation and recording during any ground disturbance to determine the presence, quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains on the site.

2.4 *Report and Archive*

A report will be produced for the Client within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. A site archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990).

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

A rapid desk-based study 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 consult the range of potential sources of information, both primary and secondary, along with any relevant aerial photographs, referenced in the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, Kendal, including OS First Edition maps (both 6" to 1 mile and 25" to 1 mile). Any published documentary sources and unpublished documents will also be examined where relevant and time allows. The study will examine any place and field name evidence for the site and its environs.

3.2 WATCHING BRIEF

- 3.2.1 **Methodology:** a programme of field observation will accurately record the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits within the whole area of the proposed ground disturbance. This work will comprise observation during all ground reduction and excavations for the proposed development, the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundworks, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation.
- 3.2.2 The watching brief will cover the whole of the area to be disturbed by the development including, topsoil stripping, foundation trenches and other earthmoving activities.
- 3.2.3 Putative archaeological features and/or deposits identified during the observation of groundworks, together with the immediate vicinity of any such features, will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions and, where appropriate, sections will be studied and drawn. Any such features will be sample excavated (ie. selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal).
- 3.2.4 During this phase of work, recording will comprise a full description and preliminary classification of features or materials revealed, and their accurate location (either on plan and/or section, and as grid co-ordinates where appropriate). Features will be planned accurately at appropriate scales and annotated on to a large-scale plan provided by the Client. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously.
- 3.2.5 A plan will be produced of the areas of groundworks showing the location and extent of the ground disturbance and one or more dimensioned sections will be produced.
- 3.2.6 **Treatment of finds:** all finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid For Finds*, 1998 (new edition) and the recipient museum's guidelines.
- 3.2.7 **Treasure:** any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be employed to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.2.8 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained on advice from the recipient museum's archive curator.
- 3.2.9 **Human Remains:** any human remains uncovered will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. No further investigation will continue beyond that required to establish the date and character of the burial. CCCHES and the local Coroner will be informed immediately. If removal is essential, the exhumation of any funerary remains will require the provision of a Home Office license, under section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857. An application will be made by OA North for the study area on discovery of any such remains and the removal will be carried out with due care and sensitivity under the environmental health regulations.
- 3.2.10 **Contingency plan:** in the event of significant archaeological features being encountered during the watching brief, discussions will take place with the Planning Archaeologist or his representative, as to the extent of further works to be carried out. All further works would be subject to a variation to this project design. In the event of environmental/organic deposits being present on site, it would be necessary to discuss and agree a programme of palaeoenvironmental sampling and or dating with the Planning Archaeologist.
- 3.3 **REPORT AND ARCHIVE**
- 3.3.1 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and a further three copies submitted to the Cumbria HER within eight weeks of completion. The report will include:

- a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR
- a site location plan, related to the national grid
- the dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken
- a concise, non-technical summary of the results
- a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained
- plans and sections at an appropriate scale, showing the location of features
- other illustrations and photographic plates showing, as appropriate, features of interest or to demonstrate the absence of archaeological features.
- a description of any environmental, finds, or other specialist work undertaken, and the results obtained
- the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.
- a copy of this project design in the appendices, and indications of any agreed departure from that design
- This report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on CD, if required.

3.3.2 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context. All artefacts will be processed to MAP2 standards and will be assessed by our in-house finds specialists.

3.3.3 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Cumbria HER (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the County Record Office, Kendal. The material archive (artefacts and ecofacts) will be deposited with an appropriate museum following agreement with the client.

3.3.4 **Collation of data:** the data generated will be collated and analysed in order to provide an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains within the designated area. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the area to be investigated, and the basis for the formulation of any detailed field programme and associated sampling strategy, should these be required in the future.

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

3.3.6 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or

otherwise without amendment or revision. 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.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

5. WORK TIMETABLE

5.1 ***Desk-Based Assessment:*** this element is expected to take approximately three days to complete.

5.2 ***Archaeological Watching Brief:*** the duration of this element is dependant upon the duration of any ground disturbing activities on the site.

5.3 ***Report and Archive:*** an evaluation report will be submitted within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. However, should an interim statement be required this can be issued within two weeks but instruction must be received from the client prior to completion of the fieldwork.

5.4 ***Written Instruction:*** OA North can execute projects at very short notice once written confirmation of commission has been received from the Client. One weeks notice would be sufficient to allow the necessary arrangements to be made to commence the task and inform CCCHES.

6. PROJECT MONITORING

6.1 ***Access:*** liaison for site access during the evaluation will be arranged with the client unless otherwise instructed prior to commencement of the archaeological investigation.

6.2 Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the County Archaeologist will be kept fully informed of the work and its results, and will be notified a week in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with CCCHES in consultation with the Client.

7. STAFFING PROPOSALS

7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Stephen Rowland** (OA North project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

7.2 All elements of the archaeological investigation will be supervised by either an OA North project officer or supervisor experienced in this type of project. Due to scheduling requirements it is not possible to provide these details at the present time. All OA North project officers and supervisors are experienced field archaeologists capable of carrying out projects of all sizes.

7.3 Assessment of the finds from the evaluation will be undertaken under the auspices of OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis BA MIFA** (OA North project officer). Christine has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England. However, she has specialist knowledge regarding glass, metalwork, and leather, the recording and management of waterlogged wood, and most aspects of wetland and environmental archaeology.

- 7.4 Assessment of any palaeoenvironmental samples which may be taken will be undertaken by **Elizabeth Huckerby MSc** (OA North project officer). Elizabeth has extensive knowledge of the palaeoecology of the North West through her work on the English Heritage-funded North West Wetlands Survey. Assessment of any faunal material will be undertaken by **Andrew Bates MSc** (OA North Supervisor).

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APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number	01
Site name	Milnthorpe Market Cross
NGR	SD 349757 481492
HER No	2495
Statutory Designation	Listed Building Grade II
Site type	Market Cross
Period	Medieval/Post-medieval
Sources	HER
Description	Medieval market cross with foot shackles, according to the Listed Buildings list, though the shaft and base are possibly eighteenth century, and the top probably a nineteenth-century addition or repair. In 1823 there is a reference to a 'new cross'. It was taken down in 1845 and re-erected on top of a lock-up built on the site during the construction of the railway when there was local rioting. The lock-up was taken down in 1862 and the cross put back in its original position.

Site number	02
Site name	11, The Square, Milnthorpe
NGR	SD 349795 481475
HER No	40461
Statutory Designation	None
Site type	Butcher's Shop
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	HER; OA North 2004
Description	Site of a former post-medieval commercial building within the medieval market place at Milnthorpe, destroyed by a gas explosion. Acquired by the adjacent business and redeveloped in 2003. Between at least 1873 and 1929, trade directories record that No 11 The Square was a butchers premises, owned by Rawlinson's of No 7 The Square, and occupied by the Clark family. A watching brief in 2003 showed that the construction and demolition of the post-medieval building had potentially removed any earlier, medieval, material that may have existed on the site (OA North 2004).

Site number	03
Site name	7, The Square, Milnthorpe
NGR	SD 349762 481472
HER No	40462
Statutory Designation	None
Site type	House/Post Office
Period	Post-medieval-Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	A directory of 1885 shows that a Jane Rawlinson operated the post office from this property, having succeeded Isaac Rawlinson in 1884. The property dates from at least the eighteenth century.

Site number	04
Site name	Milnthorpe Forge and Paper Mill/Milnthorpe Gas Works
NGR	SD 349450 481350
HER No	4645
Statutory Designation	None
Site type	Forge/Paper Mill/Gas Works
Period	Post-medieval-Industrial
Sources	HER

Description The gas works was probably on the site of the seventeenth-century forge, which later became a paper mill. According to Marshall, the gas works was built c 1850, but was dismantled for re-erection in the new Town Moor Outdoor Museum, Newcastle. There are deeds for the site dating from 1683 to 1858.

Site number 05
Site name Milnthorpe Lynchets, Beetham
HER No 2513
Statutory Designation None
Site type Lynchet
Period Unknown
Sources HER
Description No further details.

Site number 06
Site name Milnthorpe Custom House
NGR SD 349400 481500
HER No 2676
Statutory Designation None
Site type Custom House (site of)
Period Post-medieval-Industrial
Sources HER
Description Reputed site of Custom House.

Site number 07
Site name Beetha Mill/Beela Mill/Bela Mills, Milnthorpe
NGR SD 349600 481120
HER No 2678
Statutory Designation None
Site type Canvas Works, Comb Mill, Flax Mill, Mill Race, Paper mill, Textile Mill, Yarn Mill
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description There were several flax and paper mills on the River Bela, the best-surviving specimen is Bela Mill, built in the early nineteenth century and devoted to the manufacture of twine, sacking, and canvas. In 1886 it was turned over to comb manufacture, and subsequently became a paper mill. Beetha Mill (Flax) is shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map (1862) and on the second edition OS map (1898). On modern maps the mill is named 'Bela Mills'.

Site number 08
Site name Milnthorpe Stables and Carriers Establishment
NGR SD 349400 481600
HER No 2679
Statutory Designation None
Site type Stable and Warehouse
Period Post-medieval-Industrial
Sources HER
Description A carriers business premises and stables.

Site number 09
Site name Milnthorpe Port
NGR SD 349320 481430
HER No 2680

Statutory Designation	None
Site Type	River port and wharf
Period	Medieval, post-medieval, Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	The Kent estuary was navigable as far as Milnthorpe up to c 1800, and a long length of the eastern bank was used as anchorage. There are indications of the port in the fourteenth century when, although not specifically mentioned, documents relating to the de Wyndesore family and their Irish connections presumed they would have used their manorial port/anchorage at Milnthorpe. The first clear mention appears to be in 1558, when the area was referred to as Milnthorpe Haven, and in 1589 when a Barnabye Bennyson is noted as being Her Majesty's tax collector for the port. Goods were still being transported to Milnthorpe port from Grange in 1790 and by the nineteenth century the port was a member of the port of Lancaster. Realistically vessels, could only navigate as far upstream as Arnside or Haverback.

Site number	10
Site name	Milnthorpe Warehouse
NGR	SD 349900 481600
HER No	2681
Statutory Designation	None
Site type	Warehouse
Period	Post-medieval-Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	A warehouse presumed to be connected to the port of Milnthorpe.

Site number	11
Site name	White Lion, Milnthorpe
NGR	SD 349687 481472
HER No	40463
Statutory Designation	None
Site type	Inn
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	HER
Description	Curwen (1930) records that in c 1758 Thomas Huddleston was innkeeper and also used the premises as a butchers. A succession of innkeepers followed until, in 1847 Isaace Rawlinson (of No 7 The Square) occupied the inn and also kept the post office here. In 1854 the inn was put up for sale.

Site number	12
Site name	Royal Oak Inn, Milnthorpe
NGR	SD 349728 481449
HER No	40464
Statutory Designation	None
Site type	Inn
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	HER
Description	No further details.

Site number	13
Site name	Beetha Mill/Beela Mill/Bela Mills (same as Site 07)

Site number	14
Site name	Milnthorpe Stables and Carrier Establishment (same as Site 08)

Site number	15
Site name	Harmony Hill Weavers Shop, Milnthorpe
NGR	SD 350020 481620
HER No	42180
Statutory Designation	None
Site type	Sheep fold/Weavers Workshop
Period	Post-medieval/Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	Site of a former weaver's shop and paddock belonging to Dallam Tower estate, recorded on Blount's map of 1826. Later Ordnance Survey maps show the site had been cleared by c 1859 and partially occupied by sheep pens by 1914. Modern maps label the site 'Council Yard'.

Site number	16
Site name	Red Barn/Red Warehouse, Harmony Hill
NGR	SD 350020 481620
HER No	42179
Statutory Designation	Conservation Area
Site type	Warehouse
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	HER
Description	An extant building named Red Barn. The site is recorded as a warehouse and small allotment in 1803, owned by R Cragg Trustees. Cragg estate documents of 1820 and 1833 record the sale of 'Red Warehouse and Cottages'.

Site number	17
Site name	18 Harmony Hill/Warehouse Cottages, Milnthorpe
NGR	SD 350000 481610
HER No	42178
Statutory Designation	Conservation Area
Site type	Findspot/House/House/Pit
Period	Post-medieval/Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	An extant dwelling formerly adjoined to a cottage to the north-west of a row of three or four cottages to the east, as shown on cartographic evidence from 1803. Estate documents of 1820 and 1833 record the sale of 'Red Warehouse (HER 42179) and Cottages'. Various censuses record the cottages said to be located on Rotten Row in 1861, and called Mayor's Cottages in 1891, and Warehouse Cottages in 1901, as occupied by multiple families employed as sack makers, linen and handloom weavers, and later as various kinds of dealers, post messengers, and paper makers. A possible toilet block is shown in the garden area to the rear on the OS map of 1898. A deed of 1962 states the recent demolition of the four adjoining cottages, with the remaining cottage first named as No 18 Harmony Hill in a death certificate of 1973. The excavation of two evaluation trenches in February 2008 found garden soils dating to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century suggesting the cottages had been built approximately 100 years before first shown on the enclosure map of 1803.

Site number	18
Site name	Harmony Hill, Milnthorpe
NGR	SD 349915 481595
HER No	40785
Statutory Designation	Conservation Area
Site type	Barn
Period	Post-medieval

Sources	HER
Description	A barn shown on the OS First Edition map of 1862.

Site number	19
Site name	Dallam School Cremation Cemetery, Milnthorpe
NGR	SD 350187 481693
HER No	41439
Statutory Designation	Conservation Area
Site type	Boundary ditch/Cremation/Cremation cemetery/pit
Period	Late Neolithic/Late Bronze Age
Sources	HER
Description	An isolated pit containing ash, bone and Grooved Ware pottery provisionally dated to the Early Bronze Age was found during an evaluation in 2005. A cluster of three cremation burials was identified during a phase of investigation prior to the proposed extension of the existing school. Two of the burials were placed in urns and typologically dated to the Late Bronze Age. The undated remains of a possible stone-filled boundary ditch, and a pit containing an undiagnostic flint flake, were also found in close proximity to the burials and may be contemporary. Four trenches were excavated in May 2008 in advance of a proposed new teaching block. The only feature found was a possible posthole of unknown date.

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Description	Interpretation
01	Grey, coarse sand with 95% stone chippings. 0.06m-0.2m thick, extending across the trench	Levelling deposit/hardcore below concrete
02	Mid-brown, firm and gritty clay, with >25% fragments of stone rubble. 0.3m thick, extending across the trench	Demolition layer
03	Stone blocks, average 0.25m x 0.25m x 0.20m, roughly hewn, laid in an random bond, surviving to one course in height. No bonding material observed, measured 1m x 0.25m x 0.25m	Remains of a stone wall, surrounded by demolition rubble. In poor condition
04	Limestone blocks, max: 0.47m x 0.35m x 0.23m, roughly hewn and laid in a random bond. Bonded with light grey lime mortar, measured 0.78m x 0.6m x 0.84m	Substantial wall foundation. The southern face has been plastered, and likely to be the interior, although no floor was encountered. A sump dug on the southern side indicates that this may have been a cellar, as the plaster exceeds 0.84m in depth
05	Mid-grey, gritty silty clay, with 30% mortar, charcoal and gravel fragments and flecks. Measured 0.84m thick, abutted wall 04	Mortar-rich backfill located to the south of wall 04

APPENDIX 4: FINDS CATALOGUE

Context	OR number	Material	Category	Count	Description	Period
02	1006	Bone	animal	1	Fragments only	Not closely dateable
02	1009	Bone	animal	1	Fragments only	Not closely dateable
02	1010	Bone	animal	2	Fragments only	Not closely dateable
02	1015	Bone	animal	1	Fragments only	Not closely dateable
02	1009	Ceramic	tobacco pipe	3	Stem fragments only	Not closely dateable
02	1004	Ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	Stem fragment only	Not closely dateable
02	1005	Ceramic	vessel	2	Two fragments black-glazed redware	C19-C20
02	1013	Ceramic	vessel	6	Two fragments sanitary ware, two joining fragments plain tin-glazed ware, two fragments late grey stoneware	C17-C18, C19-eC20
02	1016	Ceramic	vessel	2	One fragment black-glazed redware, one fragment yellow ware	C17-C18??
02	1001	Ceramic	vessel	7	One rim tin-glazed ware; one fragments Metropolitan-type slipware; four fragments black-glazed redware	C17-C18
02	1007	Ceramic	Building material	1	Perforated tile	Not closely dateable
02	1014	Copper alloy	wire	1	Fragment only	Not closely dateable
02	1003	Glass	window	1	Colourless, textured, mid-pane fragment	C20-C21
02	1002	Iron	nail	2	Probably a clenched nail, now shattered	Not closely dateable
02	1012	Iron	nail	1	Fragment only	Not closely dateable
02	1011	Marine mollusc	mussel	1	Single valve	Not closely dateable
04	1008	Plaster		1	Flakes of plaster skim, possibly paint-covered	Not closely dateable