



SIR JOHN BARROW MONUMENT, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey



Oxford Archaeology North

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**Elaine Rigby Architects
and the Ulverston
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GLOSSARY

CCC – Cumbria County Council

CRO(B) – Cumbria Record Office (Barrow-in-Furness)

CWAAS – Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society

DoE – Department of the Environment

EH – English Heritage

GPS – Global Positioning System

HER – Historic Environment Record

HES – Historic Environment Service

HF – Heritage First!

LRO – Lancashire Record Office (Preston)

LUAU – Lancaster University Archaeological Unit

MCL – Manchester Central Library

OA North – Oxford Archaeology North

PPG – Planning Policy Guidance

RCHME – Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England

SLDC – South Lakeland District Council

SM – Scheduled Monument

UHC – Ulverston Heritage Centre

SUMMARY

As part of a Conservation Management Plan for the Sir John Barrow Monument, Ulverston, being compiled by Elaine Rigby Architects on behalf of the Friends of the Sir John Barrow Monument and the Ulverston Partnership, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment and walkover survey. This was intended to inform a programme of repairs to the monument, as well as consider ways in which the site could be improved and managed in the future. The desk-based assessment and walkover survey was intended to outline the potential impact on any identified sites of archaeological interest in the vicinity of the monument, determine their location and extent, define their significance, and propose any further work that might be required in order to preserve and protect them.

The Sir John Barrow Monument is situated on a hill known as Hoad, to the north of Ulverston (SD 2947 7903). Little is known about the early history of the site, although it was used as common land from an early date and was enclosed by an Act of Parliament in 1799. A recent study has, however, revealed evidence for a variety of phases of activity, the earliest of which comprises a large hill-top enclosure, or 'hillfort', close to which is a possible cairnfield, both of which are potentially of prehistoric origin (Elsworth 2005a). There are also remains thought to relate to the woollen industry in the form of tenter banks and potash kilns, which may be medieval in origin. In addition, there are considerable areas of quarrying and ridge and furrow that relate to various periods of post-medieval use of the landscape. The construction of the Sir John Barrow Monument between 1850 and 1851 has also led to a number of other sites being constructed, including two small enclosures that may have been the workmen's huts, seats and areas of graffiti (*ibid*).

The desk-based assessment re-examined the results of this earlier investigation, and was augmented by a systematic walkover survey. This found a further six sites of archaeological interest, in addition to those previously identified, and was also able to establish more accurately the extent and condition of the others. In general, however, the phasing and interpretation that had been established was retained and, where necessary, enhanced.

The sites identified during the desk-based assessment and walkover survey were compiled into a gazetteer and an assessment of their significance carried out. The results of this, combined with the likely impact of any renovation work on the site, led to a number of recommendations for further work being devised in order to protect and enhance the archaeological sites present within the study area.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Elaine Rigby Architects and the Ulverston Partnership for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Jo MackIntosh, the Historic Environment Record Officer for Cumbria County Council, and all the staff of the County Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness for their assistance with this project. Further thanks are also due to Jim Going, secretary of the Ulverston Town Lands Trust, for providing additional information regarding their archives.

The desk-based assessment and walkover survey was undertaken by Daniel Elsworth, while the drawings were produced by Christina Clarke and Mark Tidmarsh. The project was managed by Stephen Rowland who also edited the report, together with Rachel Newman.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 As part of a Conservation Management Plan for the Sir John Barrow Monument, Ulverston, Cumbria (SD 2947 7903; Fig 1), being prepared on behalf of The Friends of the Sir John Barrow Monument and the Ulverston Partnership by Elaine Rigby Architects, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment and walkover survey. This was intended to provide an assessment of the archaeological and historical context of the monument and its environs in order to inform proposals for the Conservation Management Plan. Proposals for the site include a certain amount of development, such as the placing of benches, information boards, and improving footpaths, as well as extensive repairs to the monument itself. The results of the archaeological study will enable an assessment of the potential impact of the development on the features of archaeological interest to be made and further work recommended as necessary.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment, undertaken in December 2005, comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal, the Cumbria County Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness, and the archives and library held at OA North. In addition, a walkover survey was carried out of the area around the monument, in order to relate the landscape and surroundings to the results of the desk-based assessment and identify further sites of archaeological interest. A previous study had already provided a great deal of information regarding the history and archaeology of the wider landscape (Elsworth 2005a), and the results of this were incorporated and made use of during the desk-based assessment.
- 1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment in the form of a short document, outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development. The significance criteria detailed in PPG 16 (DoE 1990) was employed during the assessment.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 OA North submitted a project design (*Appendix 1*) in response to a request by Elaine Rigby Architects for a desk-based assessment of the area around the Sir John Barrow Monument. 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, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 A study area of an approximately 250m radius around the monument was examined in order to identify sites of archaeological interest in proximity to the monument. Any sites that were identified were collated into a site gazetteer (*Section 4*) and are shown on a location plan (Fig 2). The results were analysed using the Secretary of State's set of criteria used to assess the national importance of an ancient monument (DoE 1990).
- 2.2.2 Much of the information that was collected had already been documented as part of previous study (Elsworth 2005a; 2005b). This information was extensively utilised although the original sources were re-examined and additional material included where appropriate.
- 2.2.3 ***Historic Environment Record (HER)***: this is a list of all of the known sites of archaeological interest recorded in the county, which is maintained by Cumbria County Council and held in Kendal. It is the primary source of information for an assessment of this type and provides details about a wide range of types of site, including Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings.
- 2.2.4 ***Cumbria Record Office (Barrow-in-Furness) (CRO(B))***: primary documents such as early maps, deeds, letters, newspapers and other records were consulted in order to provide historical information about the area and identify sites of archaeological interest. Secondary sources regarding local and regional history were also examined.
- 2.2.5 ***Lancashire Record Office (Preston) (LRO)***: because prior to 1974 Ulverston lay within the district of Lancashire North of the Sands, it was necessary to consult the LRO. Primary and secondary sources providing information about the general history of the area and specific details of the site were examined.
- 2.2.6 ***Oxford Archaeology North***: OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.
- 2.2.7 ***Ulverston Townlands Trust***: the Townlands Trust was consulted in order to assess whether there were any additional sources of information about the

historic landscape that were not available elsewhere. However, the majority of early documents appear to be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office (Barrow-in-Furness) and the Trust only holds more recent records.

2.2.8 ***Heritage First! (HF; formerly the Ulverston Heritage Centre (UHC)):*** primary and secondary sources held by Heritage First! were consulted.

2.2.9 ***Private Libraries:*** a number of secondary sources were examined in the libraries of OA North members of staff.

2.2 WALKOVER SURVEY

2.3.1 An OA North 'Level-I' walkover survey of the study area was carried out (*Appendix 2*). This is a rapid survey often undertaken alongside a desk-based assessment as part of a site assessment, and is intended to be an initial inspection 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 or re-examination of those that are already known. Its aim is to record the existence, location and extent of any such sites. The emphasis of the recording is on written description, which will record the form, extent, type and period of the site, and would not normally exceed *c*50 words. The extent of a site was defined during the survey for sites or features greater than 50m in size, while smaller sites are shown as a single point.

2.3.2 The survey was undertaken in a systematic fashion within the extent of the defined study area using a Global Positioning System (GPS), to locate and record the individual sites. The use of GPS technology has proven to be an essential and extremely cost effective means of locating monuments, and can achieve an accuracy of better than $\pm 0.25\text{m}$. A photographic record in monochrome print and colour slide was also made at the same time.

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness on completion of the project.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The Sir John Barrow Monument is situated immediately to the north of Ulverston in Cumbria (SD 2947 7903), on the summit of an area of high ground known as Hoad, which rises to 133m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2002a). The majority of the surrounding landscape is more than 40m above sea level (*ibid*). The east side drops away sharply from the summit to little more than 30m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2002b). This area of high ground in effect forms the boundary between the area of low-lying ground to the south-west, known as Plain Furness, and the higher ground to the north, known as the Furness Fells, which effectively continues into the southern Lake District.
- 3.1.2 The solid geology of Hoad and the immediately surrounding area comprises Bannisdale slates of the Ludlow association and Ordovician, Silurian and possibly Cambrian periods (Taylor *et al* 1971, plate XIII; Moseley 1978, plate 1). The bed of the slate '*although deposited almost horizontally, has been so tilted... that the stratification or true bedding of the rock forms in part of its range and angle of 78° with the plane of the horizon*' (Bolton 1869, 105). Thin deposits of glacially-derived till made up of clay and gravel overlie this (Countryside Commission 1998, 66). The landscape is typically rural in character and is on the edge of the Furness Fells, which are generally undulating in nature, with areas of outcropping rock and small patches of woodland present in a number of places (*op cit*, 64-6).

3.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 The historical background is intended to provide a local and regional context in which to view the results of the assessment; much of it is taken from the earlier study (Elsworth 2005a), which in turn made considerable use of a previous report (Elsworth and Dawson 2003). Where possible, sites relating to each period are referred to, although a more detailed history of Hoad itself, taken from Elsworth (2005a, 14-24), is also included, which provides information relating to a number of specific sites.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric Period:** although the prehistoric period is well-represented in southern Cumbria, many of the known sites have not been recorded in detail and consist of little more than surface finds. The evidence (as yet largely unpublished) suggests that Furness was occupied shortly after the end of the last Ice Age, with remains at Bart's Shelter, near Scales, dating from the Late Upper Palaeolithic period (Young 2002, 21). This, coupled with less reliable results from the immediate surroundings (Salisbury 1992), demonstrates that hunter-gatherer groups were active in the Furness area soon after the end of the last Ice Age. There is considerably more evidence for Mesolithic habitation of the general area, with scatters of flint artefacts particularly common on Walney Island and along the modern coast (Young 2002, 24). It is

probable that during the Mesolithic, particularly the earlier part of that period, the sea level was somewhat lower than it is today (Evans 1975); the littoral distribution of Mesolithic artefacts is, therefore, likely to relate to more recent exposure of deposits within areas that would once have been further inland relative to the position of the contemporary coast. These people were hunter-gatherers and they seem to have made particular and, possibly long term, use of lowland, marshy areas, perhaps because of the extensive, variable, and more-easily exploited food supplies they provided, in comparison to those of the dense forests that otherwise covered much of the country (Evans 1975; Bonsall 1981).

- 3.2.3 The following period, the Neolithic, is generally considered to be the time during which significant changes in the way life was led occurred: pottery was used for the first time, agriculture and animal husbandry was adopted, and settlement became more sedentary (Megaw and Simpson 1992). However, there is evidence for a degree of continuity between the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, both in Furness and elsewhere, and recent excavations have identified Neolithic pottery in association with Mesolithic-type tools (Jones 2001; OA North 2002).
- 3.2.4 One of the most recognisable artefacts of the Neolithic period, the polished stone axe, has been found throughout the immediate area (Bradley and Edmonds 1999, 4); one was discovered off Chittery Lane to the west of the study area in 1950 (Fell 1955, 4). Settlement sites dating to this period are very rare, however, and it is not until the Bronze and Iron Ages that settlement can be characterised. Many of these sites are, however, difficult to date and have often not been examined in detail (Barnes 1968, 7), although they include some fine examples, such as Stone Walls near Urswick and Skelmore Heads, excavation of which, unfortunately, did not identify any good dating evidence (Powell *et al* 1963). A number of finds of burials and metalwork, particularly of Bronze Age date, are also known across the Furness Peninsula, although these too are often not well-recorded (Barnes 1968, 7). A stone axe hammer, for instance, possibly of Bronze Age date, was discovered at Oubas Cottage, immediately to the south-east of the study area, in 1868 (Gaythorpe 1899, 167; Collingwood 1926, 48).
- 3.2.5 It is likely that the large enclosure on Hoad, Site **15**, has its origins in the prehistoric period, but similar examples in the immediate vicinity, even those that have been excavated (Powell *et al* 1963), have not been accurately dated (Forde-Johnston 1965). Elsewhere in the North West they are typically of Late Bronze-Age construction, modified in the Early Iron Age, and had gone out of use by the end of the Iron Age (Matthews 2002). However, there is some evidence to suggest that an earlier origin may be possible for sites of this type (Barnes 1963). The mounds and cairns (Site **24**) to the north of the large enclosure (Site **15**) are potentially also of prehistoric date; sites of this type are often found in association with land improvement and clearance that took place in the Bronze Age (Hart 1985; Quartermaine 2002, 31), although there is often evidence for continuity into the Iron Age and Romano-British periods (Hoaen and Loney 2004). Even if the mounds at Site **24** are natural features,

there are known examples of sites of this type having been utilised from as early as the Neolithic period (Edmonds *et al* 2002).

- 3.2.6 **Roman Period:** it is not clear whether the Romans arrived in force in Furness. The earliest antiquarian accounts record the discovery of a section of well-built road at Mountbarrow, near Ulverston, and considered Dalton to be the likely site of a fort (West 1805, 8-11). In recent years this idea has been largely dismissed, to the extent that it is doubted that the Romans ever came to Furness at all (Trescatheric 1993, 23), although as early as 1914 the presence of the Romans in Furness was considered to be '*doubtful*' (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 286). This conclusion appears to be largely the result of reinterpretation by early twentieth-century antiquarians (Gaythorpe 1909), which was supported by inconclusive excavations at Conishead Priory in 1929 (Kelly 1930) and Goldmire in 1949 and 1966 (Brady 1971).
- 3.2.7 Recent re-examination of the early evidence suggests that the original identification of Roman remains in the area, particularly around Dalton and Conishead, may have some validity, and could have been more extensive than previously thought (Elsworth forthcoming a). A collection of artefacts, believed to be of prehistoric date, was recovered during the construction of Lightburn Park on the south side of Ulverston (Atkinson and Dobson 1923) and were re-examined in the 1940s. This revealed that while most of the finds were relatively modern, some of the pottery possibly dated from the first to fourth centuries AD (Fell 1948), suggesting that Romano-British activity had taken place nearby. Similarly, a single piece of pottery from recent excavations in the Gill, to the south-west of the study area, was considered to be of potentially Romano-British date (OA North 2004), further supporting the notion that some form of contemporary settlement existed in or around Ulverston. Several coins belonging to the Roman period have also been found in the general vicinity of Ulverston (Shotter 1989; 1995).
- 3.2.8 The general area is thought to have been part of a large territory controlled by a tribal group known to the Romans as the *Brigantes* (Shotter 2004, 4), although it has been argued that land around Morecambe Bay might have been held by the *Setantii*, who are associated with a port somewhere in the North West (*op cit*, 6-7). The degree of Romanisation in the area, at least superficially, appears quite slight, although the relatively large number of coins from Furness has led to the suggestion that some form of significant contact must have taken place (Shotter 1989, 44; 1995). Most recently it has been suggested that there are the remains of a Roman fort close to the parish church in Urswick (Dickinson 2005), but this remains unproven. There are no known sites of Romano-British date within the study area, although it is possible that the large enclosure (Site 15) may belong to or have been utilised during this period (see Section 3.2.5).
- 3.2.9 **Early Medieval Period:** the effect of the collapse of Roman administration on Furness is not clear, although as elsewhere in the North West, life may have continued much as it had done before (Trescatheric 1993, 23). Cumbria and North Lancashire probably at times came under the influence of a number of minor kingdoms, including, perhaps, Rheged (Kirby 1962), Northumbria (Newman 1996, 93), and Strathclyde (Rollinson 1996, 33). Much of the

evidence for the period survives in modern place-names, with only brief historical records (Newman 1996) and there is little solid evidence. Reinterpretation of one of the most tangible pieces, however, a carved cross slab in Urswick church (Collingwood 1911), has suggested that the site may have housed an early monastery (Dickinson 2002; 2005), although further evidence is needed to support this claim.

- 3.2.10 The influence that the Vikings had on the area during the ninth and tenth centuries is perhaps more certain, given the number of place-names with Scandinavian elements that are found throughout the area (Trescaethic 1993, 27-9). Some physical remains have also been discovered for example a sword, perhaps from a grave, found at Rampside churchyard (Barnes 1968, 16) and a possible, as yet unpublished, merchant's weight (Dennett 2005). People of Scandinavian extraction continued to have a strong influence on the area for several centuries to come (Barnes 1968, 16).
- 3.2.11 There are no known sites belonging to the early medieval period within the study area, although it is possible that the large enclosure (Site **15**) may have been utilised during this time. It is perhaps of interest that the only hillfort in Cumbria to have been scientifically dated is that at Shoulthwaite, near Thirlmere, where radiocarbon assay indicated that the fort's exterior ditch began to silt up in the sixth or seventh century AD. Whether this indicates the date at which the site was constructed, or a later reoccupation, could not be confirmed (LUAU 1999).
- 3.2.12 **Late Medieval Period:** Ulverston's origins essentially lie in the period following the Norman Conquest of the area, although its name suggests a mixture of Anglian and Norse influences (Lee 1998). A rare entry for Cumbria in Domesday Book records Ulverston as held by Turulf in 1065; by 1086 it was owned by the Crown (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 349). Ulverston from the twelfth century was held in part or whole and at different times by the Barons of Kendal and Lancaster, and by Furness Abbey (Birkett 1949, 15-7). The manor was also divided several times; part was held by the manor of Neville Hall and part by the Crown from the fourteenth century to the beginning of the seventeenth century (*op cit*, 18-20).
- 3.2.13 Ulverston was granted a borough charter between 1189 and 1220 (Munby 1985, 106), which, it has been claimed, was not fully exploited until the Dissolution of the Monasteries led to the decline of Dalton as the principal town in Furness (CCC and EH 2002, 6). This has been disputed, however, and it is recorded that the Abbot of Furness Abbey complained about the detrimental effect that Ulverston's market was having on Dalton in 1283, which demonstrates its existence and local importance (*ibid*). Ulverston was also strongly influenced by the development of Conishead Priory, which was initially established as a hospital (*ibid*). From an early date Ulverston was also connected to industry; the borough charter mentions a dyeing and fulling mill (Munby 1985, 103) and there are references from the fourteenth century to three generations of glassmakers (Elsworth forthcoming b). Within the study area, there are no confirmed sites dating to this period, although it is probable that the possible tenter banks (Sites **01-02** and **05**) are of medieval origin. In addition, two small quarries (Site **09** and **16**) may also be medieval in date.

- 3.2.14 **Post-Medieval Period:** the close connections that Ulverston had with both Furness Abbey and Conishead Priory were brought to an abrupt end between 1536 and 1539 with the Dissolution of the Monasteries. This actually had a beneficial effect on Ulverston, as it was now able to supersede Dalton, which, as the main market in Furness, had been the Abbey's principal town (Birkett 1949, 24). Much of the land around Ulverston was divided up between the large houses of the area, notably Neville Hall and Swarthmoor Hall (*ibid*). The town began to grow in wealth during the seventeenth century, in part because of the Fells of Swarthmoor Hall and their association with the development of the Society of Friends, many of whom went on to become prosperous businesspeople (*ibid*).
- 3.2.15 During the eighteenth century, Ulverston's prosperity grew even greater, due in part to the number of ships visiting with goods on a regular basis and the various local industries that had developed, in particular those connected to iron mining (Rollinson 1966, 46-7). This was the town's 'golden age'; Ulverston was famously described as '*the London of Furness*' by Father Thomas West (West 1802, 36), on account of its prosperity through trade (Robinson 1999). This was further enhanced by the expanding iron industry, which made use of landings at Ulverston (Marshall 1958, 85), and in turn led to the development of the canal in 1796, an attempt to compete with the economic encroachment of Barrow's growing harbour (Fell 1968, 323-4). By the beginning of the nineteenth century the town's fortunes had taken a turn for the worse (Rollinson 1966, 10), but its prosperity carried it through most of that century. The coming of the railway in 1846 is symbolic of Ulverston's decline and the rise of Barrow's prominence (*op cit*, 13), since it effectively turned Ulverston into a minor halt, the main destination being Barrow. The construction of the iron works on the edge of the canal in 1874 brought some much-needed industry back into the town (Birkett 1949, 128), as did the construction of the Glaxo pharmaceutical plant on the same site in 1946 (Walton 1996), but Ulverston's industrial heyday had long-since passed.
- 3.2.16 There are several sites within the study area that certainly or potentially belong to this period. These include a number of quarries (Sites **04**, **06-07**, **13** and **27**), possible shooting butts (Site **08**), graffiti (Sites **10**, **18**, **20-21** and **23**), a bandstand (Site **11**), the site of a seat (Site **11**), the Sir John Barrow Monument itself (Site **19**), ridge and furrow (Site **25**), enclosures (Site **26**), and a spoil heap (Site **28**). In addition, two small quarries (Site **09** and **16**) may also belong to this period.

3.3 A HISTORY OF HOAD

- 3.3.1 A recent detailed study of the landscape around and including the Sir John Barrow has highlighted number of important archaeological and historical elements (Elsworth 2005a; 2005b). These were identified through a combination of both documentary study and limited field survey, and have added a great deal to the understanding of the landscape. A similar investigation of Kendal Fell, carried out as part of a Conservation Plan, has revealed a number of similarities and is a useful source of reference and comparison with the historical development evident at Hoad (OA North

forthcoming). The earlier investigation identified three main phases of use of the landscape around the Sir John Barrow monument, and a number of related activities that took place within these phases.

- 3.3.2 **Phase 1, early history:** in a sense, the earliest documentary reference to Hoad is its name, which is almost certainly from the Norse *‘haugr’*, meaning hill (Gambles 1994, 55; Lee 1998, 42), rather than a burial mound, as suggested by Evans (1991, 40). Early authors suggested a variety of even more unlikely derivations: *‘ALLT... a British word... It signifies an ascent, a cliff, the side of a hill, uphill’* (Evans 1842, 134-5) and *‘Oddi, a point or tongue of land... Originally, perhaps, Hoddi-oddi, the temple headland, the site of a heathen temple’* (Barber 1894, 64-5), although even these contain a descriptive element denoting a hill or slope. Of all the early antiquaries, William Close seems to have paid particular attention to the etymology of Hoad: *‘Immediately east of [Ulverston] church is a high eminence called Hoed or How-Hoad. Hence the word Ouston, as the town used often to be called, might be derived from Hows-ton’* (MCL BR 942.72 F4 c1806, 213). The suggestion has more recently been made that the name of the estate of Hougoun, of which Furness was part prior to the Norman Conquest, might come from the dative plural form of *haugr* (Kenyon 1991, 147). This, taken with Close’s suggestion, might imply that the name Ulverston comes from *haugr-tun* or hill-town, perhaps giving it a claim to the title of the capital of Hougoun, which has previously been suggested was at Millom or High Haume near Dalton (*ibid*).
- 3.3.3 The earliest written reference to Hoad would seem to date from 1597, the year in which Thomas Lindoe of ‘Hoad Steel’ (Hoad Stile, effectively where Ford Park House now stands) was buried (Bardsley and Ayre 1886, 117). The entire landscape around Hoad is ‘Town Land’ and was common pasture during the eighteenth century, although it is probable that this right was established at a much earlier date. The borough charter of c1200 refers to the right of common pasture (Munby 1985, 100) and, while the location of such areas is not specified, it would seem likely that Hoad was such a pasture; this would be similar to the situation in Kendal (OA North forthcoming).
- 3.3.4 The origin of ‘Town Land’ is obscure. West describes its development thus:

‘Every whole tenement, besides the customary annual rent, was charged with the obligation of having in readiness a man completely armed for the king’s service, on the border or elsewhere. Of these there were sixty in Plain Furness. When the Abbot of Furness franchised his villains [villeins], and raised them to the dignity of customary tenants, the lands they had cultivated for their lord were divided into whole tenements, which were again subdivided into four equal parts: each villain had one, and the party tenant contributed his share in supporting the man at arms and other burthens. These divisions were not properly distinguished; the land remained mixed: each tenant had a share through all the arable and meadow land, and common of pasture over all the wastes; was deemed a principal tenant, and paid a fine upon his admittance. These subtenements were judged sufficient for the support of so many families, and no farther division was permitted.’

These divisions and subdivisions were convenient at the time for which they were calculated: the land so parcelled out was of necessity more attended to, and the industry greater where more inhabitants were to be supported by its produce: the frontier of the kingdom (of which Furness was considered) was in a constant state of attack or defence; more hands were therefore necessary to guard the coast; to repel an invasion from Scotland, from whence it was constantly expected; or to make reprisals on the hostile neighbour. The division of the lands in the manner already mentioned, increased the number of inhabitants and kept them at home till called for: and the land being mixed, and several tenants united in equipping a plough, the absence of the fourth man was no prejudice to the cultivation of his land, which was committed to care of three' (West 1805, 24-5).

- 3.3.5 This does not, however, provide any specific understanding of the origins of Hoad as a piece common land. Only one author has previously suggested that any form of early structure existed on Hoad, excluding Barber's rather fanciful suggestion (Section 3.3.2). William Close, in his unpublished *Itinerary of Furness and the Environs*, stated that 'on Hode [sic] are some appearances of fortification' (MCL BR 942.72 F4 c1806, 214). He would, therefore, appear to be the first person to identify the large enclosure (Site 15) recognised in the recent investigations (Elsworth 2005a, Site 26).
- 3.3.6 **Phase 2, Hoad before the monument:** prior to the construction of the Sir John Barrow Monument in 1850, there are numerous records of activity taking place on and around Hoad. These tend to relate to agriculture, and are closely associated with the enclosure of land that took place in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
- 3.3.7 **Enclosure and agriculture:** in 1799 an act 'For Dividing and Inclosing the Commons, Waste Grounds and Mosses, Within the Town and Hamlet of Ulverstone' was passed (Ulverston Local Board 1891). This described such existing rights as common pasture, watering places, and 'getting stone and other building materials' (*ibid*), outlined the ways in which these would be managed in the future, and stated that the profits from the rent would be used to maintain the poor of the parish. It would appear that it took some time for all of the issues associated with this to be resolved, as it was not until 1813 that a further act, 'The Ulverstone Commons Enclosure Act' was passed (*ibid*), which completed the proposals of the first.
- 3.3.8 Initially at least, the former waste enclosed between 1799 and 1813 was used as rough grazing and pasture, as recorded by the Tithe Map of 1850 (LRO DRC 1/28) and in earlier letting agreements (CRO(B) Z1548, 1847). There were restrictions placed on the use of Town Lands, including the upkeep of boundaries, gates, stiles, and so forth (Park 1932, 95), tenants also being forbidden from having two 'white crops' in succession and they could not plough the land within the last two years of a tenancy or dig turfs or sods without permission (*op cit*, 96). Whether these were rules that applied to all Town Lands is not clear, however. Hoad was let at various times for a period of years and changed hands repeatedly, although a Woodburne Postlethwaite (of Hoad Cottage (Soulby 1852, 152), now Ford Park) was a frequent tenant (CRO(B) BSUD/U/C Box 3 1/5, 1836; CRO(B) Z1548, 1847).

- 3.3.9 Cattle were probably kept on Hoad from an early date, and there are even records of cattle sales being held on adjoining land at Outrake in the first half of the nineteenth century (CRO(B) Z5689, 1825). At times though, Hoad and Outrake were used to grow crops. The diary of William Fleming of Pennington records that in 1809: *'Mr Richard Shaw, Attorney at Law at Ulverston has this year plowed [sic] some of the ground upon Hoad and Outreach [sic] near Ulverston, which probably never was plowed [sic] before'* (LRO MF1/21-23). Whether this was allowed or not according to the rules of the Town Lands' trustees is not known, but there were certainly complaints made by them about the growing of crops at a later date (CRO(B) BDKF/150/30, 1847), although this does not necessarily refer to Hoad. Such activity was undoubtedly part of a general trend towards improvement that was taking place at the end of the eighteenth century and beginning of the nineteenth (Whyte 2003, 5). Much of this was connected with the pressures of the Napoleonic Wars and the need to produce more crops, which led to a marked increase in enclosure and improvement of land across the country (Turner 1986, 17).
- 3.3.10 **Roads and improvements:** there is a single road shown within the study area on the enclosure map of 1792 (CRO(B) Z2067), along its east edge, adjacent to the turnpike (Plate 1). By 1812, however, two foot-roads are shown (Plate 2). One of these, on the west side of the study area, leads to Mansriggs, while the other, to the east, is the same as that shown in 1792 and heads north-east, joining the Turnpike road just before Newland (Ulverston Local Board of 1891). This may have been one of the main roads into Ulverston from the north-east prior to the construction of the Turnpike road in the 1760s (Hobbs 1956, 252). A *'Private Carriage Road and Public Driving Road, of the width of fifteen feet, Called THE HOAD STYLE ROAD, branching from the said Turnpike Road, in a Westerly direction to Hoad Style'* (Ulverston Local Board 1891, 15) was also constructed at this time.
- 3.3.11 Other tracks and footpaths were added towards the middle of the nineteenth century as a result of subsequent improvements. Hoad was already considered a fine spot for walking and taking views of the surrounding area: *'The neighbourhood of Ulverston abounds with many fine views, which agreeably shift their form and character as the spectator changes his relative position on the course of his walks. The Ladies' Walk, contiguous to the old church-yard, and the neighbouring hill called Hoad or Haud, may be visited with advantage'* (Evans 1842, 160-1); *'the places of interest in the immediate vicinity are...the Hoad, for a fine general view of the town and surrounding country. There are many pleasant walks in the suburbs'* (Jopling 1843, 45-6); and *'very agreeable views may be had from walks in the vicinity; a hill near, called Hoad, commands a good view of the town'* (Sylvan 1847, 109). Some time earlier Thomas West also recommended the general scene: *'in crossing Leven-sands, to Ulverston, you have on the right, a grand view of Alpine scenery. A rocky hill patched with wood and heath, rising immediately from the coast'* (West 1802, 35-6).

- 3.3.12 In the middle of the nineteenth century one effort in particular promised to improve the use of Hoad as a leisure facility. On 10th September 1847 a scheme was put in place by Thomas Postlethwaite and M Mawson:

'We beg leave to inform you [the Townlands Trustees] that at a public meeting held at the Sun Inn on Tuesday Evening last, to take into consideration the most eligible mode of beautifying the hill of Hoad it was resolved that the undersigned should wait upon the Trustees, to ascertain if they could expend any sum of money which might be submitted by the Inhabitants of the Town in erecting a small tower upon some prominent part of the Hill, and in laying out one or more walks thereon, with a view of rendering it a more attractive resort for the public' (CRO(B) BDKF/150/32).

- 3.3.13 M Mawson is probably Moses Mawson, the postmaster for Ulverston (Mannex 1849, 452), but there are too many Thomas Postlethwaites in the area at the time to allow a definite identification of the second author. Their scheme was apparently successful, and remarkably pre-dates the construction of the Sir John Barrow Monument by approximately three years. Sir John Barrow himself actually contributed funds towards the scheme, albeit begrudgingly. Writing on 28th June 1848, just a few months before his death in November (Lloyd 1970, 190), he stated that:

'I had the other day an application for money to be applied to the purpose converting the hill Hoad into walks and shrubberies; had it come a little earlier I should certainly had said, when you have put the Town Bank School into a decent sort of repair, and provided a decent maintenance for the schoolmaster, so as to afford a proper education for the youth of your town, you may then come to me to assist you in works of luxury and embellishment. But I prefer the utile to the dulce, and 'til you have made some progress in the former, I shall most certainly give you no encouragement in the persuit [sic] of the latter' (CRO(B) BDX/1291). It is particularly ironic that the announcement that a testimonial to Sir John Barrow was to be built, and that Hoad was the likely location for it, came less than four months later (Anon 1849a, 2).

- 3.3.14 Full details of the intended scheme are not apparently available. Soulby's *Ulverston Advertiser and General Intelligencer* only began publication in 1848, by which time the improvements were evidently under way. The earliest reference in the *Ulverston Advertiser* states:

'It has been intimated to us, by a certain gentleman, whose truthfulness and respectability it would be impossible to call in question, that on Sunday last certain parties were observed endeavouring to deface the walks by tearing up the sods in the pathways, and striving to render useless the recent improvements on Hoad. The names of these individuals are already in our possession; and we assure them that if we hear of a repetition of this conduct no consideration shall prevent us from giving them publicity. We think it only right that the public should know who are the despoilers of their pleasures, and the proper authorities, knowing whence this annoyance proceeds, may then act as may be deemed desirable. Such conduct we consider strongly reprehensible. To those especially who have contributed towards the Hoad

improvements it must be extremely mortifying to find that their exertions for the benefit of the town are not only unappreciated by these individuals, but that they, the unprincipled few, must needs strive to render them unavailing to those whose taste is more elevated than their own, and who can and do appreciate the improvements at their full value, and avail themselves of the pleasures which have been provided for their gratification. Such conduct we deem not only worthy-of pointed rebuke, but also of severe punishment’ (Anon 1848, 2).

- 3.3.15 Despite a lack of direct references, it is clear that turf seats and paths had been constructed as part of the improvements. In the following year similar complaints were made about damage: *‘the love of mischief seems to be inherent in the character of some of our juvenile fellow-inhabitants; and we suppose that the... spirit of reckless demolition... led them to tear up the sod seats upon Hoad, and injure the walks, which, at a considerable outlay of money, were constructed for their pleasure and gratification’ (Anon 1849b, 2).* Funding for the scheme began to dry up by the beginning of 1849, however, as this detailed letter to the *Ulverston Advertiser* demonstrates:

‘I must first remind your readers that in October, 1847, a public meeting was held, at which meeting certain resolutions were passed, a Committee formed, and the town divided into districts, and subscriptions raised for improving Hoad. The improvements were commenced (and as far as the funds would allow) carried out, I think, to the satisfaction of the subscribers. Yet all the resolutions were not carried out for want of funds. The Treasurer, it is stated, is cash out of pocket, having paid more than he received. It is most true, Mr. Editor, that Hoad with all its attractions was made more attractive, the fact being proved by the increased number of visitors to that beautiful hill during the last summer; and though crooked roads were made straight — rough places made smooth, new promenades laid out — more extensive landscapes brought to our view — and good comfortable seats placed at convenient distances, where the weary might rest, and the lazy lounge, still, Mr. Editor, the Third Resolution to plant, and the Fourth Resolution to build, have not been carried into operation simply, for want of funds. The contributions for furthering the improvement of Hoad, should be voluntary; for the Committee feel a reluctance at being compelled again to solicit contributions by applying to individuals personally. I appeal to the inhabitants of Ulverston, and to those in its locality, and I enquire — what must be done? During the winter months the roads have been much damaged. Must they be repaired? — must Hoad in suitable places be planted? — must a building to grace the top be erected on which might be a flag-staff, and now and then a Union Jack, seen gracefully waving from it. If any are inclined to give for the purposes mentioned, I doubt not but the Committee will gladly receive subscriptions to enable them to carry out the improvements. Mr. Postlethwaite, of Hoad Cottage, offered to plant a portion of the hill at the entrance, if the Committee would fence it, the cost of which would be five pounds. The offer could not be accepted, when no funds were in hand. The season for planting is fast passing away. If anything is to be done, let it be done speedily’ (‘Improvement’ 1849, 3).

- 3.3.16 The Ordnance Survey maps of 1850, which were surveyed in 1846-7, depict footpaths running across the front of Hoad hill and the west end of the study area (Ordnance Survey 1850a; 1850b), all of which remain to this day. The more detailed 60": 1 Mile Ordnance Survey map of 1852, surveyed in 1850, unfortunately does not cover the entire area. It does, however, show a winding footpath running up the south-east face of Hoad, with an associated seat in a gap in the outcropping rock accessed by steps and a separate path (Site **12**; Plate 3). A small quarry (Site **13**) is shown to the south-east of the seat and a larger collection of footpaths, some of which were laid out at this time, is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1894 (Plate 4).
- 3.3.17 **Industry:** parts of the study area were evidently used for quarrying from an early date, and stone from Hoad was used in the construction of the canal in the late 1790s (McKeever and Layfield 2004, 41). A large common stone quarry is shown on the plan of 1812 (Ulverston Local Board 1891; Site **04**; Plate 3), which was probably that used for the canal, although there are others elsewhere within the study area (Sites **06-07**, **13** and **27**). In 1839 complaints were made about damage caused to Hoad by the Ulverston Canal Company: *'in taking and carrying away Herbage Soil and Pinnel out of an Inclosure of Ground...called Hoad...outside of the Boundaries of the Public Quarry'* (CRO(B) BDX/124/9/38). The quarry evidently remained in use for some time (CRO(B) Z1554, 1855), and is shown in some detail on the Ordnance Survey plan of 1852 (Plate 5), although complaints about its dangerous condition in 1870 might suggest it had gone out of use by this point (CRO(B) BDKF/150/42).
- 3.3.18 **Tradition:** Hoad seems to have held an important place in the minds of Ulverstonians from an early date. Beside its popularity as a place for walking, it also played a part in various local traditions. In 1890 it was recorded that, 40 or 50 years earlier, Hoad was used as part of the Bonfire Night celebrations, with the guy being paraded through town and *'at last wending its way to Hoad, by way of Outrake, where an immense pile of wood, tar-barrels, and other combustibles, was erected for the bonfire to consume the likeness of the person provoking public scorn'* (Anon 1890, 15). Hoad and Outrake were, it seems, regularly used for the lighting of fires and beacons, retaining a traditional practice that was a common means of communication (West 1805, 11; Ferguson and Cowper 1896). It is uncertain, however, whether this practice at Hoad had a meaningful ancient heritage, but nevertheless, the activity continued long after the Sir John Barrow Monument was constructed. Pasche egg rolling, in connection with Easter celebrations, presently takes place on Hoad (Anon 2005a) and, although its origins are obscure (Anon 2005b), it is recorded as taking place from at least the first half of the twentieth century, at which time Hoad was considered to be *'a focus for recreation'* (Clayton 2000, 8). Such activities undoubtedly have ancient origins and have been argued to be part of a shared tradition of parts of the *'Celtic fringe'* (Bragg 1983, 129).
- 3.3.19 **Phase 3, Hoad and the monument:** perhaps the most well-documented period of Hoad's history is that relating to the construction of the Sir John Barrow Monument, in 1850-51, to the present day, during which time it became one of

the dominant features in the landscape. Sir John Barrow was at the time Ulverston's most famous son (perhaps since eclipsed by Stan Laurel or Lord Birkett); born in Dragley Beck in 1764, Sir John rose from lowly origins to become second secretary to the Admiralty in 1804 a founding member of the Royal Geographical Society in 1830 and, in 1835, was made a Baronet. His early life took him to China and South Africa and, throughout his life, he was a great proponent of exploration, particularly of the Arctic (McSherry 2006). there are several records relating to him and to the construction of the monument. In particular are three folios of material describing both the discussions of a site for, and the construction of, the monument (CRO(B) BPC/2/1; CRO(B) BPC/2/2; CRO(B) BPC/2/3).

- 3.3.20 The plans to construct a testimonial to Sir John Barrow began in 1849 and several locations were suggested, including Black Comb, Birkrigg, Chapel Island, Hammerside Hill, Bigland Heights, Outrake, and the Flan, to name but a few (CRO(B) BPC/2/1). Various suggestions and arguments were made as to the suitability of the various sites: Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort stated that *'his friends, who well remember how unselfishly he [Sir John Barrow] devoted his talents and sacrificed his own tastes to objects of public and practical utility, would no doubt in the present case follow his example and decide in favour of such a really useful site'* (ibid). Captain Bigland at first recommended Bigland Heights: *'if the hill baring [sic] my name should be considered most eligible for use, as site upon any part of my property would be of service for the object'* (ibid). He later withdrew the suggestion stating that it was *'not from any objections, but though commanding a much higher elevation... it may be considered too far from the place of his birth, and from the open coast'* (ibid).
- 3.3.21 Some unusual concerns were also voiced about the proposed choice of location. The Earl of Burlington asked *'I presume that there will be nothing to give it the character of party politics, but that it is simply a testimonial in honour of a most distinguished public servant, which may be equally supported by persons of all politics'* (ibid). Practical considerations also called for it to be made use of a sea-mark, which led to Captain HM Denham backing Chapel Island (ibid). Indeed, the Elder Brethren of Trinity House would not offer any funds *'unless it can be made to appear that, in the situation in which it may be decided to erect the Colum, it will be useful to Navigation'* (ibid).
- 3.3.22 A detailed report was compiled by a Captain Washington on all of the suggested locations. It was his opinion that Hoad was the most suitable of all of those suggested: *'[it]... is cone-shaped, abrupt on its seaward face and admirably adapted, from its natural form, to bear a column on its summit. But independently of these considerations which although they may sound trifling are not so in reality, many of the associations of the inhabitants of Ulverston are connected with Hoad and it is a favourite resort on all holidays'* (ibid). It was also noted that the Church and Town Bank School, which John Barrow had known as a boy, could be viewed from Hoad, as could the cottage at Dragley Beck, in which he was born. Captain Washington also stated that *'I was told too, when on the spot, that the Hoad was a favourite resort of Sir John in his boyhood, that he was one of those who first laid out the walks and helped erect a building there, the foundations for which were only recently*

cleared away when improvements on this hill were in progress' (ibid). The walks referred to are probably those of the improvements of 1847-8, although it is not evident what, or where, the building Sir John Barrow constructed is, nor does he appear to make any mention of it in his memoirs (Barrow 1847).

3.3.23 The decision to construct the monument on Hoad was made by the end of 1849, and announced in the *Ulverston Advertiser* on 27th December of that year: *'We hail with delight, the announcement, that Captain Washington, Tidal Harbour Commissioner, who was officially instructed to make a personal survey as to the site for a monument to be erected to the memory of the late Sir John Barrow, Bart, Assistant Secretary to the Admiralty, to combine the two-fold object of its being placed near to the birth-place of the deceased Baronet, and at the same time so situated as to be of practical utility as a sea-mark to vessels navigating Morecambe Bay, has reported the Hill of Hoad at Ulverston to be the proper site'* (Anon 1849c). It was no, however, until the Elder Bretheren of Trinity House visited Hoad at the beginning of 1850 and accepted the site that enough money was available to begin the project.

3.3.24 The architect appointed for the work was a Mr Andrew Trimen (Anon 1850a, 365) and plans and specifications were drawn up for its construction (CRO(B) BPC/2/3; Z506/6). The articles of agreement between the Testimonial committee, in particular Sir George Staunton and Sir George Barrow (Sir John Barrow's eldest son), and the builders, George Smith and Jacob Appleyard of Pimlico, state, among other things, that *'the Contractor must... construct an enclosed shed for the protection of the lime from the weather, as well as a place of resort for the men to continue their work in the preparation of stone &c in unfavourable weather'* (ibid). A portable water closet and stove was also to be provided by the builders, to be placed in the basement of the tower, and bricks used in the construction were to come from the Conishead or Poulton brickworks (ibid). Significantly, there is a specific reference to the builders being exempt from damage done by *'lightning and tempest'* (CRO(B) Z506/6).

3.3.25 The intended completion date was to be 13th November 1850 (ibid), and the builders must have begun early in that year. They apparently discovered solid rock only a short distance below the surface of the ground (Anon 1850b; CRO(B) BPC/2/2), and it would appear that they did not alter the profile of Hoad a great deal in the construction of the monument (compare Plates 6 and 7). Shortly after they began, concerns were raised regarding the sufficiency of the foundations:

'At a meeting last evening of some of the Friends and Subscribers to the Barrow Testimonial... it was proposed that some half dozen of the part present should go up and inspect the foundations now in progress as reports are abroad of its insufficiency to bear so weighty a superstructure' (CRO(B) Z506/13).

3.3.26 The results of this inspection were apparently not favourable: *'the foundation except in width is hardly what you would expect to find in a common six foot wall, the stones being in our opinion much too small for the purpose, but as*

there is no specification here, we could say nothing to the builder, more particularly as the overlooker seems satisfied' (ibid). This was not the end of the matter, however, and the subscribers were so concerned that they considered delaying the ceremony for the official laying of the foundation stone (CRO(B) Z506/5). A number of drawings were made during this, and presumably subsequent, visits, which depict the monument at various stages of construction (CRO(B) BPC/2/2).

3.3.27 The laying of the foundation stone eventually took place on 15th May 1850, and was widely reported in the press at the time (Anon 1850a, 365). With great pomp and ceremony, thousands of the townsfolk processed from the Market Place to Town Bank School and finally to Hoad, where a bottle containing coins and a copy of the *Ulverston Advertiser* were deposited and the foundation stone laid by Sir George Barrow (*ibid*). Construction continued, presumably with the November deadline still intended. The project did not suffer any more problems, although a man was killed after some boys rolled a rock from near the site over the cliffs on to him (Anon 2004a). The monument was not actually completed until 16th January 1851 (CRO(B) BPC/2/2) and, exactly two weeks later, on 30th January, it was struck by lightening, shortly before the installation of a lightening conductor, an act resulting in *'throwing off nine huge stones of 3cwt. each, five of which fell inside, and four outside the Tower. The stones which fell inside, broke five out of the six iron girders, and a great portion of the steps which wind inside to the top, whilst those which fell outside the Tower, hit the buttress and completely smashed the parts upon which they fell'* (Anon 1850b). As a result, further funds were hastily gathered and repairs carried out.

3.3.28 It is not clear when the monument was finally opened to the public, although there were complaints about vandalism to it in July 1851 (CRO(B) Z506/20), so it is likely to have been open before this date, and it required further repairs as early as 1853 (CRO(B) BPC/2/1). It was immediately a successful and popular visitor attraction (Anon 1850b; Anon 1890). By the end of 1851, the subscribers to the monument transferred ownership to the town of Ulverston (CRO(B) Z506/1). During the celebrations for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, in 1897, a large bonfire was built next to the monument, but such was its heat that the stonework on the north-west side was badly damaged (CRO(B) Z880/6); nevertheless, another large bonfire was still built next to it to celebrate the Coronation of Edward VII in 1902 (Rushton and Snell 1998, 57). In 1898 an inscription was added listing all of the monument keepers to that date (Dickinson and Dickinson 1973, 87). In 1909 further repairs were made, including casing the entire structure in cement (CRO(B) Z880/5), as well as alterations to water outlets (CRO(B) Z880/9). Concerns were raised about these repairs at the time, however (CRO(B) Z880/6), and an appeal was made not to *'disfigure [the monument] with cement'* (CRO(B) Z880/8). It is also evident that the paths were continually improved during this period and iron kissing gates were added, some of which were made by Pennington and Sons, a local blacksmiths and machine makers who operated at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries (Mackereth 1900, 189).

3.3.29 During the twentieth century Hoad remained a popular location for recreation (Horne 1988). The monument reached its 100th and 150th anniversaries, both of which were celebrated in a suitably grand fashion (Anon 1950; 1999a; Horne 2000a). Further repairs were carried out to it in 1950 (Anon 1950), and 1969, at which time it was clad in a further layer of cement (CRO(B) BD/F 6/18, 3). In the last ten years, new electric floodlights have been added, although these have met with a number of problems (Anon 2000; 2004b; Horne 1995; 2000b; Pfarr 2000). Hoad is still a focus of interest in the town, and is regularly used for walking, running, , sledging, ham radio broadcasting (Farrell 2004), and even mysterious art installations (Anon 2004c), as well as possibly revived traditions (Clayton 2000; Anon 2005a; 2005b). Recently, the monument has been closed to visitors for more than two years as a result of continual problems with water ingress and a need for repairs; a scheme is currently in place to find funds to resolve these problems (Horne 2004a; 2004b; 2004c; 2004d).

3.4 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

3.4.1 A basic map regression analysis had already been undertaken as part of the previous investigation (Elsworth 2005a) and so the results presented below are largely derived from this study. In order to be more easily understood, the map regression has been arranged into chronological order.

3.4.2 **Yates:** the earliest detailed map of the county and the earliest showing the study area is that of Yates of 1786 (Plate 8). Although Hoad is not named and the Sir John Barrow Monument had not been built by this time, it is possible to make out the field boundary marking the difference between the enclosed and un-enclosed land, the only type of division depicted on Yates' map (Harley 1968, 19).

3.4.3 **Enclosure Map:** although the Enclosure Map of 1792 (Plate 1) is not detailed, it clearly shows the extent of the enclosed land and is the earliest identified map to name Hoad (CRO(B) Z2067). The only feature shown is a road along the east side, which has now become the A590.

3.4.4 **Enclosure Map:** the Enclosure Map of 1812 (Ulverston Local Board 1891); (Plate 2) is the earliest detailed map of the study area, although it again depicts a largely featureless landscape. The large quarry (Site **04**) is shown as 'Common Stone Quarry' and the tenants of Hoad are named as Richard Shaw and John Woodburn. To the west, a footpath is shown leading to Mansriggs and a footpath to Newland is present to the east. This footpath may be represented by the banks identified within the study area (Sites **01-02** and **05**) and may have been truncated by the large quarry to the north (Site **06**), but it appears to be shown on approximately the same line in the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1850a; 1850b).

3.4.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1850:** the 6": 1 Mile Ordnance Survey maps, which were surveyed in 1848, and published in 1850 (1850a; 1850b), show the area in some detail, although the Sir John Barrow Monument had yet to be built. Additional paths and tracks had been constructed by this time, including one

from the west and another path along the east side of Hoad, orientated north-east/south-west. The quarry (Site **06**) is labelled 'sand pit', the large quarry (Site **04**) is named 'Cockshot', and there is an additional quarry in the north-east corner (Site **07**) labelled 'gravel pit'. The 'Arm Chair' (where Site **10** is positioned) is also marked.

- 3.4.6 **Tithe Map**: the Tithe Map of 1880, for Ulverston (LRO DRC 1/28) is, unlike others, remarkably lacking in detail and provides little additional information regarding the site.
- 3.4.7 **Ordnance Survey, 1852 (Plates 3 and 5)**: the extremely detailed 60": 1 Mile map, surveyed in 1850, unfortunately only covers a small part of the study area, but shows additional zig-zag paths up the south-east side of the hill, a seat (Site **12**), a small quarry (Site **13**), and the larger 'Cockshot' quarry (Site **04**).
- 3.4.8 **Ordnance Survey, 1894 (Plate 4)**: by the time this 25": 1 Mile map was published, the Sir John Barrow Monument (Site **19**) had been built and the landscape had much of its present form. Almost all of the present footpaths are shown and many of the other features of interest are depicted. Some of the smaller quarries (Sites **09** and **13**) are not specifically shown, however, nor are the possible tenter banks (Site **01-02** and **05**).
- 3.4.9 **Ordnance Survey, 1913 (Plate 9)**: the next edition of the 25": 1 Mile Ordnance Survey Map differs very little from the previous plan, although, in the intervening 19 years, a bandstand had been built (Site **11**).
- 3.4.10 **Coronation tree planting plan, 1953**: a plan was drawn specifically relating to a number of small plantations that were added to the east slope of Hoad in 1953 by a number of local organisations (CRO(B) WSUD/U/EB6) (Plate 10). Site **03** is one remaining part of this scheme, although it is likely that other trees on Hoad represent other elements of it.

3.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 3.5.1 No previous archaeological interventions have been carried out in the immediate vicinity of the study area. However, a previous investigation into the landscape around Hoad has recently been undertaken (Elsworth 2005a).

3.6 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 3.6.1 As a limited amount of walkover survey has already been carried out incorporating the present study area (Elsworth 2005a), the primary aim of the current walkover survey was to re-examine the results of this earlier, more wide-ranging, investigation and more accurately plot the locations of the sites that were identified. In total, six additional sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area, to add to the 22 sites previously identified.

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

NB: no sites are subject to any Statutory Designation at the present time unless otherwise indicated.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Site number | 01 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29358 78813 – SD 29381 78823 |
| Site type | Tenter bank? |
| Period | Medieval? |
| HER No | 41315 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 36 ; walkover survey |
| Description | A bank, apparently constructed from earth, is evident running in a north-easterly direction from the entrance to Hoad to the south-west (Plate 11). It is approximately 1m tall, 1.5m wide and 20-30m long. |
| Assessment | The site is close to footpaths, is suffering severe erosion, and is likely to be affected in the future. |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Site number | 02 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29392 78808 – SD 29455 78848 |
| Site type | Tenter bank? |
| Period | Medieval? |
| HER No | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | A bank, apparently constructed from earth, is evident running approximately north/south. It is approximately 1.5m wide, 0.8m tall and more than 50m long. At its north end it is cut by the present footpaths. It may be a tenter bank, although its alignment parallel to the later footpath might suggest it is actually an earlier track. |
| Assessment | The site is close to footpaths and is likely to suffer from erosion. |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Site number | 03 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29471 78836 |
| Site type | Plantation |
| Period | Modern |
| HER No | 41316 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 37 ; Walkover survey; Plate 10 |
| Description | A group of sycamores in two rows is orientated approximately north-east/south-west. At the approximate centre of the east side of the plantation there is a concrete platform, c 1m by 3m, associated with a large amount of loose stone, which may represent the remains of a building. |
| Assessment | The site is close to footpaths but is unlikely to be damaged in the future. |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Site number | 04 |
| Site name | Cockshot Quarry |
| NGR | SD 29545 78827 – SD 29615 78834 |
| Site type | Quarry |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| HER No | 18248 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 38 ; Walkover survey; Plate 5 |
| Description | A large area of quarrying comprises two main working faces. Each is at least 15m tall and cut into the hillside (Plate 12), with a horseshoe-shaped area of spoil around the east side covering an area of c 40m in diameter. There are further small areas of working to the north-east. |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Assessment | The site is unlikely to be damaged in the future. |
| Site number | 05 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29695 78995 - SD 29679 78977 |
| Site type | Tenter bank? |
| Period | Medieval? |
| HER No | 41318 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 40 ; Walkover survey |
| Description | A bank, apparently c 1.5m wide, 0.6m tall and perhaps 30m long, is orientated north-east/south-west. At its north-east end it is cut by a large quarry (Site 06). Where it has been eroded it is evident that it is constructed from a mid-orange-brown clay, rather than from the stony subsoil otherwise present in the immediate area. Its position, parallel to the present footpaths, might suggest it is an earlier track, although its narrowness and the lack of any evident surface may preclude this. |
| Assessment | The site is already badly eroded by tracks and is likely to be damaged further in the future. |
| Site number | 06 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29724 79018 |
| Site type | Quarry |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| HER No | 18249 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 41 ; Walkover survey |
| Description | A large area of quarrying is cut into the hillside and along the road to the east. The faces are up to 10m tall and there is possibly some spoil along the east side. It covers an area of approximately 50m by 20m. |
| Assessment | The site is unlikely to be damaged in the future. |
| Site number | 07 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29843 79302 |
| Site type | Quarry |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| HER No | - |
| Sources | Ordnance Survey 1850a; Walkover survey |
| Description | There is a horseshoe-shaped scoop out of the slope with an entrance towards the road on the south-east side. It is approximately 7m deep and 20-30m in diameter. It is marked as a 'gravel pit' on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850. |
| Assessment | The site is unlikely to be damaged in the future. |
| Site number | 08 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29707 7322 (centre) |
| Site type | Shooting butts? |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| HER No | - |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 24 ; Walkover survey |
| Description | A group of between four and six mounds and associated semi-circular scoops lies at the northern end of the study area. Each mound is roughly oval and typically 2-3m long, 1-2m wide and 0.7m tall. The scoops are perhaps twice as big, but 0.5m deep. These were originally thought to form part of a group of possible cairns to the south-west (Elsworth 2005a, Site 24), but are clearly not the same. The association of ditches with the mounds suggests that they may have been simple |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Assessment | shooting butts, and it is recorded that shooting permits were granted for use on Townlands in the late nineteenth century (CRO(B) BD HJ 320/3/7, 1879). The site is unlikely to be damaged in the future. |
|-------------------|--|

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Site number | 09 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29501 79025 |
| Site type | Quarry |
| Period | Medieval? – post-medieval |
| HER No | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | A small quarry has been scooped into the hillside. It is <i>c</i> 4m in diameter and 1.5-2m deep, with spoil around the east side. |
| Assessment | The site is close to footpaths and is likely to suffer from erosion. |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Site number | 10 |
| Site name | Devil's Armchair |
| NGR | SD 29482 78950 |
| Site type | Graffiti |
| Period | Post-medieval – modern |
| HER No | 41317 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 39 ; Walkover survey |
| Description | A large area of graffiti is present on the rock outcrop at the top of the Devil's Armchair. Some of it is extremely well-carved and nineteenth century in date, while other pieces are more modern. A short distance to the west is a rock with the date 1798 carved into it. |
| Assessment | The site is close to footpaths and is likely to suffer from erosion. |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Site number | 11 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29432 78875 |
| Site type | Bandstand |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| HER No | 19800 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 35 ; Walkover survey; Plate 9 |
| Description | A circular enclosure with a level central platform is cut into the hillside and surrounded by upright pieces of limestone (Plate 13), some of which are held in place by concrete. It is approximately 15m in diameter. |
| Assessment | The site is close to footpaths and is likely to suffer from erosion. |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Site number | 12 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29359 78933 |
| Site type | Site of seat |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| HER No | 41313 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 33 ; Walkover survey; Plate 3 |
| Description | An enlarged but possibly natural cleft in the cliff face is where a turf seat originally stood (Plate 14); <i>c</i> 3m wide and 8m tall, it is connected by short off-shoots to the zig-zag footpaths to the south-west. |
| Assessment | The site is unlikely to be damaged in the future. |

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Site number | 13 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD29397 78905 |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Site type | Quarry |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| HER No | 41314 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 34 ; Walkover survey; Plate 3 |
| Description | A small horseshoe-shaped quarry is cut into the hillside. It is approximately 3-4m deep and has a diameter of 4-5m with spoil around the south-east side. |
| Assessment | The site is unlikely to be damaged in the future. |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Site number | 14 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD29491 78982 |
| Site type | Enclosure? |
| Period | Unknown |
| HER No | 41312 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 32 ; Walkover survey |
| Description | A circular 'doughnut'-shaped enclosure is approximately 5m in diameter, with the centre 2.5m across and 0.3m deep (Plate 15). |
| Assessment | The site is close to footpaths and is likely to suffer from erosion. |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Site number | 15 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD29541 79171 – SD 29444 79052 |
| Site type | Enclosure |
| Period | Late Bronze Age – Iron Age? |
| HER No | 41307 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 26 ; Walkover survey |
| Description | A large enclosure covers an area of approximately 150m north/south and 50-60m east/west (Plates 16, 17 and 18). It is formed by a stone and earth bank up to 3m wide and 1-3m tall around the north, south and west sides (Plates 19-20), with the east side being completed by the steep crag. It has been cut by a footpath on the south side, by a track on the north, and is severely eroded along the north-west side. There are two semi-circular scooped features cut into the bank on the north-west side (Plate 21), which are presumably later features. |
| Assessment | The site has already been damaged by erosion on the north-east side, is close to footpaths, and likely to suffer from further erosion. |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Site number | 16 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29344 78988 and SD 29354 79003 |
| Site type | Quarries |
| Period | Medieval?– post-medieval |
| HER No | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | Two small scoops have been quarried out of the hillside. Both are very shallow, c 0.5m deep, and approximately 2-3m in diameter. |
| Assessment | The site is unlikely to be damaged in the future. |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Site number | 17 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29367 79034 (centre) |
| Site type | Mounds |
| Period | Unknown |
| HER No | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | Three to five small mounds appear to be of earth construction and are generally 1–2m in diameter and up to 0.5m tall. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Assessment | The site is unlikely to be damaged in the future. |
| Site number | 18 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29458 79052 |
| Site type | Graffiti |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| HER No | 41310 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 30 ; Walkover survey |
| Description | A small area of graffiti has been carved into the bedrock adjacent to the flagpole immediately south-east of the Sir John Barrow Monument. It ranges in date from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries and includes 'J DOBSON 1860' (Plate 22) and 'H PETTON (?) 1878'. |
| Assessment | The site has been damaged by erosion and is likely to be suffer further damage in the future. |
| Site number | 19 |
| Site name | Sir John Barrow Monument |
| NGR | SD 29458 79071 |
| Site type | Monument |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| HER No | 19055 |
| Statutory Designation | Listed Grade II* (No 26496) |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 29 ; Walkover survey |
| Description | A monumental tower in the form of a lighthouse; stone-built with an ashlar limestone plinth/seat and an ashlar cupola, while the rest is cement rendered. There is an heraldic carved stone tympanum over the door, in the south-east side, and the dedication 'In honor (<i>sic</i>) of Sir John Barrow Bart erected A.D. 1850' (Plate 23). |
| Assessment | The site is unlikely to be damaged in the future but will be subject to repairs. |
| Site number | 20 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD29459 79084 |
| Site type | Graffiti |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| HER No | 41308 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 28 ; Walkover survey |
| Description | A patch of graffiti has been carved into the bedrock, including 'M PENNY 1901' and 'D HOOD 1901'. Some concrete has been poured into the gaps within the bedrock in places. |
| Assessment | The site is close to the monument and could suffer from erosion in the future. |
| Site number | 21 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD29452 79095 |
| Site type | Graffiti |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| HER No | 41309 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 28 ; Walkover survey |
| Description | A patch of graffiti has been carved into a large outcrop of bedrock facing east. It is mostly modern but there is a large 'A' that appears earlier. |
| Assessment | The site is close to the monument but unlikely to be damaged. |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Site number | 22 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29460 79096 |
| Site type | Hollow |
| Period | Unknown |
| HER No | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | A shallow kidney-shaped scoop in the ground against an outcrop of bedrock (Plate 24) is up to 1m wide, 6m long and 0.3m deep. This may simply be a sheep-scrape, although there is apparently spoil along the north side. |
| Assessment | The site is close to the monument and likely to suffer damage from erosion in the future. |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Site number | 23 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29578 79138 |
| Site type | Graffiti |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| HER No | 41306 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 25 ; Walkover survey |
| Description | A small patch of graffiti has been carved into the bedrock facing north-east. Some of it is dated 1922 while other parts are more recent. |
| Assessment | The site is unlikely to be damaged in the future, although it has been damaged by more recent graffiti. |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Site number | 24 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29587 79316 (centre) |
| Site type | Mounds/cairns |
| Period | Unknown |
| HER No | 41305 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 24 ; Walkover survey |
| Description | A large group of earthfast mounds or cairns is situated on two small open plateaux (Plate 25). Each is generally c 1-2m long, 0.5-1m wide and 0.5-0.7m tall. Some are evidently constructed from stones (Plate 26), while others appear to be entirely of earth; some may just be bedrock. Some are much larger, with scooped areas around the south sides, up to 5m long and similar to Site 08 . They appear very similar to clearance cairns, which typically belong to the Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, but without further investigation they are impossible to date. |
| Assessment | Part of the site lies close to footpaths and may be damaged by erosion. Some areas have also been partially unearthed and are suffering erosion from livestock |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Site number | 25 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29458 79228 (centre) |
| Site type | Ridge and furrow |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| HER No | 41303 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 22 ; Walkover survey |
| Description | A small area of ridge and furrow is orientated north-east/south-west (Plate 27). The ridges are 2-3m apart and very shallow. The whole area is cut by a track and a quarry (Site 27). |
| Assessment | The site is being severely eroded by livestock and visitors and tracks have started to develop across it. It is likely to be affected in the future. |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Site number | 26 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29483 79207 and SD 29445 79195 |
| Site type | Enclosures |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| HER No | 4837 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 21 ; Walkover survey |
| Description | Two rectangular enclosures comprise low banks and a platform partially cut into the hillside. The southernmost has banks on the north, east and west sides up to 0.6m tall and is approximately 8m east/west by 6m north/south (Plate 28). The northernmost is slightly smaller and orientated north-west/south-east, with a small entrance in the south-west corner (Plate 29). They appear to overlie the adjacent ridge and furrow (Site 25). The relatively wide ridges and straightness would suggest a post-medieval date (Higham 2004, 58). |
| Assessment | The site has been damaged by erosion caused by livestock and visitors and is likely to be affected in the future. |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Site number | 27 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29441 79242 |
| Site type | Quarry |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| HER No | 41304 |
| Sources | HER; Elsworth 2005a, Site 23 ; Walkover survey |
| Description | A small quarry, cut into the hillside, is c 15m long east/west, 3m wide and 1.2m deep. There is an iron and timber bench on a concrete base situated within it. |
| Assessment | The site has been damaged by the erection of the seat within but is unlikely to be significantly damaged in the future. |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Site number | 28 |
| Site name | Hoad |
| NGR | SD 29404 79234 |
| Site type | Spoil |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| HER No | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | A large spoil heap, c 2m tall, covers an area c 10m in diameter. It contains stone, gravel and slabs of concrete and there is a cast iron kissing gate post lying nearby. |
| Assessment | The site is unlikely to be damaged in the future. |

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 In total, 28 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area. Of these, the vast majority were recorded in the HER as a result of the previous survey (Elsworth 2005a), although of these, five were already recorded in the HER through reference to early maps and so forth. Six of the 28 sites recorded were identified during the walkover survey.
- 5.1.2 Only a single site with any form of Statutory Designation is present within the study area: the Sir John Barrow Monument (Site **19**), which is a Grade II* Listed Building. The large enclosure is currently being considered for designation as a Scheduled Monument (Richard Newman *pers comm*).
- 5.1.3 All of the sites recorded within the study area are summarised in Table 1 below:

| Period | No of sites | Sites |
|---------------------------|-------------|---|
| Neolithic | 0 | - |
| Bronze Age? | (2) | Large enclosure (Site 15), cairns (Site 24) |
| Iron Age? | (1) | Large enclosure (Site 15) |
| Romano-British? | (1) | Large enclosure (Site 15) |
| Medieval? | 3 | Tenter banks? (Site 01-02 and 05) |
| Medieval – post-medieval? | 2 | Quarries (Site 09, 16) |
| Post-medieval | 17 | Quarries (Sites 04, 06-07, 13 , and 27), shooting butts(?) (Site 08), graffiti (Sites 10, 18, 20-21, 23), bandstand (Site 11), seat (Site 12), monument (Site 19), ridge and furrow (Site 25), enclosures (Site 26), spoil (Site 28) |
| Modern | 1 | Plantation (Site 03) |
| Unknown | 4 | Enclosure? (Site 14), mounds (Site 17), hollow (Site 22), mounds/cairns (Site 24) |

Table 1: Number of sites by period (figures in brackets indicate an unknown but suggested date)

5.2 CRITERIA

- 5.2.1 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance of sites; that to be used here is the ‘Secretary of State’s criteria for scheduling ancient monuments’ which is included as Annex

4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990). The sites within the study area (*Section 4*, above) were each considered using the criteria, with the results listed below.

- 5.2.2 **Period:** although their exact date is not known, the large enclosure (Site **15**) and possible cairnfield (Site **24**) are of particular significance as monuments typical of this presumed period. The large enclosure, seemingly a hillfort, is of a type considered archetypal of the Iron Age, although in many cases an origin in the Bronze Age has been suggested, and certainly dated examples in the north-west of England apparently went out of use during this period (Matthews 2002). The majority of the other sites are only of limited significance to the period in which they originated; most are post-medieval in date and relate to improvements and minor industries carried out in the immediate area, which are not individually important. The possible tenter banks represent the remains of what was undoubtedly an important industry in the local area during the medieval period, and so are of greater significance. The Sir John Barrow Monument (Site **19**) is also of great significance to its period as it commemorates the life of an important local and national figure throughout the early nineteenth century.
- 5.2.3 **Rarity:** the large enclosure (Site **15**) is rare and, therefore, of great significance. Only a small number of hillforts are known in Lancashire and Cumbria (Hodgson and Brennand 2005a), although many of these are clustered around Morecambe Bay (Forde-Johnston 1965). The enclosure is, therefore, not as rare in the immediate area as it is across the whole region, but this does not diminish its importance. The possible cairnfield (Site **24**) would appear fairly uncommon locally, but there are many such examples in southern and eastern Cumbria. The Sir John Barrow Monument (Site **19**) is also an extremely unusual construction and an important piece of architecture, hence it is Listed Grade II* and can be considered of national significance. The remaining sites are individually less rare, but they do form part of a larger inter-related landscape, which is locally important. The exception is the possible tenter banks (Sites **01-02** and **05**), which represent a rare survival of what was probably once an important local industry, and are, therefore, of regional significance.
- 5.2.4 **Documentation:** many of the sites making up the Historic Landscape around the Sir John Barrow Monument are post-medieval in date and are, therefore, quite well-documented. Their significance is therefore increased slightly because of this. The two features of possible prehistoric date (Site **15** and **24**) are, perhaps inevitably, not well-documented and there is unlikely to be any additional documentary information that can be collected on them. Similarly, documentary sources relating to the tenter banks (Sites **01-02** and **05**) do not seem to be forthcoming, and so these sites acquire little additional significance on this count. Should any further information be identified, it would greatly increase the importance of these sites. In general, however, the landscape as a whole is quite well-documented, principally on account of the presence of the monument, and this increases the regional significance of the whole area.
- 5.2.5 **Group Value:** the group value of the entire landscape is, therefore, very important, and is perhaps the most significant element of the entire area. There is evidence for almost continuous activity on Hoad from the prehistoric period to the present day, much of it very important to the town of Ulverston and its

surrounding area, and in this sense it is very similar to Kendal Fell (OA North forthcoming). Of particular interest is the combined evidence for prehistoric enclosure (Site 15), and possibly also land improvement (Site 24), medieval textile industry (Sites 01-02 and 05) and post-medieval beautification, particularly that relating to the construction of the Sir John Barrow Monument (Site 19).

- 5.2.6 **Survival/Condition:** most of the sites identified within the study area are earthworks and have survived in a relatively good condition. However, some are badly eroded and may become difficult to discern in the near future. The fact that the large enclosure (Site 15) appears to have only been identified once before perhaps demonstrates how little of it is readily evident. In part, this is due to the subsequent land-use, which has obscured these remains, but this has in turn added another layer of sites of archaeological interest. The possible tenter banks (Sites 01-02 and 05) are also rare survivals; there are few extant features of this type recorded in the immediate area, with the best examples being in Kendal (OA North forthcoming).
- 5.2.7 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** many of the sites are earthworks, and it is evident that some have already being subject to considerable erosion (Elsworth 2005a, 32, which is likely to continue and possibly get worse. Of particular concern are the large enclosure (Site 15), possible cairnfield (Site 24), possible tenter banks (Sites 01-02 and 05), ridge and furrow (Site 25), graffiti (Site 10), and small enclosures (Site 26), all of which have been damaged. These are, therefore, of particular importance, although the majority of the landscape is under similar pressures and so should be considered of some significance on this count.
- 5.2.8 **Diversity:** the majority of the sites are not individually diverse, although they form part of a diverse landscape (Section 5.2.5). The large enclosure (Site 15) and possible cairnfield (Site 24) are perhaps the only sites that fall into this category, although without further investigation this is difficult to assess.
- 5.2.9 **Potential:** a large number of the post-medieval sites are of limited potential, although the two small enclosures (Site 26) could reveal important information regarding the construction of the monument. Further investigation of the possible tenter banks (Sites 01-02 and 05) may be able to confirm their age and how they were used. The greatest potential is present in the large enclosure (Site 15) and the possible cairnfield (Site 24). Further examination of these would be necessary in order to understand them more fully and to date them, and this would in turn provide important information that could be utilised in the examination of similar monuments.

5.3 SIGNIFICANCE

- 5.3.1 The identification of the large enclosure, what would traditionally be called a hillfort, is of great regional or even national significance. Such sites are extremely rare, both within Cumbria as a whole, where there are only about a dozen fortified hill-top sites of varying sizes presumed to date to the prehistoric period (Thomas 1976; Williams 1993), and especially on the Furness peninsula, where Skelmore Heads, near Urswick, would appear to be the only nearby example (Powell *et al* 1963). Although on the basis of the

present evidence it cannot be confirmed as a prehistoric hillfort, a comparison with typologically similar sites (Forde-Johnston 1965), particularly Skelmore Heads near Urswick (Powell *et al* 1963), suggests that this is the case. Such enclosures remain largely unexplored in this part of the north-west of England, and very few have been excavated (Hodgson and Brennand 2005b, 18). The few examples that have been dated tend to have Late Bronze Age origins (*ibid*), and in many cases appear to have gone out of use before the end of the Iron Age (Matthews 2002). It has also been suggested that some may have Neolithic origins (Hodgson and Brennand 2005a, 13), demonstrating the need for further dating and investigation in order to elucidate these sites (Hodgson and Brennand 2005b, 18).

- 5.3.2 The nearby possible cairnfield, if found to be such, would also be of great regional significance. Cairnfields have been examined in other parts of Cumbria, particularly the south and west, and have often been found to be associated with field systems thought to be of Bronze Age date (Hart 1985; Quartermaine 2002, 31). There is in some cases, however, evidence for continuity of use of such landscapes into the Iron Age and Romano-British periods (Hoan and Loney 2004) and even the early medieval period (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming). A similar feature excavated at Sizergh Fell proved to be of natural origin, despite a close association with known Bronze Age burials, although traces of activity dating to the Neolithic period were identified nonetheless (Edmonds *et al* 2002).
- 5.3.3 Many of the other sites within the study area are of great local significance because of their association with the Sir John Barrow Monument (which, as a Grade II* Listed Building is protected as a structure of national importance). These include the two small rectangular enclosures (Site **26**) and arguably the vast majority of the graffiti (Sites **10**, **18**, **20-21** and **23**), as well as the monument itself (Site **19**).
- 5.3.4 The majority of the other sites have limited significance, although they do form part of the complex landscape surrounding the Sir John Barrow Monument and are an integral part of its context. The sites associated with the early attempt at beautification (Site **12**), subsequent alterations of a similar nature, such as the bandstand (Site **11**) and plantation (Site **03**), are a continuation of this process and, therefore, form important elements within the developed landscape. Similarly, the sites associated with industry, such as the tenter banks (Site **01-02** and **05**) and quarries (Sites **04**, **06-07**, **13** and **27**), reflect another aspect of the landscape and its usage, which is of some importance in the local area.
- 5.3.5 The elements of the historic landscape relating to the textile industry are little understood and have yet to be investigated in great detail. A larger area of probable tenter banks and ruined potash kilns, first recorded by Mike Davies-Shiel, are situated immediately to the west of the study area (Elsworth 2005a). There appear to be few written records relating to it: a 'tenter field' is recorded as having stood close to the parish church, which was used to expand the graveyard in 1851 (Ashburner 1993, 65, probably quoting Barber 1894, 265). This appears to be the only written record for the area of an industry, all traces of which had virtually disappeared by the middle of nineteenth century,

although other forms of evidence and surviving remains elsewhere in the region demonstrate that it was widespread (Davies-Shiel 1970; 1972; 1974). In general, little investigation has been carried out in the North West into medieval manufacturing and related sites, including those connected to the textile industry (Newman 2005, 15), and there is certainly a need for further research.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

- 6.1.1 Carrying out future repairs to the Sir John Barrow Monument will potentially affect a large number of sites of archaeological interest, some of which are of great local, regional and national significance. This will come about not only as a result of the processes involved in the renovation of the monument, such as the movement of vehicles, but also as a result of the increase in visitor numbers that is likely to occur once the renovation has been completed.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 There are several sites of archaeological interest in close proximity to the Sir John Barrow Monument that could potentially be affected by any subsequent renovation works to the monument itself. In some cases this is likely to be quite severe, and the severity of the impact, taken in consideration with the significance of the site, has been used to produce a list of recommendations for further work (Table 2, below).

| Site No | Type | Period | Significance | Impact | Recommended further work |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 01 | Tenter bank? | Medieval | Local – regional | Severe | Topographic survey, evaluation |
| 02 | Tenter bank? | Medieval | Local – regional | Severe | Topographic survey, evaluation |
| 03 | Plantation | Modern | Local | None | None |
| 04 | Quarry | Post-medieval | Local | Minimal | None |
| 05 | Tenter bank? | Medieval | Local – regional | Severe | Topographic survey, evaluation |
| 06 | Quarry | Post-medieval | Local | Severe | None |
| 07 | Quarry | Post-medieval | Local | None | None |
| 08 | Shooting butts? | Post-medieval | Local | Minimal | None |
| 09 | Quarry | Medieval – post-medieval | Local | Minimal | None |
| 10 | Graffiti | Post-medieval | Local | Severe | Written/ photographic record |
| 11 | Bandstand | Post-medieval | Local | Minimal | None |

| Site No | Type | Period | Significance | Impact | Recommended further work |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|------------|---|
| 12 | Seat | Post-medieval | Local – regional | Minimal | None |
| 13 | Quarry | Post-medieval | Local – regional | Minimal | None |
| 14 | Enclosure? | Unknown | Local | Minimal | Topographic survey |
| 15 | Large enclosure | Prehistoric? | Regional – national | Severe | Topographic survey and evaluation |
| 16 | Quarries? | Unknown | Local | Minimal | None |
| 17 | Mounds | Unknown | Local | Minimal | None |
| 18 | Graffiti | Post-medieval | Local | Severe | None |
| 19 | Monument | Post-medieval | National | Beneficial | Photographic Recording before remedial work |
| 20 | Graffiti | Post-medieval | Local | Severe | None |
| 21 | Graffiti | Post-medieval | Local | Minimal | None |
| 22 | Hollow | Unknown | Local | Severe | Topographic survey |
| 23 | Graffiti | Post-medieval | Local | Minimal | None |
| 24 | Mounds/ cairns | Prehistoric? | Regional – national | Minimal | Topographic survey and evaluation |
| 26 | Enclosures | Post-medieval | Local – regional | Severe | Topographic survey and evaluation |
| 27 | Quarry | Post-medieval | Local | Minimal | None |
| 28 | Spoil | Post-medieval | Local | Minimal | None |

Table 2: Recommended further work

6.2.2 As is evident from Table 2, the main area of interest is immediately around the monument itself, within approximately 50m, although extending a considerable distance to the north to cover the full extent of Sites **15** and **24**. A general recommendation is, therefore, that all of the sites that are in close proximity to the monument are subject to a detailed topographic survey, preferably to Level III-type standards (*Appendix 2*). In this way, a record of the area will have been made prior to any work being carried out, so that if any damage or alteration occurs to any of these sites, there will be a suitable depiction of them. This would also cover a number of sites that are not individually considered to be of great significance, but fall within the environs of those that do. Recommendations for evaluation of certain sites are included so that the condition of the remains can be assessed and their significance

more fully understood; this would also improve any interpretation of the site's history and enhance the visitor experience.

- 6.2.3 It is also recommended that any interpretation panels that are erected within the study area be positioned to avoid sites of archaeological interest where at all possible. Should any be positioned within the area of the large enclosure (Site **15**), the footings should be subject to an archaeological evaluation prior to the panel being erected.
- 6.2.4 In addition to the above-recommended work, a number of mitigation measures will be necessary during any renovation of the monument in order to minimise the likelihood of damage being caused. These can be outlined as follows:
- any vehicles accessing the site during repair work should keep to the existing track and not be allowed to cross sites within the vicinity of the Sir John Barrow Monument, in particular Sites **15**, **22**, **25** and **26**;
 - any fences erected during renovation work should be placed so as to avoid nearby sites of archaeological interest. However, they should also not be positioned in such a way that they increase erosion across them by controlling movement;
 - stone, mortar and similar material removed from the monument during repair should be removed from the site as quickly as possible and not allowed to accumulate in the vicinity of or on top of sites of archaeological interest;
 - any rubbish or waste produced during the renovation should not be allowed to contaminate any of the sites of archaeological interest. This is particularly important with regard to liquid waste, especially fuel, which should be stored in an appropriately secure bund or kept off-site.

6.3 FUTURE MANAGEMENT

- 6.3.1 Following the completion of repairs to the monument, it is likely that the historic landscape surrounding it will be put under additional strain. Visitor numbers will undoubtedly continue at their current level or increase, special events will be organised, and livestock will continue to graze the land. In order to plan for the long-term survival of the historic landscape, a management plan will need to be adopted. This will need to consider a number of issues:
- visitor numbers and damage caused by erosion;
 - vehicular access and damage caused by erosion;
 - livestock and the damage caused by erosion;
 - the suitable use of Hoad for special events and the appropriate management of these;

- damage caused by vandalism, metal detectorists and the like (this has occurred before (Anon 1999b; 1999c));
- further alterations or improvements to the monument or the associated landscape;
- changes in land management and subsequent variations in vegetation cover.

6.3.2 In most cases, it is not envisaged that any great change in current usage would need to be made. Access by visitors and the use of the land for livestock are an important and essential aspect of the landscape, both in order to justify the repair and maintenance of the Sir John Barrow Monument and also to raise revenue for the Town Lands Trust. Similarly, the use of the monument and the area around it for special events is very important to the town and should not be prevented. It is more important that consideration is taken when organising such events. For example, any vehicles accessing the monument should always stick to the existing metalled track, special events should not involve anything that will potentially damage below-ground remains, such as lighting fires or digging holes; it might be preferable to keep sheep on the land rather than cattle.

6.3.3 Most important is the potential for damage to be caused during improvements to the monument. The recent installation of lights and laying of cables, for example, has probably caused considerable damage to the fabric of the large enclosure (Elsworth 2005a, 32; Site **15**). Any further work of a similar nature should be avoided if at all possible, be carried out under suitable archaeological supervision, or be subject to a detailed archaeological investigation. Similarly, previous improvements to the landscape, including those carried out in the nineteenth century, will undoubtedly have damaged earlier archaeological remains. The planting of trees in 1953, for example, (CRO(B) WSUD/U/E86 1953; Plate 10), may have affected Site **02**, and any similar schemes in the future should be carefully considered and suitably monitored.

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7.3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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Plate 29: The southernmost of the two small enclosures (Site **26**)

Plate 30: Postcard of Hoad from c1895 looking east, showing the possible tenter banks to the west of the study area (after Frith nd)

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

SIR JOHN BARROW MONUMENT, ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA

Desk-Based Assessment and Walk-over Survey Project Design



Oxford Archaeology North

February 2005

Elaine Rigby Architects

NGR: SD 2947 7903

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (North) has been invited by Elaine Rigby Architects on behalf of the Friends of the Sir John Barrow Monument and the Ulverston Partnership to submit a project design and costs for an archaeological desk-based assessment and walk-over survey on Hoad Hill, the site of the Sir John Barrow Monument, Ulverston, Cumbria (SD 2947 7903). The archaeological work is in accordance with the requirements of a brief for a Conservation Management Plan prepared by the Ulverston Partnership. The study is required to assess the archaeological and historical importance of the site in order to inform proposals for the conservation management plan for the monument, which include a certain amount of minor development of the site, such as the placing of benches, information boards and building footpaths.

1.1.2 ***The Sir John Barrow Monument and Hoad Hill:*** the monument is a grade II* listed building located on the summit of Hoad Hill, overlooking Morecambe Bay, Ulverston and the mountains of the Lake District and Pennines. Constructed in 1850 in the shape of Smeaton's Eddystone Lighthouse, the 300 foot high tower was built to commemorate the explorer and historian Sir John Barrow, an Ulverston native of humble birth who became second secretary to the Admiralty from 1804 to 1845 (sirjohnbarrowmonument.co.uk). The hilltop position of the monument, commanding views across land routes and the estuary, raises the possibility that the beacons lit at anniversaries of the monuments completion, may be predated by earlier examples. Iron Age forts surmounting close-by hilltops near Woodside farm and at Ingleborough, as well as numerous prehistoric tumuli and settlement earthworks overlooking and within the valleys, would suggest intense land use of the area in Prehistoric times. As such, the strategic location of Hoad Hill is not likely to have gone unnoticed (Daniel Elsworth pers com). Hoad Hill was one of the first areas of common land around Ulverston to be enclosed, in 1799, and was subject to cultivation, quarrying and beautification during the early nineteenth century. It was a popular place for recreation during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and following the construction of the monument it has remained a focal point of community activity into the twenty-first century (Elsworth 2005).

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY (NORTH)

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) has considerable experience of the evaluation and assessment of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 24 years. Evaluations and assessments have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North has undertaken numerous archaeological assessments and studies within Cumbria and has considerable experience of researching the architectural and archaeological heritage of the area. The proposed researcher (Dan Elsworth) for this project was brought up in Ulverston and has an unparalleled knowledge of the history and archaeology of the town and environs.

1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct, and OA North is a registered organisation with the IFA (No 17).

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological assessment of the designated area, within its broader context. The principal purpose of the assessment is to collate information about the archaeology and history of the site and its environs. This will enable an assessment of the significance of the identified archaeological resource and will establish the impact of any proposed development on the identified archaeological resource, and will help inform the production of a suitable conservation management plan for the Sir John Barrow Monument and its surroundings. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 *Desk-Based Assessment*

To accrue an organised body of data to inform the conservation management plan. It requires an assessment of the physical history of the monument along with the archaeological and landscape resource, including an appraisal of the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow, Lancaster Record Office (Preston), Ulverston Local Studies Library, and the Ulverston Heritage Centre.

2.3 *Walk-over Survey*

An identification survey to record the character of any extant archaeological features within the study area and provide an assessment of the archaeological significance of these remains. To gain an appreciation of the significance of the Sir John Barrow monument within the context of the landscape, both that which it surveys and that from which it can be seen.

2.4 *Assessment Report*

A written assessment report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will advise on the impact on the resource of the anticipated development within the site, and will identify both opportunities and constraints for/of the sites development.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above. The defined programme provides for both a documentary study and a field identification survey of the study area.

3.2 **DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

- 3.2.1 ***Documentary and cartographic material:*** the data generated during the desk-based study will provide the basis for an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the site, and provide a basis from which historical narratives for the study area can be constructed. The method statement is based on the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* compiled by the IFA. This work will rapidly address the full range of potential sources of information. It will include an appraisal of the Cumbria Historic Environment 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. Some emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform the post-medieval activity of the area. Any photographic material, including aerial photographs, lodged in the County Historic Environment Record or County record Office will also be studied. Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed. The study will examine place and field name evidence for the site and its environs. The Cumbria Historic Landscape Characterisation dataset will be consulted in the course of the visit to the HER, and copies of the relevant mapping will be obtained. This work will

involve visits to the following repositories: Cumbria Historic Environment Record, Cumbria County Record Office (Barrow), Lancashire Record Office (Preston), Ulverston Local Studies Library, Ulverston Heritage Centre, the Sir John Barrow Trust and the Townlands Trust, Lancaster University Library, the OA North library, and OA Staff personal libraries.

- 3.2.2 The study will involve a search on rentals, and post-medieval deeds, as well as photographs, topographic prints and eighteenth and nineteenth century antiquarian histories. Published secondary sources will also be examined, including the recently published work: McKeever, R, and Hayfield, J, 2004 *The Industrial Archaeology of South Ulverston*, Ulverston.
- 3.2.3 **Geology and Topography:** a rapid compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical, and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken, using information available from the Ordnance Survey and ADAS. This will not only set any archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field investigation.

3.3 WALK-OVER SURVEY

- 3.3.1 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-based 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 within the extent of the defined study area.
- 3.3.2 It is proposed to use a Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques to locate and record the features and artefact sites. 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 +/- 0.25m. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously.
- 3.3.3 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.
- 3.3.4 **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) and risk assessments are implemented for all projects.

3.4 ASSESSMENT REPORT

- 3.4.1 **Archive:** the results of Stage 3.2 and 3.3 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 any features and finds recovered during fieldwork. 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.

- 3.4.2 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as required, and a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the summarised report) will be deposited with the National Monuments Record (RCHME), as appropriate. OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic, and plastic media) with the appropriate Record Office.
- 3.4.3 **Collation of data:** the data generated by Stages 3.2 and 3.3 (above) 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.
- 3.4.4 **Assessment Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of the report will be submitted to the Client for synthesis into the conservation management plan, complete copies of which will be submitted to the Friends of the Sir John Barrow Monument, the Ulverston Partnership and the Cumbria Historic Environment Record. The final report, following completion of the identification survey, will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. The report will present the detail of the methodology. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations, including maps and gazetteers of known or suspected sites identified within or immediately adjacent to the study area. It will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail. It will include a copy of the project design. It will provide an assessment of past and present land use.
- 3.4.5 The report will identify areas of defined archaeology, an assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of any features within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map for the identified resource.
- 3.4.6 **Proposals:** the report identify areas of archaeological sensitivity and will make a clear statement of the impact of any development upon the identified archaeological resource. It will identify both the opportunities and the constraints for any development.
- 3.4.7 **Confidentiality:** the assessment report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and this project design, and should be treated as such; they are 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.

3.5 AUDIENCE DEVELOPMENT PLAN:

- 3.5.1 The involvement, interest and support of the local community is of great importance in both the justification of the conservation of the monument, but also in generating motivation and funds to sustain ongoing conservation and development work. Such outreach work could involve presentations by OA North staff during visits to schools, community centres, particularly the Ulverston Heritage centre, and to interested parties such as the Friends of the Sir John Barrow Monument, the Ulverston Partnership and Morecambe Bay Archaeology Society, both before commencement and after completion of any field work. Pending Health

and Safety constraints, organised trips for school parties and interest groups could be arranged.

- 3.5.2 A web site, detailing the Conservation Management Plan and kept up to date with recent developments, would be a useful means of disseminating information and maintaining public interest. An alternative to setting up an independent web site might, if they are willing, be to work with the Friends of the Sir John Barrow Monument who already maintain a comprehensive web site.
- 3.5.3 Other advertising could include the production of leaflets to be distributed from local libraries, tourist information offices, community centres, museums, the Ulverston Heritage Centre and schools, detailing the Conservation Management Plan and the results of any archaeological work.

4. WORK TIMETABLE

- 4.1 It is envisaged that the various stages of the project outlined above would follow on consecutively, where appropriate. The phases of work would comprise:

- i* **Desk-Based Assessment**
- ii* **Walk-over Survey**
- iii* **Assessment Report**
- iv* **Audience Development**

| Personnel | Phase (times in hours) | | | Total Time in hours |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Desk-Based Assessment | Walk-over Survey | Assessment Report | |
| Management and administration | 1 | 1 | 7.5 | 9.5 |
| Project Supervisor | 22.5 | 8 | 30 | 60.5 |
| Illustrator | | | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Total hours | 23.5 | 9 | 45 | 77.5 |

Table 1: Summary of time in hours for each phase of archaeological work to be carried out in preparation for the Sir John Barrow Monument Conservation Management Plan

- 4.2 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement, comprising a letter of appointment, has been signed with the client. The desk-based assessment is scheduled for completion within three weeks from the cessation of the field work.
- 4.3 The timings for the audience development plan has not been included in Table 1, because, at this juncture, it is not possible to determine how many interested parties would be involved, nor how they might best be combined.
- 4.4 The archaeological project will be under the management of **Stephen Rowland BSc, MSc** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all pertinent correspondence should be addressed, and in turn will be monitored by Elaine Rigby architects. Stephen joined Oxford Archaeology North in

2005 after spending five years working as a field and environmental archaeologist on urban and rural sites from a range of periods in York, Syria and the United Arab Emirates. All Unit staff are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise. It is proposed that **Dan Elsworth MA**, who has considerable experience of archaeological assessments and is resident in Ulverston, undertake the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey. Dan joined the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (now Oxford Archaeology North) in 1999. Now a Project Supervisor, with special responsibility for building survey and field survey work, Dan has carried out a large number of desk-based assessments on projects of various sizes, specialising in those in an upland context. Outside of work Dan has been a member of the Morecambe Bay Archaeological Society since 1992, becoming Secretary in 1998, and moving to Chair in 2001. He is also a member of the committee for the Ulverston Heritage Centre since 2002.

5. INSURANCE

- 5.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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<http://www.sirjohnbarrowmonument.co.uk/index.htm>

APPENDIX 2: OA NORTH SURVEY LEVELS

This describes the types of survey appropriate for the various stages of archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of development as practised by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit. They are based on survey levels defined by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) and are in accordance with stages of evaluation defined by the Association of County Archaeological Curators (ACAO 1993).

Level 1 Survey (Assessment)

Level 1 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 an archaeological site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description, which should record type and period and would not normally exceed c50 words.

The location and extent of the sites is typically shown on 1:2,500 or 1:10,000 OS maps as requested by the client. The extent of a site is only defined for sites greater than 50m in size and smaller sites are shown as a point. The accuracy of survey is +/- 10m (8 figure grid ref.) and is undertaken without the use of survey instruments.

This is a rapid level of survey (Site Inspection in project design) undertaken alongside a desk top study as part of the site assessment (ACAO 1993, 14). It is an initial site inspection that helps the local planning authority to consider fully the archaeological implications of a planning proposal and also serves as the basis for undertaking and planning further archaeological work on the site.

Level 2 Survey (Evaluation)

Level 2 survey defines the extent of all surface archaeological features on site in relation to the main topographic elements (eg field walls) and accurately defines the extent of the overall archaeological site. It is produced in conjunction with a full objective and interpretative description of the features.

It is undertaken using Total Station survey equipment and is located usually using Global Positioning Survey (GPS) techniques. The internal accuracy is typically +/- 0.05m but is located with respect to the OS National Grid to an accuracy of +/- 1.0m. The survey methodology is designed to facilitate the production of any subsequent Level 3 survey by reusing the Level 2 survey data along with additional contour data. For reasons of economy and overall flexibility the survey is generated using a Computer Aided Design (CAD) system and output on the Unit's A0 plotter.

This is a basic level of survey undertaken alongside trial excavation work as part of the field evaluation (ACAO 1993). It can serve as a mitigation measure for smaller sites with poor surface survival and should be applied to sites of some significance threatened by the development. More complex and archaeologically important sites require a Level 3 survey as mitigation for their destruction. The Level 2 survey defines an archaeological context for any trial excavations and shows the location of the trenches in relation to the surface features. This level is used to assess the

archaeological significance of the site and serves as the basis, along with other evaluation techniques, for the submission of recommendations to the District or County Planning Officer.

Level 3 Survey (Mitigation)

Level 3 survey is a comprehensive record of the archaeological features in relation to the surface topography. It incorporates an interpretative hachure survey alongside a full computer generated model of the ground surface enacted when a full survey is needed in conjunction with excavations or in cases where detailed survey of fragile upstanding earthworks is the only appropriate mitigative measure.

The Level 3 mitigation survey is designed to record the archaeological site as fully as current technology will allow in advance of its destruction. It is applied selectively to sites of particular importance and which have a good survival of surface features.

It is generated by the provision of additional survey data to the Level 2 survey and is of an equivalent level of accuracy ($\pm 0.05\text{m}$). In many cases only a relatively limited amount of additional data is required to upgrade the Level 2 survey to the full surface modelled Level 3 and therefore this can be an economic recording option.

It is generated on CAD, which maintains the original accuracy of the survey data and allows flexibility of drawing output at any scale. The drawing file will record the contour detail at different height separations and the final survey drawings can therefore be tailored to meet any requirements of the client.

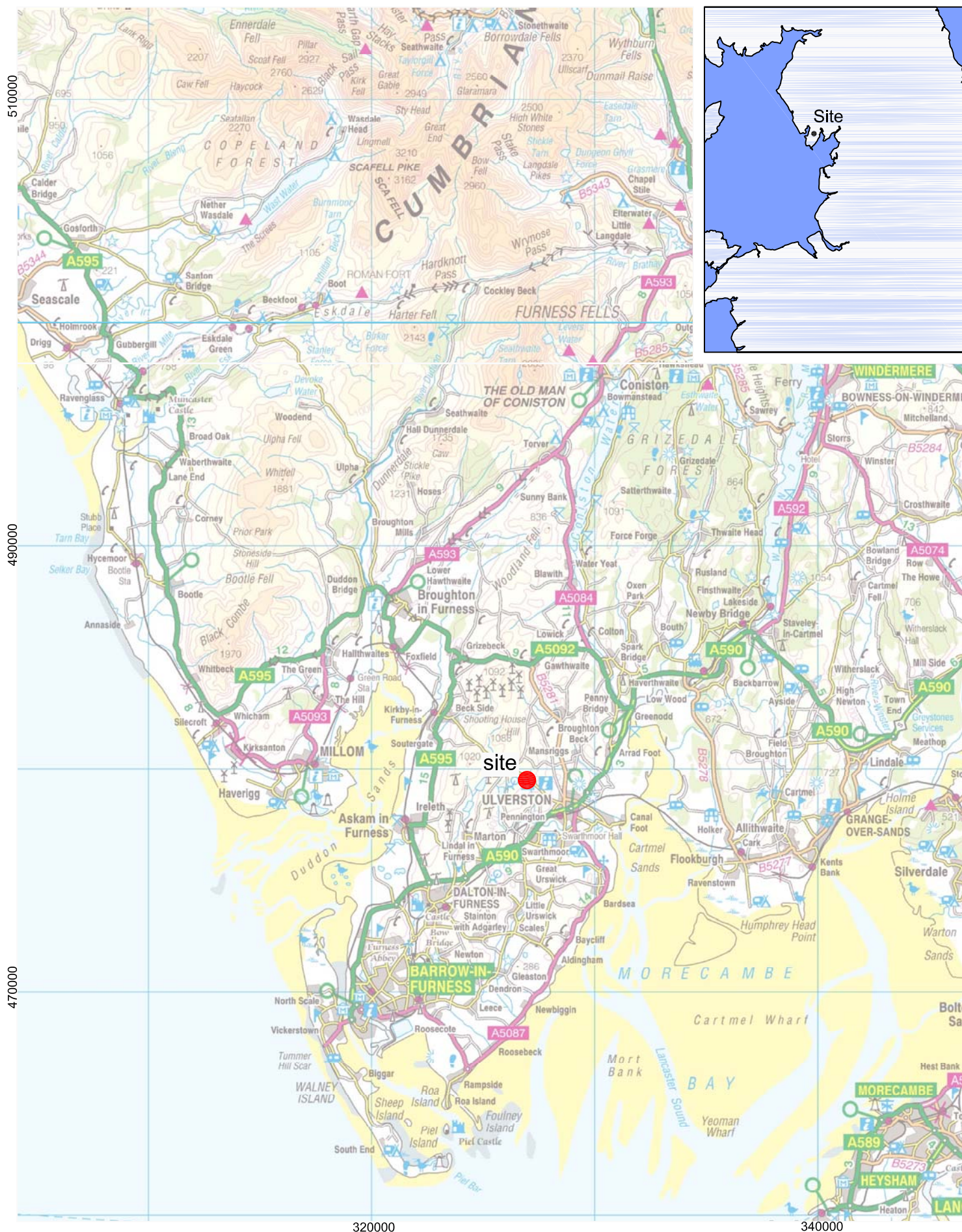
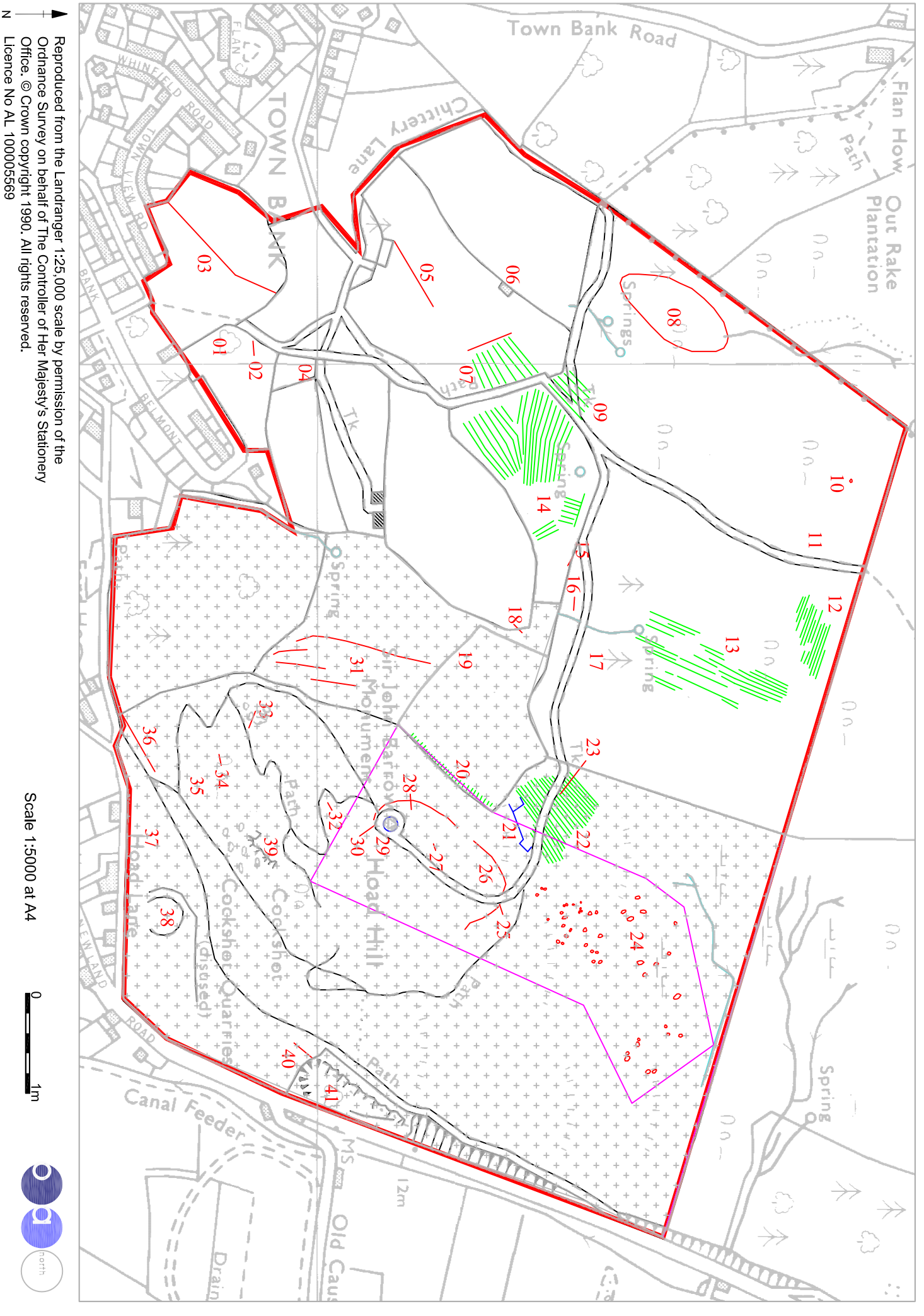


Figure 1: Location Map



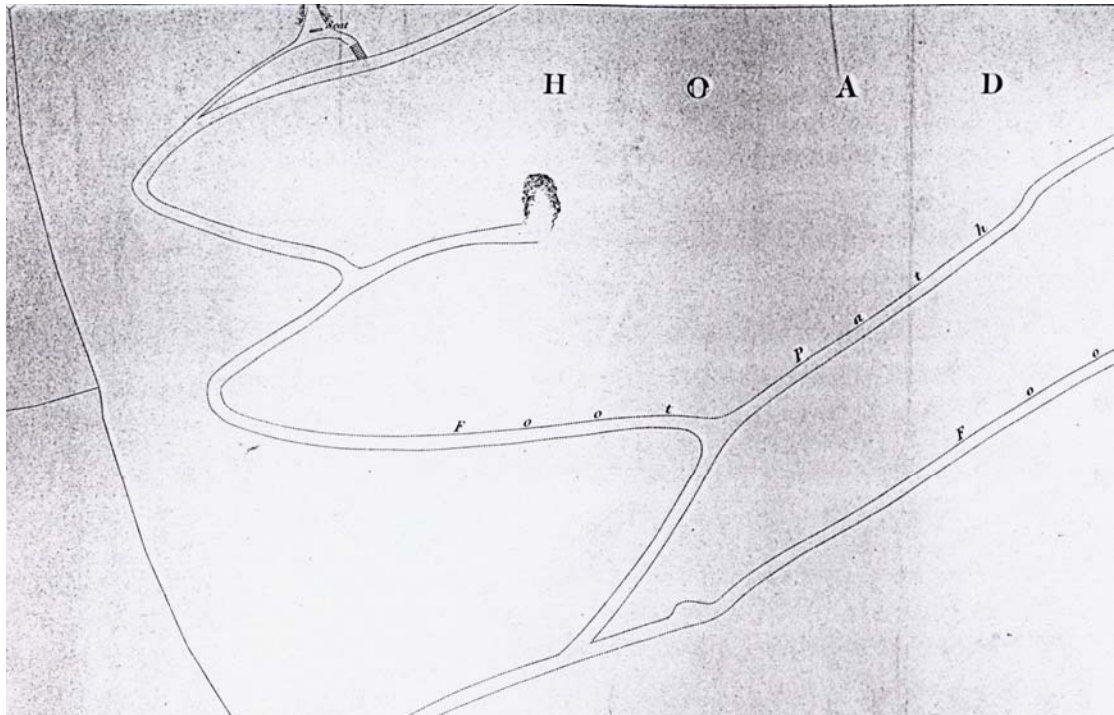


Plate 3: Detail of a seat (Site 12), a small quarry (Site 13) and paths (Ordnance Survey 1852)

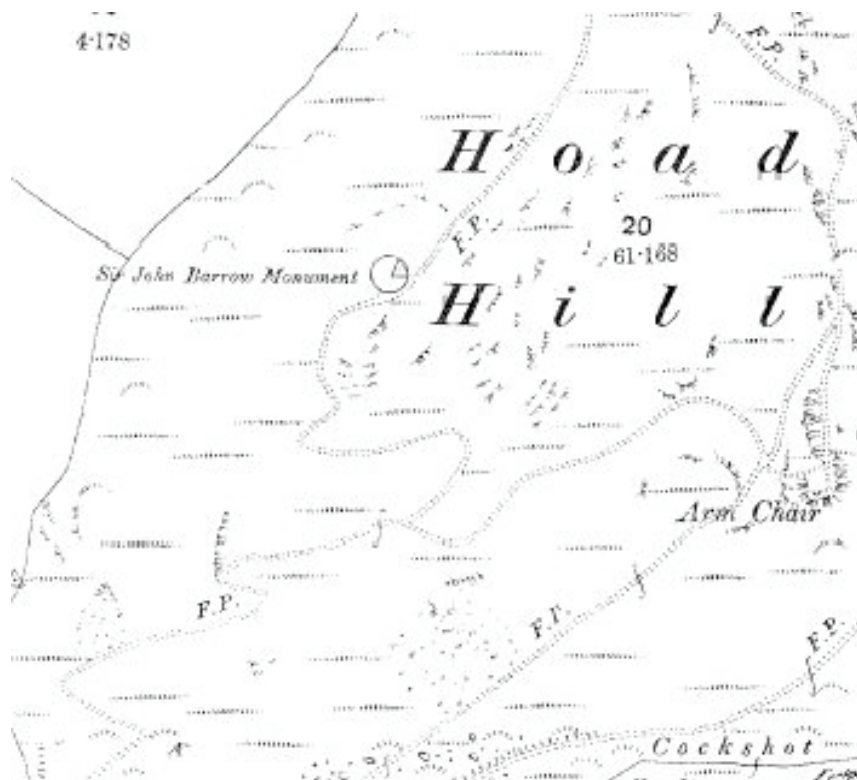


Plate 4: Part of a plan showing the footpaths and monument (Ordnance Survey 1894)



Plate 5: Detail of Cockshot quarry (Site **04**; Ordnance Survey 1852)

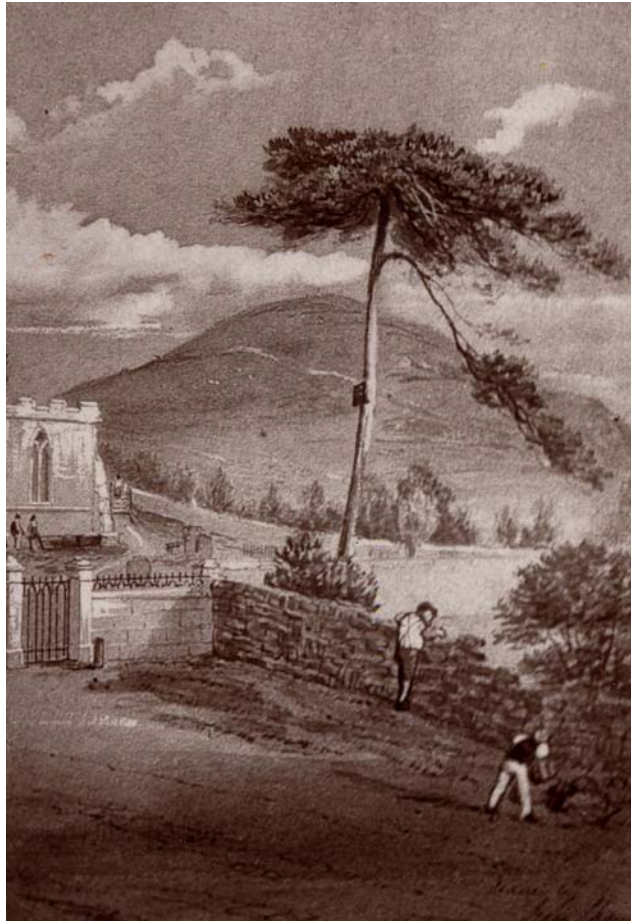


Plate 6: Hoad in 1842, from a painting of St Mary's Church (after Bardsley 1885)

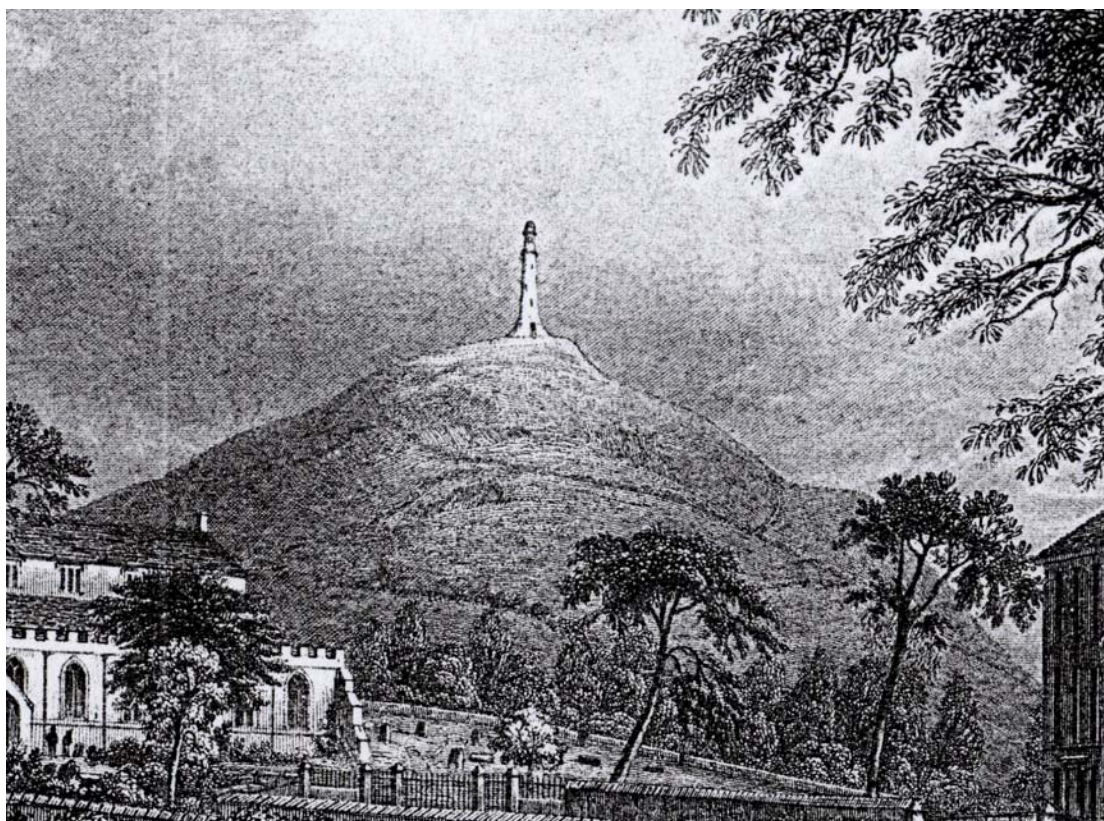


Plate 7: Hoad and the monument in 1851 (CRO(B) BDX/139)



Plate 8: Part of Yates' map of 1786 (after Harley 1968, 28). Hoad is the smaller of the two hills to the north-east of Ulverston, with the boundary between the enclosed fields and the common around its south-west side

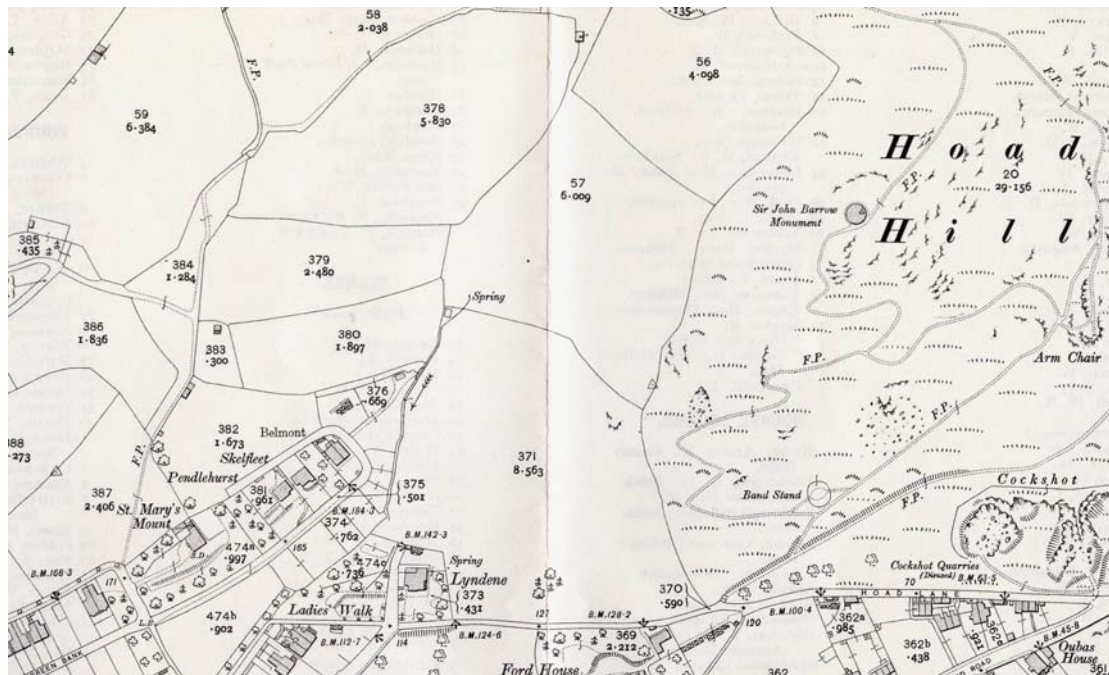


Plate 9: Part of plan of 1911 showing Hoad and the bandstand (Site **11**), with enclosed fields to the west (Ordnance Survey 1913)

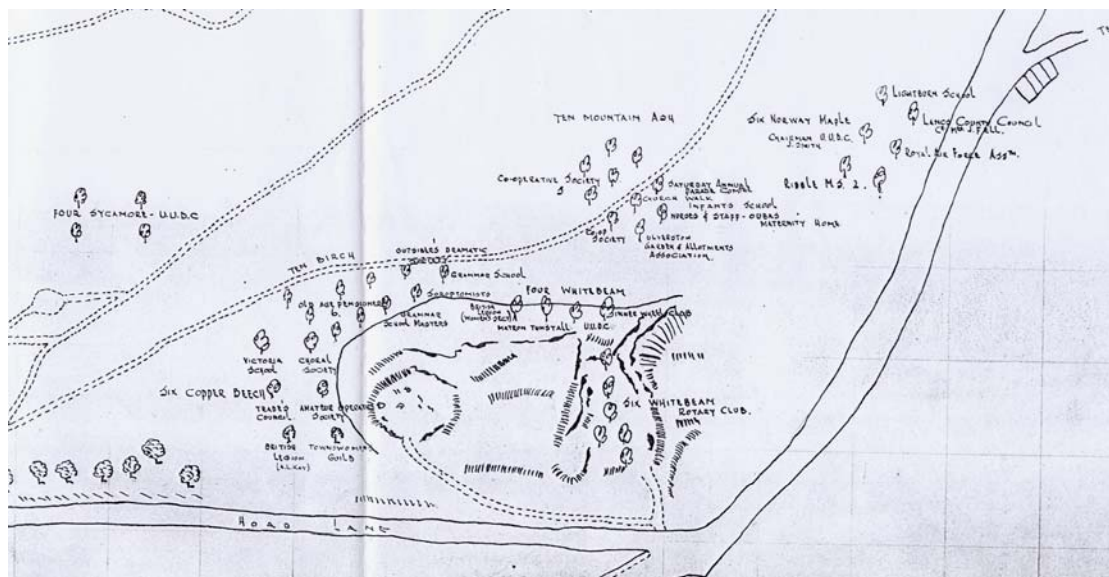


Plate 10: Plan of trees planted on Hoad in 1953 (Site **03**; CRO(B) WSUD/U/E86)



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Plate 19: Northern part of the large enclosure (Site **15**)



Plate 20: Southern part of the large enclosure (Site **15**)



Plate 21: Hollow cut into the north-west part of the bank forming Site **15**



Plate 22: Graffiti (Site **18**)



Plate 23: Entrance to the Sir John Barrow Monument (Site 19)



Plate 24: Hollow to the north-west of the monument (Site **22**)



Plate 25: Mounds or cairns (Site **24**)



Plate 26: Exposed stone in one of the possible cairns (Site **24**)



Plate 27: General view to north-west showing the ridge and furrow (Site **25**), small enclosures (Site **26**) and quarry (Site **27**)



Plate 28: The southernmost of the two small enclosures (Site **26**)



Plate 29: The northernmost of the two small enclosures (Site **26**)



Plate 30: Postcard of Hoad from c1895 looking east, showing the possible tenter banks to the west of the study area (after Frith nd)