

**MORECAMBE BAY
PARTNERSHIP**

Headlands to Headspace

MORECAMBE BAY PARTNERSHIP HEADLANDS TO HEADSPACE

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF HAMPSFELL AND KIRKHEAD ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND VOLUNTEER RESEARCH



LOTTERY FUNDED

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SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of a research project, undertaken by Morecambe Bay Partnership and volunteers, focusing on the archaeology landscape which contain two follies in the Grange-over-Sands area, Hampsfell and Kirkhead. The project was run by the Morecambe Bay Partnership as part of the Heritage Lottery funded Headlands to Headspace scheme, an initiative motivated by a community desire to protect and celebrate Morecambe Bay's rich heritage. A key aim of the scheme is to improve our understanding of the natural and cultural heritage of the Bay significantly and help conserve this heritage for future generations. This report is an outcome of this project, to record and promote the rich heritage of the Bay. It encapsulates the readily available sources of information online as well as including research from volunteers. Given the nature of this project it is appreciated that some sources of information may be absent and suggestions for further/extended study are presented during the report.

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A special thanks is extended to all the volunteers who participated in the training and to those who continued researching these fascinating sites. Particular acknowledgement is extended to Barbara Copeland, Alan Heppenstall and Pat Rowland who contributed articles for the report and to Claire Asplin, Nick Mortimer and Nick Thorne who submitted research.



The funding received from the Heritage Lottery Fund for the Headlands to Headspace Landscape Partnership Scheme has enabled the volunteer training and this research to be undertaken and is gratefully acknowledged.

TRAINING, RESEARCH AND REPORT INFORMATION

Initial training was led by Paul Gwilliam/Dr Louise Parkinson in July 2015 with further training undertaking by Dr Richard Newman and Cat Peters of Wardell Armstrong Archaeology in March 2016. The overall project was managed by Louise Martin of Morecambe Bay Partnership.

The initial site visits in July 2015 were guided by Paul Gwilliam, with a subsequent visit to Hampsfell in March 2016 by Dr Richard Newman and Cat Peters of Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, with subsequent focused walkover survey led by Richard Newman. The documentary research was undertaken by Morecambe Bay Partnership and volunteers following the initial desk-based training sessions.

The report was produced by Louise Martin, with contributions by volunteers, Cat Peters and Dr Richard Newman. The figures were produced by Adrian Bailey of Wardell Armstrong Archaeology. All photographs images were taken by Louise Martin, apart from where specifically stated in the captions.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of Project

- 1.1.1 This report provides a summary of a research project undertaken by Morecambe Bay Partnership, assisted by volunteers, though professionally-led training, focusing on the archaeology surrounding the sites of Kirkhead Tower and Hampsfell Hospice. The project was run by the Morecambe Bay Partnership as part of the Heritage Lottery funded Headlands to Headspace scheme (H2H), an initiative motivated by a community desire to protect and celebrate Morecambe Bay's rich heritage. A key aim of this scheme is to improve the understanding of the natural and cultural heritage of the Bay significantly, and help to conserve this heritage for future generations.
- 1.1.2 An initial phase of the Headlands to Headspace documentary research project was undertaken in Spring/Summer 2015, delivered by Louise Martin and Louise Parkinson, assisted by Paul Gwilliam. A subsequent phase of training was delivered by Wardell Armstrong between April 2016 and November 2017, with further research training targeting other communities in the Bay. The aim of these training sessions was to ensure that *"community participants acquire the necessary skills and knowledge required to undertake documentary research of cultural heritage sites, produce reports and disseminate the results"* (Morecambe Bay Partnership 2015, 1).
- 1.1.3 The initial volunteer training sessions relating to this project were undertaken on 12th and 19th March 2016 at Grange. Training was delivered following the Morecambe Bay Partnership guidance (Martin et al 2016). The aim was to furnish volunteers with the requisite tools in order for them to convert their enthusiasm for the heritage of their locality into an archaeological study of a specified area of interest. The specified area of interest summarised by this report was the landscape around Hampsfell, and the second training session included a study tour of Hampsfell Hospice.
- 1.1.4 Thus, this desk-based assessment comprises the report-producing and disseminating phase of the H2H project, one of six archaeological reports produced as a result of the Heritage Lottery funded H2H Cultural Heritage Documentary Research project.
- 1.1.5 This desk-based assessment focuses on two separate study areas; Kirkhead Tower and Hampsfell Hospice, located on the Cartmel Peninsula, South Cumbria (Figures 1 and 2). The immediate surrounding area of the sites is included to provide a heritage context to the study area.

1.2 The Purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment

- 1.2.1 The desk-based assessment seeks to improve our understanding of the archaeology of the landscapes that surround Kirkhead Tower and Hampsfell Hospice through research. The report has been produced to enable the dissemination of the data produced by the project to a wide audience, making the results of the study publicly accessible for future generations.

1.3 Methodology

- 1.3.1 All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, as set out in *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014).
- 1.3.2 More specifically, this work followed methodologies outlined in the 'Guide to Undertaking Documentary Research and Desk-based Assessments for Volunteers', produced by Louise Martin, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology and Louise Parkinson for the Morecambe Bay Partnership, in association with Mark Brennand, Peter Iles, Ken Davies and Eleanor Kingston (Martin *et al* 2016).
- 1.3.3 The data underlying the desk-based assessment was gathered through desk-based study of documentary sources and via a site visits, undertaken by Morecambe Bay Partnership and volunteers under the supervision of Paul Gwilliam in 2015 (working alongside Louise Parkinson), and Louise Martin of the Morecambe Bay Partnership, and Richard Newman and Cat Peters of Wardell Armstrong, in 2016. The HER search area was confined to a 500m radius from the sites. In addition, a 1km search was undertaken through the Heritage Gateway/Pastscape. It is appreciated that given the nature of this project, sources of information may have been excluded as part of this initial research and suggestions for further research are presented in Section 4.

1.4 Documentary Sources

- 1.4.1 Primary and secondary sources used were derived from the Cumbria Archive Centre at Barrow, as well as from online sources, including The Archaeology Data Service (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/ifp/wiki.pdf>), the National Heritage List (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>) PastScape (<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>) and the Heritage Gateway (<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/>). Historic maps were consulted at both the record office and online at National Library of Scotland (<http://maps.nls.uk/geo/find>), old maps (<https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/>), Mario (<http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/oldmap/>) and Lancaster University

(<http://lancaster.libguides.com/maps/Lancashirehistoricmaps>). All research was undertaken between July 2015 and April 2017.

1.5 Site Visit

1.5.1 The site and its environs were visited on the 18th July 2015 (Kirkhead and Hampsfell) and 7th May 2016 (Hampsfell).

1.5.2 The study area was inspected to:

- Identify any previously unknown archaeological features
- assess the previously known archaeological features and compare the current state of the feature with of the known record, in order to assess the accuracy of the known record.

1.6 Glossary

1.6.1 The following standard terms for compiling the assessment are used throughout the report:

- Heritage Asset – a building, monument, site, place, area or defined landscape positively identified as having a degree of heritage significance that merits consideration in planning decisions.
- Historic Environment Record (HER) – an information service, usually utilizing a database, which provides public access to up-to-date and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area.
- Significance – the value of a heritage asset to present and future generations attributable of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (including historical associations).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

2.1.1 **Hampsfell Hospice:** Hampsfell Hospice is located on the summit of Hampsfell Fell (Ordnance Survey grid reference SD 39928 79369). The fell covers an area of c. 5km² and lies to the immediate north-west of Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria (Figure 2a). The hospice itself is situated 3.9m north-north-east of Kirkhead Tower. It is surrounded by outcrops of limestone pavement and slopes from c. 208m aOD at the summit/location of the Hospice to 121m aOD at the base of the fell. The Hospice is contained within an L-shaped field, Longlands Allotment, which is bound by Hampsfield Allotment to the north, Bishop's or Tithe Allotment to the east/north-

east, a small section of Eggerlack Wood to the east, Straight Allotment to the South, a pasture field to the west and Little Heaning Wood to the north-west (Figure 2a). The allotments were all portions of land allocated within an area of formerly unenclosed common grazing following its enclosure.

- 2.1.2 At the site of the Hospice the solid geology is mapped as the Great Scar Limestone Group-Limestone (Plate 1). This is a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 326 to 343 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period, in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 20017). The soils are mapped as freely draining slightly acidic but base-rich soils (Soilscape 7, Cranfield University 2017).



Plate 1. Hampsfell Hospice looking north-east showing limestone pavement outcropping

- 2.1.3 **Kirkhead Tower:** Kirkhead Tower is located on the summit of Kirkhead, a limestone headland situated c. 0.4km to the north-west of Kents Bank and c. 2.6km to the south-west of the town of Grange Over Sands, Cumbria (NGR: SD39267 75626). The study area is bounded to the north by Blenkett Wood and to the north and west by residential properties on Kirkhead Road and the Abbott Hall Hotel, to the south by the railway line and to the west by fields, a sewage works, and caravan park (Figure 2b).
- 2.1.4 The land surrounding the tower slopes steeply from all sides from c. 75m to 45m aOD, with an outcrop of limestone bedrock forming a ridge along the north-western edge of the tower (Plate 2).



Plate 2. Kirkhead Tower, looking north-east during the documentary research site visit in July 2015, showing the limestone ridge

- 2.1.5 The solid geology is mapped as Urswick Limestone Formation-Calcarenite. A sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 331 to 335 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period, where the local environment previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2017). The soils are mapped as freely draining slightly acidic but base-rich soils (Soilscape 7, Cranfield University 2017).
- 2.2 **Archaeological and Historical Background**
- 2.2.1 This historical and archaeological background is compiled from secondary sources and primary records consulted during the desk based research. It is intended only as a summary of historical developments at Kirkhead and Hampsfell. The heritage assets within the vicinity of the study area have been given unique reference

numbers, which are referred to in the text in bold (e.g. **7**). These heritage assets are mapped in Figure 3, and summarised in Appendix 2.

- 2.2.2 **Prehistoric (up to c. AD 72)**: the study area is one that is rich in evidence of Prehistoric occupation, including evidence of some of the earliest settlement in the north of Britain (<http://www.dockmuseum.org.uk/Oldest-Northerner>).
- 2.2.3 A series of naturally formed caves located along the western and northern lower slopes of Kirkhead have been subject to investigation, some since the 19th century. These cave sites include Kirkhead Cave (**1**), Kents Bank Cavern (**5**), Whittons Cave (**42**) and Site 17 (**43**) and form part of a wider complex of cave sites, which have been identified around Morecambe Bay. Recent exploration and dating of material recovered from some of the caves around the Kirkhead area suggest occupation in the late Upper Palaeolithic (c.10,000BC).
- 2.2.4 Flints recovered from Kirkhead Cave (**1**) indicate a date of c. 11,000 to 9500 BC, whilst a radiocarbon date obtained from a piece of red deer antler has returned a date of 11,050-10,400 cal BC (Salisbury 1992 in Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 24). There has been discussion over the confidence of the radiocarbon dating of this site because of later finds being found within stratigraphically lower (ie. earlier) deposits. The dating of some of the lithic finds to c. 11,000 to 9500 BC is considered more reliable (Young 2002, in Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 24). Evidence of later Palaeolithic activity has also been recorded from Kents Bank Cavern (**5**) with the excavator reporting that flints similar to the Kirkhead Cave examples were recovered from stratified deposits (Salisbury 1997, 8-9). Most significantly, human remains recovered from this site in the 1990s have been reanalysed and dated by Ian Smith of Liverpool St John University under the supervision of Hannah O'Regan to be the earliest known human remains in northern Britain, at just over 10,000 years old, "*contemporary with the earliest post-glacial human bones from caves in the south – suggesting similar ritual behaviour in both Cumbrian and Somerset caves at the same time*" (Murphy 2013) Furthermore, the elk and horse and the presence of a large canid, dating to the end of last the Ice Age between 12,000 and 13,000 years ago indicates that fauna associated with human activities were in this area at this time (Smith, Wilkinson and O. Regan 2013).
- 2.2.5 Recent research shows that the local maximum extent of the ice sheet in the last Ice Age was the Cheshire Plain (Clark *et al* 2010) and that the ice sheet gradually retreated northwards and upwards from there slowly revealing new areas for human exploitation. As retreat took place autonomous ice masses continued on in areas of

higher elevation such as the Lake District (Clark *et al* 2010). The Irish Sea appear to have deglaciated by about 19,000 years ago and the Lake District had lost its ice sheet within another 3,000 years (Clark *et al* 2010, 22). Throughout much of the subsequent later Palaeolithic period the area that is now the coast of Morecambe Bay would have lain hundreds of miles away from the nearest sea (Fitch and Gaffney 2011, 5). By 11,000 to 13,000 years ago the caves still would not have been in a coastal environment. Sea levels were rising as a result of ice melt but the sea was still significantly lower than today, and this was not off set by isostatic recovery, which appears to have been minimal since the last Ice Age around the Irish Sea, as the last ice sheets were not thick (Lambeck and Purcell 2001). The caves providing shelter for the transient population of the Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic (10,000-5,500BC) would not have been in a coastal environment though much further research is needed to know just how terrestrial the Irish Sea littoral was and how far away from the sea it was in the Morecambe Bay area. There is, however, only tentative evidence for Mesolithic activity in the area which include find spots of flint objects/scatters (**3** and **4**) and an assemblage of material from Kirkhead Cave (**1**), although these may not yet have received full analysis (Clapperton Lupton and Rowland 2008, 8).

- 2.2.6 Kirkhead Cave (**1**) provides the only definitive evidence in the area of Kirkhead for Neolithic (3,500BC-800BC) activity, however, this is limited to poorly provenanced flint artefacts, which are by no mean conclusive of Neolithic activity. The Neolithic assemblage in Cumbria is difficult to differentiate from the Mesolithic (Clapperton Lupton and Rowland 2008, 8; and Evans 2004) and it is likely that transition from a transient hunting and gathering Mesolithic lifestyle to a more settled lifestyle extended into the Neolithic, with a continuation of use of a similar type of tool assemblage (Clapperton Lupton and Rowland 2008, 9). A Neolithic implement is known to have been found in the vicinity (**36**), however, no further details, including an exact location, are known.
- 2.2.7 There are a number of spot finds including a stone adze (**38**) stone axes (**40** and **73**), and a perforated stone axe hammer (**56**) which are recorded from the vicinity of the study areas. Some of these finds have been attributed to a Neolithic or Bronze Age date, however, no further information, including an accurate location is recorded.
- 2.2.8 Artefacts recovered from the caves around Kirkhead suggest activity into the Bronze Age, such as at Kirkhead Cave (**1**) where the pottery was examined by Gilkes in 1987 and suggested the assemblage recovered from the cave represents late earlier/late

Bronze Age buckets (Gilks 1987, 42). At Whitton's Cave (42), human remains have been associated with pottery of possible Bronze Age date, however the finds were recovered from heavily disturbed deposits. A flat cremation cemetery was discovered in Allithwaite, c. 1.2km to the north-east of Kirkhead Tower during an excavation prior to redevelopment of the site (32). Further details of the excavations are presented below (*confer* 2.3.9). A small urn and cremation had been found in 1834 in Allithwaite (HER 2442) as well as an axe-hammer at an unspecified location from the Allithwaite area (HER 2431), but the main discoveries were made in February and March 2001 (Wild *et al* 2003, 23). Of the ten cremations encountered at the cemetery, four were contained within urns, which have been radiocarbon dated to the early Bronze Age (Clapperton Lupton and Rowland 2008, 9). To the west of Kirkhead Tower, near Wraysholme Tower (19) and Flookbrough, Bronze Age objects have been recovered and described as: findings being described as: *'many hammers and battleaxes of different sizes, and of different sorts of stone, as well as celts of brass, copper and stone have from time to time been found in most parts of Cartmel district particularly at Nuns Hill, Nab Green and Raisholm Tower and in the meadows below Flookburgh'* (Stockdale 1872, 250 in Clapperton Lupton and Rowland 2008, 9). An urn containing a cremation (34) reported in 1883 may also date to this period (Pastscape NMR 39535).

- 2.2.9 At Hampsfell, a number of possible stone cairns/hut circles have been identified and may be of Prehistoric date. One such feature is located in the immediate vicinity of the Hospice (50) where a cairn with a structured edge measuring 9m in diameter has been interpreted as a possible Prehistoric burial cairn. A series of possible hut circles, of unknown date and function were found to the north of the fell, as part of a recent archaeological survey at Hampsfell Hall (59) and whilst they may provide tentative evidence of Prehistoric settlement they may instead be geological features. To the south of the Hospice there are also several shallow pits (71), which have been previously interpreted as hut circles or cairns. However, their form is unknown, and they still remain undated despite being excavated in the late 19th century. The excavator claimed there were traces of *"some fifty or more prehistoric-hut circles on the summit of the bare-topt hill, Hampsfell"* (Fletcher Rigge, 1886, 263-4). To the west of this site numerous cairns, a hollow way and east to west dyke/bank have also been recorded through site visits (78). Three other possible cairnfield sites are listed on the Historic Environment Record (79, 80 and 84). Up to ten mounds of stone and earth, measuring 3-5m in diameter- representing possible cairns, together with a hollow way and vestiges of walls/enclosures are recorded as HER 2388 (79),

with hut circles and clearance cairns recorded as HER 2407 (**80**), however it is possible this is a duplicate of Asset No. 71. A further four circular structures which measure 8-9m in diameter, which are in an area where walls and a boundary were noted is recorded as HER 19244 (**84**). It is recommended that a comprehensive walkover survey be conducted, in particular over the southern area of the fell to determine the extent and where possible the form/function of these cairn field sites and associated features.

2.2.10 Evidence of Iron Age activity comes from a possible enclosed settlement located just 0.45km to the north-west of Kirkhead Tower. The Historic Environment Record for this site indicates it comprised a group of enclosures defined by low turf covered stone banks, with a possible entrance gap in the north-west enclosure bank (**9**). This site has been possibly attributed to the Iron Age (Clapperton Lupton and Rowland 2008, 9).

2.2.11 **Roman Period (c. AD 45 to c. 410)**: there is only tentative archaeological evidence for Roman activity within the study area, limited to a Roman coin of Domitian (AD 84) as well as a number of other artefacts including a trefoil-shaped fibula, an enamelled pin and amber beads all recovered from Kirkhead Cave (**1**) that may be of Roman date (Clapperton Lupton and Rowland 2008, 10). A single Roman coin of Philip (**35**) is recorded as an antiquarian find from Cart Lane, Grange, whilst four Roman coins were found in the vicinity of Broughton (**66**), although the exact location of these is now unknown.

2.2.12 **Early Medieval (c. 410 to 1066)**: whilst there are no sites recorded in the Historic Environment Record and online heritage databases (such as Pastscape) for early medieval activity within the study area, Cartmel is referenced in 677 when the district, which had been conquered by the Northumbrian King Egfrid, granted the whole of the lands to St. Cuthbert (Farrer and Brownbill, 1914). Little is known about this early settlement, but it is postulated that a church would have either been established or rebuilt in the area, given that by the Norman Conquest Cartmel was listed as *cherchebi* (Kirkby) (Farrer and Brownbill, 1914). The place name '*cherchebi*'/'Kirkby' is of old Scandinavian origin and means village 'with a Church' (Mills, 2011, 279). See Appendix 3 for more discussion of Cartmel and Kirkby and place name evidence.

2.2.13 The place name of Kirkhead is also of interest and it has been proposed that a 7th century church dedicated to St Cuthbert was established there (Taylor 1955 in Clapperton Lupton and Rowland 2008, 10). In addition, Bill Shannon has presented

some useful insight into this theory highlighting Collingwood's work on Thornstein of the Mere which says: *'Cartmel was the land between the Kent and the Leven, given long before to St Cuthbert and still owned by his successors in the bishopric. In Thornstein's time there was a much bigger village of Welsh at Walton where much later St Michaels Church and then the Priory were built, but the Chapel of St Cuthbert monks was at Kirkhead, between Blenket and the sea, where the old way over the sands came to the shore. There not so long ago, could be found forgotten graves and the traces of that earliest church, and there came Thorstein seeking sanctuary'* (Collingwood 1895, 236; Bill Shannon, *pers. comm.*).

- 2.2.14 In the Place-names of Lancashire (Erkwell 1922, 196; Bill Shannon, *pers. comm.*) there is the suggestion that Kirkhead *'seems to indicate there was once a church at this place'*. Bill Shannon goes on to comment *'although the first recorded reference is late (1571) – however, the name 'Kierkepol' is recorded from 1199 for a neighbouring pool, which backs up the idea of the name being early, and originating in Viking times'*. Examination of place-names in the vicinity of Kirkhead indicate that several of the names are British – Birkby means settlement of the Britons in Old Norse, and Walton (Hall) says the same in Old English– while Blenket (nr Allithwaite) is more or less pure Welsh 'blaen coed', the end of the wood, as is Cark, 'carreg, rock' (Erkwell 1922; Bill Shannon, *pers. comm.*). This has lead Dr Shannon to the conclusion that Kirkhead may have been the religious centre for a Cumbrian British population up to and beyond the time when the Norse began moving into the area, and only finally ceasing to be so when Churchtown (Cartmel) became the religious/administrative centre of the district, following the arrival of the Augustinians.
- 2.2.15 Alan Heppenstall has undertaken a significant piece of research into the place-names of villages, farms and settlements in the area surrounding Kirkhead and Hampsfell. This work is presented in Appendix 3.
- 2.2.16 **Medieval (1066-1540):** at the Norman Conquest, Cartmel Parish was recorded as Walton to the north-west, and Newton to the north-east, part of the great Hougoun lordship of Earl Tostig and Kirkby to the south held by Duuan (Farrer and Brownbill, 1914-Cartmel). Cartmel Parish was divided into a number of townships including Lower and Upper Allithwaite and Broughton. The northern section of Hampsfell falls within Broughton, whilst the southern part of the fell, below Aynsome is within Lower Allithwaite. Kirkhead is contained within Lower Allithwaite (see map in 1914 VCH, Vol. 8, Farrer and Brownbill 1914).

- 2.2.17 In the late 11th century the lands of Cartmel Parish passed from the Crown for a short time to William Marshal Earl of Pembroke (1186). In 1188 the priory of St. Mary the Virgin was founded for the Augustinian Canons at Cartmel and in around 1189, William Marshal gave the Canons the land of Cartmel Parish (Farrer and Brownbill 1914). The manor of Allithwaite (which may have included Lower and Upper Allithwaite, along with Flookburgh) was held in around 1150 by Gospatrick, lord of Workington. On his death in 1180, it was passed to his son Thomas and it was later held by Gospatrick's descendants the Culwen's or Curwens of Workington (Farrer and Brownbill 1914).
- 2.2.18 In the early 13th century, Allithwaite was divided into two wards with Lower Allithwaite occupied by the Curwins and Upper Allithwaite by the Le Flemmings. Thomas, son of Gospatrick gave the village and Manor of Upper Allithwaite to Thomas de Harrington in 1200 (Clapperton Lupton and Rowland 2008, 10). Wraysholme Tower (19) to the west of Kirkhead Tower was the seat of the Harrington's, and the pele/peel tower at the site has been attributed a late 15th century date (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1007154>). An earlier 14th century date for construction has also been suggested for the tower, proposed as being built in response to the Scottish Raids and Border Revivers (Copeland 2009, 2). This is highly unlikely, however, as reiving was a later phenomena and did not extend south of Cumberland, moreover, Scottish naval raids were not a feature of the Anglo-Scottish wars and none of the towers around Morecambe Bay were built to withstand a siege. The towers around Morecambe Bay are simply part of a strong stone house building tradition in North-West England that reflected status in the same way as moats did further south.
- 2.2.19 Most of Broughton was held as part of the manor of Cartmel; Hampsfield originally called Hamsfell is the only estate that is called a manor (Farrer and Brownbill, 1914). The tenure of Hampsfield was granted by Henry II to '*Simon son of Uckeman, his seneschal (governor) in Cartmel, the whole moiety (portion) of Hampsfield, which Uckeman, his father, had formerly held; a rent of 1 mark was to be paid by equal portions at the four terms*'. In the 14th century the tenants had adopted the name of the manor within their titles, with records of a settlement made by John de Hampsfield in 1314. By the early 15th century the manor was purchased by Rowland Thornburgh or Thornborough, and was held by this family until 1636 when it was sold to Robert Curwen of Cark (Farrer and Brownbill, 1914).

- 2.2.20 The site of a now demolished tower and probable hall is located to the north of Hampsfield Hall (75). There is little information about the tower but it is postulated that it could be contemporary to Wraysholme Tower (19). Halls with solar towers are a feature of the local building tradition (see Newman 2003). The site of the tower is described in the Victoria County History as '*foundations of an older building a portion of which is in the form of a tower measuring 36ft by 23ft was standing until about the year 1814, when it was pulled down.....and the materials used for the erection of new farm buildings*' (Farrer and Brownbill, 1914). The site is listed on the Gazetteer of medieval castles, fortifications and places of England, Wales and the Islands (<http://www.gatehouse-gazetteer.info/English%20sites/492.html>).
- 2.2.21 The area of Abbott Hall (2) has been purported as the residence of the priors of Cartmel and suggested by Baines (1835) to be the site of an oratory where a monk of the priory offered up prayers for the safety of those crossing the sands. Interestingly, Baines records that the site of the purported oratory is located in Chapel Fields, where human skeletons were exhumed three feet below the surface (from HER 2416, Heritage Gateway 1269671). This area has long been associated with the crossing of the sand, and Carter House (39) is the ancient house of guides over the sands. It is believed to have a 16th century origin and in the mid-16th century Thomas Hogeson is recorded as being appointed as keeper of Kent Sands and he received the 'Carter House' (39) within three acres of land (Collins 1953, 171; from Pastscape ID 41527).
- 2.2.22 There are a number of possible medieval sites listed as being located within the Hampsfell study area which include two possible boundary markers in Heaning Wood (63) and a Holy Well, which was 'found by accident in about 1656', is recorded within the Hampsfell study area (54), although its actual location is unknown.
- 2.2.23 **Post Medieval (1540-1900):** following the dissolution, the local economy appears to have continued to be based around agriculture (Clapperton Lupton and Rowland 2008, 11) and this is visible in the archaeological record, especially in the later Post-Medieval period.
- 2.2.24 Since 1636, the estate of Hampsfell has descended with Cark Hall (Farrer and Brownbill, 1914) and it was around this time that Hampsfield Hall (75) was constructed.
- 2.2.25 Agricultural reforms and the expansion of useable agricultural land in the 18th century is attested in the study areas, by the appearance of large dykes constructed to drain and reclaim land (Clapperton Lupton and Rowland 2008, 11). In addition,

there are a number of 18th and 19th century farmhouses and barns in the study areas, many of which are listed buildings (**14, 15, 22, 30, 31, 52 and 53**)

2.2.26 Enclosure occurred in the area between 1776 and 1803 and is particularly evident at Hampsfell where a number of smaller allotments were created from the larger Hampsfield Fell, including Longland's Allotment, which contains Hampsfell Hospice.

2.2.27 The agricultural use of the landscape in the 18th century and through the 19th century is attested by ridge and furrow (**44 and 81**) and a significant number of limekilns and limestone quarries (**61, 62, 65, 67, 69, 70**) which would have supplied the stone for the kilns, the resulting product being used to fertilise the surrounding fields. Eight lime kilns (**6, 7, 17, 45, 46, 70, 74 and 82**) are listed in the Gazetteer (Appendix 2), although Ordnance Survey mapping indicates that more existed in the surrounding landscape. Clearance of stones from the fields, in particular at Hampsfield, is attested by stone cairns which are listed in the historic environment record, where occasionally they have been interpreted as burial cairns (e.g. **72**).

2.2.28 Abbott Hall (**2**) was constructed in the 1840's and extended in the 1870's (HER 2416), and there are four listed buildings of the period on Cart Lane (**24, 25, 26 and 29**). The name of one of these may suggest some association with the crossing over the sands, Monks Rest (**24**). This is a 17th century building that includes a fireplace with moulded surround bearing the date 1546, although this date is about a century too early for the style of the fireplace (Heritage Gateway No. 41533). Guides Farmhouse (**29**) which is the current residence of the official guide over the sands, is of mid or late 17th century date (Heritage Gateway No. 1269699).

2.2.29 *Kirkhead Tower or Summerhouse by Pat Rowland*: the Summer House (**12**) is adjacent to the grounds of Abbot Hall (**2**), Kents Bank to which it once belonged. The farmland and the Tower is now owned by Holker Estates. There are references to the Summer House being built by Mary Lambert, however the author is unable to find any evidence to support this theory. Interestingly, it appears on an 1826 map before Mary Lambert owned the property and this suggests that it was not built under her instigation.

2.2.30 Abbot Hall was rebuilt for Mary Lambert (possibly in 1840) by architect George Webster (Martin and Taylor 2004, 90) and possibly at this time the summerhouse was renovated. There is a brief mention in the Buildings of England (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 93), in the Allithwaite section, that it is a prominent 19th century castellated summerhouse. Kirkhead appears also to have been known as Barrow Head (Sketches of Grange 2001, 36-37) before the 19th century. The land was owned

by the Spencer Family in the 18th century and then the Barrow Family (Stockdale, 1872, 504-506). Though dates are vague, it was sold to the Askew family, then Mrs Carter (Stockdale, 1872, 504-506) who left it to her niece Mary Winfield Lambert on her death in Dec 1835 (Harriot Carter's will, National Archives PROB 11/1857/230).

2.2.31 Abbot Hall was conveyed in February 1780 to William Barrow (1719-1784), gentleman, and Anne Spencer (1733-1789), husband and wife. At this time the hall consisted of 'one mansion or dwelling house, one barn & other outbuildings, 2 orchards/garden & the several closes & inclosures & parcels of arable meadow and pasture ground therewith belonging: Monklands, Kirkhead, Chapel Lanes, Berry Field, Little Field, Cadle and Underneath Dales, Tongue Meadow, High Bank, Low Hows Ridding.' (Mycock 1996, 60-61). There is no mention of a summerhouse or Tower. Three of their sons became mariners and died abroad after the deaths of their parents (Mycock 1996, 60-61). William Spencer Barrow died on the Guines Coast in 1793, Robert Barrow died in Norway in 1795 and Richard Barrow died in Lorraine, France in 1796. Could Anne have instigated the building of a summerhouse? This is one of the questions that remains to be answered as part of this project. If wills survive for William and Anne they may have inventories or descriptions of the land, a line of research still to be explored.

2.2.32 Following the deaths of William and Ann the mansion appears to have been let out, and in 1821-22 there is mention that it was no longer going to be the poorhouse for Kents Bank (Mycock 1996, 60-61). It is unlikely that occupants after the Barrow family would have built a summerhouse.

2.2.33 ***Hampsfell Hospice and Hampsfell Tower by Pat Rowland:*** Hampsfell Hospice (49) was built by the Rev. Thomas Remington of Cartmel in the mid-19th century. The Hospice is a welcome shelter located 727 feet on top of Hampsfell. It is a squat, square tower of limestone blocks with stone seats inside and an external staircase giving access to the roof from where a magnificent panorama is visible. Edwin Waugh (1860, 19) wrote that '*inside the tower there are stone seats, and a good fireplace, for which the heather around affords ready and abundant kindling*'. Wooden boards on the walls describe, in verse, the scenery and the purpose of the building. Note that it says the chain around the outside keeps 'the cattle from the ground'. One of the boards is dated 1846.

2.2.34 In Sketches of Grange (Hudson (ed) 2001, 20) it says "*the architecture is not Ionic nor classical, but from its similarity to the neighbouring farmbuildings, it may be denominated the 'native style'*". Originally these were weekly columns in the Kendal

Mercury in 1848. Today we would call it vernacular architecture. Over the east facing door is a Greek inscription. The translation is ‘rosy-fingered dawn or Aurora’. An 1869 Guide to Grange-over-Sands suggests that Rev. Remington was meaning ‘*this splendid landscape appeared to the most advantage at that early hour*’ (Aspland 1869, 16).

- 2.2.35 The date that the hospice was built is not clear as one source stated 1834, another 1846. In a leaflet produced by Cumbria County Council it is stated that the Hospice was commissioned in 1846. In the Buildings of England, Cumbria (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 374), in the Grange-over-Sands section it states that it is ‘*one of two ornamental towers built by Rev. Thomas Remington in 1834 - 46*’.
- 2.2.36 According to Cartmel WI, Thomas Remington “*walked up to the top of Hampsfell every morning before breakfast, in winter starting from his house at Aynsome in the dark, and as a Thank offering for all the beauty he had seen there he had the Hospice built.*” (Women’s Institute Cartmel 1928)
- 2.2.37 A website dedicated to the local area (<http://www.bodian.co.uk/h---hampsfell-hospice.html> accessed 14 July 2015) contains useful historic information and pictures of Hampsfell Hospice.
- 2.2.38 The Victoria County History records that a “*beautiful view may be obtained from the summit of Hampsfell, where the Rev. Thomas Remington, sometime vicar of Cartmel, raised a small tower or hospice for the accommodation of visitors. There is a tumulus close by*” (VCH online Accessed July 2015)
- 2.2.39 The site of the hospice was the focus of regular newspaper articles during the mid to late-19th and early 20th century. A summary of some of the articles reviewed is shown below.

Newspaper	Date	Description
Westmorland Gazette	5 January 1856	<p>Rambles in the neighbourhood of Morecambe Bay:</p> <p><i>‘Permitted to gaze on a scene so fair, we are in no haste to enter the hospice. We are disappointed when we turn to it. It’s a small rough structure, built of common limestone of the fell, and consisting of a single apartment, furnished only with a coarsely-formed fireplace and a bench placed along the walls. It was built by one of the clergymen for the parish, with the design affording shelter to visitors or wanderers across the moor and no doubt it may be sometimes an agreeable resting place for the weary, yielding shade from the heat of the sun and protection from the rain and storm, though the genial glow of a fire can only be obtained when fern is collected for fuel and when the means of striking a light are possessed. It has an outside and unrailed flight of steps flight of steps, by which its flat roof is reached but its top gives no further range of a view than can be enjoyed at its base or at various point in this vicinity’</i></p>

Newspaper	Date	Description
Westmorland Gazette	17 September 1864	Reported that the hospice was in a neglected state <i>"The Hospice of Hampsfell- The following appears in an Ulverston contemporary:- "Sir, - The Hospice of Hampsfell, which commands all but an unrivalled propose was erected, I understand, many years since, at a considerable expense by the late incumbent of Cartmel, whose benevolence and kindness are still held in grateful memory in this parish, and who is everywhere spoken of throughout the district in terms of the highest praise and respect. On visiting the Hospice about the middle of last month, I was sorry to find a very neglected state. This may have arisen from no one particular leaving the charge to look after it: but to allow it to remain so I think would be anything but creditable to the neighbourhood, as the public, for anything I hear, is still permitted to enjoy it. A female sent up two or three times in the summer season would keep the building clean and orderly: and I have no doubt but many an individual at or visiting Grange or Cartmel, if reminded of it, would readily take upon themselves the necessary burden: and it would be the means of contributing to the comfort of the visitors to the Hospice generally, and to that of pic-nic parties particularly, and would at the same time be rendering proper respect to the memory of the benevolent gentleman to whom we are indebted for its erection- J.D- Sept 10th 1864."</i>
Westmorland Gazette Lancaster Gazette	16 June 1866 23 June 1866	In 1866 another correspondent to the Westmorland Gazette expressed surprise that the outside staircase was not protected by a railing. <i>"HAMPSFELL HOSPICE-Hampsfell is a beautiful eminence overhanging the town of Cartmel. The ascent is gradual, and when once gained, a prospect afforded, as the same time grand and extensive. For the purpose of rendering the prospect more attractive and giving shelter to the weary, benighted, and houseless traveller on the hill, a hospice was erected by Rev. Remington a late incumbent of the parish. On a tablet inside some grateful votary of the Muses, in pretty fair language and bad rhyme, has given us his opinion of the Hospice and described the surrounding scenery of which it lends it prospect. One little improvement he mentions is worthy of note; viz that the outside stair that leads the admirer of nature to the top of the Hospice be protected by a railing; but perhaps it is considered that the greater the risk we run in climbing, the greater will be our appreciation of the summit when gained.- Cor. Westmoreland Gazette."</i>
Sheffield Daily Telegraph	19 October 1872	Morecambe Bay and its surroundings Barrow-in-Furness home letter contained this description of the Hospice: <i>"After Barrow, one spot only remained to be visited and yesterday, about noon, we walked to Hampsfell, a lofty eminence about two miles north of Kents Bank on the summit of which rises what is locally called "The Hospice", a square strongly-built little temple, formed of huge blocks of roughly hewn limestone of the fell. It is dedicated to Aurora, "the rosey-fingered morn," as we are informed by a Greek inscription over the door. It was erected by the Rev. T. Remington, a former pastor of Cartmel parish. On a board within is painted the following inscription:</i> <i>"The hospice has an open door; Alike to welcome rich or poor; A roomy seat for young and old, Where they may screen them from the cold; Three windows that command a view to north and west and southwards too; A flight of steps ascend with care-The roof will show a prospect rare: Mountain and vale you theme survey: The winding streams, and noble Bay: The sun at noon, the shadow hides, Along the east and western sides; A lengthened chain holds guard around, To keep the cattle from the ground, Kind reader! Freely take your pleasure, But do no mischief to my treasure."</i> <i>One "mischief" naturally apprehended by the generous builder of this tower, so freely open to all comers was, no doubt, the disfiguring wall with initials. To meet this taste there is a large board inscribed "Vistors' Names", great numbers of which are carved</i>

<i>Newspaper</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
		<i>all over the board:.. The view from the summit comprises some of the finest panoramic scenes in the district. But we were more struck by the extraordinary appearance of the limestone scar immediately and for some miles around us. White and rugged, it looks exactly as if the snow of half a dozen winters had been drifted by storms and then suddenly petrified in fantastic masses of every form and size."</i>
Manchester Times	07 September 1889	An article titled Cartmel published in the on included information that there was a fortified encampment on Hampsfell. <i>Cartmel had a history and its traditions go back to very early times. Dr. Whittaker derives the name from the British words "kert" a fortificaion and "mell" a low hill'-a fortress among the fells: and Bristish, Roman and early Englaish Coins and other antiquites discovered in the neighbourhood confirm the statements of historian with respect wo the settlement of different races here. Kertmell, or, as it would be more accurately put, Caernwel, however, suggests a place of greater natural strength than the little town; and Mr. H.F. Rigge suggests that the name was orginally given to a fortified encampment on Hampsfell."</i>

2.2.40 The site of Hampsfell Tower (also referred to as Longlands Tower, **51**) is less well known than Hampsfell Hospice, but is located just 0.7km to the north-west of Hampsfell Hospice. Like the Hospice this site is recorded as being constructed between 1834-54 for Reverend Thomas Remington. Now in a derelict state, with the roof and floor missing (Historic England List Entry 1087214) this Grade II listed building comprises a two-storey structure constructed of dressed limestone blocks and ashlar. Further research could be undertaken to establish its relationship with the Hospice and date of construction, along with a study of historic photographs.

2.2.41 The Ulverston and Lancaster Railway (**11**) was completed in 1857 and the route passes along the southern edge of the Kirkhead Study area.

2.2.42 **Modern (1900-present):** the site of Abbott Hall is now used as a Hotel currently managed by the Christian Guild (<http://www.christianguild.co.uk/abbothall/history.php>). A very unusual WW1 memorial at Cartmel Grange (**28**) is a listed structure (Heritage Gateway 1393102).

2.3 Previous Archaeological Works

2.3.1 **Kirkhead Tower:** the area around Kirkhead Tower has been subject to a number of archaeological investigations, particularly focusing on the three cave sites that are located in the vicinity (Kirkhead Cave **1**, Kent's Bank Cave/Cavern **5** and Whittons Cave, **42**). An overview of the excavations is presented below and the artefacts excavated from these sites is contained in the online gazetteer of caves, fissures and rock shelters in north-west England containing human remains (<http://caveburial.ubss.org.uk/northwest/northwest.htm>).

- 2.3.2 **Kirkhead Cave:** the earliest investigations at Kirkhead Cave appear to have been undertaken in the 1850's by local geologists Bolton and Morris. Human remains were recovered within 'cave earth', which sealed a stalagmite floor (Bolton and Roberts 1864, 252). Further excavation continued in the 1860's, which continued investigations within the 'cave earth', yielding more human remains in addition to animal bones and burnt sticks, interpreted as evidence of fires. Some artefacts found within the upper layers of the 'cave-earth' included a possible bone knife, a bone amulet and burnt pottery that was described as being 'similar in composition to ancient British cinerary urns' (Bolton and Roberts 1864, 252). The excavations included investigation of a stalagmite floor and the 'cave earth' deposits, which this floor sealed. Within the stalagmite floor, human bones and a fragment of 'ancient pottery' were recovered. Other finds collected during these excavations include a Roman Domitian coin, recovered a few inches below the surface of the cave deposits. A fragment of axe and flint blades were found beneath the coin (Bolton and Roberts 1864, 253).
- 2.3.3 During these early excavations Bolton determined that the deposits beneath the stalagmite floor were sterile and the site was abandoned (Salisbury 1997, 3). Part of the artefact assemblage recovered from the excavations in the 1850s and 60s included sherds of Bronze Age pottery some of which is retained at Lancaster City Museum and Salford Museum and Art Gallery. This surviving pottery assemblage was examined by Gilkes and reported in 1987 (Gilks 1987, 37-42). This report suggests the assemblage represents late earlier/Later Bronze Age buckets (Gilks 1987, 42).
- 2.3.4 It was around 100 years later that the next known investigations of the Kirkhead Cave are recorded, undertaken between 1969 and 1974 by R. M. and P. Ashmead and for part of the time by R. H. Wood (Salisbury 1997, 3) as part of the Lancaster Cave and Mine Research Society. These excavations yielded 21 flint bladelets which the excavation team considered to be Late Upper Palaeolithic in date. They also recovered an antler "boss" of *Megaloceros* sp. (Irish elk), which was found in close association with the flint tools (Salisbury 1997, 3). This antler fragment was radiocarbon dated and returned a date of 10700+ -200 BP (HAR 1059; 11050-10400 cal BC (Salisbury 1997, 3, Clapperton and Clarke 2008, 8). There has been subsequent academic debate about the bone identification, stratigraphic relationships, later animal disturbance and confidence in the evidence recovered regarding the Late Palaeolithic date of activity suggested by the remains uncovered by the Ashmead's (Salisbury 1997, 3). Clapperton and Clarke outline that the radiocarbon date suggests

occupation at the cave during the Windermere Interstadial, a brief period of climatic amelioration shortly before the end of the last ice age (2008, 8).

- 2.3.5 **Whittons Cave:** located 250m to the north of Kirkhead Cave, within Blenkett Wood, is Whitton's Cave. This site was investigated by Chris Salisbury between 1991 and 1992, but may have been discovered by Peter Ashmead in the 1970's and referred to as Allithwaite Cave (Salisbury 1997, 4). The investigations by Salisbury revealed that the cave entrance was blocked by hill wash and previous roof collapses, as well as being heavily disturbed by animal burrowing, which made the site difficult to investigate and determine secure stratigraphic provenance (position of artefacts/deposits within the cave).
- 2.3.6 Deposits associated with the entrance chamber yielded human remains, including a near complete human skull, together representing three individuals. A further human mandible (jaw) was retrieved from beneath a stalagmite floor, however, this area appears to have been subject to disturbance and this ecofact could not be used with any certainty to determine that human activity was associated with the deposits sealed by the stalagmite floor (Salisbury 1997, 4-8). A fragment of coarse, unbaked pottery was found in association with one of the human skulls found at the entrance which led the excavator to conclude that the burials may be mid-Bronze Age in date (Salisbury 1997, 8). As a result of the disturbance and difficulty in excavating this site, investigations ceased in 1992.
- 2.3.7 **Kents Bank Cavern:** this site was discovered and excavated by Chris Salisbury in 1993, with subsequent excavation taking place in 1996. It is located 28m to the south of Whitton's cave and the excavator came across similar issues with rock falls as experienced at Whitton's Cave. The excavator reported that the 'terrace' at the entrance to the cave appeared to contain securely stratified deposits between the rock falls, which contained fragments of human skull, alongside a horse skull and two flint blades. These flints were found 'sandwiched between two of the rock falls' and were reported by Salisbury to be identical to the Kirkhead assemblage and as such based on typology the Kent's Bank examples are of Late Palaeolithic date (Salisbury 1997, 8-9).
- 2.3.8 **Site 17:** a further cave site, referred to as Site 17, was investigated by Chris Salisbury in 1994. This site is situated 400m to the north-west of Kirkhead Cave. The investigations revealed that little of this cave survived, destroyed by roof collapses, and whilst excavation was undertaken on the surviving terrace only modern fauna and artefacts were recovered (Salisbury 1997, 9).

2.3.9 Allithwaite Cremation Cemetery: archaeological investigations undertaken in advance of a housing devolvement, to the north of Allithwaite, located c. 2.9km from Hampsfell Hospice and c. 1.2km from Kirkhead Tower, uncovered a flat cremation cemetery, which has been dated through radiocarbon dating to the early Bronze Age (Wilde, C. *et.al*, 2003, 23-50). This was found through the excavation of 14 trenches, representing a 5% sample of the housing development area. All but one of the trenches produced no evidence of archaeological significance, but Trench 1, in the south-western corner of the site fronting the road, revealed evidence of “*six cremation burials and/or deposits of pyre debris*” (Wild et al 2003, 25). These discoveries led to the extension of the excavation area, resulting in a 20m by 10m area centred on the original Trench 1. The cremations, four of which were contained within inverted collared urns were located near a natural spring, which is now concrete lined (Wilde, C. *et.al*, 2003, 38). The findings suggested that the cremated remains of at least 12, and possible 14 people were buried at the site, both male and female, and of various ages between a neonate child and a man more than 45 years old, probably representing natural deaths. The cemetery is unusual in the number of dual burials recognised, the most common being an adult with a child, and though they were cremated together, they did not necessarily die at the same time (*ibid*, 40). A watching brief and desk-based assessment was undertaken by Greenlane Archaeology in 2010 on the site of a former church on the corner of Vicarage Lane and Church Road. This site was located just 70m of the site of Allithwaite cremation cemetery and a watching brief was maintained during the development given the potential for archaeological deposits at this site. No features of archaeological interest were found during this work (Greenlane Archaeology 2010, 2). Further work at Jack Hill Allithwaite in 2014-5 excavation prior to the development of this site uncovered eight Bronze Age vessels, containing burnt bone and charcoal, with one pit containing a complete ‘accessory vessel’. These discoveries were made c.560m to the south of the Allithwaite cremation cemetery. To date only a summary of these excavations, available online at <http://www.greenlanearchaeology.co.uk/?projects=land-at-jack-hill-allithwaite-2> has been analysed as part of this report.

2.3.10 Blenkett Farm: during development works associated with the construction of a new Caravan Park at Blenkett Farm (SD 39362 75880, c. 0.3m to the north-west of Kirkhead Tower), Oxford Archaeology North were commissioned to undertake a rapid desk-based assessment and watching brief. Thirteen sites of cultural heritage interest were identified by the research within the wider 500m study area. The

watching brief involved monitoring the topsoil strip of a new 300m-access track, and 13 caravan bays. Only the foundations of a post-medieval dry stone wall (shown on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map) were uncovered, along with a deposit of colluvium/probable hill wash that has the potential to contain artefactual remains washed down from Kirkhead (Clapperton and Clarke 2008, 3).

2.3.11 **Hampsfell:** whilst the area around Kirkhead Tower has seen significant archaeological investigation, there has been only one recorded excavation around Hampsfell Hospice itself (71). During 1882 H.F. Rigge, R. Ferguson and William Jackson opened four of a series of shallow pits/circles which yielded no archaeological artefacts (80) and led the excavators to determine that they represent the remains of hut circles (Fletcher Rigge 1886, 263). A survey undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit in 1999 included the northern section of Hampsfell and identified several sites within the study area (51, 57-59, 61, 63, 64, and 67-70) which are listed as part of the Gazetteer. This report has not yet been analysed as part of this project and it is recommended that its results are incorporated into the current research as part of a survey of the extant earthworks on Hampsfell.

2.3.12 Building recordings have been undertaken on some of the listed buildings within the vicinity of the study area (e.g. 33) in advance of redevelopment. Full details of the results of this work can be found by following the relevant links in the Gazetteer (Appendix 2).

2.4 Cartographic and Pictorial sources

2.4.1 **Maps:** the maps discussed in this following section were all accessed through online resources including Lancashire County Council Old Maps, Old-maps and the National Library of Scotland online mapping. Future research could focus on accessing tithe and enclosure maps and other earlier maps for the two study areas, as this element of research is still to be undertaken.

2.4.2 **Early mapping:** the early mapping available for the area is at such a scale that it provides little detail about the study sites, however, can shed some insight into the development of the area from the 14th to 19th centuries.

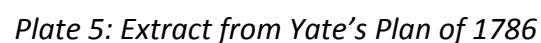
2.4.3 Gough's map of c. 1360, which is one of the earliest maps to show Britain in a geographically recognisable form (Linguistic Geographies 2011) provides an early representation of the area in the 14th century, depicting main towns and watercourses (Plate 3). Whilst there is little detail on this map, it shows buildings and

a church at Kermell (Cartmel) showing the importance of this settlement at this time (Linguistic Geographies 2011).



Plate 3: Extract from Gough's map of c. 1360

- 2.4.4 Cartmell is shown on John Speeds map of 1610 (Plate 4), along with Hampsfield Hall and Wrayshome Tower, however, there is little further detail on this mapping. Yates' 1786 map (Plate 5) shows the area in slightly more detail, including roads and areas of settlement. Topography is shown on this mapping with darker shaded areas showing the elevated land, including Kirkhead and Hampsfield Fell, the latter of which is labelled. The beacon at the south of Hampsfield Fell is shown.



25



Plate 6: Extract from Greenwood's Plan of 1818

2.4.6 The woodland at Heaning Wood is shown extending down to Longlands on Hennets 1829 map (Plate 7), however, apart from Pit Farm to the south of the fell there is little change to Hampsfell Fell. At Kirkhead, a summerhouse, with a path leading from Lower Allithwaite towards the Summer House is shown. The area around Kirkhead is labelled Kircotte Hill.



Plate 7: Extract from Hennet's Plan of 1826

2.4.7 Ordnance Survey Mapping: Hampsfell

2.4.8 The first edition 6 inch to 1 mile mapping dates to 1851 (Plate 8) and clearly shows the result of enclosure of Hampsfield Fell, which occurred between 1796 and 1803 (Bodian 2017). The Hospice of Hampsfell is labelled within 'Longlands Allotment' although no building is illustrated on this map. 'Hampfield Allotment' is to the north, 'Bishop's or Tithe Allotment' to the north-west/west, a narrow linear strip called 'Straight Allotment' directly to the south, with 'The Great Allotment' and 'Fell End' beyond. A number of limestone quarries are shown in the vicinity of the Hospice within the north and south of Heaning Wood, Hampsfield, Eggerslack Wood, Bishop's or Tithe Allotment and Hagg Quarry. Limekilns are located near to the north of the site near to Hampsfield Hall, within Great Wood, which has an associated limekiln. Within the eastern limits of Straight Allotments a 'workable well' and 'watering trough' are labelled. A limekiln is shown to the south-east of these features. A network of footpaths traverse the fell and converge from the south to a point in the area around the Hospice. To the north of the study site Heaning Wood, 'Hampsfield Hall' and 'Site of Tower' are labelled. Ruins are labelled at 'Hampsfield' to the north-east of the site and to the south-west at 'The High'. To the very south of the fell a beacon is illustrated by a triangular symbol at Fell End.



Plate 8: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1851

2.4.9 The second edition mapping (1891 25 inch to 1 mile Plate 9) shows little change in the landscape within the immediate study area. The 1899 mapping shows the 'Hospice of Hampsfell' on 'Hampsfield Fell'. The hospice itself is shown as two

squares, one within the other, with a trig point symbol. Two trackways are shown leading to/from it, one from the east, labelled 'F.P' for footpath, and one from the south, also labelled 'F.P'. To the east of the site, near Longlands, two wells are shown (one of which is shown as a circular feature on the first edition mapping but not labelled). The map shows a square Tower to the north of the well with a footpath that leads from the Tower (Hampsfell Tower) in the direction of Longlands.



Plate 9: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1891

2.4.10 The increased popularity of the site of the Hospice is indicated by the development of new footpaths leading to the west (from Aynsome) and east of the Hospice building by the 1913 25 inch to 1 mile mapping (not illustrated). Further footpaths are mapped to the north of the site by the 1968-69 25 inch to 1 mile mapping (not illustrated) which shows the limestone pavement that overs the east of the site in detail.

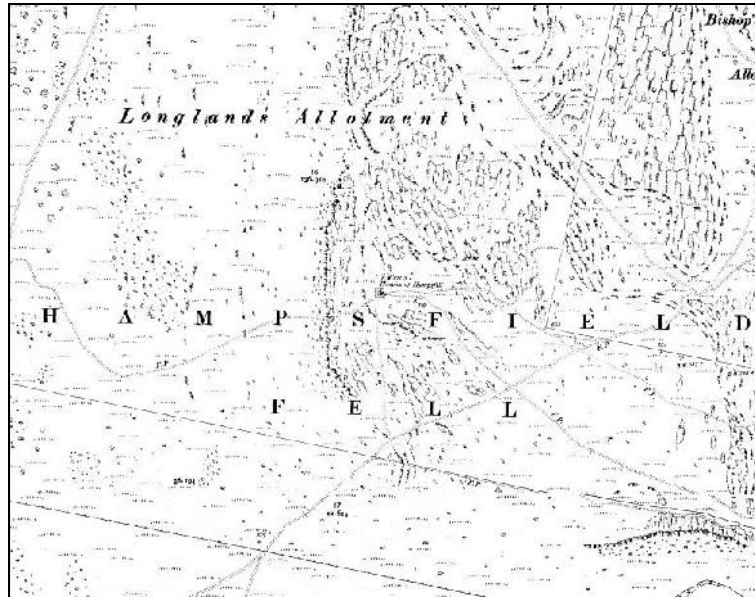


Plate 10: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1913

2.4.11 Analysis of the mapping for Hampsfell indicates that the immediate landscape around the Hospice has changed little since the mid-19th century.

2.4.12 **Ordnance Survey Mapping: Kirkhead**

2.4.13 The First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1851 (Plate 11) shows the site in detail and clearly labels the site now as Kirkhead Summer House, with two limekilns shown to the north and Kirkhead Cave shown to the north-west. The railway is mapped at the southern end of the site and a small building is shown in an area labelled as the 'site of Abbott Hall'. To the north-west of Kirkhead Tower and Kirkhead Cave, a well is shown to the immediate north of Castle Haw (10). Castle Haws is an interesting sub-circular enclosure the name of which may suggest an area of some possible interest. Examination of the mapping shows that Castle Haws is one of three possibly sub-circular enclosures, aligned east-north-east including one to the south-west within strip field between Castle Haws and Wraysholme Tower and one to the north-east at Kent Bank Top.

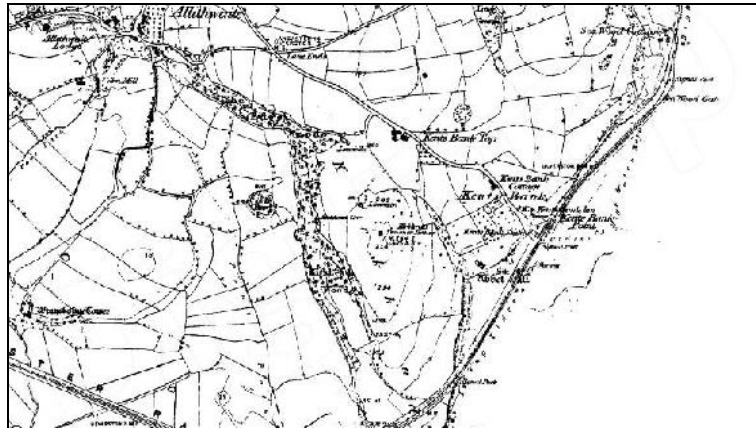


Plate 11: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1851

2.4.14 By the second edition (1891, Plate 12) the development of residential properties around Kents Bank and the station, along Kentsford Road (extending to the east) and Kirkhead Road (extending to north, located to the east of Kirkhead) is evident. Abbott Hall has been developed to the north and is now labelled 'Abbott Hall, on the site of *Abbott Hall*'. The northernmost limekiln is no longer labelled and at Castle Haw an 'old shaft' is labelled, in the same place as was shown as a well on the 1851 map. Most of the field pattern remains the same as shown on the 1851 mapping, although one field boundary, to the south-east of Laneside Farm off Kirkhead Road, had been removed.

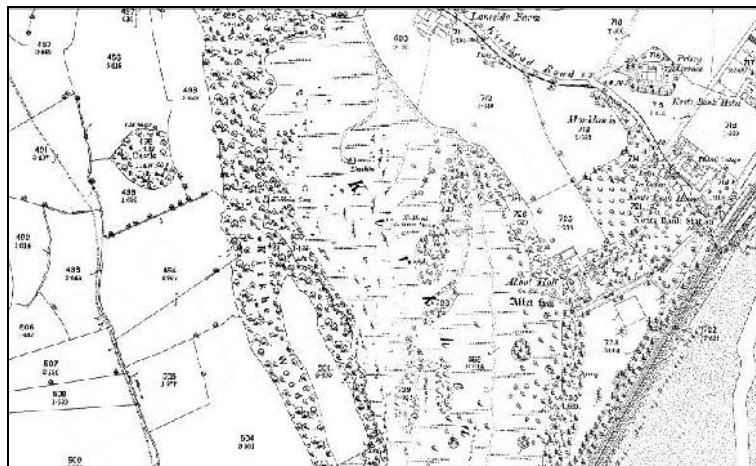


Plate 12: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1891

2.4.15 The early 20th century mapping includes a 25 inch to 1 mile 1913 edition (Plate 13). To the north-west of the Summer House 'old lime kiln' indicates that this feature has fallen out of use since the later 19th century. The track leading to the kiln is also no longer shown. There are some field boundary changes with the introduction of a north to south boundary in a large field to the immediate west of Kirkhead Cave, forming a small irregular compartment against Kirkhead Wood. The area around

Kents Bank and Abbott Hall witness more significant changes, with the rearrangement of boundaries between Laneside Farm and Monklands and the construction of a new substantial dwelling labelled 'Kirk Hey. The 'plantation' to the north of the road leading to Abbott Hall has been divided into three partitions.

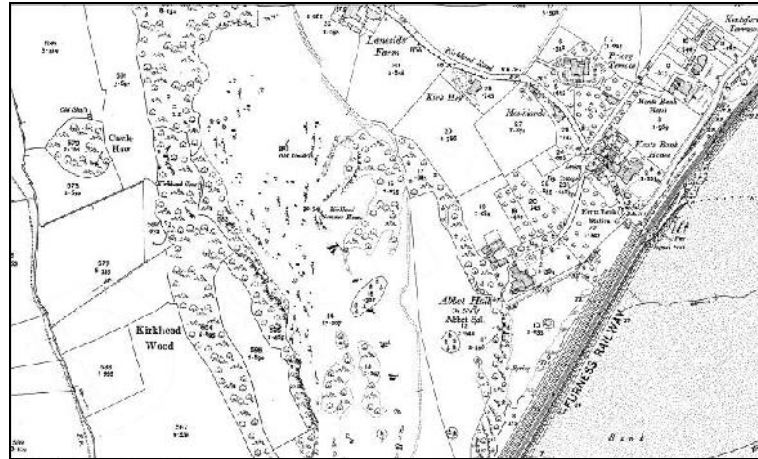


Plate 13: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1931

- 2.4.16 Over the next nearly forty years to the next map edition of 1956-7 (not illustrated) the main development has been the creation of new properties along the southern side of Kirkhead Road, with a number of houses being constructed at the northern side of the road. By the 1968-9 25 inch to 1 mile mapping, the majority of remaining space to both the north and south of Kirkhead Road has been filled by housing, apart from a gap to the west of Priory Terrace. Most of the field boundaries remained the same, however to the immediate north-west of Castle Hawes, a small sewage works has been constructed, to serve the growing local population occupying the newly constructed houses. The site of Abbott Hall continued to develop with the construction of tennis courts to the south of the main house.
- 2.4.17 The latest/most recent mapping available online is the 1973-74 6 inch to 1 mile map (not illustrated) which shows a similar pattern of fields, houses and development as the 1968-9 map previously discussed. The main changes are observed to the north-west of Wraysholme Tower where field boundaries appear to be denuding and are now shown as dotted lines. In addition, the circular feature shown on previous maps within the fields is no longer evident.
- 2.4.18 The map regression exercise demonstrates that the immediate area containing Kirkhead Summer House has remained similar from the 1850's to the present day. Whilst development and expansion of the settlement around Kent's Bank, along

Kirkhead Road has changed the layout of the fields to the east of the site, to the west there have been few changes up to the modern day.

2.4.19 **Historic Photographs and Postcards: Hampsfell Hospice:** the images presented in Plates 14-18 show the Hospice at various times in its history and have been submitted by volunteer Nick Mortimer. None of the images are dated, however it is possible to determine the approximate date of the images from the attire of the people in the scenes.

2.4.20 Plates 14-15 appear to be of Victorian date and show the Hospice as a similar structure as seen today, with the only notable difference being the absence of the pointer on the roof of the Tower. Plate 16 may be from the early 20th century (1930's-40's?) and shows that by this time a large object/stone had been placed on the roof of the Tower, used as a seat from which the views can be admired. This appears to be the stone that the pointer, which exists at the site today, has been erected upon. Plates 17 and 18 both show the roof 'stone' in the same location, minus the pointer with the latter plate possibly dating to the 1950's-1960's? The images presented show that the exterior of the site appeared to have changed little since in late 19th/early 20th century, apart from the addition of a large object/stone on the roof, which would provide the foundations for the pointer, which appeared to have been installed sometime in the later 20th century.



Plate 14: Hampsfell Hospice, facing west, no date. Submitted by Nick Mortimer

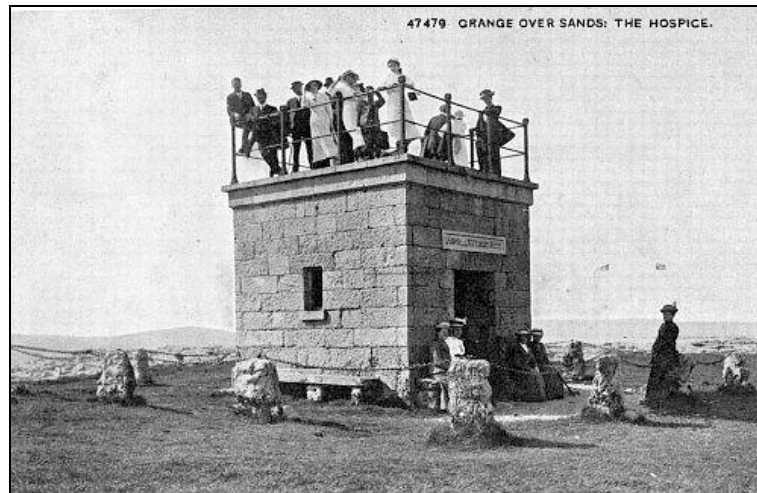


Plate 15: Hampsfell Hospice, facing north-east, no date. Submitted by Nick Mortimer



Plate 16: Hampsfell Hospice, looking north-west, no date. Submitted by Nick Mortimer

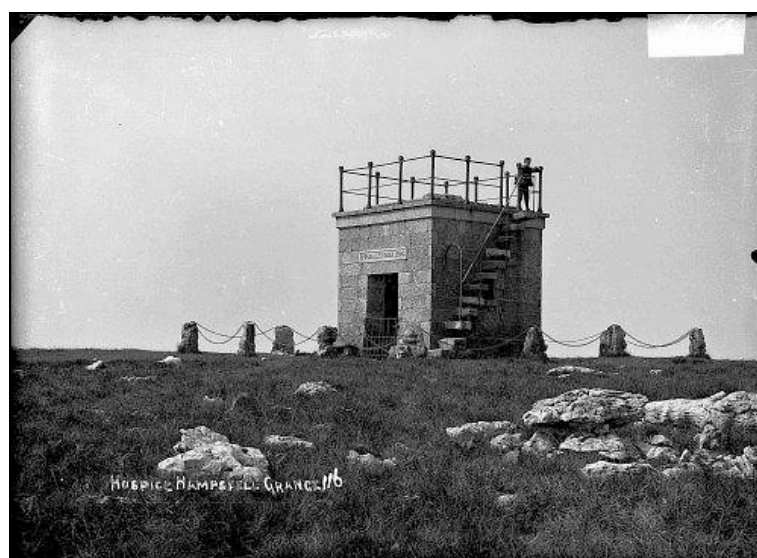


Plate 17: Hampsfell Hospice, facing north-west, no date. Submitted by Nick Mortimer



Plate 18: Hampsfell Hospice, no date. Submitted by Nick Mortimer

2.4.21 Further historic images of the hospice are available online at <http://www.bodian.co.uk/h---hampsfell-hospice.html>.

2.4.22 **Historic Photographs and Postcards: Kirkhead Tower:** unlike Hampsfell Hospice, Kirkhead Tower does not appear to have been a tourist destination and therefore has not been subject to the same photographic record as exists for Hampsfell. A number of historic images survive including that shown in Plate 19, where the external elements of the structure appear similar to what survive today. Of note, are the wooden doors, in the upper window above the doorway in the eastern elevation, which suggest that the floor of the second story may have been in place at this time. An image on the Francis Frith website dated to c. 1955 (http://www.francisfrith.com/allithwaite/allithwaite-kirkhead-tower-c1955_a288003) shows wooden doors in the lower doorway as well as a plaque/notice in the window above. Wooden shutters are also visible in the southern window/opening.

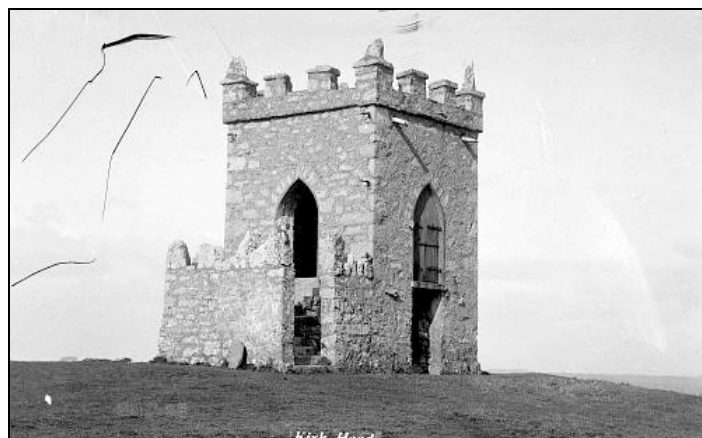


Plate 19: Kirkhead Tower, no date. Submitted by Nick Mortimer (via Jolyon Dodgson).

2.4.23 **Google Earth Imagery: Hampsfell Hospice:** the images for Hampsfell Hospice (Plates 20 and 21) show a similar landscape as recorded on the mid-19th century mapping (Plate 8). The Hospice itself is still contained within the L-shaped field enclosure known as Longlands Allotment, within an outcropping of limestone pavement (Plate 20). The Hospice is still square in plan, with an outer enclosed area (Plate 21). It appears to still be in a marginal unimproved upland area, perhaps grazed, but otherwise unaffected by modern development.



Plate 20: Google earth imagery showing Hampsfell Hospice in wider area, 2004

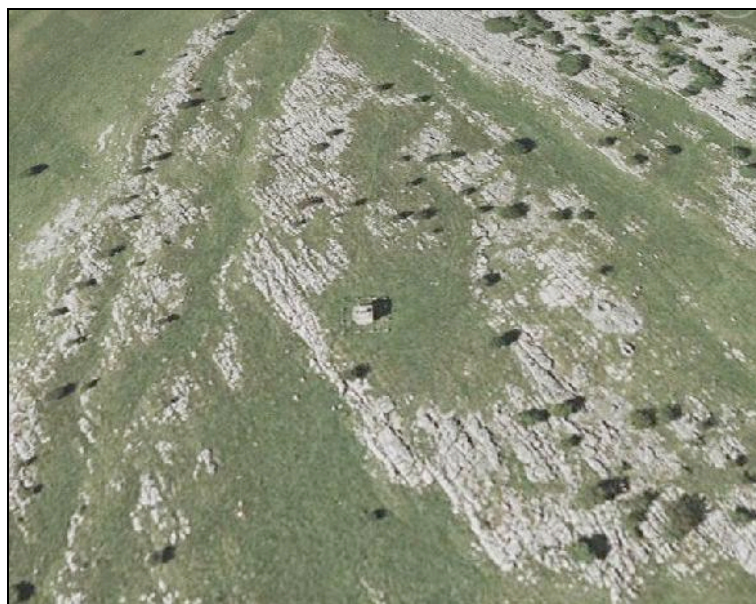


Plate 21: Google earth imagery showing Hampsfell Hospice, 2004

2.4.24 **Google Earth Imagery: Kirkhead Tower:** Plates 22 and 23 show that Kirkhead Tower is still located within undeveloped land, which since the mid-18th century (see Plate 12) had become more encroached by trees from the south and east. The detailed image in Plate 23 shows the limestone outcropping to the east and the square form of the Tower (with a shadow to the north). No other features of interest were shown of this area on the images analysed.

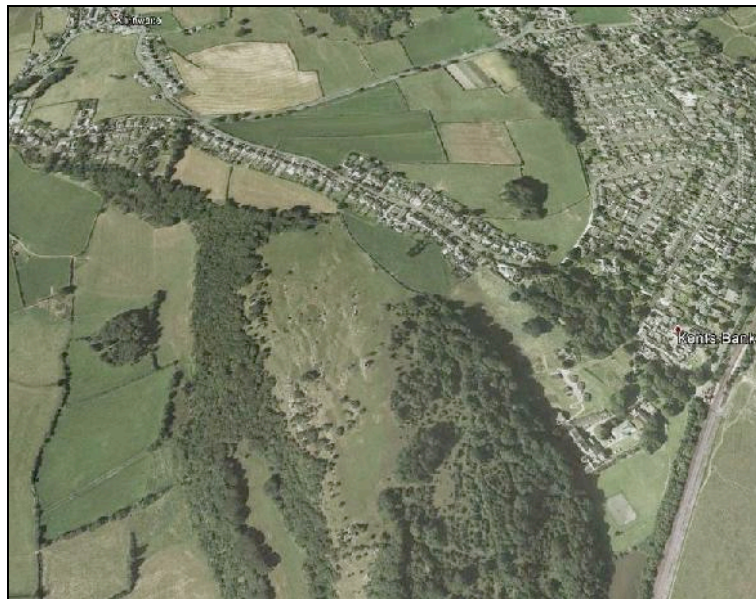


Plate 22: Google Earth imagery showing Kirkhead Tower in wider area, 2004

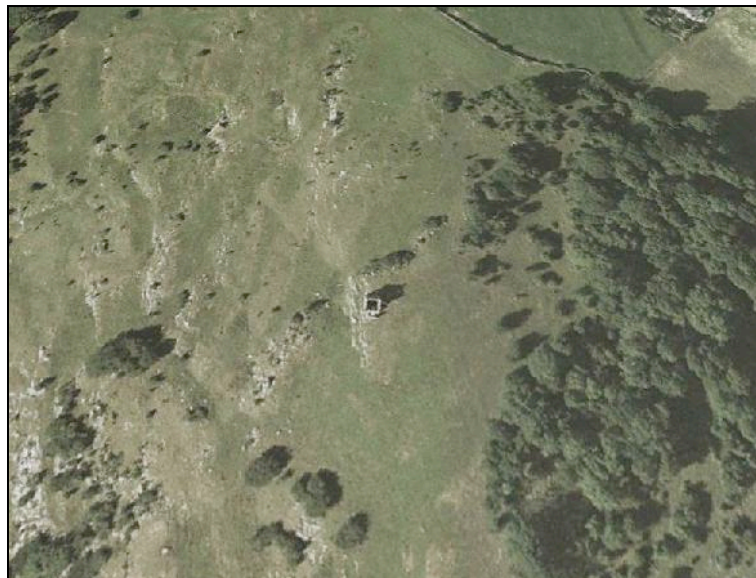


Plate 23: Google Earth imagery showing Kirkhead Tower, 2004

3 SITE VISIT

- 3.1.1 Two volunteer site visits were undertaken to Hampsfell and the site of the Hospice (Plates 24-37). The first was led by Paul Gwilliam on 15th July 2015, in good sunny weather (Plates 32-35). A further visit was undertaken as part of the second phase of training by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, led by Richard Newman on 12th March 2016 (Plates 36-37). The poor foggy weather for the second site visit presented difficulties in examining the wider landscape.
- 3.1.2 During the first site visit, the volunteer group explored the site of the Hospice and its immediate vicinity/setting. It revealed the Hospice comprised a small square stone-built building, which includes a set of stone stairs on the northern elevation leading to the roof (Plates 24-26). There are stone 'benches' placed around the eastern, southern and western external elevations at ground level. In addition, the building is set within a small enclosure, comprising upright stones and chains (Plates 24 and 35). The majority of the structure of the Hospice appears to be in relatively good condition. The steep stone stairs and roof are protected by iron railings, which are rusting slightly but appear to be functional. In the centre of the roof, a 'pointer' is present. The pointer is fixed onto a stone and concrete plinth and comprises a metal and concrete structure (Plate 27). Similar to the railings, the metal of the pointer has lost some of its paint and is starting to rust. There are painted numbers around the circumference of the pointer, which are starting to fade. The directional pointer itself is constructed of wood and again the paint is flaking from this object, exposing the wood underneath. The associated panel with sites in the landscape related to the degrees shown by the pointer, is fixed to the railings and is in relatively good condition with all places readable.
- 3.1.3 The interior of the structure is approached through a metal gate, which is in relatively good condition. Within the interior there are stone benches set against the northern, southern and western elevations. In the south-western corner is a functional stone hearth, which showed evidence of recent use. There are four panels positioned on the interior walls (Plates 28-31), which are in relatively good condition, however, some are showing evidence of staining from water ingress, presumably from the roof (Plate 30). There is also green alga on the walls and roof (Plates 30 and 31). Each elevation contains a window opening, which contains Perspex. There was some evidence of the window/door lintels deteriorating, revealing a stone infill.
- 3.1.4 The area within the immediate vicinity of the Hospice was rapidly inspected for features of interest during the visit in 2015. The weather conditions in 2016,

precluded the investigation of the landscape, however, former field boundaries were noted on the route up to the Hospice from the Golf Course/south-east and require further examination.

- 3.1.5 At least two sites of interest were noted in 2015 (Plates 34-36) and would merit further investigation. These comprised a partial enclosure defined by an outcrop of stone, with an internal sunken floor level, situated to the south of the hospice on the lower slope of the hill. Its proximity to a current field boundary and a gate may indicate the presence of a former sheepfold Grid ref SD 39791 79073 (85).
- 3.1.6 Any further fieldwork in the vicinity could include a future systematic Level 1 walkover survey to record features of interest.



Plate 24. The site of Hampsfell Hospice showing the limestone pavement, looking north-east



Plate 25. The eastern elevation of the Hospice showing the entranceway with the Greek inscription above the doorway 'RODOAKTYLOS EOS' meaning 'Rosy-fingered dawn- a quotation from Homer'

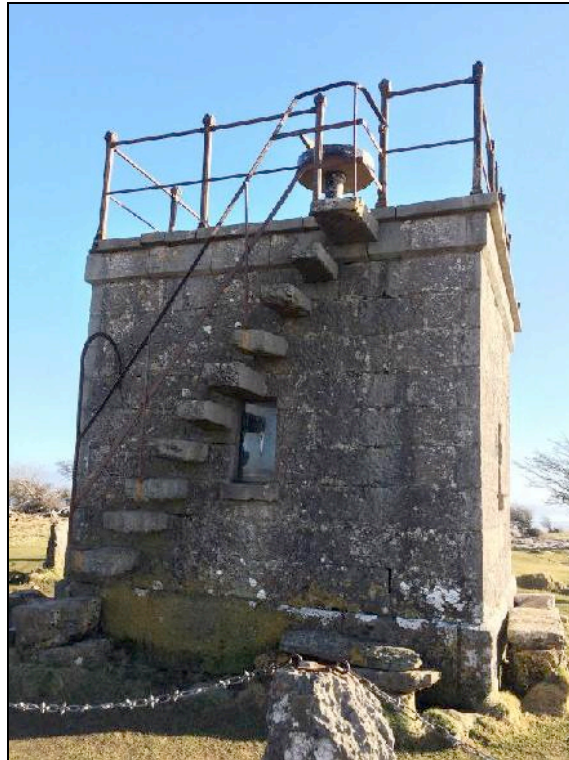


Plate 26. The northern elevation of the Hospice showing the stairway leading up to the roof and the external stone benches, looking south



Plate 27. The 'direction pointer' on the roof of Hampsfell Hospice, looking north-west

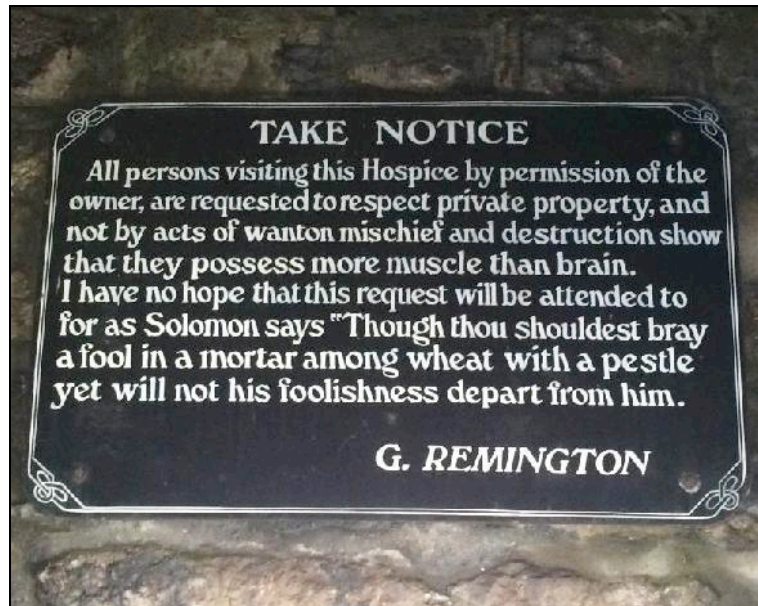


Plate 28. 'Take Notice' panel located in the interior of the Hospice above the north-facing window.

Attributed to G. Remington.

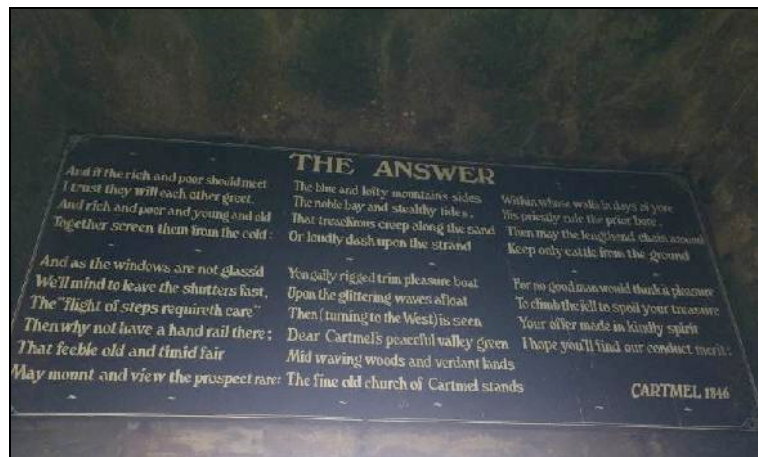


Plate 29. 'The Answer' panel which is mounted above the east-facing entranceway within the interior of the Hospice to. Dated 1846

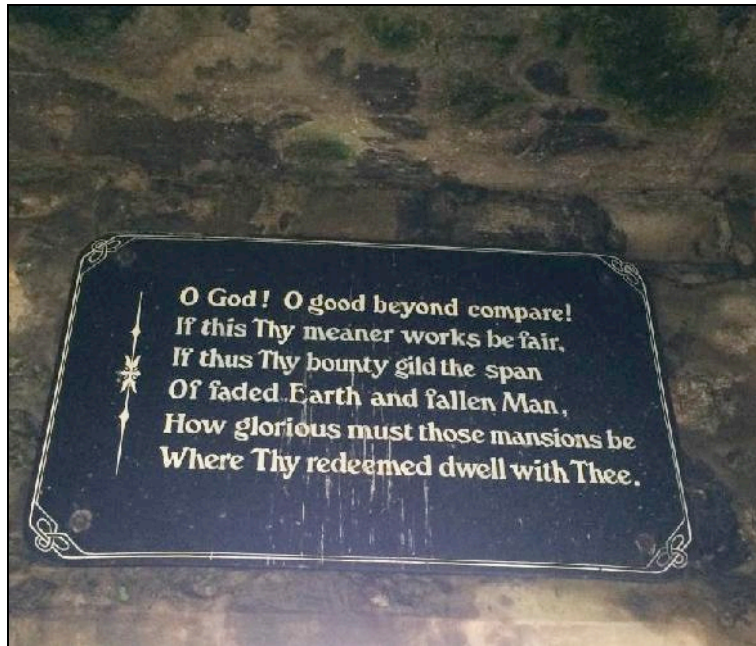


Plate 30. 'O God!' panel above the south-facing window of the Hospice.



Plate 31. The 'Hospice of Hampsfell' panel positioned above the west-facing window of the Hospice.

The green algae is noticeable on the roof in this image.

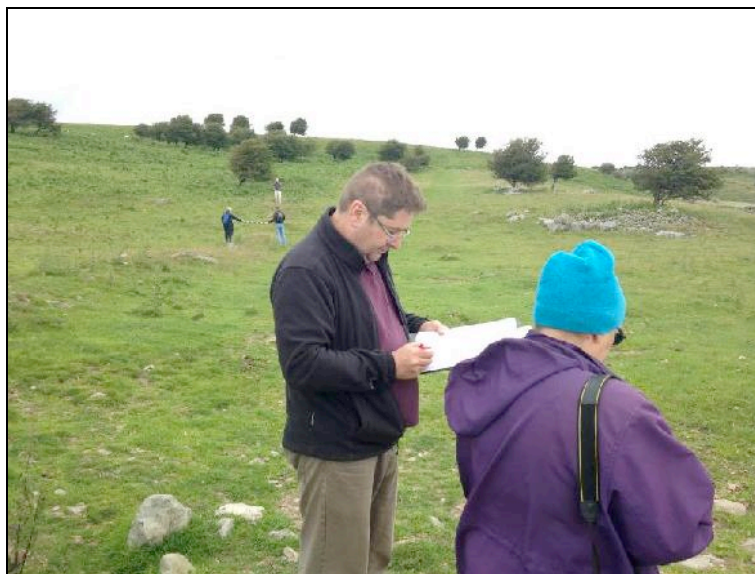


Plate 32. Volunteers and Paul Gilliam recording features noted in the vicinity of the Hospice. Photograph by Susannah Bleakley.



Plate 33. Features observed to the south of Hampsfell Hospice (85). Photograph submitted by Alan Heppenstall



Plate 34. Features observed to the south of Hampsfell Hospice (85). Photograph submitted by Alan Heppenstall



Plate 35. Former field boundary observed to the south of Hampsfell Hospice (85). Photograph submitted by Alan Heppenstall



*Plate 36. Documentary research training site visit in March 2016, showing the foggy site conditions.
Note the Hospice structure in the background.*



Plate 37. Dr Richard Newman of Wardell Armstrong, on the roof of the Hospice showing the foggy site conditions during the site visit in March 2016.

3.1.7 Kirkhead Tower

3.1.8 The site of Kirkhead Tower was visited in July 2015 with special permission from the landowner/tenant farmer as it is situated on private land (Plates 38-42).

3.1.9 The site was approached from the east, from Kirkhead Road and this area was inspected for features (Plate 39) by the volunteers. The Tower itself was consistent with the Historic England listed building record, being a square stone-constructed building. It is positioned to the east of an outcropping of limestone (Plate 38). A set of stone steps has been attached to the southern elevation, which appear to have

led to a window opening/second story (no floor remains). The eastern elevation includes a doorway, to the interior of the structure and a further pointed window (Plate 41).

3.1.10 Within the interior of the building, evidence of a hearth could be observed in the northern elevation. Some of the stonework within the interior of the structure appears loose, particularly on the northern elevation.

3.1.11 No further features of interest were recorded during the rapid site visit.



Plate 38. Site visit to Kirkhead Tower in July 2015. This shows the northern side of the Tower, looking south-east. Photograph submitted by Alan Heppenstall



Plate 39. Documentary research volunteers investigating the landscape around Kirkhead Tower in July 2015. Photograph by Susannah Bleakley.



Plate 40. Documentary research volunteers at Kirkhead Tower in July 2015, looking north.

Photograph by Susannah Bleakley.



Plate 41. Kirkhead Tower, looking north-east, during the site visit in 2015. Photograph submitted by

Alan Heppenstall.



*Plate 42. Northern elevation of Kirkhead Tower during the site visit in July 2015.
Photograph submitted by Alan Heppenstall.*

4 CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 This desk based assessment, undertaken as part of the overall Headlands to Headspace cultural heritage project, has demonstrated that the sites of Hampsfell Hospice and Kirkhead Tower are situated within a rich and diverse archaeological landscape which retain evidence for human utilisation from the Palaeolithic era to the 20th century. The project has provided a rare opportunity to teach archaeological research skills to the local communities of Morecambe Bay, and reconnect them with their past. In doing so, they have contributed to an increased understanding of the historic use of Kirkhead and Hampsfell, and proved that such areas retain potential for new sites to be encountered through a combination of research and landscape studies.

4.1.2 It is acknowledged that as a volunteer research project, it has not been possible to follow all strands of research for these sites and there is significant scope for expanding this work including:

- Acquisition and examination of the enclosure and tithe maps
- Examination of the LiDAR data
- Further archive research to improve knowledge of the sites, specifically the date of construction of Hampsfell Hospice and Kirkhead Tower (see Table 1)
- Archive searches relating to inventories or descriptions of Kirkhead Tower and Hampsfell Hospice
- Detailed walkover surveys, particularly of Hampsfell, to investigate and record evidence of possible prehistoric/later use of the landscape

Archive No	Detail	Archive Centre
BDKF/247/3 box of Kendall and Fisher solicitors,	1524-1905 bones found in cave at Kirkhead	Barrow Record Office
DDHJ/4/5/5	James Stockdale papers, sales particulars, properties in Cartmel including Kirkhead 1858	Barrow Record Office
DDHJ/8/5/8	Abbot Hall Estate 1879	Barrow Record Office

Archive No	Detail	Archive Centre
	includes Kirkhead and Tower	
Z/2387 and Z/2387/1	undated 2 documents Kirkhead Cave	Barrow Record Office
WDB35/1/225 and WDB35/SP225 1879	James Simpson young deceased, sale of properties including Kirkhead headland (Kirkhead hill)	Kendal Record Office
CB/P/1/2 1989	Repair work papers Kirkhead Cavern	Kendal Record Office
DDHH1/190	Sales particulars 1879 Kirkhead Hill and Tower	Lancashire Archives
DDMC/31/81	1826 James Machell, Newby Bridge, right to hunt foxes at Kirkhead	Lancashire Archives
W/RW/F/R362A/29	Probate record Thomas Walker 1716 refers to Kirkhead End, Cartmel	Lancashire Archives
W/RW/F/R374A/4	Probate record Richard Maychell 1781 refers to Kirkhead End, Cartmel	Lancashire Archives

Table 1. List of archive resources identified by Barbra Copeland

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* relates to sources quoted in other publications and not seen as part of this project

5.3 Websites and Online Resources

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, [accessed 11th July 2016]

Grange-over-Sands, Maps, History, Images Postcards- <http://www.bodian.co.uk/> (accessed 5th April 2017)

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Copland, B., 2009, *A History of Allithwaite*, Cartmel and District Local History Society <https://cplhs.files.wordpress.com/2015/08/a-history-of-allithwaite.pdf> (accessed 21st March 2017).

Farrer, W. and Brownbill, J. (Ed), 1914, 'The Parish of Cartmell' in *A History of the County of Lancaster*, Volume 8. P. 254-265. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol8/pp254-265>. (accessed 20th March 2017)

Gatehouse Gazetteer <http://www.gatehouse-gazetteer.info/English%20sites/492.html>

Gazetteer of caves, fissures and rock shelters in north-west England containing human remains: <http://caveburial.ubss.org.uk/northwest/northwest.htm> (accessed 19th March 2017)

Greenlane Archaeology <http://www.greenlanearchaeology.co.uk/?projects=land-at-jack-hill-allithwaite-2> (accessed 18th May 2017)

Lancashire County Council Old Maps Online: <http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/oldmap/> (accessed 18th May 2017)

Lingistic Geographies 2011, <http://www.goughmap.org/settlements/7925/> (accessed 21st March 2017)

Mills, D. A, 2011, *Dictionary of British Place Names*. <https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=tXucAQAAQBAJ&pg=PA279&lpg=PA279&dq>

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accessed 14th July 2015

APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE ASSET GAZETTEER

Abbreviations	
<i>HER</i>	<i>Historic Environment Record Number</i>
<i>SM</i>	<i>Scheduled Monument Number</i>
<i>LB</i>	<i>Listed Building Number</i>
<i>NHL</i>	<i>National Heritage List Number</i>
<i>NGR</i>	<i>National Grid Reference</i>

Heritage Assets within the study area at Kirkhead

Asset No.	References	Designation	Asset Name	Summary	NGR	Period
1	HER 2415; SAM 13444; NHL 1012117	Scheduled	Kirkhead Cave	<p>A cave comprising a single large rounded chamber with irregular roof, which has been enlarged somewhat by antiquarian and recent excavation</p> <p>It was excavated in 1850, 1853, 1859, 1863, 1864, 1866, 1968-73 and 1989. Prior to excavation the cave measured 40ft long in length by 25ft width, with the entrance measuring 2ft in height rising to 14ft. Excavations in 1850 yielded animal and human bone, charcoal, late Bronze Age pottery and a coin of Domitian (AD 84), iron axe, a hammer and a knife blade. Further animal (antler of red deer) and human remains (part of a human skull), alongside bone implements, two stone implements, rudely backed pottery with holes near the rim, a fluted earthenware bead, 3 bronze rings, 1 bronze palstave, 1 bronze pin, a bone amulet, amber beads, bronze spearhead, a fibula, part of an urn, were collected during continued excavation in the 19th century. The excavations undertaken in 1968-73 recovered two groups of flints suggesting a late Neolithic/EBA occupation. Survey and sampling of surviving deposits was undertaken by Gale and Hunt in 1979 and 1982, though their interpretation of the cave stratigraphy and its chronology has prompted some criticism. In 1989, because of erosion problems, all antiquarian and more recent trenches were backfilled by English Heritage, and surviving deposits were covered with a protective layer of inert material. Prior to this, a complete photographic survey of the interior, plus plans and sections of the cave and relevant deposits, were made.</p>	339100, 475670	<p>Prehistoric- Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age</p> <p>Roman-Romano British</p>

Asset No.	References	Designation	Asset Name	Summary	NGR	Period
2	HER 2416; LB 460520	Grade II Listed Building	Abbott Hall	The current building occupying the site was constructed in the 1840s and extended in the 1870s, however, it may be located on the site of an earlier Abbott Hall, the supposed residence of the Priors of Cartmel. Baines suggests that this may have been the site of an oratory, where a monk of the priory officiated in offering up prayers for the safety of those crossing the sand (Baines 1835). It is currently used as a Methodist hotel.	339530, 475550	Medieval; Post Medieval
3	HER No 3334	Flint Scatter	N/A	Mesolithic flints recorded from this location.	339100, 475600	Mesolithic
4	HER No 3335	Flint Finds	N/A	Mesolithic flint working site- no further information.	339500, 475300	Mesolithic
5	HER No. 5465	Cave	Kent Bank Cavern/Cave	This Cave site was excavated in 1992-1994 by C Salisbury and student volunteers. This excavation concentrated on the 'Lower Terrace', immediately in front of the cave where both animal and human bones were apparently encountered. In A CWAAS article on the excavation C Salisbury reported that the particle excavation on the terrace outside the cave in 1993 yielded two Late Upper Palaeolithic flint blades, 31 fragments of human skull and part of a horse skull. This report states that excavation will recommence in late 1996 and a full report will be produced (Salisbury 1997). Reanalysis and dating of the bone from earlier excavations that are now held in the Dock Museum has produced early post-glacial dates for elk (13091-12745 BP), horse (12925-12835 BP), and human (10380-10190 BP) occupation of the area. A short discussion of short discussion of the cave deposits is also provided. The results were published in the Journal of Quaternary Science in 2013.	339150, 475800	Prehistoric; Unknown; Upper Palaeolithic
6	HER No 16108; LB No. 1335784	Grade II Limekiln	Kirkhead Limekiln	Limekiln, marked on 1910 map and a site visit by T. Keates in 1985 revealed that it was in very good condition and typical of a mid to late 19th century draw kiln. It is of square, stone rubble construction built into the slope of the hill. It has a round-arched fire hole with keystone and inner hearth of brick to west; sidewalls projecting to front. Charge hole blocked- http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101335784-limekiln-approximately-90-metres-north-west-of-kirkhead-summer-house-lower-allithwaite#.WM8C73ecaYU	339212 475707	Victorian
7	HER No. 16109	Site of a Limekiln	Kirkhead Limekiln	Site of Lime Kiln. No trace on 1910 map. Possibly the same as a limekiln shown on the 1st ed Ordnance Survey map of 1867 at SD 39177 75868	339240, 475830	Unknown

Asset No.	References	Designation	Asset Name	Summary	NGR	Period
8	HER No. 16510	?Earthwork	N/A	An "earthwork in the wood" reported by Mrs. Aldersley and recorded on the HER.	339200 475800	Unknown
9	HER No. 19246	Enclosed Settlement	Kirkhead Enclosed Settlement	A group of enclosures defined by low turf covered stone banks, lying on a level terrace to the immediate west of Kirkhead Tower. Past quarrying activity is evident within the site area. There is a possible entrance gap in the north-west of what seems to be an outer enclosure bank.	339230 475650	Unknown? Prehistoric
10	HER No. 43151	Well	Castle Haw Well,	Extant structure, marked as a well on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1851 and as an old shaft on the 2 nd edition 25" map of 1890 (OAN 2008, 12).	338960 475750	Unknown
11	HER No. 43836	Railway	Ulverston and Lancaster Railway/ Furness	Extant railway, named 'Ulverston and Lancaster Railway' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, and 'Furness Railway' on the 2nd edition. Part of HER 43835	337611, 475572	Post-medieval
12	LB. No. 1087159	Grade II Summer House	Kirkhead Summer House	A C19 summerhouse at Kirkhead. The square tower is constructed of stone rubble with 2 stages. It has a projecting embattled parapet with large stones at angles. There is lead a spout to east. West face has pointed window opening, similar opening to east has remains of shutter and sash, and entrance beneath. The south face has later stone steps to pointed entrance to 1st floor. Interior has lost floor, no roof. Probably associated with Abbot Hall.	339267, 475626	19th century
13	LB. No. 1087157	Grade II Listed Building	Allithwaite Lodge	A 2 storey early C19 house with a datestone reading: "J M/1721". Constructed of roughcast stone on rubble base, with ashlar dressings, and slate roof with tile ridges.	338364, 476185	Post Medieval
14	NHL 1087188	Grade II Listed Building	Stable Range to Boarbank Farm	Stable range to south side of Boarbank Farm. This Grade II listed building is dated to 1878. It comprise rock-faced limestone with rock-faced sandstone dressings and slate roof.	338006, 476725	1878
15	NHL 1087198	Grade II Listed Building	Barn Hay Farmhouse	Barn Hey Farmhouse- a Grade II listed building constructed of roughcast stone with a slate roof. The porch dates to 1704, however, the porch itself probably C19.	338323, 476224	Post Medieval
16	NHL 1099112	Grade II Listed Building	Medieval Cross Base and 19 th century cross	A medieval cross base and C19 cross with short arms located north of the junction.	337993, 478386	Medieval

Asset No.	References	Designation	Asset Name	Summary	NGR	Period
17	NHL 1099145	Grade II Listed Building	Limekiln	A C18 or early C19 century limekiln located approx. 200m east of Middle Birkby Farmhouse.	337650, 477326	Post-Medieval
18	NHL 1099937	Grade II Listed Building	Primary School and Old School House	A School and house of probable 1860s date by E.G. Paley. It comprises a rock-faced stone building with ashlar dressings and slate roofs. The south facade of house is roughcast. The school is a one storey building of 3 bays with the house being 2 storeys and one bay.	338602, 476803	Post Medieval
19	NHL 1100320	Grade II * Listed Building; Scheduled Monument	Wraysholme Tower	Wraysholme Tower Grade II* square peel tower, of probably late C15 date. The west facade has and attached farmhouse (date stones of C17 and C19, much altered) and tower is attached to a large C20 building. The tower is constructed of dressed stone with slate roof and was originally 3 storeys in height The ground floor has cowhouse partitions. Staircases lead to each floor and each floor has a Tudor-headed fireplace to each floor. It is described as a good example of peel tower unaltered by post-medieval domestic use.	338318, 45420	Medieval
20	NHL 1269674	Grade II Listed Building	Mews Cottage	A 2-storey house of early to mid C19 date. It is constructed of painted roughcast with an artificial slate roof.	339654, 475692	Post Medieval
21	NHL 1269673	Grade II* Listed Building	Kents Bank House	A early and mid C19 House (with later C19 additions) used as inn and school during C19 and now Christian holiday centre. Roughcast with slate roof.	339670, 475682	Post Medieval
22	NHL 1269704	Grade II Listed Building	Yew Tree Farmhouse and Yew Tree House	Yew Tree Farmhouse and Yew Tree House, probably dated to 1740 with alterations. They are constructed of pebble dash with slate roof.	340164, 476800	Post Medieval
23	NHL 1269700	Grade II Listed Building	Hawthorne Cottage	A 2 storey mid-C19 century house constructed of painted roughcast with slate roof.	340116, 476676	Post Medieval

Asset No.	References	Designation	Asset Name	Summary	NGR	Period
24	NHL 1269701; NMR No. SD 47 NW 10	Grade II Listed Building	Monks Rest	A 2 storey C17 house, constructed of pebble dashed rubble with sandstone dressings and slate roof.	340153, 476787	Post Medieval
25	NHL 1269703	Grade II Listed Building	The Cottage	A 2 storey house of mid C19 date comprising rubble (mostly limestone) with rock-faced limestone dressings and slate roof.	340080, 476563	Post Medieval
26	NHL 1269702	Grade II Listed Building	Morningside Cottage including Street Nameplate	Row of three houses of mid-19 th century date- Seaside Cottage, Morningside Cottage incl. street nameplate, and Rose and Cottage. Constructed of limestone rubble, partly roughcast, with slate roof.	340111, 476571	Post Medieval
27	NHL 1335764	Grade II Listed Building	Church of St Mary	Church of St Mary by E.G. Paley and dating to 1865. It is constructed of rock-faced limestone with sandstone ashlar dressings and slate roofs.	338558, 476774	Post Medieval
28	NHL 1393102	Grade II Listed Building	World War I Memorial	A World War I memorial unveiled soon after the end of the Great War in 1919. It stands in the grounds of Cartmel Grange Nursing Home close to the exit to Allithwaite Road. The memorial is made of concrete and consists of a standing male soldier, about three quarters life size, dressed in WWI uniform and cap complete with rifle held at ease by the right hand.	339850, 476766	Modern
29	NHL 1269699	Grade II Listed Buildings	Guides Farmhouse and Attached Farm Buildings	House and attached farm buildings of mid or late C17 date with C18 and C19 additions and alterations. The house is constructed of painted roughcast, with the barn of exposed limestone rubble, and single-storey range of painted rubble and brick. All the buildings have slate roofs.	340078, 476467	Post Medieval
30	NHL 1269706	Grade II Listed Building	Middle Fell Gate Farmhouse	Two, 2 storey houses of mid C18-Middle Fell Gate Farmhouse and Underwood. They are constructed of roughcast stone with a slate roof.	439514, 377349	Post Medieval

Asset No.	References	Designation	Asset Name	Summary	NGR	Period
31	NHL 1269707	Grade II Listed Building	Farm Buildings adjoining south of Middle Fell Gate Farmhouse (Asset 30)	Barn and attached building probably dating to mid C18 with mid or late C19 alterations and additions. The building is constructed of rubble (mainly limestone) with slate roof. The main barn doors have a timber lintel, with the roof above projecting as a canopy. To the right a C19 building projects forwards with a pitched roof parallel with the roof of the barn	339518, 477318	Post Medieval
32	PastScape. 1361714; NMR No. SD 37 NE 79		Excavation	An evaluation and excavation in advance of development to the east side of Church Road in 2001 revealed 10 cremation burials. Four cremations were within largely or completely intact collared urns dated to between 1500 and 1000BC. At least 4 of the cremations had been placed in solution hollows in the limestone bedrock whilst another 3 appeared to be positioned within a ditch-like feature A spring, utilised to form a pond by the C19th- early C20th, was possibly significant as a focus for the burials.	338700, 476650	Prehistoric
33			Building Recording	Archaeological building recording carried out in advance of proposed domestic conversion of 18th century farm buildings. At Low Fell Gate Farm, Cartmel Road by Greenlane Archaeology.	339907, 476942	Post Medieval
34	PastScape 39535; NMR SD 37 NE 19		Urn Find	Urn containing cremation found in Yew Tree Field in Allithwaite in 1834	33857, 47624	Prehistoric
35	PastScape 39568		Roman Coin findspot	Roman Coin of Philip found on Cart Lane	33992, 47665	Roman
36	PastScape 41517; NMR SD 47 NW 2		Findspot	Neolithic implement find. Actual find spot is unknown.	340, 477	Prehistoric
37	PastScape. 41520; NMR SD 47 NW 3		Findspot	A four inch cannon ball weighing 10 lbs., was found at Grange although the actual find spot is unknown.	340, 477	?Unknown

Asset No.	References	Designation	Asset Name	Summary	NGR	Period
38	PastScape 41521; NMR SD 47 NW 4 CCC HER 2448		Findspot	A broken adze comprising a thin and narrow tool, made of poor stone. It was found near Grange although the actual find spot is unknown.	340,477	Prehistoric
39	PastScape 41527; NMR SD 47 NW 6		Guides Farm and probable Carter House	Guides Farm and the probable remains of 16 th century. "Carter House" which was the ancient house of Carters or guides over Sands.	340080, 476470	Post Medieval
40	PastScape 41531; NMR SD 47 NW 8		Findspot	An axe of tuff stone dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age was found at Grange-over-Sands. Actual find spot unknown.	340,477	Prehistoric
41	PastScape 1075412; NMR No. SD 37 NE 74		Convalescent Home	Risedale Convalescent Home which was originally constructed for the Working Men's Club and Institute Union 1913-16. It comprises a two storey home with a flat roof and garden, and was designed on the hotel principle of separate rooms.	339800, 476800	Post Medieval

Asset No.	References	Designation	Asset Name	Summary	NGR	Period
42	PastScape 1191749; NMR SD 37 NE 77		Whittons Cave	<p>This cave is a remnant phreatic conduit and the entrance chambers and terrace were excavated in 1991-2 by CR Salisbury, which revealed that the cave deposits had been disturbed considerably by burrowing animals. Human remains were recovered from the entrance chamber, and represent three individuals, while remains of a possible fourth were found elsewhere. A coarse sherd of incised pottery was found close to one of the human skull fragments and was considered by Salisbury to be of Bronze Age date. A small undiagnostic flint blade and animal remains (probably recent) were also found.</p> <p>The presence of sheep bones beneath the stalagmite floor demonstrates that the floor cannot be used as a chronological marker.</p> <p>It is likely that this is the same cave investigated in 1971-2 by the Lancaster Cave and Mine Research Society and referred to by them as Allithwaite Cave.</p>	339150, 475900	? Unknown ?Prehistoric
43	PastScape 1191763; NMR SD 37 NE 78		Site 17: Blenkett Wood	A collapsed cave c. 400 metres north west of Kirkhead Cave (No.1). It was excavated in 1994 following the discovery of a flint blade during building work immediately above the cave. The cave was excavated to a depth of c.2 metres but only relatively modern fauna and very modern artefacts were recovered.	338900 476000	Unknown
44	PastScape 1487219; NMR SD 37 NE 93		Ridge and Furrow	Post-medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on air photographs in the Parish of Grange-Over-Sands, centred at SD 396 760. Elements are extant on the latest 1991 Ordnance Survey vertical photography (Vertical aerial photograph ref: RAF 106G/UK/1205 3032 07-MAR-1946)	339613, 76147	Post-Medieval
45	PastScape 1487215; NMR SD 37 NE 92		Lime Kiln and Quarry	A post-medieval lime kiln and limestone quarry visible as a ruined building and earthworks on air photographs. The quarry has an area measuring 2.4ha. Elements of the quarry are extant on the latest 1991 Ordnance Survey vertical (Vertical aerial photograph ref: NMR HSL/UK/67/671 4866 08-SEP-196)	339056, 476719	Post Medieval

Asset No.	References	Designation	Asset Name	Summary	NGR	Period
46	PastScape 1487232; NMR SD 37 NE 95		Lime Kiln	A post medieval lime kiln visible as a ruined building on air photographs. The feature is extant on the latest 1994 NMR oblique photography (Oblique aerial photograph ref: NMR SD 3975/9 (15979/30) 17-MAR-1994)	339213, 475710	Post Medieval
47	PastScape 1487236; NMR SD 37 NE 96		Two Banks	Two banks of uncertain date visible as earthworks on air photographs. The features are extant on the latest 1994 NMR oblique photography (Oblique aerial photograph ref: NMR SD 3975/1 (12453/05) 02-FEB-1994)	39218 75743	Unknown

Heritage Assets within the study area at Hampsfell

Asset No.	Reference	Designation	Asset Name	Description	NGR	Period
48	HER 6167		Unclassified Earthworks	Site of a quarry and some earthworks of unknown date	339450, 479400	Uncertain
49	HER 16137; NHL 1099175	Grade II Listed Building	Hampsfell Hospice	<p>Hampsfell hospice shelter built in 1835-46 for Rev T. Remington. The building is a square structure built of dressed sandstone.</p> <p>Exterior of the building there are 12 posts support a chain surrounding hospice and stone benches around located around the base. The roof of the building is reached by projecting stone steps with a handrail lead to flat roof. There is a turntable on the roof which indicating landmarks.</p> <p>The interior of the hospice is approached through the east face, which has entrance with gate and Greek lettering to frieze reading: "RODODAKTYLOS EOS" (Rosy-fingered Dawn; a quotation from Homer). The north, south and western elevations have small windows with splayed reveals. There is a fireplace in the north-west corner. On the walls there are black boards with white lettering to all sides have notice and 3 poems, one dated 1846.</p>	339928, 479369	Post Medieval
50	HER 19245	Possible Burial Cairn	Cairn	A cairn, possibly a disturbed burial cairn measuring 9m diameter found in 1997	339780, 479300	Prehistoric
51	HER 6162; NHL 1087214	Grade II Listed Building	Hampsfell Tower/ Longlands Tower	Hampsfell/Longlands Tower shelter dating to 1835-54, constructed for Rev T. Remington. The building was derelict in 1986 and the roof and floor were missing. The building comprises a square tower of two storeys and is constructed dressed limestone constructed up a rock-faced ground floor and some ashlar. There is a weathered band over ground floor and top projecting embattled parapet. The ground floor has window openings, partially blocked, to north and south, entrance to west; east face built into slope of ground. The 1st floor has pointed window openings to 3 sides; entrance to east face up ramp. There is a lead water spout.	339335 479670	Post Medieval
52	NHL 1099171	Grade II Listed Building	High Hampsfell Farmhouse	Farmhouse of probably early C18 date. A 2 storeys roughcast stone rubble building with a slate roof. It has 4 bays, with the 1st bay recessed. Ground floor windows have casements and the 2nd bay has fire window.	340410 480360	Post Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Designation	Asset Name	Description	NGR	Period
53	NHL 1269710	Grade II Listed Building	Farm Buildings to the South-east of High Farmhouse	Two barns with attached farm buildings. Probably mid C18 with C19 alterations and extensions.	340380 478748	Post Medieval
54	HER 4042		Witherslack Holy Well	The HER record records a well called Holy Well. This site is only recorded as a six figure grid reference and the recorded well could be located anywhere within this general area (Louise Martin)	340000, 480000	Medieval
55	HER 6167		Hampsfell Fell Unclassified Earthworks, Quarry	The HER records the site of a quarry and some earthworks of unknown date. Disused quarries and unclassified earthwork identified on aerial photographs from the Cumbria County Council Collection.	339400, 479400	Unknown
56	HER 2401		Broughton East Axe Find	Stone axe hammer find of Neolithic to Bronze Age date. Last in the possession of Rev TM Remington from Aynsome.	339000, 480000	Prehistoric
57	HER 32407		Wall, Hampsfield Allotment	A possible wall or natural rock ridge visible on 1945 aerial photos, but identified by the LUAU 1999 survey as a natural line of crag (S1896).	339800, 480300	Unknown
58	HER 4038		Broughton Stone, Witherslack Possible Grave	Possible site of the grave of Sir Thomas Broughton of Medieval date. According to Machell, the grave of Sir Thomas Broughton, who fled after the failure of Simnel's invasion of 1487, may have been at a place called Broughton Stone near Witherslack. Site is mentioned in LUAU archaeological survey of Hampsfield Allotment, Whitbarrow and Brigsteer Woods in 1999 (S1896).	340000, 480000	Medieval
59	HER 32409		Hut Circle Hampsfell Hall	Site of a series of hut circles (or quarries of unknown date. More likely geological features, visible on 1945 aerial photos but not shown on any OS mapping. This site is mentioned in the LUAU 1999 survey report.	33950,4 80300	Unknown
60	HER 14040		Moor Lane Pump	Site of a pump of Post Medieval date, shown beside Moor Lane shown on the OS 25" 2nd edition map of Westmorland sheet 46.4.	340600, 480300	Post Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Designation	Asset Name	Description	NGR	Period
61	HER 15454		Site of a Limestone Quarry	Site of a limestone quarry of unknown date. The quarry is shown on the OS 6" 1st edition map of Lancashire sheet 12 dated 1851 but is no longer marked by OS. It was located during a field survey conducted by LUAU in 1999.	340520, 480230	Unknown
62	HER 16135		Heaning Wood Quarry	Site of a limestone quarry of Post Medieval date, shown on the OS 6" 1st edition map of Lancashire sheet 12 dated 1851 (S2078). Marked as old quarry and old kiln on 1911 map (and as disused quarry on 1974 map.	339220, 479480	Post Medieval
63	HER 2569		Heaning Wood Standing Stone	Two standing stones of unknown date (possibly boundary markers of Medieval date). According to Stockdale, 2 large stones of the "mountain limestone in situ", stand out prominently on the surface. These have gone by the names of Robin Hood and Little John. Stockdale considered the possibility that the stones may have been medieval boundary markers. The stones display 'clints and grikes' - natural erosion features which are now upside down. They were probably way markers or political boundary markers. This site was located during a field survey conducted by LUAU in 1999.	339853, 480364	Medieval
64	HER 32412		Well, High Hampsfield	A well shown on the OS 1848 map and on the 1912 and subsequent editions. This site is mentioned in the LUAU 1999 survey report.	340460, 480360	Post Medieval
65	HER 15483		Eggerslack Quarry	Site of Eggerslack Limestone Quarry, which is shown on the OS 6" 1st edition map of Lancashire sheet 12 dated 1851. No longer mapped.	340470, 479630	Unknown
66	HER 2567; NMR SD 38 SE 11; PastScape. 39805		Broughton Coin Finds	Roman coins of Maximus and Hadrian were picked up while digging at Broughton on 2 separate occasions ca 1785-1800. 2 more coins also found ca 1800. 1 was a sestertius (brass) of the Emperor Nero, the other (copper) of the Emperor Hadrian. The present whereabouts of these finds is unknown.	339000, 480000	Roman
67	HER 32414		Quarry, Heaning Wood	Site of a quarry of Post Medieval date. Comprises a two-bayed quarry located on a north-west slop, with 1.5m high working faces. The spoil heaps were represented by apparently earthfast platforms projecting to the west. Access to the site was by three trackways (on the OS 1848 map), currently shown as a north to south path. This site was located during a field survey conducted by LUAU in 1999.	339675, 480359	Post-Medieval
68	HER 32411		Building, High Hampsfield	Site of the remains of a building of Post Medieval date. The building is shown as a ruin shown on the 1848 OS map, located c.100m south-east of High Hampsfield. It is not shown on the 1893 1:2500 map or on any later editions. This site is mentioned in the LUAU 1999 survey report.	340530, 480330	Post Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Designation	Asset Name	Description	NGR	Period
69	HER 32415		Quarries, Hampsfield Fell	Site of three quarries of modern date which measure c.6m in diameter, and were probably used for the extraction of stone for wall building. They are located sited 5-6m north of the adjacent enclosure wall. A further four quarries with similar dimensions are located to the south. This site was located during a field survey conducted by LUAU in 1999.	339718, 479897	Post Medieval
70	HER 16134		Hampsfield Hall Quarry and Lime Kiln, Broughton East	Site of a quarry and an associated lime kiln of Post Medieval date which is shown on the OS 6" 1st edition map of Lancashire sheet 12 dated 1851 and marked as old quarry and old lime kiln on the 1911 map. The kiln is recorded on the HER as built from rough boulders, approx. 10m wide, 10m deep and 5m high and was apparently pulled down during WWII to rescue a cow which had fallen into the pot.	339320, 479820	Post Medieval
71	SD 37 NE 11; PastScape 39513		Shallow Pits	Shallow pits, probably resulting from small scale stone removal to build nearby field walls, but previously thought to be hut circles. May be related to No. 78- CCC HER 2445	339770, 347891	Unknown
72	NMR SD 37 NE 51; PastScape 39607		Spoil Heaps	Alleged Cairn cemetery; in fact just spoil heaps associated with nearby surface quarrying.	339470, 347848	Unknown
73	NMR SD 48 SW 5; PastScape 41674		Axe Findspot	A Neolithic stone axe was in 1935 said to have been found "recently" outside a cottage in Cartmel. It seems that the axe had originally been found at Lindale-In-Cartmel, "though unfortunately one cannot be sure of the exact date or place of find". The axe was submitted to the British Museum for identification, but its present location is unclear.	340000, 480000	Prehistoric
74	NMR SD 47 NW 47; PastScape 1487266 CCC HER 16807		Lime Kiln	A post medieval lime kiln is visible as a ruined building on air photographs. The feature is extant on the latest 1991 Ordnance Survey vertical photography.	340419 478942	Post Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Designation	Asset Name	Description	NGR	Period
75	NHL 1099166; PastScape. 39791; NMR SD 38 SE 5	Grade II Listed Building	Hampsfield Hall	A two-storey gabled house, of stone and rough cast, and was erected "shortly before 1636". The listing states that retains many of its ancient features, including a large external chimney and some of its mullioned windows but other parts of the building have been modernised. Prior to 1814 there was a tower and the foundation of an older building located on the hill-side about 60 yds above the house. The tower was pulled down in 1814 and much of the building material was used in the erection of the new farm building.	339512, 480486	Post Medieval
76	CCC HER 24185	Listed Building	Merlewood	Merlewood- a Grade II listed building built for Alfred Binyon and converted into a hotel in the early 20 th century. It was used as a training centre in WWII and following the war was converted back into a hotel before being used by the Nature Conservancy Council and Merlewood Research Station for terrestrial ecology. A desk based assessment 2006 undertaken by OAN in 2009 found numerous garden features including a ha-ha and army camp/training buildings	340920, 479610	Post Medieval
77	CCC HER 16807		Site of gravel pit	Disused gravel pit shown on 1977 OS mapping.	340630, 478940	Unknown
78	CCC HER 2445		Site of Hampsfield Fell Cairns	Three cairns are recorded on a (CW) record card. The site was visited by P Rogers in 1997 which recorded numerous cairns, including a possible burial cairn extending across the ridge. Some are turf covered and may not be clearance cairns. This site visit also identified possible wall footings and at the foot of the southern slope a hollow way was identified, and an east-west boundary dyke/bank. May be related to No. 71 shallow pits.	339600 478900	Unknown
79	CCC HER 2388		Hampsfield Fell Cairn field, Earthworks	Possible cairn field which include 10 mounds of earth and stone which vary from 3-5m in diameter. They may be the result of stone clearance. May be the same site as No. 80 (HER 2407). Aerial photographs show 9 mounds. The site was visited by P Rogers in 1997 and identified further features associated with the cairn field including an east-west orientated hollow way and vestiges walls/enclosures. Several of the cairns have been robbed and the material used in later enclosure walls situated to the south.	339460, 478520	Unknown

Asset No.	Reference	Designation	Asset Name	Description	NGR	Period
80	CCC HER 2407		Hampsfell Cairns and Hut Circles	A group of possible hut circles, stack bottoms or cairns. Most features are 10ft in diameter with one in the centre of the group 20ft in diameter. Four of these mounds have been excavated, although nothing was found. The site was visited in 1997 and a number of clearance cairns were identified but no hut circles were seen. There may be a hut circle at SD 39617880, immediately west of the main ridge footpath before it crosses the east-west dyke/bank and east-west aligned path.	339650, 478750	Unknown
81	CCC HER 6166		Pit Farm Ridge and Furrow	Fields to the east of Pit Farm contain a large amount of ridge and furrow. There may be an associated track way and other earthworks.	339050, 478850	Unknown
82	CCC HER 15509		Spring Bank Lime kiln	Spring bank lime kiln that was observed on 1851 OS map- no longer shown on mapping	340050, 478430	Unknown
83	CCC HER 16117		Honeythwaite Quarry	Site of limestone quarry seen on 1851 OS map	338870, 478390	Unknown
84	CCC HER 19244		Hampsfield Fell Hut Circle	Footings of at least four circular structures, which measure c 8-9m partially terraced into the hillside. One structure has a south-east facing entrance. A boundary runs from north-south to the east of these features for a distance of 75m and other walls may be associated with HER 2388.	339620 478570	Unknown
85			Features located to south of Hampsfell Hospice	A partial enclosure defined by an outcrop of stone, with an internal sunken floor level, situated to the south of the hospice on the lower slope of the hill. Its proximity to a current field boundary and a gate may indicate the presence of a former a sheepfold Grid ref SD 39791 79073	339791, 479073	Unknown

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

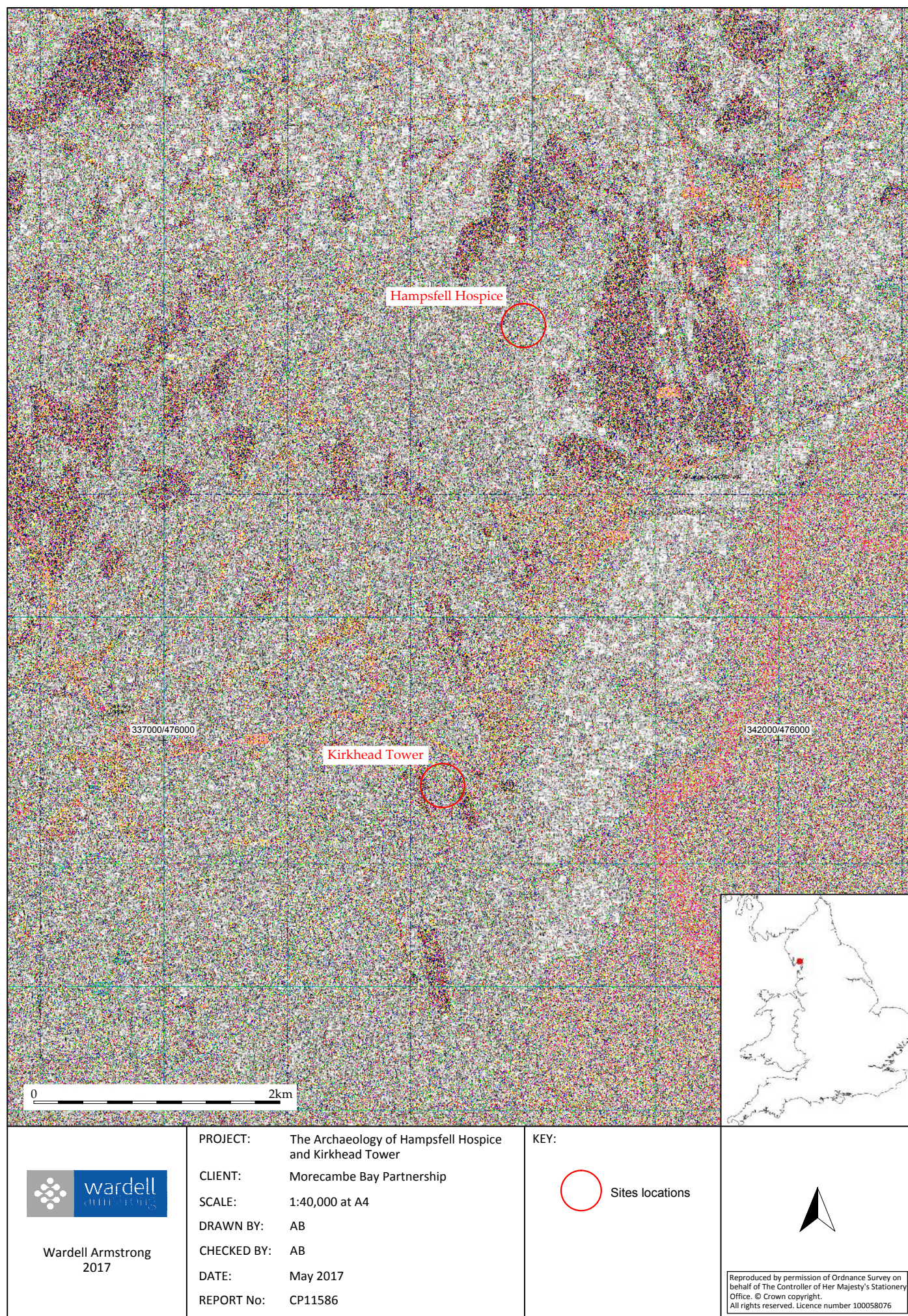


Figure 1: Sites locations.

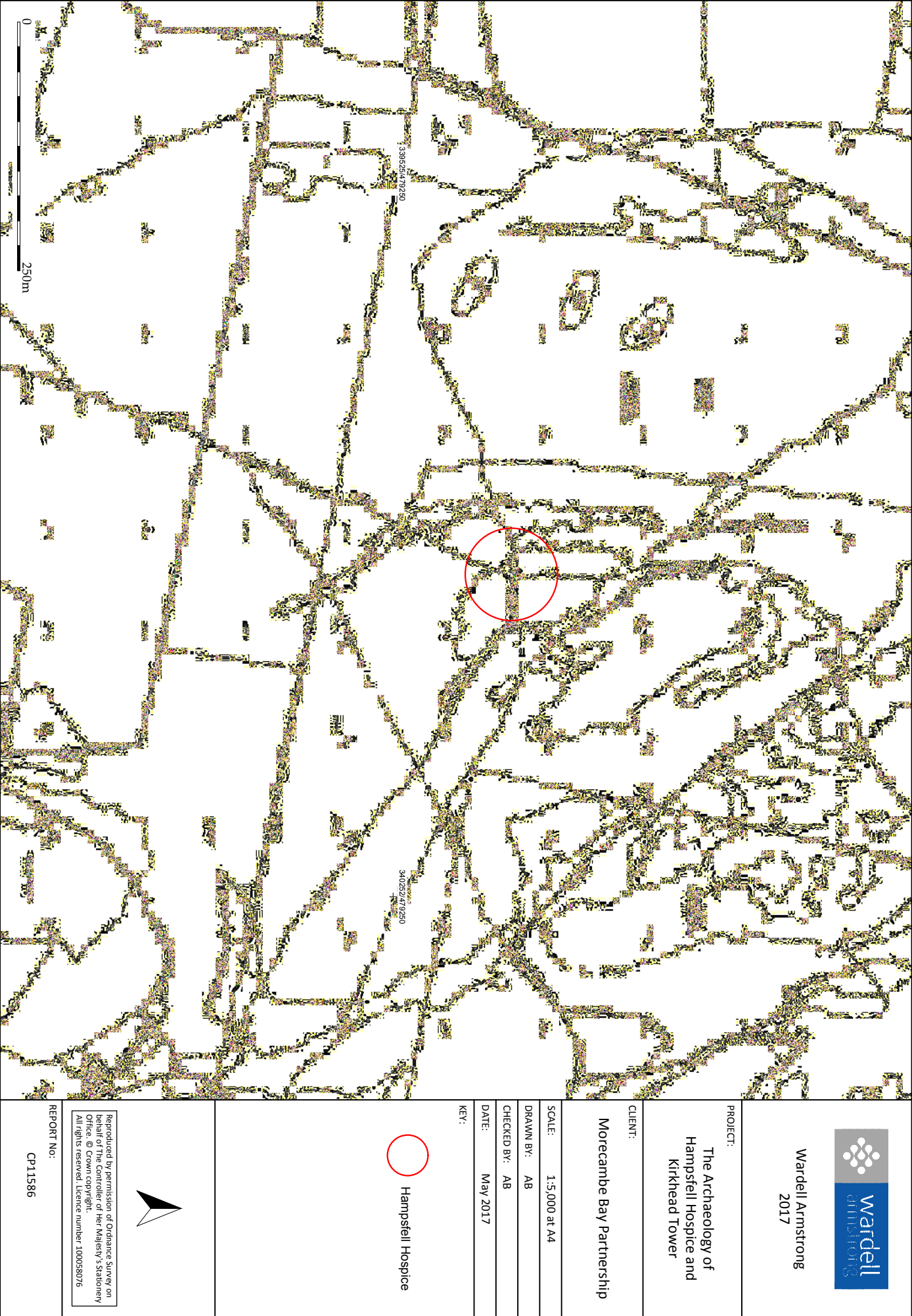
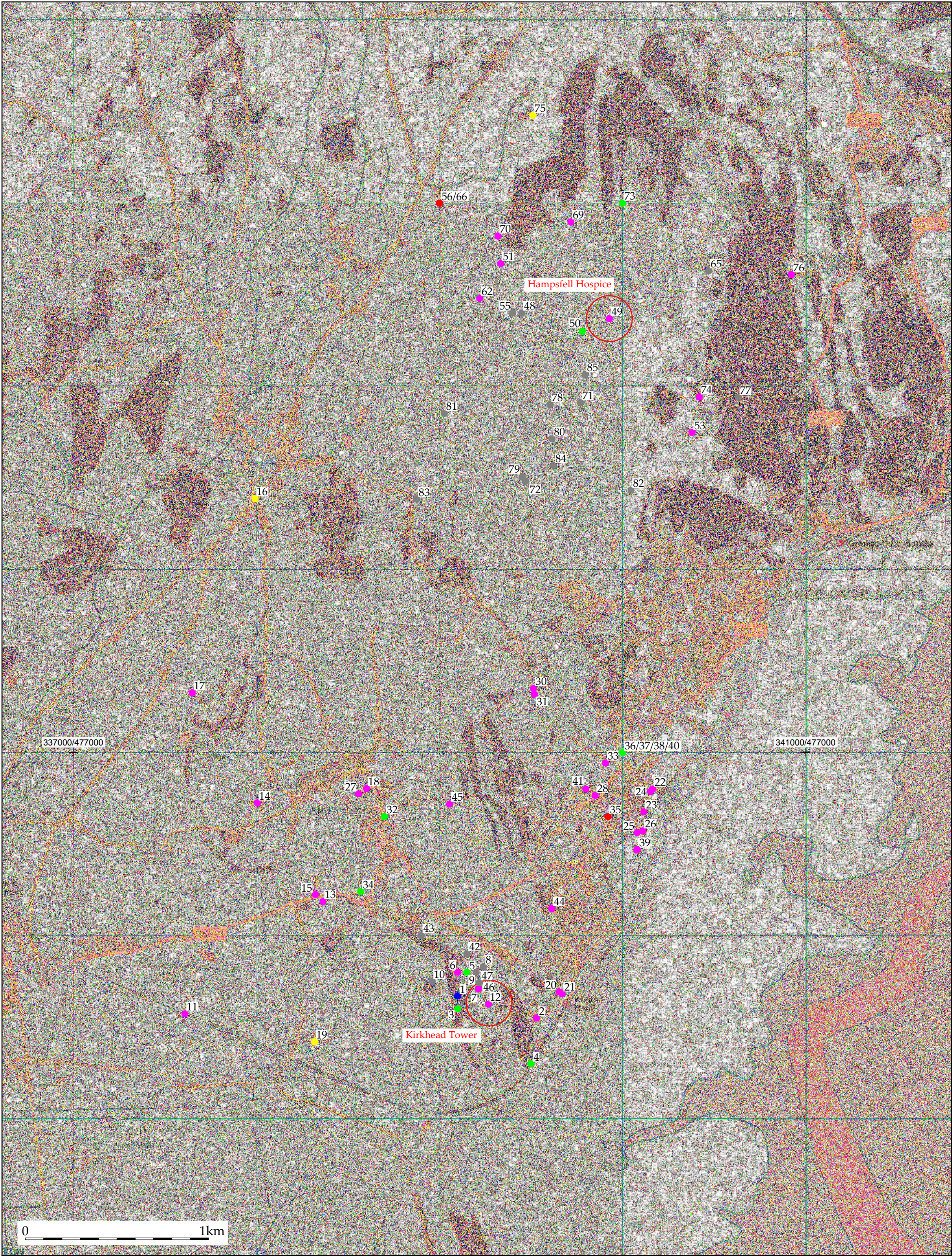


Figure 2a: Detailed location of Hampsfell Hospice.



Figure 2b: Detailed location of Kirkhead Tower.



 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	<p>PROJECT: The Archaeology of Hampfell Hospice and Kirkhead Tower</p> <p>CLIENT: Morecambe Bay Partnership</p> <p>SCALE: 1:20,000 at A3</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2017</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11586</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">PrehistoricRomanMedievalPost medieval/modernMulti-phaseUnknown	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100058076.</p>
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Figure 3: Location of heritage assets.

APPENDIX 3: VOLUNTEER RESEARCH ON PLACENAMES BY ALAN HEPPENSTALL

THE PLACENAMES OF LANCASHIRE NORTH OF THE SANDS

THE BACKGROUND

As a member of the Kirkhead and Hampsfell research group, I undertook to carry out research into the place-names of villages, settlements, farms etc in the area immediately covered by the above group. However, this objective turned out to be quite narrow in scope, and accordingly I have extended the project to cover the whole of the Cartmel peninsula, between the River Winster and the River Leven.

As a starting point I decided to investigate the settlements that appeared in the Domesday Book, and see what information could be gleaned from them about the social conditions, land ownership and communications in the area in question. There are 4 sites listed in the Cartmel peninsula (5 if Cartmel itself is included), but some of these are linked through ownership to other sites in the Furness peninsula, so it was inevitable that the research had to be extended to cover the latter as well.



THE EARLY HUNDREDS OF LANCASHIRE

Lancashire in mediaeval times was divided into six hundreds: Salford, Blackburn, West Derby, Leyland, Amounderness and Lonsdale. The Cartmel and Furness peninsulas came within the Hundred of Lonsdale, specifically Lonsdale North of the Sands. However, at the time of the Norman Conquest Lonsdale did not exist, and the whole of what later became Lonsdale North of the Sands was regarded as part of Yorkshire, nearly all of it contained in the Hundred of Amounderness (which was then in Yorkshire but later fell within Lancashire). Just a very small part, two entries to be precise, were listed under the Hundred of Craven, which remained very much in Yorkshire.

LONSDALE HUNDRED, NORTH OF THE SANDS

Lonsdale Hundred consisted of two distinct parts, Lonsdale South of the Sands or Lonsdale proper, and Lonsdale North of the Sands, the district west of the Kent estuary and the Winster. The two parts are separated by the Leven and Lake Windermere. The Eastern, smaller part consists only of Cartmel parish, while the Western part, the Furness district, contains several parishes.

A **Hundred** was an [administrative division](#) that lay between the **Shire** and the **Parish**. It was introduced by the Danes, who also called it a **Wapentake**, and originally represented 100 **Hides**, i.e. Households. The Normans retained the system, but over time the connection with 100 Hides became lost, and a more pragmatic system took over, whereby the Hundred boundaries were determined more by the need for administrative efficiency than by the number of households.

LONSDALE HUNDRED, SOUTH OF THE SANDS

Lonsdale South of the Sands comprises roughly the valleys of the Lune with its tributaries, and of the Keer. Enthusiasts for detail might note that this area is more east of the sands than south of them, but the people who compiled the early records may not have been too sure of their directions! The surface is mostly undulating, with level parts along the sea shore and in the river valleys, and higher fells to the S.E. and N.E.

SITES INCLUDED IN THE DOMESDAY BOOK (DB)

There are 5 sites in the parish of Cartmel that appear in the Domesday Book (DB), but only 4 for which the names are recognisable alongside the names in use today. The 4 are **Birkby (Hall)**, **Holker**, **(High) Newton** and **Walton (Hall)**. The 5th site is **Cartmel** itself, but this name is not used in DB, where it is listed as *cherchebi*, the Domesday equivalent of the modern Kirkby.

Birkby (Hall): A farmhouse fairly high on a hill slope overlooking the Cartmel valley: GR 376771.

This is one of the 4 sites listed in the original parish of Cartmel, which did not exist under that name at the time of the Domesday Book; sites in DB are linked with others under the same ownership. In common with the others it is listed under Yorkshire, and along with Holker it appears in the Hundred of Craven (but not the other two, which come under Amounderness).

The version of the name that appears in DB is "**Bretebi**", meaning the "settlement of the Britons." -by is the Danish element meaning a settlement. Normally the element *birk-* means a birch tree or forest, but the medieval records make it clear that the first element of the name of this site was originally *brit-* or *bret*. (Besides **Bretebi** in 1086 we have **Britby** in 1489, and **Bretby** in 1522). However in the Lancashire and Cheshire Records of 1537 we have **Birtby** with the i and r reversed. In 1589 we have **Birkeby** with the k replaced by t. Eventually this was the spelling that prevailed.

In the Domesday Book Birkby is not assigned to a manor. It is linked closely to Holker, no doubt because both had the same Lord at the time of the Norman invasion (1066), namely Orm, son of Gamal. At the time of the survey the Lord of both, and also tenant-in-chief, was stated to be Hugh, son of Baldric. The taxable value of the settlement was stated to be 8 "geld units", and tax assessed 4 "geld units" **, but these figures apparently refer to Birkby and Holker combined. (See sites linked to the Manor of Millom, where the taxable value is higher). DB does not indicate the number of households (hides) at Birkby.

** Geld was a tax already in force at the time of the Norman Conquest. It was originally

imposed by the Danes (cf. *Danegeld*) as the price levied on the population to ensure peace throughout the realm. It was continued by the Normans after the invasion of 1066. It was assessed on the number of **hides**, the standard unit used for the purpose of tax assessment. A **hide** was intended to represent the amount of land that could support a household, roughly 120 acres.

Holker (Hall): the GR of the Hall is 359773, but today Holker Estates own large areas of land in the Cartmel peninsula and beyond):

Holker appears in Domesday Book as **Holecher**, and is entered with Birkby under the Hundred of Craven in the county of Yorkshire. The original Holker was presumably near Holker Hall ; the name came to be extended to the districts later called Lower and Upper Holker. Later records tend to link Holker more with Walton, as Walton became part of Upper Holker Estates.

After Domesday, the name Holker appears as **Holkerre** in 1276, **Holker** itself in several 14th century documents and **Howker** in 1577. The elements of the name are O.E. *holh* or O.N. *hoi* meaning "hollow", and O.N. *kjarr* meaning "marsh". The ground around Holker Hall is low-lying, with many hollows and depressions, not least the one lying alongside and to the left of the B5278 as you drive northwards from Cark towards Holker.

In DB Holker is not assigned to a manor. As stated above, the Lord at the time of the Norman invasion (1066) was Orm, son of Gamal. At the time of the survey the Lord, and also tenant-in-chief, was Hugh, son of Baldric. The taxable value of the settlement was 8 "geld units", and tax assessed 4 "geld units". DB does not indicate the number of households (hides) at Holker.

Walton (Hall): Situated fairly high on the east side of the ridge overlooking the River Eea and Cartmel: GR 368789.

This is another of the 4 sites in the original parish of Cartmel that appear in the Domesday Book. In common with the others it is listed under Yorkshire, but unlike Birkby and Holker it appears in the Hundred of Amounderness, which later became part not of Yorkshire but of Lancashire.

The name that appears in DB is **Walletun**. Later medieval versions are **Waletona** in 1190 and **de Walton** in 1342. *-tun* or *-ton* is the O.E. (Anglo-Saxon) ending meaning a settlement: **Walatun** "the tun of the Britons."

Unlike Birkby, Walton IS assigned to a manor, that of Millom. The Lord of the Manor in 1066 was listed as Earl Tosti, while the Lord at the time of the survey, and also the tenant-in-chief, was stated to be none other than King William! The taxable value of the settlement was stated to be 95 "geld units", and tax assessed 3.7 "geld units". DB does not indicate the number of households (hides) at Walton, as indeed it does not for other sites in the manor of Millom.

Newton, which now divides into High and Low Newton: (GR of the Domesday site is around 401828. It is comparatively high and some way from the main valley):

Appears in the Domesday Book as **Neutun**, in the county of Yorkshire and the hundred of Amounderness. The name is straightforward - "the new tun, or settlement". It appears as **Newton** in

1537, and has Over or Nether added in some documents, presumably to distinguish it from Low Newton.

Like Walton, Newton IS assigned to a manor, that of Millom. The Lord of the Manor in 1066 was listed as Earl Tosti, while the Lord at the time of the survey, and also the tenant-in-chief, was stated to be none other than King William! The taxable value of the settlement was stated to be 95 "geld units", and tax assessed 3.7 "geld units", exactly the same as for Walton, and indeed the same as all other sites recorded under the manor of Millom. DB does not indicate the number of households (hides) at Newton, as indeed it does not for other sites in the manor of Millom.

Cartmel: The name of Cartmel itself does not appear in the Domesday Book, but a settlement is shown here under the name *cherchebi*, which was the formula normally used in Domesday for transcribing names that have now become "Kirkby", so common nowadays.

Kirkby Cartmel (as the name might have developed, though in this case the Kirkby was dropped) is linked to Aldingham, Bolton (Farm), Dendron and Ulverston. These places are not included under the manor of Millom, but are linked apparently by common ownership. The Lords in 1066 are stated to be Dubhan, Ernwulf of Aldingham, and Thorulf. The Lord at the time of the survey, and also the tenant-in-chief, was stated to be King William! In 1086 DB does not indicate the number of households (hides) at Cartmel, as indeed it does not for the other sites linked under this ownership.

In the History of St Cuthbert, compiled in the first quarter of the 12th century, it is recorded that Cartmel was given in 677 A.D. by King Ecgrith to St. Cuthbert. It is worthy of note that Aldingham Church in the Furness peninsula is dedicated today to St. Cuthbert, and it is suggested that this was because monks of Lindisfarne brought his relics here, possibly with a view to taking them to Ireland to escape the attacking Danes. It seems plausible that Cuthbert's relics could also have lain in a church dedicated to him at Cartmel before moving on to Aldingham during the same journey.

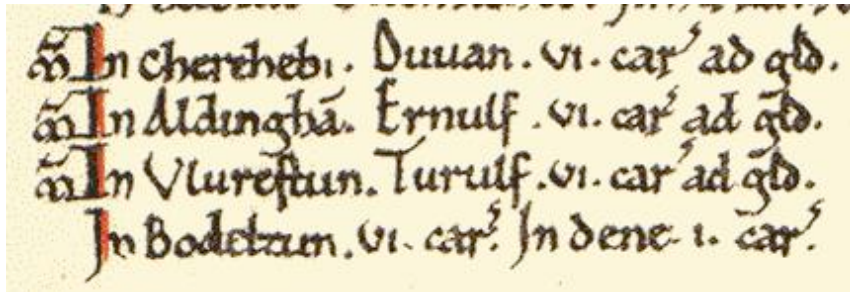
The name Kirkby is made up of the ON element *kirkju* meaning a church and the Danish *-by* meaning a village, therefore simply a village or settlement with a church. Clearly the church referred to cannot be the Priory Church, since this was not founded until around 1188, 100 years later, so the reference must be to an earlier one, of which there is no remaining sign on the ground (see preceding paragraph).

The name *cherchebi* crops up fairly often in the north of England, for example it is the name used in Domesday to describe Kendal. A few years later, specifically around 1095, the name of the river valley was added and it became *Kircabikendala*. Later the church bit was dropped, and the name became simply Kendal. The same process occurred with a nearby town in the Lune valley - Kirkby Lonsdale, which also started in Domesday as *cherchebi* and the valley bit was added later in the 11th century, making *Kircabi Lauenesdale*. In this case, however, the Kirkby bit was not dropped, and the name remained Kirkby Lonsdale.

The name of Cartmel itself consists of two elements, of which the second is O.N. *melr* "a sand-bank." Cartmel village stands on the River Eea, and there may well have been sand-banks formerly, especially as the stream has a sandy bottom. The first element may be either O.E. *ceart*, found in place-names such as Chart in Kent and Surrey, or O.N. *kartr*. Both mean roughly the same thing, indeed would have had the same origin: "rough, rocky or sterile ground." The name varies a good deal in mediaeval documents, from Ceartmel to Cartmel, Carmel, Karmel, Kartemel, Kartmel;

Caertmel; Kertmell, Kertmel, Cermel and Kertemel. The name is used of the parish, village (or town), and priory of Cartmel. No doubt it originally denoted the village.

The entry in DB for Cartmel, Aldingham, Ulverston and Bolton (Farm) appears below (Dendron not shown):



It is interesting to compare the origins of the name of Birkby Hall with those of Walton Hall, because surprisingly the first elements *birk-* and *wal-* both designate the ethnicity of the inhabitants! This requires some explanation....

Around the 4th century BC, the Celts were roughly divided into two groups: Goedelic (i.e. Gallic) Celts and Brythonic (i.e. British) Celts. The languages spoken were broadly the same, but with variations. Goedelic Celtic was the language spoken in Scotland, Ireland and the Isle of Man, whereas Brythonic was spoken in Cumbria, Wales, Cornwall and (later) Brittany. In fact Brythonic would have been spoken throughout the whole of what later became known as England, but was pushed west with the arrival of later settlers, mainly Anglo-Saxons and Danes.

The people of what we now call France were known to the Romans as *Galli*, and the Roman province was *Gallia*. The people of the Roman province across the channel were called Britanni, and the province was Britannia, so that the names conform to the earlier Celtic names. But in the Celtic language it is quite common for the initial consonant to be aspirated (as in Scottish Gaelic) or changed entirely (as in Welsh). Among other tendencies, *G* can change to *W*, so *gal* and *wal* in fact have the same origin, and Wales has linguistically the same derivation as Galles, the modern Italian and French words for Wales. Both *gal* and *wal* occur frequently in placenames in areas originally influenced by Celtic, e.g. Wales itself, Cornwall, Walmer, Walton, Walloon; and Gaul, Portugal, Donegal, Galloway, Galitia, etc.

So, in summary:

Birkby (originally *Bretebi*) means the (Danish) settlement of the British people;

Walton (originally *Walletun*) means the (Anglo-Saxon) settlement of the Gallic people.

It is interesting that a place whose inhabitants were, apparently, of Brythonic (i.e. British) origin should be geographically so close to a place whose inhabitants were of Goedelic (i.e. Welsh) origin. This could indicate that the settlement of *Walletun* (Walton) was there before that of *Birkby* (Bretebi), and the people of Birkby were later settlers, having been displaced by Anglo-Saxon invaders. In a valley such as the Cartmel valley, which would probably at the time of Domesday have been something of an oasis surrounded by wild and unfrequented lands, the geographical origin of the people living there may well have been seen as important - even now in the 21st century

In DB, Birkby is attached to Holker, which linguistically could have had either an Anglo-Saxon or an Old Norse origin in the first syllable, Old Norse in the second. Probably there was a settlement at Holker before Birkby, but the Domesday Book tells us that in 1066 they were both under the same ownership, that of Orm, son of Gamal. They must have held some kind of special status, because they are unique in the Cartmel and Furness peninsulas in not being taken over by King William after the Norman invasion. The ownership in 1086 had changed to Hugh, son of Baldric.

An analysis of the information given in the Domesday Book about the sites in the Cartmel and Furness peninsulas reveals some interesting and curious facts.

[illegible]

- $\smile \smile$

3. The Manor of Millom contains 20 sites in the Furness peninsula, 5 sites in what is now Copeland, and 2 sites in the Cartmel peninsula. The Lord in 1066 is stated to be Earl Tosti, whereas the Lord and Tenant-in-Chief in 1086 are shown as King William! The easternmost site listed is Newton, and the furthest north and west is Bootle, showing that it covered quite a wide area.
4. Cartmel (*cherchebi*) is linked to Aldingham, Ulverston, Dendron and Bolton (Farm) in the Furness peninsula. These are not shown as belonging to any Manor, and there are no links to the east. The Lords in 1066 are Dublan, Ernulf (of Aldingham), and Thorulf, all very Viking-sounding names. The Lord and Tenant-in-Chief in 1086 are King William.
5. The entry for Holker also mentions Birkby, but nowhere else, whereas that for Birkby mentions Holker, but nowhere else. The ownership of Holker and Birkby in 1066 is vested in Orm, son of Gamal, whereas in 1086 both the "Lord" and the "Tenant-in-Chief" are stated to be Hugh, son of Baldric.
6. Nowhere in the area covered by this research does DB record the number of households (hides) at each site. This is in fact true of the whole of the Hundreds of Amounderness and Craven. The next Hundred to the east of Craven in Yorkshire is Skyrack, where a few entries include the number of households, but the majority not. The same is true of West Derby, the next Hundred to the south of Amounderness. The further east and south one goes, the more often is this information given. This suggests that the process of gathering information at the northern extremity of Norman England was more difficult than elsewhere, or less importance was attached to its accuracy. A sign perhaps of the area's proximity to the debatable lands between England and Scotland?
7. Holker and Birkby are assessed as having a taxable value of 8 geld units and a tax assessment of 4 geld units. Walton, Newton and all the other sites listed under the Manor of Millom have a much higher taxable value, of 95 geld units, but a tax assessment of only 3.7 geld units. Cartmel and the 4 linked sites in the Furness peninsula have a taxable value of 25 geld units and a tax assessment of 5 geld units. It is clear that the tax is calculated on the value of all the sites linked together under one ownership, not individual sites. The taxable value per site is similar, with sites in the Manor of Millom having a value of just over 3.5 geld units each, the group containing Aldingham and Cartmel 5 geld units each, and Holker + Birkby 4 geld units each.
8. It is a matter for speculation why Holker and Birkby appear to have owed proportionately so much more tax on their modestly valued land than other sites. All the evidence points to Holker and Birkby as having some kind of special relationship with the authorities. Apart from being listed under a different Hundred to the rest, they alone of all sites included in the area studied were not transferred to the Lordship and Tenanship of King William between 1066 and 1086 but remained under private ownership.
9. The distribution of DB sites in the area is interesting. It shows a cluster of sites within quite a small area in the Furness peninsula, starting to the south with Suntun, Roose, Leece and Hart, and extending northwards as far as Marton, Pennington and Ulverston, and westwards into the Millom peninsula. It can be assumed that crossing the sands of the Duddon estuary did not present any great communication problem at that time, and the Manor was based at Millom. However, to the north and east sites are more widely scattered, suggesting that the land was wilder, harder to get through and less suitable to farm.

10. Going eastwards overland from the accumulation of sites in the Furness area, the traveller would first cross the Cartmel peninsula with its more thinly scattered sites to (High) Newton. This was the final site that linked westwards. Descending from the ridge that later became Cartmel Fell, the traveller would have to negotiate the low-lying area containing the Rivers Winster and Lyth. Beyond these was Whitbarrow, a limestone ridge ending in cliffs which might have been washed by the sea at that time. This would be followed by another low-lying section to the ridge where Levens village was situated. Both these low-lying sections might well have been uncrossable due to dangerous marshland, and the traveller might have been compelled to detour far to the north to get round them. Levens is situated on what would have been a peninsula, with the River Kent to the east.

Levens itself is listed in the Domesday Book. As would be expected it comes under Yorkshire and the Hundred of Amounderness, but it falls within the Manor of Beetham and links with other sites in that manor. In other words it connects towards the east, not the west. Intriguingly, the Lord of the Manor of Beetham is shown as Earl Tosti, who was also Lord of Millom, assuming it is the same gentleman! However in 1086 DB does not show that the lands in Beetham were taken by King William, as occurred in Millom, but the Lord is shown as Ernwin and the tenant-in-chief Roger de Poitou.

Throughout history the Furness peninsula has always shown up as an area of development and relative prosperity, compared with the lands to the north of it (now the Lake District) and round the north side of Morecambe Bay. At the time of Domesday the journey from Newton to Levens and further east may well have been impossible, or extremely dangerous, if taken direct. It seems certain that the cross-bay route would have the preferred way of making the journey to or from Furness, or by boat from ports further south. The cross-Sands route was first referred to by the Roman historian Tacitus, and was certainly in use at the time of the Norman invasion, as indeed for many centuries after.

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February 2017

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