

## *EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY*



## *Archaeological Assessment Report*

ULVERSTON

## C O N T E N T S

1. INTRODUCTION .....	1
2. LOCATION & GEOLOGY .....	2
2.1 Location .....	2
2.2 Geology.....	2
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK UNDERTAKEN IN ULVERSTON (Map B).....	3
3.1 Event 28.01: 32 Market Street.....	3
3.2 Event 28.02: Daltongate .....	3
4. THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF ULVERSTON .....	4
4.1 Placename evidence.....	4
4.2 Prehistoric Period (Map C).....	4
4.3 Roman Period .....	5
4.4 Early Medieval and Medieval Period.....	6
4.5 Post Medieval and Industrial Period .....	8
5. THE TOPOGRAPHY OF ULVERSTON .....	11
5.1 Introduction.....	11
5.2 Medieval Components (Map D).....	11
5.3 Post Medieval Components (Map E).....	12
6. RECENT DEVELOPMENT (Map F) .....	14
7. LISTED BUILDINGS (Map G).....	14
8. THE POTENTIAL OF ULVERSTON .....	14
8.1 Research Framework .....	14
8.2 Archaeological Preservation .....	14
SOURCES.....	15
APPENDIX A.....	17
APPENDIX B.....	18
APPENDIX C .....	19

### LIST OF MAPS AND FIGURES

Figure 1. Location of Ulverston

Map A – Study Area  
Map B – Archaeological Events in Ulverston  
Map C – Prehistoric Period Environs  
Map D – Medieval Components  
Map E – Post Medieval Components  
Map F – Recent Development  
Map G – Listed Buildings



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 English Heritage has initiated a national series of Extensive Urban Surveys. Several counties have commenced such projects, funded by English Heritage, including Cumbria County Council that is undertaking the survey of the small towns of Cumbria. The survey is intended to provide an up-to-date view of the archaeological resource in each of the towns building on earlier surveys (e.g. Winchester, 1979) and consists of three phases: Data Collection, Data Assessment and Strategy. The first stage, Data Collection, draws together the accessible history of the town, the archaeological knowledge and historic buildings data. The second phase, Data Assessment, leads to the production of a report which presents a brief history of the town, (this document is not intended as a definitive history), an analysis of the plan of the town, an assessment of the archaeological and historic buildings data, and an assessment of the impact recent development on archaeological deposits. This information informs the third phase of the survey and allows for the identification of areas of archaeological importance to be discussed in the Strategy Report.
- 1.2 The results of the survey are available in hard copy and as a digital database held by Cumbria County Council.
- 1.3 The project area is the historic urban core of each town as defined by the extent of the built settlement shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Map (Map A).
- 1.4 The primary sources consulted in the preparation of this report include the Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition maps and early plans held at Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle. Other documentary evidence, mostly secondary sources, was consulted at the Cumbria Record Office, Kendal and at local libraries. The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held at County Offices, Kendal was also used. A number of secondary sources were consulted when writing the historical overview of the town.
- 1.5 New information is being added to the Sites and Monuments Record all the time. This study is, therefore, accurate at the time it was produced and the SMR should always be consulted for changes and additions since that time.

## 2. LOCATION & GEOLOGY

### 2.1 Location

- 2.1.1. Ulverston is situated on the Furness peninsular to the north west of Barrow in Furness, north of Morecambe Bay.
- 2.1.2. Ulverston lies within South Lakeland District.



Figure 1. Location of Ulverston

### 2.2 Geology

- 2.2.1. The underlying solid geology of the area consists of Silurian Ludlow greywakes (Coniston Grits) and banded mudstones and siltstones. The southern part of Ulverston lies on Carboniferous Dinantian limestone (IGS, 1976).

### **3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK UNDERTAKEN IN ULVERSTON (Map B)**

#### **3.1 Event 28.01: 32 Market Street**

- 3.1.1. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site at 32 Market Street, prior to its redevelopment as a retail outlet. Trenches were excavated in December 1997 and January 1998 but no finds of archaeological significance were discovered (Turnbull et al, 1998).

#### **3.2 Event 28.02: Daltongate**

- 3.2.1. Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) undertook an archaeological watching brief on a plot of land to the south of Daltongate in advance of a housing development in January 2000. The excavation demonstrated an underlying sandy clay subsoil above natural boulder clay. The excavation extended to a depth of 1.2m, into the natural subsoils at the up-slope. No archaeological features were identified in any area of the site (LUAU, 2000).

## 4. THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF ULVERSTON

### 4.1 Placename evidence

It is held locally that the place takes its name from an Anglo-Saxon nobleman, Wulfhere, who conquered Furness but the identity of the owner of the tun is unknown. It has also been suggested, again without evidence, that Ulverston is the later name of the vill of Hougun the name of the manor in the Domesday Book in which most of Furness lay, which has been lost (Mills, 1976). However, Angus Winchester has suggested that 'Hougun' may have been an earlier name for the nearby settlements of Green and High Hawme.

### 4.2 Prehistoric Period (Map C)

#### Key Points

- ❖ Some evidence of Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Ulverston
- ❖ Important prehistoric ritual landscape to the south of Ulverston

#### *Core Settlement*

- 4.2.1. The Sites and Monuments Record includes information of artefacts from the Prehistoric period in the Ulverston area. SMR 2229 records that a perforated stone hammer was found under the floor at Oubas Cottage in 1868 (Gaythorpe, 1889). In the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century several stone axes were found in Ulverston (Swainson-Cooper, 1883, Fell, 1971, SMR 2230, 2232, 2237, 3590) as was a Bronze Age spear head (Cowper, 1907, Fair, 1945, SMR 2233).

#### *Outlying Settlement*

- 4.2.2. Birkrigg stone circle (SMR 2376) lies to the south of Ulverston. It is part of an important prehistoric landscape which includes a long barrow at Skelmore Head (SMR 2225), a palisaded hilltop enclosure (SMR 2248), an enclosed hut circle (SMR 2324) and round cairns (SMR 2371). In an attempt to understand the prehistoric settlement in this area of Furness, Powell (1963) undertook excavation at Skelmore Heads near Ulverston in 1957 and 1959. Powell comments that the concentration of occupation in the Birkrigg area to the south of Ulverston is very marked. Little recorded work has been done on the two enclosures at Appleby Slack, Birkrigg, through cairns and the small double stone circle, have yielded material attributable to the Bronze Age.

### 4.3 Roman Period

#### Key Points

- ❖ Limited evidence of Roman activity in the Ulverston area

#### *Core and Outlying Settlement*

- 4.3.1. The SMR records that in the 19<sup>th</sup> century several Roman coins were found in Ulverston (Shotter, 1989, SMR 1686, 2231, 4905). Additionally, Ashburner (1992) reports that parts of a Roman pavement are recorded as having been found near the old Red Lane, however there is no other evidence to support this theory.



#### 4.4 Early Medieval and Medieval Period

##### Key Points

- ❖ Fortunes of Ulverston linked with Conishead Priory
- ❖ Dalton of greater local importance than Ulverston until the Dissolution
- ❖ Scottish incursions had terrible consequences for the economy of the Furness Peninsula
- ❖ Ulverston and Dalton affected by plague in the 1300s

##### *Core and Outlying Settlement*

- 4.4.1. The first reference to Ulverston appears in Domesday Book, which records, 'In Ulverston Gospatric held 6 carucates and gelden. The King had 3 carucates. There were 4 villains tenants but they did not plough. The arable land was 1 luca or mile in length and half a mile in breadth'.
- 4.4.2. In 1127 Stephen bestowed part of his 'forest of Furness' to a Benedictine order which founded Furness Abbey. The charter gave the Abbot authority over his tenants that was exceeded only by that of the King and greatly influenced the early beginnings of both Dalton and Ulverston (Walton, 1984). This same charter entitled the Abbot to have a free weekly market, fair and court of criminal jurisdiction in Dalton for the entire Liberty of Furness (West, 1818). The establishment of the Abbot's secular court at Dalton was probably the most important factor in the town's early dominance over Ulverston. The dissolution resulted in the decline of Dalton and its economy as it no longer had the Abbey to sustain it. Ulverston was granted a Market Charter in 1280. It was suggested that because Dalton's market was so firmly established and the influence of Furness Abbey was so great, the people of Ulverston did not try and pursue their right to hold their own market until after the Dissolution in 1537. However this theory has been disputed, it is improbable that there was not a market held in Ulverston during the medieval period. In 1283 the Abbot is said to have objected to Ulverston market as it had a detrimental effect on the market at Dalton (VCH, vol.8, 1914).
- 4.4.3. The foundation of a religious house at Conishead had a significant impact on the development of Ulverston. The religious house was originally a hospital for the relief of 'decrepid, indigent and leprous persons living in the neighbourhood of Ulverston', but it quickly became a Priory. There were a number controversies between the Abbot of Furness and the Prior of Conishead. For example the Abbot had claimed the churches of Pennington and Ulverston but in 1208 an award was made in favour of the Canons of Conishead.
- 4.4.4. Several boundary disputes are recorded between the monks and the Lancaster family. Ulverston continued to be in the possession of the monks until 1195 when the Abbot, by way of exchange granted it and its inhabitants away to Gilbert and Helwise (daughter of the second Roger of Lancaster), reserving a rent of 10s yearly. In 1196 Gilbert Fitz-Reinhard enfranchised the inhabitants and raised them to burghers with freedom of person and property. Munby (1985) compares this charter with that of Kendal (1222-1246) and Wharton (1246-71) and suggests there are many similarities. The granting of aborough charter implies a desire to create an urban settlement. In 1230 the Archbishop of York declared that the Canons of Conishead should forever possess the churches of Ulverston and Pennington. This was reconfirmed in the reign of Edward III (1327-77) (Barber, 1894).
- 4.4.5. Robert Bruce's raid in 1322 is had terrible consequences for the economy of the Furness Peninsula. In 1341 in an Inquisition for the Wapentake of Lonsdale, the Church of Ulverston, formerly taxed at £29 6s 2d plus a pension £6, was taxed anew at only £5 with the excuse that the 'parish land lying uncultivated and waste on account of the incursion of the Scots to the

detriment of the said tax of £18 18'

- 4.4.6. The foundation date of St Mary's, Ulverston, is not known but it is likely to have been in the second half of the twelfth century. Before this it may have been a chapelry within the Parish of Dalton (Barber, 1894). The Church was set apart from the town from the beginning. There are some Norman remains, although they are not *in situ* according to Pevsner (1969). The west tower was rebuilt shortly after the older tower collapsed in a gale in 1540 (Slater, 1998). This might indicate a period of some prosperity, but the work, which included a new tower, was not finished until many years later (Pevsner 1967).
- 4.4.7. Gilbert's Charter of 1196 mentions his bakehouse, dying house and fulling mill at Ulverston, which indicates the importance of the textile industry to the economy of medieval Ulverston. Gilbert retained the monopoly over the bake oven, the fulling mill and the dye processing (Munby, 1985). As late as 1851 a field known as "Tenter Field" was used to enlarge the graveyard (Barber, 1894).

## 4.5 Post Medieval and Industrial Period

### Key Points

- ❖ Shift of economic activity from Dalton to Ulverston.
- ❖ Industries in Ulverston in the post medieval period included iron smelting, corn and cotton milling, rope making and brewing.
- ❖ Opening of canal in 1796 was a boost to the Ulverston's economy.
- ❖ Decline of Ulverston due to coming of railway in 1846 and superior harbour at Barrow.

### *Core and Outlying Settlements*

- 4.5.1. There was a shift of economic activity from Dalton to Ulverston in the decades after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. It is not known what effect the famine of 1623 might have had on Ulverston as there are no records for that year, but increased mortality rates were noted in Dalton, Pennington and Urswick and in much of the surrounding area. Walton (1981) suggests that in a comparison with Dalton the approximate population of Ulverston would have been around 514 in 1601, and that it was steadily increasing whereas Dalton's population was in decline. It is impossible to say if Ulverston began to take precedence over Dalton immediately after the Dissolution; it is more likely that it was a gradual process. The steady decline in the population of Dalton culminated in 1631 when, in a period of seven months, two thirds of the population died a result of the plague. It was illegal to leave the village and all trade ceased within the town, and although a market was held in a reduced form just outside the town, it is thought that many of its functions would have been taken over by Ulverston (Walton, 1981).
- 4.5.2. There are no early maps showing Ulverston in any detail. Saxton's Map of Lancashire 1577 shows Ulverston. Yate's Map of Lancashire from 1786 gives the first reliable picture of the town. Ulverston's town plan is intricate, with several roads leading into its centre. The street that appears to be Back Lane on Wood's 1832 map has, in 1786, no buildings suggesting this represented the town boundary on that side. On the south side the area known as Town End was at the beginning of Princes Street. Even as late as 1832, as shown in Wood's map, the Parish Church is surrounded on all sides by open fields, and most of Church Walk which leads up to Soutergate consists of open fields and cultivated areas. Soutergate is lined on both sides with dwelling houses, the plots on one side extending down to the mill race, similar to the present day layout. The area around the Market Place shows the heaviest concentration of buildings, i.e., Duke Street (Daltongate), Market Street and Queen Street. Here there are few open areas behind the tenements, suggesting either extensions to existing buildings and shops, or infill building behind them. There may have been more than one market place, the other situated at the junction of Mill St, King St, Fountain St, Church Way and Soutergate. Between Theatre and Market Streets were cultivated areas in various ownership. The Ellers and Ratten Row were also built up.
- 4.5.3. Most of the early entries in the Manor Court records refer either to "messuages and dwelling houses with gardens or crofts on the backside" or "dwelling houses with gardens on the backside". In 1743 'a house known as the old House' is mentioned in Ratten Rawe. The majority of entries refer to 'dwelling house' but one for 1741 mentions a 'mansion house'.
- 4.5.4. Early expansion of the town south of Queen Street may have been prevented by the holdings connected with the Manor of Neville Hall, and later by the Lightburn Estate. This is borne out by a description of the Manor of Nevill Hall in 1570 which lists the field names of the demesne lands and suggests they covered a wide area south of the town. West mentions considerable improvements on the East side of town, '... but it is not so healthy as it borders ... extensive plots of moss and marshy ground' (West, 1818).

- 4.5.5. The Gill is mentioned in the Parish records in 1604 and hiring fairs are said to have taken place here. Wood's map shows the New Brewery and the Town Mill in this area. Above the Town Mill was Ure Mill (corn). The tailrace water traveled to an empty millpond west of the head of Soutergate and from there to the Town Mill. The main course of the beck entered the Gill and originally passed along Upper and Lower Brook Streets. The beck joined the tailrace of the Town Mill at Soapery Bridge, then filled a dam by the Old Brewery which stored power for the Ellers Mills and then powered the Low Mill half a mile southeast. Marshall (1969) suggests the shape of the town would have been much influenced by these watercourses.
- 4.5.6. The opening of the canal in 1796 was a boost to the economy. After the canal was built in 1796, the town centre remained much the same but the area near Canal Head was becoming increasingly built up, incorporating for example the new housing development at Sunderland Terrace. The area around the Canal and Canal Head began to be developed as the Canal neared completion and trade increased. The first warehouse and canal office were built in 1797. In 1815 a pier was erected at Canal Foot. Myers (1993) notes that a short canal linked Ulverston warehouses at Canal Head to the nearby Morecambe Bay and was designed to bring the important coastal shipping trade closer to the town centre. Marshall (1977) noted that the canal channel and basin were still intact, as were Brow Bridge lock and pier at Canal Foot. There are remains of an industrial colony at Canal Head although the main shipyard area is now occupied by an agricultural mart on the south west side of the basin. East of the railway bridge is a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century basin built by the Furness railway, and east of this again is a former foundry, of the same period, at which mine equipment was made. The latter was afterwards a paper mill.
- 4.5.7. In the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries Ulverston was an important iron making centre smelting iron ore from the mines in the surrounding Furness villages. Ulverston Ironworks became uneconomic and was shut down before the site was taken over by Glaxochem and used as a pharmaceutical factory (Myers, 1993). Ulverston received much of its power for its industry from the Gillbanks Beck, which enters the town from the north-west (Marshall et al, 1977). The first important man-made diversion was above the Ure or Higher mill (corn), the tailrace water then travelling to an empty millpond west of the head of Soutergate and along the back of that thoroughfare to the Town Mill. The main course of the beck, meanwhile entering the Gill, now a car park which provided stored power for the Ellers Mill. Only two mills now remain in the Ellers: the Little Mill, later Mackereth's corn warehouse, a late 18<sup>th</sup> century cotton mill; and a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century mill at the top of the Ellers near Neville Street. The beck which becomes the Lund Beck farther east powered the Low mill, half a mile to the south-east. This was the largest and the most successful of the Ulverston cotton mills and dates to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.5.8. At Newland, one mile north east of the town is a water power complex consisting of a former blacking mill, iron furnace and corn mill. The furnace was operated after 1746 and rebuilt about 1770 by the Newland Company of ironmasters; the stack adjoins a private house which was in a good condition in 1977, according to Marshall (1977) although the furnace and gear were dismantled in 1903. Pidcock (1995) uses the record left by Sarah Fell of Swarthmoor Hall who detailed the activities at the hall which revolved around the production of textiles, to demonstrate how important textile working was as a local economic activity, before the more formal atmosphere of the textile mills.
- 4.5.9. The Hoad Monument, built in 1850 and dedicated to Sir John Barrow (1764-1848), was a guide to shipping (Pevsner, 1969). The Grammar School was founded 1658 by Thomas Fell and the Town Bank Sunday School in 1787. A Library was established by subscription in 1797. The town had three bowling greens in 1832.
- 4.5.10. Swarthmoor Hall became the administrative headquarters of the nascent Quaker movement in the 1650s and 1660s. Swarthmoor was owned by Judge Thomas Fell whose wife Margaret had been impressed by George Fox's teachings and joined his movement. Swarthmoor was used for meetings for 38 years, until a purpose built hall was provided by Fox. Judge Thomas Fell died not long after Fox had taken up residence in Swarthmoor Hall. Eventually Margaret and George Fox married, and they and their followers were later given protection by King William III (Butler 1978). Butler considers that with a meeting house at Swathmoor so near to Ulverston

there may seem to have been little need for another meeting place in the town centre. However, a Friends School was established in New Church Lane by 1839 and a mission meeting met in the upper room over the stables belonging to the school. The building and the stable yard adjoining it were bought for the meeting in 1886. The Meeting House continued in use until the 1970s when it was sold.

4.5.11. The railway came in 1846 and this coupled with the increased size of ships (the canal could only cope with vessels of up to 30 tonnes) rendered the canal defunct. Ultimately the railway led to a decline of Ulverston as a major trading town. Barrow was connected by rail to the rest of the country and had a much better harbour for larger ships. Though the halcyon days of trade were over for Ulverston they left an indelible mark on the town, the finest buildings to be seen today were built in that period.

## **5. THE TOPOGRAPHY OF ULVERSTON**

### **5.1 Introduction**

Each of the identified components has been given a unique reference number that relates to the associated map. For example the reference number 28.001 is comprised of a town code (28 for Ulverston) and a unique number (.001 for St Mary's Church). See Appendix A for a list of all components.

### **5.2 Medieval Components (Map D)**

#### **5.2.1. St Mary's Church**

##### *Component 28.001*

The foundation date of St Mary's Church is unknown. A date in the second half of the twelfth century is likely. Before this it may have been a chapelry within the Parish of Dalton (Barber, 1894). The church appears to have been set apart from the town from the beginning. There are some Norman remains, although they are not in situ according to Pevsner (1969). The west tower was rebuilt shortly after the older tower collapsed in a gale in 1540 (Slater, 1998). This might indicate a period of some prosperity, but the work, which included a new tower, was not finished until many years after. Pevsner (1967).

#### **5.2.2. Market Places**

##### *Component 28.002, 28.007*

Although Ulverston was granted a Market Charter in 1280, a market was held at Dalton rather than at Ulverston until the Dissolution. However documentary sources suggest that there may have been a market in Ulverston as in 1283 the Abbot of Furness Abbey objected to the effects of a market at Ulverston on that at Dalton.

#### **5.2.3. Tenements**

##### *Component 28.003*

Extensive tenement plots can be deduced from the early maps of Ulverston. These show regular plot boundaries aligned on the main streets with regular boundaries.

#### **5.2.4. Industrial**

##### *Components 28.004, 28.008*

Gilbert's Charter of 1196 mentions his bakehouse, dying house and fulling mill at Ulverston, which indicates the importance of the textile industry to the economy of medieval Ulverston. The exact location of these industries is uncertain, although the later industrial uses of components 28.004 and 28.008 suggest that there may have been earlier industrial activity here in the medieval period.

#### 5.2.5. Road Network

##### *Component 28.005*

Although the construction of the County Road (A590) through Ulverston and the widening of other main roads has caused truncation of the medieval road system, there are elements of the road system in the historic core that are thought to have remained the same since the medieval period.

#### 5.2.6. Open Space

##### *Component 28.006*

Shown as agricultural land on the early maps of Ulverston.

### **5.3 Post Medieval Components (Map E)**

#### 5.3.1. Tenements

##### *Components 28.009, 28.010*

All the identified medieval tenement plot components remained in use in the post medieval period, and the occupied area grew in a number of areas, (28.010).

Most of the early entries in the Manor Court records refer either to ‘messuages and dwelling houses with gardens or crofts on the backside’ or ‘dwelling houses with gardens on the backside’. In 1743 ‘a house known as the old House’ is mentioned in Ratten Rawe. The majority of entries refer to "dwelling house" but one for 1741 mentions a ‘mansion house’.

#### 5.3.2. Industrial

##### *Components 28.011, 28.012, 28.013, 28.014, 28.019, 28.025, 28.026, 28.027*

Early maps of Ulverston show that *component 28.011* contains Town Mill (a corn mill); *component 28.012* contains New Brewery (later known as Gill Brewery); *component 28.012* contains the Old Brewery, a Tanyard, Ellers Mill (a paper mill) and Ellers High Mill (a cotton mill); *component 28.014 and 28.026* contain ropewalks; *component 28.025* contains Canal Street Foundry (Iron and Brass) and *component 28.026* contains a gasworks.

Woods map of 1832 shows a shipyard and an area owned by the ‘Canal Company’ in *component 28.019*. However the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1846-47 shows a slate and timber depot, an iron ore depot, a smithy and a timber yard here and the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS of 1895 shows the Canal Head Foundry and Engineering works.

#### 5.3.3. Churches

*Components 28.015, 28.022*

*Component 28.015*, Holy Trinity Church was built in 1829-32 in New Church Lane. *Component 28.022*, St Mary's Church underwent some restoration work shortly before the Dissolution. The west tower was rebuilt shortly after the older tower collapsed in a gale in 1540 (Slater, 1998).

#### 5.3.4. The Workhouse

*Component 28.017*

The Workhouse was built in 1838.

#### 5.3.5. Canal Basin

*Component 28.018*

The opening of the canal in 1796 was a boost to the economy. The area around the Canal and Canal Head began to be developed as the Canal neared completion and trade increased. The first warehouse and canal office were built in 1797. In 1815 a pier was erected at Canal Foot. There are remains of an industrial colony at Canal Head although the main shipyard area is now occupied by an agricultural mart on the south west side of the basin.

#### 5.3.6. Railway Station

*Component 28.016*

The station was opened in December 1854.

#### 5.3.7. Road Network

*Component 28.020*

It is thought that the identified medieval road network remained the same in the post medieval period.

#### 5.3.8. Open Space

*Component 28.021*

Shown as agricultural land on the early maps of Ulverston.

#### 5.3.9. Market Places

*Component 28.023, 28.024*

Both the identified medieval market places remained in use in the post medieval period.



## **6. RECENT DEVELOPMENT (Map F)**

There has been redevelopment within the historic core of the town. This development mainly consists of small-scale residential, commercial and industrial schemes. It is likely that these schemes would have destroyed any archaeological deposits.

## **7. LISTED BUILDINGS (Map G)**

There are a number of Listed Buildings in Ulverston dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19th century. The Listed Buildings are represented on Map G and in Appendix C. The information used in compiling this data set is based on the listing descriptions provided by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and its predecessors.

## **8. THE POTENTIAL OF ULVERSTON**

The aim of the data collection and data assessment phases is to enable the identification of areas of archaeological importance within each town to inform the strategy phase of the project. The areas of archaeological importance are shown in the Strategy Report, Part F, Map C.

### **8.1 Research Framework**

Further archaeological work and documentary research should focus on:

- the nature of the medieval settlement at Ulverston
- why the medieval church is situated away from the settlement.
- the nature and significance of the two market places
- a thorough survey of St Mary's church to investigate if any medieval material has been incorporated into the present church.
- an assessment of the standing buildings of Ulverston

### **8.2 Archaeological Preservation**

Very little archaeological work has been undertaken at Ulverston. However, experience of other small market towns suggests well preserved archaeological deposits may survive in areas where no intensive post-war development has taken place.

## SOURCES

- Ashburner, D, 1992-1993, *A Story of the Growth of Ulverston*.
- Ayres, L.R., 1894, *Guide to Ulverston*
- Barber, 1894, *Furness and Cartmel Notes*
- Butler, D M, 1978, *Quaker Meeting Houses of the Lake Counties*, Friends Historical Society.
- Cowper, H S, 1907, 'Bronze Age Relics form Furness', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1907
- Fair, M C, 1945, 'An Interim review of types of Bronze Spearheads and Axes of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North-of-the-sands' in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1945.
- Fell, C, 1971, 'Committee for Prehistoric Studies – Unpublished records for Westmorland and Lancashire North-of-the-Sands 1940 – May 1970', in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1971
- Garbutt J, and Marsh J, 1991, *Lancashire North of the Sands in Old Photographs*, Alan Sutton
- Gaythorpe, H, 1889, 'Prehistoric Implements in Furness', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, OS.XV, 1889
- Hopkins, B, undated, 'Background material for report for South Lakeland District Council on medieval towns – Ulverston', unpublished report.
- Institute of Geographical Sciences (IGS), 1976, *Lake District Sheet 54H 04W, Solid Edition*, Crown Copyright.
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), 2000, *Daltongate Ulverston Cumbria: Watching Brief Report*, unpublished report.
- Mills D, 1976, *The Place Names of Lancashire*, B T Batsford Ltd., London
- Marshall J D and Davies-Shiel, M, 1977, *The Industrial Archaeology of the Lake Counties*, Beckermert, Cumbria (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)
- Marshall J D, 1981, *Furness and the Industrial Revolution*, Michael Moon, Cumbria
- Park, J, 1932, *Some Ulverston Records*
- Pevsner, N, 1969, *Buildings of England: North Lancashire*, Penguin
- Pidcock, B. 1995, 'The Spinners and Weavers of Swarthmoor Hall, Ulverston in the Late 17<sup>th</sup> Century', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society* Vol XCV, 1995, p153-167.
- Powell, TGE, et al, 1963, 'Excavations at Skelmore Heads near Ulverston', *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1963
- Register of Ulverston Parish Church, Vols. I, II
- Shotter, D C A, 1989, 'Roman Coin Finds in Cumbria', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1989
- Slater, M., 1998, *The Old Parish Churches of Cumbria*, Folly Publications.

Swainson-Cooper, H, 1883, 'Some Prehistoric Remains in North Lonsdale', in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, OS.IX, 1883

Taylor A, 1975, 'A Bank and its Building: Ulverston Trustee Savings Band', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1975

Turnbull, P and Walsh, D, 1998, *Archaeological Evaluation at 32 Market Street, Ulverston, Cumbria – A report to Wainvale Ltd.*, Unpublished Report.

Victoria County History, 1914, Vol.8

Walton, 1998, *Glaxo Wellcome at Ulverston – The First Fifty Years*

West, 1774, *The Antiquities of Furness*

West, 1818, *The Antiquities of Furness*, Close Edition

Winchester AJL, 1987, *Landscape and Society in Medieval Cumbria*, John Donald Publishers, Edinburgh

### **Maps/Plans**

Yates Plan of 1786

Wood's Plan of Ulverston 1832

1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS surveyed 1846-7

2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS surveyed 1895

3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS surveyed 1931

Ulverston Streamlets: Open and Covered. Date Unknown. BRO, Jans Park – Some Ulverston Records (1932)

## APPENDIX A

### LIST OF COMPONENTS

Component number	Period	Type of Site	Page number
28.001	Medieval	Church	11
28.002	Medieval	Market Place	11
28.003	Medieval	Tenements	11
28.004	Medieval	Industrial	11
28.005	Medieval	Road Network	12
28.006	Medieval	Open Space	12
28.007	Medieval	Market Place	11
28.008	Medieval	Industrial	11
28.009	Post Medieval	Tenements	12
28.010	Post Medieval	Expansion Tenements	12
28.011	Post Medieval	Industrial	12
28.012	Post Medieval	Industrial	12
28.013	Post Medieval	Industrial	12
28.014	Post Medieval	Industrial	12
28.015	Post Medieval	Church	13
28.016	Post Medieval	Railway Station	13
28.017	Post Medieval	Workhouse	13
28.018	Post Medieval	Canal Basin	13
28.019	Post Medieval	Industrial	12
28.020	Post Medieval	Road Network	13
28.021	Post Medieval	Open Space	13
28.022	Post Medieval	Church	13
28.023	Post Medieval	Market Place	13
28.024	Post Medieval	Market Place	13
28.025	Post Medieval	Industrial	12
28.026	Post Medieval	Industrial	12
28.027	Post Medieval	Industrial	12

## APPENDIX B

### LIST OF SELECTED SMR ENTRIES

SMR No.	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	PERIOD
2229	Oubas Cottage	Perforated Stone Axe Hammer Find	Bronze Age
2230	Kirkdale Axe Find	Axe	Neolithic
2232	Ulverston Axe Find	Axe	Neolithic
2233	Ulverston Spear Head Find	Spear Head	Bronze Age
2237, 3590	Ulverston Axe Find	Axe	Neolithic
1686, 2231, 4905	Ulverston Coin Find	Coin Find	Roman
2208	Ulverston, Market Cross	Market Cross	Medieval
2209, 2246	Ulverston, Stone Cross	Cross	Medieval
2214	St Mary's Church	Church (LB)	Medieval/ Post Medieval
3201	Ulverston, Hall House	Hall House	Medieval/ Post Medieval
4163	Woodburn's Town Mill	Watermill	Medieval/ Post Medieval
16774	Ulverston Hazard Area	Hazard Area	Medieval/ Post Medieval
18250	Ulverston Congregational Chapel Site	Chapel	Post Medieval
18259	Ellers Paper Mill	Paper Mil	Post Medieval
18260	Ellers High Mill	Cotton Mill	Post Medieval
18261, 18621	Stone Cross Weaving Mill	Mill	Post Medieval
18262	Stone Cross School	Cross Site	Unknown
18269	Canal Street Iron and Brass Foundry	Foundry	Post Medieval
18251	Union Work House	Work House	Post Medieval
18256	Ulverston Pound	Pound	Post Medieval
18257	The Gill Brewery	Brewery	Post Medieval
18258	The Ellers Candle Factory	Factory	Post Medieval
18263	Hill Foot Reservoir	Reservoir	Post Medieval
19056	Belle Vue House	House (LB)	Post Medieval

## APPENDIX C

### LISTED BUILDINGS

SMR No.	REFERENCE	BUILDING TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CENTURY	GRADE
26461	626-1/3/1	Houses	9, 11, 13, 14 Back Lane	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26462	626-1/3/2	House	1 Buxton Place	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26463	626-1/3/3	Warehouse	Buxton Place, Attached to No.1	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26466	626-1/3/6	Houses	20 & 22 Cavendish Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26467	626-1/3/7	Shops	24 & 26 Cavendish Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26468	626-1/3/8	Shops	28 & 30 Cavendish Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26469	626-1/3/9	House	2 Church Walk	1838	II
26470	626-1/3/10	Church	St Mary's Church, Church Walk	16 <sup>th</sup> with 12 <sup>th</sup> doorway	II*
26472	626-1/3/12	Bank	Barclays Bank, County Square	1902	II
26474	626-1/3/16	House	2 Daltongate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26475	626-1/3/17	Public House	4 Daltongate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26476	626-1/3/18	House	6 Daltongate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26477	626-1/3/19	Houses	8, 10 and 10A Daltongate	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26478	626-1/3/20	House	11 Daltongate	1600	II
26479	626-1/3/22	House	13 Daltongate	1600	II
26480	626-1/3/21	Garden Wall	Rear of 11 & 13 Daltongate	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26481	626-1/3/23	Houses	15-21 Daltongate	1800	II
26482	626-1/3/24	Houses	39, 41 & 43 Daltongate	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26483	626-1/3/25	Outbuilding	Former Tollhouse	1800	II
26485	626-1/3/27	House	7 Fountain Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26486	626-1/3/28	Houses	9 & 11 Fountain Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26487	626-1/3/29	House	13 Fountain Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26488	626-1/3/30	Houses	15, 17, 19 & 19A Fountain Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26489	626-1/3/149	House	21 Fountain Street	1755	II
26490	626-1/3/150	Garden Walls	21 Garden Walls	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26491	626-1/3/31	Houses	25 & 27 Fountain Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26492	626-1/3/32	Houses	29 & 31 Fountain Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26493	626-1/3/33	Sale Room	Fountain Street	1823	II
26494	626-1/3/34	Pound	Garden Terrace Pound	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26495	626-1/3/35	Houses	1, 2, 3 Gill Banks	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26497	626-1/3/37	Shop	1 King Street	1840	II
26498	626-1/3/38	Shop	2 & 4 King Street	17 <sup>th</sup>	II

26499	626-1/3/39	House	7 King Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26500	626-1/3/40	Shop	9 King Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26501	626-1/3/41	Café and Flat	11 King Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26502	626-1/3/42	Shop	13 & 15 Clubhouse	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26503	626-1/3/43	Shop	17 King Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26504	626-1/3/44	Shop	19 King Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26505	626-1/3/45	Shop	20 King Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26506	626-1/3/46	Shop	21 King Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26507	626-1/3/47	Public House	22 King Street	17 <sup>th</sup>	II
26508	626-1/3/48	Shop	23 King Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26509	626-1/3/49	Shop	25 King Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26510	626-1/3/50	Shop	27 & 29 King Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26511	626-1/3/51	Shop	31 King Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26512	626-1/3/52	Hotel	33 King Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26515	626-1/3/55	Warehouse	Ulverston Heritage Centre, Lower Brook Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26516	626-1/3/56	Shop	1 Market Place	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26517	626-1/3/57	Public House	2 Market Place	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26518	626-1/3/58	Shop	3 Market Place	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26519	626-1/3/59	Shops	4 & 5 Market Place	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26520	626-1/3/60	Shops	6 & 7 Market Place	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26521	626-1/3/61	Shop	8 Market Place	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26522	626-1/3/62	Shops and flats	9 & 9a Market Place	1736	II
26523	626-1/3/63	Shop	10 Market Place	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26524	626-1/3/64	Public House	12 Market Place	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26525	626-1/3/65	War Memorial	Market Place	1921	II
26526	626-1/3/66	Shops	1 & 1A Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26527	626-1/3/67	Shop	2 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26528	626-1/3/68	Shop	3 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26529	626-1/3/69	Shop	5 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26530	626-1/3/71	Shop	9 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26531	626-1/3/72	Shop	11 & 11a Market Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26532	626-1/3/73	Shops	16 & 18 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26533	626-1/3/74	Shops	26 & 30 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26534	626-1/3/75	Shop	34 Market Street	1879	II
26535	626-1/3/76	Shops	46 & 48 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26536	626-1/3/77	Shop	50 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26537	626-1/3/78	House and shop	51 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26538	626-1/3/79	Shop	52 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II

26539	626-1/3/80	Shop	54 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26540	626-1/3/81	Shop	56 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26541	626-1/3/82	Shop	58 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26542	626-1/3/83	Shops	60 & 62 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26543	626-1/3/84	Shops	64 & 66 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26544	626-1/3/85	House	68 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26545	626-1/3/86	House	88 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26546	626-1/3/87	House	90 Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26547	626-1/3/88	House	Ellers House, Market Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26548	626-1/3/89	Public House	Sun Hotel Market Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26549	626-1/3/90	Bank	TSB, Market Street	1836-45	II
26551	626-1/3/92	Corn Mill/ Public House	Hoppers Public House, Mill Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26552	626-1/3/93	Concert Hall	Victoria Concert Hall, Mill Street	1850	II
26553	626-1/3/94	Church	New Church Road	1829-32	II
26554	626-1/3/95	Bank	Midland Bank, New Market Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26555	626-1/3/96	Houses	10 and BelleVue Prince's Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26556	626-1/3/98	Houses	12 & 14 Prince's Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26557	626-1/3/99	House	18 Prince's Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26558	626-1/3/100	House	20 Prince's Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26559	626-1/3/97	Former goods station, store, house	Prince's Street	1854	II
26560	626-1/3/101	House	Trinity House, Prince's Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26564	626-1/3/105	Shop	1 & 3 Queen Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26565	626-1/3/106	Bank and house	National Westminster Bank, 2 Queen Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26566	626-1/3/107	Shop	5 Queen Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26567	626-1/3/108	Shop	7 Queen Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26568	626-1/3/109	Shop	9 Queen Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26569	626-1/3/110	Public House	10 Queen Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26570	626-1/3/111	Shop	11 Queen Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26571	626-1/3/112	Houses	12 & 14 Queen Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26572	626-1/3/113	Shop	13 Queen Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26573	626-1/3/114	Shop	15 Queen Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26574	626-1/3/115	House	16 & 16a Queen Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26575	626-1/3/116	Shops	17 & 19 Queen Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26576	626-1/3/117	Shop	18 Queen Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26577	626-1/3/118	Houses	20 & 22 Queen Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26578	626-1/3/119	House	24 Queen Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II



26579	626-1/3/120	House	26 Queen Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26580	626-1/3/121	Shop	28 Queen Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26581	626-1/3/122	Shop	30 Queen Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26582	626-1/3/123	House	32 Queen Street	1800	II
26583	626-1/3/124	House	34 Queen Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26585	626-1/3/125	Houses	22 & 24 Soutergate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26586	626-1/3/126	Houses	26 & 26a Soutergate	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26587	626-1/3/127	House	28 Soutergate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26588	626-1/3/147	House	30 Soutergate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26589	626-1/3/128	House	32 Soutergate	1759	II
26590	626-1/3/129	House	33 & 35 Soutergate	17 <sup>th</sup>	II
26591	626-1/3/130	House	34 Soutergate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26592	626-1/3/131	Public House	49 Soutergate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
26593	626-1/3/132	House	78 Soutergate	17 <sup>th</sup>	II
26594	626-1/3/148	House	82 Soutergate	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26595	626-1/3/133	Church	Former Congregational Church, Soutergate	1777	II
26597	626-1/3/135	Railway Station	Springfield Road	1873	II
26598	626-1/3/136	House	Stockbridge House, Stockbridge Lane	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26600	626-1/3/138	Houses	2-72 Sunderland Terrace	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26602	626-1/3/140	Houses	36 & 37 The Gill	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26603	626-1/3/141	House	38 The Gill	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26604	626-1/3/142	House	39 The Gill	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26605	626-1/3/143	House	2 Union Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
26607	626-1/3/144	House	Bridge House, Weint	19 <sup>th</sup>	II