



ST MARY'S CHURCH, HIGH HESKET

CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief



Oxford Archaeology North

September 2015

Swarbrick Associates

Issue No: 2015-16/1669
OA North Job No: L9752
NGR: NY 47548 44437

Document Title: ST MARY'S CHURCH, HIGH HESKET, CUMBRIA

Document Type: Archaeological Watching Brief

Client Name: Swarbrick Associates

Issue Number: 2015-16/1669
OA Job Number: L9752

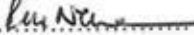
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SUMMARY

In September 2006, a watching brief was conducted during works for the installation of a new footpath and disabled toilet, at St Mary's church, High Hesket, Cumbria (NY 47548 44437). Oxford Archaeology North was contacted by Swarbrick Associates to undertake the work on behalf of the Rev Beth Smith. This work was undertaken in accordance with an outline brief from Swarbrick Associates. The work was completed on site on 11th September 2006, and involved observations made during the mechanical excavation of deposits within the churchyard, immediately south of the church.

Two trenches were excavated under watching-brief conditions. Trench 1 was aligned north/south, and was over 30m long, 1.8m wide and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.95m at the southern end. This trench was excavated in advance of a new pathway between the church and the roadside, with a continuous gradient of about 1 in 45. The results demonstrated three main stratigraphic units: the topsoil; a very mixed subsoil; and, at the base of the trench at the southern end only, the natural drift geology was revealed. Disarticulated human remains were retrieved from both the topsoil and the subsoil in this area. The subsoil showed evidence of disturbance from two main sources, the mature trees along the western perimeter of the churchyard and some that may have been associated with the dismantlement and moving of headstones in the churchyard. These now form an informal wall along the southern part of the churchyard.

Trench 2 measured 2.8 x 2.5m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.65m. The trench was placed immediately to the south of the present porch and west of the main body of the church. This trench was excavated to allow the construction of the disabled toilet and associated drainage. Below the topsoil, a segmented ceramic drain, probably of Victorian date, was uncovered along the western side. This cut a layer of mixed subsoil which contained disarticulated human remains. The foundations of the church could be seen below the standing wall. These were of yellow sandstone blocks and were stepped outwards to form a wider base for the wall to be built on. A small amount of the original church wall could be seen beneath the render and this was clearly also of regular, squared yellow sandstone blocks.

Finally, during the works, a large tree stump was removed from the churchyard. As expected, its roots had disturbed the area surrounding the tree, so little of significance was revealed. All human remains have been returned to the church for reburial.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North wish to thank David Irwin of Swarbrick Associates for commissioning the work, the Rev Beth Smith for her help and support, and the on-site contractors: Forrester and Stockdale. Thanks should also be expressed to the members of the Hesket Local History Group for their continued interest in the work and its findings.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Vix Hughes, who also compiled the report. The illustrations were prepared by Anne Stewardson and the project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine, with the report being edited by Rachel Newman.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 In September 2006, a watching brief was conducted during works for the installation of a new footpath and disabled toilet, at St Mary's church, High Hesket, Cumbria (NY 47548 44437). Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was contacted by Swarbrick Associates to undertake the work on behalf of the Rev Beth Smith. This work was undertaken in accordance with an outline brief from Swarbrick Associates, informed by a faculty issued by the Diocese of Carlisle. Given the basic nature of the project, the need for a formal project design for the work was waived and the watching brief was therefore undertaken in accordance with standard OA North best practice and the CifA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; CifA 2014a) guidelines for this type of work.

1.2 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING

1.2.1 High Hesket (centred NY 47548 44437) lies just to the east of the present A6, some seven miles (11km) north of Penrith and nine miles (13.6km) south-east of Carlisle (Fig 1). The site is on a slight rise between two valleys, *c* 2km east of the River Petteril and *c* 2.5km west of the River Eden. Historically, High Hesket was called Hesket-in-the-Forest and the parish was in Cumberland but, since 1974, it has lain within the county of Cumbria. High Hesket is a linear village arranged on either side of what used to be the main A6 route. St Mary's church is situated in the middle of High Hesket, at a height of about 140m AOD (above Ordnance Datum).

1.2.2 The site lies in an area of Penrith and Brockram (New Red) Sandstone (Doubleday 1901, 8-9; Higham 1986, 6), but locally the drift geology is sand and gravel. The drift geology is overlain by well-drained loamy soils, and '*enjoys something of a rain-shadow status*' (Higham 1986, 8), which makes it attractive to arable cultivation. The site is close to the Eden Valley, an area characterised by a mixture of undulating mixed farmland, and sandstone hills with woodland and lowland heath vegetation (Countryside Commission 1998, 38). Currently, much of the surrounding land is principally used for arable, with pasture on the steeper slopes.

1.2.3 The site itself is within the historic graveyard to the immediate south of the church and north of a stone barn on the next property. It is an open plot of land under rough grass with mature trees around the perimeter (Plate 1).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 ***Prehistoric Activity:*** the fertile Eden Valley catchment area attracted very early settlement, not least because the valley provides the most accessible north/south communication route through the north-west of England. Higham (1986) identified the Eden Valley as one of the 'core areas' in which groupings of Neolithic settlement first appeared in the north of England. Lazonby Fell, which lies about 6km south-east of High Hesket, is an area of unploughed

heathland which has allowed good survival of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments including cairns, and there have been antiquarian discoveries of artefacts such as vessels, flint arrowheads and grooved or sculptured stones in particularly dense concentrations (Lambert 1996, 16). Jefferson described such prehistoric remains in the nineteenth century: '*Some urns were found on the fell, about sixty years since, which contained bones and ashes...there were then several cairns on the commons*' (Jefferson 1840, 462).

- 1.3.2 Remnant Iron Age field systems, trackways and other settlement remains suggest that, in later prehistory, small-scale cultivation and livestock management took place in increasingly centralised communities. One settlement, at Lazonby Fell Plantation, is known from this period and lies about 1km to the south-east of the church at NY 5003 4042. Excavation yielded evidence for contemporary trackways and field boundaries (LUAU 1994, 53) and the site is described as '*a small, circular or kidney-shaped enclosure with stone walls, and a large hut with stone walls, located on a rise and reminiscent of a small hillfort*'.
- 1.3.3 **Roman Activity:** the Roman occupation, from *c* AD 70, seems to have had less visible impact on the native population in this area than in other parts of Britain, much of the rural population seemingly not adopting a Roman lifestyle. The Roman road between Brougham and Carlisle, now largely the line of the A6 road, was a primary communications route for the army, being built in the first century (Margary 1957, road 7e) and would have had an impact on the surrounding area. The road itself may not survive well, as the route has been altered and widened over the intervening centuries, leaving only the general alignment (*op cit*, 392).
- 1.3.4 Temporary camps, most likely to date to AD 72/3, when the Roman Governor Quintus Petilius Cerealis waged a campaign against the dissident Brigantian leader Venutius, were constructed close to the road, for example at Petheril Green, south-west of High Hesket; at Plumpton Head, where a cropmark is visible to the north-west; and on the site of the fort at Old Penrith, known to the Romans as *Voreda* (Austen 1991; Margary 1957, 392) *c* 5km to the south (Lambert 1996, 15; http://www.roman-britain.org/places/plumpton_head.htm). In the 1970s, detailed fieldwork by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments (England), and repeated aerial reconnaissance, was able to establish the full circuit of the camp at Plumpton Head, and demonstrated a remarkably asymmetrical character (Welfare and Swan 1995). The camp lies in the Petheril Valley, between about 130m and 137m AOD. It lies 60m west of the main Roman road from York (*Eboracum*) to Carlisle (*Luguvalium*) and about 3km south of the fort at Old Penrith (*Voreda*). Laid out in the form of an irregular polygon, the defences of the camp straddle a broad shallow valley and enclose an area of about 9.5ha (23.5 acres). The fact that the camp is not aligned on the Roman road may indicate that it is earlier than the road, although the topographical factors may have been of more importance than the proximity to the road (*ibid*).
- 1.3.5 Austen (1991) has argued that the permanent fort at Old Penrith may have been established slightly later, *c* AD 90, after the successful campaign against the *Caledones*, culminating in the victory at Mons Graupius (AD 83). There is

a likelihood that settlement sites of the period also exist in its vicinity (Lambert 1996, 15).

- 1.3.6 **Early Medieval Activity:** there is no documented early medieval activity in the vicinity of the study area. However, there are numerous settlements in the nearby Eden Valley, which have names of Anglian origin (Rollinson 1996, 35).
- 1.3.7 In 1822, an expanse of cobbles, apparently laid in a round heap, was found, in a field between High and Low Hesket, approximately 67 yards (61m) south of Court Thorn on the east side of the road, while cutting through a field to widen and straighten the turnpike road. These cobbles were 3-4 feet (*c* 1m) below the surface and below the cobbles was a quantity of charcoal covering a 9 foot-diameter (2.75m) area and burnt bones (Collingwood 1905, 305-8). This was clearly a high-status burial, the objects associated including a sword, approximately 0.85m in length; a 0.45m-long spearhead, consisting of the blade and socket; a second spearhead, approximately 0.3m long; an axe; a bridle bit; a sharpening stone; bone combs and other iron objects including a shield boss (*op cit*). It has been suggested that the finds were burnt as part of the cremation process (Shetelig 1945), but it seems more likely that they were not burnt but were badly corroded (Bersu and Wilson 1966). The burnt bone may actually have been the remains of animal cremations accompanying the rite rather than the remains of the individual buried in this mound (*ibid*).
- 1.3.8 A small cemetery of six inhumations, dating to the early tenth century, has been found more recently at Cumwhitton, *c* 5km to the north of High Hesket (Paterson *et al* 2014) These burials were also furnished, and demonstrate another high-status population in the area. The similarities with the material recovered from the Hesket burial are notable and indicate that the two sites are broadly contemporary.
- 1.3.9 The main evidence of Viking settlement in the area is the amount of stone sculpture displaying Scandinavian iconography associated with churches in the Eden Valley (Bailey and Cramp 1988). This has usually been taken as evidence of the rapid adoption of Christianity by Viking settlers during the tenth century (Paterson *et al* 2014).
- 1.3.10 Extensive Scandinavian influence can also be seen in many of the place-names of the surrounding area. The name Hesket is believed to derive from the Old Norse for horse race track, from *hestr* and *skeith* (Lee 1998, 43). There are also characteristic Scandinavian suffixes in the surrounding area, such as *-by* (eg Lazonby), meaning village or settlement; *-thwaite* (eg Galthwaite), meaning a clearing, meadow or paddock; and *-thorpe* (eg Melkinthorpe), meaning a secondary settlement or hamlet (Mills 1998).
- 1.3.11 **Medieval Activity:** High Hesket lay in the Royal Forest of Inglewood and was probably an assart (improved clearing). This was extra-parochial, but tithes were paid to the priory of St Mary's, Carlisle, although there is no clear evidence of a chapel of ease at High Hesket in the documents (Graham 1923, 37-8). The chancel arch of the present parish church of St Mary's is suggested to date from the thirteenth or fourteenth century (Salter 1998, 57). There are

numerous documents of leases and rights relating to the settlement of Hesket throughout the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In 1317, it is referred to as *Eskeheved-by-Hoton* (Graham 1923, 39). Closes of land were granted to an Adam Pennington in 1485, including those at Better Hesketh and Warre Hesketh. War Hesket is shown on Ogilby's map of 1675 to be Low Hesket, suggesting that Better Hesketh is High Hesket (Graham 1923, 45).

- 1.3.12 There is no specific evidence for occupation or activity within the study area during the medieval period; however, there is a reference in an antiquarian report that at '*a place called Castle Rigg the ruins of a building appear, moated round*' (Hutchinson 1794, i, 289). This corresponds to the nearby Castlerigg Castle, but there are no longer any extant medieval remains at the site (Perriam and Robinson 1998, 210).
- 1.3.13 **Post-Medieval Activity:** in *The National Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland* (Esterhazy and Hamilton 1868), Hesket-in-the Forest was described as a parish in the ward of Leath, in the county of Cumberland, nine miles south-east of Carlisle, its post town, and nine miles north-west of Penrith. It was noted that it is situated on the river Eden, and intersected by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. The parish, was noted to be of large extent, comprising above 10,000 acres, and contained the village of Armathwaite, and the townships of Itonfield, Petteril-Crooks, Plumpton-street, with Nether and Upper Hesket, in Inglewood Forest, and the hamlet of Calthwaite.
- 1.3.14 At the beginning of the nineteenth century, changes in land tenure and farming practice may have been partly responsible for a brief and rapid spate of population growth in the area. In a publication of 1797 it was noted that, of the common arable fields at Hesket, 'No more than 200 acres have been inclosed within the last fifty years. A large part appears to have had its hedges planted a little before that period' (Eden 1797; Graham 1910, 127). The local commons were endorsed by an Act of Parliament in 1803 (Mannex and Whellan 1847). The combined population of High and Low Hesket in about 1847 was around 883, and the economy of the area reflected that of the parish at large, the inhabitants of which were engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in quarrying large quantities of red sandstone (Whellan 1860).
- 1.3.15 The settlement of High Hesket, including the church, is shown on eighteenth-century maps of the county (for instance, that of Donald, 1774; Fig 2) and a comparison between modern mapping (eg Fig 1) and the Ordnance Survey first edition map (1867; Fig 3) shows that the settlement has remained almost entirely unchanged since the mid-nineteenth century. With the exception of small stone quarries, the area has remained rural and agricultural in character throughout the twentieth century, until recent quarrying on a much larger scale.
- 1.3.16 According to the antiquarian, Dr Todd, the parish church at High Hesket was built in the mid-sixteenth century when victims of the plague were turned away from Carlisle, and the people were told to bury them at a place called Wallingstone (Nicholson and Burn 1777, ii, 338). This is likely to have already contained a chapel of ease and to be the site of the present parish church (Graham 1923, 38-9). It has, less plausibly, been suggested that before

there was a graveyard at Hesket-in-the-Forest, corpses were carried from the Petteril Valley via a path over Lazonby Fell to Kirkoswald in the Eden Valley. Almost at the summit of the fell is a coffin stone, where the coffin could be rested during the journey (Cumbrian Federations of Women's Institutes 1991).

- 1.3.17 The terriers (lists of tenants) of 1749 and 1777 mention two bells in the church of St Mary in High Hesket and that each one was estimated to weigh about 100wt. In 1895 there were two bells in the church: a treble and a tenor. The treble was described as a long bell with the inscription 'William Mason 1736' (Whitehead 1895, 197). The double bellcote on St Mary's is thought to date to the seventeenth century and the west porch to the eighteenth century, while the arched windows of the nave are dated to 1720. The east window and north aisle are Victorian in date (1837-1901; see Plate 2). Inside the church is a monument to Bernard Kirkbride, who died in 1677, and outside, in the churchyard, is the mausoleum of the Parker family (Salter 1998, 57).
- 1.3.18 Ogilby's map of the county, dated to 1675, depicts a church at High Hesket but shows it lying to the west of the main road, when in reality it should be on the east. Donald's map of Cumberland (1774) shows a small number of isolated buildings on either side of the A6 passing through High Hesket and depicts the church in the correct position on the east side of the A6 (Fig 2).

1.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN THE AREA

- 1.4.1 The only significant archaeological work undertaken in modern times in the vicinity of High Hesket is an extended programme of investigation at Low Plains Quarry to the south-east of High Hesket, the first stage of which was an archaeological desk-based assessment (LUAU 2000), prior to a quarry extension. A geophysical survey was undertaken in 2002 (GSB Prospection 2002), and an archaeological investigation in 2003 (OA North 2003). The latter element entailed a controlled topsoil strip, the cleaning of the exposed ground surface, and the recording of exposed features.
- 1.4.2 In May 2004, during further sand and gravel extraction at Low Plains Quarry, (NY 4997 4166), three small circular burnt patches were noticed, which proved to be cremation burials. A further probable cremation was subsequently revealed (OA North 2005). Assessment of the associated pottery indicated a Bronze Age date. Cremation sites from this period are not commonly recorded in Cumbria, and that from Low Plains Quarry, albeit small, is therefore of considerable significance (Hodgson and Brennand 2006).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 SPECIFICATION

2.1.1 The informal nature of the project specification precluded the formulation of a project design for the work, but the fieldwork programme adhered to OA North standard best practice, and those of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA 2014a). A faculty was granted by the Diocese of Carlisle in 2006 to allow the removal of any human bones disturbed during the work. The remains from St Mary's church have been treated with respect and dignity and have been returned to the church for reinterment in the graveyard.

2.2 FIELDWORK

2.2.1 The excavation work was carried out either manually or using a 3-tonne 360° mini-digger fitted with a toothed bucket. The area of the footpath was deturfed and spits no more than 0.2m deep were subsequently removed by machine. Thereafter, any remains were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. All spoil was removed from site, and was scanned for any remains prior to disposal. The area of works was backfilled using a sterile gravel sub-base before the path was laid.

2.2.2 Areas where remains were uncovered were carefully cleared using a trowel to determine the nature of the bones revealed. Any disarticulated remains which were to be disturbed were lifted and temporarily retained. The sections were also cleaned and examined to determine if any features were visible. The trenches and any features were located with respect to the surrounding topography.

2.2.3 Features and deposits were recorded stratigraphically using OA North's standard context recording system, based on that used by the former English Heritage Centre for Archaeology, using context record, photographic record, and object record *pro-forma* sheets, along with supporting registers and indices. A photographic record in colour transparency (slides), monochrome and digital formats was compiled. All features were planned by hand at a scale of 1:20 and sections were drawn separately at a scale of 1:20. All written records of survey data, contexts, artefacts and ecofacts were cross-referenced from *pro-forma* record sheets using sequential numbering.

2.3 FINDS

2.3.1 Finds recovery and sampling programmes were in accordance with current best practice (following CifA; CifA 2014b) and subject to appropriate expert advice. Oxford Archaeology employs a wide range of in-house finds specialists and palaeoecologists, providing considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation, and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who were readily available for consultation and site visits. Finds handling, management and storage during and after fieldwork followed professional guidelines (UKIC 1998; Walker 1990).

- 2.3.2 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected systematically during the mechanical excavation of all deposits encountered. No material category was neglected, so that as full a record as possible was created. Subsequent to the removal of overburden, artefacts and ecofacts were collected and handled as per best practice. All material was collected and identified by stratigraphic and spatial units. Hand collection by stratigraphic unit was the principal method of collection.
- 2.3.3 All finds were treated in accordance with OA North standard practice. In general, this meant that (where appropriate or safe to do so) finds were washed, dried, marked, bagged and packed in stable conditions. Animal and human bone was recovered from stratified deposits only. It was recovered by hand, with no programme of sieving. All artefacts were fully catalogued and prepared for deposition either with the final archive or returned to St Mary's.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with OA North standard best practice, and in accordance with current CIfA (CifA 2014c) and Historic England guidelines (English Heritage 1991; 2006). The paper archive will be deposited with the Cumbria Archives in Carlisle. The material archive (artefacts and ecofacts) will be returned with the human remains to St Mary's for reinterment.

3. SUMMARY OF THE FIELDWORK RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The following details the significant results of the watching brief. Full context descriptions can be found in *Appendix 1*, with a list of finds given in *Appendix 2*. In all, two trenches were excavated as part of the works.

3.2 TRENCH 1

3.2.1 The first trench was over 30m long, 1.8m wide and dug to a maximum depth of 0.95m at the southern end, being aligned north/south and turning westwards at the southern end (Fig 4). This was excavated for the purpose of a new pathway between the church and the roadside, with a continuous gradient of about 1 in 45 (Plate 3).

3.2.2 Throughout the length of the trench, the uppermost deposit, and therefore the latest, was the turf and topsoil, **100**. This was a 0.5m thick layer of mid-brown, friable silty clay, with some sand component. The soil contained approximately 10% medium-sized rounded stones, 15% roots and 1% charcoal flecks. There was a high degree of disturbance, particularly along the western side, where several large, mature trees grew.

3.2.3 Below the topsoil was a 0.4m thick layer of subsoil, **101**. This was on average 0.4m thick and was somewhat mixed in nature (Plate 4). Again, along the western side, disturbance from the mature tree roots could be seen, and along the eastern side there were very diffuse disturbances, due to both vegetation and probably also a result of the removal of headstones. Subsoil **101** was a mid-orangey brown soft, fine clayey silt with patches of pinker clay within it. For most of the length of the trench, this was the lowest deposit encountered.

3.2.4 However, at the south-western end of Trench 1, where the path sloped, the subsoil was seen to overlie a pale yellow friable silt layer, **106** (Fig 5; Plates 5, 6). This layer was sterile and was clearly the natural drift geology in this area. It was seen for a 3m length of the trench.

3.2.5 At the northern end of the trench, closest to the church were two services, one an iron pipe of unknown function, which extended east/west alongside the kerb stones of the pathway (Plate 5). The other was a narrow-gauge yellow plastic gas pipe, on a north-east/south-west orientation. Both services were relatively modern, as was the boundary wall between the churchyard and the roadside, which was built of small squared red sandstone, bonded with grey cement.

3.3 TRENCH 2

3.3.1 The second trench measured 2.8 x 2.5m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.65m where the new wall foundations were situated. The trench was located immediately south of the present porch and west of the main body of the church (Fig 4). This trench was excavated for the construction of the disabled toilet and associated drainage.

- 3.3.2 The latest deposit was a continuation of the turf and topsoil, **100**, seen in Trench 1. Below this was a linear feature, **102/103**, which contained a segmented annular glazed pipe (Fig 6; Plate 7). The pipe was in 0.6m sections, shaped to fit together and forming a drain which still helped remove the rain water from the roof. The pipe was consistent with similar ones dating to the Victorian period. Within the backfill (**102**) of the pipe construction was a significant amount of disarticulated human remains. These had evidently come from bodies that had been disturbed and had simply been put in the backfill. The construction trench for the drain, **103**, was aligned north/south and continued for a distance of over 2.5m. It was regular and linear in shape and was 0.4m wide and 0.45m deep.
- 3.3.3 The drainage feature truncated deposit **104**, which was seen throughout Trench 2. This deposit formed a layer of slightly mixed nature, but was essentially a mid-reddish brown sandy silt, becoming more clayey towards the base of the excavation. No discernible features were detected within it and it may have been formed from the disturbance of the natural subsoil during burials. The deposit was not naturally formed, however, and contained a fairly high density of human bone, none of which was articulated but did include both young and adult remains.
- 3.3.4 Deposit **104** abutted the uncovered wall foundations, **105**, and was therefore later than these foundations. Foundations **105** were seen along the eastern side of the trench below the present ground surface (Fig 7; Plate 8). The church wall was also revealed behind a headstone which rested against it. Behind this, the fabric of the wall could clearly be seen, but elsewhere it was obscured by more recent rendering. The wall was built of regular yellow sandstone blocks, bonded with a pale grey mortar. The lowest course of the wall was stepped outwards slightly to help support the weight of the wall above. Underneath the lowest course, the stonework was less regular and the blocks were not finished as well as those above. This course also stepped out even wider, and formed the foundations of the church wall at this point.

3.4 TREE STUMP

- 3.4.1 A large and mature tree stump was removed from the ground within the churchyard, just east of the bus shelter (Plate 3). This was done using the mechanical excavator and the area disturbed measured approximately 2 x 1.75m. The entire area around the roots was highly disturbed and no human remains were encountered within this part of the site.

3.5 DISCUSSION

- 3.5.1 The work was limited in extent and did not disturb articulated bodies, although a small amount of disarticulated human bone was recovered. The few finds were either associated with previously disturbed burial (such as the coffin handle and nail) or were general detritus (such as the bottles, clay pipe stem and animal bone) expected where the ground has been disturbed for any reason. In all, therefore, the work to improve facilities in the church was achieved without any significant archaeological material being disturbed.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Site Subdivision	Context Description
<i>100</i>	Trench 1	Layer - turf and topsoil
<i>101</i>	Trench 1	Layer - anthropogenic subsoil
<i>102</i>	Trench 2	Deposit - drain trench backfill
<i>103</i>	Trench 2	Cut - for insertion of drain
<i>104</i>	Trench 2	Layer - anthropogenic subsoil
<i>105</i>	Trench 2	Structure - church wall foundations
<i>106</i>	Trench 1	Layer - natural drift geology

APPENDIX 2: FINDS LIST

Context	Material	Category	No Fragments	Description
101	Bone	Human	-	Trench 1 South end
104	Bone	Human	-	Trench 2
100	Bone	Human	-	Trench 1 North end
101	Bone	Human	-	Trench 1 Central
102	Bone	Human	-	Trench 2
102	Bone	Animal	1	Trench 2
100	Glass	Bottles	2	Trench 2
100	Glass	Bottle	1	Trench 1
100	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Post-medieval fragments Trench 1
102	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe Stem	1	Trench 2
100	Stone	Whetstone	1	Trench 1
100	Iron	Coffin Handle	1	Trench 1
104	Iron	Coffin	1	Coffin nail

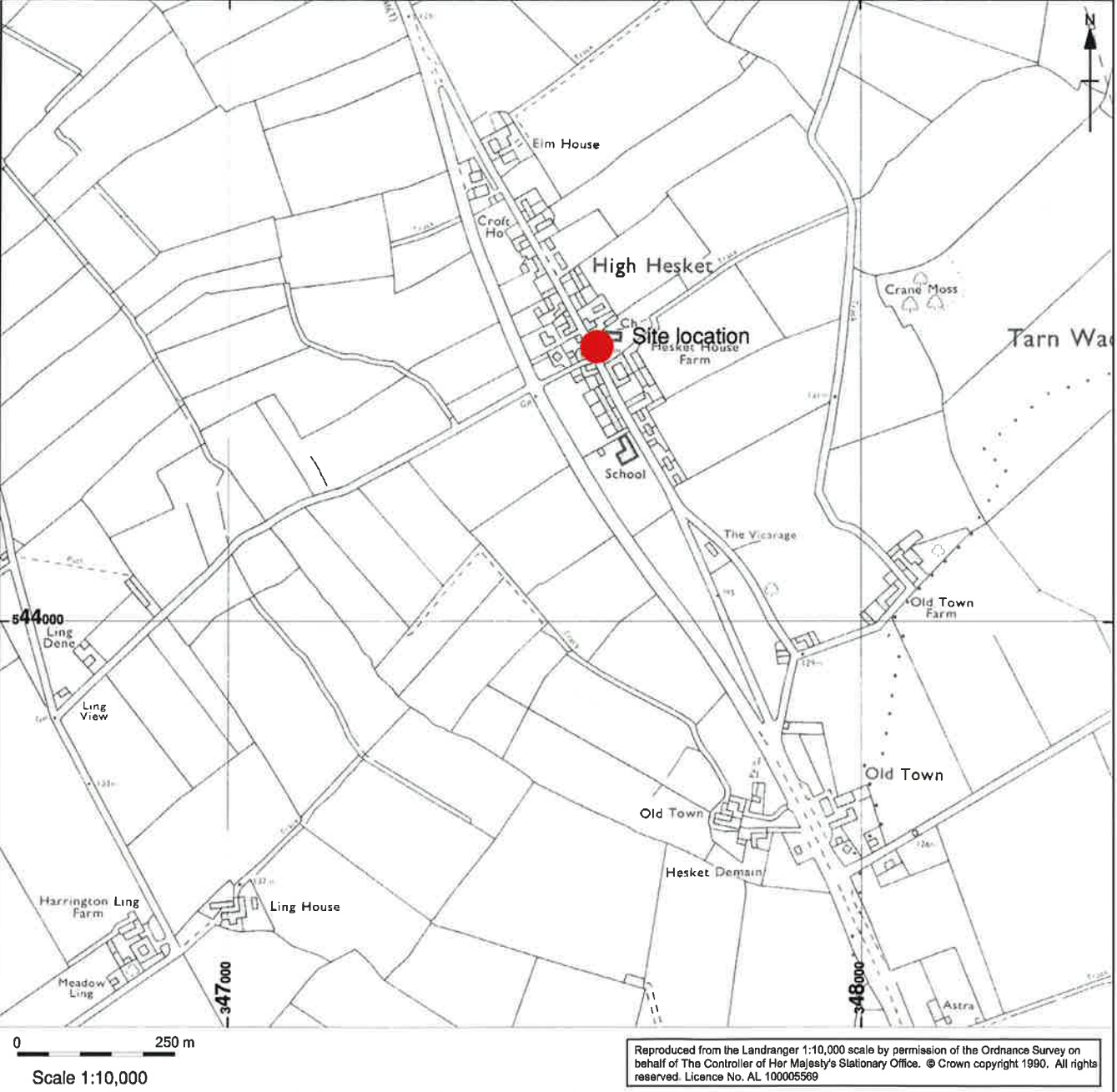
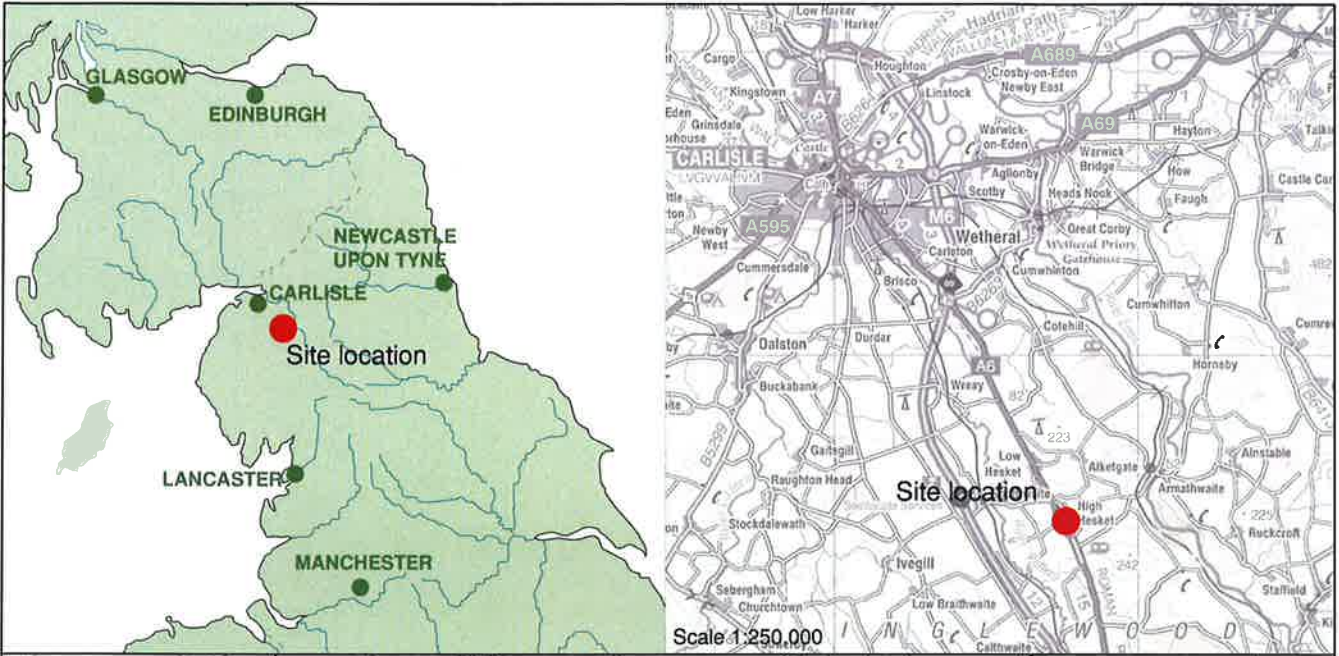
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Figure 1: Site Location



Figure 2: Donald's map of Cumberland, 1774

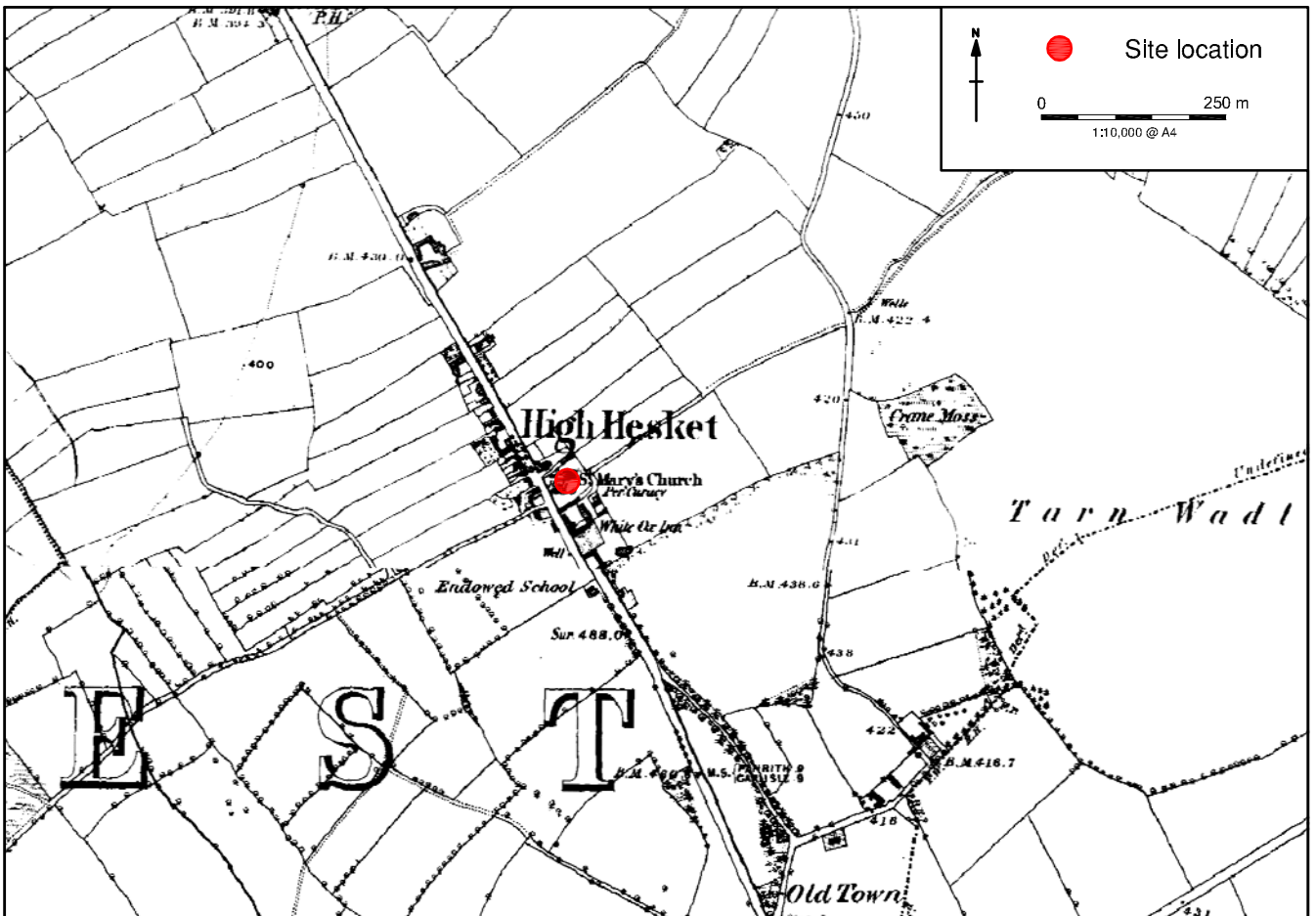


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:10560, 1868



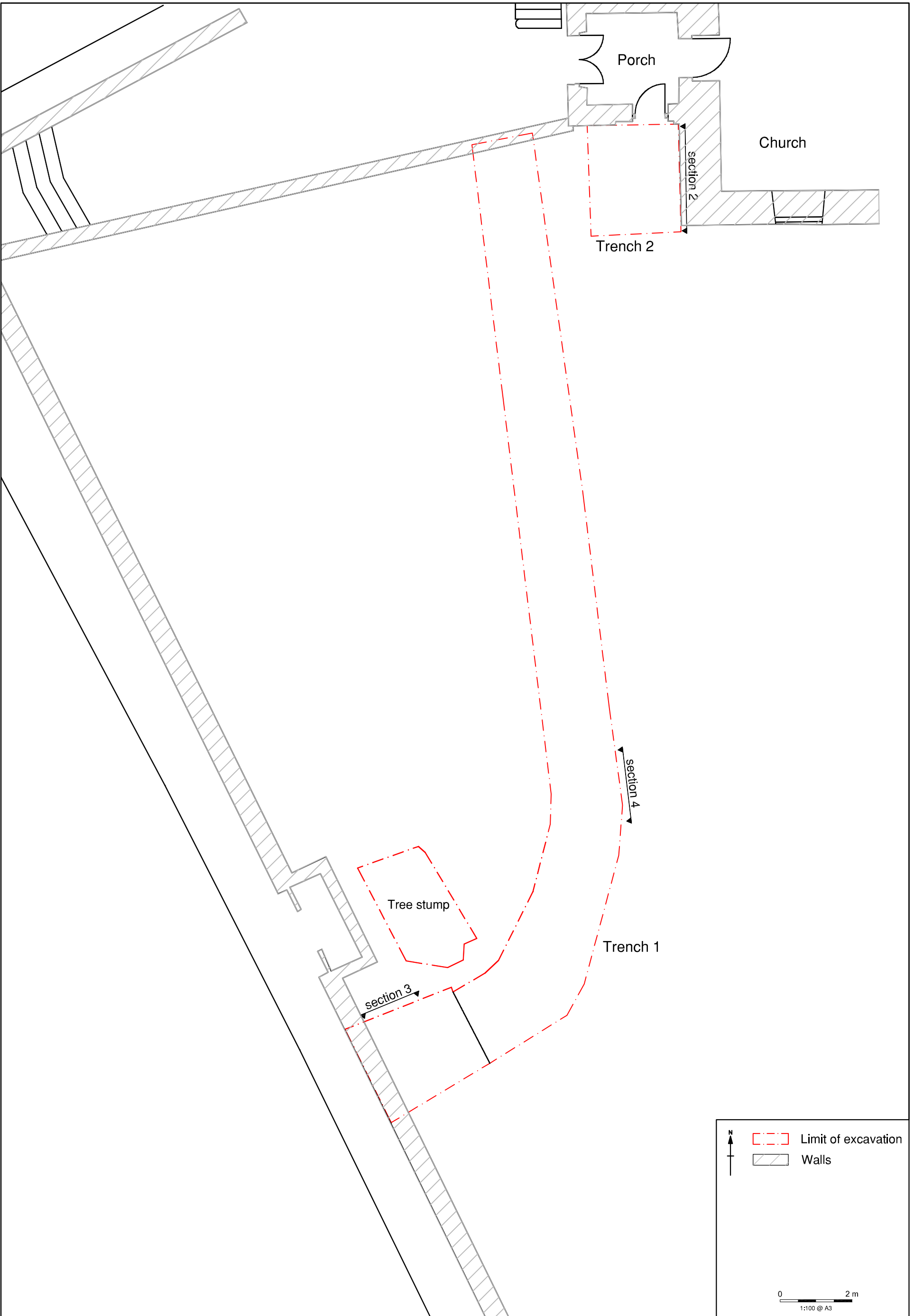


Figure 4: Site location plan

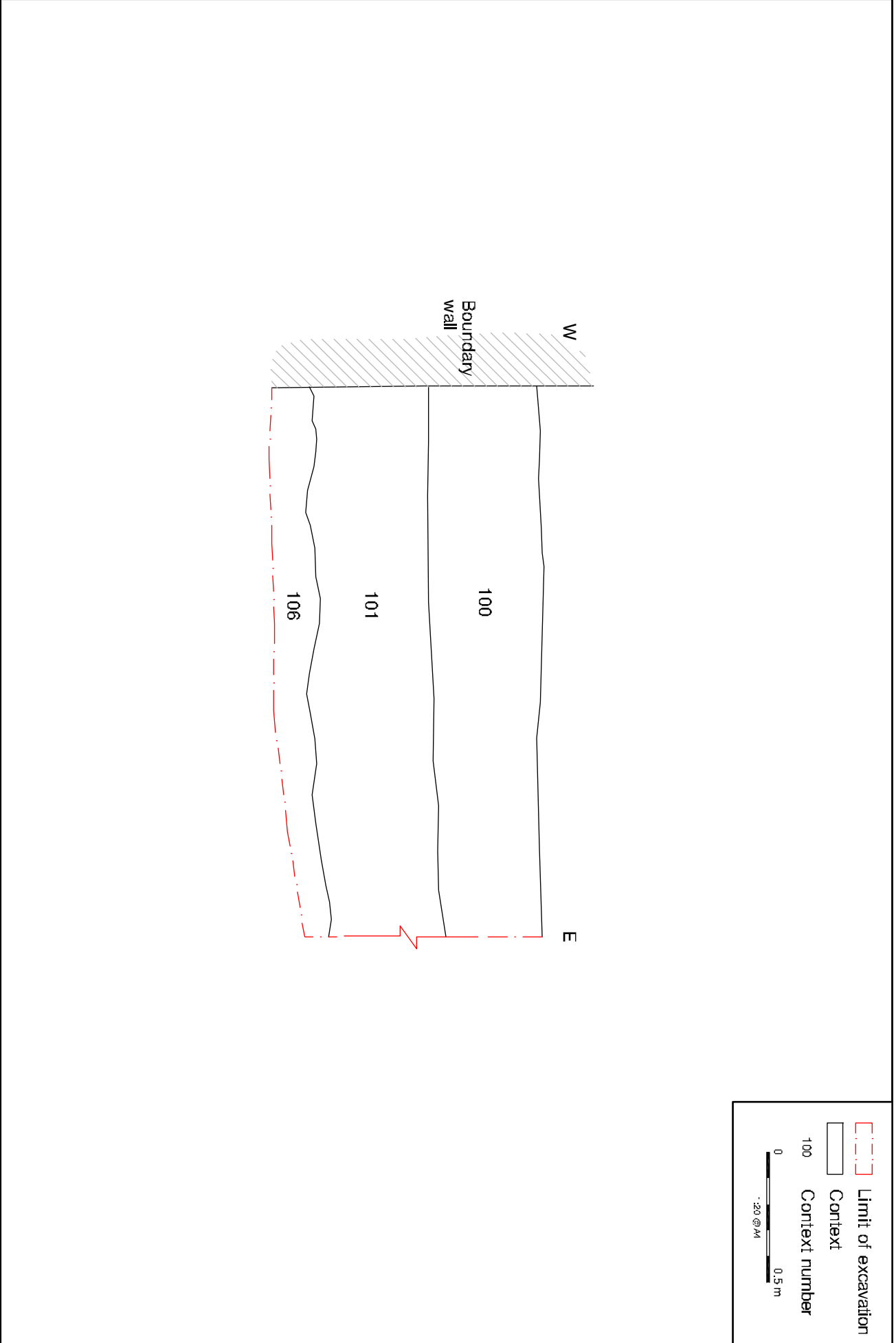


Figure 5: Trench 1, section 3

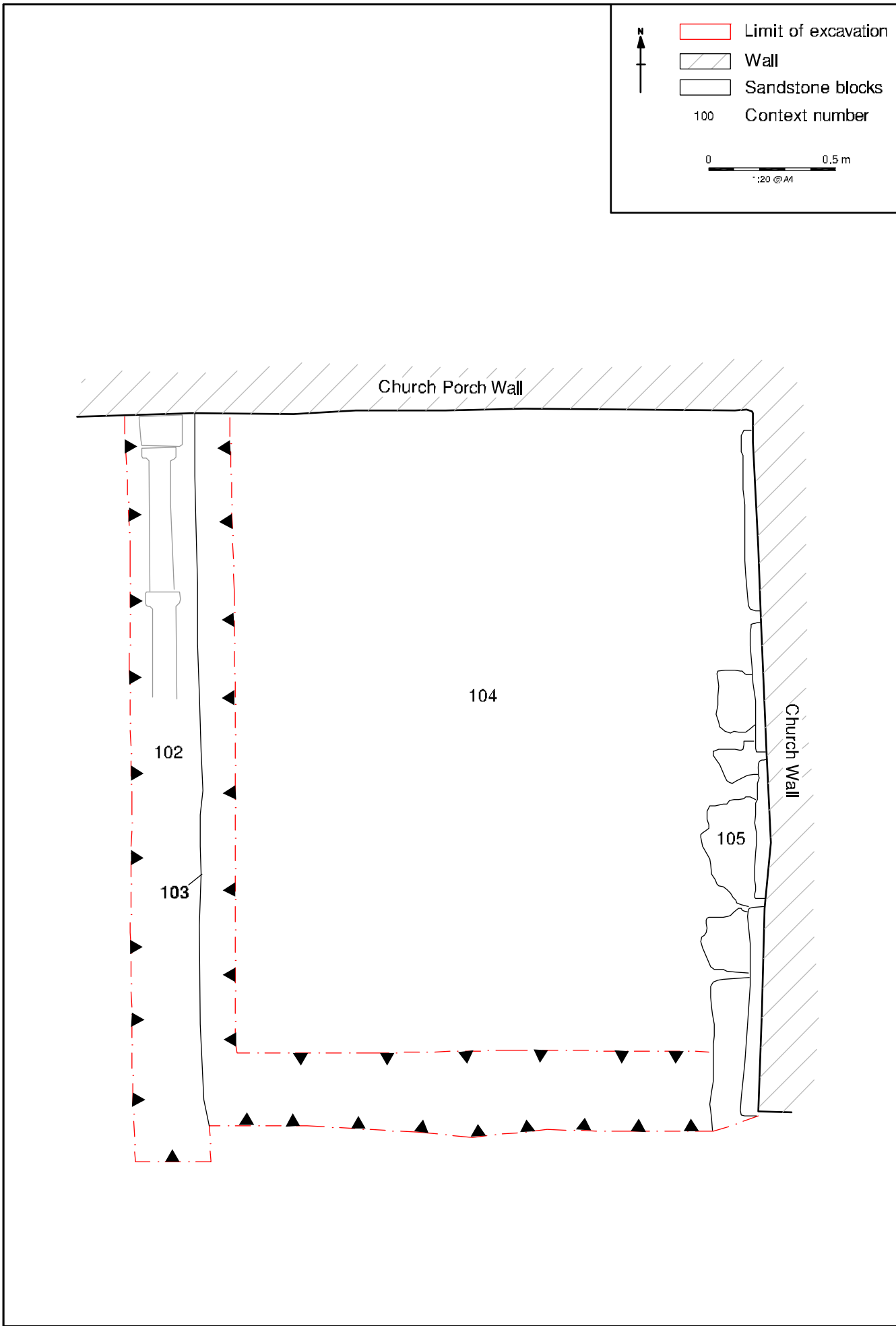
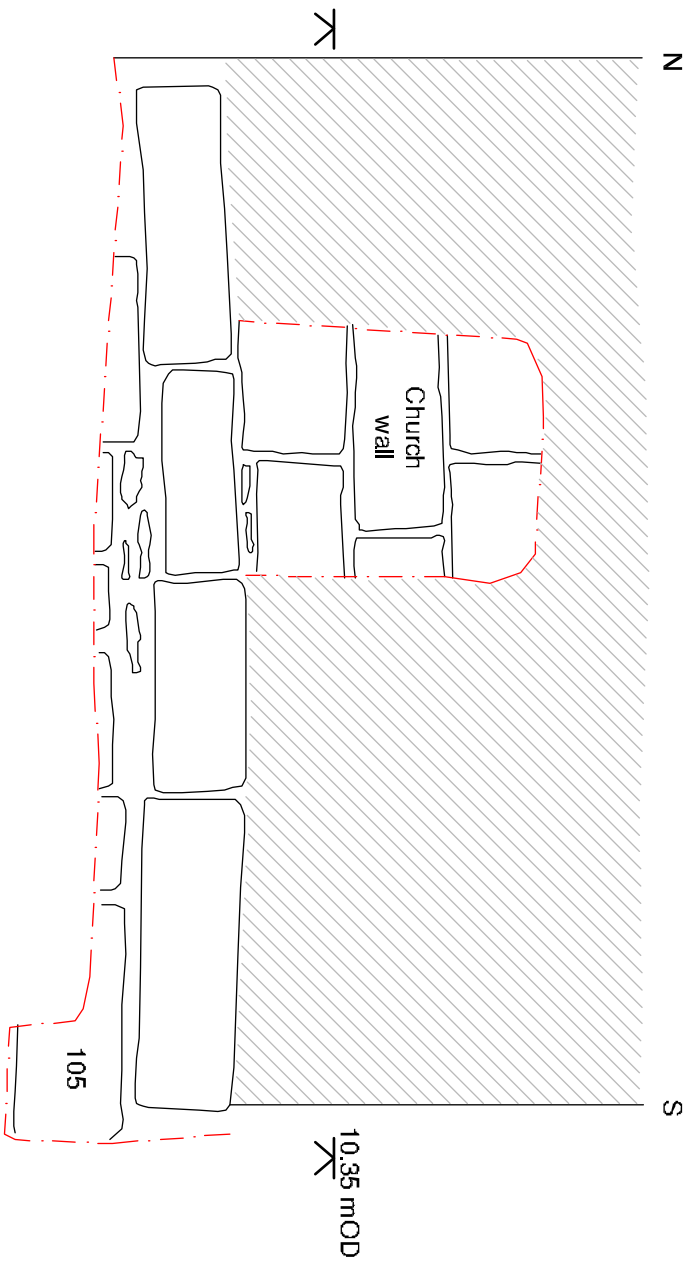





Figure 6: Plan of Trench 2



	Limit of excavation
	Render
	Sandstone blocks
100	Context number

0 0.5 m
1:20 @ A1

Figure 7: Trench 2, showing the church wall and foundations



Plate 1: Aerial view of the site

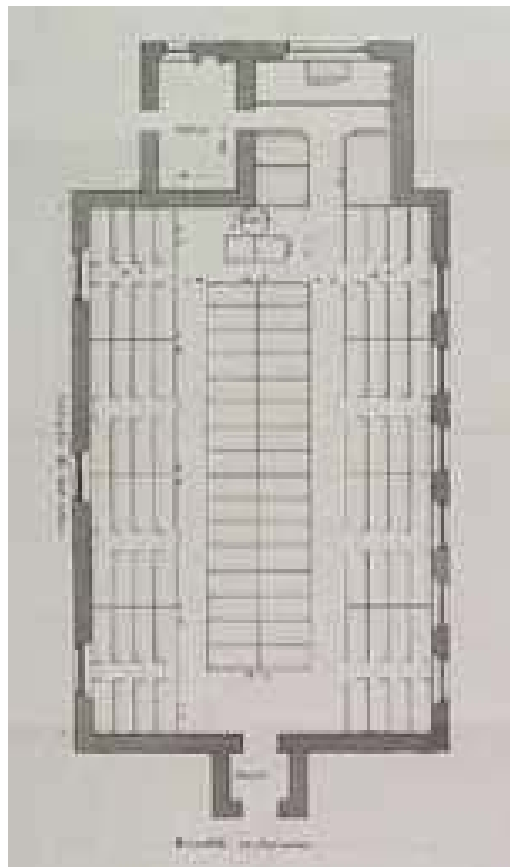


Plate 2: Plan of St Mary's church, High Hesket, 1824



Plate 3: General view of the site, looking north-east



Plate 4: Trench 1, north end, showing two modern services and subsoil *101*, looking north



Plate 5: Trench 1, section showing *100*, *101* and *106*, looking north-east



Plate 6: Trench 1, section showing *100* and *101*, looking east



Plate 7: Trench 2, showing drain *102/103* and church foundations *105*, looking north



Plate 8: Trench 2, wall foundations, *105*, of St Mary's church, looking east



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