



GREYSTOKE MOOR PLANTATION, GREYSTOKE MOOR, BERRIER, PENRITH CUMBRIA

Archeological Desk- Based Assessment and Rapid Identification Survey



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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology North was commissioned by Armstrong Payne Associates, on behalf of Derwent Bay Bears, to undertake an archaeological assessment to inform a planning decision for a woodland centre at Greystoke Moor Plantation, Greystoke Moor, Berrier, Penrith, Cumbria (centred NY 418 291). The first stage of work, covered by this report, involved a desk-based assessment and rapid identification survey. The work was undertaken over the period 5th-12th September 2003.

The desk-based assessment demonstrated that the land had been unimproved moorland until the late eighteenth century, when it was enclosed by the Howards of Greystoke. Shortly afterwards, part of it appears to have been incorporated into the already existing Greystoke Park, although the evidence for this is inconclusive. If this did indeed take place, it appears to have been short-lived. During the nineteenth century parts of the site were increasingly used for plantation, and the present plantation dates to the 1960s and covers the entire site.

The land within the study area was shown to be rich in archaeological remains, with significant prehistoric sites such as Stone Carr in the south. While limekilns and limestone quarries occurred most frequently in the landscape, the most significant sites in relation to the proposed development were the Roman road cutting across the south-east of the site, and the prehistoric cremation urn discovered in the plantation immediately to the north of the site.

The rapid identification survey was carried out with great difficulty due to the dense tree cover on the site. Many areas could not be walked for health and safety reasons. The only remains of archaeological potential identified during the exercise were two hollows, which are thought to be natural sinkholes in the limestone. The condition of the Roman road was investigated during the survey and was found to be generally free from tree damage, but thick with other vegetation, making detailed observations difficult.

On present evidence it is suggested that the proposed woodland centre will impact on an area of high archaeological potential although, given the history of the use of the land as plantation, it is not known how well these deposits will have survived. It is therefore recommended that a series of small evaluation trenches be opened up within the footprints of the proposed structures to determine the extent of the survival of undisturbed archaeological deposits, their date and significance. In areas of best survival, trenches should be extended to determine the nature and extent of the deposits.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to express its thanks to Armstrong Payne Associates for commissioning the work, and to the staff of the County Record Office Kendal for their assistance. Further thanks are due to Arnold Webster at the Cumbria County Sites and Monuments Record for help and information.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Jo Dawson, who also wrote the report. Simon Jackson of Derwent Bay Bears, accompanied by his dog Holly, kindly assisted Jo Dawson with the rapid identification survey. Drawings were produced by Emma Carter. The report was edited by Gill Hey and Emily Mercer who managed the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Armstrong Payne Associates submitted a planning application to Eden District Council Planning Services for the development of a woodland centre including a tree nursery, workshop and visitor centre, nature trail and twelve holiday cottages at Greystoke Moor Plantation, Greystoke Moor, Berrier, Penrith (centred NY 418 291). Eden District Council were subsequently advised by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service (CCCAS) that further information on the archaeology of the site would be required before a planning decision could be taken. CCCAS made a verbal recommendation that an archaeological desk-based assessment be carried out, to inform a decision about further evaluation. In response to this, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) were requested to submit a project design for the required work (*Appendix 1*). Following its acceptance OA North was commissioned to undertake the work, which was carried out in September 2003. The present report covers the initial desk-based assessment phase of work, together with a rapid identification survey.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by OA North, in response to a request by Armstrong Payne Associates, for an archaeological desk-based assessment and rapid identification survey of the site of the proposed woodland centre at Greystoke Moor Plantation, Greystoke Moor, Berrier, Penrith (Fig 1; centred NY 418 291). The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project design. The study area consisted of a 1km radius centred on the proposed development site. The principal sources of information were the SMR, maps and secondary sources.

2.2.2 ***Cumbria County, Sites and Monuments Record:*** the Cumbria County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held in Kendal was consulted to establish the sites of archaeological interest already known within the study area, and the extent and character of these. For each entry, a short note was obtained, which was added to the site gazetteer (*Appendix 2*) and marked on a location plan (Fig 2). Aerial photographs were consulted for the study area where these were available. The SMR is a database of all archaeological sites in Cumbria, and is maintained by Cumbria County Council.

2.2.3 ***Cumbria County Record Office (Carlisle) (CRO(C)):*** the County Record Office in Carlisle was visited to consult primary records relating to the study area. Tithe and enclosure maps for the study area were examined, as well as Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. Primary documents such as letters and estate plans were also consulted where these related to the site. In addition, secondary sources were investigated.

2.2.4 ***Cumbria County Record Office (Kendal) (CRO(K)):*** the County Record Office in Kendal was visited to consult secondary sources.

2.2.5 ***Oxford Archaeology North:*** OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out under its former title of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), and as OA North. These were consulted where necessary.

2.3 RAPID IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

2.3.1 A rapid identification survey was conducted of the proposed development area on 10th September 2003. Its aim was to record the existence, location, and

extent of any previously unrecorded sites, as well as to establish the condition of the sites identified during the desk-based assessment.

- 2.3.2 It was not possible to walk the area in the usual manner using systematic transects, due to dense woodland cover with trees of varying species and age. Areas were walked where this was physically possible, including the line of the possible Roman road and a forestry track. Previously unidentified sites of archaeological potential were located using Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques, while approximate dimensions were recorded using a 30m tape measure. A photographic record in black and white print and colour slide was made of all sites.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC 1990) and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Cumbria County Record Office (Carlisle) on completion of the project. Copies of the report will be deposited with the Cumbria County SMR in Kendal.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 The proposed development site lies approximately 10km west of Penrith town centre, south-west of the village of Greystoke (Fig 1). The settlement of Berrier is located to the west, and the site is on the edge of the Eden Valley, with the Cumbrian High Fells further west. The land is gently sloping, with heights of between 270m and 290m above mean sea level (Ordnance Survey 1989).
- 3.1.2 The dominant solid geology is limestone (Hutchinson 1974, 406), and this is reflected in the numerous limestone quarries and lime kilns present in the area during the nineteenth century (Ordnance Survey 1867a and 1867b). Boreholes carried out by Innes for the Howard family c1900, presumably to test the mining potential of the land, showed more detail of the minerals present (CRO(C) D/HG/247 c1900). Ganister, magnesian sandstones, limestone with 20% aluminous shells, limestone containing 27% iron and 4-5% manganese, iron ore, manganese and magnesia were all found between 0.25km and 0.75km to the south of the proposed development area (*ibid*).
- 3.1.3 The limestone within the study area contains many sinkholes, which are clearly visible on the aerial photographs (for example Cumbria County Council 1984, shot 33). A sinkhole is a roughly circular depression in the limestone, into which water drains and collects, often connecting with an underground cave system through which the water drains (Goudie 1990, 393). There is a swallow hole shown on the edge of Bright Tarn to the east of the proposed development site (Ordnance Survey 1867a). This is a feature through which surface water travels underground in a limestone area (Goudie 1990, 418). The drift geology is boulder clay with some sand and gravel (Countryside Commission 1998, 40).

3.2 HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** the historical and archaeological background is principally compiled through secondary sources and is intended to put the results of the assessment into a wider context. Important sites from the gazetteer (*Appendix 2*) are mentioned within the relevant time period, and are referenced as follows, gazetteer site 2 appearing as (Site **02**).
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric:** Cumbria has few confirmed archaeological sites dating to the post-glacial period, indeed until recently habitation this far north at that time was considered highly unlikely (Rollinson 1996, 14). Sites have, however, been identified in the south of the county (Young 2002), demonstrating that the area was perhaps not as uninhabitable as previously thought, although such sites have not been discovered as far north as the study area. Evidence for hunter-gatherer sites of the Mesolithic period is, by contrast, well represented, with numerous sites known along the coast from St Bees to Walney Island.

These tend to be late Mesolithic, and consist of flint and tuff scatters dating as late as the fourth millennium BC (Cherry and Cherry 2002, 3). Much closer to the site, in the Shap area to the south of Penrith, sites apparently dating to the late Mesolithic have been found at heights of around 275 – 300m above mean sea level (*ibid*, 4). There appears to be a degree of continuity between the end of the Mesolithic and the start of the Neolithic; flint artefacts typically belonging to the early Neolithic are essentially indistinguishable from the late Mesolithic (*ibid*). The Neolithic is, however, a time of significant social change, with the introduction of ceramics, large funerary and ritual monuments, more intensive agricultural practices and the large-scale production of polished stone axes. These are found throughout Cumbria, and were traded across Britain and into Europe (Rollinson 1967).

- 3.2.3 Evidence for Bronze Age activity has been found much closer to the study area. An urn (Site **03**) containing cremated bone fragments and a biconical jet bead was discovered in 1990 during the construction of a road through Greystoke Moor Plantation (Richardson and Hallam 1995, 35). It is possible that other jet beads were scattered when the urn fell to the ground from the bucket of the mechanical digger. A bronze angle-flanged axe (SMR 1153), believed to date to the middle Bronze Age, was found at Berrier Kettles to the west of the study area, and is now in Keswick Museum (McK Clough 1969, 31). Approximately 7km to the south of Greystoke Plantation, an unenclosed settlement was recently excavated at Matterdale (Loney and Hoan 2000, 102). It is thought to date to the Bronze Age or Iron Age (*ibid*). The settlement has parallels at Threkeld, c10km to the west of Greystoke Plantation, where a series of enclosures, hut circles and other remains were investigated early in the twentieth century (Dymond and Hodgson 1902).
- 3.2.4 Stone Carr field system (Site **01**) is of unknown date, but is thought to be prehistoric, and lies within the study area. Burial mounds (Site **04**) were identified in the area of Stone Carr during the eighteenth century, although their precise location is not known. There are, in addition, several undated sites closer to the study area. The settlement at Mungrisdale (SMR 16565) is thought to be prehistoric, while Berrier Hill I Enclosure (SMR 3416) is believed to be Romano-British. Berrier Hill II Settlement (SMR 16564) and Motherby Settlement Earthworks (SMR 13577) are both of unknown date but could be prehistoric. Also, just outside the study area, Hutchinson mentions a stone circle ‘near Motherby’, where treasure hunters during the late eighteenth century were disappointed to find nothing but large quantities of bones (Hutchinson 1974, 413).
- 3.2.5 **Roman:** the Roman road (Site **02**) from Castlesteads to Troutbeck station, which is thought to be heading for Keswick, runs through the south-east of the proposed development area. It appears to have been first recorded by West during the eighteenth century (Margary 1973, 393), and was later investigated by Bellhouse (*ibid*). A small section was excavated in May 1979 by George Richardson, details of which were published after Richardson’s death by Ian Caruana (1988, 67). The excavation took place at NY 419 291, within the proposed development area (*ibid*). The surviving drawings from the excavation show light metalling over about 6.5m with a thin cover of peat

between the cobbles and the topsoil (*ibid*). There was, apparently, very little stonework, and it is suggested that the absence of an *agger* is the result of stone robbing (*ibid*). However, no Roman artefacts are known to have been found in the area immediately surrounding the proposed development site, although Hutchinson mentions a Roman camp (Hutchinson 1974, 412). This apparently is the earthworks at Stone Carr (Site **01**), which are of unknown date but are not thought to be Roman.

- 3.2.6 Further to the east, there is evidence for Roman activity in the form of a fort at Brougham (Shotter 1997, 44), from which a road leads north to the fort at Old Penrith (*ibid*). Within approximately 10km of the fort at Brougham, five Romano-British coin-hoards have been found (*ibid*, 62).
- 3.2.7 **Medieval:** due to the dates of the surviving records, there is no evidence of activity within the study area between the end of the Roman period and the twelfth century. Greystoke is first recorded in the pipe rolls in 1167, in the form 'creistoch' (Armstrong *et al* 1971, 195). There is some doubt over the origin of the name, but the first element may possibly come from the Old Welsh 'creic' meaning 'hill', with reference to the high ground on the north-west (*ibid*).
- 3.2.8 The greater part of Greystoke Castle was destroyed during the civil war, but around the middle of the eighteenth century it was almost entirely rebuilt (Kelly and Co Ltd 1894, 152). The oldest surviving part of Greystoke Castle is the pele tower, which was built in 1353 by William, Lord Greystoke, when he was given leave to crenellate his house by Edward III (Hugill 1977, 89). Several different families owned the castle in succession after the Greystokes, namely the Grimethorpes, the Dacres, and finally the Howards (*ibid*). The son of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, married into the Dacre family during the reign of Elizabeth I (*ibid*). The Howards of Greystoke have left an extensive archive, deposited at Carlisle Record Office, containing documents dating back to around the fifteenth century.
- 3.2.9 The church of St Andrew at Greystoke was made collegiate about the middle of the fourteenth century, and in 1382 Ralph, Lord Greystoke, obtained a confirmation of the status of the church (Kelly and Co Ltd 1894, 151). However, because the college was instituted by the Pope's authority only, and without the King's consent, it was not a legal corporation (*ibid*). Therefore, the church became simply parochial at the Dissolution (*ibid*).
- 3.2.10 **Post-medieval:** the most frequently occurring remains of post-medieval land-use around Greystoke are connected with the limestone geology. Small limekilns, each with its small associated digging or quarry, are scattered across the limestone belt from Underbarrow to Kirkby Lonsdale (Davies-Shiel and Marshall 1969, 158). Around Greystoke, quarries and limekilns are dotted across the landscape and recorded on the nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps. It is likely that many of the remains are of a somewhat earlier date, however, possibly from around the end of the eighteenth century. The Enclosure Act for Greystoke and Mungrisdale parishes dates to 1794, and it is likely that associated improvements would have included the liming of any acidic soil present in the area.

- 3.2.11 Greystoke Park formed a large enclosed area to the north of the proposed development area. Gowbarrow and Greystoke Parks together contained about 1000 deer, mostly fallow, but some red and a few American (Parson and White 1976, 472). During the late eighteenth century, the Duke of Norfolk planted in excess of 600,000 trees on his estate (*ibid*). A document from the Howard archive records the trees planted in 1798 on Greystoke 'Low mor' as follows: 76,000 Scotch fir, 15,500 ash, 1,500 oak, 8,000 larch, 3,300 sycamore, and 500 birch, totally 104,800 forest trees (CRO(C) D/HG/267 1798). The length of fencing around each area is detailed also, totalling 1,090 roods, in which 75,000 'quicks' were planted (*ibid*).
- 3.2.12 A more recent addition to the landscape was the Workington, Keswick and Penrith railway (Bairstow 1995, 87). The line from Cockermouth to Penrith was opened for goods trains in 1864 and for passenger trains in 1865 (*ibid*). However, the character of the landscape around Greystoke during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries has remained agricultural, with the main occupation among the residents being farming (Kelly and Co Ltd 1894, 154).

4. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 A total of 27 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area (Fig 2). Of these, 15 were already included in the SMR. The detailed results of the assessment are shown in the Site Gazetteer (*Appendix 2*), and an outline of the results is presented in Table 1, below. It has been assumed that the lime kilns and quarries date to the post-medieval period, no evidence being available to suggest they are any older than this. It is possible that the mill alluded to in the field name may date back as early as the medieval period, but there is at present no evidence for this. It has therefore been assigned to the post-medieval period.

Period	No of sites	Sites
Prehistoric	3	Field system (site 01), burials (sites 03 and 04)
Roman	1	Road (site 02)
Medieval	1	Village (site 15)
Post-medieval	17	Lime kilns and limestone quarries (sites 5-9 , 18 and 20-23), buildings (sites 16-17 and 24-26), hall (site 19), mill (site 27)
Unknown	6	Enclosures and other earthworks (sites 10-14), sinkholes (site 28)

Table 1: Sites arranged by period

4.2 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

4.2.1 In addition to the 15 sites identified within the study area at the SMR, many aerial photographs were consulted (*section 7.3*). The majority of these related to Stone Carr, and the other earthworks surrounding the proposed development area. A number of secondary sources were also consulted at the SMR, in particular those connected with identified sites.

4.3 COUNTY RECORD OFFICE CARLISLE

4.3.1 The remaining 12 sites were identified by reference to sources held in the Cumbria Record Office in Carlisle. In addition, further information about many of the sites identified in the SMR was gathered. All of the additional sites were identified by reference to maps, in particular the Ordnance Survey and Tithe maps. Earlier maps of Cumberland were consulted but revealed limited information.

4.3.2 *Hodkinson and Donald 1771 (Figure 3)*: ‘Graystock Park’ is shown as a large enclosed area, while the proposed development site is within an area of

apparent unimproved moorland outside the park. A road is marked on the map, but it is unclear whether it is the Roman road or the road to Greystoke which is marked on the Estate plan (Fig 4).

- 4.3.3 ***Estate plan 1778-1804 (CRO(C) D/HG/151 1778-1804, Figure 4)***: the plan of Greystoke Moor is undated, but it is one of a series of estate plans surveyed between the years 1778 and 1804. The Roman road is named 'The Old Road' and it clearly forms one of the significant boundaries in the area, with plantations, ditches and walls respecting it. However, it has been superseded by a newer road to Greystoke. The proposed development area is shown free of trees, with 'Breek Tarn' (Bright Tarn) and a large ditch both to the east.
- 4.3.4 ***Enclosure map 1796 (CRO(C) QRE/1/39 1796)***: this map covers an area that includes the proposed development site. The land on the north side of the road from Greystoke to Berrier is owned by the Duke of Norfolk. Bright Tarn is shown, as is the 'Old Road' (Roman road), which is dotted immediately to the north of Greenthwaite Hall. Greystoke Park is shown to the north-west of Greystoke Moor.
- 4.3.5 ***Greenwood 1821-2 (Figure 5)***: Greystoke Park is shown, with tree plantations particularly concentrated in the east. The Roman road is shown, but not named, and the plantations respecting it are identical to those shown on the estate plan of Greystoke Moor (Fig 4). This suggests that by this time the boundary of Greystoke Park had been extended to include the former moorland, and that the western ditch shown on the estate plan later formed the line of the revised Park boundary. The proposed development area is shown free from trees.
- 4.3.6 ***Tithe maps c1841 (CRO(C) DRC/8/81, c1841) and 1847 (CRO(C) DRC/8/10 1847 and CRO(C) DRC/8/99 1847)***: three tithe maps were consulted, for the townships of Berrier and Murrah, Greystoke, and Hutton Soil. These covered the area surrounding the proposed development site, but not the site itself. A single site was identified from one of the tithe maps – a field used for pasture with the name Mill Land (Site 27).
- 4.3.7 ***Ordnance Survey 1864 and 1867 (Figure 6)***: the 25" and 6" to 1 mile maps were surveyed at the same time, and were published in 1864 and 1867, respectively. The earthworks at Stone Carr (Site 01) are shown, as are many limekilns and limestone quarries (Sites 5-9, 18 and 20-22), often in close association with one another. Many quarries (Sites 18 and 20-22), which were not listed in the SMR, were identified from these maps. Several buildings (Sites 16-17 and 24-26) were also noted within the study area, which are no longer extant. The expanded boundary of Greystoke Park shown on Greenwood's map is hardly evident, with only the section of walling extending south-east from the south end of the Roman road surviving. No deep ditch or other linear boundary is shown, therefore it is hard to imagine that the majority of it, if Greenwood is to be believed, was once enclosed within Greystoke Park. Trees are shown within the proposed development area, to the east of the Roman road, as on previous maps.

- 4.3.8 **Ordnance Survey 1900 (Figure 7):** both the 6" and 25" to 1 mile maps were revised and published at the same time as each other. Additional quarries (Site 23) were identified from these maps. The tree cover within the proposed development area to the east of the Roman road has reduced since the previous mapping. An entirely new plantation is shown, Esme's Plantation, extending into the proposed development area from the north.
- 4.3.9 **Ordnance Survey 1925 and 1926:** only the 6" and 25" to 1 mile maps covering the area to the east of the proposed development area were available for consultation. While Moorslack Wood and Sam's Cabin plantation have disappeared, the other plantations to the east of the proposed development area remain unchanged from the previous mapping.
- 4.3.10 **Sources relating to Greystoke:** a number of primary and secondary sources connected to Greystoke Moor and Greystoke Parish were also consulted. These helped identify the species of trees planted on the moor, and other developments within the parish. The results are detailed in 3.2.11, above.

4.4 OA NORTH LIBRARY

- 4.4.1 Secondary sources were consulted to provide additional background information and elucidate sites identified during the assessment. No further sites of archaeological interest were discovered however.

5. RAPID VISUAL INSPECTION RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 During the rapid visual inspection survey, Simon Jackson verbally provided background information on the site's history. The land previously belonged to the Howard estate, but it was sold during the mid-twentieth century. At the time of the sale, the land had a plantation of trees, which had around four years left before they were due to mature. Although the land was sold, ownership of the trees was retained, allowing the Howards to keep their harvest.
- 5.1.2 The current plantation dates to the 1960s. A single furrow plough pulled by a tractor was used to cut drainage ditches between each row and the tree roots were covered with the up-turned sods. The trees were planted at approximately 2m intervals. Within the plantation many deep cross drainage ditches had been cut, into which water from the ditches between each line of trees could drain. In areas where the crops of trees had failed, birch had self-seeded itself. An artificial pond, created to encourage a greater range of wildlife species, was constructed approximately 12 years ago adjacent to the sink holes (Site **28**, fig 2).

5.2 RESULTS

- 5.2.1 During the rapid visual inspection it was possible to visit the previously recorded Roman road (Site **02**). It was photographed (Plate 2), its condition noted, and observations made. Simon Jackson remarked that the road had been deliberately kept free of trees, with only occasional self-seeded trees disrupting the line. The ditch shown on the estate plan of Greystoke Moor (Figure 4) perpendicular to the Roman road, running to the north-west, could not be located. One previously unrecorded site (Site **28**) was identified in a clearing in the woodland; two adjacent hollows, thought to be either natural sinkholes or possibly small-scale limestone quarries. These were photographed (Plate 1), their condition noted, and observations made. All sites are described in *Appendix 2*.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 6.1.1 The study area contains archaeological sites varying in date from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period. Of these, the two most important sites in relation to the proposed development area are the Roman road (Site **02**) and the prehistoric cremation urn (Site **03**). Awareness of the road within the landscape has protected it from the surrounding plantation, which could otherwise have caused great damage. At present only a small section has been excavated, the results of which are somewhat incomplete, due to publication not having taken place during the excavator's lifetime. The survival of the cremation urn within the plantation indicates not only prehistoric activity in the area, but also the potential for surviving archaeological deposits of other periods beneath the disturbed plantation layer. There appears to be little disturbance of the site prior to the plantation, implying good prospects for the survival of archaeological deposits and features.
- 6.1.2 The archaeology of the wider study area is rich in large earthwork remains, many of which are presumed to be prehistoric, but which have not been excavated. With the exception of the road discussed above, no other remains of Roman date are known. The medieval village of Motherby, with its surrounding field system, is situated to the south, while post-medieval limestone quarries and limekilns are scattered across the landscape.

6.2 IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 6.2.1 The details of the proposed structures are not known at present, in particular the types of foundations that will be used. This will clearly have an effect on the degree to which any archaeological remains present within the area will be affected. The types of machines to be used in construction, and details of access arrangements, are also not known.

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.3.1 This report is the initial stage of an archaeological investigation aimed at informing a decision as to the level of mitigation required. Due to the archaeological potential of the site, it is recommended that a series of small evaluation trenches are required within at least the footprint of the proposed structures and ancillary works. These should determine the extent to which undisturbed archaeological deposits survive across the site. These trenches could be enlarged where the deposits are seen to be the best preserved within the footprint of the buildings, to determine the nature and extent of the deposits.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 PRIMARY AND CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

CRO(C) D/HG/151, 1778-1804 Book of plans of the Greystoke estate

CRO(C) D/HG/247, c1900 *Plan showing Innes' Trial Holes – office copy*

CRO(C) D/HG/267, 1798 List of trees planted on Greystoke Low Moor, and lengths of fencing following enclosure

CRO(C) DRC/8/10, 1847 Map of the Townships of Berrier and Murrah in the Parish of Greystoke, County of Cumberland

CRO(C) DRC/8/81, c1841 *Plan of the Township of Greystoke in the Parish of Greystoke, County of Cumberland*

CRO(C) DRC/8/99, 1847 *Plan of the Township of Hutton Soil, in the Parish of Greystoke and County of Cumberland*

CRO(C) QRE/1/39, 1796 Map of Greystoke, Berrier, Hutton Roof, and Lowend Commons, in the Parishes of Greystoke and Mungrisdale, County of Cumberland

Greenwood, CI, 1821-2 *Map of the County of Cumberland from an actual survey*

Hodkinson, T, and Donald, T, 1771 *The County of Cumberland*

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Ordnance Survey, c1864 *Cumberland Sheet 57.8, 25" : 1 Mile*

Ordnance Survey, 1867a *Cumberland Sheet 57, 6" : 1 Mile*

Ordnance Survey, 1867b *Cumberland Sheet 58, 6" : 1 Mile*

Ordnance Survey, 1900a *Cumberland Sheet 58.5, Second Edition 1900, 25" : 1 Mile*

Ordnance Survey, 1900b *Cumberland Sheet 58 NW, Second Edition 1900, 6" : 1 Mile*

Ordnance Survey, 1900c *Cumberland Sheet 57 NE, Second Edition 1900, 6" : 1 Mile*

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St Joseph, nd BPE 75

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Gazetteer Sites

Figure 3: Extract from Hodkinson and Donald's map, 1771

Figure 4: Estate plan of Greystoke Moor, c1778-1804

Figure 5: Extract from Greenwood's map, 1821-22

Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey first edition 6" maps, 1867

Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey second edition 6" maps, 1900

PLATES

Plate 1: One of two possible sink holes, Site **28**

Plate 2: Section of Roman road, Site **02**

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

**Oxford
Archaeology
North**

August 2003

GREYSTOKE MOOR PLANTATION, GREYSTOKE MOOR, BERRIER, PENRITH, CUMBRIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT AND RAPID IDENTIFICATION SURVEY PROJECT DESIGN

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request by Armstrong Payne Associates for an archaeological desk-based assessment and rapid identification survey in the first instance of an area outlined for development as leisure facilities at Greystoke Moor Plantation, Berrier, Penrith, Cumbria..

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Armstrong Payne Associates (hereafter the 'client') has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for an archaeological investigation of an area outlined for development of a woodland centre including a tree nursery, workshop and visitor centre at Greystoke Moor Plantation, Greystoke Moor, Berrier, Penrith, Cumbria (centred NY 0425 0295). These proposals have been prepared in accordance with a verbal brief provided by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service (CCCAS) to undertake a desk-based assessment and walk-over survey in the first instance. The results of which will be used by CCCAS on the requirements for any subsequent evaluation.
- 1.2 The site is currently a plantation situated on the Greystoke Moor. It is sited to the south-west of Penrith and lies within an area of high archaeological potential. Immediately to the south-east of the site is the course of a Roman road which is likely to run between the forts of Troutbeck and Old Penrith. Therefore, there is potential for the remains of possible road side activity. Further eastwards is the remains of the Roman fort of Brougham which was positioned on the crossing of the main north-south route along the west side of the country over the east-west Stainmore. These forts are the result of post-Agricolan consolidation of the province to which there is much evidence in and around the Lake District.
- 1.3 On Greystoke Moor there is evidence of earlier occupation. To the north and south of the plantation are substantial earthwork remains of prehistoric and Roman settlements, field systems and enclosures (SMR nos 1141, 3416, 16563, 16564, 16565). It is likely that any development would damage or destroy these remains.
- 1.4 Further afield there is evidence of prehistoric occupation in the late Neolithic-early Bronze Age monuments of Mayburgh Henge (SAM 23647) and King Arthur's Round Table (SAM 23648) at Eamont Bridge to the south-east.
- 1.5 Greystoke is more well known as the capital seat of the medieval Barony of Greystoke. The castle is mainly Victorian although it incorporates an old pele tower which was recorded as being given a license to crenellate in 1353. It was believed to be originally more extensive than is seen today with a moat.
- 1.6 OA North has considerable experience of the assessment of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 23 years. Such projects have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. In recent years OA North also has extensive experience of archaeological work in the area. Examples of work in the vicinity include investigations at Brougham Castle, Penrith, Hackthorpe, Dacre, the Lowther Estate, Fremington, Eamont Bridge, as well as extensive investigations on Askham Fell. These investigations have been varied from desk-based studies and landscape surveys to excavations.
- 1.7 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is **an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The assessment aims to evaluate archaeological deposits in order to determine their extent, nature and significance prior to the proposed development. To this end, the following programme has been designed, in accordance with a verbal brief from CCCAS to provide a desk-based assessment and walk-over survey prior to a subsequent evaluation. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- 2.2 **Desk-Based Study:** to provide a desk-based assessment of the site.

- 2.3 **Rapid Identification Survey:** to carry out a Level I RCHM(E) rapid identification survey over the site.
- 2.4 **Report and Archive:** a written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will present the desk-based study, and would make recommendations for further work.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 DESK-BASED STUDY

- 3.1.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the time scale of the project.
- 3.1.2 **Documentary and Cartographic Material:** this work will comprise a desk-based survey of the existing resource. It will include collation and assessment of the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, as well as appropriate sections of County histories, early maps, and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. Particular emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. Any photographic material lodged in the County Sites and Monuments Record or County Record Office will also be studied. Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed including national, regional and local journals, together with unpublished documents to include, where appropriate, reports by heritage conservation professionals and student theses. The study will examine place and field name evidence for the site and its environs. This work will involve visits and or correspondence searches of the following repositories: Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record in Kendal, County Records Office, Lancaster University Library and the OA North research archive.
- 3.1.3 **Aerial Photography:** a reassessment of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record will be consulted for aerial photography and the study will entail liaison with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments (England) (NMR), although, within the timescale available, it is unlikely that prints will be forthcoming from this body for inclusion in this report.
- 3.1.4 **Physical Environment:** a rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken. It will be based on published geological mapping and any local geological surveys in the possession of the county council or the client. An assessment will also be made of any geotechnical data made available by the client (eg boreholes and test pits). This will assess the condition and status of any buried deposits and identify local geological conditions. This will serve not only set the archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field inspection.

3.2 RAPID IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

- 3.2.1 **Visual Inspection:** following the desk-based assessment a Level I RCHM(E) rapid identification survey (*Appendix 1*) will be undertaken over the site to relate the existing landscape to research findings. Archaeological features identified within the landscape will be recorded using the relevant OA North pro forma, and the features accurately positioned with the use of either a GPS, which can achieve accuracies of $\pm 0.1\text{m}$ with respect to the OS national grid, or by manual survey techniques which will tie in new features to features already shown on the relevant OS map.

3.3 ARCHIVE/REPORT

- 3.3.1 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Cumbria SMR (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate County Record Office.
- 3.3.2 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client, and a further three copies submitted to the Cumbria SMR within eight weeks of completion. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations, including plans of the location of archaeological features. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.
- 3.3.3 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the identified archaeology within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans. This report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on CD, if required.
- 3.3.4 The deposition and disposal of any artefacts recovered in the evaluation will be agreed with the legal owner and an appropriate recipient museum, in this case Penrith museum.
- 3.3.5 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 3.3.6 Provision will be made for a summary report to be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork, if relevant results are obtained.
- 3.3.7 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

4 PROJECT MONITORING

OA North will consult with the client regarding access to the site. Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the County Archaeologist will be kept fully informed of the work and its results and will be notified a week in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with CCCAS in consultation with the client.

5 WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 **Desk-based assessment:** approximately six days will be required for this element.
- 5.2 **Rapid Identification Survey:** approximately one day will be required to complete this element.
- 5.3 **Archive/Report:** the report and archive will be produced following the completion of all the fieldwork. The final report will be submitted within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork and the archive deposited within six months.

6 STAFFING

- 6.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Emily Mercer BA (Hons) MSc AIFA** (OA North senior project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 6.2 The desk-based assessment and rapid identification survey will be supervised either an OA North project officer or supervisor experienced in this type of project. Due to scheduling requirements it is not possible to provide these details at the present time. All OA North project officers and supervisors are experienced field archaeologists capable of carrying out projects of all sizes.
- 6.3 Assessment of the finds from the evaluation will be undertaken by OA North's in-house finds specialist **Sean McPhilips BA** (OA North project supervisor). Sean acts as OA North's in-house finds specialist and has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England.

7 INSURANCE

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

References

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APPENDIX 1A: LEVEL 1 SURVEY

The survey outlined is based on survey levels defined by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHM(E)) and are in accordance with stages of evaluation defined by the Association of County Archaeological Curators (ACAO 1993).

Level 1 Survey (Assessment)

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

The Level 1 survey represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location and extent of an archaeological site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description, which should record type and period and would not normally exceed *c.* 50 words.

The location and extent of the sites is typically shown on 1:2,500 or 1:10,000 OS maps as requested by the client. The extent of a site is only defined for sites greater than 50m in size and smaller sites are shown with a cross.

There are two alternative techniques (Levels 1a and 1b), which provide different accuracy levels and have different applications:

Level 1a

The sites are located by manual distance measurement techniques (eg pacing) with respect to field boundaries and provide an accuracy of $\pm 10\text{m}$ (8 figure grid ref.). The loss of accuracy is offset by the slightly reduced costs; however, it is only appropriate for enclosed land, because of the paucity of usable topographic detail.

Level 1b

The sites are located using Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques, which uses electronic distance measurements along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a fix in Latitude and Longitude, which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. As long as differential GPS techniques are employed then it is possible to achieve accuracies of better than $\pm 1\text{m}$. There is a slightly increased cost implication by comparison with Level 1a survey, but it can be undertaken in most terrains, even some woodland.

APPENDIX 2: SITE GAZETTEER

Site number 01
Site name Stone Carr Field System, Hutton
NGR NY 41900 28200
Site type Field System, Settlement
Period Prehistoric
SMR number 1141
Sources Higham and Jones 1975, 36; Hay 1944; Cumbria County Council 1984, Run 2464 shots 34-5, Run 2466 shots 3-5; Cumbria County Council 1989, Run 3021 shots 31-3, Run 3022 shots 5-6; Manchester University 1975, Run 51 shots 18-9, Run 53 shots 9-11, 13; Bewley 1984, Run 113 shot 44

Description

Possible settlement site. The Ordnance Survey inspector suggests the earthworks are only the remains of an agricultural system, which may or may not have prehistoric origins. However, it is thought by some to be an Iron Age curvilinear enclosure with double bank and ditch. Higham and Jones list it as a settlement site with extensive dyke system. There are many differing opinions about this site, which appears genuine. The earthworks are difficult to interpret on the ground due to heavy infestations of reeds and tufts of grass, but a series of extensive dykes survive reasonably well. At NY 4205 2853, there is a sub-oval area c30 x 45m which has been quarried, but there are remnants of an outer bank and internal cross bank which suggest this may also have archaeological significance. Detailed survey work is needed to determine the nature and full extent of the site.

Assessment

Assessment of the aerial photograph coverage shows that the site lies to the south of the proposed development area and appears to finish c0.5km away from the southern edge of the said area. It will therefore not be affected.

Site number 02
Site name Greystoke Road
NGR NY 41900 29100
Site type Road
Period Roman
SMR number 908
Sources Caruana 1988, 67; Rapid identification survey

Description

The course of the Roman road from Voreda Roman fort to Troutbeck. South of Greystoke Moor Cottage the road still exists as a track with the ditch and outer bank on the south side fully visible. Caruana records George Richardson's excavation of the road. The drawings show light metalling over about 6.5m with a thin cover of peat between the cobbles and the topsoil. Although the slight remains could throw doubt on the road line, the accuracy of the measured width of excavation is possibly incorrect.

The observed width of the road was approximately 6.3m, while the width including the bank on the east side was approximately 7.4m. The ground on which the road is constructed slopes down slightly to the west, and as a result a ditch and bank was constructed on the east side.

Assessment

Part of the site lies within the proposed development area and may be directly affected.

Site number 03
Site name Greystoke Moor Cremation Burial, Greystoke
NGR NY 41700 29700
Site type Collared Urn, Cremation
Period Prehistoric
SMR number 15234
Sources Richardson and Hallam 1995; Richardson 1998, 15

Description

On 29th March 1990 during the construction of a road through Greystoke Plantation, a mechanical digger unearthed a complete urn and other objects at about half a metre's depth. The vessel rolled off an uplifted load of earth and into a ditch prior to its retrieval. The vessel contained cremated bone fragments and soil, on top of which lay a single biconical jet bead. It is possible that other jet beads were scattered when the pot fell to the ground. Two unassociated sherds of Bronze Age pottery were found on 5th April and later two additional sherds as well as a small quantity of charcoal and cremated bone. The urn is biconical, with a slight cordon emphasising its widest point. The cordon appears to have been created in the process of building the vessel rather than afterwards. The upper part has been constructed of two layers of clay, and the base is slightly dished externally. A steeply inclined rim bevel carries a single line of impressed twisted cord ornament. On the upper part of the vessel two similar lines of ornament enclose pendant chevrons, centred approximately 45mm apart and executed in paired lines of twisted cord impressions. The interior seems to have been smooth with a pad made of some substance such as grass.

Assessment

The site lies to the north of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 04
Site name Stone Carr Burial Mounds, Hutton
NGR NY 42000 28000
Site type Burial, Cist
Period Prehistoric
SMR number 5233
Sources Hutchinson 1974, 413

Description

Several 'human bones, urns, stone coffins etc' were found near the sides of the road in the vicinity of Stone Carr in the eighteenth century. It is thought that letters, amongst which were 't' and 's', had been carved on some of the cists. The grid reference is very general and it is not certain which road it refers to. It may have been the track down to the area known as 'Stone Carr' where there is a purported settlement site (Site 01).

Assessment

The probable location of this site lies to the south of the proposed development area, and as such it will not be affected.

Site number 05
Site name Barfes Wood Lime Kiln, Greystoke
NGR NY 42960 29580
Site type Lime kiln
Period Post-medieval
SMR number 11856
Sources Ordnance Survey 1864

Description

The site of a lime kiln on the edge of a quarry, still marked by the Ordnance Survey.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 06
Site name Motherby Lime Kiln, Greystoke
NGR NY 42870 28900
Site type Lime kiln
Period Post-medieval
SMR number 11880
Sources Ordnance Survey 1867b

Description

'Old lime kiln' shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map, not shown on current mapping.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 07
Site name Priest Quarry and Lime Kiln, Hutton
NGR NY 42010 28010
Site type Lime kiln
Period Post-medieval
SMR number 11852
Sources Ordnance Survey 1867a

Description

Site of Priest Quarry and lime kiln, still marked by the Ordnance Survey.

Assessment

The site lies to the south of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 08
Site name Motherby Lime Kiln, Greystoke
NGR NY 42460 28840
Site type Lime kiln
Period Post-medieval
SMR number 11853
Sources Ordnance Survey 1867b

Description

'Old lime kiln' in an enclosure shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map, no longer shown on mapping.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 09
Site name Berrier End Lime Kiln, Mungrisdale
NGR NY 40880 29390
Site type Lime kiln
Period Post-medieval
SMR number 11854
Sources Ordnance Survey 1867a

Description

The site of a lime kiln in a quarry, shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map, still shown on mapping.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 10
Site name Motherby, Greystoke Unclassified Earthworks
NGR NY 42778 28733
Site type Earthwork, Ridge and furrow
Period Unknown
SMR number 13576
Sources Cumbria County Council 1989, Run 3021 shot 35

Description

Unclassified earthworks visible on aerial photograph. These comprise three round hollows, which may be natural sink holes, field boundaries, and ridge and furrow. There is not direct access to the site and only one field could be seen from a distance. This contained faint earthworks including ridge and furrow and field boundaries in poor condition. The Ordnance Survey first edition map shows a track leading directly to the fields – this no longer survives.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 11
Site name Greystoke, west of Black Plantation Enclosure

NGR NY 41220 30050
Site type Enclosure
Period Unknown
SMR number 9782
Sources Manchester University 1975, Run 54 shot 16

Description

The SMR describes features on the above aerial photograph as follows. The photo shows a small sub-oval earthwork or walling enclosure at the above NGR. There is a possible entrance in the middle of the west side. The south half lies within the forestry plantation area but does not appear yet to have been ploughed. There is also a slight earthwork feature visible just to the east of this enclosure, at NY 4125 3006. There is no public access to the site which appears now to have been partly obliterated by the forestry plantation.

Assessment

The site lies to the north of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 12
Site name Mungrisdale Earthworks, Greystoke
NGR NY 41600 30200
Site type Circular Enclosure, Field System, Mound
Period Unknown
SMR number 16563
Sources St Joseph nd, BPE 75; Manchester University 1975, Run 53 shot 7; Robinson 1994

Description

Ridge and furrow, possible lynchets, an unidentified circular feature, and possible mounds, shown on aerial photographs. The site was visited in connection with the Monuments Protection Programme but was not scheduled as the full extent and nature of it could not be identified without detailed survey. It may be reconsidered after a survey is carried out.

Assessment

The site lies to the north of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 13
Site name Hutton Settlement Site
NGR NY 42190 28317
Site type Settlement
Period Unknown
SMR number 13575
Sources Cumbria County Council 1989, Run 3021 shot 34

Description

The SMR describes a possible settlement site visible on the above aerial photograph. A raised platform-like earthwork(?) in the south-west corner of the field; on it are very faint features, possibly archaeological. There is also another 'platform' at NY 4230 2839. They could both be natural.

Assessment

The site lies to the south of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 14
Site name Greystoke Cottages Settlement Site, Greystoke
NGR NY 42700 29100
Site type Settlement
Period Unknown
SMR number 5277
Sources Cumbria County Council 1984, Run 2464 shot 32; Cumbria County Council 1989, Run 3022 shots 7-8; Robinson 1994

Description

Evidence for settlement is shown on aerial photographs. The site was visited in connection with the Monuments Protection Programme. It had been disturbed by a combination of quarrying and ploughing and was not considered to be nationally important and was therefore not put forward for scheduling.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 15
Site name Hazard Area for Motherby Village, Greystoke
NGR NY 42975 28497
Site type Hazard Area, Village
Period Medieval
SMR number 6760
Sources Cumbria County Council 1984, Run 2464 shots 28, 30-1 and 33, Run 2465 shot 23; Manchester University 1975, Run 53 shot 14

Description

Hazard area for Motherby Medieval village. An attractive row village with some seventeenth century buildings surviving. There has been some modern infill and expansion at both ends of the village. The south-east and south-west sides of the village have traces of strip fields, remains of early boulder-dump field walls and broad ridge and furrow. At NY 4273 2825 the SMR describes traces of what appear to be house platforms seen best on Run 2464 shot 31. There is a funnel-shaped field at NY 4276 2822. Remnants of a back lane also survive running from NY 4287 2836 to NY 4299 2847.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 16
Site name Building near Berrier End Limestone Quarry, Mungrisdale
NGR NY 40874 29408
Site type Building
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey c1864

Description

Building shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map, no longer shown on current mapping.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 17
Site name Building north of Berrier End, Mungrisdale
NGR NY 40840 29646
Site type Building
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey c1864

Description

Building shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map, no longer shown on current mapping.

Assessment

The site lies to the north-west of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 18
Site name Quarry next to Skitwath Beck
NGR NY 41576 28554
Site type Quarry
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey c1864

Description

Quarry shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map, still shown on current mapping.

Assessment

The site lies to the south of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 19
Site name Whitbarrow Hall
NGR NY 40948 28437
Site type Hall
Period Post-medieval?
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey c1864

Description
Whitbarrow Hall named on Ordnance Survey first edition map.

Assessment
The site lies to the south-west of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 20
Site name Near Greystoke Moor Cottage
NGR NY 42578 29500
Site type Quarry
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey c1864

Description
'Old quarry' shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map, no longer shown on current mapping.

Assessment
The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 21
Site name South of Greystoke Moor Cottage
NGR NY 42575 28990
Site type Quarry
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey c1864

Description
Quarry shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map, still shown on current mapping.

Assessment
The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 22
Site name South of Greystoke Moor Cottage
NGR NY 42467 28821
Site type Quarry
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey 1864

Description
Quarry shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map, still shown on current mapping.

Assessment
The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 23
Site name West of Motherby
NGR NY 42465 28397
Site type Quarries
Period Post-medieval
SMR number -
Sources Ordnance Survey 1900c

Description

Two old quarries and one quarry shown on second edition Ordnance Survey map, still shown on current mapping.

Assessment

The site lies to the south-east of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 24

Site name North of Motherby

NGR NY 42647 28585

Site type Building

Period Post-medieval

SMR number -

Sources Ordnance Survey 1864

Description

Building shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map, no longer shown on current mapping.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 25

Site name North-west of Motherby

NGR NY 42562 28516

Site type Building

Period Post-medieval

SMR number -

Sources Ordnance Survey 1864

Description

Building shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map, no longer shown on current mapping.

Assessment

The site lies to the south-east of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 26

Site name South of Barff's Wood

NGR NY 42999 29153

Site type Building

Period Post-medieval

SMR number -

Sources Ordnance Survey 1864

Description

Building shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map, no longer shown on current mapping.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 27

Site name Mill Land of Berrier End

NGR NY 41010 29371

Site type Mill?

Period Post-medieval?

SMR number -

Sources CRO(C) DRC/8/10 1847

Description

Mill Land given as the name for the field with the above grid reference, on the tithe map for Berrier and Murrah townships.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 28
Site name Next to pond in Greystoke Moor Plantation
NGR NY 41838 29024
Site type Sink holes?
Period Unknown
SMR number -
Sources Visual inspection

Description

Two hollows aligned east-west, possibly sink holes or small limestone quarries. The western one was subcircular, 5.8m east-west and 7.4m north-south. The eastern one was circular, 5.9m in diameter. The plough furrows entered the southern side and there was no raised ground.

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed development area and may be affected by it.

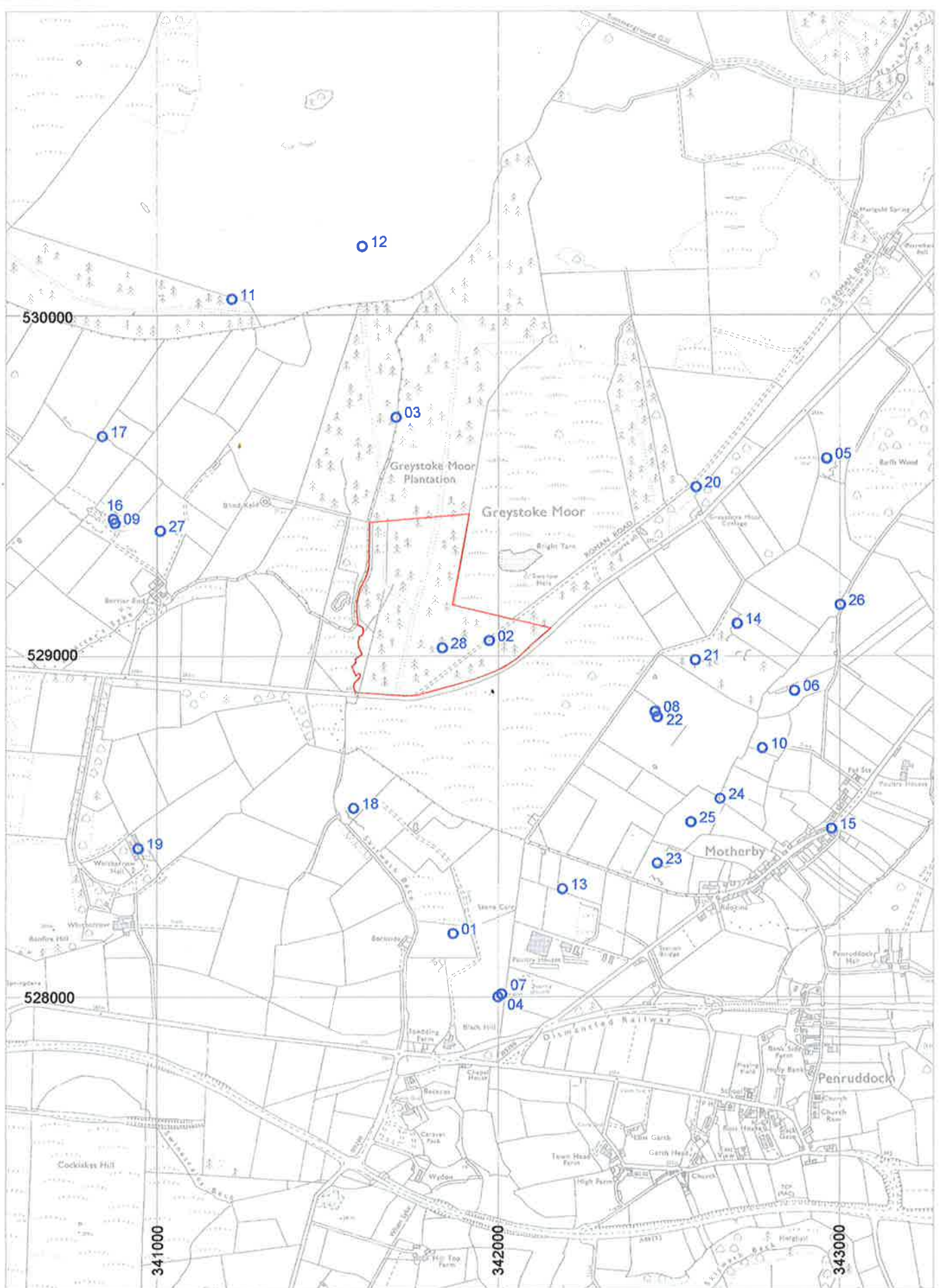


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0 5000
 metres

Figure 1: Location Map

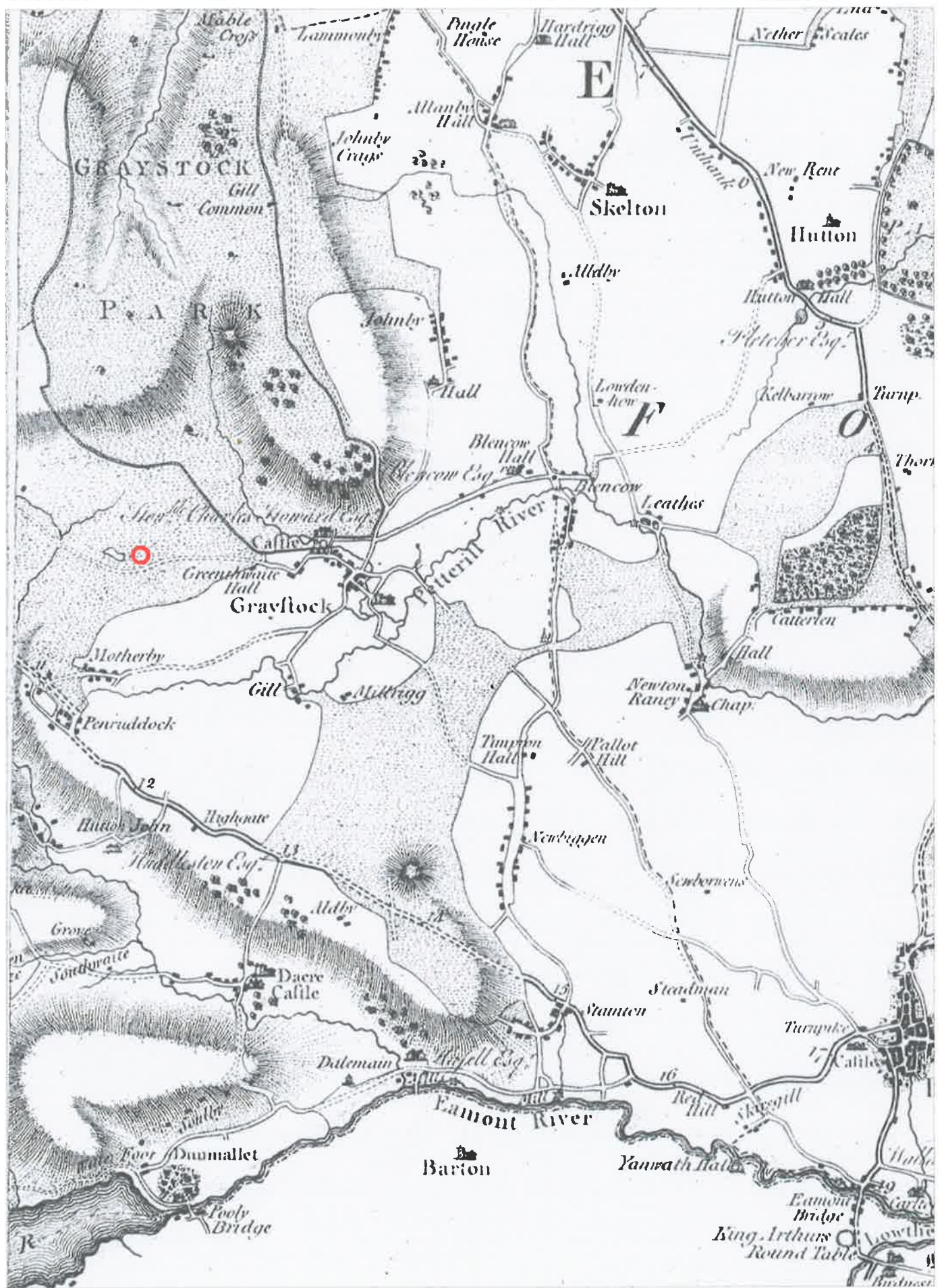


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Scale 1:15,000



Figure 2 : Gazetteer sites



 approximate location of site

not to scale



Figure 3 :Extract from Hodkinson and Donald's map, 1771

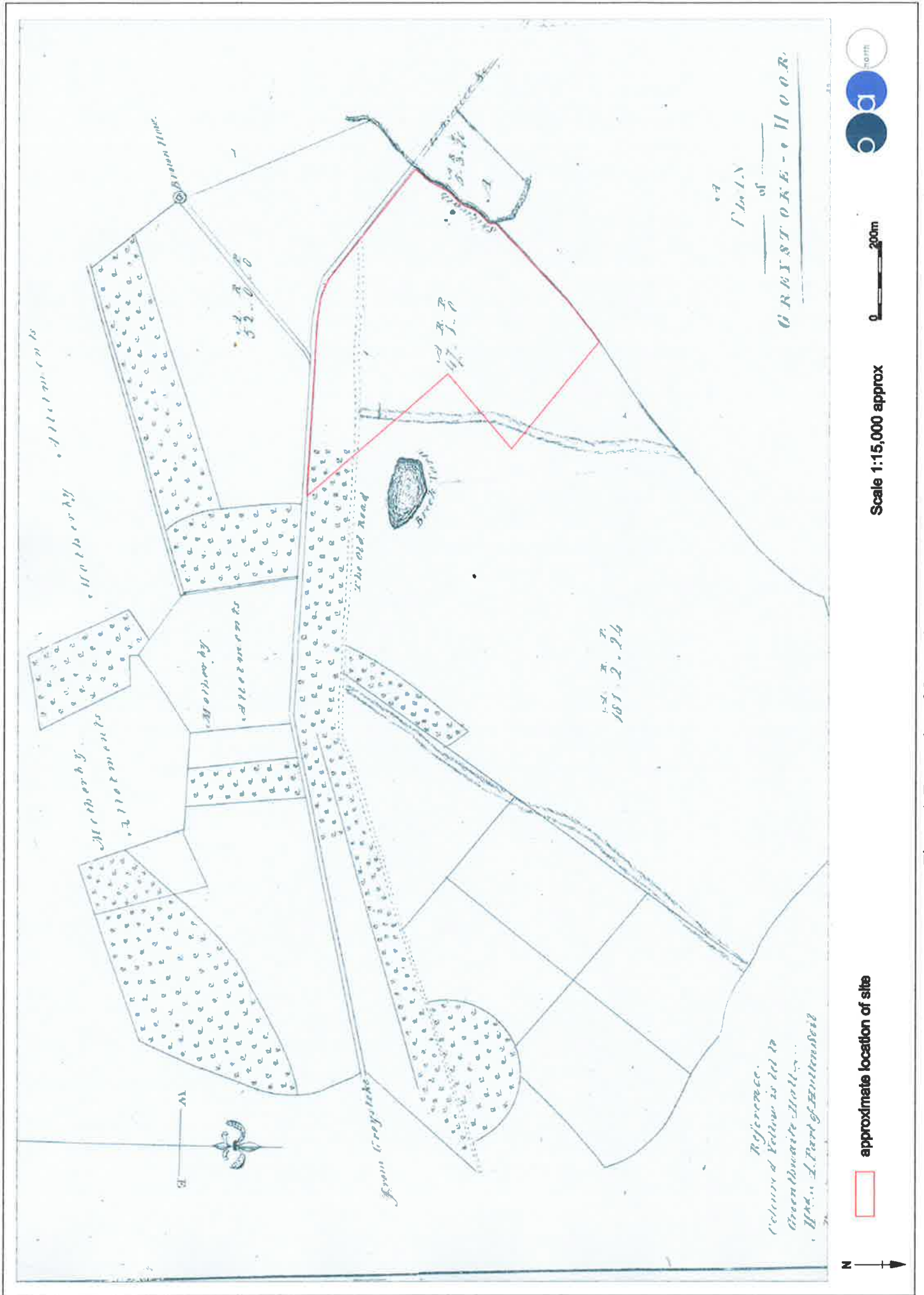


Figure 4: Estate plan of Greystoke Moor, c1778-1804



approximate location of site
 Scale 1:50,000 approx

Figure 5 : Extract from Greenwood's map, 1821-22

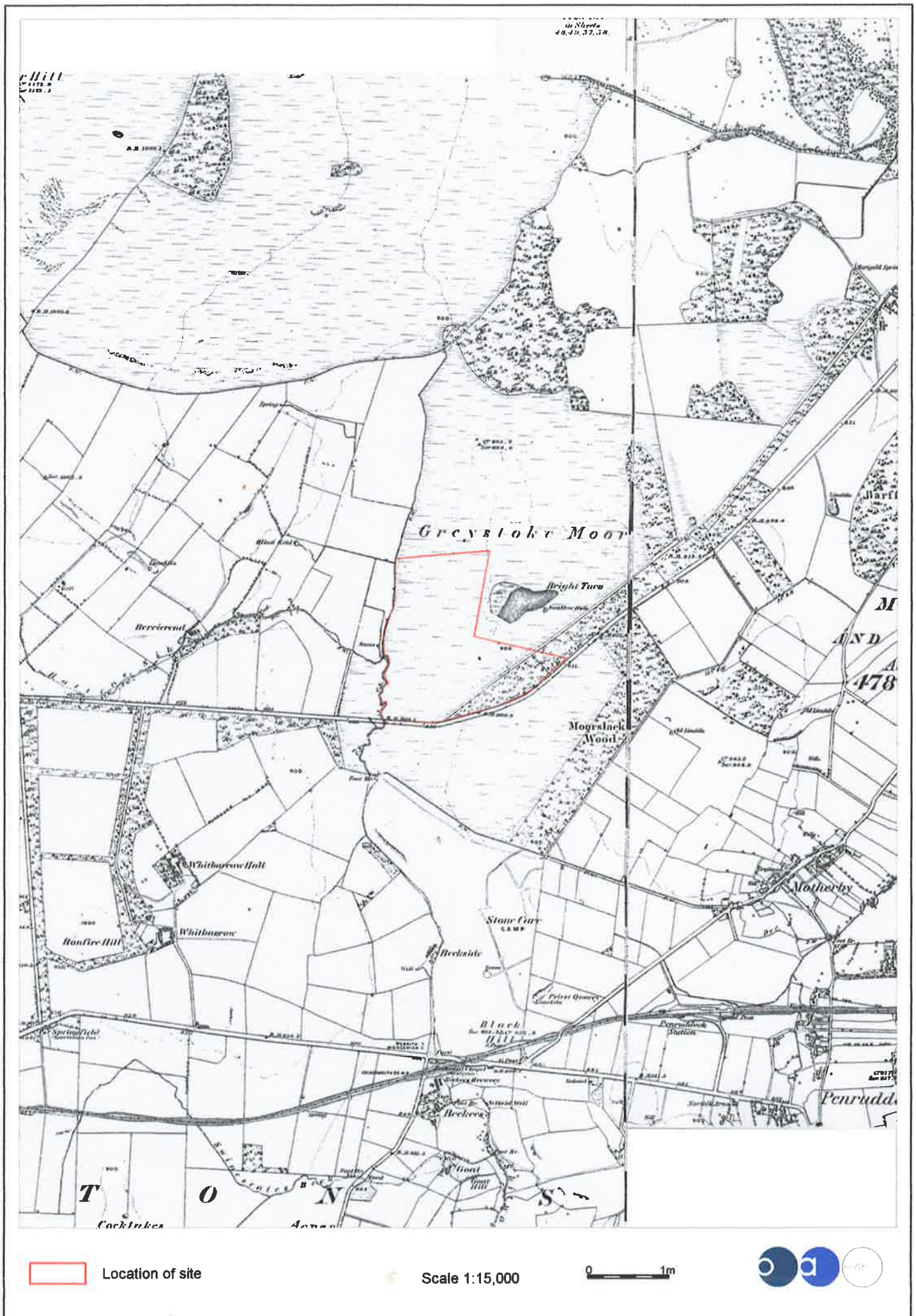
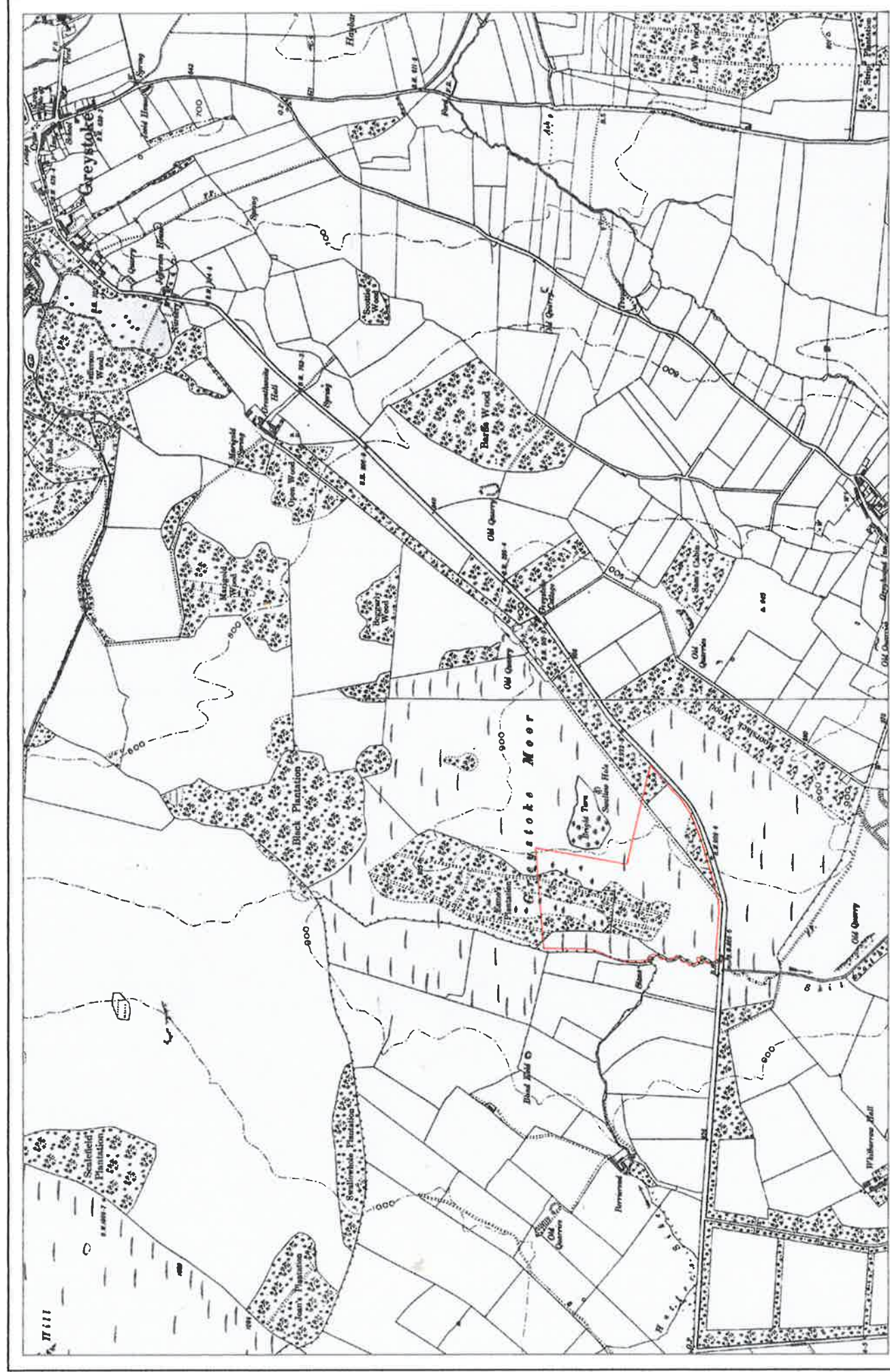


Figure 6 : Extract from Ordnance Survey first edition 6" maps, 1867



location of site

Scale 1:15,000

0 200m



Figure 7 : Extract from Ordnance Survey second edition 6" maps, 1900



Plate 1: One of two possible sink holes, Site **28**



Plate 2: Section of Roman road, Site **02**



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