



# Land at Melkinthorpe Cumbria

## Archaeological Watching Brief



**Oxford Archaeology North**

October 2002

**Gary Kirby Design**

Issue No: 2002-3/055  
OA North Job No: L9058  
NGR: NY 554 253

**Document Title:** LAND AT MELKINTHORPE, CUMBRIA

**Document Type:** Watching Brief Report

**Client Name:** Gary Kirby Design

**Issue Number:** 2002-2003/055

**OA Job Number:** L9058

**National Grid Reference:** NY 554 253

Prepared by: Richard Heawood  
Position: Project Officer  
Date: October 2002

Checked by: Jamie Quartermaine Signed.....  
Position: Senior Project Manager  
Date: October 2002

Approved by: Alan Lupton Signed.....  
Position: Senior Project Manager  
Date: October 2002

Document File Location Jamie/Projects/9058melk

**Oxford Archaeology (North)**

Storey Institute  
Meeting House Lane  
Lancaster  
LA1 1TF  
t: (0044) 01524 848666  
f: (0044) 01524 848606

**© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2002**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford  
OX2 0EA  
t: (0044) 01865 263800  
f: (0044) 01865 793496

w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)  
e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)

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## CONTENTS

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<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Circumstances of Project.....	5
1.2 Site Location, Geology, and Topography .....	5
1.3 Historical Background .....	5
1.4 Previous Archaeological Work .....	6
<b>2. METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 Project Design .....	8
2.2 Watching Brief.....	8
2.3 Archive.....	8
<b>3. RESULTS.....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 Introduction .....	9
3.2 Archaeological Deposits .....	9
3.3 Finds.....	10
<b>4. DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1 Significance of Results.....	12
<b>5. BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>13</b>
5.1 Primary Sources .....	13
5.2 Published Cartographic Sources .....	13
5.3 Secondary Sources .....	13
<b>APPENDIX 1.....</b>	<b>14</b>
Project Design	
<b>APPENDIX 2.....</b>	<b>19</b>
Context Index	
<b>APPENDIX 3.....</b>	<b>20</b>
Summary Finds List	
<b>ILLUSTRATIONS .....</b>	<b>21</b>
Fig 1 Melkinthorpe study area location map	
Fig 2 Location plan of wall foundations	
Fig 3 Detail of wall foundation <i>1000</i>	
Fig 4 Section through wall foundation <i>1001</i>	
<b>PLATES .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>PLATE 1 WALL FOUNDATION <i>1000</i>, LOOKING NORTH-EAST</b>	
Plate 2 Wall foundation <i>1000</i> , looking south-west	

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Plate 3 Wall foundation **1001**, looking south-east  
Plate 4 North-west facing section through **1001**

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## SUMMARY

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In April and May 2002, Oxford Archaeology North undertook an archaeological watching brief of a building plot within the village of Melkinthorpe, Cumbria (NY 554 253). The watching brief was conducted at the request of Gary Kirby, of Gary Kirby Design, and was commissioned on the advice of the Cumbria County Archaeology Service and English Heritage, in accordance with the requirements of a grant of Scheduled Monument Consent. The watching brief was conducted during the excavation of footings for a single residential dwelling.

The subject site, an area of less than 0.1ha fronting the north-east side of the village street, was under pasture when the project was commenced. The site lies within the bounds of a Scheduled Monument (SM 32822/01), which includes an area of earthworks close to the street frontage, with broad ridge and furrow behind. This followed on from an earlier archaeological investigation of the site undertaken in January 2000, when two small evaluation trenches were excavated, one in the present building plot, one immediately to the south-east. No explicit evidence for structural features was recovered during this earlier phase of works.

The present watching brief revealed three stone foundations, probably indicative of the former presence of either one or two substantial stone buildings. An extensive spread of cobbles was also observed, and was interpreted as representing either an internal floor surface, or demolition debris. Given that the observations were made under watching brief conditions, and that controlled excavation was not possible, the stratigraphic relationships between the various remains and deposits were not established. Although sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery were recovered, these may derive from during or after demolition of the structures, and, consequently, the recorded masonry structures cannot be reliably dated on this evidence. The watching brief has demonstrated that significant structural features existed close to the street frontage within this building plot, and suggests that similar features may exist elsewhere within Melkinthorpe.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North is grateful to Gary Kirby, of Gary Kirby Design, for commissioning the project. The evaluation was monitored by Helena Smith, Assistant Archaeologist, Cumbria County Archaeology Service, and Andrew Davison, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage.

The watching brief was undertaken by Neil Wearing and Richard Heawood, the report being written by Richard Heawood, and the report drawings were prepared by Emma Carter. Ian Miller studied the finds, and Jamie Quartermaine and Alan Lupton edited the report. The project manager was Jamie Quartermaine.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Gary Kirby, of Gary Kirby Design, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) to undertake an archaeological watching brief of a site lying to the north-east of the main street within the shrunken medieval village of Melkinthorpe (NY 554 253; Fig 1). The site is within a Scheduled Monument (SM 32822/01), which incorporates an area of platformed earthworks on the road frontage, and an area of broad ridge and furrow behind. The site had been subject to an archaeological evaluation in January 2000 (LUAU 2000). Two trenches were excavated which revealed a series of cobble surfaces associated with eighteenth/nineteenth century pottery, but no definitive structural evidence of medieval or post-medieval date, and no medieval artefacts were recovered. Given the apparent negative evidence of the evaluation, Scheduled Monument Consent was granted for the development subject to a watching brief condition. The present watching brief was conducted in April/May 2002, during groundworks relating to the construction of a single residential dwelling, on the advice of Cumbria County Council's Archaeology Service (CCAS) and English Heritage.

### 1.2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY, AND TOPOGRAPHY

1.2.1 **Location:** the site lies at the western end of the medieval village of Melkinthorpe, which is on the edge of the Eden Valley, some 6km south-east of Penrith and 4km east of Lowther. Melkinthorpe is one of the three townships of Lowther parish, the others being Hackthorpe and Whale (Whellan 1860). The study area is bounded on its southern side by the main village street and is between Rose Farm to the south-east and Pennine View to the north-west. The site lies on ground which slopes progressively down to the north-east, away from the road.

1.2.1 **Geology:** the study area is close to the north bank of the River Leith, a tributary of the River Eden. The river valley cuts through typical stagnogley soils of the Clifton Association [711n] derived from drift geology, comprising yellowish brown boulder clay (Lawes Agricultural Trust 1983). The solid geology below Melkinthorpe comprises Lower Permian sandstones, the Penrith Sandstone (Inst Geol Sci 1980; Arthurton *et al* 1978, 135-9, 186-8, and 302-5).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 The layout of the village is generally indicative of planned nucleated settlement, which typically date to the post-Conquest period. Such settlements have been thought to be deliberate plantations by landlords as a result of the widespread destruction caused by the 'Harrying of the North' (1069-70) and were intended to attract free tenants to the area (Taylor 1983, 134), although this part of England was not securely part of England until the twelfth century. Roberts, in his description of the village, notes the basic pattern of a north-west/south-east axial street, mirrored to the north-east by a secondary lane, Back Lane (Roberts 1993). The land to the rear (north-east) of Back Lane forms a rectangular furlong, which retains evidence of ox-ploughing in the arataral, reversed 'S', configuration of the extant field

boundaries (*op cit*, 131). There is also evidence, in the form of earthworks, for the village having extended further to the north-west, in to the study area. The village itself is recorded on the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (CSMR) as a shrunken medieval village and there are unclassified earthworks at the western edge, within the extent of the Scheduled Monument (SM 32822/01), which may also relate to the shrinkage of the settlement.

- 1.3.2 Melkinthorpe does not appear in *Domesday Book*, since this does not cover much of Cumbria, and the first reference to the name of *Melcanetorp* is in 1150, with variants of the name present from 1195 onwards (Smith 1967, 183). The name in all its variants means 'Melkan's hamlet' and is relatively unusual as it contains a personal name element which may be either Irish, as in 'Maelchon', old Irish 'Maelcian' or Old Welsh 'Malican' (*ibid*) rather than a Norse personal name, such as are more common in much of the north-west of England.
- 1.3.3 Despite the lack of earlier documentary evidence, the topographical form of Melkinthorpe was possibly established by the late eleventh century. The nature of the documentary sources indicate that the manor of Melkinthorpe was of average size when compared to the other manors in Lowther parish. In 1415, the parish paid a 1/15th of the tithe as subsidy to the king to finance the French campaigns; Lowther was valued at 13s 4d, Quale (Whale) at 17s, Hackthorpe at 18s and Melkinthorpe at 15s (Curwen 1932, 333). It had a low evaluation in the nineteenth century when Whellan gave the rateable value of the parish as £4,400 18s 3d, of which Melkinthorpe was rated at only £364 2s 5d, whilst Hackthorpe was valued at £1,939 10s and Whale at £ 481 4s 6d (Whellan 1860).
- 1.3.4 There are no known structural remains from the medieval period within the village. Melkinthorpe Hall was at least sixteenth century in date and has been described as a 'little low mean looking building' (quoted by Curwen 1932, 329); it was still inhabited in the 1860s, but it has now been demolished with only a fine barn remaining (*op cit*, 330). The RCHME (1936) inspection of the village noted only a limited number of buildings of interest (11-17), the oldest of which appear to date to the seventeenth century and contain some panelled doors and corbelled fireplaces. From the seventeenth century the extent of the village was similar to that at present. The Hearth Tax Roll of 1669-1672 identified a total of eleven houses with a single hearth and a further six houses which were exempt (Curwen 1932, 333). By the time of the Window Tax, exacted between 1766 and 1825, 16 were recorded as having up to seven windows, and hence were charged the minimum tax of three shillings. Only one house contained seven windows, that of John Graham (*ibid*); the location of this house was unspecified.
- 1.3.5 By the mid nineteenth century, the cartographic evidence illustrates that the development of the settlement was static; there has been little change taking place within the village layout from 1837 onwards (WDRC/8/64).

## 1.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 1.4.1 The initial archaeological investigation of the site was in January 2000, when a series of rectangular earthworks was surveyed by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) (now Oxford Archaeology North (OA North)), and two small evaluation trenches were excavated, one in the present building plot, one immediately to the south-east (LUAU 2000). No explicit evidence for structural features was recovered during that phase of works.



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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 Further to the client's request for an archaeological watching brief, a project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by OA North. The fieldwork was undertaken by OA North following formal acceptance of the project design by CCAS and English Heritage. The work conducted was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and was generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.2.1 The watching brief was undertaken over three days in April and May 2002. On the first two days, overburden consisting of topsoil, some subsoil, and a rubble deposit of small stones was removed from the surface of the site by the builders. A machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used, and the deposits were planed off in spits. On the third day, a machine fitted with a toothed bucket was used to dig strip foundations. A programme of field observation accurately recorded the location, extent, and character of the surviving archaeological features within the groundworks. This work comprised observation during the groundworks, the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation.
- 2.2.2 The recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of features or materials revealed, on OA North *pro-forma* sheets, and their accurate location, either on plan and/or section. Records were kept of all the sections of the watching brief even if the results were negative. A plan was produced of the areas of groundworks showing the location and extent of the ground disturbance (Fig 2). All areas of archaeological interest were fully photographed, both in general terms and in specific details.

### 2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The paper archive will be deposited with the County Record Office, Kendal, and the material archive with Penrith Museum.

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## 3. RESULTS

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### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken in the course of the removal of overburden across an area of 27m x 21m, which extended beyond the extent of the footprint of the new-build. The overburden removed consisted of topsoil, some subsoil and a rubble deposit of small stones, the site was then cleaned and the exposed features were recorded (Fig 2). Foundation trenches for the new-build were then excavated, and were also subject to a watching brief.

### 3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

3.2.1 **Wall Foundation (1000):** a stone wall foundation, **1000**, was recorded close to the southern boundary of the site (Figs 2 and 3). It was constructed predominantly of large, rounded and sub-angular, unworked field stones, typically with dimensions of 0.4m long by 0.4m wide, which had been laid to give two rough faces. Between the facing stones, were smaller fragments of dark-red sandstone rubble, which formed the core of the wall. The foundation was 0.9m thick; a single course was visible in plan, but the depth of the structure was not determined. The foundation comprised two surviving elements, aligned south-west/north-east and north-west/south-east, 6.0m and 2.8m long respectively, which met to form a right-angled corner (Plates 1 and 2). The south-western end of the wall section coincided with the presence of a particularly large stone which spanned the full width of the wall suggesting that this marked a deliberately constructed wall terminal. There was no similar element marking the south-east end, and this end may, therefore, have been truncated. This section of walling, **1000**, was not directly disturbed by the digging of the foundation trenches for the development, and having been recorded in plan no further archaeological excavation was undertaken.

3.2.2 **Foundations 1001 and 1002:** parts of a second stone foundation were revealed to the north of **1000**. Like **1000**, foundation **1002** was built of large rounded and sub-angular field stones laid to give two faces, but the stones were generally more substantial, sometimes exceeding 0.7m in length, whilst the foundation itself was wider, being c1.5m thick. Foundation **1002** also had a rubble core, but this was of dark grey cobbles rather than red sandstone (Fig 2). It lay parallel to the north-west/south-east oriented element of **1000**, but on an alignment that was displaced some 2.5m to the north-east. The exposed portion of **1002** (Plate 3), extended for 4m in length, and appeared be part of the same structure as foundation **1001**, which was of the same construction, and which was 4.5m to the south-east, lying on the same alignment. Furthermore, it is probable that stones recorded in a foundation trench for the new-build, c2m to the south-east of **1001**, is evidence that **1001** extended further to the south-east. Thus, **1001** and **1002** appear to represent part of a substantial wall foundation which may originally have measured over 12m long. When the contractors dug a trench across **1001**, it was observed that the latter was 1-2 courses (c0.4m) deep and that the stones were laid flush with the sides of a construction cut, **1007** (Plate 4; Fig 4).

3.2.3 **Stone spread 1003:** foundation **1002** appeared to extend north-west as far as a poorly defined, square butt end. Thereafter, the line of the foundation was

continued by a spread of 50% small and medium sub-angular cobbles in a matrix of dark brown sandy silt, **1003**. This deposit was c1.7m wide, and extended north for 9m, as far as the north-west limit of excavation. Another, similar, stone spread, **1004**, was observed to the west of **1001/1002**, when the building contractors dug foundation trenches in this area. Deposits **1003** and **1004** appeared to be contiguous, and may have been part of a single deposit; both were c0.25m thick, and had overall dimensions of c22m x 5m. In these watching brief conditions, it was impossible to determine the stratigraphic relationship of either deposit to foundation **1001/1002**, although it seems probable that the stone spreads were either contemporary with, or later than, the foundations.

- 3.2.4 The overlying subsoil, **1005**, contained 25%-50% small and medium sub-angular cobbles in a matrix of greyish brown or yellowish brown sandy silt.

### 3.3 FINDS

- 3.3.1 In total, 11 fragments of artefacts were recovered from the watching brief. The bulk of the assemblage comprised ceramic vessel fragments (9 sherds), and also iron and ceramic drain pipe fragments. Catalogues of the artefacts have been included in *Appendix 4*, in Context Reference Number order.
- 3.3.2 The small finds assemblage was dominated by fragments of pottery (9 sherds), all of which may be dated to the later post-medieval period. Analysis of the pottery was based solely on visual inspection of individual sherds, and has been described using the terminology developed by Orton *et al* (1993). In general terms, the material was in poor condition, and many fragments were clearly abraded. The breaks in the pottery, however, were not particularly worn, and the occurrence of several sherds from a probable single vessel indicates that the material had not moved far from its place of deposition.
- 3.3.3 The assemblage comprised a range of kitchen and tablewares, the majority of which may be dated to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The earliest material retrieved from the watching brief was a single fragment of a lead-glazed slipware vessel, which is likely to be of eighteenth century date. This was recovered from an unstratified deposit, in conjunction with a base sherd of a yellow-glazed earthenware of probable nineteenth century date, and a fragment of modern ceramic drainpipe.
- 3.3.4 The remainder of the pottery assemblage comprised three body sherds of dark glazed earthenware, possibly from the same vessel, two sherds of whiteware, a sherd of a pearlware dish with a feathered edge, and a sherd of factory-made slipware. These fragments were all recovered from stone spread **1003**, and may be ascribed a late eighteenth/nineteenth centuries date.
- 3.3.5 The single, corroded iron object was recovered from an unstratified deposit, and is likely to have been the sole of a shoe/boot. Whilst this object cannot be dated with precision, it is likely to be of later post-medieval date.
- 3.3.6 In conclusion, the finds assemblage is of very limited archaeological significance and can add little to the interpretation of the site. In all probability, the finds represent the dumping of domestic refuse from the vicinity.

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## 4. DISCUSSION

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### 4.1 SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

- 4.1.1 The remains described above were encountered in watching brief conditions, and were not subject to controlled excavation. Stone foundations **1000**, **1001**, and **1002** appear to represent the remains of either one or two stone buildings, possibly aligned parallel with a former street frontage. The stone spreads, **1003** and **1004**, did not extend to the south-east of the foundations, and **1004** may have been deposited in the interior of a building, of which **1001/1002** formed the north-east wall. These in part follow the extended line of the foundation and may possibly be interpreted as demolition deposits. Six small sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from spread **1003**, and were perhaps as likely to have been deposited at, or after, the demolition of the buildings, rather than during their use; the stone structures encountered thus remain undated. Given the conditions of the fieldwork, the lack of medieval artefacts should not be regarded as implying that medieval remains do not exist on this site, indeed it should be noted that stone spread **1004** was only partially removed, and it was not possible to inspect the underlying surface for archaeological features.

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## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### 5.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

#### 5.1.1 *Cumbria Record Office, Kendal*

WDRC/8/64 Tithe Award for Lowther Parish, including Melkinthorpe, Hackthorpe and Whale

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APPENDIX 1  
PROJECT DESIGN

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Oxford  
Archaeology  
North

April 2002

**PENNINE VIEW, MELKINTHORPE  
CUMBRIA**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
PROJECT DESIGN**

***Proposals***

*The following project design is offered in response to a request by Gary Kirby in accordance with a verbal brief by Cumbria County Council Archaeological Service, for an archaeological watching brief at Melkinthorpe, Cumbria.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This project design is offered in response to a request by Mr G Kirby for an archaeological watching brief in the course of a residential development at Pennine View, Melkinthorpe, Cumbria (NY 554 253). The site is within the extent of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM 32822/01), and the proposed archaeological programme is required as mitigation for the development. The proposal is in accordance with a verbal brief from Cumbria County Council Archaeological Service (CCAS).

### 1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND:

- 1.2.1 Melkinthorpe does not appear in *Domesday Book*, since it does not cover this part of Cumbria and the first reference to the name of *Melcanetorp* is in 1150, with variants of the name present from 1195 onwards (Smith 1967, 183). The name in all its variants means 'Melkan's hamlet' and is relatively unusual as it contains a personal name element which may be either Irish, as in Maelchon, old Irish Maelcian or Old Welsh Malican (Smith 1967, xxxix and 183) rather than Norse personal names which are more common in the north-west of England.
- 1.2.2 The layout of the village is generally indicative of planned nucleated settlement, which typically date to the immediate post-Conquest period. Such settlements have been thought to be deliberate plantations by landlords as a result of the widespread destruction caused by the 'Harrying of the North' (1069-70) and were intended to attract free tenants to the area (Taylor 1983, 134). Roberts, in his description of the village, notes the basic pattern of a north-west/south-east axial street, mirrored to the north-east by a secondary lane, Back Lane. The land to the rear (north-east) of Back Lane forms a rectangular furlong, which retains evidence of ox-ploughing in the arateral, reversed 'S', configuration of the extant field boundaries (Roberts 1993, 131). There is also evidence, in the form of earthworks, for the village having extended further to the north-west in the area of the proposed development. The village itself is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record as a shrunken medieval village and there are unclassified earthworks at the western edge, which may relate to the shrinkage of the settlement. By the mid nineteenth century, the cartographic evidence illustrates that the development of the settlement was static; there was little change taking place within the village layout from 1837 onwards.
- 1.2.4 **Previous Archaeological Work:** an evaluation was undertaken at the site in January 2000, which involved the excavation of two trenches across two rectangular platforms, which were putative house platforms. These revealed no structural evidence of medieval or post-medieval date and no remains that needed to be preserved *in situ*.

### 1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) has considerable experience of the archaeological evaluation of sites and monuments of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large projects during the past 18 years. Evaluations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North has undertaken the earlier evaluation work at Melkinthorpe (LUAU 1997 and 2000) and has undertaken assessments, evaluation and surveys extensively within the Eden Valley area (eg at Great Asby) and also extensive surveys of Lowther Park on behalf of Lowther Estates and the Lake District National Park Authority.
- 1.3.3 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and OA North is an IFA registered organisation (no 17).

## 2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed in accordance with a verbal brief by Cumbria County Council Archaeological Service to enable a watching brief during the ground works for the development area. The required stages to achieve the project objectives are as follows:

## 2.1 PERMANENT PRESENCE WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.1.1 To record accurately any surviving archaeological features or deposits by means of detailed observation and recording. To record the presence of buried features by appropriate recovery techniques, where applicable.

## 2.2 ARCHIVE/REPORT

- 2.2.1 A full written report will assess the significance of the data generated by the entire programme of work, in a local and regional context, and will be suitable for deposition as a permanent archive of the work undertaken.

## 3. METHOD STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work outlined above.

### 3.1 PERMANENT PRESENCE WATCHING BRIEF

- 3.2.1 **Methodology:** a permanent programme of field observation will accurately record the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features within the ground works for the proposed residential development. This work will comprise the observation of the process of excavation for these works, the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of works, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation.
- 3.2.2 During this phase of work, recording will comprise a full description and preliminary classification of features or materials revealed, and their accurate location (either on plan and/or section, and as grid coordinates where appropriate). All archaeological information collected in the course of fieldwork will be recorded in standardised form, and will include accurate national grid references. Features will be planned accurately at appropriate scales. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously. The recording techniques and procedures employed by OA North for such detailed recording represent current best practice.
- 3.2.3 It is assumed that OA North will have the authority to stop works for up to one hour to enable the recording of important deposits, and to call in additional archaeological support if a find of particular importance is identified. This would only be called into effect in agreement with the Client and the County Archaeologist or his representative and will require a variation to costing. In normal circumstances, field recording will also include a continual process of analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of the data, in order to establish the necessity for any further more detailed recording that may prove essential.

### 3.3 ARCHIVE/REPORT

- 3.3.1 **Archive:** The results of all archaeological work carried out during fieldwork will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork to the appropriate level. 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 Central for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit appropriate elements of the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum. The actual details of the arrangements for the deposition/loan and long term storage of this material will be agreed with the landowner and the receiving institution.



- 3.3.2 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client within five weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a further copy submitted to the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record following any comments from the Client. The report will include a copy of the agreed 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, with an assessment of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. Any finds recovered from the excavations will be assessed with reference to other local material and any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted and the potential of the site for palaeoenvironmental analysis will be considered. 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 site within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans.

#### 3.4 GENERAL CONDITIONS

- 3.4.1 **Health and Safety:** full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the survey, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. The OA North Health and Safety Statement conforms to all the provisions of the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual. Risk assessments are undertaken as a matter of course for all projects. The Unit Safety Policy Statement will be provided to the client, if required.
- 3.4.2 **Confidentiality:** the report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client for the particular purpose as defined in this project design, and should be treated as such. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.
- 3.4.3 **Project Monitoring:** any proposed changes to this project design will be agreed with the client, and English Heritage. If required a meeting with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments and the client can be established at the outset of the project.
- 3.4.4 **Insurance:** the insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the unit and arising out of an in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of OA North, in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of OA North or any of its employees, there applies the insurance cover of £10m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.

#### 4. WORK TIMETABLE

- 4.1 The phases of work would comprise:
- 4.2 **Permanent presence watching brief**  
Monitoring of excavation of trenches, and observation and recording of any archaeological features and materials revealed. The timescale of this phase will be dictated by the construction programme.
- 4.3 **Archive/Report**  
LUAU generally calculates a 1:0.5 ratio of fieldwork: post-fieldwork (archive, analysis, and report preparation).
- 4.4 LUAU can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. The date for completion of the works would be dictated by the site construction programme. The report will be submitted to the Client within three weeks of the completion of field work.
- 4.5 The project will be managed by **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Hons Surv Dip** (Unit Project Manager), to whom all correspondence should be addressed. All Unit staff are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise.

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## APPENDIX 2 CONTEXT INDEX

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<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>1000</b>	Stone foundation at the south corner of the site
<b>1001</b>	Stone foundation north of <b>1000</b>
<b>1002</b>	Stone foundation north-west of <b>1001</b>
<b>1003</b>	Stone spread north-west of <b>1002</b>
<b>1004</b>	Stone spread west of <b>1001</b> and <b>1002</b>
<b>1005</b>	Sub-soil: yellow brown silty clay
<b>1006</b>	Natural, a stiff yellowish brown clay
<b>1007</b>	Cut for foundation <b>1001</b>

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### APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY FINDS LIST

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<b>Context</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Date Range</b>
<i>1003</i>	7	Ceramic vessel body sherds	Eighteenth/nineteenth centuries
U/S	2	Ceramic vessel sherds	Eighteenth/nineteenth centuries
U/S	1	Ceramic drainpipe	Modern
U/S	1	Iron object	Undated

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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Fig 1 Melkinthorpe Study Area Location map

Fig 2 Location plan of wall foundations

Fig 3 Detail of wall foundation **1000**

Fig 4 Section through wall foundation **1001**

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## PLATES

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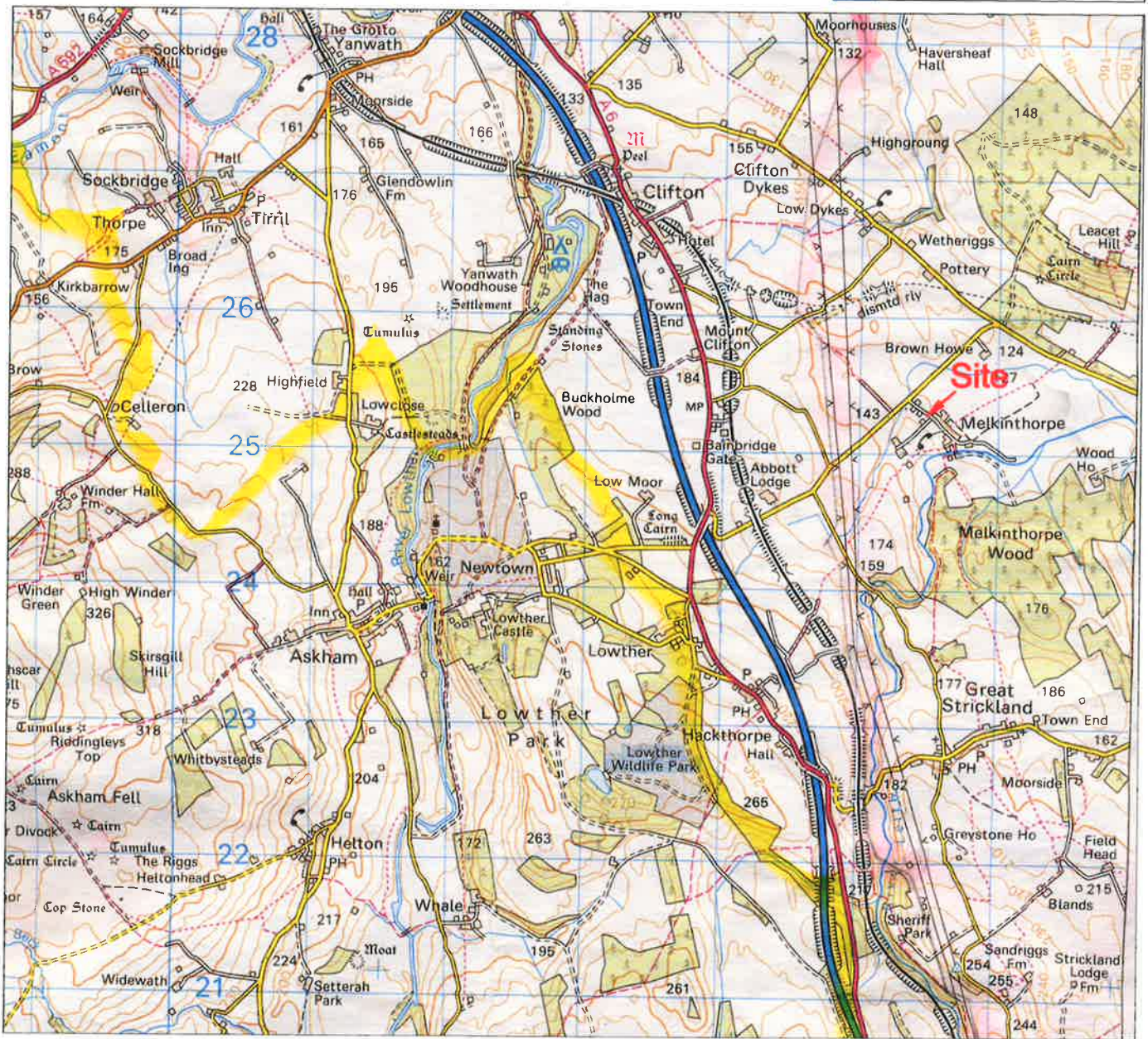
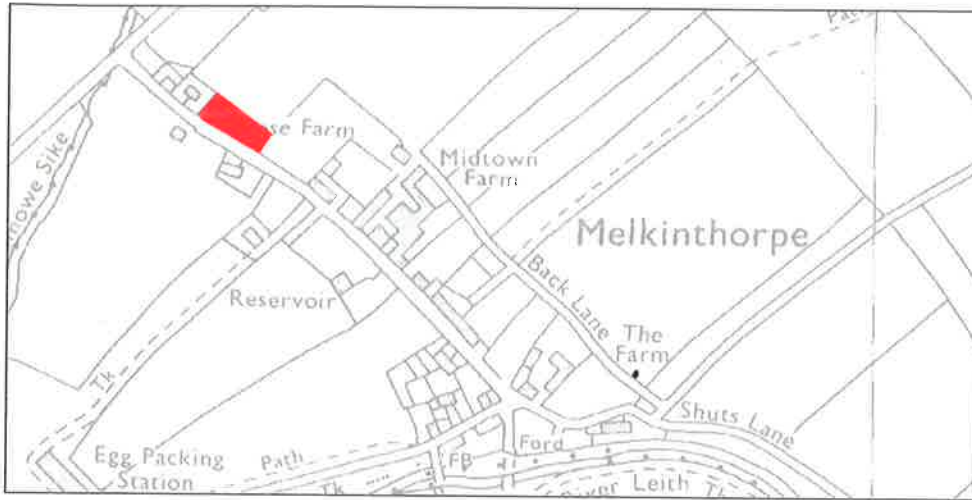
Plate 1 Wall foundation **1000**, looking north-east

Plate 2 Wall foundation **1000**, looking south-west

Plate 3 Wall foundation **1001**, looking south-east

Plate 4 North-west facing section through **1001**





based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50000  
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0 500 1000  
metres

Figure 1: Melkinthorpe Location Map





Oxford Archaeology North  
Stoney Institute  
Meeting House Lane  
Lancaster  
LA1 1TF  
Tel 01524 849888  
Fax 01524 849808

PROJECT:

**Pennine View  
Melkinton, Cumbria**

DRAWING No: 02



Scale 1:200

DRAWN BY: NRW

DATE: September 2002

LOCATION:

KEY



Stripped area



New build



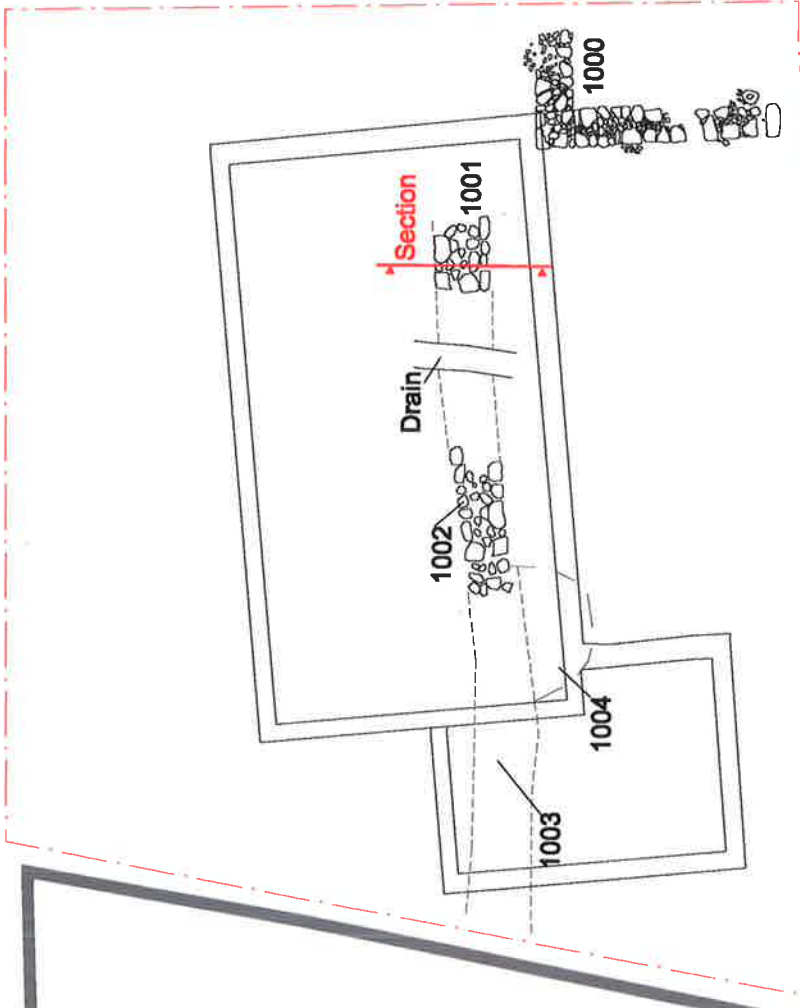
Wall

TITLE:

**Location of Wall Foundations**

COMMISSIONED BY:

**Gary Kirby Design**



**Figure 2 : Location plan of wall foundations**



Oxford Archaeology North  
 Storey Institute  
 Meeting House Lane  
 Lancaster  
 LA1 1TF

Tel: 01524 949938  
 Fax: 01524 949908

PROJECT:

**Pennine View  
 Melkthorpe, Cumbria**

DRAWING No: 03

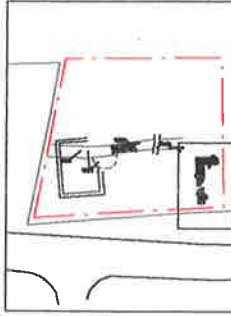


Scale 1:20

DRAWN BY: NEW

DATE: September 2002

LOCATION:



KEY

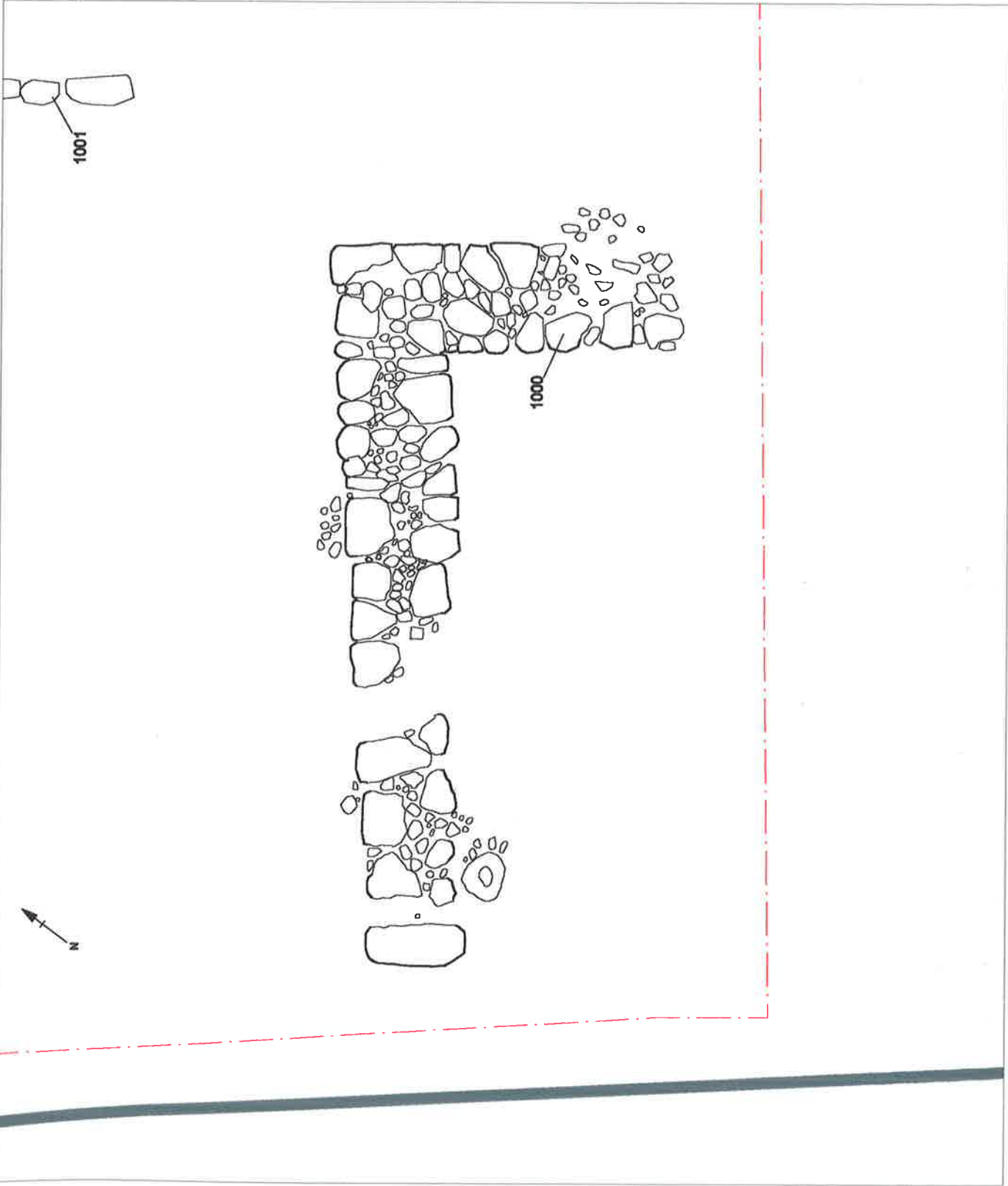
— Skipped area

TITLE:

**Detail of wall Foundation 1000**

COMMISSIONED BY:

**Gary Kirby Design**



**Figure 3: Detail plan of wall foundation 1000**





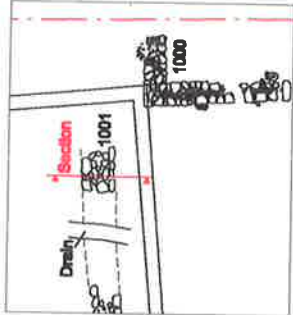
Cultural Archaeology North  
Stoney Institute  
Meeting House Lane  
Lancaster  
LA1 1TF  
Tel 01524 848888  
Fax 01524 848808

PROJECT:  
Pennine View,  
Melkinthorpe  
Cumbria.

DRAWING No: 04



Scale 1:20  
DRAWN BY: NRW  
DATE: September 2002  
LOCATION:



KEY



TITLE:  
Section through  
Wall Foundation 1001  
COMMISSIONED BY:

Gary Kirby Design

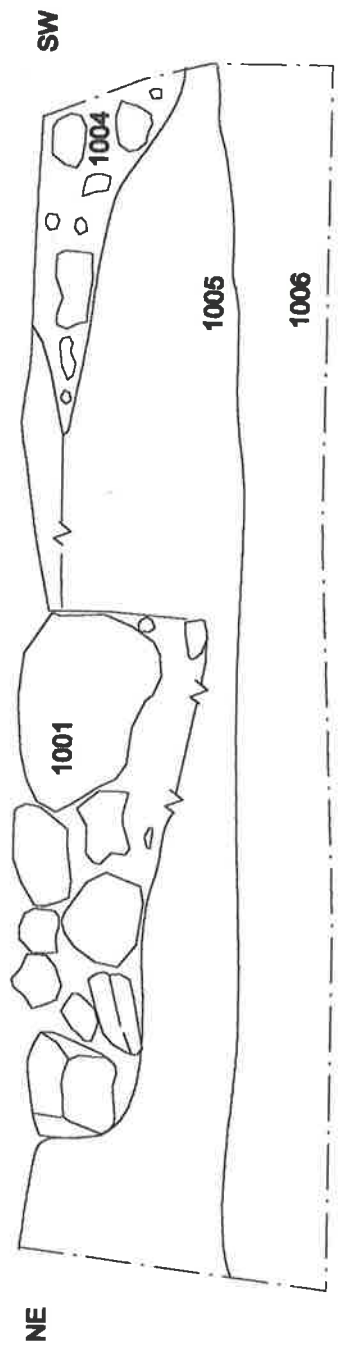


Figure 4: Section through foundation wall 1001



Plate 1 Wall foundation *1000*, looking north-east



Plate 2 Wall foundation *1000*, looking south-west





Plate 3: Wall Foundation *1001*, looking south-east



Plate 4: North-west facing section through *1001*