



# **HARTLEY FOLD ESTATE SURVEY CUMBRIA**

## **Archaeological Survey Report**

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The desk-based study was undertaken by Vix Hughes, and supervised the field survey with the assistance of Peter Schofield and Neil Wearing. The report was written by Vix Hughes, and the illustrations were by Kat Hopwood and Emma Carter. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine, and Carol Allen. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

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## SUMMARY

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An archaeological assessment of the Hartley Fold Estate, Cumbria (centred at NY 3790 5090; Fig 1) was undertaken in September 2002, followed by a field walkover survey in November 2002. The work was done by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) on behalf of the John Strutt Conservation Foundation. The aim of the work was to provide archaeological information for the management of the landscape and the archaeological resource of the estate. The programme of work involved a detailed assessment of documentary sources relating to the estate and an identification survey of the extent of the estate.

The area within the John Strutt Conservation Foundation Estate is centred on the historic medieval township of Hartley, near Kirkby Stephen. The village had, at its centre, a fourteenth century castle, which was abandoned and demolished in the seventeenth century. Within the estate is a wealth of archaeological remains of all periods, demonstrating continued and extensive occupation of the area, and part of the area is a scheduled monument. The estate is split into a low, improved valley bottom area and the unenclosed marginal uplands to the east of Hartley. The unenclosed lands have been subject to only non-intensive post-medieval/medieval farming, allowing the preservation of Romano-British/Iron Age enclosed settlement remains, each with associated field systems. The settlements extend in a north-east/south-west line following the contours.

Superimposed on the field system of the westernmost settlement is a complex of medieval cultivation terraces and associated field system, reflecting the easternmost extent of the medieval Hartley intake. On the adjacent, lower enclosed lands is a medieval field system, comprising aratral strip fields within the garth of the original intake for Hartley township. The field system is well preserved, although the area has been subject to post-medieval cultivation which limits the survival or visibility of pre-enclosure remains.

Extending through the lowland part of the estate are a pair of ancient roads, one extending north south is potentially a Roman road between the Brough and Low Borrowbridge Roman forts. The other extends out from Kirkby Stephen, on the western side of the former garth, and now survives as a broad footpath; it crosses a bridge called 'Coffin Bridge' and was almost certainly a medieval corpse road linking to the church of Kirkby Stephen. This has a very pronounced, cambered central mound and roadside ditches, and was well constructed, but it is not known if it had a pre-medieval origin.

The remains reflect a remarkable survival of archaeological landscapes set at the head of the Eden Valley, and are of considerable importance. It is recommended that more detailed recording be undertaken on the landscape of the enclosed settlements and associated field systems. The possibility of the survival of below ground remains of prehistoric or medieval date should also be considered.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Simon Elliott and Sir Martin Holdgate, Trustees of the John Strutt Conservation Foundation, invited Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological investigation of the trust's estate centred on Hartley, Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria (NGR NY 3790 5090).

### 1.2 OBJECTIVES

- 1.2.1 *'Archaeology is the study of human societies through their physical remains – both above and below ground'* (English Heritage 2002). Archaeology seeks to understand man's past through the evidence left by his activities, including occupation sites, structures, artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence; analysis of the data allows ideas to be formulated concerning the date, type, origin, cultural identity, economic practices, and various other aspects of man's past.

The objectives of the project were:

- to establish sufficient information to establish the location, extent, character, period, condition, fragility and potential of the surviving archaeological features;
  - to provide an accurate level 1 survey of all identified monuments (OAN 2002);
  - to provide a preliminary grading of all recorded sites and features to indicate relative significance.
  - to provide the base-line information for the on-going management of the estate.
- 1.2.2 To achieve these objectives a desk-based assessment was undertaken, and a walk-over survey was undertaken of the study area. The desk-based study, carried out in September 2002, consisted of a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) in Kendal, the Cumbria County Record Office in Carlisle (CRO(C)), the library and archives at OA North's offices in Lancaster and the Local Studies Library in Carlisle. The field walkover survey was carried out in November 2002.
- 1.2.3 This report sets out the results of the work, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, and recommendations for further work.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted in March 2002 and amended in August 2002, by OA North in response to a verbal brief from the Trustees of the John Strutt Conservation Foundation for a programme of survey to record the archaeological landscapes within the Hartley Fold Estate in order to enhance the existing archaeological record and to enable appropriate management strategies to be enacted. In addition to the original study area, an extension was requested in order to examine a further piece of land, centred on Cote Garth Farm to the east of the main study area. In all other respects the work was carried out in accordance with the project design.

### 2.2 DESK-BASED SURVEY

- 2.2.1 ***Sites and Monuments Record (SMR):*** an assessment was made of data held in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record. This is a database of archaeological sites within the county, and is maintained by Cumbria County Council in Kendal. A full record of the sites within the study area, including grid reference and description, was obtained.
- 2.2.2 ***Aerial Photographs:*** available aerial photography from the SMR offices was also consulted, much of this is oblique photography. In addition the National Monuments Record (NMR) was also consulted and a list of nationally held photographs was obtained, mostly vertical air photographs; several excellent examples were provided as copies (Plates 1-3).
- 2.2.3 ***County Record Offices (Carlisle and Kendal):*** the Cumbria Record Offices at Carlisle and Kendal were visited to consult documents specific to the extent of the study area. The study area was in Westmorland (Kendal Record Office), but, since much of the land was under the remit of the Musgrave family it, was also necessary to visit the Carlisle Record Office, where the majority of records were found. Historic maps of the study area, including tithe maps and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, were also examined. Particular emphasis was placed upon the early cartographic evidence, which has the potential to provide information on the medieval and post-medieval occupation and landuse of the area. A search was made for any relevant historical documentation, particularly regarding the use of the area, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists. Most sources were primary and provided information concerning landuse and ownership, population, and the general local history of the study area. Several secondary sources and archaeological or historical journals were also consulted.
- 2.2.4 ***Local Study Library, Carlisle, and OAN Library:*** numerous pertinent secondary sources and copies of primary published documents were available at this location, as well as the library and archives of OA North in Lancaster. All such sources were consulted.
- 2.2.5 ***World Wide Web:*** parish records, census data and transcripts of some public records were obtained from archives and local histories on the internet. More modern data on the parish was also gleaned, which provided information about recent developments in the area.

## 2.3 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

- 2.3.1 An identification survey to Level 1 (OAN 2002) was undertaken across the Hartley Fold Estate. The identification survey represents the minimum standard of record for field investigation, and is aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites, its aim is to record the existence, location, and extent of any archaeological site. The emphasis of the record lies on the written description, which, in this instance, includes comment on character and condition, and sites have been graded in terms of condition and archaeological significance. Sites already identified on the Cumbria SMR were checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as the newly discovered sites. The whole survey area, including both the unenclosed and partially enclosed land in the western part of the estate and the more upland area to the east, was examined. The enclosed lands around Hartley will have been subject to intensive farming over an extended period, and any archaeological monuments have a reduced chance of surviving as surface features. The survey aimed to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and involved four elements: reconnaissance, mapping, description and photography.
- 2.3.2 Each area was walked in transects of between 10 and 30m, depending on local topography and ground cover. The archaeological detail was mapped using Leica differential GPS equipment which used post-processed corrections from a base station to achieve an accuracy of  $\pm 0.25\text{m}$ . The digital survey data was transferred, via DXF file format, into a CAD system (AutoCAD14), and was then superimposed onto the digital Ordnance Survey data (Figs 5 and 6). The descriptive records were input on-site into a database on a Psion portable palm computer; the more complex sites were also sketched onto paper *pro-forma* sheets. A photographic record of the sites was maintained in 35mm black and white print format, colour slides, and also using digital colour photography; the digital photographs were used to accompany the present report.

## 2.4 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.4.1 All of the information concerning archaeological sites within the assessed area has been collated into a gazetteer (*Appendix 2*), which provides details of their location, period, and character. Locations are given as eight-figure National Grid References where possible, and the position of each site is indicated on Figures 6-8.

## 2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The archive is provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and digitally. A synopsis, including the index to the archive and a copy of the report, will be placed in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, Kendal and an additional copy of the report will be deposited in the County Record

Office (CRO Carlisle/Kendal). A synthesis of the archive has also been made available for deposition in the National Monuments Record in Swindon.

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### 3. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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#### 3.1 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 The Hartley Fold Estate is centred on the historic medieval township of Hartley, to the east of Kirkby Stephen; it is in the upper reaches of the Eden valley (Fig 1) and is an area of variable character. The western part of the study area, adjacent to the River Eden, is gentle sloping, low, river valley land, and is at an altitude of c166m OD. The land then rises towards the east, changing to a more rugged upland to the east of the North Pennine scarp, and reaches a height of 413m OD at Long Rigg. The Countryside Commission characterises three main types of regional landscapes, which converge within the estate: the Eden Valley area just to the north, the Orton Fells to the south-west and the North Pennines to the south and east (Countryside Commission 1998). The contrasting attributes of the varied landscape is also reflected in its occupation and use; the study area is approximately 2km<sup>2</sup> in size, with the western area composed of mainly smaller fields and the eastern area is predominantly improved moorland.
- 3.1.2 The area of the estate is quite well served with water sources. Hartley Beck flows westwards into the Eden, along the south-western border between Hartley Fold and Kirkby Stephen. A stream also runs south-east of Eden Place and Eden Mount, and a small tributary of Hartley Beck is found at the north end of the village. In the more upland area there are few surface streams, but water is available from several springs such as Sellerns Well and New Close.
- 3.1.3 Hartley is today a parish in its own right, but originally it was a manor and township, within the parish of Kirkby Stephen, in the East Ward of the Barony of Westmorland. Kirkby Stephen parish originally consisted of nine townships, the other eight being: Kaber, Mallerstang, Nateby, Smardale, Soulby, Waitby, Wharton and Winton

#### 3.2 GEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 The solid geology of the study area is complex, with numerous overlying sedimentary rock formations in the region; the estate lies on an area with four main, sequential deposits (BGS 1982). The earliest rocks in the sequence, the Dinantian limestones, date to the Carboniferous era (between 345 and 280 million years ago) and include the Great Scar Limestone which outcrops in the upland area in the eastern part of the estate. Above the limestones are Lower Permian deposits of dune-bedded red and brown sandstones and Upper Permian red and grey mudstones with intercalations of gypsum, anhydrite, dolomite and breccia; these deposits date between 280 and 225 million years ago and occur in a band to the west of the upland area. At the top of the sequence are the red and grey sandstones of the Sherwood Sandstone Group, which date to the Triassic era (about 225 to 195 million years ago). The drift geology is largely a product of glacial activity, mostly till (boulder clay) deposited in the post-glacial period over 10,000 years ago, although more recent riverine deposits are to be found along the Eden peripheries (Countryside Commission 1998). The overlying soils are predominately of the Eardiston Association, which are typical brown earths, although to the south and east of the estate

the soils are of the Waltham Association, also brown earths (Lawes Agricultural Trust 1983).

### 3.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.3.1 **Prehistoric:** there is clear evidence of man's activity in the area during the early prehistoric period; the fertile lands of the Eden Valley are thought to have attracted settlement since the Neolithic period. The location of the monuments of this period, within Cumbria, appears to suggest a shift in the emphasis of Neolithic activity from the coastal plain to the edge of the Lake District hills and the Eden Valley (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 37).
- 3.3.2 The area of uplands, particularly to the west of the study area, the Crosby Ravensworth and Asby Fells, has a considerable wealth of Bronze Age remains (RCHM 1936). There are a number of funerary monuments across the extent of these uplands, particularly round cairns of the Bronze Age; notable of these is a large ring cairn at Hardendale, with dates of 1690-1450 BC and 1740-1530 BC (Williams and Howard-Davis forthcoming) and there is also the nearby ring cairn at Oddendale (Turnbull and Walsh 1997). The area also includes a number of stone circles, notably that at White Hag, Oddendale and Castlehowe Scar within Crosby Ravensworth parish. The artefactual surveys of Cherry and Cherry (1987) have identified a substantial wealth of prehistoric lithics from across the Limestone uplands of Great Asby and Crosby Ravensworth fells. Much of this is of Bronze Age date, but a significant amount of Neolithic and early Bronze Age material was found in localised areas, notably Beacon Fell, near Orton Scar.
- 3.3.3 There is a general paucity of discernible Iron Age sites throughout the North West, and there is a lack of definable and distinct 'Iron Age' material culture in the region, in part because of the lack of a clear distinction between Iron Age and Romano-British settlements based purely on typological grounds. The Iron Age and Romano British periods are typified by enclosed settlements, of which there is a particularly large number within the parishes of Asby, Crosby Ravensworth and Crosby Garrett (RCHM 1936). Only a minority of enclosures are typologically dated to the Iron Age date, notably the hillfort at Castle Folds on Great Asby Scar, which is both naturally defended and has a large defensive wall with hut circles set into its internal face. Similarly there is also an Iron Age type of enclosed settlement at Gilts Farm, south of Crosby Ravensworth. The majority of enclosed settlements are of a form typologically ascribed to the Romano-British period; however, none in the North West have been reliably dated and some, or many, may have had their origins in the Iron Age. The most notable is the very large enclosed settlement at Ewe Close (south-west of Crosby Ravensworth), which was excavated by Collingwood and produced Romano-British pottery (Collingwood 1909) and dated accordingly; however, the Iron Age is typically aceramic and there were no Carbon dates from the excavation. As well as this notable example there are at least twelve others within the parishes of Asby, Crosby Garrett and Crosby Ravensworth, including one at Holborn Hill, only 0.8km from Great Asby (RCHM 1936). This density of such settlement is greater than from any other area of north-west England and testifies that this area was relatively heavily occupied during the Romano-British and possibly



earlier periods. By implication it is likely that the adjacent better drained lowlands, such as the western part of the Hartley study area, were also heavily occupied.

- 3.3.4 **Roman:** there is considerable evidence for Roman military activity around the study area during the Roman period (Shotter 1997); at nearby Brough was a Roman fort, linked to that at Brougham by the trans-Pennine Roman road following the line of the modern day A66. A further road (Road 731; Margary 1973, 385) extends between Sedbergh and Kirkby Stephen, along which names such as Streetside, Street Farm and High Flass seems to reflect the presence of a known route. There are also strong suggestions for a Roman route running from Brough, through Belah Bridge, Hartley, Nateby, Mallerstang and over Helgill Bridge into Wensleydale, to link up with the fort at Bainbridge. The line of such a road may have extended through or near to the Hartley Fold Estate; one possibility is that such a road may have run from Hartley Fold, across the fields to Gramsceugh, over a crossing at Pog Hill and then to Nateby. Another potential Roman route is from the previous road, branching off and crossing at the present Coffin Bridge and towards a ford at Frank's Bridge (Birkbeck 2000, 3). The presence of such communications would have enabled a significant traffic in goods and people through the region, travelling to and from the northern frontier forts established in the second century, and also encouraged agricultural settlement in the area to supply the forts. The evidence of settlement would appear to be reflected in the considerable numbers of enclosed settlements prevalent in this region, that are typologically considered to be of Roman date (*Section 3.3.3*).
- 3.3.5 **Early Medieval:** as is the case throughout Cumbria, evidence for early medieval activity is limited. Once the administration of the Roman occupation was finally rescinded in cAD 410 (although there had been a gradual diminishing of government organisation for some time prior to this), the 'native' Britons reverted to autonomy, however fractious that was. The region is thought to have been part of the kingdom of Rheged, which was under the control of the British King Urien at the end of the sixth century AD (Higham 1986, 266). From the seventh century onwards the area came under the sway of the expanding kingdom of Northumbria (Kirkby 1962). By the tenth century Hiberno-Norse cultural and political influences began to affect the area; the place-name evidence indicates the presence of people of Hiberno-Norse extraction in the landscape throughout Cumbria (Fellows-Jensen 1985). More tangible evidence comes from the few known sites and finds from the area such as a hoard of pre-Conquest metalwork recently found within nearby Great Asby parish (RM Newman pers comm) including stone sculpture.
- 3.3.6 **Medieval:** in the early eleventh century most of present-day Cumbria was an area of dispute between the expanding English and Scottish Kingdoms (Kirkby 1962). Malcolm III of Scotland invaded Cumbria in 1070 and was still in possession of much of the area at the time of the Domesday survey of 1086. The area saw the arrival of the Normans when William Rufus went north in 1092 to fortify land against the Scots and planted a castle and colony at Carlisle (Rowley 1983, 50). In fact, there are suggestions that some of accompanying Normans were encouraged to settle throughout Cumbria (Bingham 1995, 46) and place-name evidence indicates either the adoption of Norman names or the establishment of new settlements.
- 3.3.7 Hartley does not appear in the *Domesday Book*, since it does not cover this part of Westmorland in Cumbria, and the first reference to the name of Hartley is in the Pipe Rolls of 1176 as *Harteclo*. It is then variously referred to as: *Harcla* in 1189-99, *Harocla*

in 1256, *Herckla* in 1265, *Harthecla* in 1270, *Harklowe* in 1278, *Härkeley* in 1278 and 1279, *Hardecla* in 1280-90, *Hardclay* in 1286, *Hertlay* in 1370 and 1552, *Hartlay* in 1370, 1547 and frequently so into the eighteenth century (Smith 1967, 183). The name, in all its variants, seems to be somewhat ambiguous in its derivation. One suggestion is 'a tongue of land between two streams', or a 'low curving hill projecting into flat ground' derived from Old English for *harao*, meaning wood and *cla* a form meaning claw or something cloven. The other possible interpretation is from the Old English *heard* or Old Norse *haror*, both meaning hard and possibly indicating 'hard ridge of land'. To an extent both names are topographical in origin and either are applicable to the surrounding nature of the area.

- 3.3.8 The site of the castle was owned by the Clifford family, who held the Barony of Westmorland between 1264 and 1676. The estate was owned by the Harela family during the reign of Henry II (1154-1189). Sir Andrew de Harela, the Sheriff of Cumberland, lived in the manor at the time of Edward II (1307-1327); however, in 1325 he was arrested following some questionable negotiations with Robert the Bruce. He was condemned, degraded from knighthood and hanged and quartered, and his estate was sequestrated (Curwen 1913). His lands were given to the Clifford family, who then sold them on to the Musgrave family shortly thereafter.
- 3.3.9 The late thirteenth to early fifteenth centuries saw a period of economic depression in the area. This was caused by three major factors, both natural and manmade (Winchester 1987). The first was the Wars of Independence with Scotland which from 1296 onwards caused devastation to much of the North; there are antiquarian accounts suggesting that the castle, as it was, was burned by the Scots in 1315 (Pennant 1801, 129). The second factor was the outbreak of plagues and murrains among the human and animal population, and the third factor was the deteriorating climate which affected those marginal agricultural areas that had been colonised in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The coincidence of some of these factors caused the effects of each to be more severe than may ordinarily have been the case, and economic recovery is not in evidence until the mid fifteenth century.
- 3.3.10 In response to the threat of the Scottish wars, and reflecting the unsettled political nature of the region during the medieval period, Thomas de Musgrave received a licence to crenelate in 1353, building a stone tower (Hartley Castle) on the site of the manor. A licence of 1360 shows further modifications in the form of curtain walls and courts. The later history shows that the area did settle, and by the 1600s the castle was further expanded under Sir Richard Musgrave, but not for defensive reasons. By the late 1600s the Musgrave family had come to favour their other residence at Edenhall, to the north, also a medieval house, which was later expanded (Curwen 1913).
- 3.3.11 The layout of the village is generally indicative of nucleated settlement, which typically dates 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 (Roberts 1993). The land to the rear (north-east) of Back Lane forms a rectangular furlong, which retains evidence of ox-ploughing in the reversed 'S' configuration of the

extant field boundaries (Taylor 1983, 131). There is also evidence, in the form of earthworks, for the village having extended further to the north-west. The village itself is recorded on the Cumbrian SMR as a shrunken medieval village, and there are unclassified earthworks at the western edge which may also relate to the shrinkage of the settlement.

- 3.3.12 The earliest comprehensive tax record for Cumberland and Westmorland is the 1332 *Lay Subsidy*, paid to Edward III and used to finance outstanding money spent in waging war with Scotland (PRO E179/195/1A). It includes an entry for Hartley, referred to as *Hartecla*, and notes that there were nine taxpayers with the two highest being Robert Coldehythe and Adam de Murton. The entries for Kirkby Stephen parish are complete and thus it is possible to gauge the prosperity of the village at this early stage (Fraser 1966). Kirkby Stephen is rated three times as highly as Hartley, which is at approximately the same level as Orton and Nateby. Soulby provided over twice as much tax, and Smardale and Waitby were both smaller than Hartley.
- 3.3.13 The church at Kirkby Stephen was originally built in the twelfth century and was rebuilt in the thirteenth century. In the fourteenth century two chapels were added, one by, and for, the Musgrave family, known as the Hartley Chapel to the south of the chancel, and the other for the Wharton family (Birkbeck 2000, 73). At the east end of the Hartley Chapel is a worn red sandstone slab, alleged to be the burial place of Sir Thomas de Musgrave, who died around 1376 and who was the first of the Musgrave family to own Hartley.
- 3.3.14 **Post-medieval:** the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s had a limited effect on the area since very little of the village land was held by ecclesiastical bodies. There are references to the area during the Civil Wars in the seventeenth century particularly relating to resourcing for the war by the Musgraves. The resurgence of Border troubles with the Jacobite Risings of 1715 and 1745 left additional traces in the region. Muster Rolls and the Lists of Papists (Roman Catholics) mention several people in nearby parishes, such as Penrith (Jarvis 1954).
- 3.3.15 There is some information to indicate demographic trends in the village in the post-medieval period. Lists in local directories show fluctuating patterns in the population levels, although these did not vary by any great amount, given the size of the village (Whellan 1860; Bulmer 1905).

Year	Population
1801	139
1811	141
1821	136
1831	125
1841	158
1851	177
1861	-

1871	167
1881	149

- 3.3.16 Similarly the cartographic evidence for the mid-nineteenth century onwards illustrates that the development of the settlement was static; there being little change in the village layout from 1844 onwards. And indeed examination of the Hearth Tax Roll of 1669-1672 indicates that in the seventeenth century the extent of the village was similar to that at present. The tax roll 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 in 1777, 21 houses were recorded as having up to seven windows, and hence were charged the minimum tax of three shillings (Lows, 1995). This number of houses broadly corresponds with the number shown on the OS First Edition map (1862) (Fig 4).
- 3.3.17 In terms of transport the area around Hartley was well served. At Kirkby Stephen the London and North Eastern Railway company had several lines and at its height there were two stations at Kirkby Stephen. In addition to this there was a line which ran to the south of Hartley village and transported raw materials from the Hartley Quarries to Appleby. With the more recent decline in the railway network throughout Britain the number of services and lines, as well as stations, has been steadily reduced, and in 1962 the entire Stainmore and Eden valley lines were shut (Birkbeck 2000, 70).

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## 4. RESULTS OF THE DESK-BASED STUDY

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### 4.1 DESK-BASED STUDY SUMMARY

- 4.1.1 ***Documentary and Cartographic Evidence:*** the desk-based study suggests that Hartley was established by the eleventh/twelfth century and continued to be occupied from that time on. The village was reasonably well documented in the written and cartographic record; a large number of documents were found relating to the manor of Hartley, some as early as AD 1336, although the most relevant documents, relating to specific properties, dated to the eighteenth century. There existed for Hartley the usual range of cartographic sources such as the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps (Fig 4) and Tithe, as well as two surveys of the Musgrave lands in the Hartley area (Figs 2 and 3).
- 4.1.2 ***Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR):*** in total, 34 sites were identified in the CSMR, five Prehistoric, two Roman, three Romano-British, two medieval, twelve post-medieval and ten of unknown date. Sites within a 200m perimeter from the estate boundary limits were included as well as those within the estate. In addition, several sites just beyond were included because of their importance and which had a bearing on the sites within the estate. The location of the sites, together with the sites derived from the identification survey, are marked on Figures 6-8 and full detailed descriptions are given in the gazetteer (*Appendix 2*). A total of 16 aerial photographs were examined, and a further two were on loan and could not be examined.
- 4.1.3 ***Archaeological Work:*** the only work known to have taken place in the near vicinity of Hartley or the estate has been the watching brief carried out at the site of Hartley Castle. Essential services were being laid to nearby farms in 1993 and, while the below ground work was done, an archaeologist was on site to record any remains (LUAU 1993). The location of the service trenches was planned to avoid the most sensitive areas since part of the area is a scheduled monument (see Gazetteer Sites 1, 4, 6 and 7). It is not surprising therefore that the work produced limited results. In an area to the east of the farmhouse the ground had been deliberately levelled using material that apparently related to the decay and demolition of the castle that had previously stood on the site (*ibid*).

### 4.2 PREHISTORY (SITES 1-5)

- 4.2.1 The main body of evidence for the prehistoric period was in the aerial photographs and records held in the SMR; the subsequent phase of fieldwork (*Section 5*) was able to provide further information on sites of this date. The study identified five sites, which were all visible as surviving earthworks on various black and white oblique photographs, most of which were taken by Manchester University in the 1980s (*Section 8.1*). These features were mainly located in the southern, unenclosed part of the estate. Site 4 was the earliest site which can be ascribed to a known period and are the remains of a low, oval mound and associated ditch, thought from its form to be a Bronze Age (approximately 2200-800BC) burial mound called a round cairn. Site 5 is also described as a round cairn, and is again an oval mound in the centre of a field, measuring 15m by 28m. The dating is uncertain, although it parallels Site 4 and was probably also of Bronze Age date. Site 1

was identified as an enclosed settlement and consists of field terraces, dykes and hut circles which indicate both habitation and associated agricultural activity (Plate 3). The form of the site would suggest an Iron Age and Romano-British date (approximately 700BC–AD410). Site 2 is a circular enclosure, scooped out of the surrounding limestone pavement, which is subdivided internally by low walls into two unequal parts, and has a possible hut circle in the south-west quadrant (Plate 2). In form it is what would be normally be typologically dated to the Iron Age, but may also extend into the Romano-British period. The enclosure is closely associated with three low banks running at right angles to the limestone scar, and several other possible structural elements lie to the east of the enclosure. The last site categorised as of prehistoric date is Site 3 (Plate 3), which is a long linear earthwork, apparently a dyke, aligned approximately east/west along the southern edge of the estate and following the contour of the natural terrain. It has been suggested that the dyke way is prehistoric (Higham and Jones 1975), as it is comparable to other dykes in the Stainmore and Waitby areas, which are known to be prehistoric, and because the feature does not have an obvious medieval or post-medieval character.

- 4.2.2 Only five sites ascribed as having a prehistoric date, but it is possible that the section on the Romano-British period and the group of sites of unknown date contain sites which probably date to the prehistoric period, but which have yet to be dated with any certainty. Because of the importance of these sites, two are scheduled monuments (Sites 1 and 4).

#### **4.3 UNCERTAIN DATE (SITES 25 TO 33)**

- 4.3.1 Nine sites fall into this category, although most of them are likely to be of prehistoric date. The main body of evidence for the sites are SMR records and the aerial photographs, although some of these could not be located. Site 25, an earthwork enclosure about which very little is known, lies just to the south of the estate area and was not examined as part of the present study. Site 26 is an alleged occupation site but which has been severely damaged by later ridge and furrow cultivation, and no remains survive on the surface. Site 27 includes circular features and a probable field system seen as cropmarks, and again there are no surface remains. Site 28 is a sub-rectangular enclosure with an internal dividing bank, however, the site has been damaged by ploughing. Site 29 is a settlement site, or possibly two from examination of the aerial photographs; one area is a group of low banks and associated enclosed area, and the other is a circular enclosure. The site is outside the estate and was not examined as part of the present study. Site 30 is beyond the 200m perimeter, to the south of the estate, but would suggest that further field systems are also extensive in this area. The site has three parallel cropmarks, possibly lynchets, running in a north-west/south-east direction. Site 31 is also beyond the 200m perimeter and consists of a circular enclosure and associated linear ditches. Site 32, on the edge of Hartley Hill, shows as cropmarks with some earthworks and represents the fragmented remains of a rectilinear field system. Site 33 is a possible settlement which appears on an aerial photograph as an area of disturbed ground in the field, which may have been damaged by later quarrying activity, but site investigation indicated that it was probably of natural origin.

#### **4.4 ROMAN (SITES 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 34 AND 78)**

- 4.4.1 There are a number of settlement sites which both culturally and typographically relate to the Iron Age or Roman period. These include the site detailed above and Site 1 which was also considered in the prehistoric section. It is not clear whether these features relate to activity predating the Roman military occupation, or may be a result of its arrival. Sites 6 (Plate 4) and 7 are sub-rectangular enclosures composed of low walls which combine small stock pens and associated huts / hut platforms. The settlements are in a clear alignment following the water shed of the Long Rigg ridge. A further enclosure (site 8), pentagonal in shape, is located on the summit of Long Rigg and may also be a settlement of this period; it was seen on aerial photographs but is not visible at ground level, although nearby features are.
- 4.4.2 In addition to the settlement sites, there are a number of further sites relating to Roman roads through Hartley. Site 9 is a putative section of former Roman road on an approximate north/south orientation that was lined up on part of Hartley Lane towards Brough. This location has been suspected as a route for a potential Roman road, identified as Road 731 by Margary (1973), and there is some evidence for it in present road alignments and preserved settlement names. The second is Site 10, which is a visible linear feature running through Kirkby and Hartley Hill fields (Figs 5 and 7). This has a marked 'agger' and road side ditches, but this was only 2.5m wide, which is unusually narrow for a Roman road. As it is orientated on a medieval crossing of the Eden at Kirkby Stephen, and was a medieval coffin road, it clearly had a medieval usage, but not necessarily an earlier one.

#### 4.5 MEDIEVAL (SITES 11 AND 12)

- 4.5.1 There are only two entries for the medieval period (between AD 1066 and the Dissolution of the Monasteries (AD 1540)). Hartley village, Site 11, contains the remnants of several, apparently early, plot boundaries and the village is denoted as a Hazard Area. An internal Cumbria County Council report (Turnbull nd) defines three classes of earthwork visible in villages in this District. These are:
- Class 1: poorly defined earthworks (those within the estate are of Class 1 and are of lesser importance (either through differential preservation or as a result of expansion of the village)).
  - Class 2: boundary features and cultivation
  - Class 3: house platforms, other structures, fishponds, and possibly pre-medieval features.
- 4.5.2 **Village Earthworks:** there are several defined areas representing all the above classes of earthworks in Hartley (Site 11). The remains towards the south end of the village, nearest Hartley Castle, are of Class 3 type (Site 12), the highest and most significant level. Class 2 remains are in the central part (Site 11 south) and Class 1 immediately north. Several oblique, black and white aerial photographs demonstrate the survival of the earthworks in now unused plots of land within the village. The earthworks have not been studied in detail as part of the present investigations, but these sites represent an important survival of Hartley village which resulted from localised shrinkage of the village.

- 4.5.3 **Hartley Castle:** Site 12 is Hartley Castle itself, and although it lies at the southern end of the village and beyond the estate limits, the influence of the castle over the village and lands make it necessary to include it in the present survey. The land was given to the de Harcla family in 1325, whose name may relate to the village, although a topographical Old English or Norse derivation for Hartley is more probable (*Section 3.3.8*). The present ruinous condition of the castle is a result of eighteenth century abandonment. There is a reference in Bishop Nicolson's diaries to a visit to Hartley Castle on 27th August 1702, and he describes '*The Hall, Dineing-Room, Chapple and Gallery good: but Sir Richard's stairs in bad repair.*' (Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness 1902, 179). Hartley Castle was essentially abandoned, became ruinous and was then dismantled sometime between 1702 and 1735, in order to utilise the stone at Edenhall. However, during its occupation in the medieval period it must have provided a focus for the village, the inhabitants and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.5.4 In addition to the SMR data, the aerial photographs and the remaining earthworks, there are also a large number of documents dating from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries which relate to the manor and the lands of Hartley. There is a specific catalogue of material relating to the Musgrave family, held in the D/MUS collection at Carlisle. This comprises three boxes of material which contain original documents, mostly medieval, for Musgrave lands in Hartley manor: Box 7 contains manorial documents, Box 25 contains title deeds and Box 121 contains miscellaneous documents. There are numerous other documents in other parts of the collection but these relate to the post-medieval period (*Section 4.6*).
- 4.5.5 Within each of the boxes were numerous individual sheets/documents, and the time required to examine each was limited. As a result, it was decided to concentrate efforts on the title deeds (Box 25), since they would potentially name specific occupiers and blocks of land. In this way it would be possible to identify specific geographical locations, since field names rarely change, and thus to relate the information to the present estate (Fig 5). The manorial information in Box 7 would almost certainly be of interest and would relate to the running of the manor under the Musgraves; this could provide further information on aspects such as agricultural activity, leisure pursuits, misbehaviour and punishments, legal wranglings, dues owed, services carried out and so on. However, the main problem when dealing with early documents is that although on the whole they are legible, they are written in Latin and in variable scripts which can be hard to decipher. In some instances previous work has been done which provides a transcription and sometimes even a translation. Within Box 25 there is indeed a hand written, (sometimes illegible) catalogue of the title deeds contained. Some work has been done on transcriptions and there are very brief translations. Even so, there were 142 individual entries and accompanying documents, all dating to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, which could not all be examined fully. The potential information can be demonstrated by a single example. Document number 49 (Plate 6) is translated as saying '*...Walter son to William, son to Michael, grant of Thomas Musgrave Knight, one toft, four houses and ground with..... in the village and township of Hartley which toft and four horses, habo communo... for twenty four sheep, four oxen, eight...*' (CROC D/MUS Box 25/49). The document is dated to the forty-third year of Edward III (1370). Such documents help provide details of settlement patterns, land holdings, and agricultural activity.



- 4.5.6 **Field Systems:** in this part of the Eden Valley many of the villages have the fossilised remains of a former 'open-field' system (Butlin 1993, 173) around them; this consisted of large open arable fields in varying combinations of three or four, which were communally managed and rotated in terms of produce grown, grazing use or lying fallow. Such areas using this farming practice were usually larger areas of fertile, arable land in lowland regions. The characteristic features of this landscape are the long narrow, reversed 'S'-shaped strips within the large fields, which represent individual working plots within the field. The ridge and furrow undulations within the fields result from the use of animals, mostly oxen, to plough the land and the necessarily long turning circle for these animals. Where areas which were in use in this way have been subsequently used as grassland, the ridge and furrow and field layouts remain fossilised in the landscape, with later activity superimposed on the landscape. When the open fields were eventually enclosed, the field boundaries followed the lines of the internal cultivation strips, and so the resultant strip fields often fossilise the sinuous (aratal) shape of the oxen-ploughed ridge and furrow. This type of landscape can be seen in many areas of Britain today, but it must be emphasised that not all ridge and furrow is of medieval date, some being the result of later ploughing, although there are differences in the layout of fields and nuances in the size and shape of the ridge and furrow which may indicate the date of its formation.
- 4.5.7 From examination of the fossilised pattern of fields preserved in later maps and in the field can demonstrate evidence of agricultural practice for the Hartley area, which can be dated through style, form, documentary references and fieldwork to the medieval period. It would appear that the former open field system was in use around Hartley and the surrounding area, and the upland area may have been used separately for pasture. The reason for the preservation of the field pattern and earthworks within the village relates to the well established pattern of shrunken villages within the Eden valley, an inevitable result of population decrease when a combination of unfavourable conditions occurs in a marginal environment (*Section 6.3*).

#### 4.6 POST-MEDIEVAL (SITES 13 TO 24, 35 TO 50)

- 4.6.1 **Hartley Fold Estate from Cartographic Sources:** there is a wealth of cartographic evidence that provides a valuable insight into the character, and occupancy of the Hartley Fold Estate in the post-medieval period. The early county maps are relatively uninformative area; Jeffery's map (1770) (Fig 2), Greenwood's map (1823) and Hodgson's map (1824) (Fig 3) show the location of Eden Place, Hartley Castle and topographical information but little else. The only point of interest is on Hodgson's map (1824) which shows a brewery, to the south of the estate, on the banks of Hartley Beck; it is alleged that this was once owned by a member of the Bousfield family, who had other holdings in Hartley (Braithwaite 1884, 27).
- 4.6.2 There are, however, other cartographic sources of note which provide an important insight into the nineteenth century character of the landscape. Of these the two earlier ones both date to 1844; one, a hand drawn survey by S. Miller, is held in Carlisle as part of the Musgrave Collection (CROC/D/MUS/5/10/(6)), the other is the Tithe map held at Kendal (CROK/WDRC/8/35). The Carlisle map (CROC/D/MUS/5/10/(6)) depicts the field system, waterways and roads; the fields are numbered and the vegetated areas are

illustrated. The field pattern is remarkably similar to the present mapping of the area, with only one or two field boundaries having been removed or added.

- 4.6.3 The fact that the survey dates to the same year as the Tithe is not coincidental, as it is almost certain that the survey related directly to the Tithe; the field numbers are the same on both, and the style and font of writing for the Tithe and the survey title are identical. The Musgrave survey is almost certainly a direct copy, hence it being on transparent paper, backed by cloth, of the Tithe, done at the same time or shortly after. The Tithe has a surviving schedule of owners, occupiers, land areas, field names and land usage and, since the two documents are related, the schedule information is presumably identical (Fig 5). Most of the land, within what is now the Hartley Estate, was owned by a number of people, including; Thomas Rudd, George Musgrave, Thomas Robinson, Matthew Bousfield, Orton Bradley, John Campbell, John Hunter, James Hutchinson, Matthew Robinson, George Frankland, Christopher Harker and Robert Hewitson. These family names occur in numerous other documents such as the Window Tax of 1777 (Lows 1995), Rent Book of 1764-1774 (CROC/D/MUS/5/2/Box 67); Surveys and Rents in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (CROC/D/MUS/1 Box 7: 8/2/1 and 8/2/2) and even as late as the Land Tax of 1910/11 (CROC/WT/DV/2/11), not to mention secondary sources such as the various directories of 1784, 1790, 1829, 1905, which provide lists of names and occupations (Bailey 1784; Barfoot and Wilkes nd; Parson and White 1829; Bulmer 1905).
- 4.6.4 Within the Tithe Schedule are several fields named Sandlands, which are all confined to the lowland western area where the underlying geology was sandstone and the overlying soils were notably sandy in nature. The other name which is prevalent is garth, such as Slack Garth, Skinners Garth and Townhead Garth. The name garth is derived from the Old Norse for 'enclosure', which probably relates to areas of enclosed lands, rather than the prehistoric enclosures. The names of High and Low Longrigg are again derived from the Old Norse 'lang' and 'hrycg' for long ridge, a purely topographical name. Other names are more self explanatory, such as Thirty Acres or Limekiln Field (Fig 5).
- 4.6.5 With specific regard to Eden Place the Tithe map shows the land to be owned and occupied by a Mr Orton Bradley. A later document, which is a record of the trustees of Mr Orton Bradley's will (CROC/WDX/714) show that Mr Orton Bradley died on 28th March 1857 and that Eden Place continued to be occupied by his wife until she died on 3rd July 1865, and left seven children. Eden Place appears to have passed to a Captain Chamley of Warcop by 1884 (Braithwaite 1884, 28).
- 4.6.6 Other documents provide specific information on the changing ownership of land in the area of the estate. Examples of this include a document (CROC/WDX/1033) which records the sale by auction of the Hartley Estates, including Hartley Castle, Hartley Fold Farm and mill, Lockthwaite farm and the lordships and manors of Hartley and Kirkby Stephen. The sale was conducted by Messrs Humbert and Flint by direction of Sir Richard G Musgrave (Baronet) on 30th July 1913. A second example is William Barnet's lease of New Close for a term of 14 years from Sir Phillip Musgrave dated to 1743 (CROC/D/MUS/1 Box 7; Plate 7). The document is highly illustrative of the resources available within the area of New Close, which can still be identified today and the rights of tenants and owners. Several excerpts are transcribed below:

*“...all that pastures called New Close also that other close called High Longrigg, likewise Great Selleron, High and Low Selleron, Middle Selleron, Hutton Selleron, Barns Close, Clock how, together with four pasture gates in Hartley Birket, excepting stone and mineral...”*

*“...uphold, maintain and keep as well as all the houses, buildings (main timbers and walls of the houses only excepted), hedges, ditches, walls, fences, gates, styles...”*

*“...William Barnet shall not plough or open out for the village all or any part of the above ground premises under the penalty of five pounds an acre yearly for every acre that shall be ploughed out and so in proportion...”*

*“...William Barnet shall be allowed wood out of Hartley Parks to make stack garths and likewise to repair the fences belonging unto the said premises but so as the same may be had by the alignment or setting out of him the said Sir Phillip Musgrave and heirs...”*

*“...Sir Phillip Musgrave have use of the limekilne upon that part of the above granted premises called Longrigg and also liberty to get limestones in any part of the same during the winter season...”*

**4.6.7 Post-Medieval Monuments:** the largest represented group of sites was from the post-medieval period. There were twelve sites identified from the SMR and a further sixteen sites from cartographic sources, making a total of twenty-eight. They can be broadly divided into six groups by site type. The sites were grouped according to function (transport, bridges, quarries, mills, agricultural features and power generation sites) and a summary of the sites in each group is given below.

Site Group	SMR Source (Site no)	Cartographic Source (Site no)
Transport	13	49
Bridges	19 20 23	50
Quarrying and Processing	14 15 16 17 18	41 42 43 44 45 47
Mills and Associated Features	21 22	48
Agricultural Features		35 36 37 38 39

		40 46
Power	24	

- 4.6.8 **Railway:** Sites 13 and 49 are linked to the coming of the railways in the Hartley area; Site 13 is a stone built viaduct for the railway (Site 49). Much of the genesis of the railways was directly linked to the transportation of heavy goods or raw materials and were thus linked to industrial sites (Marshall and Davis–Shiel 1977, 185). In the Hartley area there was a branch line running from the main stations at Kirkby Stephen to the Hartley Quarries and then to Appleby. One of the most unusual results from the documentary research came from the examination of the OS First Edition maps. In most cases the original survey is used as the basis for both the 6" to 1 mile scale, often published first, and the 25" to 1 mile scale, therefore the information they include is very similar if not identical. However the First Edition 25" had no trace of the railway line seen on the 6" map. It should be noted that no dates of the survey were visible on either the copies or originals of the 25" examined, so their exact dating is uncertain. The conclusion is that at some point between the two map scales being published, that is before the 6" map and after the 25" map, the railway line, which crossed the estate, was constructed. The survey date on the 6" map is given as 1857 and it was published in 1862 (Fig 4), and the publication date for the 25" map is *c*1859. If the two scales did use the same basic survey, it should therefore be assumed that at some time between these two dates the line was built. The construction of the railway line had a moderate impact on the estate; very little of the field layout was affected since it passed through the larger fields to the east of the area, the boundaries are still clearly identifiable. However in terms of access across the railway line, it meant that the two areas became separated since the railway mostly constructed on an embankment, effectively formed a barrier between the two parts of each field. The line continued in use until the middle of the twentieth century; the tracks were lifted in the 1960s, and it now appears as a large linear earthwork.
- 4.6.9 **Bridges:** there are four sites classified as Bridges; Low Mill Bridge (Site 19) and Frank's Bridge (Site 20) are coursed rubble construction bridges over the Eden River on the west side of the estate, and provide crossings between Hartley and Kirkby Stephen. Site 23 is a set of stepping stones which cross the Eden to the north, at New Bridge. The fourth site is the Coffin Bridge (Site 50) which provided a crossing point over Hartley Beck. The name Coffin Bridge appears on the 1844 Tithe Map and almost certainly related to the use of the bridge to carry the dead for burial in the nearby Kirkby Stephen parish church. There are a number of 'corpse roads' in the region which were used to transport the dead to the nearest church for burial; these were typically medieval in origin, when not every settlement had a church, but were invariably also used in later times (Hindle 1998) when churches were more prevalent. The 'coffin' route extended west of the bridge along the historic track, Site 10, and crossed the Eden at Frank's Bridge (Site 20), and then proceeded to the parish church of St Stephen to the north on Market Square. The present Coffin Bridge is of concrete construction, but appears to incorporate earlier foundations. Frank's Bridge is a narrow, 'hump' profiled bridge and is reminiscent of the simplistic pack-horse type of bridge; its structural form would suggest an early post-medieval date. The earlier crossing may have been the adjacent ford.

- 4.6.10 **Extraction:** nearly all of the quarry sites were located in the eastern, upland area of the estate; the exception being Sites 14A and B near Ponder Hill. In several cases the nature of the quarrying was identified from the documentary sources: Sites 14B, 15, 16, 18 and 45 were all limestone quarries; Site 14A was shown as a sandstone quarry on the 25" OS map, and Sites 17 and 42 were lead and copper mines and shafts. The remaining locations, Sites 41, 42 (Plate 8), 43, 44 (Plate 3) and 47) are probably also limestone quarries since they are located on the limestone geological area (Plate 8). There is plentiful evidence from surviving remains, landscape features, maps and documentary sources to demonstrate the effects of the lime industry in this particular area. The limestone was quarried either for use as stone (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 159) or, once processed, had numerous subsequent uses including lime wash, lime mortar and concrete. The limestone would be crushed and burnt in kilns at a temperature of  $c1100^{\circ}\text{C}$  using coal for fuel, and the resulting quicklime could be used for building purposes. The burnt lime could also be used for agricultural reasons, and was used as such from at least the sixteenth century (Mawson 1980, 137). Limekilns are known at Sites 16 and 45. The entire area around Hartley had numerous quarry sites, most of which are in various states of survival and represent a significant element in the post-medieval use of the landscape. The mineral wealth was also exploited (Sites 17 and 42) but, although the veins were productive, they were apparently not long lasting (Braithwaite 1884, 27) (Plate 8).
- 4.6.11 **Mills:** there are two mills on the western periphery of the estate area, both located on the River Eden which was used as a source of water power. The more northerly, Site 21, was apparently built or rebuilt in 1787 as a cotton mill and then modified about 30 years later to be used as a carding mill, a process by which the raw wool was prepared by separating and paralleling the fibres prior to spinning (Jones 1996, 57). At about 1858 the mill was converted into a saw mill. The second mill, Site 22 to the south, was a corn mill in existence by 1720 and now a private dwelling. Both sites had associated slices, mill races and other features and the dam (Site 48) shown on the OS First Edition maps, supplied water for the corn mill (Site 22).
- 4.6.12 **Agricultural Furniture:** there are numerous agricultural sites, which have been identified from the OS First Edition maps and the survey and Tithe of 1844. This includes two sheep folds (Sites 39 and 40), four troughs (Sites 35, 37, 38 and 46) and a pump (Site 36). All were directly linked with the pastoral use of the landscape, and highlight the agricultural importance of the area in the nineteenth century; however, few of these still survive.
- 4.6.13 The last group contains only one site, the alleged location of a local private electricity station (Site 24) that provided light to houses in the north end of Kirkby Stephen. It was located on the River Eden and utilised water power to provide electricity.

## 5. RESULTS OF THE IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The survey examined 4.3 sqkm of enclosed and unenclosed land and identified both known and unknown sites ranging in date from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. Some of these are individual sites, such as a single wall or cairn, but many are larger collections of structures, which have been combined for ease of numbering or because there was an apparent relationship between them. All the sites identified by the documentary study were examined, their locations and extent were updated on the mapping and the site descriptions were enhanced. The results of the survey are shown in Figures 6-8; the western part of the study area is depicted in Figure 7 and the eastern in Figure 8.
- 5.1.2 **SMR Sites:** the desk-based assessment identified 34 SMR sites around the study area, and a further 16 sites from the OS First Edition maps, totalling 50 sites. Of these, 34 were within the perimeter of the estate and each was visited. The majority of the SMR sites have been confirmed by the identification survey while others, despite extensive searching, could not be located (Sites 9, 14A, 27 and 33). Site 9 was the alignment of a possible Roman road but the field was highly improved and there were no visible remains of any linear features. Site 14 was a small quarry, which again was in an improved field and there were no indications of a quarry, doubtless it has been infilled and any spoil heap has been spread out. Site 27 was a field system and cropmarks but the field has had a recent tree plantation established within it and no remains were visible. Site 33 is an alleged settlement site, identified from aerial photography, which was described as an amorphous area of disturbed ground. The location was visited and although the ground did indeed undulate, this was amorphous and was more consistent with varying depths of soil overlying the limestone pavement which outcrops nearby.
- 5.1.3 **OS Sites:** of the 16 OS First Edition map sites (35-50), 11 were confirmed by the identification survey and, of the remaining, four (Sites 35, 37, 38 and 46) were troughs. One site (47) was a quarry, lying just outside the area and was not visited.
- 5.1.4 **New Sites:** in addition the confirmation of sites a number of new sites were established, nearly all relate to sites already known but are clearly distinct and have provided a wealth of further information concerning the development of the landscape as it can be seen today and elaborates on the archaeology which survives. There were a total of 99 additional sites, therefore making a total of 149 sites within the gazetteer. Sites found in the desk-based assessment are listed below, followed by the new sites located on field walkover survey.

Site Number	SMR Number	Site Type	Period Description
Sites located by the desk-based assessment			

1	2779	Enclosed settlement	IA/RB
2	3440	Enclosed settlement	IA ?
3	3442	Dyke	?
4	3448	Barrow	Bronze Age
5	3449	Barrow	Bronze Age
6	3444	Enclosed settlement	IA/RB
7	3445	Enclosed settlement	IA/RB
8	3450	Enclosed settlement	IA/RB
9	15537	Road	RB?
10	15667	Road	RB/Med ?
11	6755	Village earthworks	Med
12	2777	Castle	Med
13	15654	Viaduct	Post-med
14	15670	Quarries	Post-med
15	15672	Quarry and kiln	Post-med
16	15674	Quarry and kiln	Post-med
17	15676	Mines	Post-med
18	15677	Quarry and kiln	Post-med
19	15616	Bridge	Post-med
20	15617	Bridge	Med / post-med
21	15665	Mill	Post-med
22	15666	Mill	Post-med
23	15668	Stepping stones	Post-med
24	19035	Power station	Post-med
25	3441	Enclosure	?
26	3443	Cropmark site	?
27	3492	Field system	?
28	3516	Enclosed settlement	RB ?
29	5635	Settlement	?
30	6709	Field system	?
31	6710	Enclosure	?
32	6711	Field system	Med / post-med
33	13782	Settlement ?	?
34	13783	Settlement	IA/RB
35		Trough	Post-med
36		Pump	Post-med
37		Trough	Post-med
38		Trough	Post-med
39		Sheepfold	Post-med
40		Sheepfold	Post-med
41		Quarry	Post-med
42		Mine	Post-med
43		Quarry	Post-med
44		Quarry	Post-med
45		Quarry and kiln	Post-med
46		Trough	Post-med
47		Quarry	Post-med
48		Dam	Post-med
49		Railway	Post-med

50	Bridge	Med/post-med ?
Additional sites located in the field walkover survey		
51	Field System	RB?
52	Structure	Med ?
53	Settlement	IA/ RB
54	Field system	Med
55	Field wall	Post-med
56	Field system	Med?
57	Terrace	Med ?
58	Terrace	Med/post-med ?
59	Quarry	Post-med
60	Boundaries	?
61	Quarry	Post-med
62	Bield	Post-med
63	Quarry	Post-med
64	Round cairn	Bronze Age
65	Terraces	Post-med
66	Scoops	?
67	Bank and ditch	?
68	Depression	?
69	Cairn	?
70	Bank	?
71	Depression	?
72	Cairn	Prehist
73	Cairn	?
74	Quarry	?
75	Banks	IA/RB
76	Scoop	?
77	Quarry	?
78	Settlement	IA/RB
79	Barn	Post-med
80	Barn	Post-med
81	Barn	Post-med
82	Barn	Modern
83	Terraces	?
84	Cairn	Prehist
85	Troughs	Modern
86	Cairn	?
87	Boundary	?
88	Shelter	?
89	Cairn	?
90	Cairn/spoil	Post-med?
91	Structure	Post-med
92	Cairn	?
93	Wall	Post-med
94	Field system	Med
95	Dyke	Post-med
96	Enhanced mound	Med/Post-med



97	RandF	Med
98	RandF	Post-med
99	RandF	Med?
100	RandF	Med
101	RandF	Med/Post-med
102	RandF	Med
103	RandF	Med
104	RandF	Med/Post-med
105	RandF	Med
106	RandF	Med/Post-med
107	RandF	Med/Post-med
108	RandF	Med/Post-med
109	RandF	Med
110	RandF	Med
111	Boundary	Med/Post-med
112	Boundary	Med/Post-med
113	Gate posts	Post-med
114	Boundary	?
115	Ponds	Post-med
116	Quarry	Post-med
117	Trackway	Post-med
118	Boundary	Post-med
119	Quarry	Post-med
120	Enclosure	Med/Post-med
121	Quarry	Post-med
122	Barn	Post-med
123	RandF	Med/Post-med
124	Trackway	Post-med
125	Walls	Post-med
127	Terracing	?
128	Quarry	Post-med
129	Walls	Post-med ?
130	Shafts	Post-med
131	Quarry	Post-med
132	Quarry	Post-med
133	Cairn	?
134	Bank	Post-med
135	Shafts	Post-med
136	Shafts	Post-med
137	Shafts	Post-med
138	Building	?
139	Shafts	Post-med
140	Quarry	Post-med
141	Hollow-way	Med/Post-med
142	Quarry / Limekiln	Post-med
143	Field boundary	Post-med
144	Barn	Post-med
145	Quarry	Post-med
146	Boundary	?

147		Building	?
148		Spoil mounds	Post-med
149		Spring	Post-med

## 5.2 GENERAL MONUMENT CHARACTER

- 5.2.1 The majority of the sites fall within discrete categories (defined below), which include sites of all periods, where identifiable.
- 5.2.2 **Cairns:** there were eleven, widely distributed cairns within the area; the most prominent were already identified within the SMR record (Sites 04 and 05). The cairns divide into two discrete categories, those that by virtue of their setting and size were potentially funerary monuments, and those that had a clearance function. Sites 04, 05, 64, 84 and 86 are cairns that are large, and for the most part sited on ridge summits commanding wide views, and as such have the potential to be Bronze Age funerary monuments. Cairn 84 (New Close) is not particularly large, being only 2.5m in diameter, but is both relatively high and has a regular circular shape and is in a prominent location on top of a ridge. Site 64 is on the summit of Hartley Hill, and is large, albeit degraded by ploughing, but has an elongated shape. It is clearly an anthropogenic feature, and is most probably a funerary monument.
- 5.2.3 The other cairns (Sites 69, 72, 73, 89, 90 and 133) are in non-prominent locations and are not particularly substantial and were probably clearance cairns as a result of land improvement. In particular cairns 69, 72 and 73 are loosely grouped to the south-west of the Site 6 enclosed settlement (Plate 8), and were within the area of a field system associated with the settlement, and were almost certainly clearance cairns related to that field system.
- 5.2.4 **Settlements:** the most important sites within the estate are the enclosed settlements which extend in a north-east / south-west line across the estate Sites 1 (and 53), 6, 7, 34 (and 78). These settlements are typologically dated to the Romano-British period, and their characteristics are hut circles, and stock pounds loosely contained within an irregular, and sometimes incomplete enclosure bank. The monument type developed from the Iron Age type of enclosed settlement, where the outer bank was strictly defensive and reflected a period of hostility and conflict. The Romano-British period was one typified by political stability and although there were no requirements for defence the outer bank of the enclosure was retained, although in a degraded manner, probably in use to restrain animals. There is the potential that at least some of these settlements had their origins in the Iron Age, although they may have been substantially altered in the subsequent Roman period.
- 5.2.5 The pounds and hut platforms were invariably built against the outer banks, leaving irregular areas in between. The hut structures were identified either from platforms or stone founded ring features, or hut circles. In addition at Site 7, there were rectangular huts in conjunction with circular huts. The stock pounds were defined by earth banks, often sunken by the action of digging out the centres of the paddocks to collect the manure, leaving hollow depressions. The present analysis was sufficient to highlight the potential of the sites, but, in the time available, it was not possible to undertake a detailed

examination of each of the four main complexes, and there is a case to undertake further survey work in order to gain an appropriate understanding of these important sites.

- 5.2.6 **Field Systems:** within the study area were a number of significant agricultural landscapes directly associated with the enclosed settlements (Sites 51, 67, 70, 75, 83, 87, which, by implication, were probably contemporaneous. The absence of any later medieval or post-medieval agricultural activity in the New Close area, around settlements 6, 7, and 34/78, would tend to confirm that these field remains are indeed of late prehistoric / Romano-British date. These landscapes comprised field systems defined by, earthfast stone banks, or earthen banks, usually parallel, some with associated ditches. Some, such as Site 51, had lynchet profiles indicating that they had been subject to cultivation. The remains demonstrate the survival of complete agricultural landscapes, not just the settlements, and as these are a rare occurrence, they are of considerable archaeological importance.
- 5.2.7 **Medieval:** around Hartley village are the remains of medieval field systems. In some instances the post-medieval field system is a fossilisation of the earlier medieval system, hence the enclosure of medieval strips, has resulted in linear post-medieval strip fields, and in degraded but extant ridge and furrow. Several fields in the lower village area of the estate were clearly linked to medieval ridge and furrow and are the remains of smaller plots. In addition changes in the direction of ridge and furrow indicates the existence of other field divisions which no longer survive in any other form, and is clearly represented at Site 94. Only a small number were vegetated boundaries which comprised mature shrubs and trees forming linear features which had been deliberately trained or 'plashed'. The management of vegetational boundaries in this manner is a practice known since pre-Roman times in Britain (Rackham 1999, 184).
- 5.2.8 In these lower areas there is a limited survival of the medieval remains, despite the subsequent post-medieval agricultural exploitation of the same land. However, in the areas to the east of the village are 'fields' which were subject to parliamentary enclosure in the late eighteenth / early nineteenth century, but which have never been subject to systematic post-medieval improvement. Consequently in areas which are now essentially moorland are the remains of medieval field-systems and cultivation earthworks which have not been subsequently disturbed, for example, Sites 54, 56, 57, 58 (Plate 10) and 114 (Plate 11). This group of sites has in effect been preserved by the construction of the railway which limited any intensive agricultural improvement to its east. The features comprise, substantial, and prominent cultivation terraces (Sites 54 and 57) linked to boundary banks (for example, Site 51), and associated with these are areas of broad ridge and furrow (Site 56). This expansive field system is superimposed on the boundary banks (Site 51) associated with the enclosed settlement (Site 1) and consequently there is some confusion as to the precise phasing of the components of the two field systems. The largely undisturbed survival of the medieval remains highlights their archaeological importance.
- 5.2.9 **Agricultural Furniture:** the agricultural furniture associated with the post-medieval field system included several stone gate posts at the entrance to fields (for example, Site 113). These tend to be of sandstone, most being plain, regular four-sided columns with convex tops. This type of post is distributed within a definable area, geographically close to Eden Place, and it could be surmised that they represent some care and attention and a degree of affluence in order to install and maintain such items. There were also a number of

existing and vanished troughs for the provision of water for stock (Sites 35, 37 and 38), one was associated with a shelter / bield for them, Site 62. There were also two sheepfolds (Sites 39 and 40) which are at least 140 years old and remain in good condition (OS First Edition, 1862).

- 5.2.10 **Buildings:** the buildings recorded by the survey are essentially all barns, one has become a ruined site ( 81), another is modern in date (Site 82) and the remainder would appear to be post-medieval and in reasonably good condition. The barns help demonstrate the effective working areas of the post-medieval agricultural activity.
- 5.2.11 **Transport Features:** there are several bridges within the estate, each with their own characteristics and often with adjacent fording points. They include an old pedestrian bridge (Site 20) which is linked by an old trackway (Site 10), to a modern bridge allowing vehicular access (Site 50). The origins of this route are likely to be at least medieval as this was a coffin route. The other form of track (Sites 45 and 124) provided a route for the transportation of raw materials and finished products of mining and quarrying, from the more upland areas to the lowland, inhabited areas and may have been formed for the use of mechanised transport. Fell Lane, to the east of Long Rigg, is contained within a wide open corridor that extended between the enclosed lands of Cote Garth and Rookby Scarth farms, and led from the north-west onto the unenclosed moorland. This corridor has all the characteristics of an ancient drove road, which would have enabled the passage of stock between urban centres exploiting the open fell. A subsequent construction within the drove route was Fell Lane (Site 141), which has the distinct sunken, and embanked character of a hollow-way, and was the predecessor of the present metalled road.
- 5.2.12 **Extraction:** as with many upland areas there was a propensity of extraction sites, which typically date from the post-medieval period. The great majority of the extraction sites were from the more upland areas to the east, exploiting the natural resources of the landscape. The visited sites ranged from large exposed faces, such as Site 59, and extensive quarries, such as Site 18 (Plate 9), to areas of undulating ground that appear to have been subject to surface extraction, such as Sites 17, 42-44), but which have since become grassed over (Plate 3). In quarry areas there are also limekilns which were used to process the limestone into lime, as seen at Sites 16, 18 and 142.
- 5.2.13 The area has considerable potential for the extraction of lead and copper ores, the most notable of these being the High Longrigg mines, which reflect a massive extraction site for lead ore. There are also a number of shafts, typically in groups (Sites 135 and 136), which demonstrate considerable amount of sporadic mining activity.

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## 6. DISCUSSION

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### 6.1 PREHISTORIC LANDSCAPE

- 6.1.1 There is plentiful evidence of prehistoric activity from the environs of the study area, comprising cairns, potential field systems and settlement remains. At least three cairns (Sites 04, 05 and 64) were probably funerary monuments, being large mounds in prominent locations with an extensive vista, and are likely to date from the Bronze Age; the precise date is uncertain as none of these cairns have been subject to modern excavation. In addition there are also a number of smaller cairns, which reflect the clearance of unwanted surface stone into piles to enable the use of the land for agriculture. This is a practice that has been undertaken since prehistory and extended into the historic period. These cairns are often within large groups called cairnfields, which in some parts of Cumbria have been tentatively dated to the Bronze Age, on the basis of spatial association between the settlement and field system remains and Bronze Age funerary monuments, and a limited number of excavations (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming). However, the only grouping was three loosely scattered cairns (Sites 69, 72 and 73) which are spatially associated with a field system linked to the enclosed settlement Site 6 (Plate 4). The indirect relationship with the enclosed settlement would suggest that they were contemporaneous and implies that at least some of these small cairns date from the Iron Age/Romano-British period.

### 6.2 ROMANO-BRITISH / IRON AGE SETTLEMENT

- 6.2.1 During the Roman period the area would have been within the hinterland of a probable main transport route between the forts at Low Borrowbridge and Brough. In fact it is probable that the enclosed settlements existed during the Roman occupation. The four main settlements (Sites 1/53, 6, 7, 34/78), and potentially other enclosures, comprise irregular, incomplete enclosing banks containing hut circles, building platforms, and sunken stock pounds. These fit within a clearly defined typological form dated to the Roman-British period; however, only very few examples of this type of enclosed settlement have been subject to modern excavation. The dating of the generic form is consequently reliant on old excavations which have not had the benefit of scientific dating. The dating has been biased to the Roman period because Romano-British ceramics are relatively abundant, whereas the Iron Age period in the North West was almost aceramic. In the few modern excavations that have been undertaken there has been a general shift towards the Iron Age (Bewley 1994) and as a consequence the generic type can only be narrowed to the broad period between 400BC and AD 400. It is not apparent from the present evidence if they were all contemporary, or which were earlier and if they reflect an expansion in population of the region. What is clear is that the landscape is multi-period with the earlier settlements and associated field systems being overlain by medieval activity which in turn has been slightly reshaped by post-medieval activity.
- 6.2.2. The distribution of these sites clearly related to relief, drainage, soil types and climate (Hewitt nd). The geographical location of sites on sheltered slopes of shallow valleys

between 250m and 300m altitude is already well known from sites such as Crosby Ravensworth and Crosby Garrett (Higham and Jones 1975, 99). The Hartley Estate examples fit in with the generic form being set in a line along the gentle sloped, and well well-drained land of Longrigg, and approximately following the spring line. The agricultural field system is also comparable to those of like Waitby which has obvious areas of subdivision according to landuse and evidence of pre-medieval ridge and furrow connected to lynchets and cultivation terraces (*ibid*).

### 6.3 MEDIEVAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

- 6.3.1 The study suggested the establishment of a settlement at Hartley from the twelfth century onwards, originally perhaps centred around the castle at the south end of the village. The general landscape, beyond the main street, further suggests that the morphology of the present-day settlement and adjacent fields resemble that of several other villages in the Eden valley which are medieval in origin, including those of Hackthorpe, Maulds Meaburn and Melkinthorpe (CCAS nd). The overall regularity and organised nature of the settlement implies that there was a degree of planning in the layout of the village at some point in its history. Many of these villages show a rectangular plan, sometimes around a green, but often apparently based around a narrow street (Roberts 1993, 131-3)
- 6.3.2 Early cartographic sources and the fossilised field boundaries present in the landscape today reveal several narrow strip fields at right angles to the single axial village road running through Hartley. Several of the fields, on both the east and west side of the road, show clear field boundaries with a reverse 'S' curvature to them, which is characteristic of medieval fields and typically represent the enclosure of groups of strips. There is no surviving subsidiary lane lying parallel to the road at the rear of these strip fields which is usually termed a Back Lane, allowing access to these strips from this direction. However, there are several access lanes or very narrow strips of land, which are at right angles to the road which would have connected to the Back Lane. These almost certainly provided additional access and have been termed toft and field 'vennels' (Roberts 1993, 141). The visible strips are regularly laid out in blocks which could relate to 'furlongs'.
- 6.3.3 The general layout of the village of Hartley is typical of a medieval, nucleated settlement. These settlements have been tentatively dated as belonging to the early post-Conquest period, and are a particular feature from the twelfth century onwards in Cumbria (Roberts 1993). Although the documentary search did not reveal any information for the founding of the village, it established that there was a settlement called *Harteclo* from at least the late twelfth century (Nicholson and Burn 1777). Previous research into the Hartley village plan had identified a possible layout focused on the main road north of the castle, which is now just visible as an earthwork.
- 6.3.4 Several villages in the upper Eden valley are characterised by areas, sometimes individual plots, in which there are earthwork remains of former buildings (CCAS nd, para 2.1). This has been interpreted as demonstrating that the villages were larger in the medieval period, or that the focus of settlement has shifted. It has been argued that '*the quality and number of such remains is quite remarkable, and must be regarded as of national significance*' (*ibid*, para 2.2). This is also reflected at Hartley; earthworks to the west of the road at the south end of the village clearly demonstrate surviving elements of the

fossilised village plan. The existence of these earthworks suggests that to a certain degree the present village has shrunk from its former, larger extent and that some fields were amalgamated.

- 6.3.5 ***Origin of the Upper Eden Villages:*** in Cumbria or historic Cumberland and Westmorland, the number of surviving ‘medieval’ villages is moderately large, suggesting that they may have been a product of the agricultural wealth of the Eden and Eamont catchment areas. Two possibilities have been advanced for their distinctive morphology; the first is that they developed along the outgang or narrow fan of land leading from an existing farmstead to the unenclosed common, the second that they were new and deliberate creations, and represent evidence for planning (Roberts 1993, 133). The date at which the villages originated remains problematic and speculative, to some extent it appears to rest on the assumption that they must have been settled before the disasters of the fourteenth century which included human plague, diseases of livestock, Scottish raids (Winchester 1987, 44-45), as well as a deterioration in the climate referred to as the Little Ice Age (Grove 1988). This resulted in marginal areas becoming more hostile in terms of agricultural practices and a general decrease in the population leaving plots of land unoccupied, fossilised as earthworks and therefore relatively unchanged, until more recent village developments in the last century.

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## 7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 7.1.1 The results of the assessment have shown that there is great potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the study area, in particular, evidence of agricultural landscapes of several periods, from the prehistoric onwards. The most notable of these is the extensive, and intact farmed landscapes associated with the Iron Age and Romano-British settlements, Sites 1, 2, 6, 7, 34, 53, 78, indicating considerable activity in the region during that broad period. The presence of Romano-British settlement is perhaps to be expected given that the Brough Roman fort is relatively local and that there is considerable potential for Roman roads passing through the area of the estate.
- 7.1.2 There is also considerable corroboratory documentary evidence for medieval settlement and activity in the area. The area was particularly important during the medieval period; the entire village and surrounding fields have extant agricultural features which together produce a comprehensive landscape. Sites 11, 12 and 97-110, are clearly identifiable both on the ground and from aerial photographs, with additional material being available from documentary sources.
- 7.1.3 There are also elements of a relict industrial landscape; the activity was primarily quarrying, lime processing and mining and at reasonably moderate intensity. But these remains provide an interesting counterpoint to the agricultural landscape, in which investment continued and developed.
- 7.1.4 The key aspect in terms of the archaeological resource within the study area is the extent to which the area has remained a cohesive landscape during the post-medieval period, which has almost certainly contributed to the survival of all elements of all periods. The earliest major landscape change was the bisection of the area by the railway Site 49. The effects were localised within the narrow corridor of the railway, but these changes had the effect of cleanly dividing the eastern marginal land from Hartley Village, resulting in lower intensity exploitation in these areas and enabling the preservation of the earlier field systems
- 7.1.5 ***Below-Ground Survival:*** for the prehistoric and Iron Age and Romano-British periods, the presence of definitive evidence for extant archaeological remains within the study area indicates that there is considerable potential for the survival of below ground archaeology. However, as few sites of this type have been excavated in the area it is difficult to estimate with any accuracy the full potential of their extent. A potential for archaeological sites exists on the basis of extrapolation from known sites in the region, such as at Waitby and Crosby Ravensworth, but it is unclear whether the same detailed information would be achievable, although it is extremely probable.

### 7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.2.1 The survey has highlighted a significant, and localised, resource that would warrant further analysis and recording. In particular there is the survival of some of the most



extensive, and grouped Romano-British / Iron Age settlement remains within the region. The most sensitive is the Site 1/53 complex which is immediately adjacent to the Hartley Quarry and which is an area with considerable potential for disturbance, and the Site 53 part of the complex is not protected by scheduling. At present our knowledge and understanding of these can only be limited by virtue of the rapid nature of the present survey; however, they warrant more detailed recording, coupled with detailed analysis, in order to examine the detailed character and operation of the settlements, and how they, and their field systems, interacted with each other. This should involve a detailed earthwork survey of the settlements and their field systems, the production of a detailed gazetteer for all features and the detailed analysis of the physical remains.

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## APPENDIX 2

### GAZETTEER OF SITES

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**Site number** 1  
**Site name** Low Longrigg  
**NGR** NY 7891 0866  
**Site type** Enclosed Settlement  
**Period** Iron Age / Romano-British  
**SMR number** 2779  
**Source** APs; OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit  
**SAM Number** 12642  
**Aerial Photographs** MU CS 45: 11, 12, 23, 25, 26, 46: 13, RAF 540/570 30 7 51; STJ BLZ57

An extensive complex of earthwork features located immediately to the North of Hartley Quarries. It consists of an irregular enclosure, divided into sections with hut circles, turf covered embankments and scoops up to c0.6-0.7m in height. It is one of a number of similar enclosure complexes located in close proximity (Sites 6, 7 and 34). The site is completely enclosed around the south side, which incorporates the line of a crag, used to provide an outer boundary. Internally there are a series of terraced plots, and sunken scoops edged by prominent banks; most are set into the slope, and some have level surfaces sufficient to have accommodated huts. The banks are up to 0.45m in height and are well-defined. A rectilinear large bank extends out from the enclosure which would appear to be a small plot, however, it seems to be external to the main enclosure. The bank of a field system (Site 114) extends past the enclosure suggesting a relationship with the enclosure; however, this also relates to the modern field system and is shown on the OS First Edition map.

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**Site number** 2  
**Site name** North East of Hartley Quarries  
**NGR** NY 7931 0882  
**SMR number** 3440  
**Site type** Enclosed Settlement  
**Period** Iron Age ?  
**Source** APs; Site visit  
**Aerial Photographs** MU CS 46:14, 23

A circular scoop c20m in diameter, cut into the surrounding limestone pavement, and located to the north-east of Hartley Quarries. From inside the scoop is a turf covered enclosing wall up to c0.7-0.8m in height. The scooped enclosure has several internal features, the main being a lower curving wall which divides the scoop into two unequal parts. Within the south western quadrant there is disturbance which could be the curved wall of a possible hut circle which butts onto the dividing wall, next to and running parallel with this is a small section of wall. The site survives in a fair to poor condition.

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**Site number** 3  
**Site name** Hartley Dykes  
**NGR** NY 79239 08642 - 80264 08890  
**SMR number** 3442  
**Site type** Earthwork / Dyke  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** APs; Site visit  
**Aerial Photographs** MU CS 45:1-3

A large flat dyke up to c3m wide by 0.7-0.8m in height with occasional protruding boulders, surviving in a fair condition. It follows a linear path east to west along a gap in the natural terrain connecting the Hartley sites with the dyke systems of Winton and Stainmore. There was no dating evidence from this site, a prehistoric date can not be dismissed. There is little sign of it in the area of Site 45, and is here shown as dashed; to the east of Site 45 it is

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evident as a 3m wide bank with a ditch on the south side. The site is also evident at the extreme eastern side of the survey area below the scarp of Long Rigg and is truncated by the mining activity of Site 44.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Site name</b>	North East of Hellgill Howe
<b>NGR</b>	NY 78811 08699
<b>SMR number</b>	3448
<b>Site type</b>	Round Barrow
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Source</b>	APs
<b>Aerial Photographs</b>	MU CS 44:18; 45: 11; STJ BLZ57
<b>SAM Number</b>	12641

A low earthen mound which is oval in plan The barrow is c8m in diameter and up to 0.75m in height. Located towards the top are two small pieces of protruding stone. On the eastern quadrant, below the edge of the mound, is a large flat slab of stone, c1m by 0.6m. The site has been previously ploughed but is now turf covered and survives in a fair condition. It is located on the summit of a hill and was potentially a funerary monument.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Fat Pasture
<b>NGR</b>	NY 78800 09100
<b>SMR number</b>	3449
<b>Site type</b>	Round Cairn
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age?
<b>Source</b>	APs
<b>Aerial Photographs</b>	MU CS 45:11

An elongated, flat topped mound located on the top of a natural glacial outcrop in the centre of the field. The barrow is c28m by 15m at the base and has a kerb of loosely packed stones up to 0.4m wide that encircles the top of the mound. The kerb is c6-7m long although occasionally broken. The barrow survives in a fair condition. The underlying stony glacial material is visible in scar on the south-west side and above this are the deliberately placed rounded larger stones. There is some poaching by cows and sheep which is quite bad on the north-east side. It would appear to be a funerary round cairn.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	New Close South
<b>NGR</b>	NY 79400 09340
<b>SMR number</b>	3444
<b>Type</b>	Earthwork Enclosure
<b>Period</b>	Iron Age / Romano-British
<b>Source</b>	APs; Site visit
<b>Aerial Photographs</b>	MU CS 45:14; RAF 540/570 30 7 51
<b>SAM Number</b>	27809

A complex, turf covered, semi-enclosed features, located on a sloping hillside 670m to the east south east of Whingill, which was potentially the remains of an Iron Age / Romano-British farmstead. The enclosure consists of a group of four sub-rectangular enclosures, one being a circular enclosure, possible a hut circle whilst the others were more irregular and probably served as stock enclosures. The northernmost enclosure is the sunken hut circle being c8m in diameter. To the south of this are two narrow enclosures and to the west of these is a slightly larger enclosure with an entrance surviving on its southern side. On the north and west sides of the farmstead are parts of a linear boundary wall which has been partially truncated by later ridge and furrow cultivation. Although the boundary is obscured, there is evidence that the farmstead was terraced into the hill on the eastern side. It is one of a number of similar enclosure complexes located in close proximity (Sites 1, 7 and 34). Within the field are two areas of earthworks on either side of a ridge, running east/west. Site 6 lies to the north and appears to have an extensive outer bank running behind the site, which may be linked to another bank on the western side towards the wider part of

valley. Below this rear bank are several internal areas, defined by low stone walls up to 1m in height, one area is particularly distinct being deeply hollowed out. To the south-west on the other side of the ridge is Site 34 / 78.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	New Close South
<b>NGR</b>	NY 79510 0958
<b>SMR number</b>	3445
<b>Type</b>	Enclosed Settlement
<b>Period</b>	Iron Age / Romano-British
<b>Source</b>	APs; Site visit
<b>Aerial Photographs</b>	MU CS 45:14; 46: 18; RAF 540/570 30 7 51
<b>SAM Number</b>	27808

A small complex of turf covered earthwork interrelated enclosures, forming a larger, partial enclosure; it is a type of enclosed settlement typically ascribed to the Iron Age / Romano-British date; the complex is located on the hillside 700m east of Whingill. The field containing the complex would appear to have been previously ploughed but is now under pasture and the site survives in a fair condition. It is one of a number of similar enclosure complexes located in close proximity (Sites 1, 6 and 34). The site is extensive with large paddocks, and several probable house platforms, with internal walls, including one outlying to the north. There also appears to be an access track running into the complex from the south and another out northwards, towards the col mentioned in Site 84. This track may be aligned to wide terraces detected north of the complex (Site 83). The walls of the complex are easily discernible and survive up to 0.7m high and the surviving stones were evident in two separate locations. The banks survived to over 1m in some places and the paddocks are also clearly distinct from the platforms.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Long Rigg
<b>NGR</b>	NY 80150 0977
<b>SMR number</b>	3450
<b>Type</b>	Enclosed Settlement
<b>Period</b>	Iron Age / Romano-British
<b>Source</b>	APs; Site visit
<b>Aerial Photographs</b>	MU CS 45:8,15, 44:19-21

A possible pentagonal enclosure seen on aerial photographs but no archaeological features were identified on the ground. It is located directly to the east of Long Rigg in upland pasture with excellent views of the surrounding countryside. The enclosure is large and pentagonal in plan with amorphous internal details all of which were partially masked by later boundaries and features. The site could be a settlement feature of a similar date to the extensive Iron Age / Romano-British earthwork complexes to the west. In this location a number of visible low banks were detected, but none conformed to the shape of the pentagonal enclosure. The banks are 0.5m high and a maximum of 2m to 2.5m wide and are on the flat part of hill, 30m east of the ridge and roughly 150m north of the field wall. The overall layout was somewhat difficult to determine and appeared to be squared in plan. The origins of the site are ambiguous but they could be related to drainage or even upland peat cutting.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Thringill Road
<b>NGR</b>	NY 78180 09250
<b>SMR number</b>	15537
<b>Type</b>	Road Embankment
<b>Period</b>	Roman?
<b>Source</b>	Swales and Anderson 1985

Thringill Road is on the approximate alignment of a putative Roman road that runs north-north-east / south-south-west following the line of Hartley Lane out from Hartley. It survives as a linear earthen bank, and is not now on the current OS mapping. It has a similar style to the Site 10 corpse road which converges with this road in alignment. If



this was part of a Roman road then it could have linked the forts at Brough-under-Stainmore and Brough-by-Bainbridge.

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**Site Number** 10  
**Site Name** Coffin Road  
**NGR** NY 7775 0873  
**SMR number** 15667  
**Type** Road Embankment  
**Period** Medieval/Roman ?  
**Source** Swailes and Anderson 1985, 7-12; Site visit

The coffin road out from Kirkby Stephen has part of the camber of an ancient road visible in its structure. The earthwork is c4m wide and 0.3m in height and runs from just south of Hartley cricket ground up to the Hartley Road. Around Frank's Bridge the road runs on a slightly convergent alignment with the Thringill Road (Site 9). The north end of the trackway has two well worn ruts, 2m apart, but the slight camber is still evident and there appear to be two slight ditches to either side but this area is now being afforested. The southern end, through the cricket pitch, has a well defined prominent agger 2.5m wide with 1m wide ditches. In character it is typical of a Roman road, having a substantial agger and road side ditches; however, it is too narrow to be a main Roman road and is also too clearly defined, considering the intensive use of the land in the post-medieval period. It is possibly not of enormous antiquity, and is on line with the medieval bridge at Site 20, which is possibly a pack horse bridge in origin. The fact that it follows the line of a medieval bridge and that it is known as 'corpse road' indicates that it is at least of medieval origin and served as the transport route for the deceased to be buried at the church in Kirkby Stephen over the river. The fact that it is so well constructed may be a result of the underlying wet ground conditions, and not necessarily an indication that it was of Roman date.

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**Site Number** 11  
**Site Name** Hartley Medieval Village  
**NGR** NY 7800 0800  
**SMR number** 6755  
**Type** Earthwork Village  
**Period** Medieval  
**Source** APs  
**Aerial Photographs** MU CS 44:16, 17, 45: 11

The medieval village of Hartley still has extant areas of well defined earthwork features, relict of shrinkage of the village, surviving in good condition. Several of the fields and garths around the village still have lynchets and ridge and furrow within them. Preservation is best in the southern part of the village, just north of Hartley Castle. Here there are embanked enclosures and house platforms which have been partially obscured by modern gardens.

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**Site Number** 12  
**Site Name** Hartley Castle  
**NGR** NY 7825 0823  
**SMR number** 2777  
**Type** Castle  
**Period** Medieval  
**Source** APs; Pennant 1801; Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness 1902

The early history is not well known but there are antiquarian accounts suggesting that the castle, as it was, was burned by the Scots in 1315 (Pennant 1801, 129), after which the castle was probably reconstructed as a stone tower, crenellated in 1353, when a document refers to Thomas de Musgrave receiving a licence to do so. A further licence of 1360 shows additional modifications in the form of curtain walls and courts. Such activity reflects the unsettled political nature of the region during the medieval period and the need to fortify homesteads against Scottish raids. By the 1600s, under Sir Richard Musgrave, further expansion of the castle was possible but not for defence reasons. By this time the Musgrave family had come to favour their other residence at Edenhall, to the north, which was also a medieval house with later expansions. There is a reference in Bishop Nicolson's diaries of visiting Hartley Castle

on 27th August, 1702 and he describes 'The Hall, Dineing-Room, Chapple and Gallery good: but Sir Richard's stairs in bad repair.' (Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness 1902, 179). Hartley Castle was abandoned, became ruined and then dismantled, sometime between 1702 and 1735, in order to utilise the stone at Edenhall. However, during its occupation in the medieval period it must have provided a focus for the village, inhabitants and the surrounding landscape, being a place of potential refuge and a nexus for trading.

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**Site Number** 13  
**Site Name** Merrygill Railway Viaduct  
**NGR** NY 7843 0836  
**SMR number** 15654  
**Type** Railway Viaduct  
**Period** 1861  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862)

Merrygill Railway Viaduct is located to the south of Hartley on the line of the now disused Stainmore line. It was constructed in 1861 for the South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway by Sir Thomas Bouch. The build is of rock faced limestone rubble constructed into nine arch spans, up to 110m long and 24m in height, with cornices and tall parapets. It was initially a single track line but was doubled in 1889, by which time it was part of the North Eastern Railway. The line was closed in 1965 and since 1984 the viaduct has been protected by Grade II listed status. The viaduct survives in good condition and is closed off to the public.

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**Site Number** 14  
**Site Name** Ponder Hill  
**NGR** NY 7823 0939, 7850 0930  
**SMR number** 15670  
**Type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

Two quarries are located beside Ponder Hill to the north of Hartley. The westernmost (14A) has been identified as a sandstone quarry, while that to the east (14B) appears to have been a limestone quarry. There was no obvious surviving evidence, at ground level of Site 14 A.

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**Site Number** 15  
**Site Name** Whingill Quarry  
**NGR** NY 78810 09790  
**SMR number** 15672  
**Type** Quarry and Limekiln  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862)

Whingill quarry is located to the north-east of Hartley with an associated limekiln. The kiln has a shallow arched draw hole opening, which is c2.3m wide by 2.35m deep. The bowl is about 2.3m in diameter and is partly filled in; it is lined with yellow bricks and has coping stones that are largely *in situ*. The draw hole is square with a now collapsed lintel but in general the kiln survives well. The construction and form of the kiln implies a later eighteenth / nineteenth century date.

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**Site Number** 16  
**Site Name** Cote Garth Quarry  
**NGR** NY 79760 09930  
**SMR number** 15674  
**Type** Quarry and Limekiln  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862)

Cote Garth Quarry is located to the north-east of Hartley with an associated limekiln dug into the shallow slope of the hill top. The kiln is now surviving in a poor state and is only a pile of rubble on the surface; the plan of the kiln is curvilinear.

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**Site Number** 17  
**Site Name** High Longrigg Mines  
**NGR** NY 7980 0952  
**SMR number** 15676  
**Type** Lead and Copper Mines  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

High Longrigg Mines consists of a small group of workings located to the east of Hartley in the field, west of Long Rigg and overlooking Cote Garth Farm. Other mines and quarries are located in this more upland area (Sites 41, 42, 43, and 44). The area is extensive and consists of two main linear areas, formed by a central area of ground disturbance, with spoil heaped up on both sides. These linear trends are 4m to 6m wide, roughly 50m long and are between 2m and 4m high. Within the hollowed areas are patches of fresh rubble, indicating the relatively recent date of this activity. The western area slopes downwards from south to north and there appears to be a linear hollow running from the north end into the neighbouring field towards Cote Garth. This hollow was probably a transport route. Surrounding the two main areas are numerous small to medium sized ground disturbances most of which are circular to oval depressions with the resulting spoil surrounding them either to one side or in a ring, which is more consistent with mining rather than quarrying. The site is shown on current mapping as 'Workings (disused)'.

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**Site Number** 18  
**Site Name** Hartley Quarries  
**NGR** NY 7946 08720  
**SMR number** 15677  
**Type** Quarries and Limekiln  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

The site of Hartley Quarries complex consists of a group of three quarries with two lime kilns within them; the complex is located to the east of Hartley village. The first kiln (NY 7950 0870) is a large, possibly square kiln surviving only as a semi-circular pot lining lined with small pieces of red sandstone which is c2m in diameter and up to 2m in height. The kiln is in a precarious state but is still a good example of the post-medieval landuse in this area. The approach to the kiln has been dug out towards the entrance. The second kiln (NY 7970 0830) is marked on the 6" OS map but nothing is extant on the surface apart from several pieces of vitrified sandstone. Behind the kiln is an area of extensive limestone quarrying and also a track running to the nearby lane. The limekiln is severely decayed, and only a fragment of the flue survives. It is made of sandstone, yet the quarry is cut into limestone, hence the stone for its construction was imported. There is a large depression beneath the surviving section of limekiln, and two adjacent banks providing the outfall for the kiln. The quarry is c2.5m high and has a terraced track, Site 45, extending east from the quarry. There are banks of spoil around the face of the quarry

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**Site Number** 19  
**Site Name** Lowmill Bridge  
**NGR** NY 77530 09050  
**SMR number** 15616  
**Type** Bridge  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

Lowmill Bridge is located at the north end of Kirkby Stephen where it crosses the River Eden, beside the Kirkby Low Mill. The bridge is constructed of coursed squared rubble with two segmented arches and a central pier with a cutwater. It has a flat stone parapet on both sides with a horizontal stone band below it. The bridge is similar in style to Frank's Bridge (Site 20) but is much wider, allowing for wheeled transport. It was potentially of seventeenth

century. The bridge is in good condition although it has been repaired in places and is protected by Grade II listed status.

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**Site Number** 20  
**Site Name** Frank's Bridge  
**NGR** NY 77630 08720  
**SMR number** 15617  
**Type** Bridge  
**Period** Medieval/Post-Medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

Frank's Bridge is located on the east side of Kirkby Stephen where it crosses the River Eden near Bridge House. This would be the site of the crossing point for the corpse road (Site 10) crossed the river. The bridge is a small footbridge constructed of coursed rubble with two segmented, elliptical arches and a central pier with cutwater. The southern arch is built into the wall which culverts the river at this point, indicating a significant degree of water management. The bridge is built at a slight angle and the footpath is 1.45m wide with stone copings to the parapet. The narrow width of the bridge only allows for pedestrian traffic and the function of the bridges was probably as a packhorse bridge and/or a corpse bridge as part of a corpse road (Site 10 and 50). The bridge is similar in style to Lowmill Bridge (Site 19) but is narrower, has the appearance of a pack horse bridge and was potentially of medieval or early post-medieval date. Bridge House, located nearby, may have served as a toll house. The bridge is in good condition and is protected by Grade II listed status.

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**Site Number** 21  
**Site Name** Kirkby Stephen Carding Mill  
**NGR** NY 77500 09060  
**SMR number** 15665  
**Type** Water Mill  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862)

The cotton mill is located at the north end of Kirkby Stephen on the west bank of the River Eden. The mill used a headrace from the weir to the south (NY 7752 0902) and had a sluice (NY 7750 0903). The mill was built or rebuilt in 1787 and for seventy years served various industrial textile purposes. It was then converted to saw milling in 1858 and is now currently used as a saw mill and wood merchants.

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**Site Number** 22  
**Site Name** Hartley Low Mill  
**NGR** NY 77600 08990  
**SMR number** 15666  
**Type** Water Mill  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

Hartley Low Mill was originally a corn mill located at the bend in the Hartley Road where the Hartley Beck enters the River Eden. On the OS First and Second edition maps there is evidence that it had a headrace running from a dam or weir (NY 7773 0905) with a sluice on the same site and one near the footbridge (NY 7762 0899). The mill was reputedly held by the Clark family from the 1720's up to 1938. The only external extant archaeological features surviving are the headrace, sluice, some runner stones and some dates marked on the house walls. The mill would have probably had a ten foot overshoot waterwheel driving four pairs of stones on a layshaft but nothing survives. The building is in good condition having been converted into a private dwelling but little evidence of the mill survives. In this location there is also a foot bridge, currently wooden surmounting stone built sides, which appear to be constructed on top of lower large stone blocks which run either side of the Hartley Beck and act as a culvert. The culverting is relatively extensive and, although it is overgrown by vegetation, it appears to continue eastwards at least as far as the dam at Site 48. This suggests that Hartley Beck has been modified to become a source of water power, presumably for the mill.

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**Site Number** 23  
**Site Name** New Bridge  
**NGR** NY 77415 09487  
**SMR number** 15668  
**Type** Stepping Stones  
**Period** Post-Medieval/Medieval?  
**Source** OS second edition 25" Sheet XXIII (1862)  
New Bridge stepping stones are located to the north of Kirkby Stephen on the east bank of the River Eden where the footpath crosses a stream feeding into the river.

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**Site Number** 24  
**Site Name** Kirkby Stephen Private Power Station  
**NGR** NY 7747 0911  
**SMR number** 19035  
**Type** Power Station  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** T Hay (pers comm)  
A local, private hydro-electric power station serving the north end of the village. It was located in the water turbine of the saw mill (Site 21) and its current condition is unknown.

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**Site Number** 25  
**Site Name** Birkett Lane  
**NGR** NY 79500 08600  
**SMR number** 3441  
**Type** Enclosure  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** APs  
**Aerial Photographs** MU E.37 (not locatable)  
The stone foundations of an enclosure are extant in the immediate area to the east of Hartley Quarries. The site was recorded by Manchester University but the aerial photos used for identification were not examined and the site was outside the study area and was not examined.

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**Site Number** 26  
**Site Name** Whingill South  
**NGR** NY 78700 09300  
**SMR number** 3443  
**Type** Settlement / Cropmark  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** APs  
**Aerial Photographs** MU E.39 (not locatable)  
A possible settlement site, located in the field to the east of Sellerns Well and to the north west of the embanked enclosure complexes (Sites 1, 6, 7 and 34). The site of the putative settlement has been heavily damaged by later ridge and furrow cultivation and there are no extant earthworks surviving in the field which is presently improved pasture.

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**Site Number** 27  
**Site Name** Low Mill Bridge  
**NGR** NY 77600 09300  
**SMR number** 3492

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**Type** Field System and Cropmarks  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** APs; Site visit  
**Aerial Photographs** MU E.101 (not locatable)

A possible field system and associated circular features located in a field to the north of Low Mill Bridge. The field is heavily improved pasture with no extant surface remains. The field is currently undergoing afforestation which makes the detection of any possible remains impossible.

**Site Number** 28  
**Site Name** Howes  
**NGR** NY 78700 08800  
**SMR number** 3516  
**Type** Sub-Rectangular Enclosure  
**Period** Prehistoric/Romano-British?  
**Source** APs  
**Aerial Photographs** MU CS 45:11

A sub-rectangular enclosure to the east of Hartley village. The embanked enclosure follows the contours of a natural glacial feature, with evidence of an internal bank dividing the enclosure in two. The site is in poor condition, and although under pasture, it has been heavily truncated by ridge and furrow. The site could possibly be related to the embanked enclosure complexes immediately to the east (Sites 1, 6, 7 and 34).

**Site Number** 29  
**Site Name** Muddy Gill  
**NGR** NY 79200 09970  
**SMR number** 5635  
**Type** Settlement ?  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** APs  
**Aerial Photographs** MU CS 146: 29-31

A series of earthworks visible as low banks on the edge of the limestone pavement. It is outside the study areas and was not inspected.

**Site Number** 30  
**Site Name** Podgill  
**NGR** NY 78400 08000  
**SMR number** 6709  
**Type** Field System  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Turnbull P 7/3/89 (from AP overlay)

Traces of a possible field system / lynchets running in a north-west/south-east direction, within an improved field. It is outside the study area and was not inspected.

**Site Number** 31  
**Site Name** Park Hill  
**NGR** NY 78600 08200  
**SMR number** 6710  
**Type** Circular Enclosure Cropmark  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Turnbull P (7/3/89) (from AP overlay)

The cropmark of a small circular enclosure and associated linear ditches. It is outside the study area and was not inspected.

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**Site Number** 32  
**Site Name** Hartley Hill  
**NGR** NY 78000 08700  
**SMR number** 6711  
**Type** Rectilinear Field System  
**Period** Post-medieval / medieval  
**Source** Turnbull P 7/3/89 (from AP overlay)

The cropmarks of fragments of a rectilinear field system. Some upstanding banks are still quite evident on the crest of the hill, running in a north-west/south-east direction. It probably relates to Sites 108 and 65.

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**Site Number** 33  
**Site Name** Low Longrigg  
**NGR** NY 79380 09030  
**SMR number** 13782  
**Type** Putative Settlement  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** APs; Site visit  
**Aerial Photographs** MU CS 46: 15

An amorphous area of disturbed ground east of a small clump of trees. This feature is virtually opposite the enclosed settlement (Site 34) and is within an area of considerable settlement activity. The area was walked and the ground cover is essentially a scattered limestone pavement, with outcropping and two areas of trees were examined, around which there were no signs of any obvious manmade features, although the ground does undulate somewhat. The same area was viewed from Site 34 and again no obvious traces could be discerned.

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**Site Number** 34  
**Site Name** New Close South  
**NGR** NY 79210 09150  
**SMR number** 13783  
**Type** Enclosed Settlement  
**Period** Iron-Age / Romano-British  
**Source** APs; Site visit  
**Aerial Photographs** MU CS 46: 15

One of four small complexes of contiguous scooped and embanked enclosed settlements (Sites 1, 6, and 7). The field containing the enclosure has been subject to ploughing but the complexes themselves appear not to have been directly affected. This site lies on the southern side of a north-west/south-east aligned limestone ridge in an area of undulating ground. There is what appears to be use of the limestone outcropping which runs along the contour at the back of site, to the south-east. This rear wall appeared to utilise the fringe of the limestone outcropping and the large fragments of limestone may have been erected in an upright position, rather than be the result of weathering. The wall is about 1m high, 0.75m wide and over 10m in length. The complex contains areas which may be platforms and others which are sunken stock pounds. Two long linear banks run north-west downslope from this back wall, forming a boundary, and two large enclosures with parallel walls could be determined. To the north-west is a roughly rectangular house with internal walls of Site 78.

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**Site Number** 35  
**Site Name** Eden Place  
**NGR** NY 77938 09710  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Trough  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

A trough near to the field boundary in the north-western part of the Hartley Fold Estate, shown on the OS First Edition map. It was not found during the survey.

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**Site Number** 36  
**Site Name** Eden Place  
**NGR** NY 77908 09534  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Pump  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862) ; Site visit

A pump near to a field boundary as shown on the OS First Edition map. At this site were found two features; a small covered, below ground, structure with an iron fixture, which was water filled and had overall dimensions of 2m by 2m. Approximately 6m to the south-east were the remains of a second structure, measuring 5m by 5m and 0.75m in height. This was almost entirely demolished and consisted of stones, including two sandstone lintels. The stones were earthfast building blocks visible and appeared to be *in situ*.

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**Site Number** 37  
**Site Name** Mires  
**NGR** NY 7833 0951  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Trough  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

Trough near to field boundary as shown on the OS First Edition map. No trough was present today, but at this location the field boundary to the north-west is part of an earthen bank.

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**Site Number** 38  
**Site Name** Fat Pasture  
**NGR** NY 7885 0942  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Trough  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

The site of a trough near to New Close Springs as shown on the OS First Edition map. It was not found during the survey.

---

**Site Number** 39  
**Site Name** Shady Hill  
**NGR** NY 78607 09036  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Sheepfold  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

A sheepfold near to Sellerns Well. At this location there was a simple rectangular stone fold with an associated stone trough on the north wall. The fold survives to about 1m in height and is incorporated into the dry stone field walls. In addition there was also a large barn which is clearly a new build onto the pre-existing field wall; however, a structure is shown here on the 1865 OS map and it is to be presumed that this building replaced an earlier structure. The barn is roofed, has air vents and is in good repair and lies to the south of the wall between Fields 12 and 14.



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**Site Number** 40  
**Site Name** Low Longrigg  
**NGR** NY 78999 08851  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Sheepfold  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

A sheepfold at the junction of Low Longrigg and Sellerns. The fold is large, between 10m and 15m on each side, with a main boundary wall and several internal compartments. The walls are all about 1m high of dry stone build and incorporate different styles; the outer boundary wall appearing more rustic and the internal walls are of more regular construction and apparently more modern. One of the compartments still contains the fixtures for sheep dipping.

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**Site Number** 41  
**Site Name** High Longrigg  
**NGR** NY 79811 09110  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

A limestone quarry situated in the High Longrigg field. Various other mines and quarries are also located in this area (Sites 17, 42, 43, and 44). There were numerous undulations in the area of this location reflecting surface extraction.

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**Site Number** 42  
**Site Name** High Longrigg  
**NGR** NY 79955 09097  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Lead and Copper Mine  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

The High Longrigg Mines consists of a small group of workings in the field to the west of Long Rigg. Various other mines and quarries are located in this area (Sites 17, 41, 43, and 44). There are numerous undulations in this vicinity including what seem to be spoil heaps and which were probably contemporary.

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**Site Number** 43  
**Site Name** Lakah Quarry  
**NGR** NY 80025 08739  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

A limestone quarry in the Lakah field to the south of High Longrigg field. Various other mines and quarries are located in this area (Sites 17, 41, 42, and 44).

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**Site Number** 44  
**Site Name** High Longrigg  
**NGR** NY 80187 08846  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

An area of quarrying for limestone, situated in Little Longrigg field. Various other mines and quarries are located in this area (Sites 17, 41, 42, and 43). It is adjacent to a ruined field wall, which used to separate Fields 4, 5 and 6. It is unclear whether the mining and quarrying activity post dates the field wall, leading to its ruination or whether the field wall was constructed after the quarrying and has since fallen into disrepair. There are at least six definable areas of activity varying in size from 5m by 6m in size to 30m by 20m. Each has an area of disturbed ground and associated spoil heaps up to 3m in height. At least one of the areas is seen to truncate the eastern extent of the adjacent dyke (Site 3).

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**Site Number** 45  
**Site Name** Low Longrigg  
**NGR** NY 79261 08686 - 79573 08895  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Quarry Track  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

The track serves as the route between various areas of quarrying and the lime kilns in this area allowing the produced lime to be exported from site. There is a well defined trackway running past the kilns up-slope towards other areas of small scale quarrying at Sites 61 and 63, there is also a spur to the probable loading ramp of the remaining kiln (Site 18). In several locations it runs remarkably close to the dyke (Site 3 but there does not appear to be a direct relationship.

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**Site Number** 46  
**Site Name** Lakah  
**NGR** NY 79823 08739  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Trough  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

A trough situated near to field boundary in the Low Longrigg 'field', as shown on the OS First Edition map. It was not found during the survey.

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**Site Number** 47  
**Site Name** Kitty Bottom  
**NGR** NY 7899 0839  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862)

A limestone quarry situated in Kitty Bottom as shown on the OS First Edition map.

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**Site Number** 48  
**Site Name** Hartley Beck  
**NGR** NY 77737 09058  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Dam  
**Period** Post-medieval ?  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862) ; Site visit

A dam across Hartley Beck, which was possibly associated with Low Mill. It is made of small stones, with later concrete capping, which obscures the early fabric. There are three main levels the weir/dam, with narrow channel necks at each stage. Each stage is 3m in length with a drop in height of 0.5m at each stage. Along the length of the feature is a culvert, located on the north side. The culvert would have fed a leat or pipe, possibly supplying Low

Mill; however, there is little extant evidence for this. Below the constructed dam / culvert are massive stones which may support the construction or be an earlier less refined phase of construction. At the south-west end are large stones in alignment and in a slightly different orientation to the culvert, again perhaps suggesting several phases to the feature.

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**Site Number** 49  
**Site Name** North-Eastern Railway (Darlington Section)  
**NGR** NY 7822 0802 - 7985 1009  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Railway  
**Period** 1825  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

The Stockton and Darlington Railway opened in 1825 and merged with the North Eastern Railway in 1863. The railway runs north-east/south-west across the Hartley Fold Estate, bisecting it. At the more southerly end the railway was positioned on a raised flat, embankment, 14m wide. The is currently under long rough grass with trees along the edges and is used as a recreational footpath. In Field 1 are the remains of a small, partially dismantled railway bridge, 7 to 8 courses high and built of roughly finished ashlar blocks. There are larger lintel blocks on top, the south side is in a better state of preservation. At the northern end of the estate the railway was cut into the surrounding bedrock to a depth of roughly 5m, a cutting extending for c200l; once it emerged it was again on an embankment which was constructed using the excavated cutting material. There were several surviving bridges/tunnels allowing access between fields; they were generally 5m in height, of ashlar blocks and had semicircular, segmented arched tops.

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**Site Number** 50  
**Site Name** Coffin Bridge  
**NGR** NY 77985 09055  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Bridge  
**Period** Post-medieval / Medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862)

A bridge across the Hartley Beck intersecting with the path running north-east from Kirkby Stephen, which may represent remains of a former 'medieval?' road (Site 10). It now survives as a concrete bridge, but is built on earlier stone abutments, and, given the name, it is possible that there was a bridge here in the medieval period.

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**Site Number** 51  
**Site Name** Hellgill Howe  
**NGR** NY 7890 0873  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Field System  
**Period** Romano-British??  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

There are a number of lynchets evident towards the north-eastern side of the field, they are crossed by the boundary 114, which post-dates the lynchets. A further lynchet extends parallel to the valley/gully on its western side, and would appear to be related to those on the east side of the gully. There is an apparent relationship with the enclosed settlement Site 1, and there is an implication that this are parts of a field system related to the enclosed settlement.

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**Site Number** 52  
**Site Name** Hellgill Howe  
**NGR** NY 78809 08522  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Rectangular structure

**Period** Medieval??

**Source** Site visit

A rectangular, earthwork, cut by a modern field boundary defining the modern day field; it is on very gently sloping ground to the west of field system Site 53. It would appear to relate to boundary Site 114, which extends from it towards stock enclosure 40. Site 114 is shown on the OS First Edition map, but is clearly cut by the modern day boundaries to the field. The boundary and therefore this rectangular structure is potentially of early post-medieval or medieval date. The structure has sub-rounded corners, and a regular, rectangular plan. The banks are low, approximately 0.5m in height and there are no obvious protruding stones. The inner area is slightly depressed, reflecting that this was a rectangular walled structure. The feature .

**Site Number** 53

**Site Name** Birkett Lane

**NGR** NY 7894 0857

**SMR number** -

**Type** Enclosed Settlement

**Period** Iron Age / Romano-British ?

**Source** Site visit

An irregular, sub-elliptical enclosure, which utilises the line of a crag for the northern edge. Internally there are a series of irregular shaped plots with large irregular areas in between. At least one sub-circular hut circle survives with an entrance facing south. The plots are invariably sunken reflecting the former accommodation for stock. To the immediate east, and just beyond the enclosure, is a further enclosure, which was probably a stock enclosure as it has a central bank but otherwise no features. The low banks which are the remains of the enclosing and subdividing walls are varied in their surviving height but are on average about 0.5m. The extent of the site maybe continuous with Site 01 since the two areas are either side of a slightly raised area of outcropping limestone.

**Site Number** 54

**Site Name** Sellerns

**NGR** NY 7880 0879

**SMR number** -

**Type** Field System

**Period** Medieval ?

**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862)

A series of parallel, prominent cultivation terraces, orientated north / south. The largest is the most southerly which has a fall of c2m. A second terrace is about 5m to the east, giving the false appearance of a terraced track, but is in fact terracing. A third terrace extends discontinuously about 20m to the east. These end at a north-west / south-east prominent bank, which has ridge and furrow extending parallel to it. The latter bank (Site 56) appears to post date the cultivation terraces. A dry-stone wall extends over the ridge and furrow (Site 56), which is more prominent on the north side of the wall. There is no ridge and furrow associated with the field system, it is comparable in form to the cultivation terraces of the Site 51 field system, but has a clearly contrasting orientation, and were probably unrelated field systems.

**Site Number** 55

**Site Name** Low Longrigg

**NGR** NY 79027 08812 - 79123 08622

**SMR number** -

**Type** Wall

**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

A dry stone wall built of roughly squared and highly variable blocks of limestone, irregular in plan, and showing evidence of several patches and rebuilds (in a style more consistent with parliamentary enclosure walls). It is probable that it has stood for some considerable period of time. The wall is on average 2.5m in height, and is slightly wider at the base to provide support for the superstructure. There are some traces of larger foundation stones at the

base. The wall is of greater height than most of the others within the survey area and is reminiscent of deer park walls. There are no real indications of soil accumulation on either side so it does not appear to be a retaining wall. Running partially parallel to it is a small section of a possible lynchet.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Sellerns Pasture
<b>NGR</b>	NY 7884 0891
<b>SMR number</b>	-
<b>Type</b>	Cultivation Terracing / Field System
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	Site visit

The Site 54 cultivation terraces end at a north-west / south-east aligned prominent bank (Site 56), which has ridge and furrow extending parallel to it. This latter bank appears to post date the cultivation terraces. A dry-stone wall extends over the ridge and furrow, and the ridge and furrow is more prominent on the north side of the wall. The ridge and furrow is very broad up to 5m in width, and would appear to reflect oxen ploughing; the ridge and furrow stops at the end/bottom of a marked spur.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Sellerns Pasture
<b>NGR</b>	NY 7897 0891
<b>SMR number</b>	-
<b>Type</b>	Cultivation Terrace
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	Site visit

A small area, contained within a steep, narrow gully, comprising three terrace banks set into the slope. They were aligned north-east / south-west, each creating a flat linear area. The site is located to the north of Site 40 and to the east of Site 56, and the terraces are at right angles to the Site 56 ridge and furrow. The terraces have drops of up to 1.5m and on each of the two flat areas there are visible remains of either linear beds or ridge and furrow, 3-4 wide and parallel to the terraces.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Low Longrigg
<b>NGR</b>	NY 7905 0888
<b>SMR number</b>	-
<b>Type</b>	Terraced Bank
<b>Period</b>	Medieval/Post-medieval??
<b>Source</b>	Site visit

A small section of terraced bank, which is east of Site 40. It is broad and approximately in line with the long wall of Site 51, and possibly reflects a continuation. The terrace line does a sharp almost 90 degree turn extending north-west towards the field system of Site 57. It has a 1.5m drop on the western side, with a flat platform area upslope, suggesting lynchet formation. There is light green vegetation upslope, possibly indicating that the soils are wet.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Low Longrigg
<b>NGR</b>	NY 7915 0896
<b>SMR number</b>	-
<b>Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Site visit

A linear area of exposed rock face, with a corresponding linear hollow to the south. In the surrounding hollow are scatters of loose, angular stone material with fresh breaks and no lichen. The spoil heap is approximately 1m high, 5-10m long and aligned north-west / south-east. There are several similar linear area of quarrying to the south-east.

---

**Site Number** 60  
**Site Name** Low Longrigg  
**NGR** NY 7938 0883  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Field Boundaries  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

A series of three parallel stone banks, one of which, at least, continues over the limestone pavement to the north-west. The banks are over 20m apart, aligned north-west / south-east and, although difficult to see, the vegetation is darker green over the walls. Small to medium sized limestone blocks are visible along the lengths indicating that they have been deliberately constructed. They are very low, being 0.5m high and approximately 2m wide. Adjacent to the third, most eastern, boundary is a sub-circular low bank, roughly 9m in diameter and slightly scooped out in centre.

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**Site Number** 61  
**Site Name** Low Longrigg  
**NGR** NY 79536 08846  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Quarries  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

A series of small scoops (each c6m x 3m in size) which appear to be a product of quarrying. The existing trackway (Site 45) through the lower parts of the field appears to be deliberately constructed and chippings are evident beneath the surface. The trackway is associated with the quarrying since the quarry locations are relatively close to the trackway.

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**Site Number** 62  
**Site Name** Low Longrigg  
**NGR** NY 79569 08796  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Field Structure  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

A short section of wall constructed around a natural spring and is adjacent to a water trough. The wall may be acting as a shelter or windbreak for animals, at a water source. The wall is 5m in length and 1.5m in height.

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**Site Number** 63  
**Site Name** Low Longrigg  
**NGR** NY 79782 08770  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

A small area of ground disturbance consistent with quarrying and measuring c3m across. It is possibly linked with the larger quarries to the east (Sites 44 and 43) as they are seemingly linked by the trackway, Site 45.

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**Site Number** 64  
**Site Name** Hartley Hill  
**NGR** NY 77982 08834  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Round Cairn?  
**Period** Bronze Age ?  
**Source** Site visit

A low, earthen mound on the summit of Hartley Hill which measures 14m x 8m at the base and is 0.75m in height. The mound is well defined and of probable artificial origin. It has a prominent, distinct profile, and given its location on a hill summit and its general profile and shape it is interpreted as a funerary cairn.

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**Site Number** 65  
**Site Name** Hartley Hill  
**NGR** NY 7781 0872  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Terraces  
**Period** Post-medieval?  
**Source** Site visit

Two terraces which are visible as linear banks adjacent to the steep scarp slope; they are c2m wide. Their origin is uncertain; they may potentially be cultivation terraces or alternatively the remains of an old river terrace; there are indications of similar terraces on the west facing side of Kirkby Hill to the north.

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**Site Number** 66  
**Site Name** Low Longrigg  
**NGR** NY 79597 09104  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Scoops  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

Located next to the north-western field wall in Low Longrigg 'Field', are two circular, shallow scoops c6m in diameter and both with a maximum depth of 0.5m. Several stones were detected within the edges of the scoops. Of the two depressions the more complete one was located to north-east and the one further south-west was partly under a field wall. The function and origin of these features could not be determined.

---

**Site Number** 67  
**Site Name** New Close South  
**NGR** NY 7958 0911  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Bank and Ditch  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

A bank and associated ditch on the north-western side of the field wall separating New Close and Low Longrigg 'fields', and on the other side of the wall to Site 66. The bank and ditch are curvilinear and up to 1m in height, with a 2m flat top and a 2m slope to the north side. Further along the length of the field wall are raised linear undulations but this site appears to be deliberately curved. In addition there is a slight depression / ditch to the south between the bank and the field wall. Given the proximity to Site 66, there is the possibility that these were related sites which pre-dated the field wall.

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**Site Number** 68  
**Site Name** New Close South  
**NGR** NY 79564 09206

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**SMR number** -  
**Type** Depressions  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

A short distance from the eastern field wall of New Close are two slight, sub-circular depressions one about 5m north of other. Both are roughly 6m in diameter with adjacent very faint linear earth banks less than 0.05m in height. The southern depression has obvious vegetational differences to discriminate it, whereas the more northerly one has a bank with an adjacent depression to north.

---

**Site Number** 69  
**Site Name** New Close South  
**NGR** NY 79544 09231  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Cairn  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

A 2m long oval, low-lying mound with one large stone (0.4m across) and one small stone, which was if granite rather than the normal limestone.

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**Site Number** 70  
**Site Name** New Close South  
**NGR** NY 79513 09229  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Bank  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

A low bank extends across the shallow valley in a south-west/north-east alignment. The bank was c4m wide, with very gentle breaks of slope. It appeared to be an earth bank and could be an early field boundary.

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**Site Number** 71  
**Site Name** New Close South  
**NGR** NY 79551 09274  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Depressions  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

A short distance north of Site 69 was a sub-circular to rectangular depression with a slight platform adjacent to the south-west. The site was 4m wide and 6m long and there were associated vegetational differences to discriminate it from the adjacent ground, notably in the area of the depression nettles were growing a characteristic feature of disturbed ground.

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**Site Number** 72  
**Site Name** New Close South  
**NGR** NY 79525 09276  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Cairn  
**Period** Prehistoric ?  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862)

A 2m diameter, sub-circular low mound with sub-surface stones.

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**Site Number** 73  
**Site Name** New Close South  
**NGR** NY 79536 09321  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Cairn  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

A 2m diameter sub-circular, low-lying mound, with sub-surface stones. It was possibly a clearance cairn.

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**Site Number** 74  
**Site Name** New Close South  
**NGR** NY 7935 0941  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Quarry  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

Towards the north-east corner of the New Close Field was a linear area where quarrying of the edges of the limestone has taken place. There was a series of three large, deep depressions, each with associated upcast spoil. The depressions were up to 3m in height and followed the slope downwards towards the north-west. There was shorter, greener vegetation around the spoilheaps which were on the south-western sides of the depressions. There was no evidence of an associated trackway.

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**Site Number** 75  
**Site Name** New Close South  
**NGR** NY 7931 0935  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Earthen Banks  
**Period** Romano-British / Iron Age ?  
**Source** Site visit

Extending downslope from the enclosed settlement, Site 6, were two parallel, earthen banks. They were 0.5m in height (maximum) and c20m apart, and they appeared to be perpendicular to the basic alignment of the enclosed settlement (Site 6) and there is a possibility that they were related.

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**Site Number** 76  
**Site Name** New Close South  
**NGR** NY 79260 09315  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Oval scoop  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

Towards the south-west corner of the New Close field, on the north-east facing slope of the valley side, was a localised area of ground excavation. The earthwork feature was c2m max deep and was terraced into the hillside. It had overall dimensions of 8m x 15m and was oval in plan. The feature had undulations within the interior and may reflect extraction rather than a deliberately constructed platform.

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**Site Number** 77  
**Site Name** New Close South  
**NGR** NY 79254 09233  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Quarry  
**Period** Unknown

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**Source** Site visit

To the south of Site 76 was a 5m diameter area of excavated ground, which has become vegetated and appears of some age. The site is 1.5m maximum depth, excavated into the hillside and contains within its limits small internal spoil undulations and there are two exposed blocks of stone.

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**Site Number** 78  
**Site Name** New Close South  
**NGR** NY 79245 09173  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Settlement Remains  
**Period** Iron Age / Romano-British ?  
**Source** Site visit

A settlement area, terraced into the limestone on the north side of a south-west facing slope. The outer bank was linear, rectangular and appears to have an internal wall. The walls are up to 0.5m high and 2-3m wide, the outer / external wall may be curved rather than straight at the ends. To the south-west is Site 34, which is less than 50m away, and would appear to be a related structure.

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**Site Number** 79  
**Site Name** Myres Barn  
**NGR** NY 7797 0942  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Barn; Roofed Building  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

Two joined barns, the one to the south-east was constructed first, evident since it has an upper window blocked by the later barn. The later barn has a lower roof and is positioned at right angles. This later barn also has two blocked doorways on the north-west wall. The barns lie adjacent to the trackway from the road through Hartley to Eden Place. The earlier barn appear to be under renovation and has recently had a concrete floor laid and there are new roof A-frame / trusses. On the north-west wall of the older barn is a blocked door visible on the internal elevation, along with the blocked window which is visible from the outside and is the one obscured by the later barn. There is also a blocked door on the south-east wall, visible on the internal elevation, this door is below the current ground level outside. The ground is ramped up against the south-east wall of the older barn. The older barn is built mostly of limestone blocks with two blocks of red sandstone within the walls. Most of the walls have large quoins at the edges and lintels over the windows.

---

**Site Number** 80  
**Site Name** Pooling and Clarklands Barn  
**NGR** NY 78259 09428  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Barn; Roofed Building  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

A conjunction of two barns, both roofed and with limestone quoins; the smaller barn is attached to the south-east of the larger barn. The larger barn has the main door on the north-east side, plus what looks like a buttress on the north-eastern wall. On the same wall six vent holes, small and square and parallel to each other were noted. Internally the floor was of sets and cobbles and intact and had timber animal stalls. There were a number of windows on the external walls, one per elevation. Externally, at the north-western end of the larger barn, the ground was littered with stones which may have been the remains of an additional structure.

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**Site Number** 81  
**Site Name** Slack Gap Pasture

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**NGR** NY 7837 0967  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Barn  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862)

The site of the barn shown on the OS First Edition map consisted of the remains of the building wall within the present south-eastern field wall to the north of Kirkbank Lane. The ends of the building were evident from the quoin stones within the wall. Only the lowermost parts of the southern building wall survive as well as a small ruined section of the south-western wall extending 2m into the field.

---

**Site Number** 82  
**Site Name** Kirkbank Lane  
**NGR** NY 7792 0995  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Barn; Roofed Building  
**Period** Modern  
**Source** Site visit

The barn is small and modern with poured and set concrete lintels; it is currently used to store bird cages.

---

**Site Number** 83  
**Site Name** New Close North  
**NGR** NY 7948 0967  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Cultivation Terraces  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

The area near Site 7 has numerous broad linear banks extending across a small, shallow valley; the banks are 4m in width, and low-lying. There are a series of them, and all parallel. Several of the banks extend onto a low brow to the south-east. The aerial photos indicate that the area has been subject to ploughing although this was not detectable at ground level and, although these earthworks could relate to this later activity, they appeared from ground inspection to relate to the enclosed settlement (Site 7).

---

**Site Number** 84  
**Site Name** New Close North  
**NGR** NY 79393 09752  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Cairn  
**Period** Prehistoric ??  
**Source** Site visit

A small, low circular mound, on top a moderately steep ridge at the north end of the field and to the west of a natural col up onto ridge. The col may in fact have been an access point into the shallow valley of the field. The mound has a regular circular plan, and is 2.5m in diameter and 0.5m in height with an uneven top.

---

**Site Number** 85  
**Site Name** New Close North  
**NGR** NY 7969 0948  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Troughs; Cropmarks  
**Period** Modern  
**Source** Site visit

The site is located at the wall between New Close and High Longrigg 'fields'; it consists of a cemented trough, a current metal trough, a capped water source, an inspection hatch, plus one metal trough over the other side of the parliamentary stone wall. It should be noted that the troughs may also be a focus point for animal feeding and there are several cropmarks evident where vegetation has been covered or eroded as a result of animal activity.

---

**Site Number** 86  
**Site Name** New Close North  
**NGR** NY 7958 0956  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Cairn  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

On the high ground on the east side of the New Close field is a small 3.3m long by 2.5m wide and 0.5m high mound is located. Stones were evident below the soil and there were also two protruding stones. The site has good views and is in a prominent position overlooking Sites 6 and 7.

---

**Site Number** 87  
**Site Name** New Close North  
**NGR** NY 7964 0946  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Boundary Bank  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

A very low, curvilinear bank, possibly a boundary of some kind although the site was unclear and somewhat ambiguous at the time of examination. A further section, on the same alignment, is some 55m to the north.

---

**Site Number** 88  
**Site Name** New Close North  
**NGR** NY 7948 0948  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Shelter  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

An exposed rock face in the limestone scarp seems to have been anthropogenically adapted. An area, 3m by 2m and 2m in height, is within the north-eastern face of the natural slope. In addition to the two rock faced sides there is an alignment of earthfast medium sized blocks, which could represent a third side and be the remains of a constructed wall. There is no evidence of any date for the site; it is an opportunist shelter and could be of any date.

---

**Site Number** 89  
**Site Name** High Longrigg  
**NGR** NY 80104 09244  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Cairn  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

A moderate sized mound, 1.5m high and 6m by 5m in plan. It is slightly asymmetrical with stones visible on the north side. The site is on the floor of a shallow broad valley, and near the base of Long Rigg. There are several scattered mine workings and quarries in the vicinity; however, there were no obvious signs of below ground disturbance associated with the feature which would point to it being a spoil heap. Alternatively it may represent a clearance of stones within an area, but part of the mound appears to be of earthen construction. The origin and function of this site is ambiguous.

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**Site Number** 90  
**Site Name** High Longrigg  
**NGR** NY 80098 09086  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Mound  
**Period** Post-medieval?  
**Source** Site visit

The site is potentially a clearance cairn, there is little evidence of any associated below ground disturbance. The exposed stones show fresh surfaces, unworn and with no lichen, which would suggest a recent origin. The stones are small to medium in size, angular, and the mound has overall dimensions of 2m diameter and 0.75m high.

---

**Site Number** 91  
**Site Name** High Longrigg  
**NGR** NY 80259 08999  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Ruined Walls  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

Lying on the line of a ruined field wall are two walls at approximately right angles to each other forming either a shelter or the north and west corner of a building. The west wall is 1m high and 6m long while the northern wall could be traced for 15m and seems to be part of a now lost field wall which linked with a wall running north-east/south-west over Longrigg. The stone of the walls have a significant amount of grey lichen, are of dry stone construction and the stones themselves are very roughly faced irregular blocks. It is likely that the structure is relatively recent and could relate to the obvious mining in the locality, perhaps the structure was a shelter, residence or store for the miners.

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**Site Number** 93  
**Site Name** Long Rigg  
**NGR** NY 8013 0963  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Field Wall  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

A linear earthfast stone wall, surviving to a height of 0.5m and aligned roughly south-west/north-east, on a sloping area of ground atop Long Rigg and overlooking Cote Garth farm. The wall was almost certainly the remains of an old field wall, long since fallen into disuse.

---

**Site Number** 94  
**Site Name** Fat Pasture  
**NGR** NY 789 092  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Fields  
**Period** Medieval  
**Source** Site visit

The current large open field has been amalgamated from four earlier smaller fields. Three distinct terraces were visible which corresponded to changes in alignments of the ridge and furrow. The ridge and furrow was relatively broad, c3m wide or more from crown to crown.

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**Site Number** 95

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**Site Name** Shady Hill  
**NGR** NY 78583 08799 - 79041 09372  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Dyke  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

A linear feature, aligned south-west/north-east across the south-east corner of the field, and following the downward slope. The feature was relatively regular in plan and consisted of a shallow ditch and bank, the bank is almost certainly formed from the upcast of the ditch. The feature may be an earlier boundary or simply a drainage feature.

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**Site Number** 96  
**Site Name** Shady Hill  
**NGR** NY 7857 0885  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Enhanced Mound  
**Period** Medieval/post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

An area of undulating ground on top of a predominantly natural mound in this field. The mound has very sharply defined edges, and there is the possibility that the flat top has been enhanced to create an occupation area. There is ridge and furrow and evidence of cultivation extending over the ridge.

---

**Site Number** 97  
**Site Name** Fat Pasture  
**NGR** NY 788 091  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Ridge and Furrow  
**Period** Medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

An area of ridge and furrow in the south-east corner of the Fat Pasture field; it is aligned roughly north-west/south-east, and relates to a now relict boundary of the same orientation that formally divided the field. The field boundary is not shown on the OS First Edition map and was clearly removed prior to 1862.

---

**Site Number** 98  
**Site Name** Shady Hill Meadow  
**NGR** NY 785 090  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Ridge and Furrow  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

An area of ridge and furrow was observed throughout this small field, all of the ridge and furrow was aligned north-west/south-east and appeared to relate to the existing field boundaries, and would indicate that the ridge and furrow is contemporary with the field.

---

**Site Number** 99  
**Site Name** Sellerns Well  
**NGR** NY 785 091  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Ridge and Furrow  
**Period** Medieval?  
**Source** Site visit

Ridge and furrow was seen along the eastern part of this field. The ridge and furrow was aligned roughly north/south. The alignment would appear to be parallel to the main street through Hartley village and at right angles to the probably boundary plots visible as earthworks towards the west end of the field by the roadside. The ridge and furrow does not closely match the current field boundaries and may potentially predate the field system in its present form.

---

**Site Number** 100  
**Site Name** Cow Pasture  
**NGR** NY 7831 0920  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Ridge and Furrow  
**Period** Medieval  
**Source** Site visit

The field contained a significant amount of broad, curving ridge and furrow, which appeared to be following the curving field boundaries and suggest a relationship. The field is immediately north of Common Lane.

---

**Site Number** 101  
**Site Name** Harker Land  
**NGR** NY 785 098  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Ridge and Furrow  
**Period** Medieval/Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

The ridge and furrow in this field was aligned south-west/north-east and was over 3m in width from crown to crown.

---

**Site Number** 102  
**Site Name** Slack Gap  
**NGR** NY 782 096  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Ridge and Furrow  
**Period** Medieval  
**Source** Site visit

At the south-eastern end of the Slack Gap field, adjacent to the roadside, was an area of well-preserved ridge and furrow, which was generally over 3m width, crown to crown, and was aligned south-east/north-west. It was roughly at right angles to the road through Hartley and was continuous up to the road, indicating that this field may not have had dwellings or barns along the roadside. The ridge and furrow was sinuous in plan indicating that it was probably oxen ploughed and therefore of medieval date.

---

**Site Number** 103  
**Site Name** Pooling Field  
**NGR** NY 782 095  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Ridge and Furrow  
**Period** Medieval  
**Source** Site visit

An area of ridge and furrow at the roadside end of this field, on a similar alignment to the ridge and furrow in the adjacent field to the north (Site 102) and of similar, broad sinuous form. There was also a possible end terrace to the ridge and furrow, at right angles, and to the north-western part of the area. There was a distinct drop in height at this point, with the rest of the field being 0.3–0.5m lower. This is consistent with a headland and would suggest that the ridge and furrow pre-dates the present form of the field system.

---

**Site Number** 104  
**Site Name** Hartley Fold  
**NGR** NY 781 092  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Ridge and Furrow  
**Period** Medieval/Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

A continuation of the ridge and furrow configuration seen in the more northerly fields beyond and either side the farm track (Sites 102 and 103). The ridge and furrow in this field is considerably more feint and less well defined than Sites 102 and 103, and is 2m width.

---

**Site Number** 105  
**Site Name** Corn Close  
**NGR** NY 778 091  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Ridge and Furrow  
**Period** Medieval  
**Source** Site visit

Only a small area of ridge and furrow appears to have survived.

---

**Site Number** 106  
**Site Name** Rough Bottom  
**NGR** NY 777 091  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Field Boundaries  
**Period** Medieval / Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

This field contains two long linear features, aligned approximately north/south. They are almost certainly the remains of field boundaries. The field has been improved and there were no visible remains of ridge and furrow, although the light conditions were poor.

---

**Site Number** 107  
**Site Name** Kirkby Hill  
**NGR** NY 778 089  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Ridge and Furrow  
**Period** Medieval/ Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

Relatively broad ridge and furrow was observed in the north-western part of the field on the slope facing north. The rest of the field appears to have also had some degree of ploughing.

---

**Site Number** 108  
**Site Name** Hartley Hill  
**NGR** NY 780 089  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Ridge and Furrow  
**Period** Medieval / post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit



The field appeared to contain two phases of ploughing, differentiated by the directions. The earlier, wider ploughing was aligned roughly south-west/ north-east, across the field while the later ploughing appeared to be narrower and was aligned north-west/south-east which was concurrent with the present field boundaries.

---

**Site Number** 109

**Site Name** Faraday Pasture

**NGR** NY 781 094

**SMR number** -

**Type** Ridge and Furrow

**Period** Medieval

**Source** Site visit

Ridge and furrow at the roadside end of this field, on a similar alignment to the ridge and furrow in the adjacent field to the north, Site 103, and is of similar, broad sinuous form.

---

**Site Number** 110

**Site Name** Thirty Acre

**NGR** NY 780 093

**SMR number** -

**Type** Ridge and Furrow

**Period** Medieval

**Source** Site visit

Feint ridge and furrow within the field, on a similar alignment to the ridge and furrow in the adjacent fields Sites 104 and 109.

---

**Site Number** 111

**Site Name** Myres

**NGR** NY 7802 0953

**SMR number** -

**Type** Field Boundary

**Period** Medieval/post-medieval

**Source** Site visit

The field boundary between fields Slack Gap and Old Wood fields. It consists of an earth bank with a hedged top; it is older than most of the current boundaries and may be a relict part of the earlier field system.

---

**Site Number** 112

**Site Name** Harker

**NGR** NY 785 098

**SMR number** -

**Type** Field Boundaries

**Period** Medieval/Post-medieval

**Source** Site visit

The field boundaries between fields 18, 19 and 20 (Harker Land pasture/meadow) are linear and comprise hedge topped banks. They are older than most of the current boundaries and may be a relict survival of the earlier field system.

---

**Site Number** 113

**Site Name** Rough Bottom

**NGR** NY 7783 0920

**SMR number** -

**Type** Gate Posts

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**Period** Post-medieval

**Source** Site visit

In several of the fields surrounding Eden Place there were matching carved, stone gate posts at the entrances to fields. These indicate a level of prosperity and care taken in the agricultural landscape. The example cited is between Rough Bottom and Corn Close fields.

---

**Site Number** 114

**Site Name** Sellerns

**NGR** NY 78815 08531 - 79001 08828

**SMR number** -

**Type** Field Wall

**Period** Unknown

**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit, APs

An extensive area of earlier field systems (Site 51) is cut by a long sinuous low bank (Site 114), which appears to run from the rectangular feature, Site 52 and, although the relationship is unclear, the field wall may predate Site 52. Along its course the low bank continues over undulating ground. It obviously acknowledges the enclosed settlement (Sites 1), since it skirts the perimeter of the settlement. It is shown on the OS First Edition map, and cuts a lynchet, relating to the Site 51 field system. Numerous stones are evident along the length of the bank and although it is unclear, it would seem that the bank is either utilising outcropping limestone or there has been deliberate stone building of the wall / bank. The boundary terminates at Site 40, which may have truncated the site. The wall may continue beyond the current dry stone wall into the field to the east (Site 58).

---

**Site Number** 115

**Site Name** Myres

**NGR** NY 7787 0950, 7783 0944

**SMR number** -

**Type** Ponds

**Period** Post 1862

**Source** Site visit

Large water features (ponds) which appear to have been deliberately created and landscaped, with benches around for viewing. The sites are not shown on the OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862) and therefore the site is more recent than the mid-nineteenth century. They are landscape features possibly relating to the Eden Place estate.

---

**Site Number** 116

**Site Name** Fell Lane

**NGR** NY 79849 10069

**SMR number** -

**Type** Quarry

**Period** Post-Medieval

**Source** Site visit

A small sub-rectangular quarry, 12m x 8m and up to 2m deep, cut into the hillside above a point where Fell Lane crosses the railway embankment. The working face is now obscured by the effects of erosion /soil creep. There is some evidence of spoil-heaps to the road side but is very denuded.

---

**Site Number** 117

**Site Name** Fell Lane

**NGR** NY 7982 1002

**SMR number** -

**Type** Disused Trackway

**Period** Post-Medieval

**Source** Site visit

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A trackway and a possible platform above quarry 116. There is a levelled terrace area on the hillslope, c25m long and ranging between 4m and 6m wide. The platform is located above a trackway running towards the quarry and was probably associated with it. The trackway runs for 100m before petering out on approach to field boundary 118.

---

**Site Number** 118  
**Site Name** Stainbank  
**NGR** NY 797 100  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Disused Field Boundaries  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** Site visit

A disused field boundary, now evidenced by a low earth bank no more than 400mm high, running north / south down slope towards the railway embankment. There is no boundary shown on the OS First Edition map (1862).

---

**Site Number** 119  
**Site Name** Stain Bank Craggs  
**NGR** NY 79716 09935  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** Site visit

An area of light quarrying located within naturally outcropping limestone crags at Stainbank to the north of the embankment for the railway line. A 6m diameter quarry bay with earthfast upcast around the southern edge. The area in general is craggy and presumably has been susceptible to stone robbing and light quarrying in the past, which has exaggerated an already rough and undulating landscape.

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**Site Number** 120  
**Site Name** Stainbank Stone  
**NGR** NY 79629 09936  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Enclosure (ruined)  
**Period** Medieval / Post-Medieval  
**Source** Site visit

A roughly circular, stone enclosure which is now standing to no more than 2-3 courses in height, and is a maximum of 500mm high. It is partially earthfast and the stones are heavily lichen covered, the structure does not however appear to be of one build with the field boundary wall. The enclosure does not appear to run through the wall and beyond it, nor does it appear to have ever done so as the land beyond drops off from a crag to a moderate southerly slope. The maximum diameter is 10m. To the east there appears to be a break in the enclosure forming an entrance, adjacent to the current boundary wall. There is no sheepfold shown on either the First Edition or the current map, though a stock enclosure of some kind appears to be the most likely function.

---

**Site Number** 121  
**Site Name** Stainbank  
**NGR** NY 7957 0996  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Linear Quarry  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** Site visit

An area of natural stone outcropping which has been exploited for stone extraction. There are intermittent areas of linear quarry bays which can be seen along the hillside. A series of trackways run east/west and through the area in general.

---

**Site Number** 122  
**Site Name** Cote Garth  
**NGR** NY 79489 09918  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Field Barn  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** OS First Edition 6" Sheet XXIII (1862); Site visit

A single storey field barn with hay loft. It is stone built and standing on a platform cut into the hillside. It has substantial quoin stones and incorporates roughly dressed limestone and sandstone blocks. The ground floor door is to the west and there is a hay loft access door to the north, which has been part blocked. A blocked window extends through the south elevation and has graffiti on the render reading '1945 NL.'. Beam slots/vent slots on the south elevation have been blocked with brick, while those to the east are still open. A trackway (Site 124) runs to the east across the field as a low curving bank. A building is shown here on the OS First Edition map (1862).

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**Site Number** 123  
**Site Name** New Close North  
**NGR** NY 7951 0978  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Ridge and Furrow  
**Period** Medieval / Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

A distinct area of ridge and furrow can be seen in the field south of Site 122 and to the west of Cote Garth farm. This site is located directly north of settlement Site 7.

---

**Site Number** 124  
**Site Name** Cote Garth  
**NGR** NY 7957 0990  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Trackway  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

A trackway running from the rear of Site 122 towards the easterly field boundary. This runs along side but higher up the slope than the track shown on the current map.

---

**Site Number** 125  
**Site Name** Cote Garth  
**NGR** NY 7964 0987  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Foundation Walls  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

A small, three sided enclosure evidenced as low earth banks (0.35m high). It is 12m long east/west, and the remains are clearly evident for 8m north/south. The function is not known, and no building is shown here on the OS First Edition map. It appears to have been truncated by trackway 124. It was possibly a long disused fold or ancillary building to Cote Garth farm, and one which substantially predates the OS First Edition map.

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**Site Number** 127  
**Site Name** Stainbank  
**NGR** NY 7985 0997  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Terracing and Platforms  
**Source** Site visit  
**Period** Unknown

The site appears to be the remains of building platforms cut into the slope. The most obvious appears to have been cut away by a trackway across the field. To the north and down-slope the hill two further platforms have been terraced into the hillside. To the west is a slightly circular earthwork, 5m in diameter, and to the east is an elongated oval earthwork, 8m long, which sits above the next terrace on the top break of slope. This is possibly an area of settlement remains, but there is no definitive enclosure and it does not appear to be directly comparable to the settlements Sites 1, 6, 7, and 34. No date can be assigned without excavation. There is no record of track boundary walls or settlement/structures on the current mapping or the OS First Edition map.

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**Site Number** 128  
**Site Name** Rear of Cote Garth  
**NGR** NY 79964 09810  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** Site visit

A series of quarry faces cut into a steep hillside, forming two distinct bays with associated earthfast spoilheaps. The working extends for 80m and was potentially limited, localised extraction for the construction of dry-stone walls.

---

**Site Number** 129  
**Site Name** Long Rigg  
**NGR** NY 8008 0983, 8015 0975  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Boundary Walls  
**Period** Post-medieval?  
**Source** Site visit

A series of low, earthfast banks, which are on average 1m wide, and have intermittent exposed stone protruding from the turf; they stand between 0.2m to 0.3m above the natural surface. They represent the remains of an earlier field system; however, there are no field walls shown here on the OS First Edition mapping. Two banks run north-east / south-west across the width of the moor, and another can be seen to run from the current farm track, East of Cote Garth, uphill and meets the most northerly of the north-east / south-west banks.

---

**Site Number** 130  
**Site Name** Long Rigg  
**NGR** NY 80119 09672  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Disused Mine Shafts; Lead?  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** Site visit

Two small sub-circular mine (lead) shafts are located at a distinct rise in the natural topography. This is presumably where ore seams were close to the surface. Both shaft are c2m in diameter and no more than 0.4m deep.

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**Site Number** 131

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**Site Name** Long Rigg  
**NGR** NY 80112 09603  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** Site visit  
Small quarry scoop measuring 8m x 10m.

---

**Site Number** 132  
**Site Name** Long Rigg  
**NGR** NY 8019 0940  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** Site visit  
Three small quarry bays located on a prominent outcrop of limestone to the east of the Long Rigg crag. The largest has a diameter of 4.0m and is a maximum of 0.5m deep.

---

**Site Number** 133  
**Name** Long Rigg  
**NGR** NY 80241 09193  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Cairn  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit  
A small cairn situated above the crags. It is a low mound of stones, 1m in diameter and stands to maximum height of 0.3m. The stones on top are very loose and may have been disturbed or excavated previously. It is well weathered and has thick continuous lichen growth.

---

**Site Number** 134  
**Site Name** Long Rigg  
**NGR** NY 80370 08855 - 80612 09041  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Boundary bank  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit  
A long curving earthen bank up to 1m wide and 0.5m high can be seen to run across several fields to the east. It is possibly a continuation of dyke Site 45. A second bank of comparable dimensions, runs to the south for 98m, but it is not physically connected to the first.

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**Site Number** 135  
**Site Name** Long Rigg  
**NGR** NY 8038 0899  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Disused Mine shafts (Lead)  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit  
A complex of mine shafts, largest 13m diameter and 2.5m deep. At least six shafts can be seen at this location, evidenced by reed patches growing in water traps.

---

---

**Site Number** 136  
**Site Name** Long Rigg  
**NGR** NY 8058 0893  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Disused Mine shafts (Lead)  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

A complex of mine shafts, largest 10m diameter and 2.5m deep. At least nine shafts can be seen at this location, evidenced by reed patches.

---

**Site Number** 137  
**Site Name** Long Rigg  
**NGR** NY 8054 0902  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Disused shafts and bank  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** Site visit

A low bank running from shafts shown on map; it is 0.2m high and an average of 0.8m wide. It runs to the north where it peters out upon meeting an area of drainage/ water erosion gullies.

---

**Site Number** 138  
**Site Name** Fell Lane  
**NGR** NY 80600 09236  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Building Foundations  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

The foundations of a rectangular building, as evidenced by low earthfast wall stubs. The building is c10m x 10m and was probably a former barn. No building is shown here on the OS First Edition or current maps.

---

**Site number** 139  
**Site Name** Fell Lane  
**NGR** NY 80526 09463  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Mine shafts (Disused)  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** Site visit

A line of mine shafts below craggy outcropping to the west of Fell Lane. These are now disused and blocked; their average diameter is 1.5m.

---

**Site Number** 140  
**Site Name** Fell Lane  
**NGR** NY 8051 0957  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Quarry complex and Trackways  
**Period** Post-Medieval  
**Source** Site visit

A small area of quarrying above fell lane. It has a 1.4m high vertical face and spoil heaps which are 4m wide; there are two other small quarry scoops to the south. Associated trackways run north/south from the quarry bays.

---

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Fell Lane
<b>NGR</b>	NY 8013 0991 - 8061 0951
<b>SMR number</b>	-
<b>Type</b>	Holloway/Drove road
<b>Period</b>	Medieval/Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Site visit

Earthen banks are to be found on either side of Fell Lane, and given a generally sunken profile, would suggest that the lane has earlier origins as a drove road or hollow-way.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Cross Howe
<b>NGR</b>	NY 79833 10489
<b>SMR number</b>	-
<b>Type</b>	Quarry and Limekiln
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>Source</b>	Site visit

A much dilapidated limekiln which survives now only as a prominent mound on the fence line; it is entirely earthfast. There is a small area of quarrying to the north, with an exposed 1.1m high vertical face; spoilheaps extend downslope from the quarry towards the watercourse.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Cross Howe
<b>NGR</b>	NY 7974 1041
<b>SMR number</b>	-
<b>Type</b>	Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>Source</b>	Site visit

A field boundary shown on the current mapping. It is now only present as a treeline and a low earthen bank.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Cross Howe
<b>NGR</b>	NY 79840 10617
<b>SMR number</b>	-
<b>Type</b>	Field Barn
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>Source</b>	Site visit

A red-sandstone built, two storey barn, which has a new roof and is still in use. A track runs up the hill to a small wood at the east and to quarry Site 146, which was presumably the stone source for the barn.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Crosshowe Wood
<b>NGR</b>	NY 79921 10637
<b>SMR number</b>	-
<b>Type</b>	Quarry (Sandstone)
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>Source</b>	Site visit



A large quarry, now fenced off, which is 30m wide at its maximum and is 15m high. It is now heavily overgrown. A track leads to the barn Site 145.

---

**Site Number** 146  
**Site Name** Crosshowe Woods  
**NGR** NY 79733 10570 - 79645 10475  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Boundary  
**period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

A series of earth banks, up to 1m wide 300mm high, reflecting the remains of field boundaries running north-east/south-west

---

**Site Number** 147  
**Site Name** Crosshowe  
**NGR** NY 7974 1050  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Building Foundations  
**period** Unknown  
**Source** Site visit

The site comprises the foundations of a rectangular building, comprising two cells; the total area of the building is 16m x 12m. The remains are low banks, up to 1m wide and 0.2m high at best. They are more obvious to the east, becoming lower and more denuded to the west. Further to the west there is a slightly curving linear bank 0.3m high and at least 100m long running north/south. A possible hollow-way survives to the south-east. To the west again there is a further rectangular building platform, 10m x 10m, which is more evident to the east; its western edge has been truncated. No buildings are shown on the OS First Edition or current maps.

---

**Site Number** 148  
**Site Name** Sellerns Pasture  
**NGR** NY 7894 0901  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Spoil Mounds  
**period** Post-medieval ?  
**Source** Site visit

A large (c100m x 25m), prominent spoil mound adjacent to the disused railway line. It is extremely prominent (c3m high), with steep sides and is clearly has an artificial origin. It was potentially a spoil dump from the creation of the adjacent railway.

---

**Site Number** 149  
**Site Name** Sellerns Well  
**NGR** NY 78524 09026  
**SMR number** -  
**Type** Spring  
**period** Post-medieval ?  
**Source** Site visit

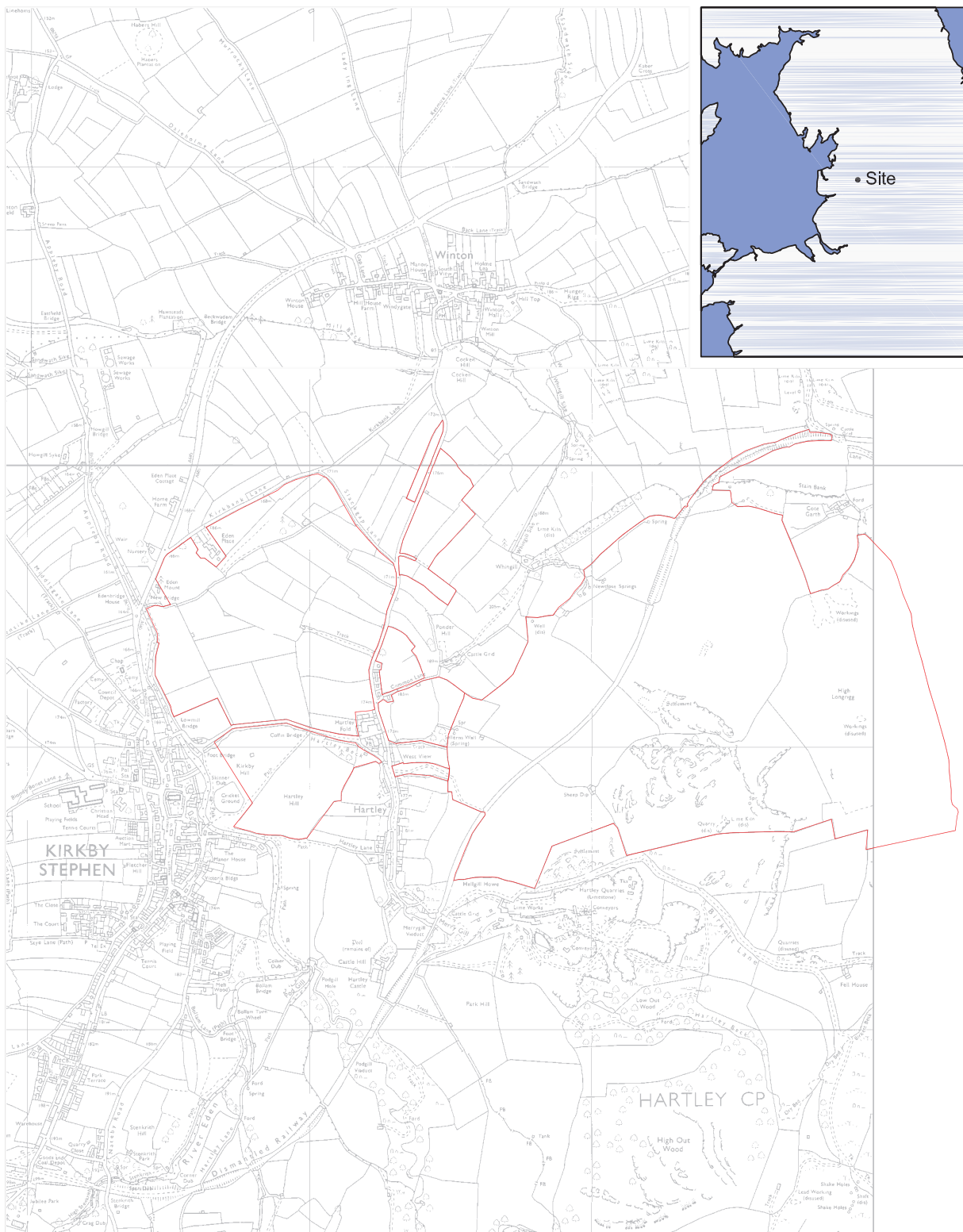
A natural spring, with a retaining wall and bank, upslope and to the south-east of the spring. The structural remains are up to 0.25m high and are set into the slope. This would appear to reflect the construction of a pool surround to provide a clean water supply for stock.

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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- Figure 1    Location Map
- Figure 2    Jeffery's Map of Hartley (1770)
- Figure 3    Hodgson's Map of Hartley (1824)
- Figure 4    OS First Edition Map (1862)
- Figure 5    Local Current Field Names
- Figure 6    General Site Map
- Figure 7    Hartley Fold Estate Site Map - West
- Figure 8    Hartley Fold Estate Site Map - East

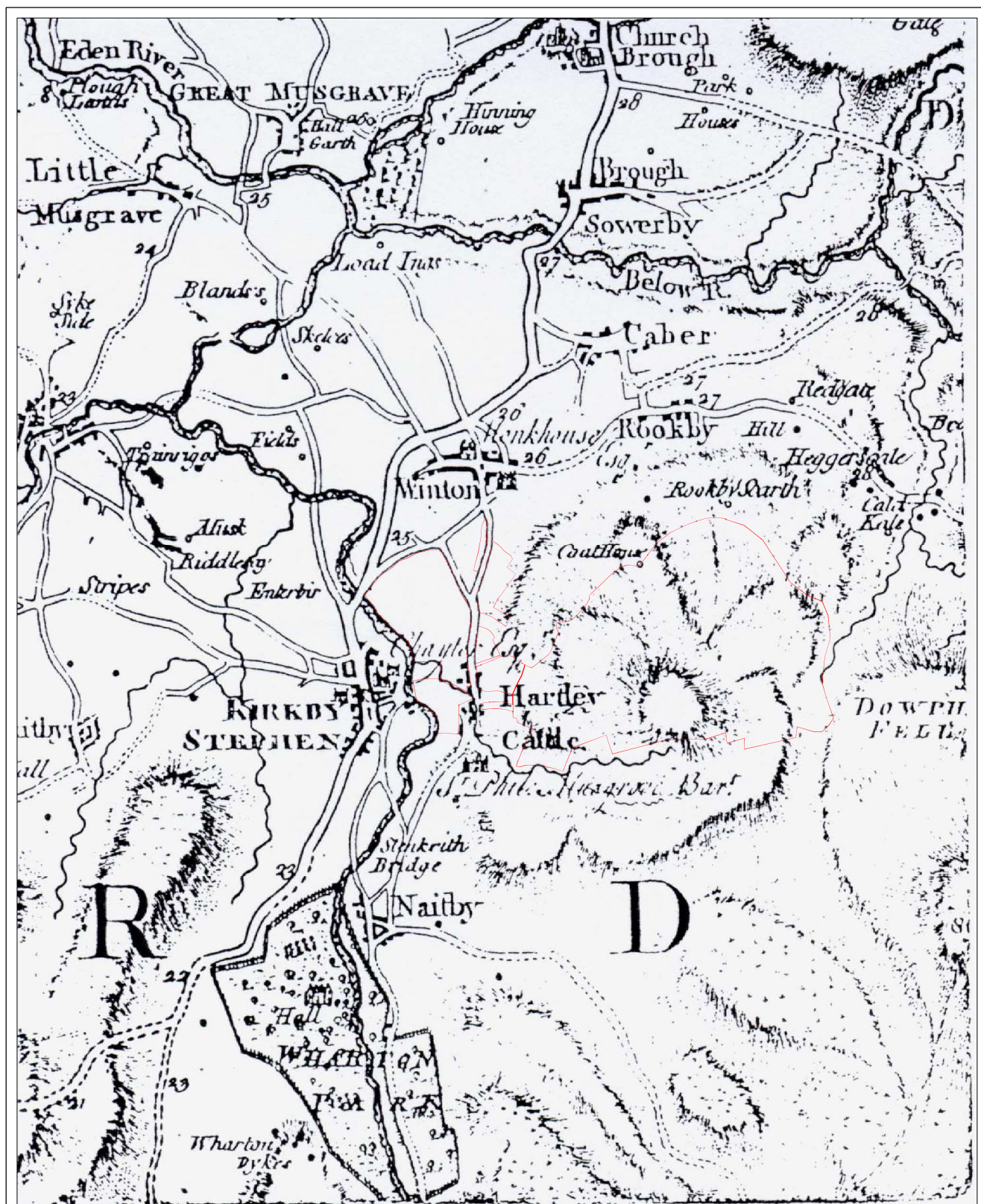


based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10000  
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0 500  
metres

Figure 1: Location Map



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

Tel 01524 848666  
Fax 01524 848606

PROJECT: Hartley Estate Survey

DRAWING No: 2

TITLE: Jeffery's Map of Hartley (1770)

CLIENT John Strutt Conservation Foundation

DRAWN BY: CEH

DATE: September 2002

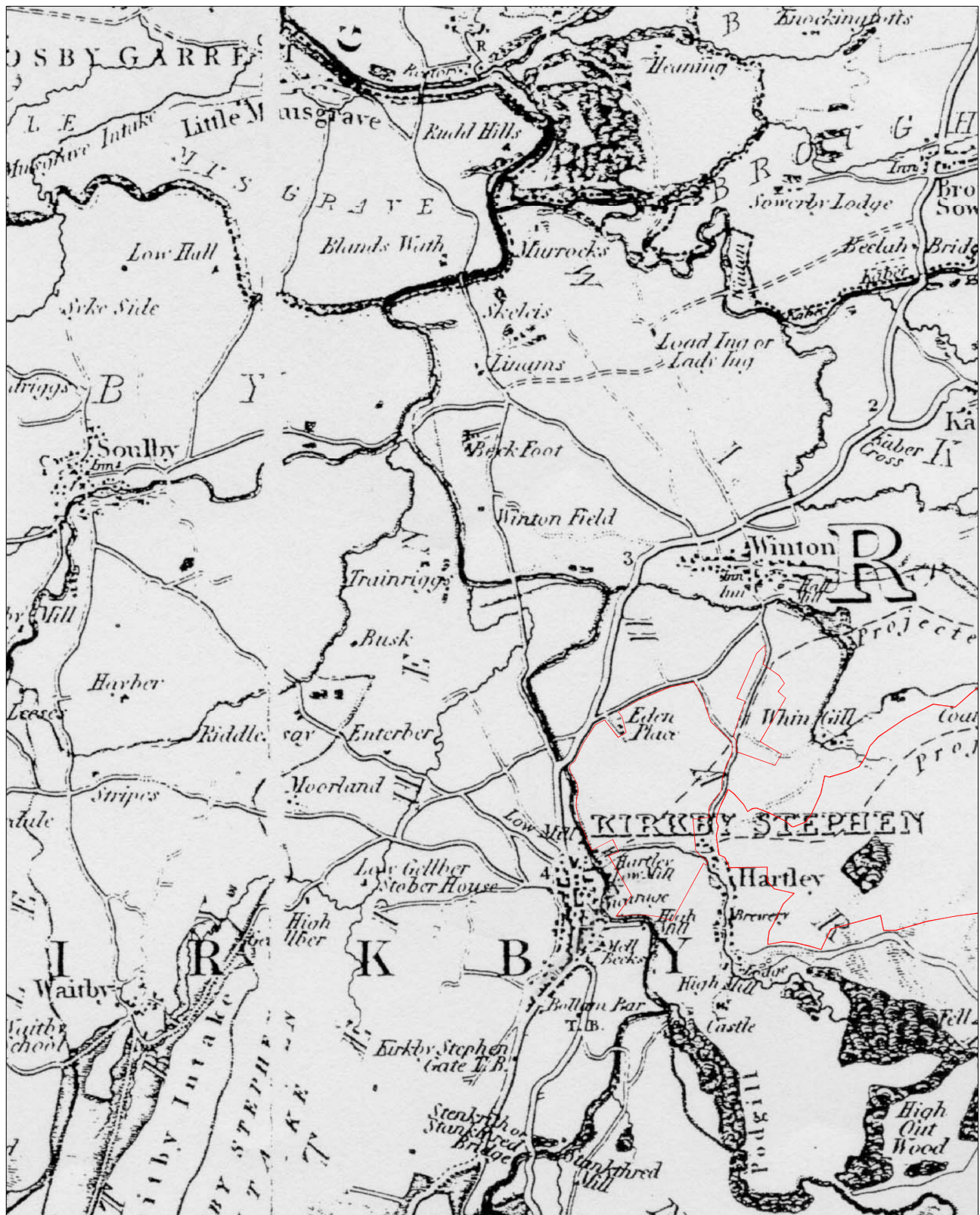


KEY

— Hartley Estate

Figure 2: Jeffery's Map of Hartley (1770)





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

Tel 01524 848666  
Fax 01524 848606

PROJECT: Hartley Estate Survey, Cumbria

DRAWING No: 3

TITLE: Hodgeson's Map of Hartley (1824)

CLIENT: John Strutt Conservation Foundation

DRAWN BY: CEH

DATE: September 2002

LOCATION:



KEY

Figure 3: Hodgeson's Map of Hartley (1824)



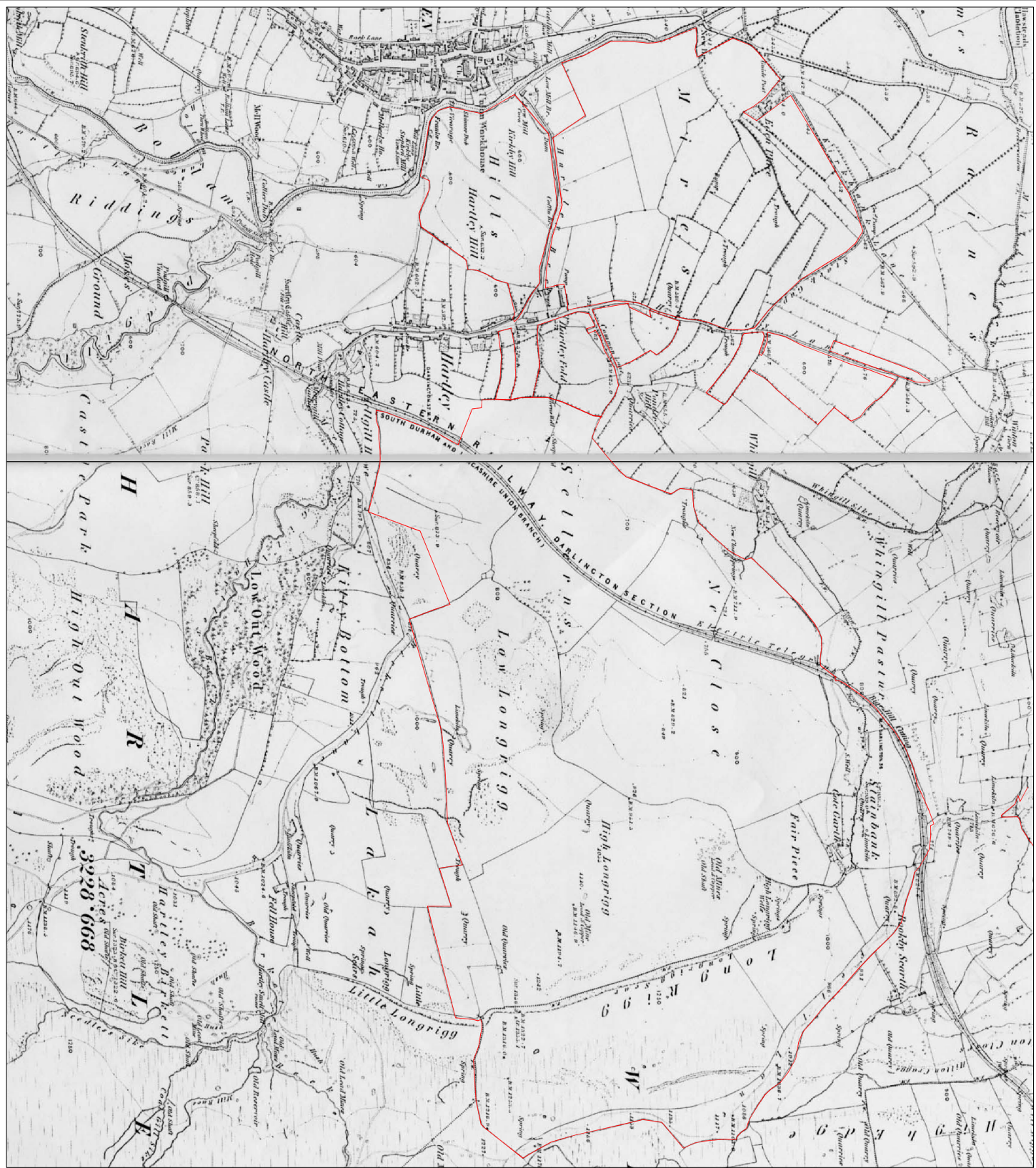





Figure 4: OS first edition map (1862)

 <p>Oxford Archaeology North Storey Institute Meeting House Lane Lancaster LA1 1TF Tel 01524 848666 Fax 01524 848606</p>	
PROJECT:	Hartley Estate Survey, Cumbria
DRAWING NO.:	4
Scale	1:10000
DRAWN BY:	CEH
DATE:	September 2002
LOCATION:	
KEY	 Estate 
TITLE:	OS first edition map (1862)
COMMISSIONED BY:	John Strutt Conservation Foundation



Oxford Archaeology North

Storey Institute  
Meeting House Lane  
Lancaster  
LA1 1TF

Tel 01524 848666  
Fax 01524 848606

PROJECT:

Hartley Fold Estate, Cumbria

DRAWING NO.:

5

Scale 1:12500

DRAWN BY: JQ

DATE: December 2002

LOCATION:

## KEY

**TITLE:**

## Local Current Field Names

COMMISSIONED BY:

John Strutt Conservation Foundation

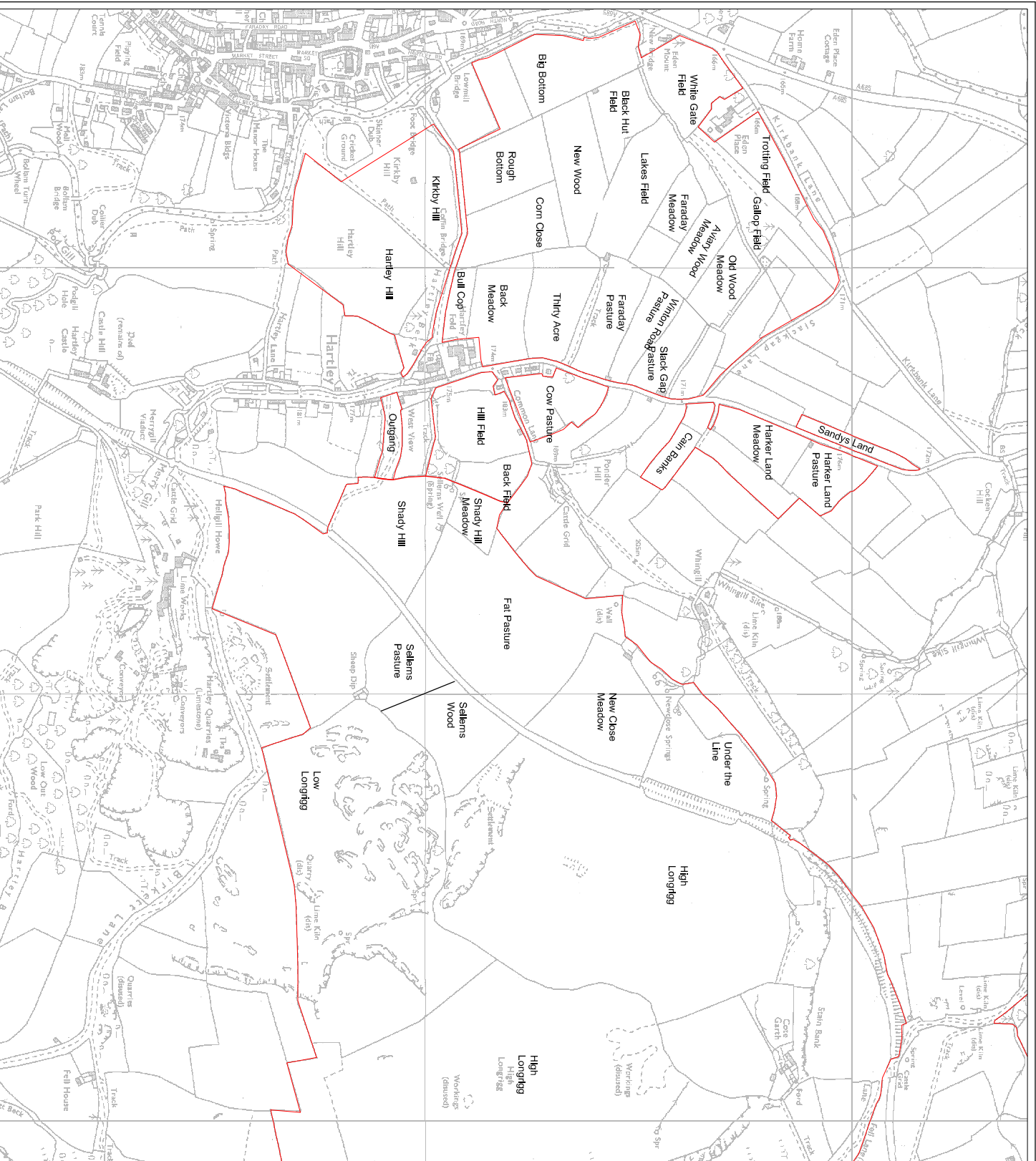
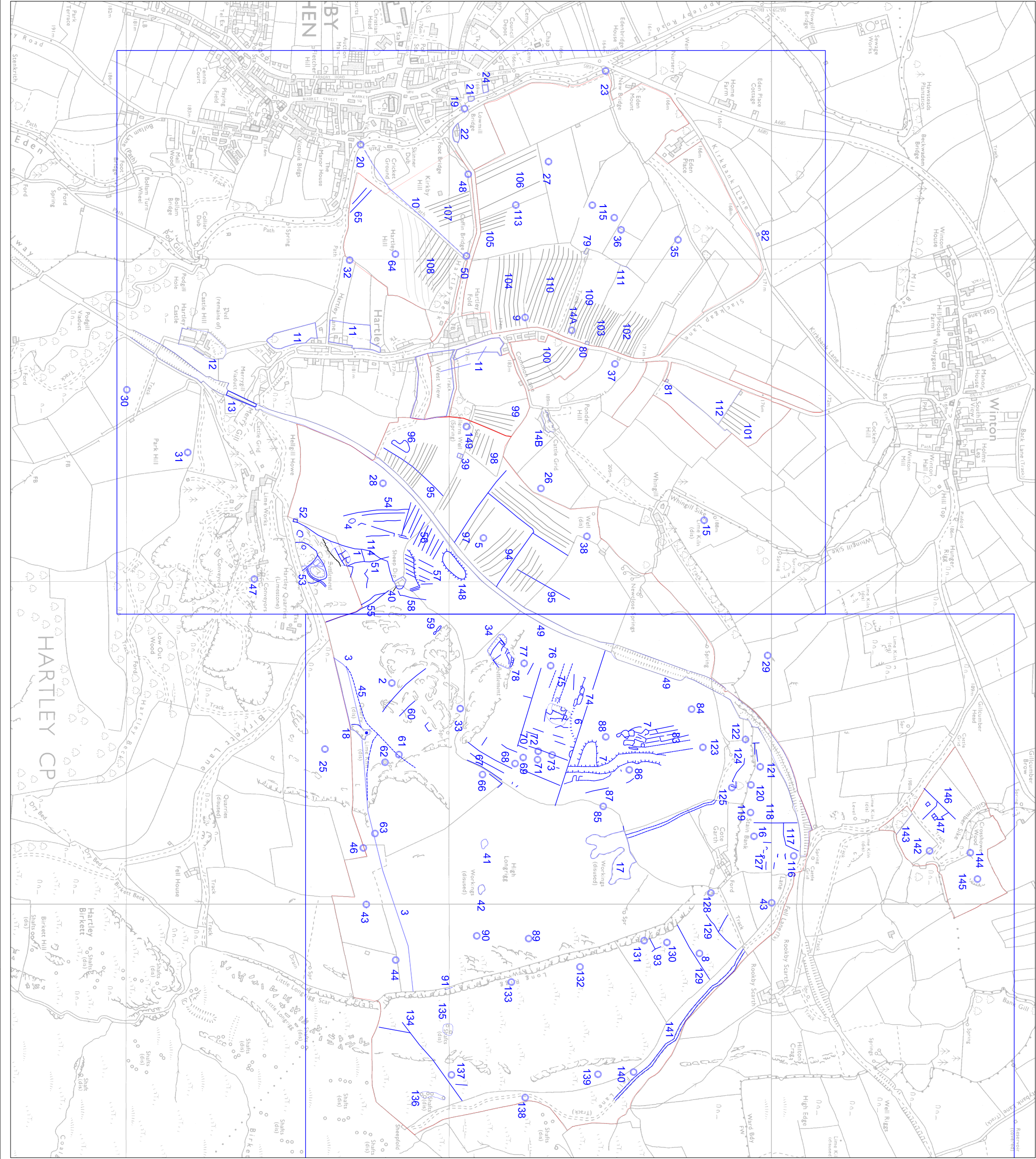


Figure 5: Local Current Field Names





Oxford Archaeology North  
Storey Institute  
Meeting House Lane  
Lancaster  
LA1 1TF  
Tel 01524 848666  
Fax 01524 848606

PROJECT:

## Hartley Estate Survey Cumbria

DRAWING No:

5

Scale 1:15000

DRAWN BY: CEH

DATE: September 2002

LOCATION:



KEY

Estate

Gazetteer Sites



TITLE:

Gazetteer Sites

COMMISSIONED BY:

John Strutt Conservation Foundation

Figure 5 : Gazetteer Sites



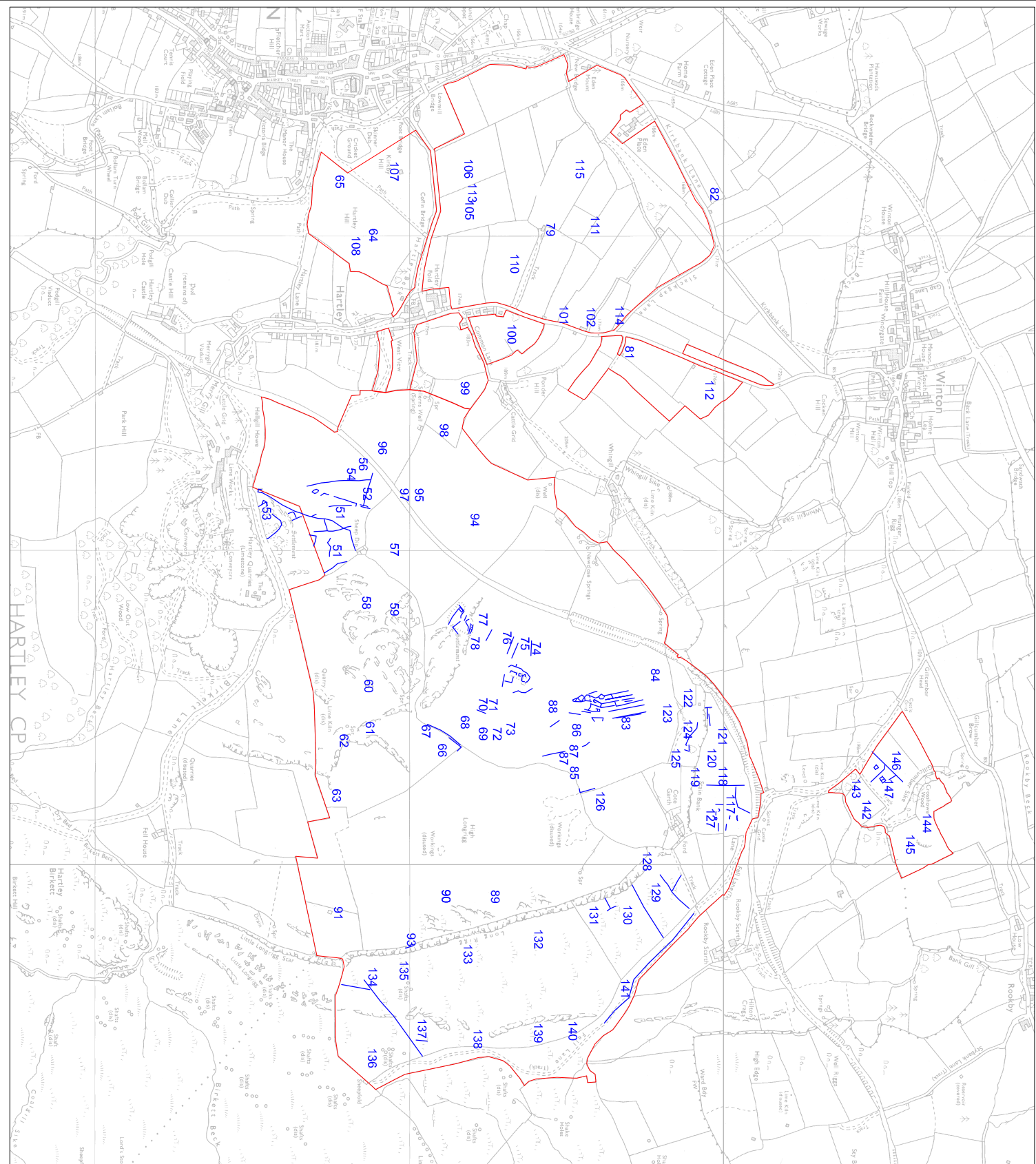

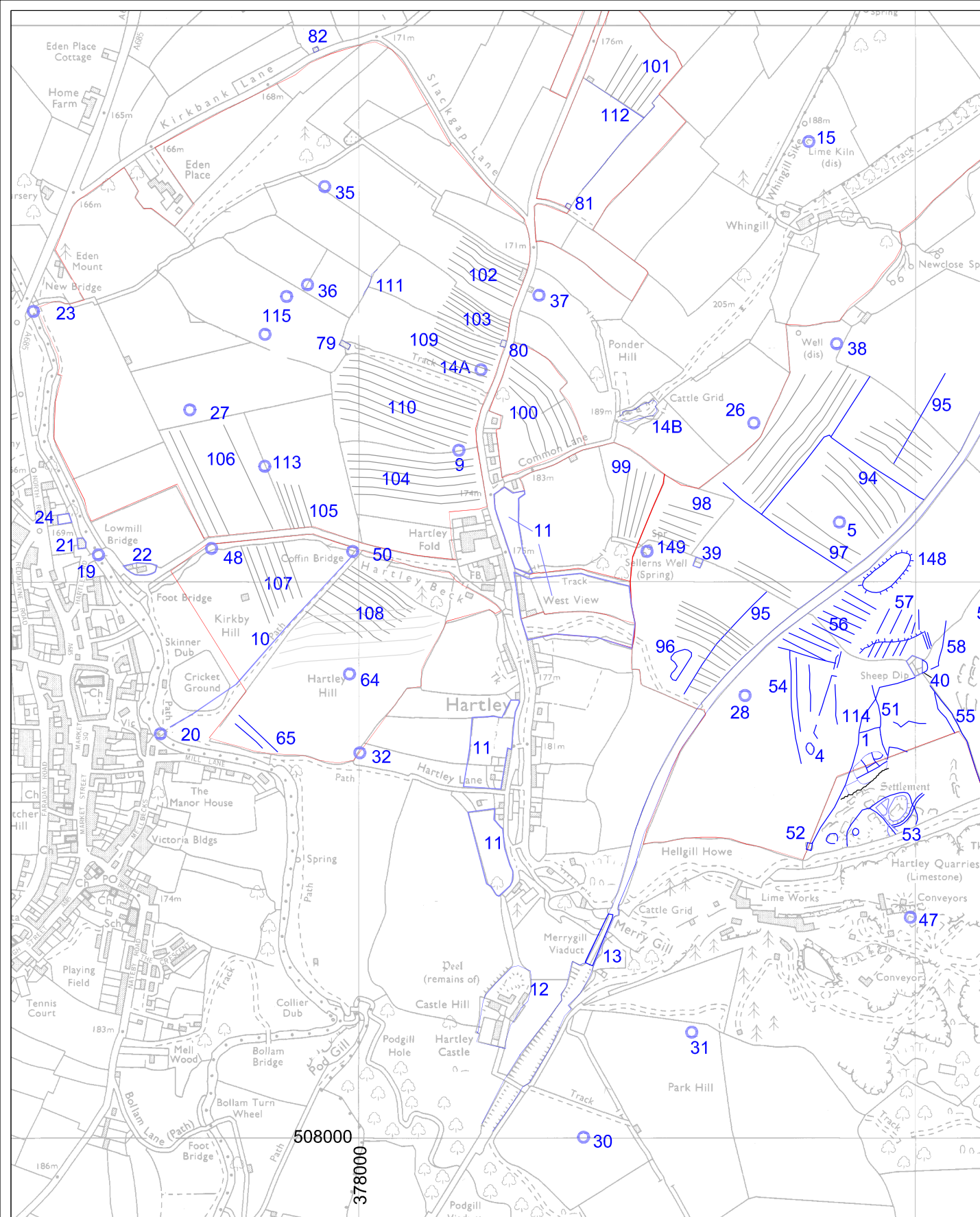


Figure 6 :Survey identified sites

 <p>Oxford Archaeology North Storey Institute Meeting House Lane Lancaster LA1 1TF Tel 01524 848666 Fax 01524 848606</p>	
PROJECT:  Hartley Estate Survey, Cumbria	
DRAWING NO:  6	
Scale 1:12500	
DRAWN BY: NRW	
DATE: September 2002	
LOCATION:	
KEY	Estate Survey Site Number 55
TITLE:  Survey Sites	
COMMISSIONED BY:  John Strutt Conservation Foundation	




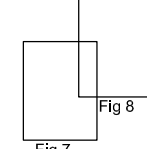



 <p><b>Oxford Archaeology North</b>          Storey Institute          Meeting House Lane          Lancaster          LA1 1TF          Tel 01524 848666          Fax 01524 848606</p>	<p><b>PROJECT:</b> Hartley Fold Estate Survey</p> <p><b>TITLE:</b> Site Map - West</p> <p><b>CLIENT:</b> John Strutt Conservation Foundation</p> <p><b>DRAWN BY:</b> CEH</p> <p><b>DATE:</b> September 2002</p>	<p><b>LOCATION:</b></p>  <p>0 250m</p>	<p><b>KEY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Small Sites</li> <li> Linear Monuments</li> <li> Ridge and Furrow</li> </ul>
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Figure 7: Hartley Fold Estate Site Map - West



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## PLATES

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Plate 1: Aerial Photograph of Site 1 looking north-west (MU CS46/13)

Plate 2: Aerial Photograph of Site 2 looking north-east (MU CS46/14)

Plate 3: Sites 3 and 44 looking north (MU CS45/3)

Plate 4: Site 6 looking south-east

Plate 5: Site 34, set into the slope – looking north-west

Plate 6: Hartley Title Deed of 1370 D/MUS2/25/49

Plate 7: William Barnets Lease of New Close 1743 D/MUS/1 Box 7

Plate 8: Sites 41 and 42 looking south-east

Plate 9: Hartley Quarries lime kiln (Site 18)

Plate 10: Low Longrigg medieval terracing (Site 58)

Plate 11: Putative medieval field boundary, Sellerns (Site 114)





Plate 1: Aerial Photograph of Site 1 looking north-west (MU CS46/13)

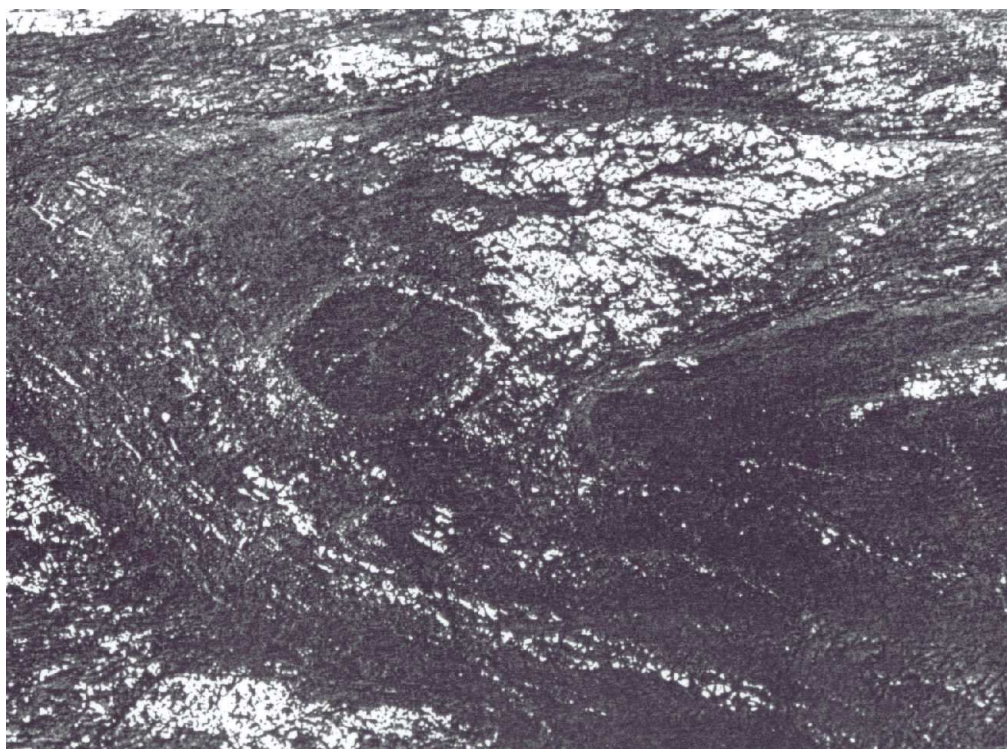


Plate 2: Aerial Photograph of Site 2 looking north-east (MU CS46/14)



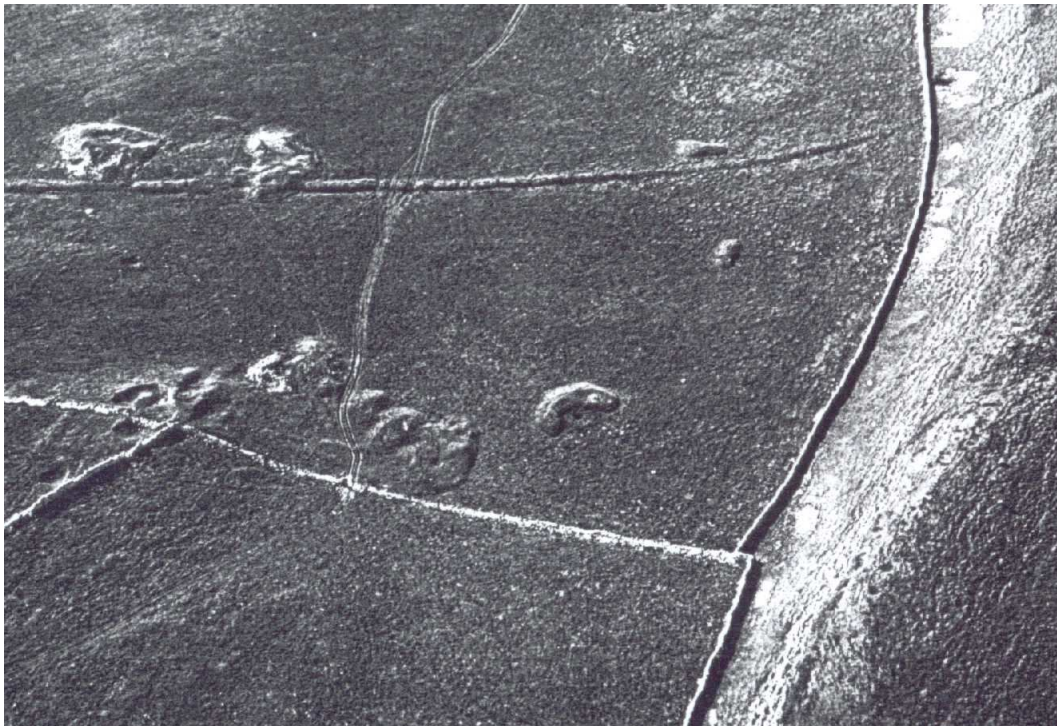


Plate 3: Sites 3 and 44 looking north (MU CS45/3)



Plate 4: Site 6 looking south-east





Plate 5: Site 34, set into the slope – looking north-west

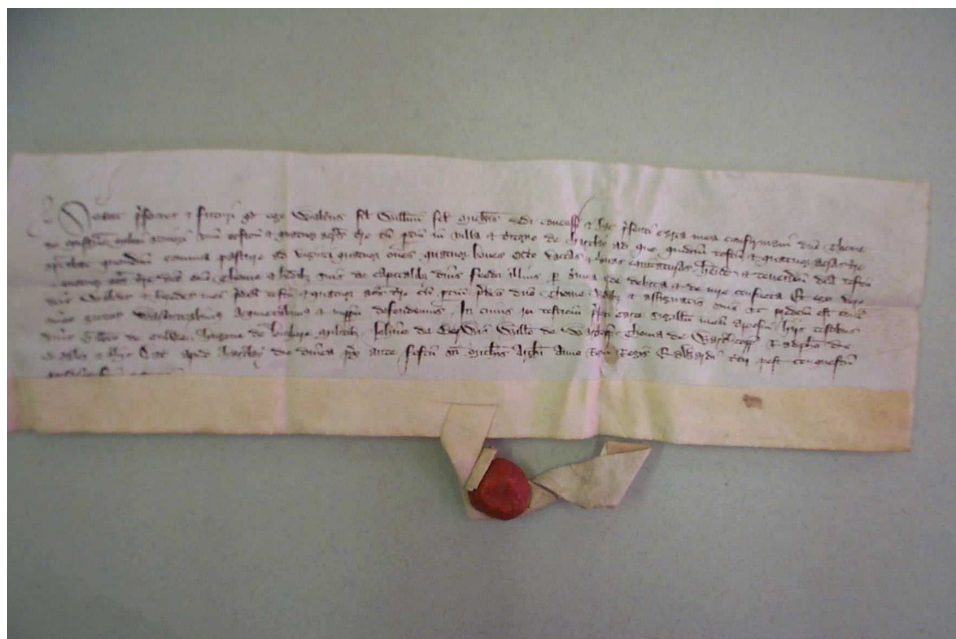


Plate 6: Hartley Title Deed of 1370 D/MUS2/25/49



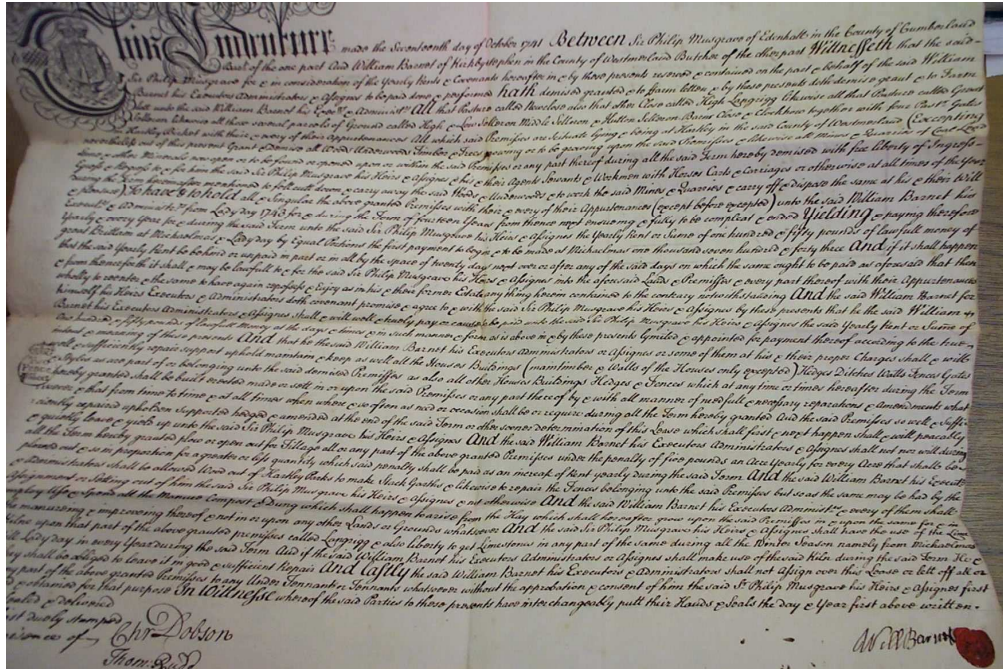


Plate 7: William Barnets Lease of New Close 1743 D/MUS/1 Box 7



Plate 8: Sites 41 and 42 looking south-east





Plate 9: Hartley Quarries Lime Kiln (Site 18)



Plate 10: Low Longrigg Medieval Terracing (Site 58)



Plate 11: Putative Medieval Field Boundary, Sellerns (Site 114)