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**CROOKLANDS, CLIFTON**  
**Cumbria**

**Archaeological Assessment Report**

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Commissioned by:

**Lowther Estate Trust**  
**and Capsticks**

Crooklands, Clifton

Cumbria

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Archaeological Assessment Report

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Storey Institute  
Meeting House Lane  
Lancaster  
LA1 1TH

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## CONTENTS

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<b>Acknowledgments .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. Introduction.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2. Methodology .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Project Design .....	6
2.2 Desk-Top Survey.....	6
2.3 Field Survey.....	6
2.4 Gazetteer of Sites.....	7
2.5 Archive .....	7
<b>3. Topographic and Historical Context.....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1 Location and Topography.....	8
3.2 Geology .....	8
3.3 Historical Background .....	8
<b>4. Assessment of Archaeological Potential.....</b>	<b>10</b>
4.1 Desk-Top Survey.....	10
4.2 Identification Survey .....	12
<b>5. Conclusions.....</b>	<b>14</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	14
5.2 The Archaeological Resource .....	14
<b>6. Archaeological Implications.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>7. Gazetteer .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>8. Bibliography .....</b>	<b>27</b>
8.1 Primary Sources.....	27
8.2 Primary Sources Noted But Not Used (Carlisle).....	27
8.3 Published Cartographic Sources.....	28
8.4 Secondary Sources.....	28
<b>Appendix 1.....</b>	<b>30</b>
Project Design	
<b>Illustrations.....</b>	<b>35</b>
Fig. 1 Site Location Map	
Fig. 2 Crooklands and Environs Site Map (1:10,000)	
Fig. 3 Nineteenth Century Field System (c 1800) Transposed from Cartographic Sources	
Fig. 4 Extant Archaeological features from survey and Aerial Photographic Sources	

Fig. 5 Contemporary Plan of the Skirmish at Clifton (Rollinson 1978, 79)



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The site survey was undertaken by Jamie Quartermaine, the documentary research by Caron Newman. The report was compiled by Caron Newman and Jamie Quartermaine and edited by Rachel Newman (Assistant Director). The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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An archaeological assessment was undertaken on an area of pasture land to the west of the village of Clifton in Cumbria (centred on NY 53302640). The assessment area comprised a field to the west of the M6 motorway and east of the River Lowther, as well as a corridor of land lying on either side of the motorway. The work was carried out by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit on behalf of Capsticks, Landscape Design and Countryside Management Consultants, for their clients the Lowther Estate Trust. The work comprised a desk-based study, compiling data from the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Cumbria Record Offices in Kendal and Carlisle, followed by an identification survey.

Three sites were located within the assessment area by the documentary study. One site comprises ridge and furrow earthworks (SMR no 13583), the second lies within the archaeological hazard area for Clifton village (SMR no 06794). The third site is of unknown potential; it is an area of unclassified cropmarks, which could date from the prehistoric period onwards (SMR no 06271). There are also a number of known prehistoric, Roman and medieval sites within a kilometre of the study area, including the Scheduled Ancient Monument (no 23773) known as the Hag, Cromlech or Crummock standing stones.

The battle of Clifton, in December of 1745, was the last military battle to be fought on English soil; but was in practice more of a skirmish which occurred all around the village. Some of the fighting took place on the enclosed land to the west of the village and within the present study area.

The field survey identified extant ridge and furrow, the relict remains of medieval fields and a section of hollow way which was the former road between Lowther and Clifton and pre-dates the present A6. The physical evidence accords with place name evidence which suggests that the assessment area was part of the common field system for Clifton village from the medieval period onwards. Because of the presence of early remains around the study area, there is also a possibility that there may be surviving evidence of prehistoric or Roman, activity within the assessment area.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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- 1.1** An archaeological assessment was undertaken by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) on behalf of Capsticks, Landscape Design and Countryside Management Consultants, for their clients the Lowther Estate Trust. The assessment was intended to gauge the archaeological implications for any future planning applications on land centred on NY 53302640. The study area comprises parts of three modern fields to the west of the M6 and part of a further field between the M6 and the village of Clifton (Fig. 1), a total area of 18 hectares. The assessment area lies to the north-west of Lowther Park and just outside the boundaries of the Lake District National Park.
- 1.2** The purpose of the assessment was to collate existing archaeological information from various sources and to carry out a field survey to identify any surface archaeological remains, as well as to establish the potential for sub-surface remains.
- 1.3** The desk-top study consisted of a search of existing records held by the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and the Cumbria County Record Offices in Kendal (CROK) and Carlisle (CROC) as well as available secondary sources. Both published and unpublished sources were examined. The field survey followed on from the desk-top study and involved a rapid examination of the study area. The desk-based survey and field survey were undertaken between the 3rd and 11th of December 1996.
- 1.4** This report sets out the results of the work as a gazetteer in conjunction with a methodology statement, an assessment of the archaeological potential within the study area, and an evaluation of the impact that any development proposals may have upon the archaeological resource.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by LUAU in response to a request from Capsticks, Landscape Design and Countryside Management Consultants, on behalf of their clients the Lowther Estate Trust.
- 2.1.2 The project design provided for an archaeological assessment involving a desk-top survey and a rapid field inspection culminating in a written report. The work was carried out in accordance with the project design.

### 2.2 DESK-TOP SURVEY

- 2.2.1 The study area for the desk-top survey was taken as within 1km radius of the Crooklands field. Existing archaeological information was obtained from the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). Aerial photographic evidence of the study area was also examined, and a photocopy of the relevant photograph was obtained (SMR 13583, CCC 3022,22).
- 2.2.2 Manuscript maps and selected other documents were studied in the Cumbria Record Offices in Kendal (CROK) and Carlisle (CROC), along with published antiquarian sources. The availability of manuscript maps in the CROK was limited to an enclosure map of 1813 (CROK WQR/I 17), of which a tracing was made of the relevant part. There is no tithe map as the tithes were commuted at the time of enclosure in 1812 (Whelan 1860, 791). Copies of the first and second edition Ordnance Survey (6 inches to one mile) maps of the Clifton area were also taken. A set of estate maps, dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in the Lowther Estate collection were studied in the CROC. A list of other relevant documents, including deeds and rentals, from the Lowther Estate papers has been made for future study if appropriate; however, they were not examined for the assessment as they lie beyond the scope of the present study.

### 2.3 FIELD SURVEY

- 2.3.1 **Access:** Access to the study area was negotiated by Lowther Estate Trust, and the tenants were approached by LUAU, as a courtesy, prior to the survey.
- 2.3.2 **Identification Survey:** A systematic surface inspection was undertaken to ensure complete coverage of the ground. Traverses were adjusted to take account of the level of visibility or ground conditions and included visual inspection of the wider area to maintain an overview of the landscape. About 95% of the area subject to fieldwalking was open pasture and was walked on 20m to 30m traverses.
- 2.3.3 **Artefact Survey:** One field (shaded on Fig.4) was ploughed at the time of the visit and was investigated by a detailed artefact survey which entailed systematic field walking. Transects were walked at 20m intervals, and all finds were located by pacing with respect to field boundaries, and plotted at 1:1250 scale. A locational confidence level of  $\pm 5\text{m}$  should therefore be expected. All artefacts, with the exception of obvious twentieth century ceramic, were collected.

## **2.4 GAZETTEER OF SITES**

- 2.4.1 The collated site specific information has been presented in the form of a gazetteer (*Section 7*) in conjunction with an annotated map at 1:10,000 scale showing site locations (Figs. 2 and 4). The sites in the gazetteer are identified by a site number for this report. Locations are given as eight-figure National Grid References where possible. A summary description of each site is provided in conjunction with a reference to the source of the information (field inspection, SMR, cartographic and documentary) with references as appropriate. An assessment has been given of the interpretation and archaeological potential of the site.

## **2.5 ARCHIVE**

- 2.5.1 A full archive of the desk-top survey and the field inspection has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition 1991). The archive will be deposited with the Carlisle County Record Office with a copy of the report given to the Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the archive will also be available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record in London.

### 3. TOPOGRAPHIC AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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#### 3.1 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 The field known as Crooklands lies just to the north of Lowther Park and to the west of the village of Clifton. It is situated to the west of the M6 motorway, and adjacent to a bend in the River Lowther. Historically Crooklands formed a larger area of land, lying on the western edge of the parish of Clifton.
- 3.1.2 The remainder of the assessment area lies in a corridor on either side of the M6 motorway, covering parts of three fields. For the most part the fields are presently under pasture, although they have been cultivated in the recent past. The southernmost field (Fig.4) was under crop at the time of survey, but only a small part of this lay within the study area.

#### 3.2 GEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 The study area lies in the valley of the River Lowther in an area of Carboniferous rock. To the west of the motorway, the geology comprises Carboniferous Limestone, and to the east is a narrow band of Millstone Grit (OS 1:625,000 1979).

#### 3.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.3.1 The assessment area lies entirely within the parish of Clifton, a village which has medieval origins. The name Clifton derives from Middle English and means the farmstead on the cliff, that is overlooking the River Lowther (Smith 1967, 187). The parish and the manor of Clifton covered the same territory, the whole of which formed a rectory in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle (Nicholson and Burn 1777, 415).
- 3.3.2 The manor is first recorded in the reign of Henry II, when it was given by deed to Gilbert Engayne (or Engaine) and his heirs by Sir Hugh de Morville (Nicholson and Burn 1777, 416; Whelan 1860, 791). The manor remained in the hands of the Engayne family until 1364 when Eleanor, the heiress, brought it to the Wybergh family through marriage (Whelan 1860, 791). The family lived at Clifton Hall, which may have been built originally by the Engayne family (Whelan 1860, 791).
- 3.3.3 The Wyberghs continued to hold the manor up until the Civil War in the seventeenth century, in which the family suffered greatly. As a result, the manor was mortgaged to Sir John Lowther and never redeemed (Nicholson and Burn 1777, 419). The hall and demesne, however, remained with the Wyberghs.
- 3.3.4 On the death of the mortgager, the tenants paid a fine to Sir John Lowther. Another fine was demanded on the death of Thomas Wybergh, son of the mortgagor. However, the tenants contested the fine, and they paid £1,000 for an enfranchisement. This meant that they were free from all future fines, but still had to pay their ancient rents. It was agreed to enclose all commons, the tenants receiving two thirds (at 2d an acre) and the lord one third (Nicholson and Burn

1777, 420). Nineteenth century estate maps show that the Lowther family, as Earls of Lonsdale, still held a large amount of land in Clifton.

- 3.3.5 ***The Battle of Clifton:*** The village of Clifton and its environs was the location of the last battle to take place on English soil (Bouch 1955, 191). The battle was part of the 1745 Jacobite rebellion, and took place as the rebels were retreating back towards Scotland. The battle was well-documented by participants on both sides and has since been analysed by a number of historians (Bouch 1955; Ferguson, 1889-90 and 1894; Rollinson 1978, 79-80; Whelan 1860, 599). No attempt will be made here to describe the battle in detail and a full account is contained in an article by Chancellor Ferguson (1889-90, 186-228).
- 3.3.6 The Battle of Clifton was little more than a skirmish and took place because the rebel artillery was lagging a day behind the main Jacobite army, but at the same time the English army was rapidly catching up. The Jacobites therefore decided to make a stand at Clifton in an attempt to save the artillery. Both sides claimed a victory, the Duke of Cumberland because he drove the Jacobites out of Clifton and the Jacobites because they regained their artillery.

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## 4. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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### 4.1 DESK-TOP SURVEY

- 4.1.1 **Clifton Battlefield:** It is clear from accounts of the battle that Clifton was partly chosen because of its many enclosures, bounded by stone walls and hedges, which provided ample cover for the Jacobites (Bouch 1955, 191-2; Ferguson 1894, 269). The battle commenced to the south of Clifton, on Clifton Moor, but soon extended through Town End into the village itself (Site 20). Plans of the battle drawn by Ferguson (1889-90, Plates II and III) (Fig 5) show that it also moved into the enclosures between the road and the River Lowther, which includes the study area for this assessment. Lord George Murray, the Jacobite commander, describes making his way from Clifton to Lord Lonsdale's house at Lowther through several enclosures:

*"there was a lane that lay betwixt Lord Lonsdale's enclosures which was near a mile in length"* (Whelan 1860, 599).

This lane is almost certainly the one shown on estate maps (Site 19, see *Section 4.4*), which leads through the assessment area.

- 4.1.2 **Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record:** An examination of the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) revealed 24 sites in the vicinity of the study area, of which three (cropmarks, Site 05; the Clifton village hazard area, Site 13; ridge and furrow, Site 18) lie within the assessment area and are listed in the gazetteer (*Section 6*). Of the 24 known archaeological sites, seven are undated cropmark or earthwork sites, two are prehistoric, three are Roman, six are medieval and four are post-medieval.
- 4.1.3 The undated cropmark and earthwork sites (Sites 01 - 07) could date from the prehistoric through to the medieval periods. At least three of the sites (Sites 02, 03 and 04) may indicate the presence of former settlements.
- 4.1.4 Of the two prehistoric sites (Sites 08 and 09), the most significant is Site 09 which comprises two standing stones lying just outside the assessment area; they are known as the Hag, Cromlech or Crummock stones. Associated with the standing stones was a small cairn, excavated in 1977, which contained cremated human remains. This likely burial site is a Scheduled Monument (no 23773) and may be associated with other, undiscovered burials nearby.
- 4.1.5 Two of the Roman sites comprise individual finds, albeit important ones, the exact find-spots of which are unknown. The first was a high status copper vessel, or *patera* (Site 10), and the second was an altar stone (Site 11), which suggested the presence of a Roman temple in the area. The third site is an enclosed settlement (Site 12), with associated field systems, to the west of the River Lowther at Yanwath Wood.
- 4.1.6 The medieval sites relate mainly to the medieval settlement of Clifton, and include some individual features such as a well (Site 14) and a cross (Site 16). In addition to the medieval hall and tower of Clifton (Site 15), the entire area of the medieval



village of Clifton is designated an archaeological hazard area (Site 13, SMR no 06794). This area extends up to the M6 motorway and includes part of the assessment area. Also within the assessment area are ridge and furrow earthworks (Site 18) in the field known as Crooklands. A deserted medieval village, known as Lowther Whale, is marked at Yanwath Woodhouse farm (Site 17).

- 4.1.7 The principal post-medieval site is the site of the skirmish at Clifton, which has been marked at Clifton Moor (Site 20). However, it is evident that the battlefield extended over a much larger area, including the village of Clifton and its surrounding fields. English Heritage consider battlefields to include all areas over which fighting took place, as well as the areas in which the opposing forces were marshalled. However, the site is not included within the English Heritage Register of Battlefields (English Heritage nd) as this excludes skirmishes.
- 4.1.8 The remaining three post-medieval sites are quarries.
- 4.1.9 **Cartographic Evidence:** At the CROC, the enclosure map (CROC WQR/I 17) and the first (1859) and second (1900) edition Ordnance Survey 6 inches to one mile maps were examined. All other available maps were in the Lowther Estate papers kept at the CROC. These comprised four estate plans (CROC D/Lons/L/Plans c.17; D/Lons/L/Plans c.60; D/Lons/L/Plans c.132; D/Lons/L/Plans c.377).
- 4.1.10 The first three estate maps examined at Carlisle were nineteenth century plans of Clifton village and its associated fields. They, as well as the enclosure map, show Crooklands as a much larger field, extending south-west to the boundary of Lowther Park. It covered an area of 37 acres, 2 rods and 19 perches. However, the fourth map shows enclosures belonging to Sir James Lowther in 1769 which had been in the tenancy of Thomas Hodgson of Abbot's farm (CROC D/Lons/L/Plans c.377). These enclosures evidently formed the large field shown on other maps as Crooklands. The name Crooklands derives from the Middle English work *crok* meaning a bend, usually of a river (Ekwall 1960, 131). In this case it refers to a field which lies close to a bend in the River Lowther.
- 4.1.11 The estate plans show a mixture of small enclosures and common fields, and many of the common field names are still preserved. Crooklands was probably one of the original medieval common fields, enclosed when the Lowthers took over Clifton manor. In the now adjacent area, lying between the motorway and the village, the enclosed fields bore the name Yannims (CROC D/Lons/L/Plans c.132) and were mostly in the hands of the Earl of Lonsdale. Yannims is derived from Old Norse *af-nám*, meaning a detached piece of land (Field 1972, 263).
- 4.1.12 Between Yannims and Crooklands was a track, now under the motorway, and a set of small enclosures belonging to a David Harrison (CROC D/Lons/L/Plans c.132), plus one small glebe enclosure. These fields are marked as wetlands, and one bears the name 'sike', which was held in common. Sike usually refers to meadow land besides a stream (Field 1972, 203), again testifying to the wetness of the land in this area.
- 4.1.13 The other main feature revealed in the estate maps was the route of the old road, or track, from Lowther to Penrith (Site 19). The route is well marked on the estate maps (CROC D/Lons/L/Plans c. 71, 1811-29; D/Lons/L/Plans c. 132, c 1800; D/Lons/L/Plans c. 377, 1769) following the south-eastern boundary of Crooklands from Lowther Park towards the north end of Clifton. On the map of 1811-29 (CROC D/Lons/L/Plans c.71), a new route (Buckholme Drive) is sketched on, and

on another early nineteenth century map (CROC D/Lons/L/Plans c. 60) the new road has superseded the old route (Site 19).

## 4.2 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

- 4.2.1 Four fields were investigated by the identification survey, one on the eastern side of the M6 and three on the western side. With the exception of the southernmost field on the western side of the M6, the fields were under pasture, and had a fairly uniform, albeit slightly undulating, surface which had only thin grass cover. The uniformity of the surface would indicate that they have in the past been cultivated. The southernmost field has been ploughed recently and was therefore subjected to an intensive artefact survey; this revealed only a limited number of scattered post-medieval ceramics, consistent with night soiling practices.
- 4.2.2 The walk-over survey revealed the very decayed, and in some cases very ill-defined, elements of a relict field system at Crookland; these included a series of sinuous fields (Site 28), the former Lowther/Clifton road (Site 19), and an area of broad ridge and furrow (Site 18). Although the surface features could broadly be defined from the surface survey they are considerably better defined on an aerial photograph taken in the 1980s (CCC 3022, 22). This would suggest that the condition of the earthworks has degraded considerably in the intervening period as a result of repeated ploughing.
- 4.2.3 Two plots of a sinuous field system (Site 28) were observed at the eastern end of the modern Crooklands field and are shown on the early nineteenth century estate maps (CROC D/Lons/L/Plans c. 71, 1811-29) and aerial photographs (CCC 3022, 22). The boundaries survive as shallow ditches, and merge with the hollow-way (Site 19); the boundaries have been severely degraded by subsequent ploughing and the earthworks are now very shallow and ill-defined. The fields have a reverse 'S' shape which is a typical feature of strip fields that are formed by the enclosure of the ridge and furrow of a former open field. This shape is a product of medieval ploughing which involved turning the teams of oxen in a consistent direction (usually to the left) at the headland and over time this resulted in the furrows having left-handed twists at the ends and provided the characteristic reverse 'S' shape of ridge and furrow of this date (Hall 1982). Although the field shape indicates reflects the enclosure of a medieval open field there is now no surface evidence of ridge and furrow within these sinuous fields (Site 28), although there is surviving ridge and furrow elsewhere within Crooklands (Site 18).
- 4.2.4 Running through the Crooklands field is a meandering, flat bottomed, and now ill-defined, hollow-way (Site 19). It diverts around the boundaries of the sinuous field system (Site 28) and was not observed to the east of the modern fence boundary where it has evidently been destroyed by intensive cultivation. It varies considerably in width, being particularly narrow to the south but broadening considerably in the central section. This road is shown on the Lowther estate maps (CROC D/Lons/L/Plans c.71, 1811-29; D/Lons/L/Plans c.132, c.1800; D/Lons/L/Plans c.377, 1769); it was the former road between Lowther and Clifton, and pre-dated the construction of the A6. The road meanders around the sinuous fields (Site 28), but yet appears to truncate the north-west corner of the field. This would suggest that the road did not pre-date the open field, but became an integrated element of the enclosed field system.

- 4.2.5 Within the northern part of the Crooklands field is an expansive area of broad ridge and furrow (Site 18) which survives well in some areas but is very ill-defined to the south of the modern field; the ridge and furrow has clearly been degraded by modern ploughing. To the east the ridge and furrow terminates just short of the break of slope of the hollow-way (Site 19). The ridge and furrow is very broad being 5m-6m from crown to crown. It has a gentle curve, which is more pronounced to the south; this distortion of the ploughing pattern has been caused by the central kink of the former road. This would suggest that the ridge and furrow post-dates the former road. The ridge and furrow is cut by Buckholme Drive, which is of early nineteenth century date (first shown on estate map D/Lons/L/Plans 60). The broadness of the ridge and furrow suggests a medieval date, yet it post-dates both the early road (Site 19) and by implication the ridge and furrow of the sinuous fields (Site 28). The sinuous fields may have been part of one of the open fields that was enclosed in the seventeenth century when the Lowthers took over Clifton Manor, in which case the broad ridge and furrow cultivation may have continued into the Post-medieval period. Alternatively, it is possible that the former road (Site 19) pre-dated the original ridge and furrow strips rather than the enclosed sinuous fields
- 4.2.6 The survey also identified occasional field boundaries (Sites 24, 26 and 27) which are shown on the Lowther estate maps (D/Lons/L/Plans c.132, c1800) and which were part of the open field-system extending out from Clifton village.
- 4.2.7 A series of cropmarks (Site 05), reported by the SMR, were investigated on the ground but there were no identifiable surface indicators of these features, and therefore could not be confirmed.

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## 5. CONCLUSIONS

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The locality of the study area is exceptionally rich in archaeological remains of all periods. Two kilometres to the south, near Low Moor, is one of the largest Neolithic long cairns in Northern England and to the north near Eamont Bridge are two Neolithic Henges (King Arthurs Round Table and Mayburgh). To the south-west on the nearby Askham Fell is a Neolithic type of stone circle (Quartermaine and Newman forthcoming). Also on Askham Fell is a Stone Avenue which links a line of large Bronze Age funerary monuments and marks a communication route between the Lowther and Ullswater valleys. The area has a considerable number of Iron Age / Romano-British settlements, notably the Iron Age defended settlement at Castlesteads, near Lowther and two Romano-British settlements at Askham, one at Lowther Park, and one at Yanwath Wood (RCHM(E) 1936). At Brougham, only two kilometres to the north, is the Roman fort of *Brocavum*. In the early medieval period there was a monastic site at Dacre (Newman *et al* forthcoming) on the other side of River Eamont. However, closer to the study area there is an early medieval settlement sites at Fremington (Oliver *et al* 1996) to the north-east of the study area and two kilometres to the east of this is a similar, although undated, site at Whinfell (LUAU 1996). From the medieval period there were centres of defended halls or pele towers throughout the area, at Brougham Castle, Brougham Hall, Castlesteads in Lowther Park, Lowther Castle, Askham Hall, Clifton Hall, Hackthorpe Hall and Yanwath Hall
- 5.1.2 These very significant sites are up to 5km away from the study area but demonstrate the regional significance of the overall landscape. The region has been intensively exploited over a considerable period of time and consequently there is an improved likelihood of finding archaeological remains within the study area.

### 5.2 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

- 5.2.1 Four definite archaeological sites could be confirmed within the assessment area and a number of other sites, of all periods, are located within a kilometre of the study area. Immediately outside the assessment area, the site with perhaps the greatest archaeological potential is the Hag or Cromlech stones (Site 9). There is a strong possibility that the burial cairn excavated next to the stones may be associated with others, no longer visible on the surface (Megaw and Simpson 1979, 189); any associated burials or other features may extend into the assessment area.
- 5.2.2 The wealth of Roman and medieval activity in the area, at both Clifton and Yanwath wood, suggests that sites or finds of that date may be located within the assessment area.
- 5.2.3 The undated cropmarks within the assessment area (Site 05) represent a site of unknown archaeological potential. They could be of any date and may represent natural features, field boundaries or a potential settlement. The archaeological hazard area of Clifton village (Site 13) denotes an area of archaeological potential.
- 5.2.4 ***Crooklands Relict Landscape:*** It is likely that the study area formed part of the common field system for Clifton village and within the modern Crooklands field is

a corresponding relict, agricultural landscape. The present field system has only very few boundaries which are common with those of the nineteenth century (Fig.3); most of the former boundaries were removed subsequent to 1st edition OS mapping (1859) and there has been the establishment of at least four new boundaries. In part this drastic alteration of the landscape is attributable to the construction of the motorway; however, there is evidence of considerable change in the landscape prior to its construction. The archaeological evidence would suggest that there has also been a significant amount of development of the field system prior to the drawing of the estate maps (c 1800). The earliest defined element of the landscape appears to have been an open field, which was subsequently enclosed (Site 28). The former road (Site 19) clearly post-dated the open field, to judge by the fact that it respected the extent of the furlongs and may also have post-dated its enclosure. However, the old road is respected by an area of broad, medieval-type of ridge and furrow (Site 18), which is itself cut by the construction of the new Lowther to Clifton road (Buckholme Drive). The evidence would suggest that these are the relict remains of a field system which had its origins in the medieval period and subsequently has developed considerably in form and character. As such this developing landscape is of considerable archaeological significance.

- 5.2.5 ***Battle of Clifton:*** The accounts indicate that the main arena of the battle was to the south of Clifton, from where it spread out and skirmishes then took place over the rest of Clifton. This included activity in the enclosures to the west of Clifton. The battle will have left no physical remains within the study area, and as the main centre of the battle is remote from the study area, any development will not necessarily be impeded by the existence of the battlefield.

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## 6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

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- 6.1** This assessment has highlighted an archaeological resource within and around the assessment area, which is of regional importance. This comprises a medieval and post-medieval relict agricultural landscape and, on the basis of spatial associations, a potential for the sub-surface survival of earlier, and to date undiscovered, archaeological remains. Any sub-surface remains would be vulnerable to disturbance caused by the development of the land.
- 6.2** Current policy dictates that wherever possible identified sites of archaeological importance are preserved *in-situ*, as embodied in the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct and the Department of Environment Planning Policy Guidance Note 16. Should any development proposals be put forward for this area, there may be a requirement by the County Archaeologist for a programme of archaeological evaluation to identify, locate and document the existence and extent of surviving archaeological features. The aim would be to quantify and qualify the archaeological potential.
- 6.3** There may be a requirement to provide a mitigative survey, particularly in the case of the agricultural earthworks and this is typically undertaken alongside the evaluation.
- 6.4** Subject to the results of any evaluation, there may be a requirement, for a further programme of sub-surface, mitigation recording to anticipate the destruction of the archaeological resource.

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## 7. GAZETTEER

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**Site number** 01  
**Site name** Yanwath and Eamont Bridge  
**NGR** NY 5250,2570 - 5250,2610  
**Site type** Earthworks  
**Period** Unknown (Medieval ?)  
**Source** SMR 01171

**Description**

Lynchets in an area of permanent pasture.

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the assessment area.

---

**Site number** 02  
**Site name** Yanwath  
**NGR** NY 5217, 2556  
**Site type** Cropmark  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** SMR 02853

**Description**

The cropmark of an enclosure, although no surface features were identified when visited in 1979.

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the assessment area.

---

**Site number** 03  
**Site name** Clifton  
**NGR** NY 5370, 2701  
**Site type** Earthwork  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** SMR 02897

**Description**

A rectangular mound to the east of Clifton church. It has a flat top and is *c* 30 x 25m in size and *c* 1.25m in height. It was possibly a farmstead site.

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the assessment area.

---

**Site number** 04  
**Site name** Yanwath, Woodhouse  
**NGR** NY 5217,2586  
**Site type** Cropmark  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** SMR 03828

**Description**

A small circular enclosure which was identified as a cropmark and may have been ditched. However, no surface features were visible when visited in 1979.

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the assessment area.

**Site number** 05  
**Site name** Clifton  
**NGR** NY 5330,2640  
**Site type** Cropmark  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** SMR 06271; Aerial photographs CCC 2711, 6-9

**Description**

Unclassified cropmarks at the southern end of Clifton village, but which was not visible on the ground during the 1996 inspection.

**Assessment**

The site lies to the east of the M6 motorway, within the assessment area.

**Site number** 06  
**Site name** Clifton Moor Cottages  
**NGR** NY 5373, 2521  
**Site type** Cropmarks  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** SMR 09869; Aerial photographs MU CS 25, 19-22

**Description**

A collection of linear cropmarks, which are probably old field boundaries and a possible trackway (centred on NY 5362,2538).

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the assessment area.

**Site number** 07  
**Site name** Yanwath and Eamont Bridge  
**NGR** NY 5210, 2690  
**Site type** Cropmarks  
**Period** Unknown  
**Source** SMR 13582

**Description**

A series of unclassified cropmarks.

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the assessment area.

**Site number** 08  
**Site name** Clifton  
**NGR** NY 53,26  
**Site type** Axe  
**Period** Prehistoric  
**Source** SMR 02847



**Description**

An 8" long rough-out stone axe, found at Clifton. It is now at Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

**Assessment**

The find lies outside the assessment area.

**Site number****09****Site name**

Cromlech Stone

**NGR**

NY 53140,25930

**Site type**

Standing stones, round cairn

**Period**

Prehistoric

**Source**

SMR 02873, OS 1st edition map (1859); Fairclough 1979

**Status**

Scheduled Monument 23773

**Description**

Standing stones known as the Hag, Crummock or Cromlech stones. They comprise two stones about 3 m apart; the larger is 1.77m x 1.6m and the smaller is 1.23m x 1m. The site was excavated in 1977, revealing a third stone which may also once have been standing. A small cairn (4m x 3.2m) was also discovered, which comprised small stones laid in circles around a central area of large stones, and surrounded by a kerb of unshaped boulders. In the centre of the cairn was some charcoal and four kg of burnt bone, probably human.

**Assessment**

The site lies close to the assessment area.

**Site number****10****Site name**

Clifton

**NGR**

NY 53,26

**Site type**

Patera

**Period**

Roman

**Source**

SMR 02845; Ferguson 1895

**Description**

Roman copper vessel, described by Stukeley as being "deep, with a handle to it like a skillet, on which is stamped the makers name, *Taliof*. Within this is placed a cullender and within that another".

**Assessment**

Exact find-spot is unknown, but probably lay outside the assessment area.

**Site number****11****Site name**

Clifton

**NGR**

NY 53,26

**Site type**

Temple?

**Period**

Roman

**Source**

SMR 02893

**Description**

Roman altar found in 1846 during the building of the Lancaster-Carlisle railway. Until 1951 the stone was relocated within the grounds of Dykesfield (NY 3079,5921).

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the assessment area.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Yanwath and Eamont Bridge
<b>NGR</b>	NY 51930,25980
<b>Site type</b>	Settlement, field system. Earthworks and cropmarks
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Source</b>	SMR 02899
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled monument number 23677

**Description**

Romano-British settlement and its associated field system to the west of the River Lowther. The settlement is enclosed within a stone and earthen bank, roughly oval in shape. The enclosure is sub-divided into at least eight sub-rectangular enclosures and also includes a low mound which is interpreted as a hut platform. The associated field system includes three large sub-rectangular fields to the east of the enclosure. Limited excavation in the late 1970s identified a trackway to the east of the settlement. Excavations in 1936 through one of the field ditches produced 2nd century pottery (**REF**).

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the assessment area.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Clifton Village Hazard Area
<b>NGR</b>	NY 53,26
<b>Site type</b>	Shrunken Medieval Village
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR 06794

**Description**

The hazard area for the shrunken medieval village (SMV) of Clifton.

**Assessment**

The eastern part of the assessment area, to the east of the M6 motorway, lies within the hazard area.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Clifton Wells
<b>NGR</b>	NY 525,259
<b>Site type</b>	Well
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	SMR 02882; Nicholson and Burn 1777

**Description**

A fountain credited with medicinal properties.

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the assessment area.

---

<b>Site number</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Clifton Hall Tower
<b>NGR</b>	NY 53070,27110

**Site type** Tower house, hall, finds  
**Period** Medieval and post-medieval  
**Source** SMR 02895; Nicholson and Burn 1777, 417-9; **CW 1985**  
**Status** Scheduled monument number 23688

**Description**

A late fifteenth to sixteenth century tower. There was a hall and cross-wing of late fourteenth to fifteenth century date, but the present tower replaced the cross-wing and the hall was demolished in the eighteenth century. Excavations in 1977-9 revealed seven phases of construction. It was home to the Wybergh family, who held the manor of Clifton up until the seventeenth century.

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the assessment area.

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**Site number** 16  
**Site name** Clifton Churchyard  
**NGR** NY 53190,27030  
**Site type** Cross, sun dial  
**Period** Medieval, post-medieval  
**Source** SMR 02898

**Description**

A medieval churchyard cross to the south-east of St Cuthberts church. It has a rough square base and a square to octagonal shaft. It has a later sun dial on top.

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the assessment area.

---

**Site number** 17  
**Site name** Yanwath and Eamont Bridge  
**NGR** NY 5250,2540  
**Site type** Deserted village, earthworks  
**Period** Medieval  
**Source** SMR 5404

**Description**

Lowther Whale deserted medieval village, comprising very good earthworks.

**Assessment**

The site lies outside the assessment area.

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**Site number** 18  
**Site name** Lowther  
**NGR** NY 530 262 (centred)  
**Site type** Ridge and furrow  
**Period** Probably medieval  
**Source** SMR 13583; Aerial Photograph CCC 3022,22; Identification survey 1996

**Description**

Ridge and furrow earthworks, shown on aerial photographs and identified during the field survey. The ridge and furrow is very broad, 5m-6m from ridge to ridge. It is very ill-defined and fairly low lying; it clearly has been extensively reduced by modern cultivation.

The ridge and furrow extends across the western and northern parts of the Crooklands field; to the east the ridge and furrow terminates just short of the broad break of slope which now marks the up-slope edge of the former Lowther / Clifton road (Site 19). The ridge and furrow has a gentle curve, which is more pronounced to the south and reflects the movement of the plough within the kink of the former road. The ridge and furrow clearly post-dates this early road. To the north it runs broadly parallel to the northernmost boundary of the field, which would suggest that the boundary was in contemporaneous use with the ridge and furrow. The ridge and furrow is cut by Buckholme Drive, which is of early nineteenth century date (first shown on estate map D/Lons/L/Plans 60). The broadness of the ridge and furrow suggests a medieval date.

#### Assessment

The site forms the northern part of the area known as Crooklands and is within the assessment area.

<b>Site number</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Clifton
<b>NGR</b>	NY 5311,2638 - 5308,2600
<b>Site type</b>	Road
<b>Period</b>	Medieval/post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Cartographic; aerial photograph number CCC 3022,22; Identification survey (1996)

#### Description

The former route of the road from Lowther to Penrith. It followed the south-eastern boundary of Crooklands from Lowther Park towards the north end of Clifton; it diverted around and was constrained by a series of early enclosures shown on the Lowther estate maps (CROC D/Lons/L/Plans c. 71, 1811-29; D/Lons/L/Plans c. 132, c1800; D/Lons/L/Plans c. 377, 1769). This suggests that the road did not pre-date the earlier elements of the field system, but was earlier than some of its later developments. It was replaced by Buckholme Drive in the early nineteenth century. This road served as a north/south road prior to the construction of the A6; it extended past the present Lowther village around the east side of Lowther Park. A schematic but contemporary map of the skirmish at Clifton of 1745 (Fig.5) shows that the present A6 road was not in existence at this time and that the main road into the village from the south followed this route.

#### Assessment

The road passes through the assessment area and survives as an earthwork, albeit substantially degraded.

<b>Site number</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Clifton Moor
<b>NGR</b>	NY 538,260
<b>Site type</b>	Battlefield
<b>Period</b>	1745
<b>Source</b>	SMR 04456; Bouch 1955; Ferguson 1889-90; Ferguson 1894, 265 <i>et passim</i> ; Rollinson 1978, 79-80

#### Description

A skirmish on 18th December 1745 took place between the Duke of Cumberland and the Jacobite army under Lord George Murray; it was the last battle to take place on English soil. The battle commenced to the south of Clifton, on Clifton Moor but soon extended through Town End into the village itself (Site 20). Plans of the battle drawn by Ferguson (1889-90, Plates II and III) indicate that the battle also moved into the enclosures between

the road and the River Lowther, including the assessment area. Lord George Murray, the Jacobite commander, describes making his way from Clifton to Lord Lonsdale's house at Lowther through several enclosures, which would include those of the study area.

#### Assessment

The battlefield lies mostly outside the assessment area, although parts of the battle appear to have been within it.

**Site number** 21  
**Site name** Yanwath and Eamont Bridge  
**NGR** NY 5262,2676 - NY 5263,2671  
**Site type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR 15407

#### Description

Yanwath Woodhouse quarry lies beside the River Lowther, west of Clifton.

#### Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

**Site number** 22  
**Site name** Yanwath and Eamont Bridge  
**NGR** NY 5249,2700 - NY 5250,2695  
**Site type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR 15408

#### Description

Hughs Crag quarry lies in woodland west of Clifton.

#### Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

**Site number** 23  
**Site name** Yanwath and Eamont Bridge  
**NGR** NY 5214,2624 - NY 5221,2630  
**Site type** Quarry  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Source** SMR 16805

#### Description

Yanwath Woodhouse quarry to the west of the farm of that name.

#### Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

**Site number** 24  
**Site name** Clifton  
**NGR** NY 5336,2653 - 5329,2646  
**Site type** Relict Field Boundary  
**Period** Medieval /Post-medieval

**Source** Early Nineteenth century estate map (D/Lons/L/Plans 60); OS 1st edition map (1859); Identification Survey 1996

**Description**

A former field boundary shown on nineteenth century mapping, it survives as a very faint bank extending out from the corner of Crooklands View estate in a shallow arc towards the motorway. The bank is very ill-defined and has been extensively flattened by modern cultivation. It was *c* 2m in width.

**Assessment**

A relict field boundary earthwork within the extent of the study area.

**Site number** 25  
**Site name** Town End  
**NGR** NY 5344,2622  
**Site type** Building Debris  
**Period** Modern  
**Source** Identification Survey 1996

**Description**

A low mound of building debris which includes water-worn stones and some modern brick; it was about 5m x 2m in extent and is in the middle of the present day field. There is no evidence of any associated structural remains, but there is a well (Courtgarth well) marked in the vicinity of the site on the OS 1st edition map (1859). There is no structure marked in this location on any of the early mapping. The form and character of the remains are more consistent with it being a modern localised dump of building debris.

**Assessment**

A probable modern feature within the extent of the study area.

**Site number** 26  
**Site name** Crooklands  
**NGR** NY 5314,2614 - 5321,2618  
**Site type** Ridge and Furrow and Field Boundary  
**Period** Medieval/ Post-medieval  
**Source** Early nineteenth century estate map (D/Lons/L/Plans 60); OS 1st edition map (1859); Identification survey 1996

**Description**

An area of north/south ridge and furrow, which is 6m from ridge to ridge; however, only four ridges were observed. To the south of it is a more prominent linear bank which corresponds with a former boundary. The boundary and ridge and furrow are parallel to the modern fence boundary. The boundary and ridge and furrow are very ill-defined and have been severely degraded by modern cultivation.

**Assessment**

Ridge and furrow and boundary of a former field system, within the extent of the study area.

**Site number** 27  
**Site name** Clifton  
**NGR** NY 5328,2631 - 5319,2627  
**Site type** Field Boundary

<b>Period</b>	Medieval/ Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Early nineteenth century estate map (D/Lons/L/Plans 60); OS 1st edition map (1859); Identification survey 1996

**Description**

A broad, low linear bank extending approximately perpendicular to the motorway; it is about 2m wide and 0.25m high. It is an extension of one on the other side of the motorway. It is shown on early nineteenth century and 1st edition OS mapping.

**Assessment**

Relict boundary of a former field system, within the extent of the study area.

<b>Site number</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Clifton
<b>NGR</b>	NY 531,263 (centred)
<b>Site type</b>	Field System
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	Cartographic; aerial photograph number CCC 3022,22; Identification survey (1996)

**Description**

Boundaries of part of a former field system, shown on the early nineteenth century estate maps and aerial photographs. The fields have a sinuous 'S' shape, which reflects the enclosure of the ridge and furrow of a former open field. The fields are to the east of the former Lowther / Clifton road (Site 19), the course of which has apparently diverted around these fields. There is a possibility that this field system, or the original ridge and furrow strips, pre-date the road. The boundaries survive as shallow ditches, and merge with the earthworks of the road (Site 19). The boundaries have been severely degraded by subsequent ploughing and the earthworks are very shallow and ill-defined. They are much clearer on the aerial photographs taken in the 1980s than were observed during the survey, indicating that they have been severely degraded in the intervening period. Although the fields were enclosed around an area of ridge and furrow, none was observed within the field boundaries during the survey or on the aerial photograph.

**Assessment**

The extant element of a medieval field system within the study area.

<b>Site number</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Site name</b>	Clifton
<b>NGR</b>	NY 5310,2608 - 5305,2601
<b>Site type</b>	Former Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Medieval/ Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Identification survey 1996

**Description**

A low, degraded bank extending from the line of the southern bank of the modern field; it is about 2.5m in width and is an obvious field boundary. It is not shown on the early estate maps, the 1st edition OS map (1859), or on modern maps. It possibly had a very short operational life at some stage between 1859 and the present day.

**Assessment**

A relict section of field boundary within the extent of the study area.

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#### Carlisle (D/Lons/L/Plans)

c.60, nd early 19thC Plan of Clifton. Scale 4 chains to 1 inch

c.71, nd c1811-29 Clifton. scale 3 chains to 1 inch

c.132, c1800 Clifton and Clifton Dykes. No scale

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- 1774-1804, Bundle of deeds of Thomas Workman's estate, C

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APPENDIX 1  
PROJECT DESIGN

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Lancaster  
University  
Archaeological  
Unit

November 1996

CROOKLANDS, LOWTHER ESTATE  
CUMBRIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

PROJECT DESIGN

***Proposals***

*The following project design is offered in response to a request from Capsticks for an archaeological assessment of Crooklands, on the Lowther Estate. The proposed project involves a desk-top study and site identification survey to identify, locate and evaluate archaeological and historical features within the park. The purpose of the survey is to assess the archaeological constraints that could affect any forthcoming planning applications.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Within the last ten years much survey work has been undertaken around the area of Lowther Park and this has highlighted a considerable wealth of archaeological remains extending as far back as the Neolithic period; one of the largest funerary long cairns in the region is located just outside the park boundary (NY 537243). Many of the identified features, however, have been attributed to either the Bronze Age or medieval periods. The Cumbria Sites and Monument Record (SMR) for the park has demonstrated the existence of some significant sites, such as the Castlesteads hillfort (SMR 2900), and a Romano-British enclosed settlement at Cragside wood, both of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- 1.2 Capsticks, on behalf of the Lowther Estate Trust, have requested the implementation of an archaeological assessment of an area of land (Crooklands), near Clifton, which is to the north of the Lowther Park. The proposed investigation is intended to assess the archaeological implications for any future planning applications on the land. The total area of land is about 8 hectares (0.08 sqkm).
- 1.3 LUAU has considerable experience of the assessment, evaluation and survey of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 15 years. Evaluations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. LUAU has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct. LUAU employs a qualified surveyor (Jamie Quartermaine BA DipSurv MIFA) who has many years experience of the identification and survey of upland landscapes, having worked closely with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England and the Lake District National Park Authority on a number of projects.
- 1.4 The following project design specification sets out the objectives of the project, provides a method statement demonstrating how these can be met and defines the resource implications of the method statement.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The primary purpose of the project is to identify the archaeological implications for any planning applications that may be submitted for this plot of land. The aims of the project are set out within a letter from John Capstick (30th October 1996) and are broadly in accordance with the proposals for the archaeological survey of the adjacent Lowther Park:
- a) To produce a desk-top study, paying particular attention to the records within the Cumbria Record Office, the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, and to aerial photographic records.
  - b) To initiate a level 1 field survey of all identified sites and features to indicate relative significance within the extent of the study area, to provide a preliminary grading of all recorded sites.

## 3. METHOD STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the objectives of the archaeological work summarised above. It is divided into three elements: desk- based research (including examination of aerial photographs), archaeological field survey, and reporting.

### 3.2 *Desk-based research*

- 3.2.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of material and with due regard to budgetary and timetable constraints. The method statement is based on the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* compiled by the IFA.
- 3.2.2 Documentary and cartographic material should concentrate on two sources of information: the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and readily accessible archive material contained in the County Record Office and held by Lowther Estates. Such material is likely to include early maps (including estate plans etc.), surveys, rentals, and post-medieval deeds, as well as photographs, topographic prints and eighteenth and nineteenth century antiquarian histories and topographic guides. Published secondary sources and LUAU's own database will also be considered. Particular attention will be paid to place-names recorded on early cartographic sources as these often provide important evidence of archaeological activity.
- 3.2.3 A survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. This will aid the identification of surviving archaeological and structural features. Aerial photographic collections to be consulted will include obliques held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England based in Swindon, and photographs held by the County SMR. However, it is anticipated that the results of this search will not be available in time to be submitted with the assessment report.
- 3.2.4 A rapid compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical, and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken, using information available from the Ordnance Survey and ADAS. This will not only set any archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field investigation.
- 3.2.5 The data generated during the desk-based study will provide the basis for an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the park.

### 3.3 **Identification Survey**

- 3.3.1 In the first instance Lowther Estates should contact all tenants in writing, before the start of fieldwork. LUAU requests that detail of the landholder is made available so that their representatives can make contact on the ground with the landholder prior to entry.
- 3.3.2 The survey will involve three discrete stages: Reconnaissance, Mapping, and Description.
- 3.3.3 **Reconnaissance:** The reconnaissance will consist of close field walking by transect varying from 25m - 50m line intervals dependant on visibility (as affected by tree density), terrain and safety considerations. All sites noted will be recorded. The survey will aim to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground. Those sites already contained within the County Sites and Monuments Record will be checked against their entry and this will be enhanced, if appropriate.
- 3.3.4 **Mapping:** The survey will be undertaken as an enhanced Level 1 RCHM(E) type survey (details of LUAU's survey levels are contained in appendix 1). Site description will not be confined to a 50 word text field and will contain field details on character, condition, fragility, group value and accessibility as well as on location, extent and period.
- 3.3.5 The sites will be located by instrument, and experience has demonstrated that the most cost-effective technique (in terms of accuracy and speed) is the use of a satellite Global Positioning System (GPS). This uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey national grid. In our experience the use of GPS techniques is an essential and extremely cost effective means of locating monuments, particularly in areas of woodland, where conventional techniques are prone to significant error. The GPS equipment to be used is a Steanne/Navstar Midas post-processed differential GPS, which achieves accuracies of between +/- 0.5m and 2m. LUAU staff have used this GPS equipment over the last two years on a large number of upland surveys.

3.3.6 When a previously unknown site is identified, a written description, including an accurate eight figure National Grid Reference, will be given and it will be mapped on to a 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey base at an accuracy of +/- 5m. The GPS-recorded location will be accurate to a tolerance of +/- 1m. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously. Only sites greater than 50m in size will have their extents plotted, although, where sites form components of wider clearly definable groups, the extent of the group will be plotted. Hence individual monuments will be located but their extents not defined, whereas complex groups of features forming a discrete site are identified the individual features will not be individually located, but recommendations for further more detailed levels of survey may be made. The graphic results will be superimposed onto OS mapping and presented at an appropriate scale 1:2,500 or 1:1000.

3.3.7 **Description:** Each site will be recorded on *pro-forma* sheets on which will be recorded details of location, extent, period, character, condition, fragility, group value, diversity, any potential threat and accessibility; each category will be given high, medium or low scores in the field. Eight figure grid references, will be defined within the gazetteer of monuments as appropriate.

### 3.4 **Archive**

3.4.1 The results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's Code of Conduct. LUAU conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. The expense of preparing such an archive is part of the project cost, but only represents a very small proportion of the total. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeological Services format, both as a printed document and on 3.5" disks as ASCII files, if appropriate. A synopsis (normally the index to the archive and the report) should be placed in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record. It is normal LUAU practice to make a copy of the archive available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record in Southampton.

3.4.2 The archive will incorporate copies of the documentary material, including bibliographic, cartographic and photographic sources. It will include survey control information, and digital survey data. It will include a set of field and final ink drawings on film and the report and gazetteer on both hard and digital formats. The photographic archive for submission will include negatives, and colour transparencies.

### 3.5 **Reporting**

3.5.1 A report summarising the results of the documentary and field surveys will be produced within four weeks of the completion of that fieldwork. It will identify areas of defined archaeology. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the material within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. The potential for further archaeological fieldwork will be examined. The report will make a clear statement of the archaeological potential of individual sites and will highlight any sites under threat where, if their significance requires it, measures to safeguard their integrity should be implemented.

3.5.2 The full report will consist of acknowledgements, lists of contents, executive summary, introduction summarising the project design and any agreed departures from it, geomorphological and historical background, interpretative account of remains found, a statement of archaeological impact, gazetteer of sites with grading of significance, assessment of potential (in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and bibliography. Illustrative material will include location maps and plans, where appropriate.

3.5.3 Three bound copies of the full report will be submitted to the client. The report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or

presentation to third parties beyond the project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled but will require separate discussion and funding.

#### **4. OTHER MATTERS**

##### **4.1 Health and Safety**

4.1.1 LUAU will provide copies of their written Health and Safety Statement on request. Risk assessments are carried out in advance of all projects. All site procedures are undertaken in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1991, revisions 1993) and the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.

##### **4.2 Insurance**

4.2.1 The insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with LUAU and arising in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of LUAU in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of LUAU or any of its employees, there applies the insurance cover of £1m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.

#### **5. RESOURCES**

##### **5.1 Management**

LUAU as a matter of course complies with the relevant code of practices of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The project will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip, MIFA** (Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. He will monitor the progress of the project ensuring adherence to all agreed programmes and timetables. He has many years experience of surveying upland landscapes, particularly in the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks.

#### **6. TIMETABLE**

##### **6.1 Desk-based study**

1 day would be spent evaluating local and national archives and producing a preliminary report.

##### **6.2 Fieldwork 1995**

1 day will be spent in the field undertaking the level 1 survey.

##### **6.3 Archiving and preliminary report**

1 days will be spent analysing and archiving the results.

1 days will be spent generating the graphic record

1 day will be spent by team members writing the report.

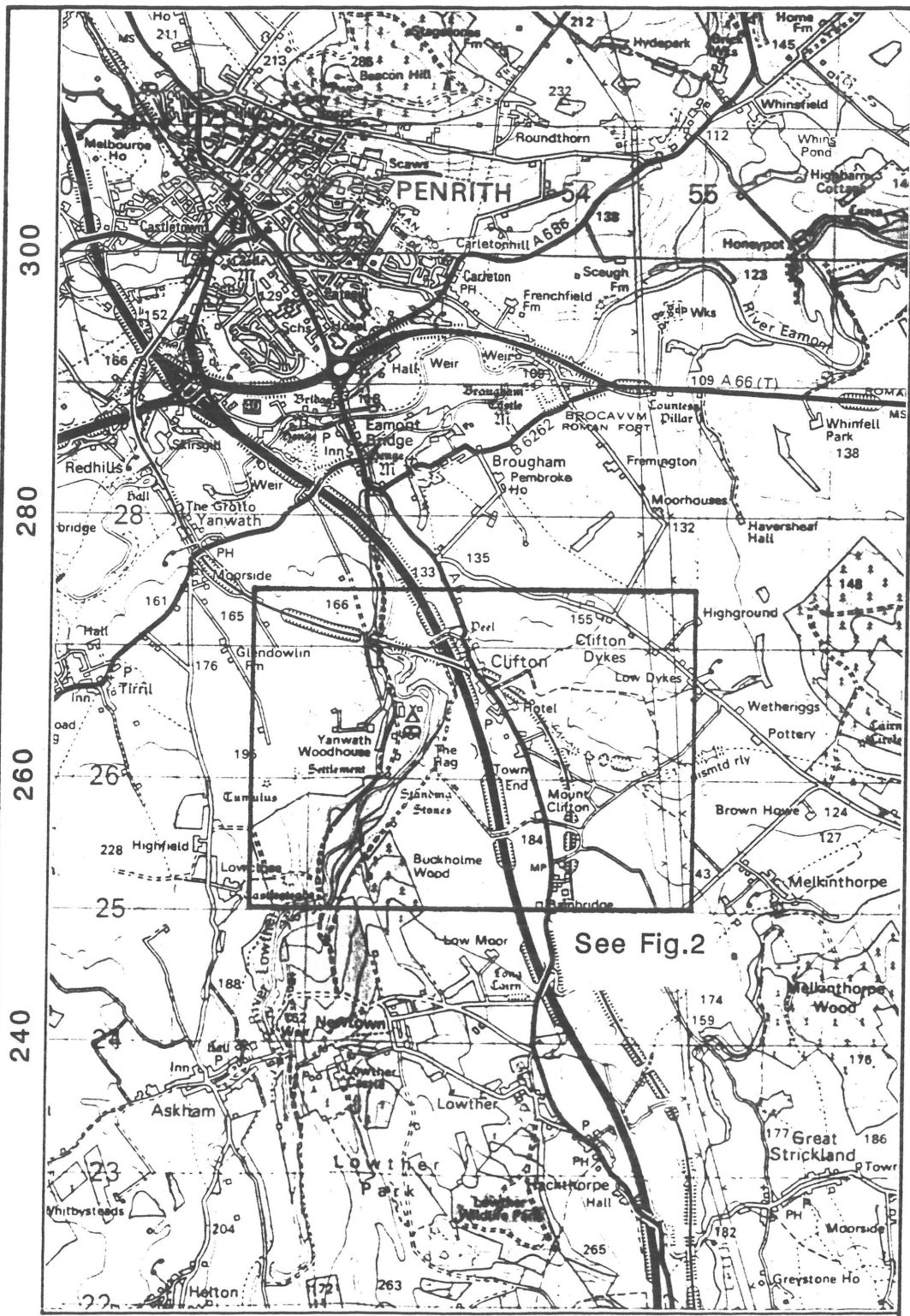
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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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- Fig. 1 Site Location Map
- Fig. 2 Crooklands and Environs Site Map (1:10,000)
- Fig. 3 Nineteenth Century Field System (c 1800) Transposed from Cartographic Sources
- Fig. 4 Extant Archaeological features from survey and Aerial Photographic Sources
- Fig. 5 Contemporary Plan of the Skirmish at Clifton (Rollinson 1978, 79)





See Fig.2



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Based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50000 map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

Fig.1 Site location map

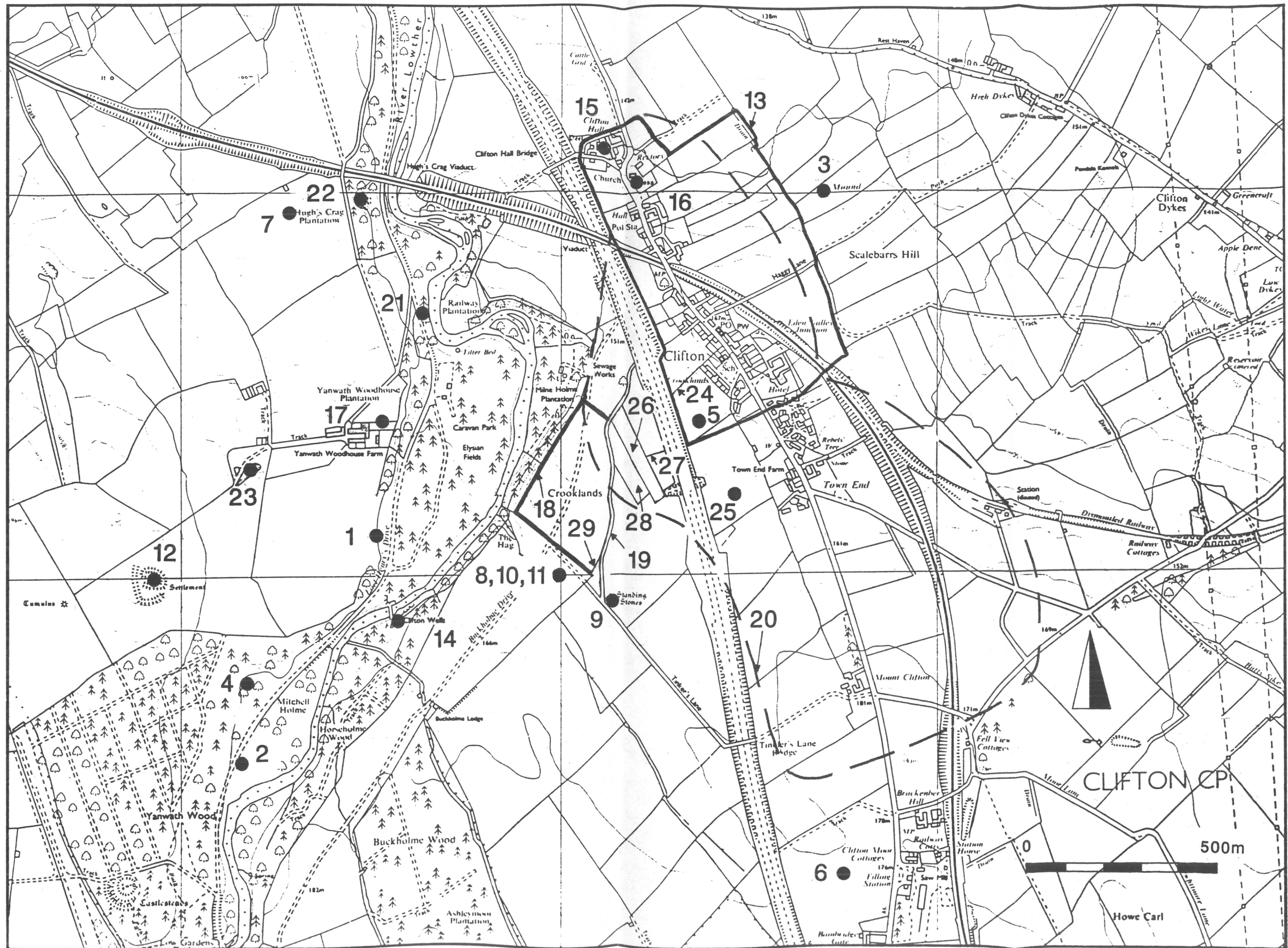


Fig.2 Crooklands and environs site map



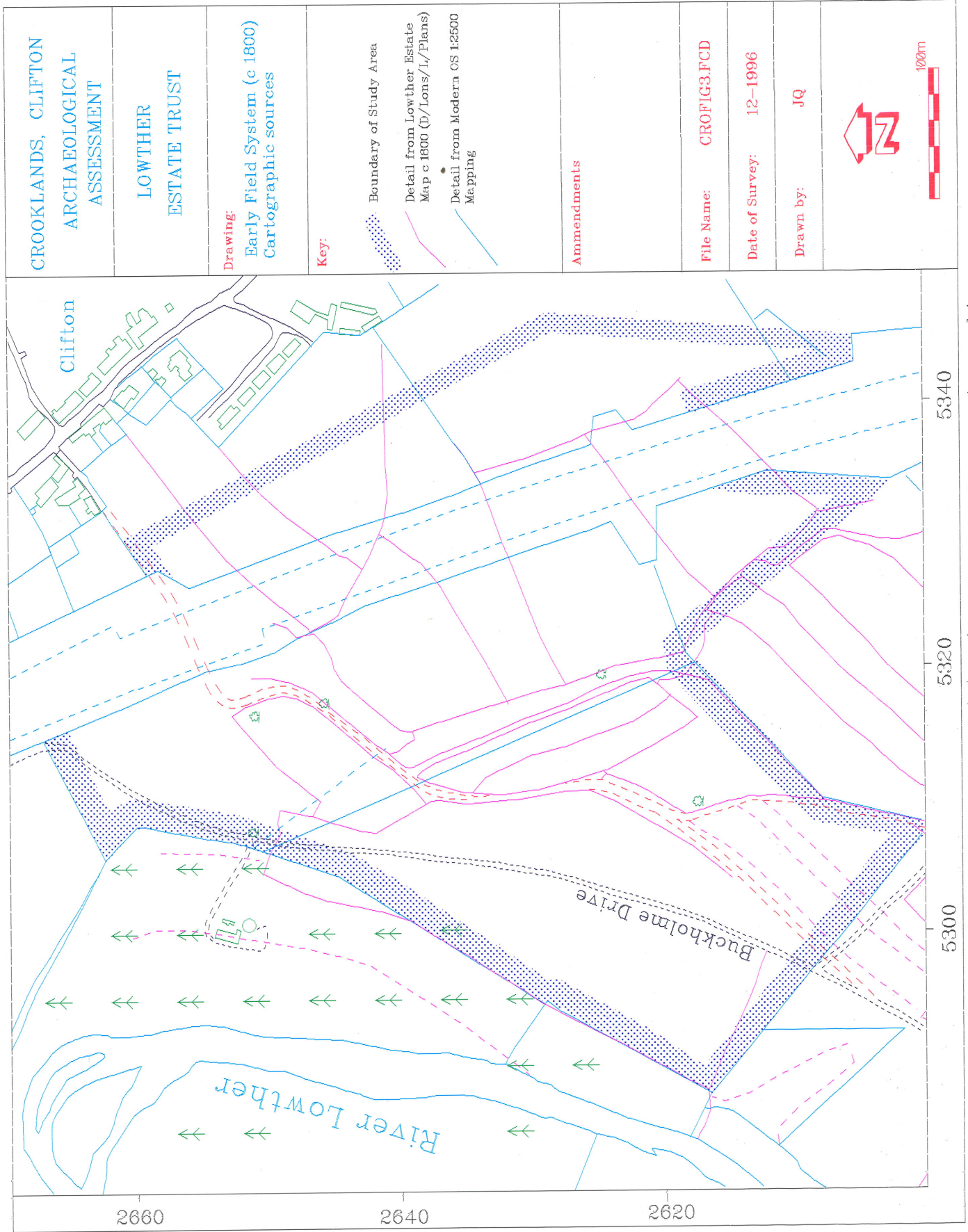


Fig 3 Early Field System (c 1800) transposed from cartographic sources

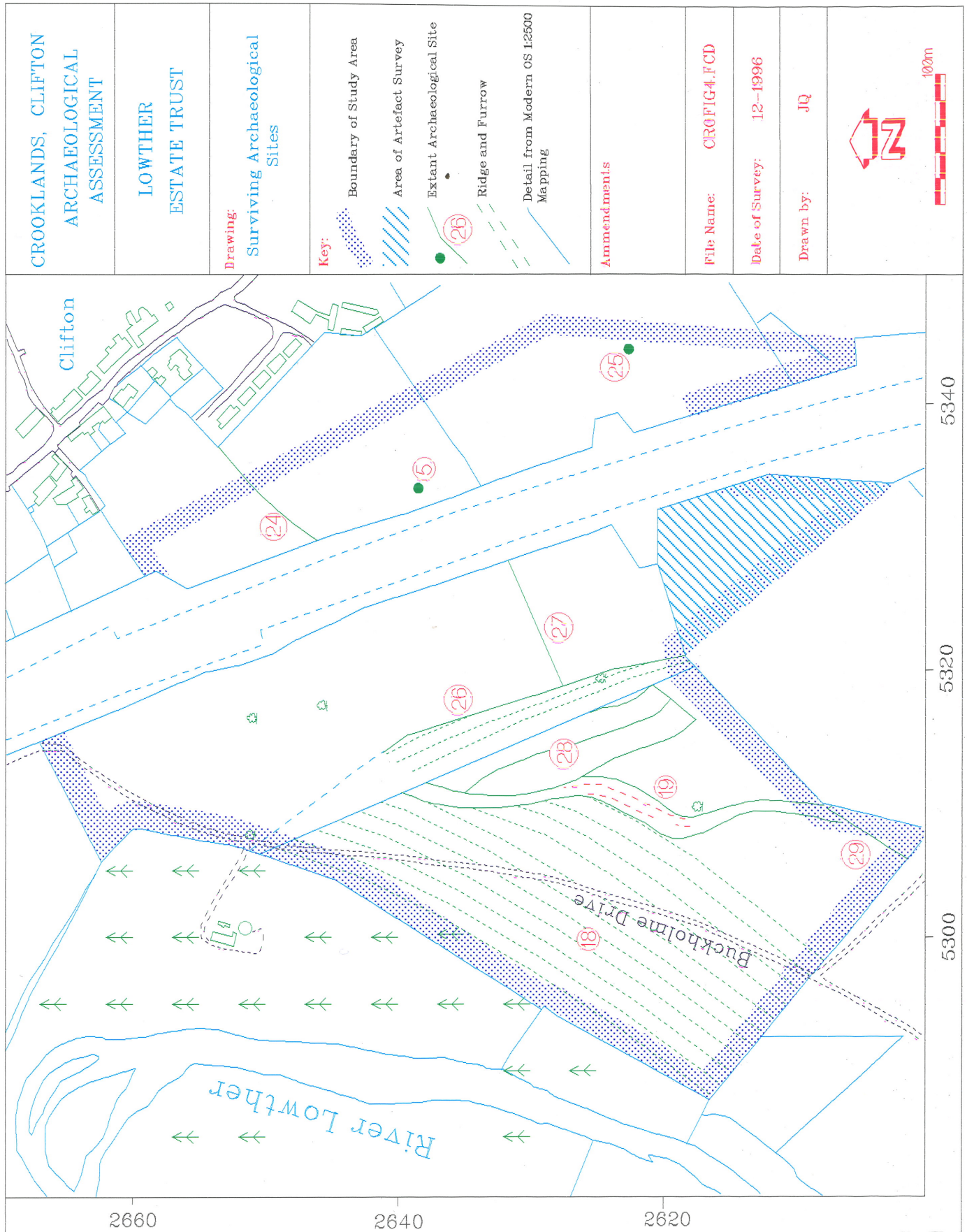


Fig 4 Extant Archaeological Features from Survey and Aerial Photographic Sources

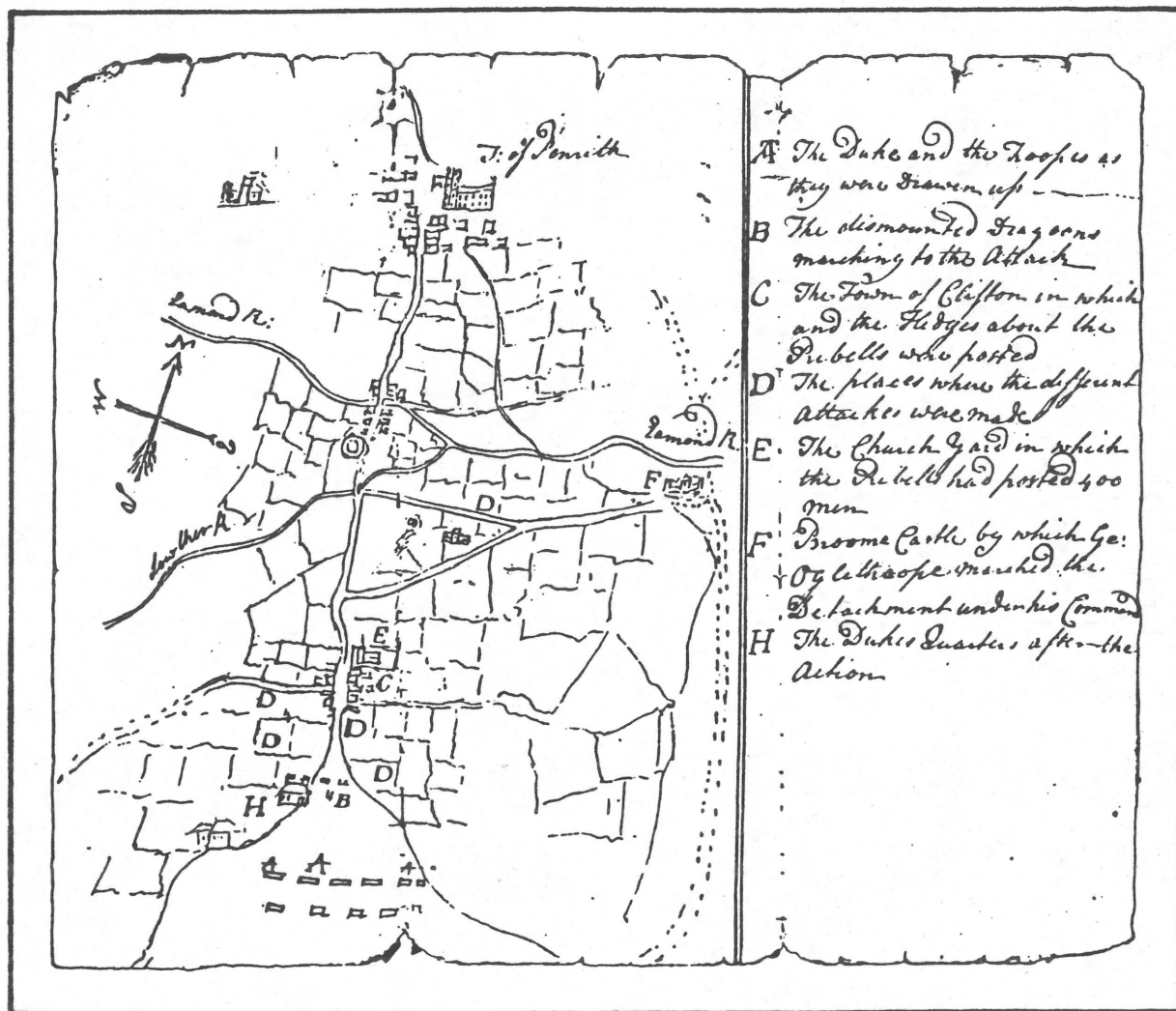


Fig.5 Contemporary plan of the skirmish at Clifton (Rollinson 1978,79)