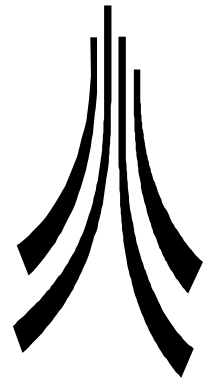


LANCASTER
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
UNIT



September 1999

**HAMPSFIELD ALLOTMENT,
WHITBARROW AND BRIGSTEER
WOODS**

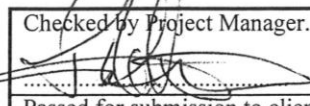
Cumbria

Archaeological Assessment Report

Hampsfield Allotment, Whitbarrow, and Brigsteer Woods
Cumbria

Archaeological Assessment Report

Report no 1999-2000/ 012/AUA8885

Checked by Project Manager. 	Date 4/10/99
Passed for submission to client. A - Lynton	Date 4/10/99

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September 1999

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SUMMARY

An archaeological assessment survey was undertaken, in April and May 1999, of the Whitbarrow (SD 450870), Brigsteer (SD 480 910) and Hampsfield Allotment Woods (SD 400 800), Cumbria by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), on behalf of The Lake District National Park Authority and Forest Enterprise. This involved a documentary study of the three woodlands and was followed by an identification survey which was intended to identify the extant archaeological resource within the study areas.

Documentary Study: The prehistoric potential of the surrounding areas was considerable, particularly in the lowland Lyth Valley areas immediately adjacent to both Whitbarrow and Brigsteer, where a section of timber corduroy road has been found within Foulshaw Moss. Within the study areas was an assemblage of human and animal bone found within Pether Potts Cave on Whitbarrow and there were also occasional artefacts recovered in antiquity from all three areas. In general, however, the identification survey, which examined only the surface evidence, found a surprising lack of definite prehistoric sites bearing in mind the prehistoric potential of the surrounding areas.

Identification Survey: the survey recorded 175 sites, 30 from Hampsfield Allotments, 60 from Whitbarrow and 85 from Brigsteer. For the most part the identified resource related to non-intensive post-medieval pastoral or small-scale quarrying activities, although there was some possibly medieval settlement identified within Brigsteer.

Within **Hampsfield Allotment** a series of small-to medium-sized quarries was found and also a pair of upright limestone erratics (H30), which are of unknown date but were potentially boundary markers.

The survey of **Whitbarrow** revealed that to the south (Farrer's allotment) land use changed from pastoral to woodland whereas in the central and northern sections woodland predominated with no underlying pastoral features apparent. Sites predating the eighteenth or nineteenth century enclosure walls included the Pether Potts bone cave (W02), a small rock shelter (W57), a cluster of charcoal platforms (W37, W58 and W59), an early sheepfold, and relict elements of an early field system.

Brigsteer allotment was archaeologically the 'richest' of the three areas, and included a similar scatter of quarries and stock enclosures, but also two settlements within the area of Honeybee Woods. The smaller of the two (B82) comprised a single long house, with an associated enclosure, a residual section of boundary walling, and a potash kiln. The larger settlement (B89) comprised a large house, with associated outbuildings, a relatively large field plot, a small limekiln, and a potash kiln. This latter settlement had previously been surveyed by the Search Archaeology Group. The documentary study identified records referring to a settlement at Honiebie Yeat, dating back from 1587, and it is considered that this refers to the larger of the two settlements.

The archaeological study has demonstrated a significant archaeological resource, particularly within the Brigsteer Allotment, and it is recommended that a further programme of more detailed archaeological recording be undertaken to establish the precise form of these settlements and to provide for an appropriate management strategy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Lancaster University Archaeology Unit is grateful to the staff of Cumbria Record Office's Kendal branch, especially to Richard Hall, and the Lancashire Record Office, Preston, especially Andrew Thynne, for locating and discussing manuscript sources. Mr C H (Hal) Bagot of Levens Hall kindly gave access, through the CRO, to selected manuscripts held at Levens, relevant to the Brigsteer study area. Bette Hopkins, Sites and Monuments Record Officer with Cumbria County Council's Environmental Planning Department, supplied print-outs of information on known sites within and on the perimeter of all three study areas, and gave access to aerial photographs and other sources. The staff of the National Monuments Record, Swindon, supplied Monarch database print-outs to confirm the Cumbria SMR information, and aerial photograph cover searches.

LUAU would like to thank Samantha Bell and the staff of the Forestry Commission for their assistance and for enabling access to the sites. Special thanks are due to John Hodgson of the Lake District National Park Authority for his help and support throughout the project.

LUAU would particularly like to thank Janet Niepokojszycka of Search Archaeology Group for making available the results of their survey work at Honeybee Wood, which has been presented as Figure 8.

The documentary research was undertaken by Nigel Neil, and the field survey by Chris Scurfield, assisted by Neil Wearing and Daniel Elsworth. The report was written by Nigel Neil and Chris Scurfield, with contributions by Colin Wells and was edited by Jamie Quartermaine (Project Manager) and Rachel Newman (Deputy Director). The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 An archaeological survey was undertaken in April and May 1999 of the Whitbarrow, Brigsteer and Hampsfield Allotment Woods, Cumbria, by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), on behalf of the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) and Forest Enterprise (Fig 1). The survey examined a total of 5.57 km² comprising both deciduous and coniferous woodland, and open fields and in general, despite the woodland cover, an acceptable level of visibility was experienced throughout the study area. The assessment was undertaken as a non-destructive archaeological survey to identify the archaeological resource within the study areas to inform the management of the woodlands. This involved a desk-based study combined with an identification field survey.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based study examined the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), maintained by Cumbria County Council, and also published and unpublished records held by the Cumbria County Record Offices in Barrow and Kendal. The identification survey involved a systematic examination of the ground surface of the study area by field walking.
- 1.1.3 This report summarises the results of the assessment and is followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the areas. The report is complemented by a gazetteer of sites, both those new to the record and formerly known.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted in March 1999 by LUAU in response to a brief (*Appendix 1*) from the Lake District National Park Authority for a programme of survey to record the archaeological landscapes of Whitbarrow, Brigsteer and Hampsfield Allotment Woods in order to enhance the existing archaeological record and to enable appropriate management and interpretation strategies to be enacted. The work was carried out in accordance with the project design.

2.2 DESK-BASED STUDY

- 2.2.1 The documentary research aspect, like the other elements of the project, was targeted at the rapid identification of sites of archaeological or historical importance, of all periods, and the setting of them in their historical context. The documentary research covered the entire study area, and also immediately peripheral areas.
- 2.2.2 The documentary study comprised visits to the Cumbria Record Office (CRO) Kendal branch, the Lancashire Record Office, Preston (for Hampsfield Allotment), and Lancaster University Library. A further two days at CRO Kendal were devoted to a further study of documentation for the Brigsteer study area, particularly on documents brought to CRO Kendal on loan from the archive at Levens Hall. The following five types of information source were identified:
- 2.2.3 **Databases - Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record:** the site information held by LDNPA at the outset of the project was enhanced by a search of the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (CSMR) prior to the fieldwork, and it was found that further sites in the study area had been accessioned onto the CSMR which did not appear on the LDNPA maps. A summary listing of all sites, within a rectangular block to include a c500m corridor around each study area, was requested from the CSMR.
- 2.2.4 **Databases - National Monuments Record:** a search of the NMR Monarch database was requested from English Heritage, who took over the running of the NMR when the merger with the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England took place on the 1 April 1999. For the most part the NMR and CSMR information overlapped consistently and provided a means of confirming information, but the NMR search highlighted a few errors, and supplied supplementary published references for a few sites. The majority of the published references cited by the CSMR and/or NMR were re-checked for further and background information. However, a few references were unavailable in local repositories.
- 2.2.5 **Ordnance Survey maps:** for the Whitbarrow and Brigsteer study areas, in pre-1974 Westmorland, the first edition (OS c1863), and second edition (OS 1899) 6": 1 mile maps were studied. Where available, 1:2500 first and/or second series maps (c1863 and 1899) of the study area were also studied. However, most of the first edition 1:2500 maps, for which separate editions for each parish on each sheet were published, are not held by the Cumbria Record Office. From previous surveys, LUAU were aware that these 1:2500 editions were published in very small quantities and copies were only likely to be held by the British Library in London or, possibly, the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth or Bodleian Library, Oxford. The amount of information on these

first edition 1:2500 map sheets, which cannot be gained from enlarging the first 6": 1 mile editions, is generally small, and does not justify the photocopying costs. No attempt was therefore made to locate copies.

- 2.2.6 For Hampsfield Allotment, which was in pre-1974 Lancashire-North-of-the-Sands, the first 6" map was published earlier (OS 1848), but the first edition 1:2500 (OS 1893) was later than the equivalent Westmorland sheets. For this study area, only the first edition 1:2500 was available, from the Lancashire Record Office, Preston (LRO).
- 2.2.7 CRO Barrow-in-Furness branch were contacted by telephone and found not to have any further published or manuscript map coverage than CRO Kendal or LRO for any of the three study areas, nor any other relevant manuscript collections. This office was therefore not visited.
- 2.2.8 Some, but certainly not all, sites shown on the OS first edition 6": 1 mile and 1:2500 maps (eg quarries, selected standing buildings outside the study areas) were already on the CSMR and/or the NMR, but the majority of boundary walls, sheepfolds, and some standing buildings had not been accessioned.
- 2.2.9 **Early published maps:** for the Whitbarrow and Brigsteer study areas, Saxton (1576), Morden (1695), and Thurnam (nd, c1830), and for Hampsfield Allotment Yates and Billinge (1786), all show some topographical information and place-names, but their maps are at too small a scale and level of topographical detail to be of much value in this instance. Yates does however show the peel tower at Hampsfield, demolished c1814. By far the most detailed and useful pre-OS published map is J Hodgson's (1828, surveyed 1823-5) map of Westmorland; however this did not add any further sites to the OS information.
- 2.2.10 **Manuscript maps:** as with all primary documentary sources for the three study areas, manuscript cartographic sources are relatively scarce. Where possible, maps were selectively traced. For the Brigsteer study area, field names (ordered by landowner, and then tenant) were extracted from the 1836 Underbarrow and Bradleyfield Corn Rent award map (CRO WQR/C 22), an equivalent to the tithe map available for other parts of Westmorland and other counties. The 1828 enclosure award map (Act of 1817) (CRO WQR/I 88) was also helpful. Both these maps confirm that the Brigsteer study area was owned by the Hon F G Howard of Levens Hall, thus providing a lead-in to primary documentation in the form of deeds, rentals, etc.
- 2.2.11 No tithe or corn rent maps/awards were produced for Crosthwaite and Lythe (Whitbarrow) or Broughton-in-Cartmel (Hampsfield). The Cartmel enclosure award of 1809 (CRO WPR/89/Z3) includes Hampsfield Hall but not the fell to the east within the study area. Significantly, the peel tower and adjacent buildings to the south-east of the c1636 Hall are not shown on the 1809 map, probably confirming that it was ruinous before its demolition by a tenant in the owner's absence 1814 (Stockdale 1872, 474; Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 279-80). Crosthwaite and Lythe is included on the Heversham enclosure map of 1815 (Act of 1803) (CRO WQR/I 38, map 12).
- 2.2.12 Land Tax Assessments (LTA) for the area survive in the CRO (Kendal), and in the Public Record Office (PRO) for 1765, 1798, 1809, 1823, 1826, and 1831-2, and some from the period 1930-50 (Gibson and Mills 1987, 32). Typical LTA records show the proprietor, occupier, sometimes a description, and a sum assessed, and might repay more detailed study for selected properties.
- 2.2.13 **Aerial photographs:** aerial photographic coverage of the study areas proved to be of little research value, due to the extent of tree-cover. Previous experience has shown that

small-scale vertical sorties are of limited use in identifying new sites in upland areas and, at the suggestion of the LDNP archaeologist (John Hodgson, pers comm), none of the 1960s and later vertical sorties held by LDNP were studied.

- 2.2.14 An attempt was, however, made to locate 1940s RAF coverage, to determine whether these early sorties might show less tree-cover. The relevant frames for Hampsfield Allotment were available in LRO, Preston, but provided few new sites. The Cumbria County Council (CCC) collection in the CSMR was checked but the relevant frames of the 1945 sortie for Brigsteer and Whitbarrow were not present. Vertical coverage (HSL UK 63 101, frames 0419, 1514-15, 0578) of 1963 was available at Cumbria County Council for only the western half of the Whitbarrow study area, and this confirmed the dense forest over all but the steepest slopes. No sites were recorded in the clearings visible other than the study area boundary wall.
- 2.2.15 Good, clear, oblique coverage of the earthworks around the peel tower at Hampsfield Hall, immediately adjacent to the study area, was present in the CSMR collection (CCC 2671, frames 20, 21, 23, 28). In the same sortie (frames 18, 19, 35) there is coverage of lynchets and a nineteenth-century crenellated tower (CSMR 6162) south of the study area.
- 2.2.16 Vertical and oblique cover searches were obtained from the National Monuments Record, Swindon, for all three areas. For the Brigsteer area, there are nine vertical sorties (flown 1945-69), comprising 53 prints, but no oblique photographs; for Whitbarrow there are six sorties (flown 1945-67), 33 prints, and 35 oblique photographs (flown 1953, 1955); and for Hampsfield there are eight vertical sorties (flown 1945-67), 35 prints, and 10 oblique photographs (flown 1994, 1998). The number of photographs that are specifically relevant to the study are likely to be significantly less than quoted.
- 2.2.17 **Published primary and secondary sources, and manuscripts:** secondary (ie derivative) and some primary sources (ie manuscripts, printed and typescript transcripts and ‘calendars’) for the geology, topography, and history of the three study areas were sought, located and, where possible copied for the project archive. The search for such material was not intended to be exhaustive. There have been few in-depth historical or archaeological studies of the area and Westmorland is the only English county ‘untouched by the Victoria County History’ (apart from Northumberland, which boasts its own county history) (Winchester 1994, 91). The RCHME (1936) survey remains useful, though superseded for prehistoric monuments, and the few monuments within the study areas in the RCHME volume were already on the CSMR. The indices to Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society Transactions, and the catalogues and staff knowledge at CRO (Kendal), were the principal finding aids used. The published bibliography by Hodgson (1968, 277) was of limited use in this instance.
- 2.2.18 For Hampsfield Allotment, previously in Broughton East (also known as Broughton-in-Cartmel township, in Cartmel parish, Lonsdale Hundred, Lancashire, a reliable and well referenced historical account is available in the *Victoria history of the county of Lancaster* (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 278-81) published in 1914.
- 2.2.19 For the Brigsteer and Whitbarrow study areas, Nicholson and Burn (1777, vol 1) document principally the land tenure and cite many early documents, not always reliably, and rely heavily on transcriptions of documents supplied by correspondents and earlier workers. Whellan (1860) gives further brief details of the townships concerned. As a substitute for a VCH volume, for these two areas the most reliable

historical information is derived from the *Records of the Barony of Kendale* (Farrer, ed Curwen 1923; 1924; Curwen 1926) initiated by William Farrer, chief editor of the Lancashire VCH.

- 2.2.20 Primary documentary material (eg deeds and leases, rentals, surveys) was thought initially to be found scattered between the Cumbria Record Office (CRO) branches in Kendal and Barrow-in-Furness, and the Lancashire Record Office, Preston (for Hampsfield), but telephone contact indicated that a visit to Barrow was unlikely to be fruitful. The most important collection of documents proved to be those for Bradleyfield and Honeybee, in the Brigsteer study area, held in the Bagot family private archive at Levens Hall. A partial typescript catalogue (by the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts) is available at CRO Kendal, and it proved possible to have a small selection of documents brought to Kendal for study and copying, by courtesy of Mr C H (Hal) Bagot of Levens Hall. The documents seen comprise 14 deeds dated to 1587-1679, some with enclosures such as bonds, and a schedule of deeds of 1603 (Box 9/7), leases for Barrowfield Tenement, dated to 1671-1746 (9/8), other leases and depositions of 1757 (9/9), proceedings in Chancery relating to Barrowfield Woods in 1695 (9/11), and various rentals for Helsington and Underbarrow dated to 1660-1730 (Box 2/3/5, 8, 11-12). Some (especially the 1587 and 1596 deeds) would merit more detailed study by a specialist palaeographer than was possible within this project, but an outline of their content was nevertheless possible. Some of the early documents in the Levens MSS collection calendared by the Historic Manuscripts Commission (1885) may also be relevant.
- 2.2.21 Beckett (1985) and Munby (1986; 1998) have researched in depth aspects of the life and career of Sir James Grahme (1650-1730) of Levens Hall, one time lord of the manor of Underbarrow and Bradleyfield, within which the Brigsteer study area lies. Curwen (1898) and Bagot (1989) set out the earlier and later descent of the Levens estate and these sources provide an essential background to the history of Bradleyfield and Honeybee (B89), the ruined farmstead located within it by the present survey.
- 2.2.22 There proved to be few documents in the Lancashire Record Office, or either the Kendal or Barrow branches of the CRO relating to Hampsfield, but several of the relevant collections in the LRO are uncatalogued, though LRO staff consider that it may be possible to identify boxes worth searching.
- 2.2.23 The scale of the project did not permit study of the indices of the large number of volumes of documents in the Public Record Office, such as the *Calendars of State Papers*, *Calendars of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, and the various *Rolls* series, of which only a partial collection is held by Lancaster University Library. Manchester University hold the most complete and accessible collection in the North West. Farrer (1923; 1924) and Curwen (1926) refer to many of these volumes, and to un-calendared collections in public and private collections.
- 2.2.24 **Telephone contact:** Ian Tyler, of Threlkeld Quarry and Mining Museum and the Mines of the Lake District Exploration Society (MOLES), was contacted to determine whether any mines or trials known to that society but not entered on the CSMR were known; no relevant records were held by the society. Information supplied by other workers in the area, such as Mike Davies-Shiel, had already been incorporated into the CSMR database.

2.3 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

- 2.3.1 A systematic surface inspection of Whitbarrow, Brigsteer and Hampsfield Allotment Woods was undertaken to ensure complete coverage of the ground. The survey identified 175 sites, 30 from Hampsfield Allotments, 60 from Whitbarrow and 85 from Brigsteer. The majority of the study areas consisted of plantation of both coniferous and deciduous woodland, although some areas of open ground were also present. The identification survey represents the minimum standard of record for field investigation, and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites, its aim is to record the existence, location, and extent of 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.
- 2.3.2 Archaeological sites were located by systematic ground reconnaissance; field walking was undertaken at between 25m and 50m line intervals depending on the terrain. A set of 1:10,000 scale maps were laminated and taken into the field in order to reference known sites.
- 2.3.3 The archaeological detail, as well as significant topographical detail, was mapped to an accuracy of +/- 0.5m, using differential Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques, which use electronic distance measurements along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a fix in Latitude and Longitude, which were subsequently converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The digital survey data was transferred, via DXF file format, into a CAD system (FastCAD), and was then superimposed onto the digital Ordnance Survey data.
- 2.3.4 Given the scale of the mapping, the size of the project, and the nature of the many small upland sites, only sites greater than 50m in any dimension had their extent defined, whereas smaller sites were located from a central point. A photographic record was also made of the more significant sites.

2.4 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.4.1 All of the information concerning archaeological sites in the study areas has been collated into a gazetteer (*Appendix 3*), which provides details of their location, origin, and character. 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 (SMR, cartographic, documentary, field inspection) with references as appropriate and an assessment has been given of the interpretation and archaeological potential of the site. The sites have been marked onto digital maps showing their positions (Figs 2-6). Other sites beyond the extent of the study area, which were considered to be of background relevance, are mentioned in the text with appropriate SMR references.

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full archive of the desk-top study and the field inspection has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The archive will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office (Kendal) with a copy to the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, the Lake District National Park Authority, and a copy will be available for deposition at the National Monuments Record.

3. TOPOGRAPHICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 TOPOGRAPHIC CONTEXT (FIG 1)

- 3.1.1 **Hampsfield:** Hampsfield allotment is an area of escarpments immediately to the west of Grange-over-Sands, with outcropping limestone pavement and associated scars. The survey area spans three distinct topographical and vegetation areas: Heanings Wood, sloping to the east, is characterised by deciduous woodland with good access and visibility; Hampsfield Fell, forming a wedge-shaped segment of land in the middle of the study area; and Hampsfield Fell comprised open moorland with occasional deciduous woods but in more recent times (the last 20-30 years) has been planted with stretches of coniferous woodland. Hampsfield Allotment, in the east of the study area, has also been planted with coniferous woodland on top and in-between limestone pavements, which further restricted access and visibility of the survey.
- 3.1.2 **Whitbarrow:** one of a series of limestone escarpments, Whitbarrow is located some 8km south-west of Kendal and forms the western edge of the Lyth Valley. The underlying rock is limestone, which is exposed as limestone pavement and scars over the 100ha of the site. It is 215m AOD high and is edged by the Lyth Valley to the east and the River Winster to the west. This is the largest area in the survey and is almost entirely wooded except for the areas of limestone pavement.
- 3.1.3 **Brigsteer:** this is a limestone escarpment which forms the east side of the Lyth Valley, some 3km south-west of Kendal. The study area is confined to the scarp slope of Scout Scar which rises up from sea level to 200m AOD. There are three zones present, based on topography and land use. Woods such as Barrowfield and Copeland (coniferous) to the north and Honeybee to the south are mixed coniferous/deciduous woodlands which have been sited on scarp slope to the west of the main Brigsteer scar with its westerly dip slope. Barrowfield Lot was open grazing land until the nineteenth century but is now planted and is still characterised by steep limestone outcrops dipping to the west. The third zone is the smallest in area and consists of open fields to the west and north-west of Barrowfield Farm (SD 48333 90799).

3.2 PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Solid geology:** although no specific reference to the geology of any of the study areas has been found in the literature, the solid geology underlying all three areas, as mapped by the Institute of Geological Sciences (1982) and described by Taylor *et al* (1971, 46-7 and Pl V and XIII), wholly comprises calcareous limestones belonging to the Viséan stage of the Dinantian, otherwise known as the Lower Carboniferous, with a total thickness of around 500m. In the Furness area, on the periphery of which the study areas lie, Taylor *et al* (1971, 48-9) state that the upper strata belong to the Gleaston Group, comprising 'shales, thin sandstones, and thin dark cherty or crinoidal limestones ...'. It is unclear from the more recent detailed work on these strata (Mitchell 1978) whether rocks of the stage containing the Gleaston beds, called the Brigantian, are present in the Grange and Holker area, as they are described as 'poorly exposed', which would hardly describe the limestone pavements seen. It may be that the upper rock exposures belong to the underlying Urswick Limestone formation of the Asbian stage, since these 'rhythmic, thick-bedded, pale grey limestones with thin shale bands usually developed

above potholed or palaeokarst surfaces ...' (Mitchell 1978, 175). Whitbarrow has a number of potholes in the area called Pether Pots, including the 'Whitbarrow Bone Cave' (W2) (Plate 2).

- 3.2.2 To the north, east, and west of each of the study areas, the Dinantian rocks uncomformably overlie banded mudstones and siltstones belonging to the Bannisdale Slates of the Silurian's Ludlow Series (Taylor *et al* 1971, 26-7). Where it is exposed, the top of the pre-Carboniferous surface is red-stained, indicating that it was exposed to arid conditions before being submerged (Mitchell 1978, 168).
- 3.2.3 **Drift geology and soils:** much of the three study areas comprise limestone pavement rock exposure, with deep grooves or 'grykes' (Millward and Robinson 1974, 38), as at Farrer's Allotment on Whitbarrow. It follows, therefore, that there are few drift deposits present.
- 3.2.4 The soils in all three areas comprise very shallow, well-drained loamy soils of the Crwbin Association [map symbol 313c] (Jarvis *et al* 1984, 147-9).
- 3.2.5 **Geomorphology:** the late Quaternary origins of the modern South Cumbrian landscape can only be vaguely discerned, thanks to the paucity of environmental archives. From study of what stratigraphical evidence is available, it seems likely that after the maximum glaciation of the Devensian, perhaps *c*14,000-16,000 BC, deglaciation of the Morecambe Bay area was sufficiently well advanced by 12,000 BC to deposit clays, gravels, and sands over a wide area (King 1976). This probably formed the raw material for re-sorting by subsequent aeolian processes. Although the fragile soils which developed have long since been removed by overland flow in most areas, modified loess deposits survive to this day on the limestone knolls surrounding the Bay, thanks to the relative permeability of the bedrock-reducing erosive forces (Catt 1977). Today, a very visible legacy of these events in South Cumbria is the way in which these hills – Whitbarrow, Farleton and Arnside Knotts, Hutton Roof, and Warton Crag – rise above the till-covered ground below, carrying a distinctive *Sesleria* grassland vegetation which, in this area, is mostly restricted to their free-draining loessic soils (Hodgkinson *et al* forthcoming).
- 3.2.6 **Marine Transgressions:** there is evidence that at least half a dozen marine transgressions, of varying intensity, affected the coasts around Morecambe Bay during the prehistoric and early Roman periods (Kidson *et al* 1977, 138-139). The first transgression probably began to make its presence felt 8980-7943 cal BC (9270±200 BP), and by 7060-6707 cal BC (7995±80 BP) the lowest reaches of the Kent and Levens Estuaries had been inundated. A second, transgression dating to between *c* 4500-5000 cal BC, has been recorded from Silverdale, Helsington, and Ellerside Mosses, and was probably short-lived (Oldfield 1960; Kidson *et al* 1977, 138). A third transgression, reaching nearly +5.0m OD in places, seems likely to have affected Helsington Moss and the Duddon Estuary in the north of Morecambe Bay, and Arnside Moss to the east, around 4300-3700 cal BC (Smith 1958, Kidson *et al* 1977, 139, 142).

3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.3.1 **Late Palaeolithic:** the first evidence of human activity comes from the limestone coasts of southern Cumbria. Kirkhead Cave near Grange appears to have been occupied during

the Upper Palaeolithic and has produced artefacts defined typologically to this period, while three Palaeolithic-type blades have been claimed from Lindale Low to the north-east of Kirkhead, near the mouth of the River Kent (Hodgkinson *et al* forthcoming). Radiocarbon dating of Elk antlers, considered by Gale and Hunt (1984) to be associated with the artefacts in Kirkhead Cave, produced a date of 11027-10077 cal BC (10650±200 BP) and, on the basis of very limited pollen assemblages preserved in cave sediments, they estimated occupation to date to Late Devensian III. However, the association of the antlers with the artefacts may be suspect due to sediment disturbance by previous attempts at excavation and Tipping (1986) has suggested that the pollen samples were contaminated. This and the South Cumbria material would appear to represent scattered fragmentary evidence of early hunters exploiting the megafauna of the tundra on the edge of the retreating ice.

- 3.3.2 **Mesolithic:** the opening of the Flandrian stage was marked by the rapid amelioration of the climate and the establishment of a shrubby mixed woodland on the newly formed soils. Birch led the invasion, followed by other trees such as oak, elm, and alder, but it was hazel which was to become a dominant member of the flora after 9000-8000 cal BC.
- 3.3.3 Work on the South Cumbrian Mires by Birks (1981) examined a short period between 4000-6000 cal BC, but nevertheless confirmed that late Mesolithic forests displayed a high biodiversity, and qualitatively not dissimilar to the present day assemblage found in the woods. The findings tend to support the notion that many of the woodlands presently occupying the limestone headlands round the northern edge of Morecambe Bay are derived from original woodland cover, albeit heavily modified by millennia of subsequent human disturbance. The late Mesolithic woodland assemblage represented in this particular study, however, displayed no evidence of local forest disturbance until the uppermost sediments, in which the Elm Decline is clearly discernible. The inference from limited early research is that during the neolithic there was only limited small-scale human activity from the coastal fringes of the Furness peninsular (Smith 1958, 1959, Birks 1981), as suggested by the presence of open ground indicators such as *Plantago lanceolata* immediately prior to, and continuing after, the Elm Decline (dated regionally to c 3990-3640 cal BC, Hibbert *et al* 1971). The inference is that minor clearance was being undertaken at this time by a small population which does not appear to have been engaged in cultivation of crops.
- 3.3.4 **Archaeological Activity:** there is a certain amount of evidence that the caves around Morecambe Bay witnessed continued occupation during the Mesolithic period. Continuing work at Bart's Shelter and Bonfire Scar Cave at Scales has revealed evidence for Mesolithic activity including bone and stone artefacts and faunal material. A fragment of bone harpoon point has been dated to 6120-5846 cal BC (7160±60 BP, OxA-8069), which may also date the late Mesolithic lithic material from a similar location on the platform outside the cave, although the harpoon point may have been re-deposited from within the cave (Stables pers comm). Numerous excavations within other caves in the area have revealed faunal remains, in some cases human, as at Capeshead (SMR 2386), Whitbarrow Bone Cave (SMR 5331), and Baycliff Haggs (SMR 2334), but there is clear uncertainty as to the dates of this material and that from the Whitbarrow Bone Cave in particular.
- 3.3.5 **Early Neolithic:** whilst it has proved possible to characterise Mesolithic settlement across the landscape in a rather crude manner, the transition to the Neolithic and the adoption of farming has proved illusive in South Cumbria. The lack of clear differences

between assemblages of late Mesolithic and Neolithic date has meant that there is a period in the late fifth and early fourth millennia for which sites are difficult to identify, particularly in the absence of well-dated ceramic and lithic assemblages and monuments. There is a timber trackway from Meathops Moss, which could potentially be of Neolithic date and this is addressed further under *Section 4.3.1*.

- 3.3.6 **Late Neolithic and Bronze Age:** following c3000 cal BC information on human interaction with the Morecambe landscape becomes more detailed, due to extensive studies undertaken at the Foulshaw and Helsington mire complexes by Guy Wimble (1986). The time period encompassed by the results stretches from the late Neolithic to the post-Medieval period.
- 3.3.7 *Phase A: small-scale, short-lived late Neolithic clearance:* this phase comprised a small peak of cultural indicators (eg *Plantago* sp, gramineae) and falls in the values of elm, ash, and lime, and probably represents a small clearance episode during the late Neolithic, c 2570-2140 cal BC (3870±70, CAR-544). Recovery of mixed oak forest followed this, with high values of hazel and it seems probable that the clearance was concentrated on the nearby calcareous limestone soils. The limited palynological record probably reflects a genuinely low level of human activity in the hinterland of Morecambe Bay at this time, as other studies from around its fringes also record a similar story (eg Smith 1959, Oldfield and Statham 1963, Wells et al 1997).
- 3.3.8 *Phase B: landnam-style early Bronze Age clearance activity:* the first significant clearance evidence in the north Morecambe Bay area dates to after 2300-1890 cal BC (3690±70, CAR-554) when steep falls in elm, ash, and lime pollen occur. Pollen and spores of ‘cultural indicators’ (eg plantains, bracken, and nettles) reach over 10% of the pollen sum for the first time. Three small-scale clearances follow at Foulshaw and Helsington. A birch-led regeneration follows each clearance and, once more, the mix of trees affected is suggestive of the attacks being concentrated on the surrounding limestone woodlands. The activity, which ends 1592-1260 cal BC (3140±70, CAR-553), bears all the hallmarks of *landnam*-type clearances (*sensu* Iversen 1949) being of short duration and rapidly recolonised by trees after abandonment. They may be interpreted as representing either a few fairly large clearings, or many widely scattered smaller clearings, some of which occurred close to both sampling sites. There is a real paucity of cereal pollen or other arable indicators associated with these clearances, suggesting a lack of cultivation near the wetlands.
- 3.3.9 *Phase C: Increased disturbance in the later Bronze Age:* between 1592-1260 cal BC (3140±70 BP, CAR-553) and 1158-820 cal BC (2805±65 BP, CAR-598) the Lyth Valley area seems to have suffered an episode of clearance and open conditions greater than any hitherto recorded. Non-arboreal pollen attains 30%, with elm and ash taking the brunt of the reductions, although alder is also greatly reduced. Cereal cultivation also appears to have been taking place for the first time, although conclusive evidence relates only to Foulshaw.
- 3.3.10 *Archaeological evidence:* the first significant clearance episodes in South Cumbria coincide with a marked increase in the frequency and variety of archaeological material from the north Morecambe Bay area. There are two known concentrations of Beaker burials within the eastern Morecambe Bay area, at Sizergh (CSMR 2504, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510) and at Levens Park (Turnbull and Walsh 1986), both of which have received antiquarian attention. Two of the Sizergh group (CSMR 2509, 2510) were excavated at the beginning of the century when five inhumations were revealed in what appears to have been a cist from CSMR 2510; fragments of an All Over Corded Beaker

were recovered from CSMR 2509 to the immediate east (McKenny Hughes 1904, 71-80, 201-207, Fell 1953, 1-5). The cairn excavated at Levens Park (Turnbull and Walsh 1986), although carried out under modern conditions, had also been subjected to earlier investigations, which has had a consequent effect upon the interpretation of the site, although the excavation revealed a ring cairn with a primary burial associated with Beaker pottery and a pair of flint knives of possible Yorkshire origin (*ibid*). The site clearly had a continued funerary function with possibly two phases of subsequent inhumation after the primary burial.

- 3.3.11 The most impressive archaeological structure recorded from the locality of the study area wetlands must be the brushwood corduroy trackway from Foulshaw Moss (CSMR 2487) to the south-east of Whitbarrow, and is dated to the Bronze Age. It is dealt with in greater detail under *Section 4.3.7*.
- 3.3.12 **Iron Age Period:** the very end of the Bronze Age saw a return to a more densely forested landscape around the South Cumbrian mosslands as the clearances were recolonised by secondary woodland (Hodgkinson *et al* forthcoming). This is in part reflected in the archaeological record where a steep drop in the recorded material from the late Bronze Age occurs in this area. The nature of the evidence also demonstrates a marked change from that which preceded it: from the relative abundance of archaeological material which typified the middle Bronze Age, with axes and other weapons represented, as well as ceramic material and extensive evidence for the settlement of formerly marginal land, the evidence for this period relies on a few articles of metalwork and a number of large, yet poorly understood, settlement sites.
- 3.3.13 **Roman Period:** as with much of the North West, the pattern of rural settlement changes little with the Roman invasion. The greatest change in the Cumbrian archaeological record is the appearance of Roman military works, such as the forts at Watercrock (Kendal), Lancaster, and Ambleside (Shotton 1997). There are also records of scattered Romano-British finds across the area, including ‘*a considerable number of Roman antiquities...found in various parts of the parish [Cartmel] (largely a coin hoard of 524 pieces), but no marks of forts, camps, roads, dikes, or other permanent works*’ (Baines 1836, 628). Other finds include a tombstone from Lindale (CSMR 2458); some finds from Kirkhead cave, including an enamelled pin, an iron axe, a trefoil-shaped fibula, and a coin of Domitian (AD 81-96) (King 1974, 196). A site within Levens Park (Turnbull and Walsh 1996, 15), known as ‘The Temple of Diana’, has yielded first century material with superimposed post-Roman structures.
- 3.3.14 **Early Medieval:** the initial part of Phase G from the Foulshaw Moss diagrams represents the post-roman period. It demonstrates a period of high arboreal pollen and low non arboreal pollen values prevails in all areas, suggesting a recession in activity at and just after the end of the Roman period (Hodgkinson *et al* forthcoming).
- 3.3.15 Archaeological evidence is particularly scarce for the immediate post-Roman period. The sole excavated site from this period was inspected in 1911, when trenching revealed four human skeletons, on an east-west alignment (CSMR 4068). The excavator interpreted these as Christian, on the basis of their alignment. Similar potential early Christian burials have been reported at Roosebeck and Rampside (O’Sullivan 1985, 22).

3.4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.4.1 Kenyon (1991, 72 fig 3.2) credits Cartmel as a British lordship, given the reference to King Ecgfrith of Northumbria endowing the community of St Cuthbert with Cartmel ‘and all the Britons within it’ in AD 677, as was related in the twelfth-century history

of Cuthbert by Simon of Durham (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 2, 4). The name Cartmel is thought by Ekwall (1922, 195) to be Scandinavian in origin, and the forms *Ccartmel* and *Caertmel* are both found in the twelfth century. However, on the basis of the latter form of the name, rather than deriving the name from *caer* 'a feudal central place', Ekwall (and later writers) have more conservatively opted for the Old English *ceart* 'rough, rock, sterile soil', and *melr* 'a sand bank', giving 'rough ground near a sandbank'.

- 3.4.2 Whilst much of Cumberland, Westmorland, and north Lancashire were claimed by the kings of England, Scotland, and Strathclyde, and were 'wrested' from Dunmail of Strathclyde and bestowed on Malcolm I of Scotland by Edmund in AD 945, Kenyon (1991, 123) and Phythian-Adams (1996, 32) consider that Furness and Cartmel may have remained in English or Anglo-Scandinavian hands, probably as part of the hundred of Amounderness. Farrer (Farrer and Brownbill, 1914, 289b; 8, 254) states that, at the Conquest in 1066, Kirkby (*Cherchebi* 'church town' in *Domesday Book*) - the southern part of Cartmel, and thus probably including Hampsfield and Broughton-in-Cartmel - was held by Duuan. The remainder of Cartmel was part of the great Hougun lordship, centred near Barrow-in-Furness (Kenyon 1991, 148), held by Harold II's brother, Earl Tosti, who was killed in 1066 at the Battle of Stamfordbridge.
- 3.4.3 Phythian-Adams (1996, 23 and 30) argues that the first stage of Norman settlement in the north-west should be identified with the reign of Henry I (1100-35). However, he also subscribes to the view that, at this date '*... newly established and very extensive feudal lordships on both sides of the Scottish frontier broadly reflected pre-existing secular territories which, given their similarity also to Welsh counterparts could well be said to have had some common Celtic origin.*' Winchester (1987, 85-7) concurs with this to the extent of cautiously defining the three 'multiple estates' which he identifies in the region as being of pre-Scandinavian origin. The pre-Conquest and Norman political undercurrent to the land tenure is complex and can only be summarised here.
- 3.4.4 Although the VCH (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 8, 254) states that Cartmel reverted to the king's hands from the Conquest of 1066 until c1186, Kenyon (1991, 153) notes that this period was punctuated for about a decade when Furness and Cartmel were granted in c1090 to Roger de Poitou by William II (Rufus), who thus became lord of the whole of Lancashire North and South of the Sands. De Poitou's lands were confiscated in 1102 after he had joined in a rebellion against Henry I. In c1186 Cartmel was granted by Henry II to William Marshall, earl of Pembroke who, three years later, gave the whole territory to 'canons regular' (ie Augustinian canons), whose property it remained until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1536.

4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 HAMPSFIELD ALLOTMENT (FIG 2)

- 4.1.1 **Archaeological Background:** there were no documented prehistoric sites within the study area, or within its immediate environs
- 4.1.2 **Historical Background:** by the time of Cartmel priory's foundation in c1186, Hampsfield (originally *Hamesfell* - Hamr is an Old Norse personal name) was already a manor in its own right, having been in the tenure of Uckeman before it was granted to his son Simon by Henry II (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 278; Ekwall 1922, 198). After the foundation of the priory, the annual rent of 13s 4d would have been payable to the canons of Cartmel.
- 4.1.3 By 1314, the tenants-in-chief had taken the surname of the manor. but by 1417 the manor had descended to co-heiresses, represented by the Philipson and Travers families. At that date there was an inquiry into the bounds between the lordship of Cartmel and the lands of the tenants of these two families. Shortly afterwards, in 1420, both moieties of the manor were bought by Rowland Thornborough, whose family, Stockdale, (1872, 470) credits with having lived at Hampsfield Hall from the time of Edward III (1327-77). Farrer (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 279n13) gives an account of the descent of the Thornborough family to 1636, when William Thornborough sold the estate to Robert Curwen of Cark, shortly after he had built the present Hall, and moved to the family's Westmorland estates. The purchase deed describes the Hall as 'the new house then lately built' (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 279n26).
- 4.1.4 After the death of Robert Curwen in 1650, Cark and Hampsfield Halls passed to a nephew, Robert Rawlinson of Greenhead in Colton. Cark and Hampsfield remained with Rawlinson's descendants until 1860, when a partition of the estates placed them in the possession of Henry Fletcher Rigge of Wood Broughton (in the north-west of the township).
- 4.1.5 Yates and Billinge's (1786) map shows the ruins of an earlier peel tower, c60m south-east of the 1636 Hall, which was demolished c1814 by a tenant without the consent of the owner, Fletcher Rigge (Stockdale 1872, 474). The outlines of three buildings, one circular, are shown on the OS (1848), but lie c70m west of the study area boundary.
- 4.1.6 Within the study area, Stockdale (1872, 474) describes two large *in situ* limestone blocks (Plate 1):
- '... on the brow of the allotment above Haening Wood .. [which have] from time immemorial gone by the names of Robin Hood and Little John. ... the stones may have been local marks for the shepherds in the old times when the district was unenclosed.'*
- 4.1.7 Apart from the OS (1848; 1890) maps and the published sources cited above, the only source located for Hampsfield is the 1809 Cartmel enclosure map (CRO WPR 89/Z3). This gives no information about the study area, but shows that Longlands Allotment, immediately south of the study area boundary, was assigned to Agnes Atkinson and Miss Atkinson, while the Bishop's or Tithes Allotment was assigned to the Bishop of Chester. This part of modern Cumbria lay in the Diocese of York until 1541, and in Chester Diocese from 1541 until 1856, when it became part of Carlisle Diocese (Cumbria Archive Service 1998, 22).

- 4.1.8 Good, clear oblique aerial photographic coverage of the earthworks around the peel tower and associated buildings at Hampsfield Hall demolished in 1814, immediately adjacent to the study area, was present in the CSMR collection (CCC 2671, frames 20, 21, 23, 28). In the same sortie (frames 18, 19, 35) there is coverage of lynchets and a nineteenth-century crenellated tower, the ‘Hospice of Hampsfell’ (H22), south of the study area. However, none of these photographs show anything other than woods in the study area itself. A 1979 Meridian sortie of this area for British Gas (41/79, frames 100-101) (CSMR 13346) indicates that the outlines of the peel shown on the 1847 OS map, were obscured by later quarry debris.
- 4.1.9 **Identification Survey:** nine sites were identified by the identification survey within the area defined as the Hampsfield Allotment of which three (H8, H13 and H14) were also identified by the documentary survey. Seven of the nine sites were quarries, which ranged in size from localised pits (H29) to extensive quarries (H31, H32 and H33). Site H29 comprised a series of small quarries for the probable construction of drystone walls marking out allotment divisions. Medium-sized quarries with working faces and spoil heaps were noted at H26 and H27 where the amount of stone quarried would suggest use for general building materials. The larger quarries (H25, H31, H32 and H33) were characterised by long working faces, internal trackways and large spoil heaps. The bare rock surfaces and spoil heaps testify to a comparatively recent date, and certainly within the last 50 years. This notion is supported by the marked change in vegetation within these quarries, which appears to be naturally seeded deciduous trees (eg alder and birch). These quarries cluster to the north of Hampsfield Allotment around the northern end of the limestone scar, an area which is serviced by good trackways and incorporates ‘switch backs’ which maintain a gradual gradient helpful in the transportation of heavy loads. To the north-east of these larger quarries, outside the study area, is a limekiln (H10).
- 4.1.10 A sample modern rubbish heap was recorded as Site H28. These heaps were noted throughout Heaning Wood, all situated close to trackways, and probably resulting from farm discard.
- 4.1.11 Site H8 (Plate 1) consists of two upright limestone slabs that appear to have probably been erected as land boundaries and go by the names of Robin Hood and Little John (Stockdale 1872).

4.2 WHITBARROW (FIGS 3 AND 4)

- 4.2.1 **Archaeological Background:** there is considerable archaeological evidence of human activity, but much of this is from the adjacent lowlands. Some of the earliest evidence of local activity comes from Meathop Moss to the south of Whitbarrow. In 1982 LUAU (1983) maintained a watching brief during the construction of a water pipe from Lindale eastwards for 2.8 km towards Meathop Moss. The contractor’s borehole data suggested that there was little surviving peat in the affected area with a maximum depth of *c* 1m of peaty topsoil. At one site, however, north of Castle Head Cottage, Lindale (SD 4209 8021), three vertical posts were observed at a depth in excess of 2.3m within silts beneath vestigial peat deposits. They were aligned north to south and were associated with an alignment of horizontal planks that extended north and south beyond the trench. Also present was ‘worked timber’ on the nearby spoilheap, removed by the trench excavation machinery. In the light of the circumstances of the discovery, and the absence of dating, there are real problems in the interpretation of this site. From the topography of the area, it can be assumed that the track was built to link Meathop or

Castle Head with the 'mainland' across salt marsh or similar. It is important as an apparently well-preserved trackway, and were buried deep in silts which were of potentially pre-Neolithic date if the silts can be related to the Lytham VI marine transgression; however, this needs to be confirmed. In terms of human activity the find is significant as an indicator of the importance of the coastal areas in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.

- 4.2.2 Further possible early material comes from the Pether Pots 'bone cave' on Whitbarrow (CSMR 5331; NMR 1188761) (Plate 2), which is located at the base of a limestone scar. Within the cave was an animal and human bone assemblage; the human fragments comprised a skull fragment and rib; the animal bones were of ox, horse, and sheep. While this has the potential to reflect early occupation the material, has not been dated and could even reflect material washed into the cave.
- 4.2.3 Other artefactual material includes a flint scraper recorded from the south end of Whitbarrow scar (CSMR 4133), but no details of the discovery were given. A polished stone axe of oval section, with a convex cutting edge (last recorded as with the finder) was found in 1952 on a woodland track just north of Whitbarrow. It was thought to be of Group VI (Langdale) stone (Fell 1971, 6; CSMR 4072). Another axe, damaged in antiquity and thought to be an import from Yorkshire, was found in 1962 in Farrer's Allotment by a Forestry Commission worker, within the study area (Plint 1964, 376; CSMR 4074; NMR 41591).
- 4.2.4 *Bronze Age:* a Late Bronze Age bronze spearhead, with leaf-shaped blade and loops on the socket, was found on Whitbarrow (exact provenance unknown) in 1920, and retained the remnants of a wooden shaft in the socket tube (Anon 1921; Collingwood 1926, 30; Fell 1940, 123; NMR 41623). There is some confusion in the CSMR, the find appearing under two SMR numbers (4073, 4131). There was also a Middle Bronze Age dagger from Helsington Moss (Clough 1969, 13).
- 4.2.5 The most important archaeological structure of the Bronze Age from the area is the brushwood corduroy trackway from Foulshaw Moss (CSMR 2487) to the south-east of Whitbarrow and was discovered by peat cutters in the first decade of the twentieth century (Munn Rankin 1910). A stretch of the same trackway was also seen at the nearby Rawson's Moss and was described by Barnes (1904) as consisting of

'cross timbers laid side by side on three lines of supporting logs parallel to the direction of the road. The large timbers, some of them 2ft 6in thick, had been split and laid face downwards; the smaller ones were left entire. At short intervals along each side of the road, pointed stakes had been driven deep into the peat...Axe marks were distinctly visible on many of the logs, both on the ends and on the split faces...the tool used had been about 1.5 in wide...The road is from 15-16ft wide.'

- 4.2.6 Stratigraphically, the trackway was positioned at the junction between two distinct peat types differing in humification ('the upper and lower *Sphagnum* peats' of Smith (1959)) and the NWS programme (Hodgkinson *et al* forthcoming) has independently dated the crucial humification change central and would suggest that, in fact, it is older than previously thought, dating to a period centring around 1520-1217 cal BC (3105±70, CAR-542) and 1592-1260 cal BC (3140±70, CAR-553). The construction of the trackway appears to coincide with a localised change in the wetness of the Foulshaw Moss, presumably formalising existing ways across the moss which became impassable as the mire status changed over time. There is also a coincidence of the trackway

construction with an increasing number of clearance episodes in the woodland surrounding Foulshaw Moss. Whether this is a reflection of increased population and settlement or a reaction to the mosses becoming unproductive, is unclear.

- 4.2.7 **Historical Background:** Whitbarrow now lies in the parish of Heversham (*Eureshaim* 'homestead of Eure' - a personal name - in *Domesday Book* (Faull and Stinson 1986)) and the large township of Crosthwaite and Lyth, the former being to the west of the hill, the latter to the east. A small area to the south of Farrer's Allotment (the area around Whitbarrow Lodges) is a detached portion of Levens township (OS 1862).
- 4.2.8 *Wyteber* (or *Whitbergh*), Whitbarrow means 'the white hill', while that part of it called Wakebarrow is only found from the 1850s but could come from *wacu* 'look-out', if it is not from the nineteenth century owner John Wakefield. *Anastice* does not appear recognisably in the literature until the 1813 enclosure map (CRO WQ/R/I/38) [not the first edition OS map as stated by Smith 1967, 82], but could be the *Annotheghes* recorded in 1349 and 1461, possibly from a female personal name Annot and an uncertain second element. Pether Pots is thought to be from *peddere* 'pedlar' and *potte* 'pit'. Howe Ridding (in which there is a ruined farmstead (W64) at SD 4340 8830), adjacent to the north-west corner of the study area, is first found in 1283 as *Hole Riding* ('clearing with a hollow'). Crosthwaite is 'a clearing with a cross', and Lyth, from the Old English *hlið*, is 'slope, or hillside'. Of the adjacent farm names, Rus Mickle is possibly 'Michael's ridge, or wooded hill', while Johnscapes is from the Old Norse *skali* 'shieling' and the John possibly from John Garnet, owner in 1526. Rawson's is also from a family name (1394-1584), and Floddor Hall, first recorded in 1535, is from the Old English *flodor* 'channel' (Smith 1967, 1, 80-7 and 174-5).
- 4.2.9 Farrer (1924, 90 and 115) records that in c1186 Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz-Renfrid confirmed to Henry, son of Norman de Redeman (of Levens), the land of *Wyteber*. The deed register at Levens quoted by Farrer gives the boundary of this land: '*on the bounds of Witherslacke in ascending to the head of the hill of Wyteber and thence towards Cartmell across to Beckirmadeaike ... and on the other side from the hill of Wyteber to the spring by the chapel of St Mary and as the stream of the spring flows to the moss ...*'. However, de Redeman released Whitbarrow back to Gilbert in 1196 (Farrer, 1924, 116), and it seems to have remained Crown land thereafter, tenanted jointly by the lords of Sizergh and Levens. The manor of Crosthwaite and Lyth was certainly among those purchased by James Grahme from Alan Bellingham's Trustees, as part of the Levens estate, in 1688 (Munby 1998, 194).
- 4.2.10 An appeal by William, Viscount Lowther and Richard (Bagot) Howard of Levens Hall, the lords of the manor of Crosthwaite and Lyth in January 1804, concerning the boundaries fixed by the commons enclosure commissioners, succeeded in retaining the historical boundaries, which were possibly those from the twelfth century. The boundary begins:

'... at the foot of that part of Whitbarrow Scar called Raven Scar, [then] south-westward on the foot of Whitbarrow Scar to Red Raikie, and ... westward ... to a stream ... running from White Well, thence northward by the said stream to the said Whitewell, in the bank under Whitbarrow Scar, thence north-west in a direct line to the wall against the old inclosures in Witherslack to Bell Raikie, formerly called yews Scar Raikie, ... where the fence dividing the old inclosures in Witherslack and Crosthwaite and Lyth meets the fence against Whitbarrow Common and thence northward by the fence ... to How[e] Ridding ...'

(Curwen 1926, 211).

- 4.2.11 Neither Nicolson and Burn (1777, 1, 194-9 and 214-7), nor Whellan (1860, 832-3), nor Farrer (1924, 91-112), give much historical background specifically relating to Whitbarrow within their Crosthwaite and Lyth chapters.
- 4.2.12 In 1241, Matthew, son of Henry de Redman, impleaded with William de Lancaster because he had not kept the terms of a fine, apparently that made in c1186, touching the land of Whitbarrow and Crosthwaite, and various other lands. In quite a complex response, William de Lancaster granted that:
- ‘Matthew should hold Levens outside the forest quit of forestry and foresters by its bounds ... with 60 pigs in Williams wood of Threlegrop at mast time; Matthew to have no common in Helsington, nor William in Levens, but Matthew shall have common of pasture of Sandpol as far as the hard land of Whitbarrow and he and his men of Selsat and Quenefel shall be quit of puture of the foresters ...’*
(Farrer 1924, 118).
- 4.2.13 A long document of 1535, extracted in 1669 and transcribed by Farrer (1924, 97-9), names all the inhabitants of Crosthwaite and Lyth, and their houses, and gives ‘*how [they] ought to place themselves in their parochial chapell for ever*’.
- 4.2.14 At an unknown date in Elizabeth I’s reign (1558-1603), the tenants of ‘Her Majesty’s manor of Crosthwaite and Lyth’ complained that they had paid £168 to Robert Brigges, Her Majesty’s bailiff to procure a customary lease for the yearly rent of £18 10s 1d, but that Brigges had procured a lease made out to himself, betraying their trust and making ‘*divers penall by laws with forfeitures very hard*’ to enrich himself. A writ of subpoena was issued against Brigges and two others, but the result of the case is not known (Farrer, 1924, 106-7).
- 4.2.15 In 1592 arbitration was agreed between Thomas Strickland of Sizergh and James Bellingham of Levens over a dispute concerning common of pasture, and turbary on waste ground and mosses enjoyed for their tenants for the previous 50 years. The agreement includes the statement that Mr Strickland ‘*... shall have such common of pasture for his cattle in Whitbarrow as he has been accustomed to have ...*’ (Farrer 1924, 160-1).
- 4.2.16 In 1618, it is recorded that Thomas Strickland of Sizergh held ‘*divers lands and tenements in Crosthwaite and Brigsteer by knight’s service and paying yearly one sparrow hawk and two cross bows*’ (Farrer 1924, 108).
- 4.2.17 The Heversham enclosure map of 1813 (CRO WQ/R/I/38) shows that all the main boundaries within Whitbarrow, with the exception of Horse Pasture Wood in the north-west, were in existence by that date, but otherwise shows no detail within the study area. On the edge of the 1829 Witherslack enclosure map (CRO WQ/R/I/95), the Old Kendal Road lay close to Whitbarrow Scar, between Ravens Lodge in the north and Whitbarrow Lodges, in the detached Levens township portion. At Ravens Lodge, it is at its closest (c150m) to the 1763 turnpike road to its south-east, here called Fell End on the 1829 map. The enclosure map gives little detail of the barren lands on Whitbarrow, which were all owned by John Wakefield, esq, who is first on Whellan’s (1860, 832) list of landowners for the township/chapelry.
- 4.2.18 The drift mine at Bell Rake (W31), c400m west of the north-west corner of the study area, is not shown by the OS until 1914 (sheet 42.1) and no information was available from the Threlkeld Mining Museum. Two small buildings shown, but not named on the

OS 1862 1:2500 (W20/21) (Plates 4 and 5), and a further one (W52) c20m to the south-east, are named Fothersty Green on the 1914 6": 1 mile and 1:2500. The western of the pair of buildings is shown as a ruin, and was not named, on the current 1:10,000 map. A well is shown in 1862, c180m north-west of the single building, but does not appear on the 1914 or later editions.

- 4.2.19 **Identification Survey:** Thirty five sites were identified from the study area and of these, 12 were also identified by the documentary survey (W2, W11, W14, W15, W17, W18, W19, W20, W21, W30, W41 and W54). The survey identified the cave documented within the SMR (W01), but access was only available to cavers and there was no observed evidence of associated anthropogenic activity. A further small shelter (W57, Plate 8) was observed to the west of Pether Potts, and comprised the man-made working of a void beneath a large glacial erratic boulder.
- 4.2.20 **Buildings and Settlement:** the survey identified six buildings (W17, W20, W21, W34, W51 and W52), the majority at Barney Crag (Fothersty Green), (W20, W21, W51 and W52): Site W52 survived as a series of parallel railway sleepers with the superstructure (shed) now removed, and it was probably associated with forestry activity. W21 was the only roofed structure identified with the whole survey; the internal fittings and general layout of the site were consistent with use as a shooting lodge (Plate 5), and had an associated toilet (W51), located at a discreet distance away. Use seems to have been made of an earlier building (W50) which may have been a charcoal burner's house (pers com, farmer Flodder Hall), probably dating from the nineteenth century. The walls were totally collapsed and have been in part robbed out, but two vertically set door posts remain; it would appear to have been abandoned by the time the shooting lodge was constructed. At Farrer's allotment, a low-lying structure (W34) was of triangular shape and had dry-stone walls, surviving to 0.75m height, (9m x 7m in size); this was clearly a small sheep fold. Just above Rawsons Farm was a spring (W42), which had been enclosed by limestone blocks and capped in concrete.
- 4.2.21 **Charcoal Burning:** charcoal burning was one of the principal industries of the Whitbarrow allotments before the current forestry plantation, and indeed a modern-day burner was also noted (W55), as was an example of hazel coppicing (W33), which could be found in areas throughout the study area. Historical charcoal burning was demonstrated at a cluster of circular platforms, which were up to 12m across, each with an artificially levelled surface (W37, W58, W59 and W60). The remains of a crane (W47), found as scattered cast iron components, also attested to the extraction of wood but on a larger scale, perhaps associated with forestry plantation during the early twentieth century. The current trackways across Whitbarrow appear largely to predate forestry plantation and may have been developed during the plantation of hazel stands for charcoal burning. Site W48, at Wakebarrow, typifies the trackways which were no longer in use but were probably the extraction routes for coppiced hazel.
- 4.2.22 **Pastoral Farming Activity:** sheepfold W17 (Plate 3), north of Farrer's Allotment, would appear to date from the period when the allotment was open moorland; it was depicted on the OS 1st edition map (1862). The probable sheepfold (W34) and associated field system wall (W62) would also support the evidence for a pastoral economy of Farrer's Allotment. Furthermore wall W62 was staggered, with a gap of c.3m to allow the movement of livestock from field to field with the minimum of labour.
- 4.2.23 A series of degraded, pre-enclosure, boundary walls was identified (W36, W40, W41 and W54), in addition to the nineteenth century field boundaries. Site W36 was a linear boundary formed from upright irregular limestone slabs which created a sinuous

backbone in a general north/south alignment. Wall W36 (Plate 7) was respected by the allotment wall, which overlay the earlier boundary (W36), and formed a boundary at the intersection with the allotment wall. In Watson's Wood (W40), a pre-enclosure field boundary was largely robbed out and incorporated sections of the natural limestone outcrop to form a 'T' junction. The more modern field boundary appears to rationalise the pasture further downslope, excluding more marginal soils.

- 4.2.24 There were two clusters of tall pinnacle-like cairns (W32 and W35) which predated the forestry plantation of Farrer's Allotment and were probably constructed as way-markers at suitable high points along Whitbarrow's south and south-easterly scarp edges.
- 4.2.25 *Quarrying*: evidence for quarrying in the study area was extremely limited and, although nineteenth century wall construction must have made considerable demands these were probably met by Gilbricks quarry (W4), which was just outside the study area, to the north. No quarries were noted adjacent to the walls and wall construction appears to have had little effect on the surface topography. The only exception was a small quarry (W46) which was located close to the main north/south trackway.
- 4.2.26 A quarry/possible mine (W56), located at the base of a large scree slope, was marked by a deep hollow and spoil heap to the west. Further up the scree slope was a terrace (W61) which had been cut into the slope and may have served as a charcoal burning platform.

4.3 BRIGSTEER (FIGS 5 AND 6)

- 4.3.1 *Archaeological Background*: a barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was found near Underbarrow Scar at Barrowfield in c1933 (North 1934, 218 and illus; CSMR 4108; NMR 41743), whilst a rough-out stone axe, thought to be from Group VI (Langdale), was found just east of the study area on Scout Scar, implying that the ridge had been used as a road southwards (Plint 1960; 1962, 20; CSMR 4106; NMR 41745). There is a cairnfield in Bradleyfield Allotments, east of the study area, and hollow-ways were also apparent on aerial photographs (CSMR 4159). A hut circle with cross walls and an entrance to the west, platform, and enclosure were found from aerial photographs just to the north-west of the study area, but the site has been plough-damaged (CSMR 3086).
- 4.3.2 *Historical Background*: from 1587, when Honeybee in Barrowfield was first documented by deeds in the Levens MSS (Box 9/7), we can trace (with gaps) superior lordship, ownership, tenancy, and this specific farmstead, which has been in the hands of the Bellinghams, Grahmes and, from c1783 till the present the Bagots, all of Levens Hall. It is more difficult to determine how much the rest of the study area was part of the Levens lordship.
- 4.3.3 Nicolson and Burn (1777, 1, 143-7) include the joint township of Underbarrow and Bradleyfield in the Parish of Kendal, though the Chapelry of Underbarrow excluded Bradleyfield, which was administered directly from the mother church in Kendal. The first edition OS map (1863) does not indicate the boundary between the two hamlets. Barrowfield (from *beorg* 'hill' and *feld* 'open country') is first recorded in c1540 (Smith 1967, 1, 103) and there is a ruined farmstead there (CSMR 12751) in addition to the standing buildings. *Underbarra* (Underbarrow), meaning 'under a hill', is first recorded in 1517 (Smith 1967, 1, 100).
- 4.3.4 The house called Bradleyfield lies c900m east of the northern tip of the study area, with Bradleyfield Allotments immediately to the south of it, and the boundary with

Helsington on the moorland called Helsington Barrows, to the east of the southern half of the study area. Cunswick Hall lies c800m due north of the study area. To the west lie Tullythwaite Hall and the hamlet of Garthrow and, further west, Underbarrow. Immediately to the south is Brigsteer village, which is in the Helsington Chapelry.

- 4.3.5 James Grahme purchased '*a further parcel of wood at Barrowfield*' in 1693 (Beckett 1985, 133-4), from which he sold wood valued at £720. In the same year, Grahme built a new farmhouse at Barrowfield (Munby 1986, 275; cites Levens MSS Box 18D 6/64). Nicolson and Burn (1777, 1, 146) state that the part of Underbarrow lying within the Lumley Fee of the Barony of Kendal was part of the lands sold by Alan Bellingham's (d. 1693; Munby 1998, 194) Trustees to James Grahme in 1689. Grahme refused to pay for the timber on the Levens estate, valued at £2300, but later claimed it from Bellingham's heirs. This is thought to indicate that the sum was taken in settlement of a gambling debt (Bagot 1989, 5). The dispute about the rights to timber in Underbarrow went to the Court of Chancery in 1691 and the House of Lords in 1695 (Levens MSS Box 9/9 and 9/11) and seems to have been concerned with excessive felling having taken place under Bellingham's orders, leaving only poor quality woodland in a barren landscape.
- 4.3.6 The Bellinghams are named as the superior lords of Honeybee in 1587. This family owned Levens from 1489, purchasing it from the Redemans, who had owned it from 1188 (Curwen 1898, 2-4), and it is fair to assume that the land that Honeybee was built upon had followed this same chain of tenure.
- 4.3.7 *Cunswick*: Cunswick was a manor in the parish of Kendal. *Coneswic* in its earliest form in c1189-1201, is one of the oldest of the adjacent place-names to the study area, and means 'the king's farm', from *kunung* or *cyning* 'king' and *wic* 'farm, dwelling-place, and other meanings'. It is also worth mentioning that the 'lost' place-name Routhworth, also first recorded in 1189-1201 and surviving until 1706, may lie within the study area. It is described as being in adjacent Helsington in 1358-74, but within Cunswick in 1189-1201, and in Underbarrow in documents between 1567 and 1619. The name means 'the enclosure of Rauthi' (the Red One, possibly a nickname of de Redeman), and the *worth* element is rare in Cumberland and Westmorland (Ekwall 1922, 20-1; Smith 1967, 1, 101-2).
- 4.3.8 *Bradleyfield*: Farrer (1923, 130) says that the hamlet of *Brathelaw*, *Brathela*, or *Brathelaf* (now Bradley Fields), part of Brigsteer, and others, were parts of Gilemichel's vill of Helsington, one of nine estates including Kendal held by him, as recorded in *Domesday Book* (Faull and Stinson 1986). Underbarrow and Bradleyfield now form a joint township within Kendal chapelry. Nicolson and Burn (1777, 1, 143) say that the place takes its name from the Bradley family of Lancashire and Beetham who owned it. Smith (1967, 101) states that the place-name *Brathela*, from the Old Norse *brad* 'broad' and Old English *leah* 'a clearing' is first recorded in 1272, though Farrer (1923, 356) puts the earliest occurrence some 40 years earlier, stating that Nicholas de Alneto held a twentieth part of knight's fee there, of the barony of Kendale, in 1235. Henry de Alneto had been granted Cuneswick in 1186-1200 (*op cit*, 355), which may be presumed to include Bradleyfield and Underbarrow. The superior lord of the barony of Kendal was William of Lancaster. The Leyburn family of Cunswick are first mentioned in 1226 and combined their estate with those of the Bradleys of Bradleyfield through marriage in c1664.
- 4.3.9 Bradleyfield Allotments lie to the east of the northern part of the study area, Helsington Barrows to the east of the southern half. To the west lie Tullythwaite Hall and Garthrow,

and further west the hamlet of Underbarrow. Immediately to the south is Brigsteer village.

- 4.3.10 Early references to Bradleyfield in the records of the barony of Kendale include the fact that in 1310, Thomas de Alneto held a moiety of *Brathela* of William de Ros (ie de Ros was the superior lord) (Farrer, ed Curwen 1923, 356). The de Ros family, then the Parrs, held the Marquis Fee, more than half of the Barony of Kendal, from Edward I (1283) (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 1, 41). In these, and most documents until the seventeenth century, the names of individual tenements are not given.
- 4.3.11 The tithes of corn for Bradleyfield seem to have been owed by the Abbot and Convent of St Mary at York, along with those of Skelmergh, Tranthwaite, Cunswick, *Bulmerstrand*, *Bradeslak* (?Bradleyfield), and *Brindrige*, as in a lease of the tithes to James Layburne (? of Cunswick) in 1525 (Nicholson and Burn 1777)
- 4.3.12 *Honeybee*: Smith (1967) appears to have been unaware of the Honeybee documents in the Levens MSS, and gives a date of 1836 for the wood of that name's first appearance. By cross-reference to the place-name Honeythwaite, in Cartmel, it is clear that the name may not be as self-explanatory as it first seems. The Cartmel name is first recorded as *Unythwyte* in 1537, which Ekwall (1922, 196) considers to be derived from the Old Norse *unnyt* 'useless, worthless'. 'Bee' may be from the Old Danish *by* 'settlement'. In the majority of the manuscripts, the farmstead is referred to as *Honiebie Yeat*, which we should translate as Honeybee Gate. This 'gate' could be derived from the Old English *geat* 'gate', as in Yate Bank, Blackburn (Ekwall 1922, 76), or perhaps the Old Norse *gata* 'road', suggesting that the ancient road on/over Underbarrow Scar ran through or beside the property. Gate Wood (OS 1863) is part of the adjacent Copeland Wood in the 1836 Corn Rent award (CRO WQ/R/C/22). Copeland generally means 'top land', though the Old English word *copp* sometimes has the meaning 'mound, tumulus' (Ekwall 1922, 129).
- 4.3.13 Among later records calendared by Curwen (1926, 167-9) is an indictment of 12 January 1738 that the inhabitants of Underbarrow should have to pay to repair '*... all Underbarrow Scar and 200 yards beyond the same in a common and ancient highway which leads from the market town of Kirkby Kendall to the market town of Cartmel ...*'. In 1769 repair of another 250 yards long, seven yards wide, stretch of the road, from an enclosure near Crow Well, 'lately enclosed from Kendall Fell', through Bradleyfield to the township of Helsington, was made the responsibility of the inhabitants of Bradleyfield. Honey Bee Yeat itself is not mentioned in these two references, possibly because the farmstead was to have been out of use by that date.
- 4.3.14 The two earliest of the 14 Honeybee deeds in the Levens MSS (Box 9/7) are both dated 11 February 29 Elizabeth I (1587), and are a grant and bond from Henry Borwick, husbandman, of *Honiebie*, to Gyles Birkett of Underbarrow. It refers to '*the new dwellinghouse called Honiebie Yeat*', but it is not stated how long Birkett had possessed the property, nor its previous ownership. The boundaries of the property are not described in this or any of the other deeds. It is probable that this Gyles was related to the Birketts of Birkett Houses on Cartmel Fell, an established family of merchants and landowners (Forsyth 1998, 209).
- 4.3.15 The next document in the sequence, a deed of 19 June 38 Elizabeth I (1596), is between Renold Atkinson, cordwainer (shoemaker), of Highgate, Kendal, Renold Harrison of Kirkland, Kendal, shearman (sheep shearer or wool-dealer), and Ann Harrison, now wife of Renold Harrison, formerly wife of Gyles Birkett of Underbarrow, and daughter

of Renold Atkinson. It states that, at the time of his death, Gyles Birkett was in debt to Henry Borwick of Cartmel Fell in the sum of £46 13s 4d, as part of the sum of £61 for the tenantry of one tenement called Honiebie Yeat, situated in Underbarrow, which the said Henry had granted to Gyles (by the 1587 deed). By his last will and testament, Gyles had requested that the tenement be let to discharge the debt and that, if this was insufficient, it should be sold by his wife and friends, whereupon a contract was made between Atkinson, and Harrison and his wife, on behalf of George Birkett, son and heir of Gyles. The will is not among the Levens documents seen, but it is mentioned in the 1603 schedule of deeds as being dated 20 June 1588. The contract was put to the arbitration of Henry Wilson, Henry Richardson, and John Burrow, who ordained that the tenantry to Honeybie Yeat should be granted to Henry Borwick, in consideration of releasing of the debt. The 1596 document goes on to credit James Bellingham as the lord of the manor, to whom an annual rent of 4s 4d is payable.

- 4.3.16 On the same day as the above, by another document, Robert Phillipson, of Strickland Ketel, yeoman, granted Honeybie Yeat to Henry Borwick of Underbarrow, shearman. The formulaic description of the property included: 'edifices, buildings, lands, meadows, moors, mosses, commons, turbaries [peat cuttings], ways, rates, easements (rights, eg of way, over parts of someone else's land), profits and commodities, and appurtenances [sundry belongings].
- 4.3.17 On 11 June 1 James I (1603), this Robert Phillipson sold Honeybie Yeat to Henry Hodgson for £34, to be paid to Robert's brother Rolland at his new house in Strickland Ketel. The document confirms that the tenement and farmstead were previously in the tenure of Henry Borwick, deceased. An additional annual rent of 3d is payable for an 'improvement' called the Mill. This is presumably *not* Brigsteer Mill (B6), though this is the closest extant mill, since this is, and apparently was in 1603, in Helsington parish, and would surely have been referred to in the deed as such. It is shown on Hodgson's (1828) map and the OS coverage (1863), but no foundation date is available. If the 1603 reference was to the fulling mill located by Mike Davies-Shiel (CSMR 30,432) at SD 4732 9293, c3km to the north-west, this would imply a very much greater size to the Honeybee tenement than is apparent from other documents. There are however several springs within 1000m of the Honeybee buildings, in the area west of Underbarrow and Scout Scars, and Copeland Beck, which forms part of the study area boundary, runs approximately east/west a similar distance from the site, indicating a number of possible locations for a lost mill site.
- 4.3.18 On 2 February 1607 Roland Phillipson, son and heir of the late Robert, confirmed the bargain and sale of Honiebie Yeat to Henry Hodgson and, on 5 November 1615, Robert Phillipson the elder of Strickland Roger granted it to William Hodgson, shearman, at a yearly rent of 4s 4d; this was probably Henry's son. The next document is a bond between Henry Hodgson and his brother William, and Robert Phillipson the younger, dated 1 April 1621. The next grant, of 20 October 1640, from Edward Jackson to Edward Fisher of Strambankgreene, for a consideration of £50, is damaged.
- 4.3.19 On 20 March 1644 Nicholas Fisher, esquire, of Strambankgreene, sold the property to James Burrow of Underbarrow, yeoman, for £29, with the same rent as throughout to the lord (4s 4d). The description of the property is in the standard form, with the addition of '...barnes, stables, orchards, gardens, commons and common of pasture ...'. The final document in the bundle, dated [day and month illegible] 1679, is unfortunately, also damaged, but states that Myles Burrow sells the property to James Bellingham, the lord of the manor, for a consideration of £31 10s. This sale to the lord presumably

explains why all future mentions of the place are in Levens rentals, and it may be suggested that the farmstead went out of occupation at this date, since the later leases include other tenements as well, notably Barrowfield. The latter was clearly in separate occupancy in 1665 and 1671 when it was leased to John Mattison (Box 9/8), and is the best candidate for the residence of the agglomerated tenements. It will be remembered that the house at Barrowfield was built or re-built in 1693 (Munby 1986, 275).

- 4.3.20 At this point it is appropriate to mention the proceedings in Chancery relating to Barrowfield Woods in 1695. A list (undated) of interrogations to be put to witnesses, and an Order from the House of Lords, dated 16 March, halting all cutting of timber pending review of the decision of the High Court of Chancery of 27 May 1691, are in Levens MSS Box 9/11. There are further depositions about timber (undated) in Box 9/9, but none of the above mention Honey Bee specifically. As stated above, it would seem that Bellingham had implemented a programme of excessive felling, perhaps to raise money to pay debts, leaving only very poor quality woodland.
- 4.3.21 A schedule of tenants and tenements in Helsington, Underbarrow and elsewhere (Levens MSS Box 2/3/12) for c1723, updated to 1730, states that '*Barrowfield, Couplands and Honey Bee Yate messuage and tenement in Underbarrow is farmed to William Jackson and Robert Tebay for nine years from 2 February 1723 at £35 yearly.*'
- 4.3.22 A lease of 16 January 1746 (Box 9/8) states that the Rt. Hon Henry Bowes Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, and the Rt. Hon Catherine, Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire, leased to Thomas Hetherington of Underbarrow the tenements of Barrowfield, Couplands, Honey Bee Yate, and Peat Coat [not located], in the possession of John Newton, farmer thereof. Calf Close, New Spring, and 'the bank above the high field' are named, and the lease also includes all 'timber and timber-like trees, woods, and underwoods'.
- 4.3.23 The latest lease including Honey Bee Yate located is dated 28 May 1757 (Box 9/9). It comprises the same tenements and is between John Martyr, on behalf of Countess Catherine, and John Mansergh, for 12 years, and for a yearly rent of £52, payable in equal instalments at Martinmas (11 November) and Candlemas (2 February). The lease refers to Hetherington having been the previous lessee.
- 4.3.24 The 1836 Corn Rent map and award for Underbarrow and Bradleyfield (CRO WQ/R/C/22) confirms that the whole of the study area was in the ownership of the Hon F G Howard. Ten areas of wood, and two of pasture, in Barrowfield, were reserved for Howard himself, including Honey Bee Wood [Corn Rent map ref 185], Gate Wood [169], Coupland Wood (Corn Rent, or Copeland Wood, OS 1863; 177), Great Springs [178, its name on the 1920 and current OS; Gate Wood on the OS 1863], and Beetham Banks [167]. The latter was named Barrowfield Woods on the OS map of 1863 and on the present map; four buildings within the wood, shown on the OS map of 1863, are not shown on the 1828 enclosure map or 1836 Corn Rent map. The name Beetham Banks has not been sought in earlier documents, but for the township of that name Smith (1967, 1, 66-7), with some hesitation, derives the name from the Old Norse *beð* 'embankment', though *bjod* 'table, flat land, plateau' might be more appropriate in the Underbarrow instance.
- 4.3.25 Peter Dawson tenanted in 1836 the bulk of the pasture and arable in and adjacent to the study area, there being manuscript amendment to indicate that it later passed to John Newby. The field-names included High (to the north) and Low Honey Bee Meadow [Corn Rent map 180, 181] in the centre of the study area and three areas of Common

Allotment (182-4; partly outside the study area), called Barrowfield Lot on the present map. An east/west boundary (B31), shown on the 1828 enclosure map (CRO WQR/L88; Act of 1817), is not shown in 1836. On the enclosure map, the land south of this boundary is described as Hon F G Howard's Manorial Allotment, and a track called Barrowfield Road runs parallel and c150m to the north of it. Approximately 250m east of Low Plain, on the study area and National Park boundary, the 1828 enclosure map shows Low Penny Well (B33).

- 4.3.26 On 14 July 1823 notice was given that Garth Row, 100m west of the study area, was to be opened by its owner John Atkinson as a place of worship for Protestant dissenters (Non-Conformists, or possibly Quakers) (Curwen 1926, 169).
- 4.3.27 The turnpike road (B15) skirting the north end of the study area, and the toll-bar at Scar Foot, are shown on the 1828 enclosure map and 1836 Corn Rent map. These are part of the Ireleth and Ulverston to Kendal Turnpike, for which the Act was passed in 1763 (Rollinson 1978, 92).
- 4.3.28 **Identification Survey:** Forty-six sites were recorded by the identification survey, of which ten were also recorded by the desk-top study (B10, B17-21, B23, B28, B31 and B33).
- 4.3.29 **Settlement and Buildings:** the buildings within the study area were varied both in size and function, varying from small shooting stands to large barns. Site B72 was a small shooting stand, located on a prominent hill, and was the smallest structure in the study area. There was also a group of three series of scattered, small structures (B18, B20 and B55) (Plate 10) which were grouped in the northernmost (Barrowfield Wood) part of the study area. They were well decayed and of generally poor dry-stone construction and were either shepherds' or woodmens' huts or even possibly bields. These sites were located close to a long relict wall (B48) and a reduction in the height of this wall was noted in the vicinity of all of these. Within the same group was another, albeit more substantial, structure (B19), which was constructed at the intersection between walls B52 and B48 and was clearly related to them; there was sufficient space between the structure and wall B48 to have created a trackway. It is probable that the structure and the boundary wall were in contemporary use. The structure comprised two cells but, given that there was no evidence of a fireplace or chimney base, it may have been a small hut structure. Another similar decayed structure (B75) was located close to a beck; it is only 1.9m across and was of insufficient size to have been a hut and was thus more likely to have been a bield.
- 4.3.30 A more substantial and clearly domestic structure was Site B17 (plate 9). It was originally a single storey twin-celled structure of dry-stone construction, but a further cell was subsequently added to the north. The building was aligned north/south and had a main entranceway, a fireplace and alcoves in the southern cell. The northern annexe butted onto the walls of the southern cell; there was no access between the cells and it is likely that the northern annexe was an unheated byre. Site B47 appears to post-date the adjacent relict wall (B48) since the robbing of the relict wall may have been for the construction of this building, and the later northern annexe was constructed on top of the decayed wall.
- 4.3.31 A small farmstead (B82) (Plate 11) was found in Honey bee Wood, marked by a rectangular enclosure wall, and comprising a hut, a kiln (B92), and an associated wall (B83). The western wall of the rectangular enclosure (15m x 20m) was continued by the line of the boundary wall (B83) for c103m, and extended along the line the edge of a

steep break of slope. There was a gap through this wall c 4m to the north of the enclosure and this probably reflected an entranceway. There was a series of associated structures on the inside of the enclosure, near the south-western corner, and these were possibly intended for retaining stock. The hut was of single-celled construction (5.5m x 4m); it was orientated east/west, with its southernmost wall on the line of the northern enclosure boundary, and was therefore external to the enclosure. The hut was fairly decayed, and no entranceways or chimney base could be discerned. The kiln (B92) was relatively large, being c8m-9m in diameter, and comprised a prominent stone mound, with a central hollow. It is in form and size comparable with potash kilns identified elsewhere in the Lake District (Davies-Shiel 1972).

- 4.3.32 *Honeybee Wood Settlement*: a much larger enclosure and settlement (B84-91) was found 260m to the north-east, which has been mapped by SEARCH (2-3/1999). It comprised a farmhouse (B89) (plate 13) associated out-buildings (B91) and a large enclosure (B86) (100 x 130m) to the west. To the north and east of the domestic buildings was a series of putative kilns (B85 and B90) and other industrial-type features (B87) (plate 12).
- 4.3.33 The principal structure of the settlement was seemingly of single cell construction, approximately 11m x 7.5m in size (Fig 8, cell(a)). There were two opposing entrances in the long walls, reminiscent of the cross-passage design of the long house (Brunskill 1978); however, there was no evidence for an internal cross wall. to the north, Cell c was of a similar shape to Cell a but was arranged perpendicular to it, and the two cells were linked by two cross walls forming a small alcove with access from Cell c, although there was no evidence for any aperture through the north-western wall of Cell a. Against the northern wall of Cell c was a large mound of stone debris, which includes some partially dressed stones, perhaps the remains of a small chimney. Cell b was an outbuilding of slightly irregular design and was clearly constructed around the form of Cell a; it had a primary entrance on the western side leading into the enclosure, and was slightly terraced into the slope. This large cell was butted onto cell a and extended in part to the north-west of this. Its slightly irregular shape would have made it difficult to roof and there is a possibility that this was an unroofed pound or yard, butting against the south-western corner of Cell c.
- 4.3.34 Building B91 was linked to the B86 complex by a prominent bank, that formed part of the eastern boundary of the enclosure. This building was a simple single celled structure and was probably an ancillary structure to the B86 complex, but otherwise it is not possible to attribute a function.
- 4.3.35 *Kilns*: to the east of a footpath between the enclosure wall and the current field wall was a kiln (B90) which comprised a large pit (7m diameter) with stone courses to the south and a slightly prominent outer bank. There was no evidence for any associated spoil and its form was compatible with a potash kiln (Davies-Shiel 1972). Site B85 was another kiln, and had an overall diameter of 10m, but it was very different in form and scale to B90. This was very well preserved, retaining much of its original form, with steeply inclined sides and an entrance defined as a hollow-way between two spoil mounds. Abutting the kiln to the north were two large rectangular storage depots marked by large upright blocks of limestone. The presence of limestone spoil in a broad bank to the east of the kiln would suggest that this was a limekiln, although the form of the kiln is much simpler and more basic than the typical eighteenth/ nineteenth century type of draw kiln.
- 4.3.36 An extensive three-bayed enclosure (B88) was sited to the east of kiln B85 in part abutting the current field boundary, although a modern rebuild of the field boundary walls has resulted in their being overlain by modern walls. The enclosure is of simple

construction and was probably a stock pound. Site B84, sited to the north of kiln B85 next to the footpath, is again a large rectangular enclosure with no internal subdivisions. There was an entrance to the enclosure set in the east-facing elevation and the internal walls were marked by large upright slabs, suggestive of stone footings.

- 4.3.37 Adjacent to the Honeybee Woods settlement (B89) was a very prominent, regular cairn (B87) (Plate 12), which in part butted against the allotment boundary, and clearly was not of any great antiquity. Its purpose was not obvious but it was adjacent to kiln B90 and there is a possibility that it was a related element.
- 4.3.38 *Relict Field Systems:* the study area contains a series of relict walls not marked on modern OS mapping, which are located within woods which have been marked as such on all editions of OS maps. These relict walls may therefore represent arable/pastoral land use earlier than the mid nineteenth century. One of the earliest field boundaries, B48 / B58 in Barrowfield Wood, comprised a prominent linear mound of loose limestone, and would appear to be the decayed remains of a former wall. The boundary is bisected by a later east/west wall (B93); that element to the north of the bisection has been recorded as B48, whilst that to the south is defined as B58. B52 is a branch from wall B48, which extends north-west to link up with a more natural and substantial boundary of the limestone escarpment.
- 4.3.39 A boundary (B31) is shown on the 1828 enclosure map as separating the Hon F G Howard's 'manorial allotment'. Only the eastern-most section of this boundary (B31b), however, was identified during the survey, but this extended up a steep slope to Barrowfield Farm enclosure walls, further to the east it has largely been robbed out.
- 4.3.40 Alterations to the allotment walls in the form of blocked gateways (B66 and B71) were noted. Gateway B66 provided access onto Barrowfield Lot from the pasture fields west of Barrowfield Farm, and gateway B71 accessed Copeland Wood from the same fields.
- 4.3.41 *Stock Enclosures:* two sheepfolds (B21 and B23) were identified which were broadly contemporary with the existing allotment walls, and both were shown on the OS first edition map (1862). Site B21 appears to have had recent usage as evidenced by iron gates and the high, well-maintained walling. By contrast, Site B23 featured collapsed walling with no recent gates. Both enclosures have a similar triangular form, with a gate at one end and a narrow single sheep entrance at the other.
- 4.3.42 *Quarries:* quarries were the most numerous form of site in this study area and were found throughout the south of Barrowfield and Honeybee Woods. These quarries were generally small and appear to have supplied local walling requirements as well as the village of Brigsteer. Site B53, to the north of Barrowfield Woods, is a much larger scale operation because of the proximity of the principal road in the area linking Underbarrow with Kendal; there are still impressive exposed faces close to the road.
- 4.3.43 *Communications:* one hollow-way was identified in the Brigsteer study area (B77) which appears to have linked with pastures to the north-west of Barrowfield Farm. It survives on the steep scarp slope where erosion has resulted in a characteristic scar.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1 **Hampsfield:** the archaeological resource within Hampsfield Allotments was typically of nineteenth / twentieth century stone extraction, and is of low archaeological importance (grade 3). Just to the west of the study area is Hampsfield Hall, with a related Piel Tower. Although there were no associated features identified within the study area, there is a potential that significant sub-surface remains may survive in the locale of the Allotment closest to the hall.
- 5.1.2 **Whitbarrow:** there is little evidence for significant archaeological activity within the assessment area. Although there is documented evidence of the finding of scattered prehistoric artefacts (eg W1), there was no evidence of prehistoric activity identified by the survey. The bone cave of Pether Potts (Plate 2) was identified during the survey, but neither the present project nor earlier investigations of the cave have identified any dating evidence for the bone assemblage and there is no reliable evidence of human occupation of the cave, as the material could potentially have been washed in (CSMR 5331). In general the area was open common land until the early nineteenth century and was used only as poor-quality grazing land. Most of the sites identified relate to the enclosure of the land or clearly post-date it. Elements of an earlier field system may be evidenced at Site W34, where there is a sheepfold with an associated wall (W62) aligned north/south; however the boundary wall (W62) has no other associated features and it is not clear if this related to a more expansive system. The interface between relict boundary W36 (plate 7) and enclosure boundary W63 demonstrates that enclosure walls were in some cases constructed on existing boundary features. Those sites which clearly predate the enclosure of Whitbarrow appear to demonstrate pastoral usage of the land, and even the rock shelter (W57) (plate 8) could be interpreted as a shepherd's shelter.
- 5.1.3 **Brigsteer:** like Whitbarrow, Brigsteer also features traces of an earlier field system which appears to have contracted and been rationalised by the post-medieval enclosure of the land. Honeybee Woods, however, offers an interesting insight into the occupation of the area with clear evidence of two relict farms, each associated with industrial structures such as lime and potash kilns. The documentary study (*Section 4.4.12*) has identified a fascinating break-down of tenure of the Honiebie Yeat farmstead, which dates back to at least 1587, and must realistically correspond to one of the two settlements (B82 and B89) (plate 11 & 13) recorded by the survey. In 1644, Honiebie was sold to James Burrow of Underbarrow and there is fortunately a description of the property which included: '*barnes, stables, orchards, gardens, commons and common of pasture*'. Such a description would indicate a fairly substantial settlement, and does not match the observed evidence at the B82 settlement, where there is a small single-celled structure and little else in the way of ancillary buildings such as barns or stables. By contrast, the B89 settlement has a much larger house (B89a), and at least four ancillary structures (B89b, B89c, B91 and B84) which could be appropriately described as either barns or stables. The evidence would appear, therefore, tentatively to suggest that the documented Honiebie Yeat corresponds to the B89 settlement complex.
- 5.1.4 The abandonment date of the Honiebie settlement is uncertain: it was clearly long abandoned by the time of the OS 1st edition map (1862) because there is no mention or even representation of any structures in the area of B89 (or B82). The latest lease that mentions Honiebie is from 1757, but this includes other tenements (Barrowfield,

Couplands, and Peat Coat) and could be referring to the land holding not the settlement (*Section 4.4.23*). The latest reference to Honiebie in its own right is from 1679, and the abandonment of the farmstead may potentially have been at some time between then and 1723, when it is described as being part of a larger holding farmed by a William Jackson (*Section 4.4.21*).

- 5.1.5 The combined physical and documentary evidence of the two Honeybee settlements would confer a very considerable archaeological significance, particularly as they both incorporate associated industrial features. The smaller settlement (B82) does not appear to be linked to documentary sources and is graded as of regional importance, whereas the larger complex (B89) is of considerable complexity, incorporating ancillary structures and what would appear to be an early type of lime kiln. It also would appear to be linked with documentary sources and consequently is graded as of national importance.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 FURTHER WORK

- 6.1.1 The survey has highlighted a significant, but localised, resource that would warrant further analysis and recording. In particular, the two settlements at Honeybee Wood (Brigsteer) are of particular importance and would warrant additional survey. The B89 complex has already been surveyed by Search; however, this is at a generalised overall plan and there is a need to undertake more detailed recording of selected features particularly B89/91 buildings. Reflecting the close involvement that Search has had with this site, any further work should be undertaken in conjunction with them. It is recommended that an LUAU level 3 survey be undertaken of the B82 settlement and also the B17 building, and associated section of boundary wall at Barrowfield Wood.

6.2 MANAGEMENT

- 6.2.1 The survey has highlighted a resource which is generally of local significance, but also, as in the case of the Brigsteer settlements, they are sites that are of regional even national importance. The archaeological resource should therefore be appropriately protected in the course of any woodland management, and felling. It is recommended that the sites be marked and any movement of machinery and vehicles be diverted around the sites.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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7.1 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

7.1.1 Lancashire Record Office, Preston

Hampsfeld Allotment: (vertical) RAF Sortie 106G/UK/653, 13 Aug 1945, frames 4016-17, scale 1:10,560

7.1.2 Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, Cumbria County Council, Kendal

Whitbarrow: (vertical) HSL UK 63 101, 29 July 1963, frames 0419, 0429, 0514-18, 0578, scale 1:10,560

Hampsfeld Allotment: (oblique) CCC 2671, no date, frames 18-21, 23, 28, 35

Brigsteer: (oblique) CCC 3017, 7 March 1989, Frames 33-4

7.1.3 National Monuments Record, Swindon

Summary reports on vertical and oblique sorties. See NMR lists (not transcribed to bibliography)

7.2 UNPUBLISHED PRIMARY SOURCES (MAPS AND DOCUMENTS)

7.2.1 Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, County Hall, Kendal

References to sites already on the SMR are referred to in the text by the letters CSMR. Computer print-out obtained.

7.2.2 National Monuments Record, Swindon

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7.2.3 Cumbria Record Office, Kendal

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WQ/R/I/88 Underbarrow and Bradleyfield enclosure map and award, 1828 (Act of 1817)

WQ/R/I/38 Heversham enclosure map and award. Map 12 Whitbarrow, 1813

WQ/R/I/95 Witherslack enclosure map and award, 1829

WP/R/89/Z 3 *Plan of ancient enclosures in the division of Broughton and part of the allotments in the parish of Cartmel, drawn by T Hornor, 1809*

7.2.4 Levens Hall (seen by arrangement with CRO Kendal)

Box 2/3/5, 8, 11-12 Various rentals for Helsington and Underbarrow 1660-1730

Box 9 Underbarrow and Bradleyfield

9/7 Deeds (14), 1587-1679, re. Honey Bee, some with enclosures such as bonds, and a schedule of deeds dated 1603

9/8 Leases for Barrowfield Tenement 1671-1746

9/9 Leases 1757, and depositions nd [c1695] re. timber

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(*Hampsfield Allotment*, not located) Meridian for British Gas 41 79 (1979), frames 100-1

7.5.2 *Lancashire Record Office, Preston*

DDCa Cavendish of Holker

DDCa 5/6 Bargain and sale for £424. Rev T Postlethwaite of Lancaster and his wife to Lord G Cavendish, Fell Close near Longlands and an allotment on Hampsfield Fell, 15 Feb 1808

7.5.3 *Cumbria Record Office (Kendal)*

WD/X/140 Plan of Helsington High Common, with an examination of the boundary, nineteenth century

WD/X/573/13 Plan of Stock Moss, Witherslack, c1775

WP/R/8 Plans of Levens, Helsington, Underbarrow and Bradleyfield Low Marsh, Brigsteer Moss, ...late 18th century to 1841

WP/R/27/I 22 Plan of two fields at Brigsteer called Jack Parrocks, 1795

WP/R/27/I 34 Plan of High Chamber tenement at Brigsteer, c1919

WP/R/27/I 38 Plan of Helsington chapelry, c1930

7.5.4 *Levens Hall*

Box 2 Helsington

2/9/1-7 Grants and leases of Bradleyfield, 1515-82 (typescript calendar in CRO Kendal)

2/12 Conveyance of Manor of Helsington 36 Henry VIII (1545)

2/14 Acts of Parliament for inclosing lands in Helsington and improving drainage of Moss land in Helsington, Levens, and Underbarrow, 1837-8

2/24 Schedule of Land Tax assessments, parish of Heversham, 1798

2/25 Act of Parliament for inclosing Heversham commons, and sundry papers, 1803

Box 9 Underbarrow

9/12 Allotments of mossland in Underbarrow and Bradleyfield, 1822-4

APPENDIX 1
PROJECT BRIEF



Lake District
National Park Authority

**BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF
WHITBARROW, BRIGSTEER, AND
HAMPSFIELD ALLOTMENT WOODS, LAKE
DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK**

**LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY AND
FOREST ENTERPRISE**

March 1999

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF BRIGSTEER, HAMPSFIELD FELL AND WHITBARROW WOODS, LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK, CUMBRIA

1. SUMMARY

Forest Enterprise and the Lake District National Park Authority require a non-destructive archaeological survey of Brigsteer, Hampsfield Fell and Whitbarrow Woods for management purposes. The survey will be tied in to the National Grid and will include descriptions, photographic records and a report on the archaeological and historical features in these areas.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Topography and landscape

Whitbarrow

Whitbarrow is situated on a limestone reef overlooking the Lyth valley, some 8 km south west of Kendal. The Forest Enterprise holding extends to c. 3.6km². The existing native tree cover has been underplanted with Red cedar and beech, with Corsican pine in more open areas. The underlying rock is limestone, which is exposed as limestone pavement and scars over approximately 100 hectares of the site.

Brigsteer Woods

Brigsteer Woods occupies some 1.4km² approximately 4 km south-west of Kendal (see maps). The eastern half of the wood comprises mainly mixed broadleaves, often growing on steep slopes. On the western portion, planting by the Forestry Commission commenced in 1967 with the main species being Sitka Spruce, Douglas fir and larches. To date no clear felling has taken place but the conifer stands have been regularly thinned. Terrain on the western side of Brigsteer is generally level or gently sloping with the ground being broken by rocky outcrops and streams. The eastern section is more variable with flatter sections giving way to steep slopes of rock scree. The underlying geology is limestone.

Hampsfield Allotment

Hampsfield Allotment occupies c. 0.57km² to the north of Grange-over-Sands. It has considerable conservation value including extensive areas of limestone pavement and limestone meadows. Some areas have been planted with Corsican Pine.

2.2 Statutory and other designations

Whitbarrow

Most of the Forest Enterprise holding lies within the Whitbarrow SSSI. The site is protected by a Limestone Pavement Order and is a candidate Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

Brigsteer Woods

The eastern half of the wood is provisionally designated as being Ancient Semi-Natural. This is one of several woodlands in south Cumbria growing on limestone ridges, which has EU designation as a Protected Habitat. Part of the Wood lies within the Scout Scar and Underbarrow SSSI.

Hampsfield Allotment

The limestone pavement is protected under Limestone Pavement Order.

2.3 Management

Whitbarrow

A Forest Design Plan has been agreed for Whitbarrow which has objectives for removal of extensive blocks of non-native trees, diversifying the woodland structure, protecting and enhancing features of geological, archaeological and biological interest, and improving the educational use and value of the area.

Brigsteer Woods

A Forest Design Plan has been agreed for Brigsteer which has objectives for production of marketable timber, deconiferising the Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and introducing a system of coppicing, maintaining the wildlife value of the wood and maintaining rights of way.

Hampsfield Allotment

A Forest Design Plan is being prepared for Hampsfield Allotment.

Information on archaeological and historical features in these three areas is required for input to the management process.

3. OWNERSHIP

The areas to be surveyed are either leased or owned by Forest Enterprise.

4. ACCESS

4.1 There is vehicular access to all three survey areas and access by forestry track within some parts of the woodland. All access arrangements will be agreed with Forest Enterprise.

4.2 Some of the afforested areas are accessible only on foot and there are some inaccessible areas of cliff and scree. However these are likely to have relatively low archaeological potential.

4.3 The vegetation within and around the plantations may include some areas of bracken and survey will therefore be restricted to the period of the year when the vegetation is low (i.e. February to early May).

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The following sites are recorded in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record either within the survey areas or immediately adjacent to them (also see enclosed maps):

Whitbarrow

SMR NO.	TYPE	PERIOD
4073	Find of spearhead	Bronze Age
4074	Find of flint axe	Neolithic

4131	Find of spearhead	Bronze Age
5331	Cave	Unknown
12696	Quarry	Post Medieval
12716	Field barn	Post Medieval
12718	Pheasantry	Post Medieval
12931	Quarry	Post Medieval
12932	Quarry	Post Medieval
30330	Limekiln	Post Medieval

Brigsteer Woods

SMR NO.	TYPE	PERIOD
3086	Hut/enclosure	Unknown
4106	Stone axe	Neolithic
4108	Flint arrowhead	Neolithic/Bronze Age
17328	Lime kiln/quarry	Post Medieval
17334	Quarry	Post Medieval
30428	Bloomery (site of)	?Medieval
30430	Tenter banks	Medieval/Post Medieval

Hampsfeld Fell

SMR NO.	TYPE	PERIOD
2562	Hampsfeld Hall	Medieval/Post Medieval
2569	Standing stone	Unknown
4038	Poss. Site of grave	Medieval
12524	Lime kiln	Post Medieval
15454	Quarry	Post Medieval
16134	Lime kiln/quarry	Post Medieval
16136	Site of Hall	Medieval

5.2 The records listed above indicate that there is a potential for prehistoric sites in these areas. The historic significance of field boundaries is also of interest together with industrial remains and the potential for the survival of the remains of woodland industries such as charcoal and potash production.

5.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within these areas.

6. AIM OF WORK

The aims of this project are to:

- a) gather sufficient information to establish the location, extent, character, period, condition, fragility and potential of the surviving or previously extant archaeological and historical features in the three areas;
- b) provide an accurate Level 1 survey of all identified archaeological and historic features. (See 7.1 for definition of Level 1 survey);
- c) provide a preliminary grading of all recorded sites and features to indicate relative significance;

d) provide a basis for the preparation of detailed management prescriptions by Forest Enterprise and the National Park Archaeologist;

e) provide information for display and interpretation.

7. SCOPE OF WORK

7.1 Survey

A new archaeological survey, accurate at 1:10,000 scale, is required of the Whitbarrow, Brigsteer and Hampsfield Allotment Woods. The sphere of interest includes all archaeological and historical sites and features, including field boundaries, up to a terminal date of 1945. Standing buildings are to be recorded where they are considered to form part of an archaeological site. The work will include:

- **Documentary Research**

All relevant cartographic and written sources are to be consulted for details of the evolution of the landscape and of both surviving and non-extant archaeological and historical features. Sources should include the Cumbria County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), estate maps and other relevant archives held by Forest Enterprise and the County Records Office, tithe maps, early edition Ordnance Survey maps and pictorial records.

- **Air photographs**

Examine all available air photography to identify archaeological sites and other historical features. Possible sources include the County SMR, the Lake District National Park Authority, the National Library of Air Photographs held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) and the Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs.

- **Topographic survey**

A new Level 1 survey, accurate at 1:10,000 scale, is required for the three survey areas marked on the attached maps. The objective of the field survey is to investigate and record all currently or previously extant archaeological sites and features (known or encountered).

The Level 1 survey should comprise:

- Close field walking of the entire survey area where physically possible;
- Recording of location and extent of all archaeological and historic features at scale of 1:10,000 using appropriate Global Positioning System equipment;
- A written description and assessment of each site;
- A photographic record where appropriate;

Close field walking survey of the areas is to be carried out where physically

possible to identify archaeological sites and features on the ground. All sites listed above as recorded in the Cumbria SMR and depicted on the attached maps should be investigated. All areas of inaccessible scree, cliff and exposed rock and dense plantation are to be excluded from field walking. All excluded areas to be agreed with the National Park Archaeologist.

The survey control must be located to an accuracy of +/- 1 metre in respect to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Due to the landscape character of the areas, the use of optical instruments would be difficult. It is therefore specified that appropriate Global Positioning System equipment must be used and a detailed statement describing the proposed equipment and methodology must be included with the project design (see 10).

7.2 Written account

This should include:

- **Outline of landscape development**

An outline description of the historic development of the landscape using available information derived from all sources examined, together with field evidence. This should also include a consideration of the chronology of field boundaries within the survey areas.

- **Description of archaeological remains**

A structured gazetteer should be compiled for archaeological sites and features to include a summary description and interpretation of extant remains. The following information should be recorded:

- location (including ten figure grid references);
- land use on and around site
- extent;
- character;
- period;
- condition;
- fragility;
- potential;
- rarity;
- documentation;
- group value;
- diversity;
- level of significance (see below)

The majority of these criteria are those designated by the Secretary of State for scheduling Ancient Monuments and are described in Annex 4 of Planning Policy Guidance 16 **Archaeology and Planning**.

Pro-formae record formats should be used and examples of the proposed format should be submitted with the project design. Design of the recording system should take into account the requirement to identify levels of relative significance (see below).

The gazetteer should be supplied in either in Microsoft Access or Microsoft Excel and format as well as in hard copy.

- **Grading**

All recorded archaeological sites and features should be evaluated and assigned a preliminary level of relative significance. Although it is anticipated that this will involve a degree of subjectivity, it is expected that a valid pattern of significance will become apparent which will be taken into account in the formulation of management prescriptions. The evaluation should utilise all recorded attributes (see above) and all sites should be assigned to one of the following categories:

Significance Level 1. Archaeological and historical sites and features of the highest importance. This should normally include all Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other sites considered to be of national significance.

Significance Level 2. Archaeological sites and features of regional significance.

Significance Level 3. Archaeological and historical sites and features of local significance.

Significance Level 4. Non-extant archaeological and historical sites and features or those which are not authentic.

Details of the proposed system of evaluation should be submitted with the project design.

7.3 Plans

Plans depicting the location of all archaeological and historic sites located during the work will be required in both digital and hard copy form. The following formats will be required:

- All spatial survey data to be supplied digitally in MapInfo format (the GIS system used by the Lake District National Park Authority). The data should be referenced to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and all editing of data should be completed before delivery;
- One copy of every plan should be supplied on polyester film at a standard scale;

7.4 Photographic records

Record photographs will be taken of a selection of significant sites or feature and an appropriate scale should be included in each view. Although coverage should generally be monochrome, selected colour transparency views should be provided for presentation use.

All photographic film should be exposed and processed to ensure high quality definition. Processing must be to archival standards in accordance with manufacturers' specifications. All photographs should be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name and cross-referenced where applicable to film and negative numbers. All photographic materials should be suitably stored to archival standards.

A selection of black and white prints of archive quality (7" X 5") will be provided with each copy of the report and a full set of prints with the archive. The negatives will be deposited with the Lake District National Park Authority.

7.5 Samples and loose finds

No sampling work is required at this stage of the project. Any loose finds should be reported to the Lake District National Park Archaeologist at the earliest opportunity.

8. REPORT

8.1 4 copies (3 bound, 1 unbound) of an illustrated and typed report should be provided. A copy of the report should also be supplied, formatted as a Microsoft Word For Windows file, on 3.5" disks for use in an IBM-PC compatible computer. The gazetteer should be in either Microsoft Access or Microsoft Excel format.

The report should assemble and summarise the available evidence for archaeological and historical remains in each survey area in an ordered form, synthesise the data, comment on the quality and reliability of the evidence and how it could be supplemented by further work.

8.2 Content

The report should include:

- a contents list;
- executive summary;
- description of the survey areas;
- survey methodology;
- an account of the archaeological and historical remains together with the evidence supporting interpretation (including any specialist contributions);
- preliminary conclusions;
- summary gazetteer of sites and features incorporating description, interpretation, recorded attributes, grading (see 7.2)
- illustrative material as appropriate;
- assessment of potential for future work (see 8.3);
- a list of the archive contents and bibliography.

It should also contain a copy of the brief and the approved project design as well as an indication of any departure from the project design. Copies of appropriate archive drawings and photographs should be incorporated.

8.3 Assessment of potential for future work

The report should include a brief assessment of the survey results to indicate the potential for further archaeological fieldwork (including environmental sampling and other techniques). The assessment should identify any further work required for management purposes and the potential for archaeological research.

8.4 Publication

A summary of the results shall be prepared for publication in an appropriate journal after approval by Forest Enterprise and the Lake District National Park Authority. Provision should be made for this in the costing.

Copyright of all survey material will pass to Forest Enterprise and the Lake District National Park Authority and may be used in any interpretative material.

9. ARCHIVE

The Contractor shall be expected to properly order and index the full archive record (paper, magnetic and plastic media) for the project in line with the standards set by the National Monuments Record (NMR) and to deposit the archive with the National Park Authority.

The archive should comprise the following:

Copies of available and relevant documentary material arranged in date sequence:

- Bibliographic sources
- Cartographic sources
- Photographic and other pictorial sources

Survey control information:

- Diagram showing traverses and control network (if applicable)
- List of co-ordinates of control points and traverse stations (if applicable)
- Digital survey data in MapInfo format

Set of plans on polyester film;

Photographs:

- Negatives
- bromide prints and selected colour transparencies

Written account and pro-formae gazetteer:

Structured catalogue and indices for:

- Documentary material
- Field and final ink drawings
- Photographs

Project Management Records:

In addition to written records, data should be supplied for use in a computerised database. Files should be in Microsoft Word for Windows, Access or Excel format as appropriate, for use on an IBM-PC compatible computer.

10. PROJECT DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

A costed project design is required of the Contractor to be accepted in writing before work commences. The project design should be based upon the format suggested in English

Heritage's *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991).

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to select the most appropriate survey methodology and equipment to provide the required product. A detailed description and justification of the proposed methodology must be included in the project design.

The proposal should include:

- the areas to be surveyed;
- a detailed account of proposed costs;
- a detailed methods statement indicating the proposed survey methodologies and equipment to be used;
- the relevant experience of the organisation, key personnel and any sub-contractors;
- details of manpower resources to be applied to the project;
- the proposed timetable for completion of fieldwork and submission of preliminary and full reports and archive;
- evidence of compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.

Particular attention should be paid to ensuring that the aims and objectives of the project are directly informed by the methodologies employed and that the project team displays the appropriate level of expertise to carry out the work. The Contractor, staff and any sub-contractors will be expected to comply with the relevant Codes of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

Contractors should note that the Lake District National Park Authority Conditions of Contract for Research Projects apply (copy enclosed).

It is advised that the contractor makes a preliminary visual inspection of the area in order to assess the extent of the archaeological remains and the scope of the work.

11. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

The project is to be funded jointly by Forest Enterprise and the Lake District National Park Authority.

12. TIMETABLE

The fieldwork for this project should be carried out early in the year when the vegetation cover is at its lowest. The timetable will be agreed with the Lake District National Park Archaeologist.

13. MONITORING

Monitoring of the fieldwork will be carried out by the Lake District National Park Archaeologist. The Contractor is to arrange a preliminary meeting with the Archaeologist at the commencement of the contract at which the timing of further visits will be agreed. At least one meeting will also be arranged to discuss the draft report before final submission.

Lake District National Park Authority
March 1999-

APPENDIX 2
PROJECT DESIGN

Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit

March 1999

WHITBARROW, BRIGSTEER AND HAMPSFIELD ALLOTMENT
WOODS

LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROJECT DESIGN AND SPECIFICATION

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a brief from the Lake District National Park Authority. The proposed project involves a programme of survey to record the archaeological landscapes of Whitbarrow, Brigsteer, and Hampsfield Allotment Woods, the purpose of which is to enhance the existing archaeological record and enable appropriate management and interpretation strategies to be enacted.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Lake District National Park Authority have offered the opportunity for Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) to submit a specification for a programme of landscape survey at Whitbarrow, Brigsteer and Hampsfield Allotment Woods, Cumbria. All three are areas of forestry within the Lake District National Park, and are owned by Forest Enterprise.

1.2 The proposed programme is intended to provide for the conservation management of the landscape and archaeological resource and also to provide an interpretation of the archaeological landscape for display and interpretation.

1.3 WHITBARROW, BRIGSTEER AND HAMPSFIELD ALLOTMENT WOODS

1.3.1 Whitbarrow and Brigsteer are within an area of considerable archaeological importance, and there was activity dating back to the Palaeolithic, notably from nearby Kirkhead Cave which has been dated to 10650+- 200 CalBC, and is geographically close to the Hampsfield Allotments. Excavations of the Whitbarrow Bone Cave (SMR 5331 (within the Whitbarrow study area)) have revealed faunal and also human remains, but there was only very meagre amounts of dateable Mesolithic material found. There was, however, a large assemblage of lithic material (c2000 artefacts) with late Mesolithic affinities from the buried soil beneath a Bronze Age ring cairn at Levens, on the opposite side of the Lyth valley from Whitbarrow (Wells *et al* forthcoming).

1.3.2 Further evidence of prehistoric activity comes in the form of Neolithic flint axes from Whitbarrow (SMR 4072 and 4074), of which one (SMR 4074) was from within the study area. A further stone axe has been found from Underbarrow, to the north of Brigsteer and one from the study area of Brigsteer Woods (SMR 4106). At Meathop Moss, to the south of Whitbarrow, excavations, undertaken by LUAU in 1982 revealed a wooden structure which was buried deep within pre-Neolithic silts that may relate to the Lytham VI marine transgression. A Bronze Age wooden trackway was discovered at Foulshaw Moss, which is just south of Whitbarrow (1520-1217 CalBC) (Wells *et al* forthcoming). Further finds have been found from Whitbarrow (SMR 4106 and 4131), which demonstrate activity from that period.

1.3.3 Marginal uplands which are adjacent to areas of prehistoric lowland settlement/activity have been demonstrated to invariably contain significant bronze age agricultural landscapes, notably in areas of the West Cumbria, and there is the similar potential for discovering significant landscapes at Whitbarrow and Brigsteer. The absence of such landscapes within the present documented record may reflect the dearth of formalised reconnaissance and the fact that it has been under tree cover for some period. The survey by LUAU of the Arnside Silverdale AONB, on the opposite side of the Kent Channel from Whitbarrow, had a similar, predominantly wooded undulating topography. Prior to the survey only 40 sites were documented within the SMR and this was increased to 390 as a result of the survey, which included a significant prehistoric resource.

1.3.4 **Post-medieval / Medieval Activity:** the SMR records for each site demonstrate significant activity, in particular at Hampsfield Allotment, where there is the site of the medieval Hampsfield hall. The industrial potential of the areas is reflected in the range of limekilns, quarries and also a possible medieval bloomery from Brigsteer Woods.

1.4 LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

1.4.1 LUAU has considerable experience of the evaluation, survey and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 17 years. One of its particular specialisms is in the sphere of landscape recording and assessment. 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.

1.4.2 LUAU has undertaken a large number of upland landscape surveys for a variety of clients (both private and national agencies such as English Heritage and Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHM(E)) and employs a qualified surveyor (James Quartermaine, BA, DipSurv, MIFA) who has many years experience of the identification and survey of upland landscapes, having worked closely with the RCHM(E) and the Lake District National Park Authority on a number of projects.

- 1.4.3 Since 1982 LUAU has been undertaking extensive upland landscape surveys throughout Northern England but mainly in the Lake District. Surveys include the Lake District National Park Survey, the Torver Common surveys (Lake District), Haweswater and Thirlmere estate surveys (Lake District), Lyme Park (Peak District), most of the Forest of Bowland AONB, Lancashire, and a multitude of smaller landscape projects which include the Otterburn Range surveys in the Lake District National Park. In particular LUAU has undertaken a level 1 survey of the whole of the Arnside/ Silverdale AONB, Cumbria/Lancashire, for the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments (England), this area is geographically close to the study areas and has a very comparable limestone, woodland terrain. To date LUAU has undertaken archaeological field surveys of over 410sqkm of upland landscapes and has recorded over 19,000 field monuments. On the Arnside/Silverdale project, in 1992, LUAU was the first archaeological organisation in Britain to use GPS (Global Positioning System) survey techniques and since then has considerably advanced its skills in this area. LUAU can therefore claim to be one of the foremost specialists in the field of upland landscape recording.
- 1.4.4 Of relevance to the proposed project are the extensive detail surveys (Level 2b) undertaken of the forested Ennerdale Valley for the Lake District National Park and Forest Enterprise, and also a recently completed survey of the forested Simonside Hills, Rothbury, which belongs to Forest Enterprise and which was undertaken on behalf of the Northumberland National Park. Both surveys were intended as the basis for a management plan to allow for the preservation of the archaeological resource during proposed felling programme, and were also intended to provide interpretation for a heritage trail linking the more significant, stable and visually impressive sites. The surveys were undertaken for the most part in dense coniferous forest, an extremely difficult environment in which to undertake both extensive and intensive survey work. This required the innovation of some sophisticated survey techniques in order to achieve an acceptable level of accuracy and efficiency. Experimentation was undertaken with various different GPS systems, before a successful methodology was established.
- 1.4.5 LUAU has also had an involvement in Landscape Characterisation programmes and has acted as a consultant to English Heritage on landscape conservation issues.

1.5 PROJECT DESIGN

- 1.5.1 The following project design specification sets out the objectives of the project, provides a methods statement demonstrating how these can be met, defines the resource implications of the methods statement and links these to a timetable and costings. Details of quality standards and monitoring procedures are also included.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The primary purpose of the project is to inform future management decisions with regard to conservation matters relating to the archaeological and historical content of the forested landscape. The aims of the project are set out in the brief supplied by the John Hodgson, Lake District National Park Archaeologist. They are as follows:
- 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;
 - to provide a preliminary grading of all recorded sites and features to indicate relative significance.
 - to provide a basis for the preparation of detailed management prescriptions by Forest Enterprise and the National Park Archaeologist.
 - to provide information for display and interpretation.
- 2.2 The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological survey of the three upland areas, set within their broader landscape context. It is important that the individual sites are not simply viewed as isolated points on a map, but that the archaeological record reflects their group value and their importance to the historical fabric of landscape character areas within the areas.

3. METHODS 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 aerial photographs), archaeological field survey, and reporting.

3.2 DESK-BASED RESEARCH

- 3.2.1 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 three survey areas, and provide a basis from which a historical narratives for each area can be constructed.
- 3.2.2 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.
- 3.2.3 The documentary study will consult the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record and also documentary and cartographic records held by the County Record Offices at Kendal and potentially also Barrow. The emphasis will be on cartographic records as these have the potential to provide the locations of sites and will include early maps, (including estate plans and tithe maps etc), surveys, but will also include rentals, and post-medieval deeds, as well as photographs, topographic prints and eighteenth and nineteenth century antiquarian histories and topographic guides. It will also be important to identify the history of planting and forest management and the records held by Forest Enterprise will be consulted. Published secondary sources will also be considered. Specific regional specialists, such as M.Davies Shiel will be consulted to access the results of unpublished but significant research, relating to potash kilns and other industrial sites. Attention will be paid to place-names recorded on early cartographic sources as these often provide important evidence of archaeological activity.
- 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 **Aerial Photography:** a survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. This will aid the identification of surviving archaeological and structural features, that are not obscured by forestry or which have been obscured by forestry subsequent to the photography. Aerial photographic collections to be consulted will include obliques and verticals held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England based in Swindon, the Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs and photographs held by the County SMR and the Lake District National Park Authority.

3.3 FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 3.3.1 The survey will be undertaken as an enhanced Level 1 type survey. Sites already identified on the Cumbria SMR will be checked and recorded at the same level of consistency as other newly discovered monuments.
- 3.3.2 The survey will involve four elements: Reconnaissance, Mapping, Description and Photography.
- 3.3.3 **Reconnaissance:** the reconnaissance will consist of close field walking, varying from 10m to 45m line intervals dependent on visibility (as affected by tree density), terrain and safety considerations. The reconnaissance will exclude areas of extreme tree density and also areas of extreme topography, such as inaccessible scree, and cliffs, the level of exclusion, however, will be subject to discussions with the National Park Archaeologist. The survey will aim to identify, locate and record archaeological sites and features on the ground and thus all sites noted will be recorded. The extent of any areas where there is no access will be defined on maps and depicted on the CAD mapping. There is the potential that some areas will subsequently become available following forestry thinning operations. All sites identified from the Sites and Monuments Record and also the OS first edition maps will be investigated.
- 3.3.4 **Survey mapping:** because of the constraints of working within forested conditions a Satellite Global Positioning System (GPS) will be utilised to satisfy the Level 1 survey requirements. GPS 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. The accuracy of an uncorrected GPS fix is only +/- 70m and there is a requirement to use differential GPS systems to

correct the fix, and in this way producing accuracies of up to $\pm 0.01\text{m}$ (with some equipment). There are different methods of applying the corrections either using post-processed or real time systems. Experience of using GPS within the forests of Ennerdale has demonstrated that only some GPS techniques are workable and can provide an adequate level of accuracy ($\pm 1\text{m}$). The problem is that forest canopy cover reduces incoming radio signals and the lower the altitude angle of the transmitting satellite, the greater the interference. Any real time correction signal transmitted from a ground based transmitter is lost and similarly real time correction signals from a geo-stationary satellite are usually lost, because these satellites are inevitably at a relatively low altitude angle. Experience of survey within these conditions has shown that only post-processed differential GPS can be relied upon to provide a reliable fix and even then it needs to be undertaken in an area with thin canopy cover or in clearings. The canopy cover will reduce the number of satellites that can be received but will usually always provide at least a low level fix ($c \pm 2\text{m}-5\text{m}$ accuracy); the accuracy will be more than sufficient for a 1:10,000 output. Where a site is in an area that has dense canopy cover and there is not adequate satellite reception, then a bearing and distance measurement will be obtained from a nearby location which does have adequate reception. The GPS techniques will be used to record the extent of the site.

3.3.5 **Site Description and Assessment:** each site will be recorded on *pro-forma* sheets on which will be recorded details of location, land-use, extent, period, character, condition, fragility, group value, potential, rarity, sources, diversity and accessibility. Each category will be given high, medium or low scores in the field. At the post-fieldwork stage a similar score will be placed on amenity potential. This can be calculated against its accessibility, its potential for interpretation, and its importance as a visual feature in the landscape. These values will be averaged to provide an overall grade for the site at the data analysis stage. The grading will be defined as follows:

- Grade 1 Archaeological sites of the highest importance, and will include Scheduled Ancient Monuments and sites of national importance.
- Grade 2 Archaeological Sites of regional significance
- Grade 3 Archaeological Sites of local significance
- Grade 4 Non extant sites or sites which are not authentic

The site group descriptions and assessments will be incorporated into a computerised database (Access 97) and can be digitally transferred along with the CAD drawings within a MapINFO format.

3.3.6 **Photographic Survey:** a photographic archive will be generated in the course of the field project, comprising landscape and detailed photography. Detailed photographs will be taken of all sites using a scale bar. All photography will be recorded on photographic *pro-forma* sheets which will show the subject, orientation and date. The photography will be primarily undertaken within black and white 35mm format for archival purposes and will be maintained to archival standards. Photography will also be undertaken within digital and transparency formats for presentation purposes. The use of a digital camera will allow the incorporation of a digital image of specific sites into the Access database form, if required. The use of photography in this way considerably enhances the usability of a database and greatly assists the analysis of the landscape.

3.5 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND REPORTING

3.5.1 **Archive:** the results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on 3.5" disks as ASCII files, if appropriate. Digital survey data will be provided in a suitable format for incorporation into the MapInfo Geographical Information System (GIS). A synopsis (normally the index to the archive and the report) should be placed in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record.

3.5.2 **Digital Presentation:** the survey data will be digitally transferred into a CAD system (AutoCAD) and superimposed with vectorised digital OS 1:10,000 mapping to be provided by LDNPA. The dimensioned site drawings will be digitally superimposed onto the raw survey data, thereby ensuring a high level of both numeric and representational accuracy. The use of CAD dispenses with the manual

production of drawings and considerably increases the efficiency of the preparation of completed drawings, as well as enhancing the flexibility of map output. The final output drawings will be output in DXF, and MapInfo format, which will incorporate the textual descriptive data. The drawings can be output at any required scale, although the accuracy of generation assumes that the drawings will not be reproduced at scales of greater than 1:5000. A digital copy of the archive will be passed to LDNPA on completion of the survey alongside the final report. A copy of each plan will be supplied on polyester film at a standard scale.

- 3.5.3 **Photographic Presentation:** sets of black and white prints (7" x 5") will be provided and the report will incorporate high quality prints of digital images in colour and black and white. The negatives will be deposited with the Lake District National Park Authority.

3.6 REPORTING

- 3.6.1 The report will identify areas of defined archaeology and 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 both in relation to individual sites and for the estate as a whole. The report will make a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the individual sites within the study area.

- 3.6.2 **Content:** the full report will consist of an acknowledgements statement, lists of contents, executive summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them, methodology, geomorphological and historical background, interpretative account of remains found, conclusions, a gazetteer of sites with grading of significance, assessment of potential for future work (in accordance with *Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*), list of archive contents and bibliography. Illustrative material will include location maps and plans.

- 3.6.3 **Summary Landscape History:** the report will be presented on the basis of the results of the field and documentary study. It will examine the factual evidence for all periods of activity and in the absence of any environmental or absolute dating an attempt will be made to identify the date, character and function of the principal monument groups on the basis of local and national typologies. The narrative will be presented chronologically and will seek to define the development of the landscapes from the earliest activity through to the present.

- 3.6.4 **Assessment of Potential for Further Work:** the report will examine the archaeological condition, survival, stability and significance of the archaeological monuments and landscapes. On this basis the report will make recommendations for further recording or archaeological investigation that will be compatible with the overall research and management aims for the survey areas. These proposals may include selective excavation or more detailed survey works in specific areas of the landscape, geochemical works or environmental analysis, use of GIS and Digital Terrain Models to enhance the understanding and perception of the archaeological resource and the landscape.

- 3.6.5 **Publication:** The results of the survey will be summarised for publication within the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*. This will incorporate up to two illustrations which will be generated specifically for the publication format. The costs for this are incorporated within the overall programme.

- 3.6.6 **Output:** three bound and one unbound copies of the full report will be submitted to the Lake District National Park Authority. Each report will be illustrated by a selection of black and white (7" x 5") prints and maps.

3.7 CONFIDENTIALITY

- 3.7.1 The report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such; 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 brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4. OTHER MATTERS

4.1 ACCESS

- 4.1.1 In the first instance the Forest Enterprise should contact any tenants or commoners in writing, before the start of field work. LUAU request that a map detailing the properties of all landholders is made available to them so that their representatives can make contact on the ground with the landholders prior to entering land as a matter of courtesy.

4.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.2.1 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the excavation, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. The LUAU Health and Safety Statement conforms to all the provisions of the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual, as well as the Lancaster University Health and Safety Statement. Risk assessments are undertaken as a matter of course for all projects, and will anticipate the potential hazards arising from the project. In particular action will be taken to protect against eye injury from working in low, dense woodland undergrowth. Eye protection will be worn by field workers at all times.

4.3 INSURANCE

- 4.3.1 The insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the Unit and arising 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 £3m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.

4.4 WORKING HOURS

- 4.4.1 Survey works will be undertaken on the basis of a five day week, within daylight hours only. It is anticipated that because of the use of academic members of staff and volunteers for certain aspects of the project, some works will be conducted during weekends.

4.5 PROJECT MONITORING

- 4.5.1 Monitoring meetings will be established with the LDNPA at the outset of the project. It is anticipated that these will involve a preliminary meeting at the commencement of the project and possibly progress meetings during fieldwork.
- 4.5.2 LUAU will inform the LDNPA of all significant developments, and any potential departures from the agreed programme will be discussed and agreed with them prior to implementation.

5. WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 The phases of work will comprise:

5.1.1 *Desk Top Study*

An 8 day period is required to collate all the available data.

5.1.3 *Field Survey*

Whitbarrow (3.4sqkm): 6 days will be required for the field survey

Brigsteer (1.4sqkm): 3 days will be required for the field survey

Hampsfeld Fell (0.5 sqkm): 1 day will be required for the field survey

5.1.4 *Archive and Reporting*

11 day period would be required to complete this element.

- 5.1.5 LUAU can execute the project within one weeks receipt of written notice. It is recommended that the survey be undertaken at the earliest opportunity before the deciduous canopy cover is in full growth as that will have the potential to restrict GPS reception and also to pre-empt any bracken growth.

6. OUTLINE RESOURCES

6.1 STAFFING

- 6.1.1 The project will be under the management of **Jamie Quartermaine BA DipSurv** (LUAU 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 will also provide technical back-up, advice, and will have editorial control over the compilation of the full report. He has many years experience of surveying upland landscapes, particularly in the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks.
- 6.1.2 It is proposed that the documentary study is undertaken by **Nigel Neil** (external consultant). Nigel has considerable experience of documentary studies and is very familiar with all the relevant sources having undertaken similar studies for the Haweswater Estate and Ennerdale surveys.

APPENDIX 3 SITE GAZETTEER

Note: All boundaries to the study area pre-date the OS 1848 first edition 6": 1 mile map.
The grading applies only to those sites examined by the identification survey.

HAMPSFIELD ALLOTMENT

Site number H1
NMR 39805
Site type Coin, Roman
Site name Broughton East
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 39 80
Period Roman
Sources Stockdale 1872, 249

A coin of Maximus found at Broughton in 1785, and one of Hadrian sometime between 1785 and 1836. Stockdale mentions also a coin of Nero. No accurate location of the finds were given.

Assessment The site is probably outside the study area.

Site number H2
Cumbria SMR 2562
NMR 39791
Site type House
Site name Hampsfield Hall
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 3951 8048
Listing Listed Grade II*
Period Pre-1636
Sources CSMR; Farrer and Brownbill, 1914, 8, 279-80; Pevsner 1969, 78

Two storey, gabled house, built by William Thornborough '*in place of older house and Peel tower, c60 yards higher up the hill*'. It was sold soon after being built to Robert Curwen of Cark Hall and his nephew and heir Robert Rawlinson.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number H3
Cumbria SMR 16136 and 2562
NMR 39791 (part of)
Site type Peel tower; farmstead
Site name Hampsfield Hall
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 3956 8043
Period Medieval
Dimensions Tower 36 x 24 ft
Sources CSMR; Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 8, 279-80; OS 1st edition map, 1848

On a hillside c60m above Hampsfield Hall are the foundations of an older building, a portion of which is in the form of a tower, which was standing until about 1814, when it was pulled down by a tenant in the absence of the owner, and the material used in the erection of new farm buildings. The OS first edition 6" map shows the foundations of an east/west orientated, c25 x 8m, building, with a small projection at its south-east corner, a circular

building c10m in diameter c10m to the east of this, and a c10 x 8m north/south orientated building lying mid-way between them, and the latter was perhaps the Peel tower.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number H4
NMR 39791
Site type Culvert; drainpipe
Site name Hampsfield Hall/Heaning Wood
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 396 804
Period Post-medieval; eighteenth/nineteenth centuries?
Dimensions c100m long
Sources NMR: Cowper 1893

'c100 yards of brown glazed earthenware pipes laid about 3-4 ft deep in a roughly walled drain found before 1891, apparently in Heaning Wood, to east of Hampsfield Hall, and near a well, from which the pipe may have led.' The well is not shown on the OS 1848 1st edition map.

Assessment The site is on the edge of the study area.

Site number H5
NMR 39788
Site type Earthwork; mound; spoil heap; ramp
Site name Hampsfield Hall
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 3959 8042
Period Post-medieval; Nineteenth / twentieth century
Dimensions 72 ft x 40 ft, 8 ft high
Sources NMR; Stockdale 1872, 474

Stockdale describes *'a large artificial mound ... in a direction of east and west, as most barrows do, and it may possibly be one ...'*. The OS field inspector in 1957 considered it to be an industrial mound, *'being a spoil heap of the adjacent lime workings, and there is a pronounced working ramp in to the feature from the north-east'*.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number H6
Cumbria SMR 16388
Site type Limekiln
Site name Hampsfield Hall Limekiln
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 3965 8047
Period Post-medieval
Sources CSMR; OS 1st edition map 1848; 1909 2nd edition OS map
 Site of a limekiln shown on the first and second edition OS 6" maps.
Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number H7
Cumbria SMR 16387
Site type Quarry, limestone
Site name Heaning Wood or Hampsfield Hall Quarry
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 3967 8046
Period Post-medieval
Dimensions 70m north/south x 20m
Dimensions CSMR; OS 1848; OS 3rd edition OS map 1912

A quarry is shown on the OS 1848 map, and as 'old' on the 1912 and later editions. The 1912 edition also shows a satellite quarry to the south.

Assessment The site is just outside the study area boundary.

Site number H8
Cumbria SMR 2569
Grading 3
Site type Standing stones; boundary marker
Site name Robin Hood and Little John, Heaning Wood
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 39853 80364
Period Unknown
Sources CSMR; Identification Survey 1999; Stockdale 1872, 474; OS 1848; OS 1909 map

A pair of large limestone uprights 2m high x 1.5m wide, which form stones of '*the mountain limestone in situ*' standing out prominently on the surface. They have gone by the names of Robin Hood and Little John, and are shown as such on the OS 1848 and 1909, but not on the current edition. They display 'clints and grikes'- natural erosion features which are now upside down. They are situated on a break of slope and were probably way markers or political boundary markers. Stockdale considers the possibility that these may have been medieval boundary markers. Down the slope to the west are two further erratic limestone blocks.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number H9
Cumbria SMR 4038
Site type Grave; documentary evidence
Site name Broughton Stone, Witherslack
Parish Witherslack?
NGR SD 400 800
Period Unknown; ?Medieval
Sources CSMR

According to Machell, this was the grave of Sir Thomas Broughton, who fled after the failure of Lambert Simnel's invasion (1487). It may have been at a place called Broughton Stone, near Witherslack. The actual location is very uncertain.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number H10
Cumbria SMR 12524 and 15444
Site type Limekiln
Site name Fell Busk Limekiln
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 4008 8070
Period Post-medieval; pre-1848
Dimensions 6m wide, 16m deep, 5m high
Sources OS 1848 map; CSMR

A kiln situated at the south-west corner of Great Wood. It is of elongated hexagonal shape, constructed with mortared limestone blocks, and arched, with very large stones. It was built into the slope of the land so that the further end is level with the ground behind. The kiln is marked on the OS map of 1848, and its shape and construction suggest that it was fairly recent at that time. It is not lined with firebrick. It was in good condition in 1988, although the pot was partly filled with rubble. This would require digging out and encroaching vegetation would need to be removed.

Assessment It lies c100m outside study area.

Site number H11
Site type Place-name

Site name Fell Busk
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 4000 8060
Period Unknown
Dimensions c240 x 100m
Sources OS 1848 map and all later editions

A wooded enclosure abutts the north boundary of the study area. The derivation of the place-name Busk is uncertain; it could be partly from Old Norse *skali*, meaning 'hut' as in Baskell, in Broughton in Furness (Ekwall 1922, 222). Another possibility is that the whole name is derived from *biscop* 'bishop' (Gelling 1988, 184), since the Bishop of Chester held a tithel allotment immediately east of the study area, and may have held this enclosure also. The area was in the Diocese of Chester from 1541 until 1856 (Cumbria Archive Service 1998, 22).

Assessment The site is just outside the study area.

Site number H12
Site type Aerial photo site; earthwork; ?track
Site name Hampsfield Allotment
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 3984 8052 to 3990 8054
Period Unknown
Dimensions c80m long
Sources Aerial Photos RAF 1945

An earthwork, which is shown as a possible track, on the 1945 aerial photos, but is not shown on any OS mapping.

Assessment The site is inside the study area.

Site number H13
Site type Aerial photo site; wall?; natural feature?
Grading 4
Site name Hampsfield Allotment
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 3984 8036 to 3984 8052
Period Unknown
Dimensions c150m
Sources Aerial Photos RAF 1945; Identification Survey 1999

A possible wall, or natural rock ridge, which is visible on the 1945 aerial photos, but is not shown on any OS mapping. The site was identified by the survey as a natural line of crag.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number H14
Site type Quarries
Grading 3
Site name Hampsfield Allotment
NGR SD 39880 80724
Parish Broughton East
Period Eighteenth / nineteenth centuries
Dimensions c30m square
Sources Identification Survey 1999; Aerial Photos RAF 1945

Three oval quarry pits? (1 x 5m long, others c10m) or perhaps natural erosion scars, which are visible on 1945 aerial photos, but are not shown on any OS mapping.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number H15
Site type Aerial photo site; ??hut circles; ?quarry pits
Site name (South of) Hampsfield Hall

Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 3957 8033 ac
Period Unknown
Dimensions c130m east/west x 100m north/south area; circles 10-15m diameter
Sources Aerial Photos RAF 1945

A series of possible oval quarry pits, or enclosures/hut circles, or more likely natural geological features. They are visible on 1945 aerial photos, but were not shown on any OS mapping.

Assessment It lies adjacent to but outside the study area boundary.

Site number H16
Cumbria SMR 16134
Site type Quarry; limekiln
Site name Little Heaning Wood
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 3932 7982
Period Post-medieval
Dimensions Quarry c50m diameter
Sources OS 1848; 1912 map

A quarry but no evidence of a limekiln is shown on the OS 1848 map; there is both kiln and quarry shown on the OS 1912 map.

Assessment It lies c100m south of the study area.

Site number H17
Cumbria SMR 15454
Site type Quarry
Site name High Hampsfield
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 4052 8023 (CSMR give SD 4041 8015)
Period Post-medieval?
Dimensions c50m diameter
Sources OS 1848; 1912 map

The OS 1848 map shows a quarry straddling the north/south track. The area indicated by the word 'quarry' on the OS 1912 map is unclear. It is not shown on the current OS map.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number H18
Site type Tank, underground
Site name Hampsfield Hall
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 3954 8059
Period Post-medieval; twentieth century
Sources OS 1912 map

A covered tank is shown on the OS 1912 map which is c100m north of Hampsfield Hall, but not on earlier or later editions.

Assessment It lies c110m west of the study area.

Site number H19
Site type Ford
Site name Hampsfield Hall
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 3942 8056
Period Post-medieval; ?twentieth century
Sources OS 1912 map

A ford is shown on the OS 1912 map, but not on earlier or later editions.

Assessment It lies c240m west of study area.

Site number H20
Site type Building
Site name High Hampsfield
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 4053 8033
Period Unknown; ?post-medieval
Sources OS 1848 map

A 'ruin' is shown on the OS 1848 map. It is c100m south-east of High Hampsfield, and c100m north of quarry (H17). It is not on the 1893 OS 1:2500, or on later editions.

Assessment It lies c200m east of the study area.

Site number H21
Site type Well
Site name High Hampsfield
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 4046 8036
Period Unknown; post-medieval?
Sources OS 1848; 1912 map

A 'draw well' is shown on the OS 1848 map. It is shown as a 'well' on the OS 1912 map and current editions.

Assessment It lies c120m east of the study area.

Site number H22
Cumbria SMR 6162
Site type Tower; lynchet; quarry
Site name Longlands Allotment
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 3935 7965
Period Unknown
Sources CSMR 16137; CSMR 6162; Aerial Photos CCC 2671/18, 19, 35; OS 1890; 1912 map

The CSMR states this was a 'square crenellated tower, with possible lynchets to east (may be limestone pavement edges). East of this, in same field, are traces of quarrying.' Pevsner (1969, 78) states that there were 'two ornamental towers ...', the other being The Hospice of Hampsfell (CSMR 16137), which is c500m outside the study area. It was built in either 1846 (Pevsner) or 1834 (Garbutt and Marsh 1991, 31 (CSMR 6162)). The site is not shown on the OS 1848 map, but is on the 1893 OS first edition 1:2500 map.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number H23
Cumbria SMR 13826
Site type Icehouse
Site name Broughton Lodge
Parish Broughton East
NGR SD 3930 8070
Period Post-medieval
Sources CSMR (Trans Cumberland Westmorland Archaeol Antiq n ser, **81**, 147)

The icehouse for this late eighteenth century house was demolished in 1979. It was due east of the house, c2m below ground level, and connected to the surface by a flight of steps, and to the basement of the house by a 31m long tunnel. This is the only example of such a link in Cumbria.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number H25
Grading 3
Site name Hampsfield Allotment
NGR SD 40076 80571
Site type Quarry
Period Eighteenth / nineteenth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999

It was located on the edge of a north-facing limestone scarp, and represents an extensive area of quarrying 70 x 12m. This quarry extends from the drystone field boundary (orientated north-west/south-east) and features a possible central trackway which would have provided access to the working face. The working face is aligned north-east to south-west and there were associated spoil heaps (minimum of six) sited to the north-west; these stand up to 2m. There are four principal spoil heaps comprising limestone blocks up to 1.2 x 0.5m. The quarry has a limited plantation on top.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number H27
Grading 3
Site name Heaning Wood
NGR SD 39675 80359
Site type Quarries
Period Eighteenth / nineteenth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999

The site was located on a north-west slope and was formed as a two-bayed quarry with the west-facing working faces 1.5m high. The spoil heaps were represented by apparently levelled earthfast platforms projecting to the west. Access to the quarry would have been facilitated by three trackways (OS 1848) currently marked as just a north/south path to the east of intersecting field boundaries on the edge of the study area.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number H28
Grading 4
Site name Heaning Wood
NGR SD 39432 80051
Site type Rubbish heaps
Period Twentieth century
Source Identification Survey 1999

A series of rubbish mounds were located sporadically throughout the wood but always close to trackways. This particular dump is typical in that there were two closely spaced heaps both approximately 5m in diameter. They consisted of milk pails, tin buckets, glass bottles, earthenware storage jars, plastic bottles, cistern floats, butcher's bike and a tin bath, all items characteristic of modern farm refuse.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number H29
Grading 3
Site name Hampsfield Fell
NGR SD 39718 79897
Site type Quarries
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999

There was a series of at least three neat circular hollows with a c 6m diameter, sited 5-6m to the north of the adjacent enclosure wall. To the south, and closely paralleling the east/west field boundary, which divides Hampsfield from Longlands Allotments, was a further series of four quarries of similar dimensions. They would seem to represent local quarries for the extraction of stone for wall building.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number H31
Grading 3
Site name Hampsfield Allotment
NGR SD 40009 80513
Site type Quarry
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999

A large well defined circular quarry (c40m diam.) with a large central spoil heap so positioned as to allow vehicular access right round the quarry face. The spoil heap is non-earthfast and the sides closest to the working face have been revetted by up to five courses of large angular boulders, which appear to be eroded limestone. This technique of removing the upper rocks to reveal the more regular lower strata characterise the quarries in this area (Sites H32 and H33). Located on one trackway, below a working face, was a freestanding timber shed (8 x 6ft) which may testify to use of the site until quite recently.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number H32
Grading 3
Site name Hampsfield Allotment
NGR SD 39984 80489
Site type Quarry
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999

A large quarry with a 45m working face, 1.5m high which faces south-west. It is near to site H31, which is only 50m to the north-east. It has one trackway extending along the foot of the working face with two principal spoil heaps to the west and south-west which are non-earthfast and composed of medium to large limestone blocks. The trackway currently features large limestone blocks positioned perhaps for reduction and removal.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number H33
Grading 3
Site name Hampsfield Allotment
NGR SD 39953 80457
Site type Quarries
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999

The quarry appears as a north/south linear scar in the limestone scarp. The working face is up to 1.75m high and extends up to 70m, north/south; it faces west where there is a line of parallel, irregular, non-earthfast spoil heaps for a further 20m (to the west) which rise up to 2m. Sites H31, H32, and H33 appear to be associated with broadly contemporary episode of quarrying associated with an extraction route along the marked trackway to the north exiting the study area in the vicinity of Fell Busk.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

WHITBARROW

Site number	W1
Cumbria SMR	4074
NMR	41591
Site type	Axe
Site name	Farrer's Allotment
Parish	Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR	SD 4550 8560
Period	Unknown (CSMR); Neolithic (NMR)
Dimensions	4.5 ins long x 3 ins wide x 1.25 ins thick
Sources	CSMR; Plint 1964, 376

A broken flint axe was found 'in the plantation on Whitbarrow' in 1952 (NMR) or 1962 (CSMR) by Mr Williams of the Forestry Commission. The axe was damaged in antiquity and the cutting-edge has been re-trimmed but not re-polished. According to Clare Fell the axe may be an import from Yorkshire. The present repository not given.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number	W2
Cumbria SMR	5331
NMR	1188761
Site type	Cave; Human bone; Animal bone
Site name	Whitbarrow Bone Cave; Pether Potts
Parish	Crosthwaite and Lyth
Grading	1/2
NGR	SD 45295 86559
Period	Uncertain
Sources	CSMR; A T Chamberlain, Dept of Archaeology and Prehistory, Univ of Sheffield (pers comm to CSMR); Identification Survey 1999

The cave is located at the base of the limestone scar at the start of the scree slope it forms an opening 1.1m high and 4m across. Recessed into the cave are two openings offering restricted access, and are currently utilised by badgers. Animal and human bones were found in the cave which can only be entered by caving experts. The human bones comprised a skull fragment and rib; the animal bones were of ox, horse, and sheep. The bones may have been washed-in from other locations as the cave entrance only appears to have been created later by a collapse in the limestone pavement. The human bone fragments were found in a deposit of clay which was probably a secondary deposit. No dating evidence is given.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number	W3
Cumbria SMR	12932
Site type	Quarry
Site name	High Gillbirks Quarry
Parish	Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR	SD 4503 8808
Period	Post-medieval; post-1862, pre-1912
Dimensions	c70m north/south, c60m east/west
Sources	CSMR; OS 1912 map
This quarry is not shown OS 1862 1st edition map, but is shown on the OS 1912 map.	
Assessment	The site is just outside the study area.

Site number	W4
Cumbria SMR	12933
Site type	Quarry
Site name	Gillbirks Quarry
Parish	Crosthwaite and Lyth

NGR	SD 4523 8811
Period	Post-medieval; Post-1862, pre-1912 map
Dimensions	c50m north/south, c230m east/west
Sources	CSMR; OS 1862 map
	It lies on the study area boundary, and is c40m east of High Gillbirks Quarry (W3). It is not shown on the OS 1862 map, but is shown on the OS 1912 map
Assessment	The site is just outside the study area.

Site number	W5
Cumbria SMR	12931
Site type	Quarry; gravel pit; well
Site name	White Scar Quarry
Parish	Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR	SD 4599 8528
Period	Post-medieval; pre-1813
Dimensions	c40m diameter in 1862
Sources	CSMR; OS 1862 map; Heversham enclosure map of 1813 (CRO WQR I/38)
	White Scar Quarry is marked on the Heversham enclosure map by that name (ref 649a), but is on the OS 1862 map it was shown as a gravel pit, to which a track leads, and at which there is a well. It does not appear on the OS 1912 edition, but is shown on 1972 map. The well is shown as a spring on the 1972 map.
Assessment	It lies c150m outside study area.

Site number	W6
Site type	Field boundary; wall
Site name	White Scar
Parish	Crosthwaite and Lyth
Grading	3
NGR	SD 4577 8517 to 4627 8566; spur at 4623 8558
Period	?Post-medieval; pre-1813
Dimensions	c75m long
Sources	CSMR; Heversham enclosure map of 1813 (CRO WQR I/38), OS 1862 map Identification Survey 1999
	A wall is shown on the 1813 enclosure map and the OS 1862 map, along the top of White Scar.
Assessment	It lies partly in study area (at the south end).

Site number	W7
Site type	Road
Site name	Old Kendal Road
Parish	Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR	SD 4540 4470 to 4610 8524
Period	?Medieval; post-medieval
Dimensions	c900m long
Sources	Witherslack 1827 Enclosure map (CRO WQR I/95); OS 1862 map
	It is described as the Old Kendal Road on the 1827 map, and is shown as a track on the OS 1862 map and current edition 1:10,000 map.
Assessment	It lies c200m outside study area.

Site number	W8
Site type	Well
Site name	Whitewell
Parish	Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR	SD 4533 8476
Period	Post-medieval; pre-1813

Sources Heversham enclosure map of 1813 (CRO WQR I/38)
It is shown on the boundary of the 1813 map; but is not shown on the OS 1862 map.
Assessment It lies c300m outside study area.

Site number W9
Site type Boundary; wall
Site name Farrer's Allotment
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
Grading 3
NGR SD 4480 8608 to 4500 8512 to 4609 8575
Period Post-medieval; post-1862, pre-1912 map
Dimensions 2300m +
Sources OS 1912 map; Identification Survey
A wall (which limits part of the study area) is not shown on the OS 1862 map, but is shown on the OS 1912 map. It joins pre-1862 boundaries to the north-east and north-west.
Assessment It defines the southern and western edge of the study area.

Site number W10
Site type Boundary; wall
Site name Rawson's Wood
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
Grading 3
NGR SD 4607 8574 to 4587 8595
Period Post-medieval; Post-1862, pre-1912
Dimensions c280m long
Sources OS 1912 map
A wall shown on the OS 1912 map, in addition and parallel to, and to the south-west of present (pre-1862) boundary of Rawson's Wood. It is not shown on the OS 1862 map.
Assessment It lies inside the study area.

Site number W11
Site type Building
Site name Rawson's Wood
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
Grading 4
NGR SD 46093 85826
Period Post-1862
Dimensions c18m north/south x 10m
Sources OS 1972 map; Identification Survey 1999
It is not shown on the OS 1862 map, but is shown as a ruin on the OS 1972 map. It is a rectangular concrete bunker 20 x 30m, built into the hillside, with two associated spoil heaps forming 'fingers' extending down into the woodland. Associated with the structure is an inlet pipe to the south-west and three cast iron drain covers with "NWW" – North West Water. There is also a wind generator and electric box to the north-east of the site.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W12
Cumbria SMR 12716
Site type Building; ?field barn
Site name Rawson's Barn
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR SD 46351 85803
Period Post-medieval; post-1862
Dimensions c18m east/west x 10m

Sources CSMR; OS 1914 (1:2500); OS 1972 map
It is not shown on the OS 1862 map, but is shown as roofed on the OS 1972 map. The CSMR says that this was a 'possible field barn, which was apparently re-located slightly further west. A building of uncertain function is still marked here on the 1972 OS map.

Assessment It lies c40m east of the study area boundary.

Site number W13
Site type Building; ?barn
Site name Rawson's
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR SD 4624 8608
Period Post-medieval
Dimensions c9m square
Sources OS 1862 map (1:2500)

A building shown on the OS 1:2,500 map of 1862, but not on 6": 1 mile of same year, or on later editions.

Assessment It lies just outside the study area boundary.

Site number W14
Site type Boundary; wall
Site name Farrer's Allotment/Anastice
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
Grading 3
NGR SD 4485 8580 to 4590 8596
Period Post-medieval; Post-1862, pre-1912
Dimensions c1050m
Sources OS 1912 map; Identification Survey 1999

A small wall is shown on the line of the present track on the OS 1912 map. It is not shown on the OS 1862 map.

Assessment It lies inside the study area boundary.

Site number W15
Site type Wall; enclosure; plantation
Site name Farrer's Allotment
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
Grading 3
NGR (SW corner) SD 4560 8571; (north-east corner) SD 4558 8585
Period Post-medieval; post-1862, pre-1912
Dimensions c150m north/south x 40m east/west
Sources OS 1912 map; Identification survey 1999

A rectangular plantation enclosure shown on the OS 1912 map, but is not shown on the OS 1862 map. The enclosure was observed as a now slightly irregularly defined plantation which was distinct from the rest of the woodland. It was near to stock enclosure (W34) and a boundary (W62) which was observed on a different alignment to that of the plantation.

Assessment It lies within the study area boundary.

Site number W16
Site type Enclosure
Site name Farrer's Allotment
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
Grading 4
NGR SD 4545 8589
Period Post-medieval; post 1862, pre 1914
Dimensions c20m diameter
Sources OS 1914 map;

A circular enclosure is shown on the OS 1914 1:2500 map, but not on the OS 1862 map. It may perhaps have replaced W17, which was shown in 1862, but not on the 1914 map. It was not observed by the present survey.

Assessment It lies within the study area boundary.

Site number W17
Site type Sheepfold
Site name Anastice
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
Grading 3
NGR SD 45287 85983
Period Post-medieval; pre-1862
Dimensions c10m diameter
Sources OS 1862 map and 1862 (1:2500); Identification Survey 1999

Sheepfold shown on the 1st edition OS 6" and 1:2500 maps, but not on the later editions. Anastice is mis-spelt *Anasllice* on the OS 1862 map. It is a small rectangular sheepfold, 5.75 x 8m. The walls stand up to 1.75m, including 0.25m of capstones, and there are no internal features apart from collapsed stone. There is an entrance to the north-east amid general wall collapse adjacent to a modern path, which is not marked on current OS maps.

Assessment the site is within the study area.

Site number W18
Grading 3
Site type Boundary; wall
Site name Anastice/Wakebarrow/Kit's Ridding
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR SD 4572 8633 to 4521 8719 to 4540 8721
Period Post-medieval; post-1912
Dimensions c950 + 200m
Sources OS 1914 map; OS 1972 map; Identification Survey 1999

A wall is shown on the current OS 1:10,000 edition, but not on the OS 1914 or earlier editions. It was observed during the survey as a very decayed drystone wall which has largely been robbed out.

Site number W19
Site type Building: ?field barn
Site name Wakebarrow/Kit's Ridding
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
Grading 4
NGR SD 4522 8715
Period Post-medieval; Post-1862, pre-1914
Dimensions c20m east/west x 10m
Dimensions OS 1914; OS 1972; Identification Survey 1999

A roofless building is shown on the OS 1914 and on the current 1:10,000 map, but not on the OS 1862 map. The locality of the building shown on the mapping was extensively searched in the course of the survey, but no structure was identified in the reported location.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W20
Site type Building (collapsed)
Site name Barney Craggs/Fothersty Green
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
Grading 3
NGR SD 45040 87759
Period Post-medieval; pre-1862
Dimensions c10m square

Sources OS 1862 map 1:2,500; OS Map 1914 6" and 1:2500; Identification Survey 1999
 A small building is shown on the OS 1862 map. It was located *c* 10m to the west of Site W21 and comprised a large mound of collapsed limestone walling (9.5 x 12.6m). Three rooms could still be made out, with the north-eastern cell retaining two upright limestone slabs 1.55m apart with a hinge retained by the southerly one and both displaying rebates. This building apparently belonged to a woodsman/charcoal burner whose children ran wild and had various fingers missing (pers com 'Flodder Hall' farmer).
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W21
Site type Buildings; ?hamlet
Site name Barney Crag (Fothersty Green)
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
Grading 3
NGR SD 45046 87756
Period Post-medieval; pre-1862
Dimensions *c*10m square each
Sources OS Map 1862 1:2500; OS map 1914 6" and 1:2500 map; Identification Survey 1999
 Two small buildings (W20 and W21) are shown, but not named, on the OS 1862 1:2500. The area was named Fothersty Green on the 1914 6" and 1:2500 maps. The western building was shown as a ruin (W20), and not named, on the current 1:10,000. The easternmost building (W21) survives as a roofed rectangular building, 3.67m wide x 5m x 3m high at the gable, oriented south-west to north-east. The walls were constructed of limestone and mortar, and generally stood 2m high, 3m at the gables. The roof was slate-pitched with the rafters set 0.3m apart. The roof was capped by sandstone ridge pieces. It had a doorway let into the south-west-facing gable and two windows (1m wide) to the south-east (the frame was still in place) elevation and north-east gable. The latter was blocked in, probably when the annexe was abutted to the north-east gable. This annexe has now largely collapsed but extended the building by as much as 2.4m to the north-east.
 Arranged inside the building were four benches, a fire beater, two sandstone ridge pieces window and a bucket. The remains were consistent with its use as a shooting hut (pers com 'Flodder Hall' farmer).
 Twenty metres to the north of this building was building W51, which appeared contemporary with this W21 judging by the similar walling and roofing techniques.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W22
Site type Well
Site name Wakebarrow/Gillbirks
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR SD 4488 8779
Period Post-medieval; pre-1862
Dimensions not known
Sources OS 1862 map
 A well was shown on the OS 1862 map, but not on the 1914 or later editions. It was not identified by the present survey.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W23
Cumbria SMR 2487
NMR 41651; Excavations Index 629381/652269
Site type Trackway (site of); ?wheel/shield (find)
Site name Gilpin Bridge/Stakes Moss
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR SD 4635 8500 to 4640 8540
Period Late Bronze Age ?
Dimensions 180 yards long; 15-16 feet wide
Sources CSMR; Barnes 1904, 207-10; Fell 1965, 436; T Clare excav notes and photos (CSMR)

A length of corduroy track was revealed in 1897 or 1898 by peat cutters, and parts were subsequently revealed at later dates. The road consisted of cross timbers laid side-by-side on three lines of supporting logs, tied-in by pointed stakes at intervals. Axe marks were visible on the logs. The road was 3-4 ft under the surface of the peat. A wooden 'chariot wheel' or shield was found in 1925, but the present whereabouts of this is unknown (Barnes 1904). Pollen analysis suggests a Late Bronze Age date (Fell 1965). A watching brief was undertaken in 1975 (NMR Excav index 652269; ?T Clare unpubl).

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number W24
NMR 41592
Site type Dagger/blade
Site name Helsington Moss or Stakes Moss
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR Area SD 464 850 or 467 890
Period Middle Bronze Age
Dimensions 5.5 ins long
Sources NMR; Fair 1945, 35; Clough 1969, 16 and 33

A bronze dagger blade with a short, broad tang with one rivet hole, and with its upper end ornamented with engraved lines. It was found in Helsington Moss (SD 467 890) in 1855, and about 6 ft down (CSMR). It is now in Kendal Museum, where records state that it was found in Stakes Moss (SD 464 850). It appears to be the same weapon, not a separate find (Fair 1945). It was previously assigned to the Early Bronze Age, but is now identified as Middle Bronze Age (Clough 1969).

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number W25
Cumbria SMR 12718
Site type Pheasantry
Site name Grass Garth Pheasantry
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR SD 4582 86770
Period Post-medieval; post-1862
Sources CSMR: OS 1890 map

Grass Garth Pheasantry is only marked on the second edition 1:2500 map as a series of four compounds.

Assessment The site is just outside the study area.

Site number W26
Cumbria SMR 30330
Site type Limekiln
Site name Grass Garth Limekiln
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR SD 4575 8688 (CSMR/MD-S give SD 4569 8687)
Period Post-medieval; pre-1862
Sources CSMR; OS 1862 map (1:2500)

A lime kiln is shown on the OS first edition 1:2500 map but not on the first 6" map. The location of the site according to M Davies-Shiel/CSMR differs from that shown by the OS.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number W27
Cumbria SMR 4131
Site type Spear head; find
Site name Whitbarrow
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR SD 44 87

Period Bronze Age
Sources CSMR; Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archael Soc n ser, **69**, 2
 A Bronze spear head found at Whitbarrow in 1940. The exact provenance, and present whereabouts, are unknown.
Assessment By virtue of the imprecision of the reported location, it is not known if this was from within the study area.

Site number W28
Cumbria SMR 4073
NMR 41623
Site type Spear head
Site name Whitbarrow
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR SD 44 87
Period Bronze Age
Dimensions 4 7/8" long, 13/16" wide, 11/16" across base of socket
Sources CSMR: Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archael Soc n ser, **21**,272; Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archael Soc n ser, **26**, 30
 A Late Bronze Age spearhead, with leaf-shaped blade, and loops on the socket, was found by Mr T A Argles early in 1920 on Whitbarrow. It is complete and unbroken, and retains the decayed remnants of the wooden shaft at the bottom of the socket-tube.
Assessment By virtue of the imprecision of the reported location, it is not known if this was from within the study area.

Site number W29
Cumbria SMR 4133
Site type Flint scraper; find
Site name Whitbarrow
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR SD 4510 8470
Period Prehistoric
Sources CSMR: Cumberland and Westmorland map of finds (in CSMR)
 A flint scraper is recorded on a Cumberland and Westmorland map held by the Cumbria SMR. No further information was available.
Assessment The site is outside the study area and is not shown of the survey map (Fig 3).

Site number W30
Site type Road; track
Site name Grass Grath road/Anastice Road
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR SD 4630 8585 to 4625 8605 to 4575 8675, spur to SD 8690 8595
Period Post-medieval; pre-1813
Dimensions c1200m north/south, plus 400m east/west
Sources CSMR: Heversham enclosure map, 1813 CRO WQR I/38; Identification Survey 1999
 The enclosure map shows a road (Grass Gart Road) from south of Rawson's (at the site of field barn W12?) to Rawson's, and then north to Grassgarth, with a spur westwards called Anastice Road.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W31
Site type Drift Mine
Site name Bell Rake
Parish Crosthwaite and Lyth
NGR SD 866 888
Period Pre-1914

Sources OS 1914 map
A drift mine is first shown on the OS 1914 map (Sheet 42.1).
Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number W32
Site type cairns
Site name Farrer's Allotment, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 45868 85473
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999

A group of five modern cairns, three of which are predominant. They have been built on a prominent hill where exposed limestone has been subjected to frost shattering and has in turn been used to construct the cairns. The largest cairn has a diameter of 1.5m x 0.75m high. There is a good aspect overlooking the Lyth Valley to the south-east. The cairns occur in a small series and seem to have been constructed as way-markers, prone to sporadic construction events prior to the enclosure of Whitbarrow by forestry.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W33
Site type Coppice
Site name Farrer's Allotment, Whitbarrow
Grading 4
NGR SD 45865 85936
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999

An extensive area of coppice hazel stands, represented by deciduous tree cover paralleling the present (pre-1962) boundary of Rawson's Wood. These stands are now overgrown and there is no recent evidence of woodland management.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W34
Site type Building/sheepfold?
Site name Farrer's Allotment, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 45543 85747
Period Pre-nineteenth century
Source Identification Survey 1999

The remains of walls of a small triangular-shaped enclosure (9 x 7m) were identified. The walls survive up to 0.35m and comprise shattered limestone and rounded sandstone boulders up to 0.45m in diameter. A possible entrance was found to the north-west and was c2m wide. There was a linear band of rock, which was probably a connecting wall. It was just visible extending into the site from the south-west.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W35
Site type Cairns
Site name Farrer's Allotment, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 44909 85655
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999

Similar in nature to Site W32, the site comprises a series of five cairns forming distinct pinnacles. The largest was 2.5m and had a diameter of 0.5m. The cairns were built of angular limestone fragments, as boundary markers and have been in part rebuilt within recent years. The cairns extend along a prominent break of slope that marks the

edge of the Wakebarrow plateau and also the edge of the study area. These sites (W32 and W35) were not evident from modern or historic OS maps.

Assessment The site is partly within the study area; some of the cairns are just outside the study area.

Site number W36
Site type Wall
Site name Pether Pots, Whitbarrow
Grading 2
NGR SD 45068 86100 to 345054 86167
Period Pre-nineteenth century
Source Identification Survey 1999

Upstanding limestone slabs form a sinuous north/south boundary which is *c*100m down a north-facing slope. The wall is very decayed and of irregular undressed stone construction, about 1m across and standing up to 0.6m high. The wall does not appear to extend to the south of the current east/west wall (W63), and there is a possibility that any southern extension was robbed to construct the east/west enclosure wall (built pre-1862).

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W37
Site type Charcoal burning platform
Site name Pether Pots, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 45046 86199
Period Post-medieval
Dimensions 5.2m diameter
Source Identification Survey 1999

The site is located 7m to the north-west of the end of site W36 (north/south rough construction dry-stone wall) and is a probable charcoal burning platform with a diameter of *c*5.2m. This platform has been cut both into the north-facing slope and into an east/west limestone scar. To the north of the circle is a further 3.3m of spoil, which forms a crescent-shaped apron. Within the locale are two other similar platforms and these would appear to be a typical group of three charcoal platforms.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W39
Site type Pheasantry
Site name Grassgarth Pheasantry, Whitbarrow
Grading 4
Cumbria SMR 12718?
NGR SD 45799 86747
Period Twentieth century
Source CSMR; Identification Survey 1999

The site is located just inside Rough Woods, and this study area. and is typical of many bird-rearing sites throughout the Whitbarrow study area. It consists of arched corrugated iron sheets to store food and protect young birds from the elements. Chicken wire and stakes for penning were also found in association. The site is clearly of recent date, but it is possibly associated with that described in SMR 12718 (Site W25) which refers to one of the Grassgarth compounds, and was shown on the second edition OS map (1890). The NGR for this indicates a location just about 35m to the north-east of W39. The site (W39) is adjacent to a modern rubbish heap.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W40
Site type Wall
Site name Watson's Wood, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 46194 86278

Period Post-medieval / pre-1862
Source Identification Survey 1999
 This comprises the intersection of three drystone walls. The principal alignment is south-west/north-east with a north-west/south-east offshoot. No features were found associated with the wall intersection. The site is largely moss covered but survives up to a height of 1m (five stone courses) x 0.7m wide. The wall seems to be aligned with the remains of a field boundary in open fields to the north-west of Rawson's Farm. This relict element of an earlier field system has been overlain and superseded by the enclosure boundaries shown on the OS first edition map (1862) and follows the line of a natural limestone scar/break of slope.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W41
Site type Quarries and enclosure wall
Site name Watson's Wood, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 46201 86085
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Source First edition OS map 1862; Identification Survey 1999
 A quarry and associated enclosure boundaries (shown on the first edition map). The wall is in a dilapidated condition, probably due to its siting on a steep slope. The quarries are adjacent to the wall and clearly provided the stone for this wall. The enclosure wall was located against a track which switched back down into the valley, above and to the east of Rawson's Farm. A remaining section of the wall survives up to 1m x 0.6m wide.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W42
Site type Spring
Site name Watson's Wood, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 46221 86051
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Dimensions 4m x 8m
Source Identification Survey 1999
 A rectangular, concrete-capped structure (4m x 8m), and the walls are of a cemented stone construction. It has been cut 2m into the east facing slope and there is a plastic water pipe leading away from the nearby spring to Rawson's Farm. There is a trap door to the top. The spring is located adjacent to the enclosure field boundary.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W43
Site type Quarry
Site name Watson's Wood
Grading 3
NGR SD 46011 86103
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999
 A small two-bayed quarry located adjacent to an enclosure wall between Watson's and Rawson's Wood at the point where a gateway has been enlarged for forestry access. The quarry is now overgrown and it forms a moss-covered scar 1.25m high. It was probably associated with the wall construction.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W44
Site type Trackway
Site name Gillbirks, Whitbarrow
Grading 3

NGR SD 4508 8780 - 4551 8788
Period Pre-1862
Source Identification Survey 1999; OS first edition map (1862)
 This was the old trackway linking 'Flodder Hall' with Sites W21-W52 (Fothersty Green). It survives as a forest track, with a metalled surface.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W45
Site type Rabbit Trap
Site name Horse Pasture Wood, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 44194 87750
Period Pre-1862 (contemporary with allotment walls)
Source Identification Survey 1999
 This comprises a small drystone-walled structure, with a square central hole (0.9m sq.) and two large limestone cover slabs (1.3 x 0.4m) which are so arranged as to allow a wooden trapdoor to be centrally positioned. Bolts remain *in-situ* and a wooden plank was found down the hole. The trap was used to trap rabbits by driving animals along the wall on the open moor into a hole in the wall, a lintel being incorporated into the wall, and then into the trap.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W46
Site type Quarry
Site name Wakebarrow, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 44901 87940
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Dimensions 12m x 8m
Source Identification Survey 1999
 A small quarry (12m x 8m) is adjacent to the current trackway. It forms a depression, 1m deep, and is now partially filled in with farm rubbish. The working face was not evident, because of vegetation and rubbish cover.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W47
Site type Crane
Site name Wakebarrow, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 44699 87792
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999
 Various cast iron parts, winches, pivots, braces and pulleys appear to have fallen or decayed from associated wooden parts *in-situ*. Located on the winch is the casting "John Smith Maker Keighly". This would appear to be the remnants of a crane and would have been used for the transportation of timber from Wakebarrow Wood onto carts and down into the Lyth Valley along the adjacent trackway.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W48
Site type Trackway
Site name Wakebarrow, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 44854 87671
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999

This is a typical side track which appears to link known trackways to areas of coppicing; often such routes become unrecognisable. This particular site was recorded as it formed the junction of three such routes in a roughly circular space wide enough to allow a horse and cart to turn (12m). The site also features a particularly dense area of hazel stands. The trackways were 3m across.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W51
Site type Building
Site name Barney Craggs (Fothersty Green), Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 45052 87777
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Dimensions 1.9m x 1.6m
Source Identification Survey 1999

A small outhouse (WC) (1.9m x 1.6m) with drystone walling of limestone construction. It was set into the limestone scarp with yew trees and appears to have been built at a convenient and discrete distance from the shooting lodge (W21). The internal dimensions are 0.69m wide x 1.26m long and it has a slate division for the night soil located at the north-east end; no seating survives. The roof is no longer present but slates identical to those at Site W21 can be found in the vicinity. A ramp leads up from the toilet onto a terraced area 2m across which was delimited by three upright stones.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W52
Site type Building
Site name Barney Craggs (Fothersty Green), Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 45032 87752
Dimensions 3.84m x 2.67m
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999

The remains of a building with a probable wooden superstructure, consisting of three wooden railway sleepers which form a rectangle (3.84 x 2.67m). To the north-west of the site are two earthfast spoil heaps and a wooden gate. The site would appear to be later than both sites W21 and W20.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W54
Site type Wall
Site name Rough Hill Wood
Grading 3
NGR SD 45297 87545
Period Post-medieval; pre-1862
Source OS first edition map 1862 1:2500; Identification Survey 1999

A collapsed section of east/west wall (length 25m) forming a 2m wide spread. The eastern end has been truncated by a trackway adjacent to an enclosure wall (shown on the OS first edition map).

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W55
Site type Charcoal Burner
Site name Farrer's Allotment, Whitbarrow
Grading 4
NGR SD 45859 86175
Period Late twentieth century
Source Identification Survey 1999

Located adjacent to a forestry trackway the burner was a large cast iron cylinder (2m diam) with a lid and four air inlet pipes. Surrounding the burner was a log pile comprising burnt and unburnt wood and a large heap of charcoal.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W56
Site type Quarry/Mine
Site name Farrer's Allotment, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 45501 85880
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Dimensions 12m x 8m
Source Identification Survey 1999

Located at the base of an extensive limestone scar and associated scree slope is a 'wasted' depression (12m x 8m) with the smaller part sited to the east. The western part of the depression, 1.75m deep, has a levelled apron-like spoil heap. A trackway/causeway appears to bend around the area accessing the scree slope. The hollow may have been a small open cast extraction site.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W57
Site type Rock Shelter
Site name Farrer's Allotment, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 44917 86032
Period Unknown
Source Identification Survey 1999

A small shelter 'scraped' out from beneath a large glacial erratic boulder. There were short sections of drystone walling that have been used to wall up apertures to create a general shelter (1.5m x 1m).

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W58
Site type Charcoal burning platform
Site name Pether Pots, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 45031 468200
Period eighteenth / nineteenth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999

A sub-circular platform set into a gentle slope. It has a moderately prominent forward apron facing north. It is found in association with two other similar charcoal burners (W37 and W59). It is also located near to the end of a relict boundary (W36). It is generally less well defined than the nearby W37 platform. These three platforms would appear to be a typical group of three charcoal platforms.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W59
Site type Charcoal burning platform
Site name Pether Pots, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 45031 468200
Dimensions 5m diameter
Period Eighteenth / nineteenth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999

A sub-circular platform, set into a gentle slope, has a moderately prominent forward apron facing north. It is found in association with two other similar charcoal burners (W37 and W58). It is also located near to the end of a relict

boundary (W36). It is generally less well defined than the nearby W37 platform and was c5m in diameter.. These three platforms would appear to be a typical group of three charcoal platforms.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W60
Site type Building
Site name Pether Pots, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 45061 86200
Dimensions 4m x 4m
Period Pre-1862
Source Identification Survey 1999

A small, ill-defined rectilinear structure is 4m in diameter. It is composed of decayed dry-stone construction. It is located adjacent to the northern terminal of decayed wall (W36).

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W61
Site type Platform/Terrace
Site name Pether Pots, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 45501 85900
Period Pre 1862
Source Identification Survey 1999

A small rectilinear terrace was found in association with Site W56, and in a similar location, but is generally less well defined than W56. It was set into the limestone scarp.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W62
Site type Wall
Site name Farrer's Allotment
Grading 3
NGR SD 45534 85653 to 45534 85816
Period Post-medieval; pre-1862
Source Identification Survey 1999

A wall aligned north/south; it is low lying and extends approximately 120m, with a kink in the middle to the east (Site W34). In addition the alignment is staggered with a gap of about 3m to facilitate the movement of livestock from field to field. Both Sites W34 and W62 were probably associated with W15, identified from documentary sources which notes a rectangular enclosure in the same locality but on a slightly different alignment.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number W63
Site type Wall
Site name Pether Pots, Whitbarrow
Grading 3
NGR SD 444 8607 - 4579 8613
Period Pre-1862
Source Identification Survey 1999

A section of the enclosure wall (pre-1862), with a butt end, was later extended to the west. This site in part overlies a segment of an earlier wall (W36) which does not extend south beyond this east/west allotment wall, which coincides with an edge of limestone pavement. These sections of relict wall appear to have become largely redundant upon the rationalisation of the field system marked by the allotment walls.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number	W64
Site type	Farmstead
Site name	Howe Ridding
CSMR	5664
Grading	3
NGR	SD 4340 8830
Period	Medieval
Source	Identification Survey 1999
	A farmstead is first recorded in 1283 as 'Hole Riding' (clearing with a hollow).
Assessment	The site is outside the study area.

BRIGSTEER

Site number	B1
Cumbria SMR	3086
Site type	Earthwork; enclosure; oval; hut
Site name	Underbarrow
Parish	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR	SD 4840 9250
Period	Unknown
Sources	CSMR

An earthwork enclosure, found by R Yuen on OS/APs in *c*1975, and lies on a limestone shelf. The site was divided by cross walls and there appears to have been an entrance on the western side, with a suggestion of a circular hut platform at the west end. There has also been extensive quarrying (B10/ CSMR 17334) immediately below and to the south-east of the site. The field has been ploughed and cleared.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number	B2
Cumbria SMR	4106
NMR	41745
Site type	Findspot; axe: stone
Site name	Underbarrow Scar
Parish	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR	SD 4875 9215
Period	Prehistoric; unknown
Sources	CSMR; Plint 1960, 200-1; Trans Cumberland Westmorland Archaeolo Antiq Soc n ser, 20

A rough-out stone axe was found in October 1958 among limestone outcrops by G Wilson (a schoolboy). The ridge may have been used formerly as a trackway. This was similar to the type found at the Langdale axe factory (Group VI axe). It is reported that the axe is now in Kendal Museum (CSMR), but CW2 1962 states that axe is in Lancaster Museum.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number	B3
Cumbria SMR	4108
NMR	41743
Site type	Findspot; arrowhead: flint, barbed and tanged
Site name	Barrowfield
Parish	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR	SD 4830 9080
Period	Prehistoric; Bronze Age
Sources	CSMR; North 1934, 218 (illus)

A flint arrowhead was found at Underbarrow Scar at Barrowfield, outside a rabbit hole, by Miss C Gordon of Kendal, *c*1933. It was complete except for one barb, and showed very fine ripple flamed working. The present location was unknown.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number	B4
Cumbria SMR	4159
Site type	Earthwork; cairnfield; hollow-way
Site name	Bradleyfield
Parish	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR	SD 4920 9200
Period	Unknown
Sources	CSMR; Aerial photos CCC 3017, 33

Cairnfield recorded by D Holmes; the air photographs also indicated that hollow-ways were also present.
Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B5
Cumbria SMR 12751
Site type Farmstead; ruined buildings
Site name Barrowfield
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4780 8980
Period Unknown
Sources CSMR; OS 1862 map; OS 1893

The CSMR states that the Barrowfield farm buildings were un-named on the first edition OS map, but notes the second edition supplies further details. Berry Holme is also an old name for a nearby farm at SD 4933 8880. Smith (CSMR) notes that Barrowfield is mentioned in 1540, the place-name meaning 'open country, common field'.

Assessment The site is just outside the study area.

Site number B6
Cumbria SMR 12752
Site type Mill: corn; weir; mill dams; mill race
Site name Brigsteer Mill
Parish Helsington
NGR SD 4790 8960
Period Unknown; post-medieval?
Sources CSMR; OS 1862 map; 1912 map

Brigsteer Mill is marked as a corn mill on the first and second edition OS maps. The mill race is more obvious on the first edition map. On the second edition a by-pass leat is shown.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B7
Cumbria SMR 15103
Site type Earthwork; dyke
Site name Old Wall Stead; Bradleyfield
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4865 9133 to 4920 9140
Period Unknown
Dimensions c600m long
Sources CSMR; Aerial photos CCC 3017, 34; CRO WQR/I 88

An old dyke is seen on aerial photographs, and mentioned on the 1828 enclosure map.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B8
Cumbria SMR 17325
Site type Limekiln; road
Site name Tullythwaite Limekiln
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4727 9082
Period Post-medieval
Sources CSMR; OS 1862 map

The Tullythwaite Limekiln lies across the road opposite Tullythwaite Hall.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B9

Cumbria SMR	17328
Site type	Quarry; road; track; limekiln
Site name	Scar Quarries
Parish	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR	SD 4886 9242
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	CSMR; OS 1862 map; 1912 map

Scar Quarries lie on either side of the Underbarrow road, where it cuts between Cunswick Scar and Scout Scar. Other quarries are at SD 4920 9290 to 4921 9283 and SD 4881 9193 to 4883 9191. Associated limekilns were recorded by Mike Davies Shiel by each quarry at SD 4920 9291 and SD 4885 9239.

Assessment	The site is outside the study area.
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Site number	B10
Cumbria SMR	17334
Site type	Quarry; road
Site name	Barrowfield Wood Quarry
Cumbria SMR	17334
Parish	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
Grading	3
NGR	SD 48386 49235
Dimensions	50m x 30m; 16m deep
Period	Post-medieval; pre-1862
Sources	CSMR; OS 1862 map; Identification Survey 1999

A quarry to the south of Underbarrow road is shown on the OS 1862 map. It is a large quarry site 50m x 30m with 16m high working faces, facing north and west. The site straddles the drystone wall marking the edge of the study area; the quarry predates this boundary.

Assessment	the site is on the boundary of the study area.
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Site number	B11
Cumbria SMR	30428
Site type	Earthwork; bloomery
Site name	Garthrow, Barrowfield Lot
Parish	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR	SD 4773 9190
Period	Unknown
Sources	CSMR

Site of bloomery.

Assessment	The site is outside the study area.
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Site number	B12
Cumbria SMR	30429
Site type	Tenter ground
Site name	Hollincrag, Barrowfield Lot
Parish	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR	SD 4748 9101
Period	Unknown
Sources	CSMR

The site of tenter banks, possibly associated with a pre-1636 fulling mill and tannery to north (CSMR 17326, outside study area, therefore not in this gazetteer). See also site B13.

Assessment	The site is outside the study area.
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Site number	B13
Cumbria SMR	30430

Site type Tenter ground
Site name Garthrow, Barrowfield Lot
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4779 9125
Period Unknown
Sources CSMR

A site of tenter banks, possibly associated with pre-1636 fulling mill and tannery to the north (CSMR 17326, outside study area, therefore not in this gazetteer). See also site B12.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B14
Cumbria SMR 30431
Site type Building; roofed ruin
Site name Garthrow, Barrowfield Lot
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4748 9115
Period Medieval
Sources CSMR

The site of a small building dated from the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, still with its roof.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B15
Site type Building; toll bar; turnpike road
Site name Underbarrow turnpike, Scar Foot
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4820 9222
Period Post-medieval; pre-1828
Sources OS 1862 map; CRO WQR /I 88
 'Underbarrow TP' shown on the OS 1862 map. A 'toll bar' is shown on the 1828 enclosure map.
Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B16
Site type Sheepfold
Site name Cunswick Scar
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4893 9263
Period Unknown
Dimensions c10m square
Sources OS 1862 map; CRO WQR /I 88

A two-room sheepfold is shown on the OS 1862 map, abutting the east boundary of Cunswick Wood and the south side of Earl of Lonsdale's enclosure.

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B17
Site type Building
Site name Barrowfield Wood
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
Grading 2
NGR SD 48502 91833
Period Pre-1862
Sources OS 1862 map; Identification Survey 1999

A small building is shown on the OS 1862 map, but not on the current edition. It was sited on level ground close to the base of Scout Scar scree slope and is a rectangular two roomed structure which is now largely collapsed, but

survives mainly around the chimney, the walls of which remain up to 2m high. It is 10m x 5m, oriented on a north / south axis. The southerly room measures internally 3.85m x 5.4m and has a doorway let into the south facing elevation. The internal features consist of a fireplace with two alcoves on either side. There was no access through to the northerly room and no access could be discerned from the surviving walls; it would seem to have been an unheated room or byre. The 'house' was built upon a wall (Site B48). See also Sites B18-20.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B18
Site type Building - Bield ?
Site name Barrowfield Wood
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
Grading 3
NGR SD 48444 91793
Period Post-medieval/ pre-1862
Sources OS 1862 map; Identification Survey 1999

A small building is shown on the OS 1862 map, but not on the current edition. It was a probable hut or bield (1.5m x 5.5m) surviving mainly along the west-facing wall along the crest of a small limestone scar up to a height of 0.4m and is of very crude construction. It survived on three sides with a general north/south orientation. The site lies 9m to the north-east of the 'old' wall (B48). See also B17, B19-20.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B19
Site type Building
Site name Barrowfield Wood
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
Grading 3
NGR SD 48410 91771
Period Pre-1862
Sources OS 1862 map; Identification Survey 1999

A small building is shown on the OS 1862 map, but not on the current edition (See also B17-18, B20). It survived as collapsed drystone walling to a height of 1.75m and possibly comprised two cells though the form is generally uncertain. It was built at the intersection of two walls (Sites B48 and B52), therefore it might be a sheep fold, although any relationship between the sites would be hard to establish without further investigation. The site lies 2.5m north of the 'old' wall (B48) allowing space for a possible trackway running to the north of the 'old' wall.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B20
Site type Building
Site name Barrowfield Wood
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
Grading 3
NGR SD 48326 91712
Period Pre-1862
Sources OS 1862 map; Identification Survey 1999

A small building is shown on the OS 1862 map, but not on the current edition (See also B17-19). The site comprises two moss covered heaps of limestone material, up to 1m high, representing the probable collapse of a small single-celled structure. One heap to the west is 'L' shaped the other oval, to the north-east and confined to an area 6m x 5m.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B21
Site type Sheepfold; Place-name
Site name Coupland, Brigsteer

Parish	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
Grading	3
NGR	SD 48183 91428
Period	Post-medieval; medieval ?
Sources	OS 1862 map 1:2,500; OS 1920 map; Identification Survey 1999

A sheepfold is shown on the OS 1862 map and all later editions. The field-name of the long (north/south) narrow field is *Coupland*, which is probably derived from *cu + hop* 'cow valley' (CSMR), perhaps suggesting a medieval vaccary, unless named after an earlier landowner. The physical remains comprise a well-preserved triangular fold, which utilises a narrowing of the pre-1862 field boundaries so as to require only the construction of two drystone walls. The evidence of well-maintained walls and lack of collapse indicates that this fold was in use much later than Site B23 to the south. The west-facing wall was 14m long, the north 5m of each wall was 0.6m wide by 1.8m high. A 2m wide gateway was located in the north-west corner which still has a wrought iron gate *in-situ*. A larger gateway was sited at the end of the west-facing wall and the field boundary

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number	B22
Site type	Sheepfold
Site name	Far/Near High Field
Parish	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR	SD 4837 9135
Period	Post-medieval; post-1862, pre-1920
Sources	OS 1920; CRO WQR /I 88

A sheepfold is shown on the OS 1920 and current edition, but not on the 1862 first edition map. It lies at the boundary of Far (to north) and Low High Field (names from 1828 enclosure map).

Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number	B23
Site type	Sheepfold; pond
Site name	Barrowfield Lot
Parish	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
Grading	3
NGR	SD 48088 91024
Period	Pre-1862
Sources	OS 1862 map 1:2500; 1920; Identification Survey 1999

A sheepfold is shown but not named on the OS 1862 map, and named on the OS 1920 map. There is a pond a few metres to south of it shown on both editions. It is a disused two-sided fold forming a rectangle with the pre-1862 boundary wall to Copeland Wood. It is composed of dry sandstone construction with no definite coursing to the elevations. The north facing wall is 4.4m long and the west-facing wall is c20m long. In the north-east corner is a low sheep entrance. There is a wide gap in the south but no definitive evidence for a gated entrance, within the constructed element of sheep pound; however the blocked gateway (B66) through the boundary wall would appear to have related to the fold and may therefore have provided the primary access into the fold.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number	B24
Site type	Field boundary
Site name	Garthrow
Parish	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR	SD 4780 9119
Period	Unknown; post-medieval?
Dimensions	40m north/south x 20m
Sources	OS 1862 map

A small enclosure is shown on the OS 1862 map, but not on the 1920 edition. It is not marked on the 1828 enclosure map.

Assessment The site is just outside the study area.

Site number	B25
Site type	Field boundary
Site name	Barrowfield
Grading	3
Parish	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR	SD 4827 9072 to 4828 9086
Period	Unknown; post-medieval?
Dimensions	c150m long
Sources	1828 enclosure map (CRO WQR /I 88)
	A north/south field boundary, with parts of adjoining boundaries at both ends, is shown on the 1828 but not on the OS 1862 map or later maps. The field to the west is Parrock, and to the east is Lime Kiln Parrock (B26).
Assessment	The site is within the study area.

Site number	B26
Site type	Limekiln, site of; field-name
Site name	Barrowfield
Parish	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR	SD 4830 9080
Period	Unknown; pre-1828
Sources	1828 enclosure map (CRO WQR /I 88)
	A field-name is given in 1828 as Lime Kiln Parrock, but no kiln was shown on the OS 1862 map or later maps.
Assessment	The site is outside the study area.

Site number	B27
Site type	Trough
Site name	Low Honey Bee Meadow (field-name), Barrowfield
Parish	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR	SD 4812 9067
Period	Unknown; pre-1862
Sources	OS 1862 map
	A trough is shown on the OS 1862 map, but not on later editions. A trough was not identified during the identification survey at this location.
Assessment	The site is within the study area.

Site number	B28
Site type	Quarry; field-name
Site name	Grubbings (field-name), Barrowfield
Parish	Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
Grading	3
NGR	SD 4833 9040
Period	Post-medieval; post-1862, pre-1920
Dimensions	c50m north/south x 30m
Sources	OS 1920; 1828 enclosure map (CRO WQR /I 88); identification survey 1999
	An 'Old quarry' is shown on the OS 1920, but not on the OS 1862 map. The field-name is suggestive of earlier quarrying on this site (pre-1828). A localised quarry hollow was identified in this area during the identification survey, but it was severely overgrown
Assessment	The site is within the study area.

Site number	B29
Site type	Field boundary
Site name	High Hollow Spring (field name), Barrowfield

Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
Grading 4
NGR SD 4828 9031 to 4842 9029 and 4833 9029 to 4837 9050
Period Unknown; post-medieval?
Sources 1828 enclosure map CRO WQR /I 88
 A north/south and east/west field boundary shown on the enclosure map, but not on OS 1862 map or later editions.
Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B30
Site type Spring
Site name Low Hollow Acre (field name), Barrowfield
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4839 9032
Period Unknown
Sources OS 1862 map
 A spring is shown on the OS 1862 map, but not on the later editions or 1828 enclosure map.
Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B31
Site type Boundary wall
Site name Honey Bee Wood, Barrowfield Lot
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
Grading 3
NGR SD 48198 90839 to 48248 90839
Period Post-medieval?; pre-1828
Dimensions c400m long
Sources 1828 enclosure map (CRO WQR /I 88); Identification Survey 1999
 An east/west boundary is shown on the 1828 enclosure map, separating Hon F G Howard's 'manorial allotment' to the south from his other Barrowfield lands. The wall remains are oriented east/west, perpendicular to the slope. It stands up to 0.4m high, with no surviving coursing, and is currently in a collapsed and dilapidated state. Its eastern end fades out close to a current boundary wall south-west of Barrowfield Farm. The western part of the boundary was not identified on the ground but was identified on the 1828 enclosure map (CRO WQR/1 88).
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B32
Site type Field boundary
Site name Knabs (field-name), above Scout Scar
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4846 8993 to 4841 9011
Period Unknown; pre-1828
Dimensions c200m north/south
Sources 1828 enclosure map CRO WQR /I 88
 A boundary is shown on the enclosure map between Knabs field (to east) and Knabs (to west). It is not on the OS 1862 map or later editions.
Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B33
Site type Well
Site name Low Penny Well, Barrow Field Lot
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield / Helsington
Grading 3
NGR SD 47684 490038
Period Post-medieval ?; pre-1828

Dimensions 5m diameter
Sources 1828 enclosure map (CRO WQR /I 88); Identification Survey 1999
 A well of this name is shown on the 1828 enclosure map, but not on the OS 1862 map or later editions. It survives as a large round hollow (5m diameter), at the junction of two field boundaries. Miscellaneous rubbish has been used to fill the hollow/well, even a tin bucket. It is not obvious as a well.
Assessment The site is just within the study area.

Site number B34
Site type Field boundary
Site name Crag Mollet / Nathan's Wood, Brigsteer
Parish Helsington
Grading 3
NGR SD 4817 8960 to 4807 8985
Period Unknown
Dimensions c270m long
Sources OS 1862 map
 A boundary is shown along the top of Crag Mollet on OS 1862 map, but not on later editions.
Assessment The wall forms the boundary of the study area.

Site number B35
Site type Parsonage; building; house
Site name Parsonage, Brigsteer
Parish Helsington
NGR SD 4823 8937
Period Unknown; post-medieval?; pre-1862
Sources OS 1862 map; OS 1920 map
 A parsonage is shown on OS 1862 map and as a Vicarage on the OS 1920 map. It was not named on the current 1:10,000 edition.
Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B36
Site type Field boundary; wood
Site name Parsonage, Brigsteer
Parish Helsington
NGR SD 4840 8923 to 4826 8935
Period Unknown; post-medieval?
Dimensions c180m north-west-south-east 20-40m
Sources OS 1862 map; 1920
 A narrow field is shown as enclosed woodland on the OS 1862 map and 1920 map, but not on the current edition.
Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B37
Site type Enclosure; ?sheepfold
Site name Bradleyfield Allotments; Underbarrow Scar
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4861 9174
Period Unknown
Dimensions c30m north/south x 5m
Sources OS 1862 map
 A small enclosure, (sheepfold?), but not named as such, abutts the east side of Underbarrow Scar. It is shown only on the OS 1862 map. Sites B38-41 were similar enclosures, all on the east side of the boundary.
Assessment The site is just outside the study area.

Site number B38
Site type Enclosure; ?sheepfold
Site name Bradleyfield Allotments; Underbarrow Scar
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4862 9194
Period Unknown
Dimensions c40m north/south x 10m
Sources OS 1862 map
 A small enclosure, (sheepfold?), but not named as such, abutts the east side of Underbarrow Scar. It is shown only on the OS 1862 map. Sites B37 and B39-41 were similar enclosures, all on the east side of the boundary.
Assessment The site is just outside the study area.

Site number B39
Site type Enclosure; ?sheepfold
Site name Bradleyfield Allotments; Underbarrow Scar
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4862 9202
Period Unknown
Dimensions c30m north/south x 5m
Sources OS 1862 map
 A small enclosure, (sheepfold?), but not named as such, abutts the east side of Underbarrow Scar. It is shown only on the OS 1862 map. Sites B37, 38 and B40-41 were similar enclosures, all on the east side of the boundary.
Assessment The site is just outside the study area.

Site number B40
Site type Enclosure; ?sheepfold
Site name Bradleyfield Allotments; Underbarrow Scar
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4866 9233
Period Unknown
Dimensions c20m north/south x 5m
Sources OS 1862 map
 A small enclosure, (sheepfold?), but not named as such, abutts the east side of Underbarrow Scar. It is shown only on the OS 1862 map. Sites B37-39 and B41 were similar enclosures, all on the east side of the boundary.
Assessment The site is just outside the study area.

Site number B41
Site type Enclosure; ?sheepfold
Site name Bradleyfield Allotments; Underbarrow Scar
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4866 9244
Period Unknown
Dimensions c40m north/south x 5m
Sources OS 1862 map
 A small enclosure, (sheepfold?), but not named as such, abutts the east side of Underbarrow Scar. It is shown only on the OS 1862 map. Sites B37-40 were similar enclosures, all on the east side of the boundary.
Assessment The site is just outside the study area.

Site number B42
Site type Cairn; Pile of stones; boundary marker
Site name Helsington Barrows
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield / Helsington

NGR SD 4868 9037
Period Unknown; pre-1862 map
Sources OS 1862 map; OS 1920 map; current edition OS
 A 'pile of stones' is shown on the boundary between Helsington (to east) and Underbarrow and Bradleyfield (to west) townships. See also B43.
Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B43
Site type Cairn; Pile of stones; boundary marker
Site name Helsington Barrows
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield / Helsington
NGR SD 4868 9100
Period Unknown; pre-1862
Sources OS 1862 map; OS 1920 map; current edition map
 'Pile of stones' is shown on the boundary between Helsington (to east) and Underbarrow and Bradleyfield (to west) townships. See also B42.
Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B44
Site type Field boundaries
Site name Long Bank (south of)
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4750 9055 ac
Period Unknown; ?post-medieval; pre-1828
Dimensions Area c250m north/south x 150m
Sources OS 1862 map; OS 1920 map; 1828 enclosure map CRO WQR /I 88
 Land owned by Wm Postlethwaite's heirs, on the 1828 enclosure map; this shown on the OS 1862 and 1920 maps, but not on the current edition.
Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B45
Site type Field boundaries
Site name Low Plain (north of), Third Moss Lane
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4735 9025 ac
Period Unknown; ?post-medieval; pre-1828
Dimensions Area c250m north/south x 200m
Sources OS 1862 map; OS 1920 map; 1828 enclosure map (CRO WQR /I 88)
 A series of boundaries shown on the OS 1862 map, and some on the 1920 map, but not on the current edition.
Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number B46
Site type Field boundaries
Site name Scar Foot (south of)
Parish Underbarrow and Bradleyfield
NGR SD 4815 9195 ac
Period Unknown; ?post-medieval; pre-1828
Dimensions Area c500m north/south x 300m
Sources OS 1862 map; OS 1920 map; 1828 enclosure map (CRO WQR /I 88)
 Boundaries of Low and High Bank, Strawberry Bank, Long Lees, Long Lees Spring, and Little Field are shown on 1828 enclosure map, and some on OS 1862 map, but mostly not on the current edition.
Assessment The site is outside the study area.

Site number	B48
Site name	Barrowfield Wood, Brigsteer
Grading	3
NGR	SD 48335 91557 to 48520 91845
Site type	Wall
Period	Post-medieval
Source	Identification Survey 1999

A collapsed boundary wall with a general north-east/south-west orientation; is marked by a linear spread of stone up to 0.45m high. In the vicinity of B17 there is an absence of stone indicating that the wall was probably a) pre-existing and b) robbed out to provide stone for Site B17. It should be noted that there was a different orientation between B17 and B48. The wall terminates c25m north-east of Site B17 where it travels up the scree slope for 25m. Its southerly extent can be traced crossing the east/west boundary wall of Barrowfield's Wood. The wall has been robbed of stone in the vicinity of the enclosure field boundary, and clearly pre-dates the enclosure boundary that crosses it. The southerly extension of this wall is Site B58.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number	B49
Site type	Bank
Site name	Barrowfield Wood, Brigsteer
Grading	3
NGR	SD 48463 91612
Period	Post-medieval
Dimensions	35m long x 6m wide
Source	Identification Survey 1999

A low embankment oriented north/south was parallel and to the east of a trackway which led north into Barrowfield Wood from Far High Field (north of Barrowfield Farm). The embankment consisted of rounded stone dredged up from the nearby water-courses and springs. It appears to have been artificially created either to shore up the trackway, or was a boundary bordering the track.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number	B52
Site type	Wall
Site name	Barrowfield Wood, Brigsteer
Grading	3
NGR	SD 48411 91761 to 48395 91827
Period	Pre-1862
Dimensions	2m wide and 0.75m high
Source	Identification Survey 1999

A meandering wall is sited on a gentle scarp edge with a general north/south orientation. There is no coursing to the wall, it is 2m wide and survives up to 0.75m high. It is composed of irregular limestone blocks. To the south it ends just to the west of Site B48 with no apparent continuation beyond the 'old' wall. Its northerly extent runs into a much more pronounced limestone scar/cliff.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number	B55
Site type	Building
Site name	Barrowfield Wood, Brigsteer
Grading	3
NGR	SD 48292 91547
Period	Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Source	Identification Survey 1999

A three-sided structure which was possibly a hut or bield. The south wall was built up on top of the east/west pre-1862 wall, and clearly pre-dates the enclosure wall.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B56
Site type Quarry
Site name Barrowfield Wood, Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48269 91552
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999

A quarry is located at the eastern end of a pre-1862 boundary wall along a limestone scarp. It is a two-bayed quarry, 25m north/south x 10m wide. The site includes an associated pair of 'apron'- shaped spoil forming a small terrace down the eastern slope.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B57
Site type Quarry
Site name Gate Wood, Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48386 90965
Period nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Dimensions 15m x 3m
Source Identification Survey 1999

A small linear quarry (15m x 3m). The site has an easterly working face and is close to a post-1862 enclosure wall delineating an extension into the woods north-east of Barrowfield Farm.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B58
Site type Wall
Site name Gate Wood, Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48333 91548 to 348295 91440
Period Pre-1862
Source Identification Survey 1999

This is the southerly extension of the 'old' wall (B48). The wall carries on for 150m until it turns to the east for 40m before fading out in the vicinity of the current (pre-1862) easterly field boundary of Far High Field – south of Barrowfield Wood.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B59
Site type Wall
Site name Gate Wood, Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48400 90916 to 348437 90933
Period Pre-1862
Dimensions 0.5m wide; 1.4m high
Source Identification Survey 1999; OS Map 1862

The remains of an east/west boundary wall located on steep easterly facing slope. It is associated with a rationalising of woodland boundaries. The drystone wall stands to a height of 1.4m and is c0.5m wide. It is composed of irregular limestone blocks. The wall is built into quarry B60 and therefore post dates the quarry

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B60

Site type Quarry
Site name Gate Wood, Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48413 90922
Period Post-medieval
Source Identification Survey 1999

A small oval shaped quarry 8m north/south x 6m wide. There is another small quarry 9m to the south-east. The quarry is overlain by boundary B59.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B61
Site type Quarry
Site name Gate Wood, Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48386 92358
Dimensions 6m north/south x 2.5m east/west. 2.5m deep
Period Post-medieval
Source Identification Survey 1999

A quarry was located to the south-west of Site B60. It is a larger linear-shaped quarry 16m north/south x 2.5 wide with a working face 2.5m high. It is very similar in character to Site B57. It is heavily overgrown, but has a clearly straight, vertical working face, which may suggest that it served as a source of building stone, rather than simply for local dry-stone walling.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B62
Site type Cairn
Site name Gate Wood, Brigsteer
NGR SD 48397 91175
Grading 3
Period Post-medieval
Source Identification Survey 1999

A clearance cairn of rounded stone, each up to 0.3m, abutting the east-facing pre-1862 field boundary. There are also larger, 0.5m, stones 5m to the south. These are post-1862 clearance cairns deposited over the wall from Far High Fields to the east.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B64
Site type Quarries
Site name Gate Wood, Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48283 90969
Dimensions 10m x 5m
Period Post-medieval
Source Identification Survey 1999

A series of at least three quarries c10m x 5m located along a limestone scarp edge dug on either side of the trackway.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B66
Site type Gateway
Site name Copeland Wood, Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48097 91010

Period Post-medieval
Source Identification Survey 1999
 A blocked gateway with the limestone gateposts aligned so as to allow the gate to be hinged on the southern post and to swing open to allow movement of sheep into the fold. It provides access into a sheepfold butted into the corner of the enclosure wall.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B67
Site type Ditch
Site name Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 4811 91600
Period Post-medieval/ twentieth century
Dimensions 1m wide
Source Identification Survey 1999; OS Map 1862 1:2500
 An extensive, recently cut, ditch 1m wide with associated upcast, 2.5m high to the east. It was probably mechanically excavated and as such represents a recut of an older channel to the east. It serves to drain pasture land to the north of Copeland wood.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B68
Site type Quarry
Site name Copeland Wood, Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48167 91437
Period Post-medieval
Dimensions 10m x 5m
Source Identification Survey 1999
 A two bayed sandstone quarry 10m (north/south) x 5m wide. It has a west-facing edge 1.5m high and 'apron' like spoil heaps to the west. It is close to Site B21, a sheepfold constructed from sandstone.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B69
Site type Quarry
Site name Copeland Wood, Brigsteer
NGR SD 48148 91218
Grading 3
Period Nineteenth / twentieth centuries
Source Identification Survey 1999
 A circular sandstone quarry 10m diameter with a spoil heap to the north. The north-facing working edge is up to 2.5m high.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B70
Site type Quarries
Site name Copeland Wood, Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48166 91188
Period Post-medieval
Source Identification Survey 1999
 A series of dish-shaped depressions which are turf covered; there is a winding ridge between the quarries, reflecting the following of a seam of rock.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B71
Site type Gateway
Site name Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48174 91122
Period Post-medieval
Source Identification Survey 1999
 A blocked gateway 3m in width, with conventional limestone gateposts with wrought iron hinges. This gateway would facilitate access into Copeland Wood from Barrowfield Farm.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B72
Site type Structure
Site name Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48062 90928
Period Nineteenth century ?
Dimensions 2.3m x 1.4m
Source Identification Survey 1999
 A double-faced drystone wall, which has collapsed, so as to obscure its original form. It is 2.3m x 1.4m and is sited on a hilltop which provides good visibility. The small size of the structure, and its location would suggest that this was a shooting butt.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B74
Site type Quarry
Site name Low Plantation, Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 47964 89726
Period Pre-1862
Source Identification Survey 1999
 A two-bayed quarry stretching north from the road, marked by 2m deep tracks. The site enjoys good vehicular access and clearly predates the enclosure boundary wall.
Assessment The site is just within the study area.

Site number B75
Site type Shooting Butt
Site name Barrowfield Lot, Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 47721 90204
Dimensions 1.85m north/south x 1.9m east/west
Period Pre-1862
Source Identification Survey 1999
 A rectangular structure lies amid a collapsed heap of assorted limestone blocks, which is *c*3m in diameter. The structure is 1.85m north/south by *c*1.9 east/west. The best evidence for walling comes from the south-east where the wall thickness is 0.65m and survives 0.4m high displaying four courses of limestone. The structure was set in a low-lying basin on the edge of marshy ground, and was possibly built for waterfowl shooting.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B77
Site type Quarry

Site name Barrowfield wood, Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48365 91814
Period Post-medieval
Dimensions 14m (north-west / south-east) x 4m (south-west / north-east).
Source Identification Survey 1999
 A linear quarry is very similar to Sites B57 and B61 in nature and dimensions, 14m (north-west / south-east) x 4m (south-west / north-east).
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B78
Site type Hollow-way
Site name Copeland Wood
Grading 3
NGR SD 48241 91540 to 48268 91465
Period Post-medieval ?
Source Identification Survey 1999; OS Map 1862 1:2500
 A hollow-way with a distinct 'v'-shaped profile, is up to 2m deep and extends up the west-facing slope of Barrowfield wood in a south-east direction before resuming its original course (north/south) and merging into the current trackway.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B79
Site type Quarry
Site name Honey Bee Woods, Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48241 89664
Period Post-medieval
Dimensions 6m in diameter x 1m deep
Source Identification Survey 1999
 A two-bayed tandem quarry 6m in diameter x 1m deep. This area is pock-marked with similar quarries including up to the base of Burnbarrow Scar (B80).
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B80
Site type Quarry
Site name Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48283 89755
Period Post-medieval
Dimensions 15m x 12m
Source OS Map 1862 1:2500; Identification Survey 1999
 An irregular-shaped two-bayed quarry at the base of a scree slope. It is masked by later erosion of the slope and deposition but is reasonably distinct with prominent earthfast spoil heaps. The western remnants of working faces are now largely turf covered.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B81
Site type Quarry
Site name Honey Bee Woods, Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48194 89709
Period Post-medieval

Dimensions 8m x 6m
Source Identification Survey 1999
 A small 8m x 6m quarry adjacent to the trackway associated with other quarries in the area, although is sufficiently distinctive to merit an individual identity, due to the 6m long, 2m deep working just to the west of the trackway.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B82
Site type Farm Complex
Site name Honey Bee Woods, Brigsteer
Grading 2
NGR SD 48077 90047
Period Medieval/ post-medieval
Dimensions 19m x 13.5m
Source Identification Survey 1999
 A rectangular enclosure (19m x 13.5m) oriented north/south, is represented by a low collapsed drystone wall up to 0.5m high x 0.6m wide. Internally few structures remain but there is a rectangular structure butted into the south-west corner. External to the north wall is a single-bayed structure (5.5m x 4m) which butts against the enclosure wall. Internally this structure is 3m x 4m and is set 3m to the east of the western wall which continues north (103m) after a possible gateway 4m north of the enclosure. No evidence of a chimney or entrance-ways could be discerned.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B83
Site type Wall
Site name Honey Bee Woods, Brigsteer
Grading 2
NGR SD 48075 90047 to 48072 90149
Period Post-medieval
Source Identification Survey 1999
 A wall, oriented north/south, is sited on the western edge of a limestone scarp. The wall which appears contemporary with enclosure B82, survives in better condition and was perhaps maintained for longer. It was of drystone construction and survives up to 2.2m (several courses) in height and was 0.6m wide. There was no distinct terminus to the wall and it was probably robbed out to the north.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B84
Site name Honey Bee Woods, Brigsteer
Site type Building
Grading 1
NGR SD 48235 90340
Dimensions 14m x 8m (internally 4m x 9m)
Period Pre-1862
Source Search Survey (3/1999); Identification Survey 1999
 A rectangular enclosure (14m x 8m) is defined by collapsed walls which are up to 1m high. There is a possible entrance-way in the east elevation, but there were no internal divisions evident. The east facing internal wall was marked by upright limestone slabs. The site was adjacent to a current marked footpath, but was not on the current OS map.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B85
Site type Kiln
Site name Honey Bee Woods, Brigsteer
Grading 1
NGR SD 48233 90301

Period Medieval/ post-medieval
Source Identification Survey 1999; SEARCH Survey (3/1999)
 A sharply-defined depression c6m diameter. Internally there is a sharp break of slope with a circular exposed drystone wall, the base of which is 0.75m below the ground surface (0.3m above). To the north of the feature is a rectangular open-ended bay/depot marked by two rows of regular limestone blocks 2.5m x 5.5m. There is a large bank of spoil extending east from the aperture. Although the feature is decayed and in part obscured there is the possibility that this was a small limekiln.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B86
Grading 1
Site name Honey Bee Woods, Brigsteer
NGR SD 48225 90163 to 48111 90224
Site type Wall
Period Medieval/ post-medieval
Source Identification Survey 1999; SEARCH Survey (3/1999)
 This is a large rectangular enclosure wall, which is in close relationship with Sites B89 and B91 to the north-east. The wall survives as a wide (6m) spread of moss-covered limestone blocks up to a height of 0.4m. To the south the enclosure wall continues in a south-east direction and joins up to the current field boundary east of Honey Bee Wood. There is a well-defined entrance in the north-west corner. There is also a series of gaps in the walling of Site B89 to the east which bisects the structure. The north wall survives to a lesser extent.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B87
Site type Cairn
Site name Honey Bee Woods, Brigsteer
Grading 1
NGR SD 48259 90244
Dimensions 8m diam, 2m high
Period Pre-1862
Source Identification Survey 1999; SEARCH Survey (3/1999)
 A large 2m high cairn with a 8m diameter base, is almost entirely earthfast. The cairn's eastern slope abuts onto the field wall with no trace of a slope on the other side. The cairn would appear to post-date the boundary wall.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B88
Site type Enclosure
Site name Honey Bee Woods, Brigsteer
Grading 1
NGR SD 48272 90273 to 48284 90315
Period Pre-1862
Source Identification Survey 1999; SEARCH Survey (3/1999)
 A low-lying rectangular structure is divided into three bays constructed at right angles to the boundary wall, which may therefore be contemporary. The present boundary wall has been rebuilt and overlies this structure, but it is not known what the relationship between the structure and the original boundary wall was. From south to north the bays are approximately: 8m x 7m, 12m x 6m and 18m x 5m. The structure is opposite the kiln (B85) but there is no evidence of any relationship.
Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B89
Site type Building/ farmhouse ?
Site name Honey Bee Woods, Brigsteer
Grading 1

NGR SD 48230 90229
Dimensions a) 10m x 4m b) 11m x 6m c) 10m x 4m
Period Pre-1862
Source Identification Survey 1999; SEARCH Survey (3/1999)

This site has a complicated ground plan represented by a series of walls which have either north-west/south-east or north-east/south-west orientations. There are two primary north-west/south-east orientated cells; of which the westernmost b butts onto the eastern cell a. Cell b has been internally terraced into the slope. To the north-west of these primary cells is a further large cell c containing a large limestone mound/cairn, which could potentially be a collapsed chimney. Cell b has internal dimensions 11m x 6m with wall spreads 1.5m thick, and cells a and b have similar dimensions of 10m x 4m. Between cells a and c is a curious linking structure, but with no corresponding visible entrance from cell a. The principal structure would appear to be cell a, which may correspond to a farmhouse, while cells b and c would appear to be ancillary structures.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B90
Site name Honey Bee Woods, Brigsteer
Site type Pit/ Kiln?
Grading 1
NGR SD 48248 90197
Dimensions 7m in diameter x 0.65m deep
Period Pre-1862
Source Identification Survey 1999; SEARCH Survey (3/1999)

Located approximately 10m to the south-west of Site B87 is a circular depression 7m in diameter x 0.65m deep. It is linked by a track to the farm complex B89. Around the hollow is a small low bank, and there is a fair amount of stone in its vicinity. The form of the structure is reminiscent of a degraded potash kiln.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B91
Site type Building
Site name Honey Bee Woods, Brigsteer
Grading 1
NGR SD 48237 90262
Dimensions 6m x 10m
Period Pre-1862
Source Identification Survey 1999; SEARCH Survey (3/1999)

A rectangular enclosure linked to Site B89 by a low lying collapsed wall, aligned in a east / west direction. Internally the structure is 6m x 10m with no apparent entranceway or internal features. It would appear to be an ancillary structure to the B89 complex.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

Site number B92
Site type Kiln
Site name Honey Bee Woods, Brigsteer
Grading 1
NGR SD 48091 90038
Dimensions 8-9m diameter x 1.25m deep
Period Pre-1862
Source Identification Survey 1999

A kiln found in association with Site B82 adjacent to the eastern enclosure wall. It forms a stone mound approximate diameter 8-9m x 1.25 with a central hollow c2m diameter.

Assessment The site is within the study area

Site number B93

Site type Wall
Site name Barrowfield Wood, Brigsteer
Grading 3
NGR SD 48353 91546 - 48271 91551
Period Post-medieval
Source Identification Survey 1999

A field boundary which truncates the wall B48 / B58. It is fairly decayed, and in places discontinuous. It is shown on the current OS mapping.

Assessment The site is within the study area.

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig 1 Whitbarrow, Brigsteer and Hampsfield Woods Surveys
- Fig 2 Hampsfield Study Area
- Fig 3 Whitbarrow Study Area
- Fig 4 Whitbarrow Detail Map
- Fig 5 Brigsteer Study Area
- Fig 6 Brigsteer Detail Plan
- Fig 7 Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1862) for Brigsteer
- Fig 8 Survey of Honeybee Wood Settlement (After Search 1999)



Fig 1: Whitbarrow, Brigsteer and Hampsfield Woods Survey

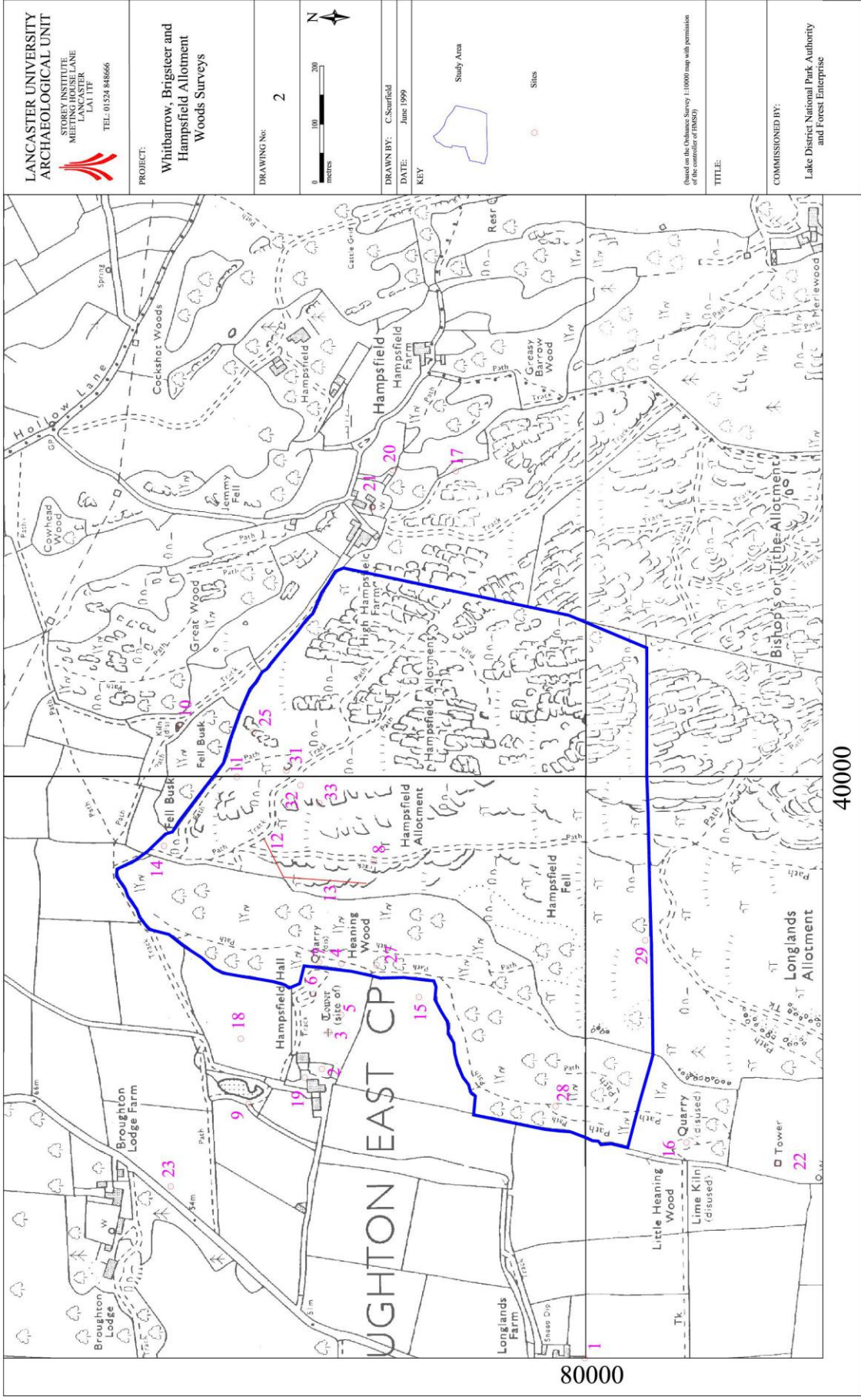


Fig 2 Hampsfield Fell Study Area

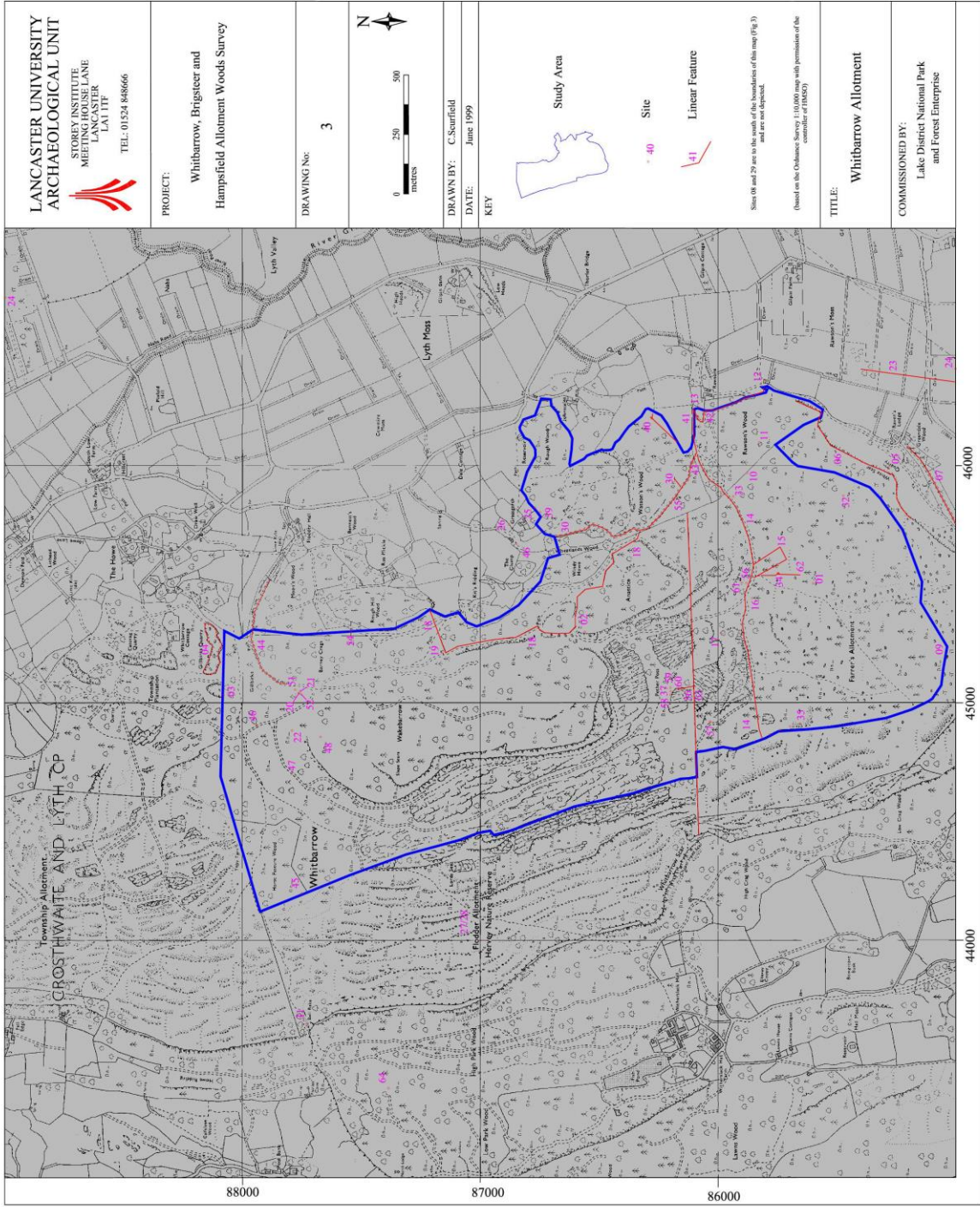


Fig 3: Whitbarrow Study Area

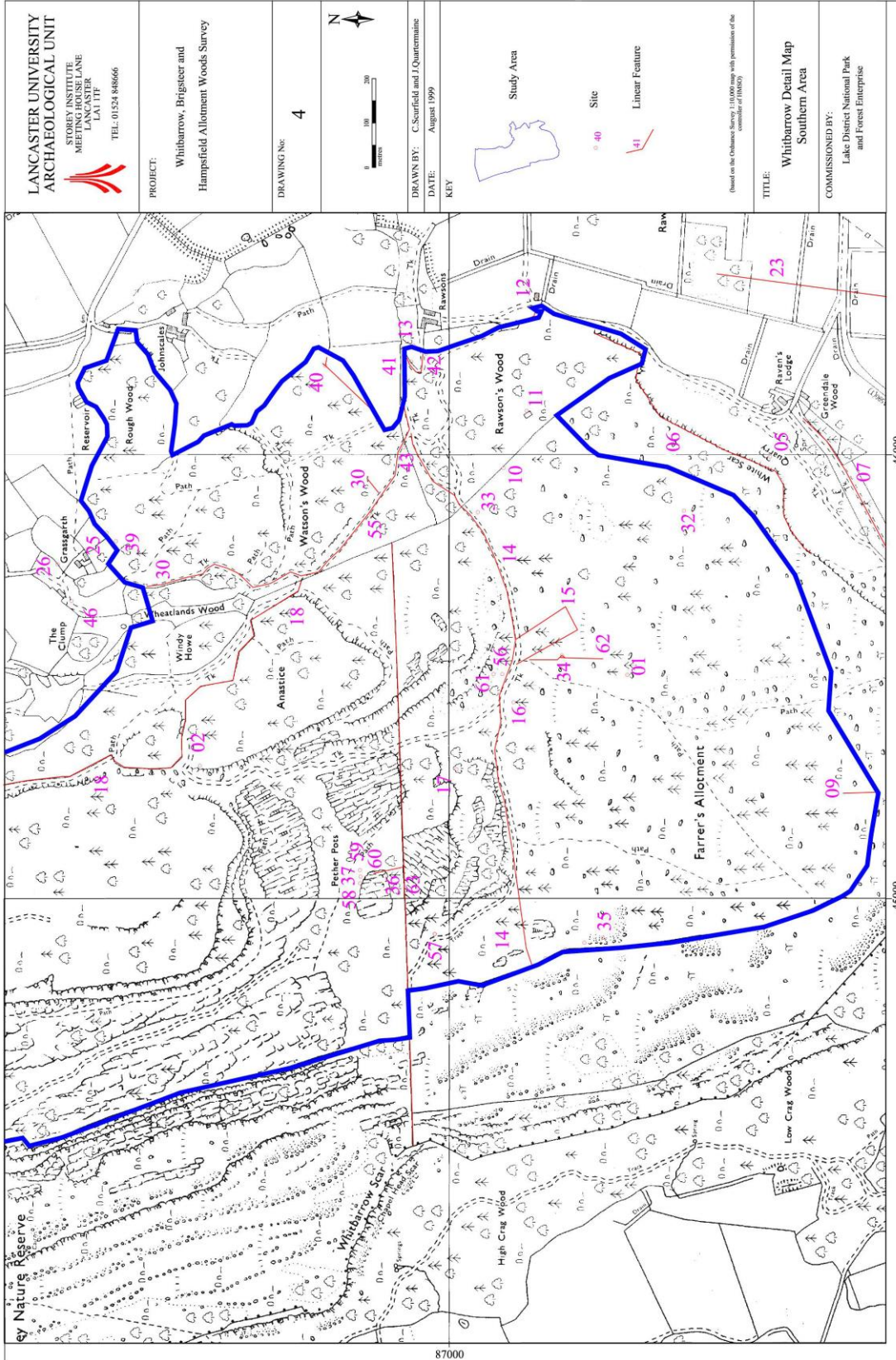
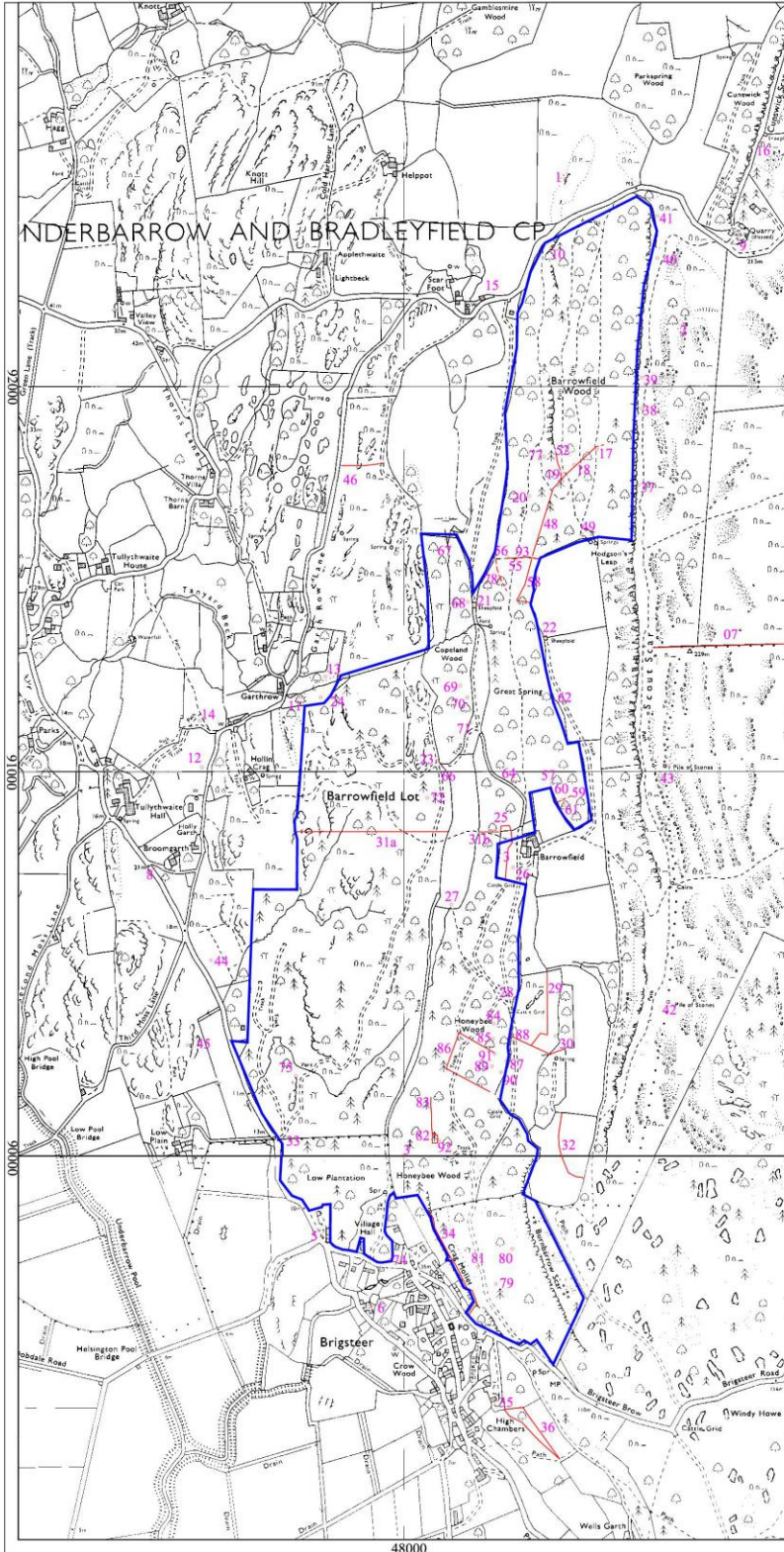


Fig 4 Whitbarrow Detail Map - Southern Area



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PROJECT:

**Whitbarrow, Brigsteer and
Hampsfield Allotment
Woods Survey**

DRAWING No:

5

0 100 300 500
metres







Scale 1:10000

DRAWN BY: A. Scott and C Scurfield

DATE: August 1999

KEY

-  Study Area
-  Site
-  Boundary
-  Holloway

Site B4 is outside the study area and to the west of the boundaries of the present plan

(based on the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map with permission of the controller of HMSO)

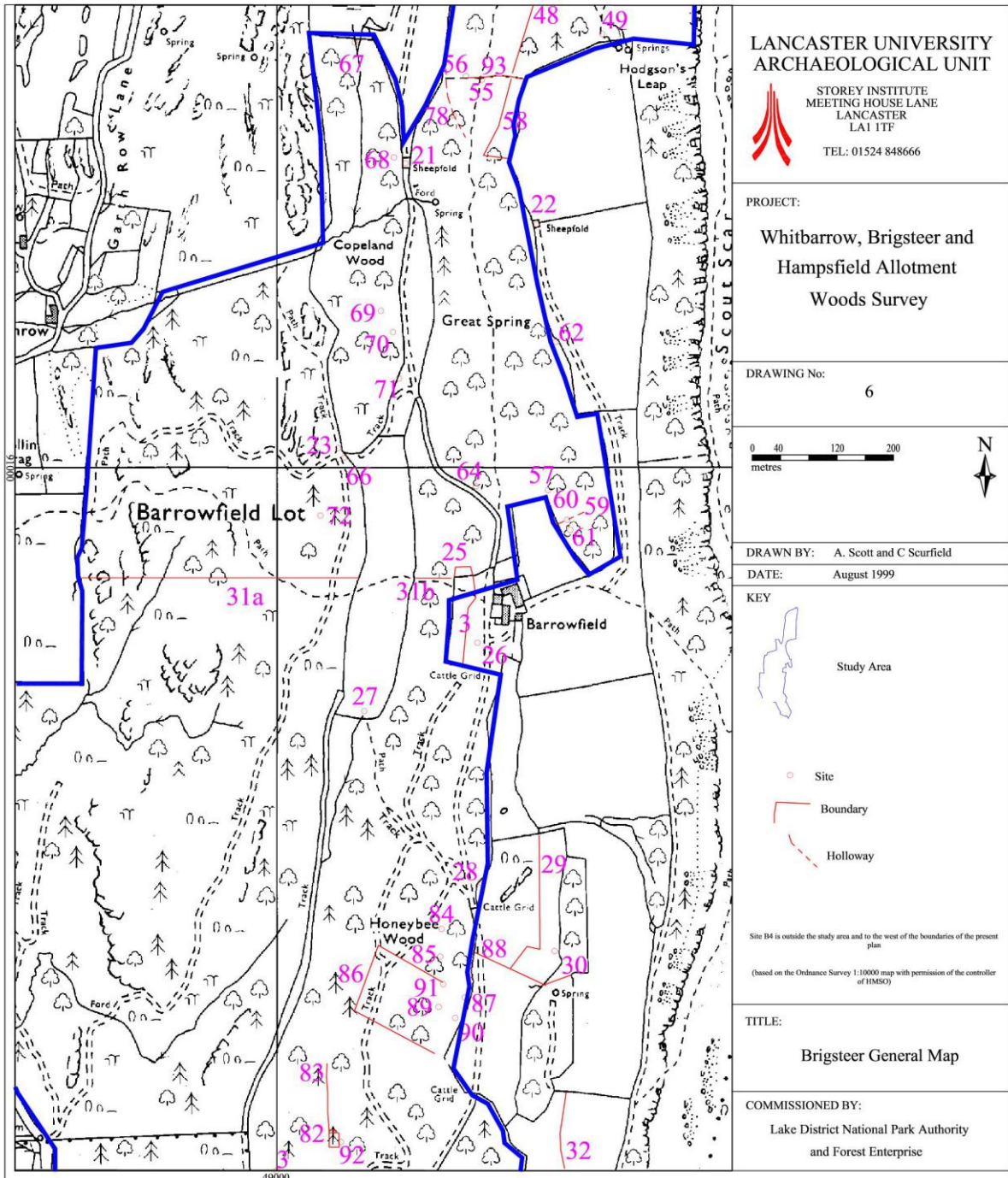
TITLE:

Brigsteer General Map

COMMISSIONED BY:

Lake District National Park Authority
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Fig. 5 Brigsteer Study Area



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PROJECT:

**Whitbarrow, Brigsteer and
Hampfield Allotment
Woods Survey**

DRAWING No:

6



DRAWN BY: A. Scott and C. Scurfield

DATE: August 1999

KEY

- Study Area
- Site
- Boundary
- Holloway

Site B4 is outside the study area and to the west of the boundaries of the present plan

(based on the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map with permission of the controller of HMSO)

TITLE:

Brigsteer General Map

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Fig. 6 Brigsteer Detail Plan

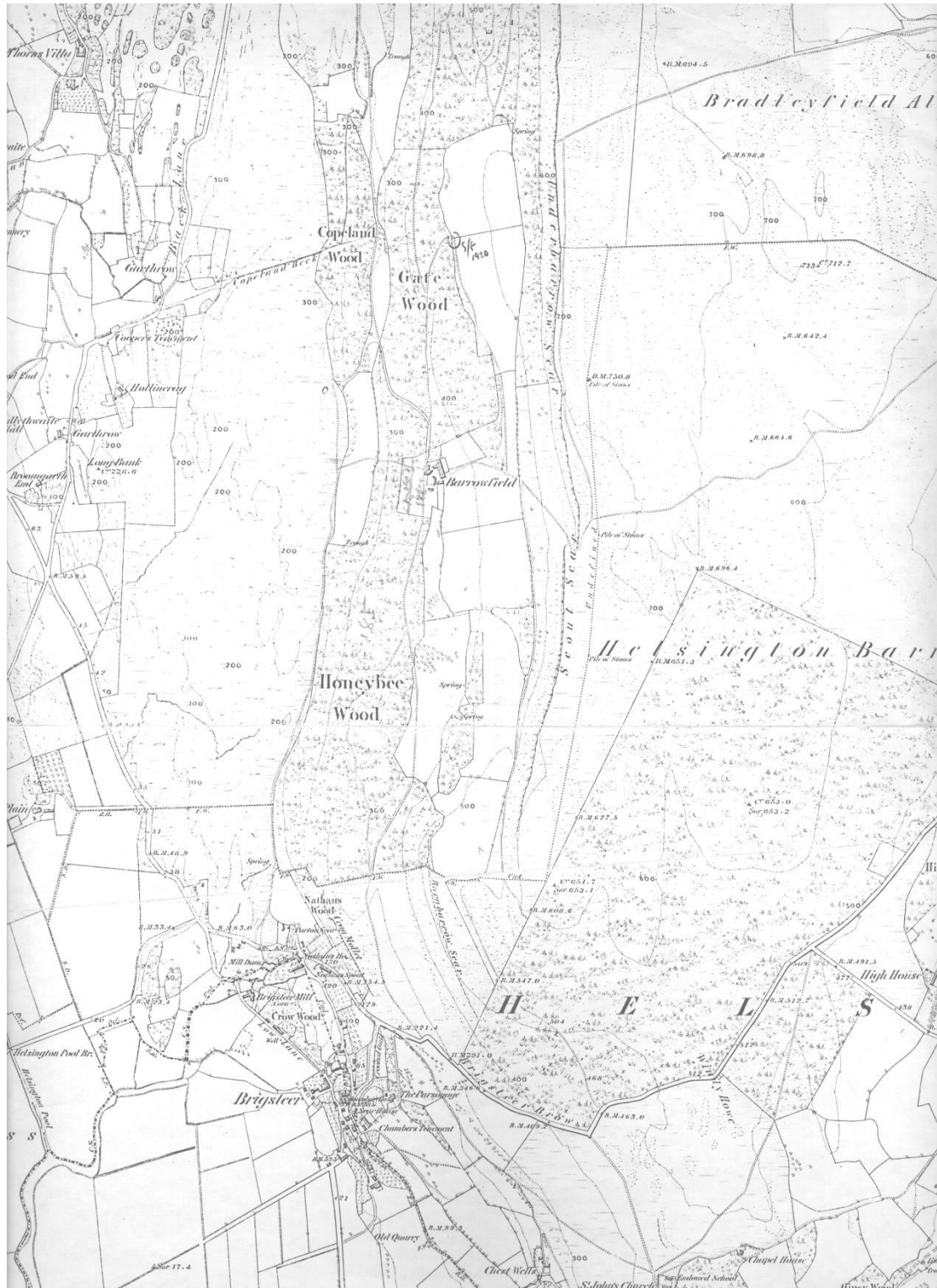


Fig 7 Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1862) for Brigsteer

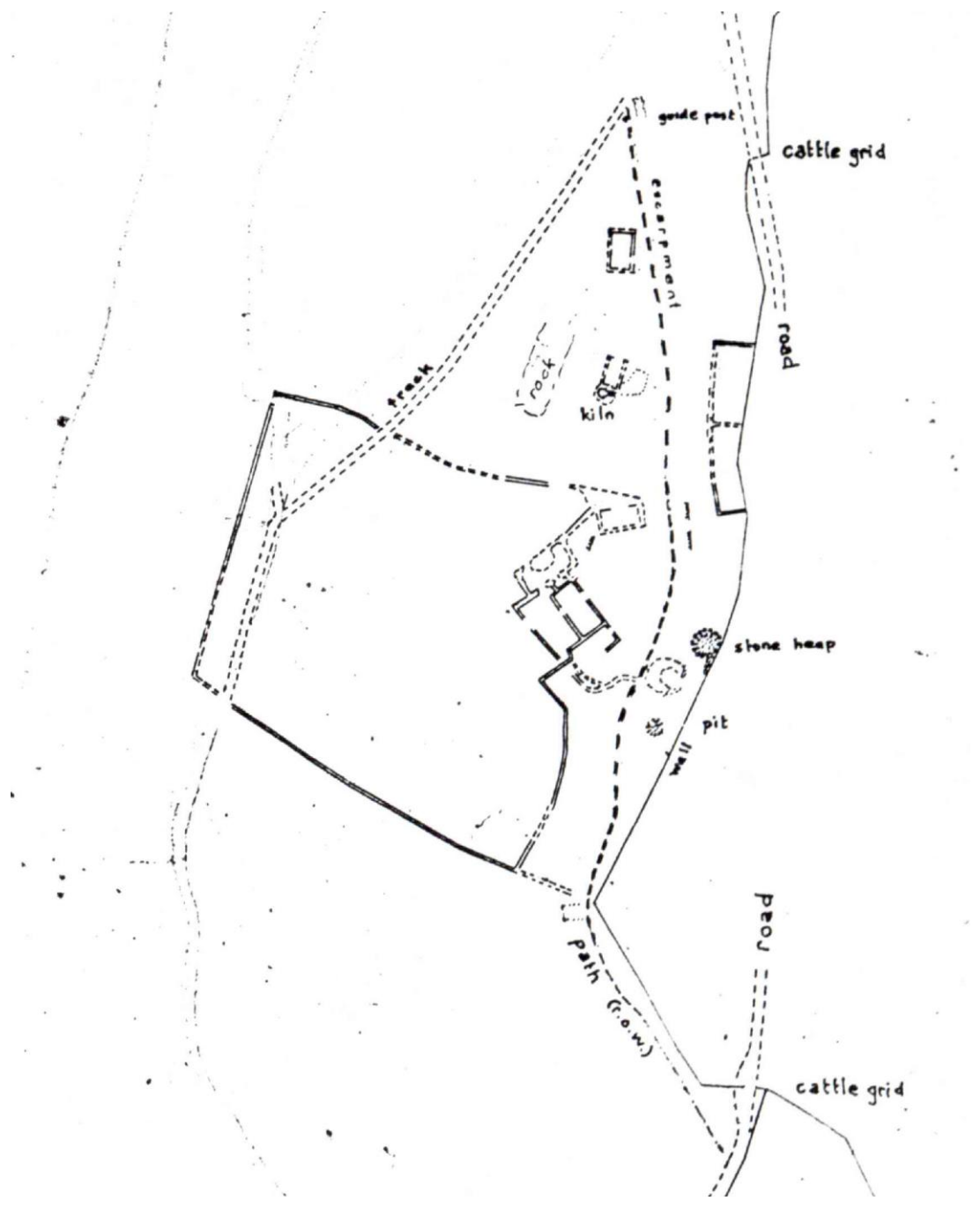


Fig 8 Survey of Honeybee Wood Settlement (After Search 1999)

PLATES

- Plate 1 Site H8 Robin Hood and Little John: possible boundary markers
- Plate 2 Site W02 Pether Pots Bone Cave
- Plate 3 Site W17 (Anastice) Rectangular sheepfold
- Plate 4 Building W20 (structure adjacent to W21)
- Plate 5 Building W21 at Fothersty Green
- Plate 6 Site W35 - Nineteenth / twentieth century walkers cairns
- Plate 7 Site W36 field boundary
- Plate 8 Site W57 shelter beneath an erratic boulder
- Plate 9 Building B17 in Barrowfield Wood
- Plate 10 Relict building B55
- Plate 11 Longhouse B82 in Honeybee Wood
- Plate 12 Post-medieval cairn B87 – Honeybee Wood
- Plate 13 Honeybee Wood Settlement B89

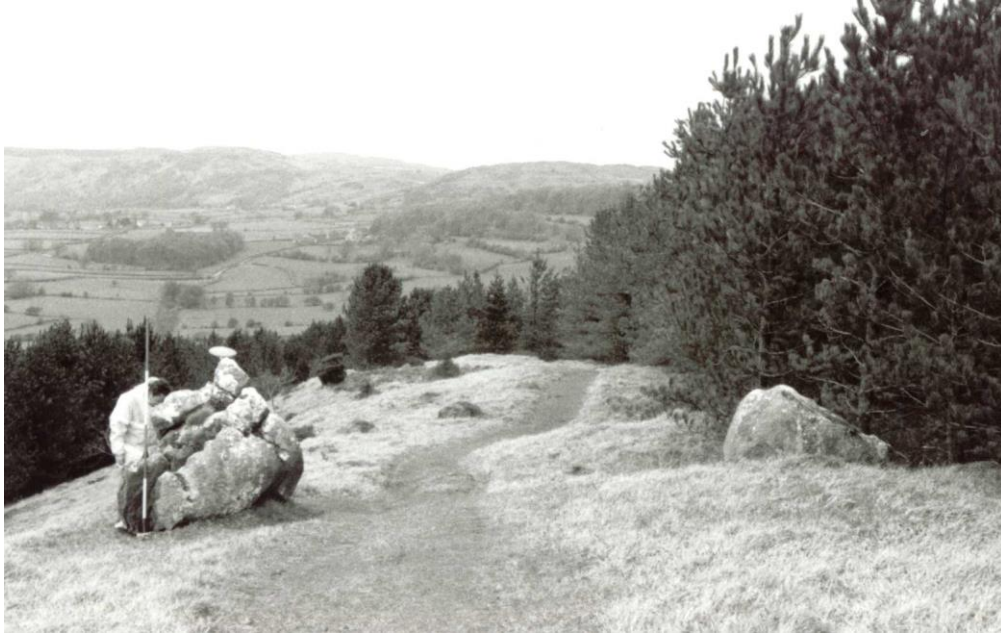


Plate 1 Site H8 Robin Hood and Little John: possible boundary markers



Plate 2 Site W02 Pether Pots Bone Cave



Plate 3 Site W17 (Anastice) Rectangular sheepfold



Plate 4 Building W20 (structure adjacent to W21)



Plate 5 Building W21 at Fothersty Green



Plate 6 Site W35 - Nineteenth / twentieth century walkers cairns



Plate 7 Site W36 field boundary



Plate 8 Site W57 shelter beneath an erratic boulder



Plate 9 Building B17 in Barrowfield Wood



Plate 10 Relict building B55



Plate 11 Longhouse B82 in Honeybee Wood



Plate 12 Post-medieval cairn B87 – Honeybee Wood



Plate 13 Honeybee Wood Settlement B89