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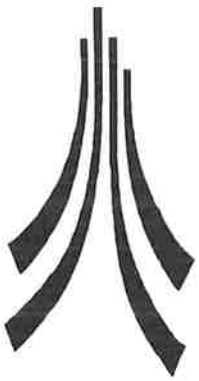

July 1994

GREYFELL COMMON WINDFARM SITE

Cumbria

Archaeological Assessment

The following project report is commissioned by Dulas Engineering Ltd.

GREYFELL COMMON WINDFARM SITE

Cumbria

Archaeological Assessment

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1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Special thanks must go to the tenant farmer of Greyfell Common, Mr Waugh for allowing access to the land.

Finally I must thank Colin Richardson of Tullie House Museum, Carlisle for making available the Katherine Hodgson archive.

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2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1 The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) at the request of New World Power Company Ltd undertook a rapid identification archaeological assessment of two areas, in Bewcastle and Nether Denton parishes, between 20th June and 1st July 1994, in advance of Wind Farm developments.

2.2 The assessment comprised a desk top search of existing records of archaeological sites in the area, an appraisal of relevant published, manuscript and photographic documentation. It also comprised a rapid identification survey of two study areas, Greyfell Common and Greenside, which in total comprise 13.2 sqkm of unimproved fell (Greyfell Common 12.10 sqkm, Greenside 1.1 sqkm). Satellite Global Positioning Survey (GPS) techniques were used to locate the monuments accurately and quickly. A summary gazetteer of archaeological sites was compiled, including assessments and recommendations for future strategies.

2.3 The conclusion of the report is that while the record search and rapid identification survey have revealed many sites of interest, most of them can be avoided by some relocation of the proposed turbines.

2.4 Greyfell Common has dense peat cover which obscures earlier features and it was therefore not possible to identify adequate evidence for the prehistoric and later settlement of these areas. Watching briefs during the construction of the turbines will be necessary to identify any buried features or archaeological stratigraphy.

3. INTRODUCTION

The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit has carried out an initial investigation of the proposed wind farm sites of Greyfell Common and Greenside, at the request of, and to a brief supplied by, New World Power Company Ltd (Appendix 1).

The purpose of the investigation is to advise on the location and significance of archaeological sites within the extent of the proposed wind farm sites and to assess the impact of development. This report may then be used to make recommendations for the management of these sites.

The Greyfell Common study area is *c* 6km north-east of Bewcastle on the border between Northumberland and Cumbria; it is edged to the west and east by forestry plantation.

The initial assessment consisted of a search of existing records held by the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record. An overall view of the area was gained from a survey of relevant published and unpublished sources. The examination of aerial photographs was found to be of lesser value because the available photography was taken from inappropriate altitudes. The results of the field reconnaissance was considered to be particularly important and the results were integrated with the sites already on record. Each site thus identified was assessed for archaeological potential, and recommendations for future management were based on this assessment.

Following a rapid documentary survey, fieldwork was carried out between 20th June and 1st July, results were then collated and a draft report was prepared in the week ending 15th July 1994.

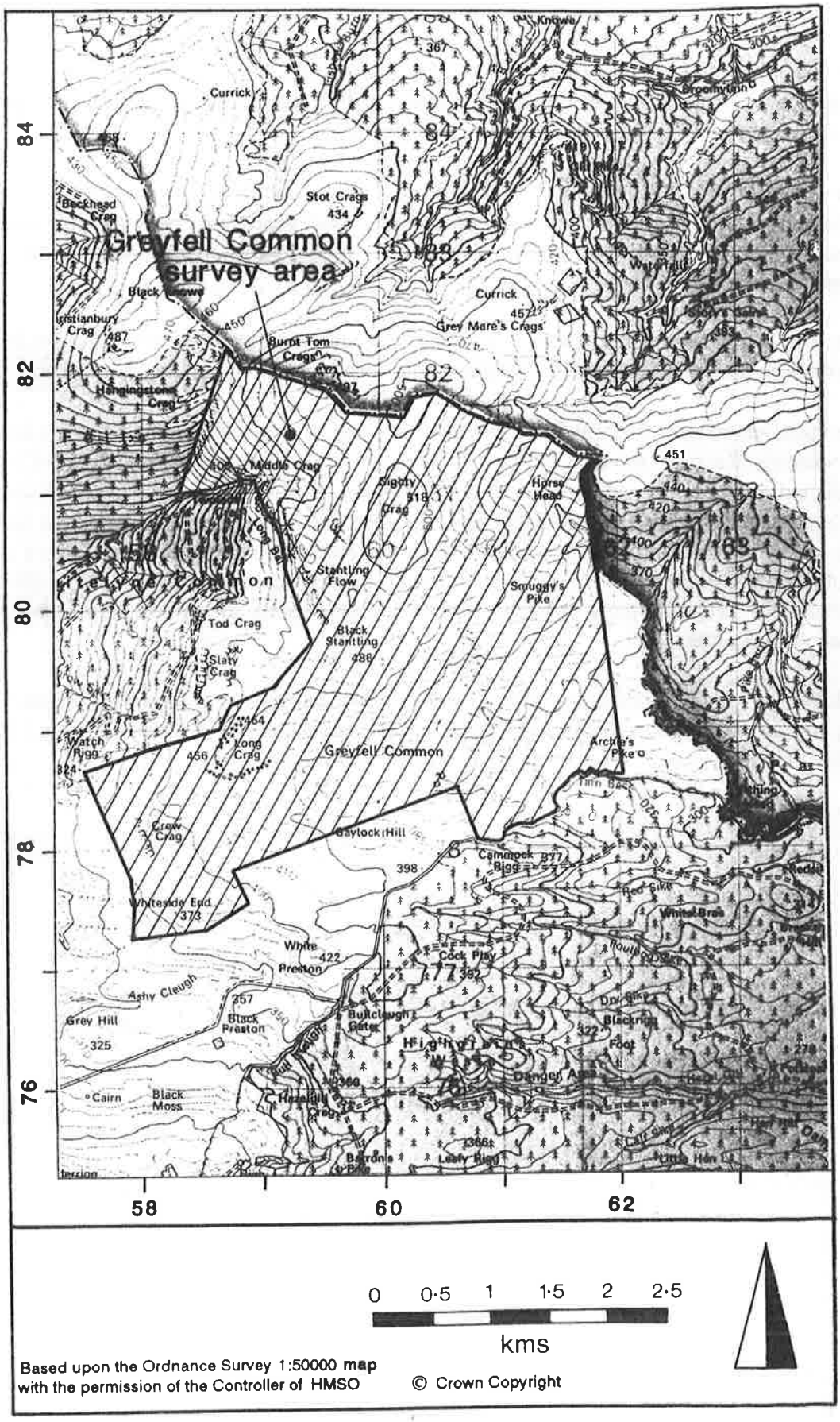

Fig 1 Location Map

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Project Design

The work has been carried out in accordance with the project design outlined in the proposals submitted by LUAU to Dulas Engineering Ltd on 9th May 1994 (Appendix 2), in response to a brief supplied by Dulas Engineering Ltd (Appendix 1).

The project design provided for a concise survey of recorded and published sources of information, preceding a rapid field scan. The collation of material gathered from all sources resulted in the compilation of a summary gazetteer of archaeological sites. The sites were evaluated in their historical and topographical context, and a strategy defined for each site on the basis of archaeological potential and anticipated disturbance by turbine construction.

Whilst the documentary research pertaining to the area was given a generous margin to allow for a greater understanding of the historical background, the field survey was limited to the study areas defined by New World Power Company Ltd. The full extent of both study areas was examined by ground reconnaissance.

4.2 Documentary Sources

The limits of the documentary research area, for the purpose of this report, are taken to be the parish of Bewcastle for the Greyfell Common study area.

The first stage in the investigation of the two areas was to collate the list of sites from the Cumbria SMR, which provided a brief archaeological and historical profile of the area in question.

The basis of the survey was a survey of published works on county and local topography and history, together with maps ranging from the 1st editions of OS mapping (1865) through to modern editions. The maps demonstrate that for the most part the land use of the study areas has not changed significantly, since the mid nineteenth century. However, the adjacent land around Greyfell Common has been severely impacted by forestry plantation. The sources used in this assessment are listed in the bibliography at the end of this report.

In addition to the published sources a number of pertinent unpublished sources were investigated, particularly the Katherine Hodgson archive held by Tullie House Museum in Carlisle, and the PhD thesis (in preparation) of Rachel Newman (LUAU) which pertained largely to the Greyfell area.

Examination of other primary documentation is not considered appropriate to the scope of an initial investigation. However, examination at a later stage of tithe, and enclosure awards and parish records, held by the County Record Office in Carlisle may reveal additional sources that are pertinent to the study.

In conjunction with the documentary sources, the availability of aerial photographs was assessed. Unfortunately both areas are within airspace hazard areas (D510/5.5) associated with the Spadeadam weapons range, which restricts civil low and medium altitude flying. There is therefore no availability of oblique photography. Vertical Air Photographic (VAP) coverage was unavailable at the time of the fieldwork due to the relocation of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHM(E)) photographic library and there were no pertinent VAP's within regional libraries. However a request for photographic cover has been submitted with the RCHM(E) and will be held on file for future reference.

A desk based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological and topographical information was undertaken to provide contextual information pertinent to the archaeological study.

4.3 Field Survey

The fieldwork was limited to a rapid field scan, of two weeks duration, within the two study areas, which comprise 13.2 sqkm of unimproved fell (Greyfell Common 12.10 sqkm, Greenside 1.1 sqkm). Access arrangements were made by Dulas Engineering Ltd and landowners and tenants were approached by LUAU as a courtesy prior to fieldwork.

The rapid field scan involved a Level 1 survey defined by LUAU, but based on guidelines produced by the RCHM (E); this provides for the recording of a brief written description, including at least an eight figure National Grid Reference, which will be plotted onto a 1:10,000 based Ordnance Survey map. This involved the systematic surface examination of the study areas by field walking, the widths of the transects being varied to maximise surface examination in areas of greatest archaeological potential. In areas of streams gullies, peat exposures, and crags where there are minimal peat deposits, the transects were reduced to 20m width; across the areas of undisturbed deep peat the traverse widths were expanded to between 50m and 70m.

4.3.1 Site Location

The sites were all located by satellite Global Positioning System (GPS) which enables accurate, fast location, particularly in areas remote from OS depicted topographic detail. The GPS system uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can then be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey national grid. Because of programmed errors within the transmitted signals from the satellites the nominal accuracy at a single receiver is +- 100m. However, by comparing the positional fix between GPS receivers at a known control station and a remote location it is possible to correct out the errors and obtain more acceptable accuracies of between +- 0.5m and 2m at the remote location. The data from both GPS receivers was independently logged and then subsequently superimposed in a post-processing stage to adjust out the errors. The base station was at the headquarters of Optimal Solutions in Hyde, Cheshire, who provided the GPS equipment. The base station data was sent through the post to the survey site base for post-processing.

The accuracy of the system was tested in the course of the survey by surveying Ordnance Survey Triangulation pillars and comparing the results with OS locational coordinates held by LUAU. The results were found to be +- 1.8m, but some of this error may be attributable to the original survey of the tertiary order triangulation pillars. A secondary test was to

produce multiple GPS locations for individual control points within the survey area and to compare the multiple sets of coordinates; this revealed errors of between +- 0.2m and 0.6m.

The sites were described onto a portable tape recorder for subsequent transcription onto a computer database in the office. The more significant sites were photographed, where conditions allowed, but there was no intention at this stage to record the sites in further detail.

4.4 Gazetteer of sites

A gazetteer of 36 sites was compiled from the Greyfell Common area. The sites in the gazetteer are identified by name, ascribed site number, and SMR reference where applicable. Locations are given as either ten or eight figure grid references for the centre of the monument, dependent on its size. A summary description of the site is derived from fieldwork and published sources. Each site has been assessed for its archaeological potential and recommendations are made for any further recording required.

Plots at 1:10,000 show the location of all 44 sites in the gazetteer (figs XXXX).

Sites from Greyfell Common are numbered without prefix.

5. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

5.1 Geology

Carboniferous Limestone with subordinate sandstones occur on the Bewcastle Anticline, comprising the three lower divisions of the Lower Border Group. The geographical strata in the area consists of, in the main, outcropping sandstone seams, particularly at Black Stantling, Long Crag and the Long Bar. The exposed sandstone at Sighty Crag occurs with a sequence of carboniferous limestone. Smuggys Pike consists entirely of carboniferous limestone.

The outcropping crags of sandstone, owing to their elevated and exposed position, have been subject to abrasional processes, creating tafonic features. The weathering process has resulted in the unusual shaping of a number of the crags, forming straight edges and in some cases marks and gouges resembling formal working and decoration.

5.2 Topography

The study area is located on the Cumbrian / Northumbrian border, and comprises an area of open, poorly drained, peat covered moorland. The topography of the area is typified by wide, exposed moorland rising gently to outcrops of limestone and sandstone, on flat gentle summits. The upland moorland is very rough pasture, with Grade 5 Agricultural land classification. It comprises extremely poorly drained, permanently saturated, heather and moss covered moor land. The poor drainage and high rainfall has resulted in the formation of deep deposits of blanket peat up to four metres in depth. The highest part of the survey area is a long central ridge extending between Sighty Crag (518m AOD) at the north-east end, and Black Stantling (488m AOD) to the south-south-western end. This ridge effectively forms a central spine, on a north-north-east, south-south-west alignment, which acts as the watershed for the surrounding area. The flat moor land around Stantling Flow, to the west of the Black Stantling-/ Sighty Crag ridge, gathers the head waters for the White Lyne River; Stantling Flow slopes gently to the south-west where at least twelve streams contribute to Rough Grain the main tributary to the White Lyne. To the east of the watershed, the steeper, north-east facing Greyfell Common contains Rotten Grain, Raeholes Sike, Crossy Cleugh, Stantling Burn, Caldwell Sike, Midge Sike, Black Sike, Gosling Sike, Heather Sike and Gair Burn, all south-east flowing and all tributaries of Tarn Beck, which discharges into the River Irthing at Irthing Head to the east. The streams are all similar, they are formed from areas of standing water, gradually trickling down slope forming deep runnels up to four metres deep and ten metres wide in the blanket peat, exposing the natural bedrock or mineral soils below.

The Greyfell Common study area is the only land in the vicinity still used exclusively as open pasture. The surrounding area has been intensively forested in recent years resulting in dense coniferous woodland on the east and west sides of the survey area, mainly on the lower slopes and in river valleys.

5.3 Archaeological Background

The first, formal, record of archaeological work in the Bewcastle Fell area would appear to date from the mid nineteenth century by Maughan (1857). Subsequent work by Richard Ferguson and Henry Cowper (Ferguson and Cowper 1893) produced an inventory of archaeological sites for the whole of the Cumberland and Westmoreland region. This corpus of work was further added to by W G Collingwood (1923, 206) and related specifically to the Cumberland area. The description of sites of archaeological importance within Bewcastle Parish touches only on a single site within the present survey area, that at Lang Bar, a quarried stone, possibly associated with the important Anglian cross in Bewcastle churchyard (see below).

As part of an extensive survey of the prehistoric remains of the Bewcastle and Brampton parishes, Miss Katherine Hodgson recorded that, although the fieldwork was unfinished when writing in 1943, the Border area was not particularly rich in archaeological sites or remains (Hodgson 1943, 167). She recorded that the majority of the prehistoric sites within Bewcastle parish were cairns, most of which were situated on the Black and White Lyne rivers to the east. The excavation of a tumulus at Shield Knowe revealed two stone lined cists, both of which contained complete food vessels, two of Abercromby's Type IA, from the main central cist, and a smaller vessel from a secondary cist, of Abercromby's Type II. Both these vessels date from the Early to Middle Bronze Age (Hodgson 1940, 154). A further excavation of a possible hut-circle at Woodhead, to the south of the survey area, revealed a circular stone foundation and two associated finds, a ring and perforated button, of Bronze Age date (Hodgson 1940, 164). Subsequent reappraisal of this particular site has suggested that rather than being a habitation site, it was more likely to be a ring cairn funerary monument (C Richardson pers. comm.).

There is no known Roman occupation evidence within the study area. The main activity during this period was centred on the Roman fort at Bewcastle to the south. The fort itself was occupied for a prolonged period spanning from *c* AD 122, when a turf and sand hexagonal fort was constructed, through several phases of modifications, until *c* AD 273 - 312, when the fort was effectively reconstructed on a smaller plan (Austen 1991, 50). It has been suggested that the irregular plan of the fort is derived from a native site, with the Romans adapting the already established position for their own purposes, although there has, as yet been no archaeological evidence for this. Bewcastle was sited north of the Hadrianic frontier, possibly to act as a fortified outpost to warn of potential attack to the Wall frontier. This was undertaken by communication with the signal station situated east of The Beacon, near Spadeadam Farm, to the south-east, midway between Bewcastle and Birdoswald. It may also have been situated to protect the Maiden Way, a Roman road from Birdoswald fort on the Wall line, possibly into Scotland, although Bruce states that it was doubtfully traceable in 1867 north of Bewcastle (Bruce 1867, 481).

Post Roman settlement activity in the area is illustrated by the large Anglian cross within the present day Bewcastle churchyard. The cross is one of the two greatest monuments of the early christian north, the other being the similar cross at Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire. It stands to a height of *c*4m and has been tentatively dated to the early eighth century. The presence of such an elaborate cross suggests that there was an early ecclesiastical centre at Bewcastle, possibly situated within the fort, as a cross of such workmanship is unlikely to

have been left in isolation. There is however, no evidence to date for any Anglo-Saxon activity in the area other than the cross.

A site within the survey area has been linked with the cross. On Long Bar crag is reputed to be the quarry site for the monument, described as 'Hewn Block' on the OS map. The sandstone is identical to that of the Bewcastle cross and a large block of stone appears to have been quarried out of the crag and left unfinished (Logan Mack 1926, 174).

The Royal Commission for Historic Monuments of England undertook a survey of the medieval shielings and farmsteads in the North Cumberland area. Shielings are a regionally unique medieval and early post-medieval structure, typified as being seasonally occupied, pastoral shelters when grazing flocks on the upland pastures. The pressure on pasture in the Solway and Eden valleys resulted in the need for transhumant use of the upland pasture. The earliest reference to shielings in the Bewcastle area dates from 1378-79 and continued through into the seventeenth century (Ramm 1970, 5). There is reference to the practice of shielding being both common place and involving the whole family, thus requiring well constructed, large shelters. A number of the shelters were very well built, with hearths, separate rooms and, in some cases, measuring up to 20m in length. A number of the shielings surveyed by RCHM(E) occur within the survey area and were visited, described and appear in the gazetteer with the original RCHM(E) number referenced.

Other medieval features in the surrounding area are the fortified structures at Crew and Bewcastle. That at Crew probably dates from the sixteenth century and is the remains of a bastle, a fortified house rather than a conventional castle. It has no known history, although the earliest reference to Crew as a dwelling dates from 1583 (Jackson 1990, 50). The need for a defensive site was necessitated by the constant sorties of the Border Reivers from the north and also indicates that it was owned by a family of substance. The castle within the Roman fort at Bewcastle was reputedly founded *c* 1092 by Beuth, the corruption of whose name gave the castle and the surrounding area its name. The castle was possibly rebuilt in masonry around 1271-72. It changed hands on numerous occasions and by the time of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who acquired both manor and castle in 1470 it had been 'long lying waste' (Jackson 1990, 32).

The first edition, 1865, Ordnance Survey maps were consulted for the Bewcastle area but revealed very little; the shielings present on the current Ordnance Survey map were not shown. A boundary stone (33) was marked on the map, at Sighty Crags, in the far north of the survey area. The sheepfolds were also marked, notably a sheepfold on the eastern bank of Stantling Burn (18) which appeared to have associated enclosures along with the circular pen.

6. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1 Documentary Evidence

The documentary survey has highlighted the archaeological potential of the locality, particularly the Bronze Age funerary remains at Shield Knowe, the Roman and early medieval centre at Bewcastle and the Post medieval bastle at Crew. Specifically within the study area it has highlighted the existence of the possible Anglian cross quarry (Long Bar) and medieval shielings.

6.2 Field Survey

With the exception of the shielings the majority of the sites were primarily identified as a result of the field survey and two of the shielings (6 and 20) were solely identified by the field work.

Much of the survey area is covered by deep peat, up to 4m in depth, which will have started to form in the prehistoric period. This will obscure any evidence of prehistoric or later activity; The only sites identified on top of the deep peat were very late grouse butts; the majority of the sites found during the survey were around the crags or within the stream gullies where there was limited peat overburden. The results of the survey cannot, therefore, be regarded as definitive.

6.2.1 Range of Site Types

Site Type	Site Numbers
Bield	3, 9, 11, 13, 15, 19, 26, 27, 29
Grouse Butt	10, 16, 17, 25, 30, 34
Quarry Pit	4, 7
Sheep Fold	2, 18, 21, 28, 31, 36
Shieling	1, 6, 14, 20, 22, 23, 32
Track	5
Unclassified	8, 12, 24, 35
Boundary Stone	33

The range of site types is fairly limited reflecting the predominantly pastoral and recreational use of the moor. The paucity of Bronze Age settlement is partly attributable to

the obscuring overburden of peat, but also reflects that the area is, for the most part, slightly too high for agricultural settlement. However, the altitude does not exclude funerary monuments which may be beneath the peat. The shielings reflect a medieval transhumant pastoral usage of the moor. The shelters would typically have been constructed by shepherds tending their flocks and are not intrinsically datable. The sheepfolds relate to a post-medieval episode of sheep pasture. The grouse butts are in some cases well-decayed and are clearly not modern; they probably relate to a nineteenth century usage of the area as a grouse moor.

The most important sites are the possible Anglian stone cross quarry (7) and the Stantling Loan shieling group (14, 20 22 and 23).

6.3 Archaeological Implications

With the present proposed layout of turbines on the Greyfell Common site, three sites (6, 7 and 20) will be directly affected by turbine or road construction. Site 7, the possible Anglian cross quarry, is of great archaeological importance; sites 6 and 20 are shielings and are also archaeologically important. Another six sites (9, 10, 14, 29, 30 and 33) are near to proposed turbines or roads and may be affected by construction. One of these is a shieling (14) and is archaeologically significant; the others are grouse butts, bields and a county boundary marker and although of lesser archaeological value should be preserved if at all possible.

The location of proposed trenching for power cables from each turbine was not made available to LUAU. The excavation of such trenches may have a direct impact upon the archaeological monuments and the correlation between proposed power lines and the archaeology should be investigated.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is strongly recommended that, as the first option, the monuments identified by the present rapid identification survey should be preserved *in-situ*. The code of conduct for the Institute of Field Archaeologists states that members should seek to achieve as the first option, the preservation of archaeology *in situ*, and only if this is neither possible or practical then is it appropriate in some cases to undertake further work to mitigate the effect of development.

The various management prescriptions are outlined below.

7.1 Avoidance

The size of the area, coupled with a relatively low density turbine distribution provides for a considerable latitude in the siting of individual turbines and roads. It is therefore considered that the most expedient and economic conservation option for the archaeology of the area is avoidance. For the most part the sites are individual entities and are not elements within an integral agricultural complex, therefore avoidance of the individual monument is an adequate solution. In these instances turbine and road construction should be at least 50m away from the centre of an identified monument to ensure that both the monument and its topographic context are undisturbed; exclusion zones are shown on the attached mapping. With settlement groups or archaeological landscapes each individual monument is only one element of an interrelated complex, and any construction within the group will damage the contextual and topographic relationships that define the broad archaeological landscape. It is therefore necessary that each monument group is treated as a whole rather than a collection of independent entities; an exclusion area around each complex is shown on the attached site mapping (fig XXX).

7.2 Evaluation

For some sites, such as the possible cross quarry (7), avoidance can be the only option. However, if it proves impossible to avoid other archaeological features adequately, it may be necessary to undertake further evaluation works to establish the need for mitigation recording. If further evaluation is required this should be conducted in sufficient time to allow for final recording of the sites of particular significance prior to construction.

A second stage of evaluation should include the work outlined below.

7.2.1 Topographical Survey

Certain sites, if affected by construction, should be surveyed in detail, to create a record of their current extent and features. Such survey aids the interpretation of sites, and also the location of any trial trenches that may be deemed advisable as a result of this stage of evaluation.

7.2.2 Photographic Record

A detailed photographic survey is an economic means of providing a permanent record of an extensive and apparently homogenous archaeological feature.

7.2.3 Trial Excavation

Where the results of field validation and topographical survey warrant further investigation, then a programme of trial excavation may be necessary to establish the nature, extent, date and detailed character of the sites in question. It is possible that this work may demonstrate the need for further recording and should be discussed with the county archaeological curator.

7.3 Watching Brief

As a general policy, all earth moving operations in areas of archaeological potential should be monitored by an archaeologist conducting a watching brief. It is therefore recommended that the wind farm construction contractors should include in their provisions for an archaeological inspector to be present during the construction of the turbines, roads and power cable trenches.

Watching briefs are particularly important at the Greyfell Common site where deep peat deposits cover much of the area and therefore hide any evidence of early settlement, but at the same time may have preserved the archaeologically significant organic elements of prehistoric human occupation. It is therefore recommended that, in addition to the watching brief, provision is made for experienced staff to carry out an auger-core transect of selected areas.

7.4 Specific Recommendations

The most significant conflict between the archaeology and the proposed turbine locations is that between the possible quarry for the Bewcastle cross (7) and turbine 38. In this instance the relocation of the turbine to the south or north and the movement of the road to the east must be an essential requirement. Shieling site 6 will not be affected by turbine construction, but the proposed road along Stoneygate End will conflict with the medieval transhumant site and therefore moving the road to the south should be considered.

Although most sites can be considered as individual, unrelated features there is one notable shieling group at Stantling Loan (14, 20 and 22-4) which appears to be the remnants of a transhumant settlement and therefore must be considered as an integral complex. Buried elements of the settlement and associated agricultural features may extend outwards from the exposed structures and therefore avoidance of a far greater extent will be necessary, to ensure protection for the group. An exclusion area around the complex is defined on the site map (fig XXX).

8. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site No: 1
Site Name: Sockles Stell
NGR : NY 5798,7881
Site Type: Domestic dwelling
Source: Surface survey; OS 1:10,000 map (1982)
Period: Post-medieval
Date: 20/6/94
Dimensions: 4.0m x 3.5m x 1.8m
Description:
A rectilinear structure incorporating a line of crag on the eastern side. The constructed wall stands to a height of *c* 1.85m in height on the western side, with an entrance in the northern wall. A constructed fireplace stands on the eastern side with a natural fissure being utilised as a chimney flue. It possibly had a transhumant function.

Site No: 2
Site Name: The Whams
NGR : NY 5822,7882
Site Type: Sheep fold
Source: Surface survey; OS 1:10,000 map (1982)
Period: Post-medieval
Date: 20/6/94
Dimensions: 15.0m x 15.0m x 1.6m
Description:
A circular structure comprising dry stone masonry, standing to a height of 1.6m. It has no obvious entrance and is clearly a sheepfold.

Site No: 3
Site Name: Sockles Stell
NGR: NY 57966,78767
Site Type: Rock shelter
Source: Surface survey
Period: Unknown
Date: 20/6/94
Dimensions: 5.00m x 2.00m x 2.00m
Description:
A natural recess in a crag, which has possibly been utilised. It has two entrances, one to the north, the other to the west. It would have been easy to roof over, although no obvious evidence of tool markings. Further to the north-east, there was another smaller potential rock shelter.

Site No: 4
Site Name: Wham Sike
NGR: NY 5815,7857
Site Type: Quarry Pit

Source: Surface survey
Period: Post Medieval
Date: 20/6/94
Dimensions: 4.00m x 4.00m x
Description:
A small quarry excavated into the western facing slope of hill. It is *c*. 4.00m in diameter, and has an apron of stone waste extending from the western foot of the quarry workings for approximately 6.00m. It appears to be cut into limestone.

Site No: 5
Site Name: Stoneygate End
NGR: NY 58547866 - 59055781
Site Type: Trackway
Source: Surface survey
Period: Unknown
Date: 20/6/94
Dimensions: - x 2.00m
Description:
An east / west aligned trackway, terraced into the western side of Long Crag. Its surface is bedrock, and has no imported surface material. It forms a hollow way approximately 0.10m in depth and peters out in the west. To the east it crosses Greyfell Common.

Site No: 6
Site Name: Stoneygate End
NGR: NY 59000,78697
Site Type: Shieling?
Source: Surface survey
Period: Medieval/post-medieval
Date: 20/6/94
Dimensions: 8.00m x 2.00m x 1.6m
Description:
A two celled domestic structure, situated on the northern side of trackway 5. The western room was the largest (5.50 x 6m) with the eastern room being 2m square. An internal wall survives to a height of 1.6m, and was *c* 0.4m wide, and may be a former gable. It is constructed in drystone fashion from local grit stone blocks (*c* 0.40 x 0.20 x 0.10m), although some measured 1.00m in length. The surrounding area did not reveal any associated features or structures.

Site No: 7
Site Name: The Long Bar
NGR: NY 5927,8065
Site Type: Stone Cross Quarry ?
Source: Surface survey; Logan Mack 1924, 174; OS 1:10,000 map (1982)
Period: Early Medieval ?
Date: 20/6/94
Dimensions: *c* 2m x 0.3m
Description:
A rough hewn, but fractured block of stone adjacent to a corresponding void. It is composed of a similar, hard and coarse grained sandstone as the Bewcastle cross and it has been

suggested that this was a 'rough-out' cross. It is marked as 'Hewn Block' on current 1:10,000 OS map (1982).

Site No: 8
Site Name: Rotten Grain
NGR: NY 59612,78300
Site Type: Mound
Source: Surface survey; SMR site 89
Period: Unknown
Date: 20/6/94
Dimensions: 25.0m x 15.0m
Description:
An elliptical mound on an east-west axis formed from very fine glacial grit and boulder clay. There was a small collection of stones present at the western end of the mound measuring 1.00m by 0.60m. The mound corresponds with the Cumbria SMR site 89, where it is described as a burial mound; however, inspection suggests this feature is glacial, and the location partly in a river bed would support this.

Site No: 9
Site Name: Black Stantling
NGR: NY 60019, 79638
Site Type: Rock shelter/Bield
Source: Surface Survey
Period: Unknown
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: *c* 2.00m x 1.00m x 1.00m
Description:
A deliberately constructed shelter using two natural outcropping boulders. The shelter comprised a large flat block overlying the two boulders, creating a roof; the northern end was blocked off by a series of flat slabs. This created a small, narrow shelter, approximately 2.00m in length and standing approximately 1.00m in height.

Site No: 10
Site Name: Rough Grain
NGR: NY 5897,8103 - 5913,8102
Site Type: Grouse butts
Source: Surface Survey; OS 1:10,000 map (1982)
Period: Post medieval
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 2.50m x 0.60m x 1.60m - each
Description:
The remains of an alignment of grouse butts, represented by eroded dry stone walls. They are described as grouse butts on the OS map.

Site No: 11
Site Name: Gate Grain
NGR: NY 58315,81064
Site Type: Bield

Source: Surface survey
Period: Unknown
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 2.00m x 1.00m x 0.30m
Description:
A small semi-circular stone built structure situated on the southern side of Gate Grain. It is constructed of large irregular boulders in a dry stone fashion, with a possible entrance on its northern side.

Site No: 12
Site Name: Rough Sike
NGR: NY 59458,81185
Site Type: Anomalous Mound
Source: Surface Survey
Period: Unknown
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 2.00m x 1.50m x 0.40m
Description:
An anomalous circular feature incorporating a large boulder to the south, with what appears to be an alignment or kerb of flat stone slabs, approximately 2.00m in length. The alignment turned to the west for approximately 1.50m. The stones enclosed a substantial deposit of peat, although natural minerals were exposed around the feature and it was effectively built on top of the exposed minerals. It was situated on high ground, on the western side of Rough Sike. The fact that this feature appears to directly overly natural minerals, suggests a potentially early date for its construction, should it prove to be man-made.

Site No: 13
Site Name: Sighty Crag
NGR: NY 60155,80895
Site Type: Rock shelter/Bield
Source: Surface Survey
Period: Unknown
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 3.00m x 1.50m x 2.20.
Description:
A rock shelter incorporating two massive boulders, with a large flat boulder dragged over the two to construct a roof. The entrance was from the south, with another entrance to the west blocked by large boulders. The chamber created by the overlying roof is approximately 3m in length and 2.20m in height.

Site No: 14
Site Name: Stantling Loan
NGR: NY 60366,80115
Site Type: Shieling
Source: Surface Survey; SMR site 21; Ramm 1970, Hut 44.
Period: Medieval
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 10.97m x 4.89m
Description:

A substantial, north-east to south-west aligned, three celled structure constructed of large sandstone boulders. Access was from the south-east, through an entrance constructed of upright flat slabs for door jambs and over a threshold stone. The internal divisions created a small room immediately to the north-east of the doorway, which measured approximately 3m in width and was 1m in length. The larger room to the west measured 5m in length and was 3m wide. A further room appeared to have been added to the south-western gable end. It differs in construction as the materials comprise large rounded boulders which contrast with the rest of the building, where it was constructed from flat slabs. The south-eastern room measured 2m square with thinner walls. At the south-western corner of the main structure, a curving wind break had been constructed to shelter the entrance. Any internal floor surfaces or hearth stones were obstructed by heather growth. To the south of the structure there is the possibility of further features, but these are obscured by heather. The site is situated on the south-east facing slope.

Site No: 15
Site Name: Tod Crag
NGR: NY 60844,78070
Site Type: Bield
Source: Surface Survey
Period: Unknown
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 2.00m x 2.00m x 1.60m
Description:
A small stone constructed, single celled structure, on a north-south axis, with an entrance in the south-eastern corner. It was built into the outcropping boulders on its northern side.

Site No: 16
Site Name: Crossy Cleugh
NGR: NY 60246,78817
Site Type: Grouse Butt?
Source: Surface Survey
Period: Post medieval
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 4.50m x 2.00m x 0.40m
Description:
A semi-circular wall of unworked stone, with the long section facing the north, which appeared to be internally revetted by upright stones. The internal form of this feature was rectilinear and was filled with a large deposit of peat. It was thought to be a grouse butt, although it appeared in isolation and the internal build up suggests that it may have been of some antiquity.

Site No: 17
Site Name: Crossy Cleugh
NGR: NY 6039,7883 - 6054,7857
Site Type: Grouse Butts
Source: Surface Survey
Period: Unknown
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 5.00m x 4.00m x 0.45m
Description:

A series of seven circular and sub-circular mounds, constructed from peat, in a north-south alignment. They varied in size, but were on average 5.0m in length and 4.0m in width. The southernmost feature was partly stone constructed and resembled site 16, to the west. The uniformity of these features and their alignment strongly suggested that they were grouse butts.

Site No: 18
Site Name: Stantling Burn
NGR: NY 61087891
Site Type: Sheepfold
Source: Surface Survey; Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map (1982); Ordnance Survey 6" map 1865
Period: Post medieval
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 16.0m x 16.0m x 1.40m
Description:
A well preserved, circular sheepfold marked on the Ordnance Survey map, situated to the west of Stantling Burn. It had a step-over entrance in the north-western side. It was recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865, as having associated rectilinear structures on its eastern side which appear to be small pens, rather than dwellings. Field inspection of the site did not reveal any of these associated features.

Site No: 19
Site Name: Stantling Burn
NGR: NY 60749,79327
Site Type: Bield
Source: Surface Survey
Period: Unknown
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 2.00m x 1.50m x 1.50m
Description:
A small circular structure situated on the eastern side of Stantling Burn. It was constructed into the outcropping boulders on its western side, with the surviving dry stone masonry standing to a height of 1.50m on its eastern side. There was no evident entrance, but the whole of the structural plan is presently obscured by collapse.

Site No: 20
Site Type: Shieling
NGR: NY 60427,79832
Site Name: Stantling Loan
Source: Surface Survey
Period: Medieval
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 3.0m x 2.0m
Description:
A single celled rectilinear structure, situated on the western side of Stantling Burn, on a well drained south-eastern facing slope. It was very dilapidated, with the average wall height being only 0.25m, although the wall in the northern corner survived to a height of approximately 0.75m. The structure was constructed from large, roughly hewn blocks,

derived locally. The entrance was situated in the north-eastern corner of the building. This site was not present on the Ordnance Survey map or included in the RCHM(E) Survey or Sites and Monuments record.

Site No: 21
Site Type: Sheepfold
NGR: NY 60520,79966
Site Name: Stantling Loan
Source: Surface Survey; Ordnance Survey
Period: Post medieval
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 15.00m x 15.00m x 1.40m
Description:
A circular sheepfold recorded on the Ordnance Survey map and situated near the headwaters of Stantling Burn. It measured 15m in diameter, with walls surviving to a height of 1.40m. The entrance was situated in the north-west.

Site No: 22
Site Name: Stantling Loan
NGR: NY 6058,7993
Site Type: Shieling
Source: Surface Survey; Ordnance Survey; SMR site 116; Ramm 1970, sites 42 and 43
Period: Medieval
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 12.0m x 4.0m x 1.40m
Description:
A three celled, rectilinear structure, situated to the east of Stantling Burn; the northern room appears to represent the earliest phase of construction. The central room has been interpreted by Ramm as a later shieling; it measures 4m square, and was constructed of rough drystone masonry. The walls stood to an approximate height of 1.40m, suggesting that this was the latest phase of construction of the structure. There was a blocked entrance way in its eastern face. The southern cell butts the central room and was very crudely constructed from drystone masonry but is now very decayed. It was narrower than the other rooms, measuring 3m square. The northern chamber was also decayed, surviving only as a foundation constructed from large stones, and appeared to be earlier than the central room. It is also 4m square. There were a series of east-west internal walls within the central room which may indicate a further phase of use.

Site No: 23
Site Name: Stantling Loan
NGR: NY 60596,79906
Site Type: Shieling
Source: Surface Survey; Ordnance Survey; Ramm 1970, site 41; SMR site 5401
Period: Medieval
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 7.00m x 3.80m x 0.35m
Description:

A sub-rectangular structure, almost oval in plan, which was very dilapidated. It was constructed from mainly large, unworked stones, and remains as a single course of stones, suggesting that the materials had been robbed. It was located to the south of site 22.

Site No: 24
Site Name: Stantling Loan
NGR: NY 60561,79939
Site Type: Wall
Source: Surface Survey
Period: Unknown
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 3.00m x 0.60m x 0.40m
Description:
A small length of drystone wall, located 3m to the east of Stantling Burn. It is not dissimilar to other grouse butts within the study area. However, it is isolated from any other walls or structures, therefore the precise purpose of this feature is uncertain.

Site No: 25
Site Name: Midge Crag
NGR: NY 61613,79010
Site Type: Grouse Butt
Source: Surface Survey
Period: Post medieval
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 2.50m x 0.5m x 1.20m
Description:
A short length of well preserved dry stone wall. One end of the wall was constructed as a terminus, whilst the other showed signs of decay, suggesting that the structure was deliberately constructed as a short length of wall. It is assumed to be a grouse butt due to its size and preservation.

Site No: 26
Site Name: Midge Sike
NGR: NY 61370,79602
Site Type: Bield
Source: Surface Survey
Period: Post medieval
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 1.00m x 1.00m x 1.50m
Description:
A small rectilinear structure, approximately 1m square internally, with a slightly blocked entrance. The height of the surviving masonry and the lack of tumble around the feature suggest a relatively modern date for the construction of this feature.

Site No: 27
Site Name: Smuggys Pike
NGR: NY 61357,79937
Site Type: Bield
Source: Surface Survey
Period: Unknown

Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 2.50m x 2.50m x 1.30m
Description:
A small, sub-circular, bield situated on top of a crag, mid-way between Stantling Loan and Smuggy's Pike. It has the external appearance of a small cairn, although the interior was hollow. It was constructed from large blocks of stone and measured 2.50m square.

Site No: 28
Site Name: Smuggys's Pike
NGR: NY 61747, 79903
Site Type: Sheepfold
Source: Surface Survey; Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map (1982)
Period: Post medieval
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 15.00m x 15.00m x 1.20m
Description:
A circular sheepfold marked on the Ordnance Survey map. It is partly decayed with an entrance on the northern side.

Site No: 29
Site Name: Smuggy's Pike
NGR: NY 61614, 80046
Site Type: Cairn/Bield
Source: Surface Survey
Period: Unknown
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 1.50m x 1.50m x 1.60m
Description:
A small stone structure on the top of Smuggy's Pike. It was irregular in appearance, with a hollow centre, suggesting that it is a bield that has been reused as a cairn.

Site No: 30
Site Name: Smuggy's Pike
NGR: NY 6127,8003 - 6145,8004
Site Type: Grouse Butts
Source: Surface Survey
Period: Post Medieval
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 3.00m x 2.00m x 0.40m
Description:
A north-west to south-east alignment of irregular peat mounds, some of which contained stone elements. The mounds which contained stone elements resembled burial cairns, but the close proximity in which these features occurred in relation to more conventional peat constructed grouse platforms indicated that these were of similar origin. It is likely that the butts had a timber super-structure.

Site No: 31
Site Name: Gosling Sike
NGR: NY 6179,8057

Site Type: Sheepfold
Source: Surface Survey; Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map (1982)
Period: Post medieval
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 12.00m x 7.00m x 1.60m
Description:
A rectilinear, north-south aligned, sheepfold marked on the Ordnance Survey map. The southern end was roughly apsidal, with the eastern wall forming a bow to counter the slope. It was very well preserved, with walls standing to a height of 1.60m. The entrance was in the western wall.

Site No: 32
Site Name: Horse Head
NGR: NY 61743,80626
Site Type: Shieling
Source: Surface Survey; Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map (1982) ; Ramm 1970, site 46; SMR site 22
Period: Medieval
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 2.50m x 1.50m x 0.30m
Description:
A shieling recorded by Ramm as "ruinous" and by the SMR as "too amorphous to survey". The site was located on a spur on the northern side of Heather Sike, a tributary of Gair Burn. Inspection of the site revealed a collection of stones measuring approximately 2.50m in length and 1.50m wide. This probably represents the remains of a cairn which sat directly above the shieling. The shieling was recorded as being 8.00m in length on an east-west axis and 5.00m wide and was at the time of the SMR visit defined by turf covered boulders. The shieling is now completely obscured by vegetation with only the eroded cairn visible.

Site No: 33
Site Name: Sighty Crags
NGR: NY 60468,81810
Site Type: Boundary Stone
Source: Surface Survey; OS 1:10,000 map (1982)
Period: Post Medieval
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 2.00m x 2.00m x 1.00m
Description:
A boundary stone marked on the Ordnance Survey map. It comprises a large low lying boulder, approximately 2m in diameter with etched markings on the south facing side. A large C was carved at the southern, lowest end of the boulder, with a large S at the northern end and a large N on the eastern side. Obviously a boundary stone, marking the corner of Cumberland and Northumberland which claims also to be on the border of Scotland.

Site No: 34
Site Name: Two Lads Crag
NGR: NY 59054,80933
Site Type: Rock shelter/Cave
Source: Surface Survey
Period: Unknown

Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 2.50m x 1.50m x -3.00m
Description:
A small natural fault in the bedrock of Two Lads Crag which formed a small 3.00m deep cave. The cave had been employed as a shelter as there was an apron of unworked stones on its southern side, suggesting either a makeshift wall fragment to protect the cave entrance or more probably the debris from clearing out the shaft.

Site No: 35
Site Name: Whiteside End
NGR: NY 58851, 77369
Site Type: Wall
Source: Surface Survey
Period: Unknown
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 6.00m x 0.40m x 0.40m
Description:
A small fragment of drystone wall, adjacent to a small crag which had been used as a natural shelter.

Site No: 36
Site Name: Raeholes
NGR: NY 59612,78669
Site Type: Sheepfold
Source: Surface Survey; Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map (1982)
Period: Post medieval
Date: 6/1994
Dimensions: 16.00m x 16.00m x 1.20m
Description:
The remains of a drystone constructed sheepfold situated on the eastern side of Tarn Beck. The sheepfold was quite ruinous. There was possibly an entrance, but this was obscured by tumble.

9. **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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APPENDIX 1
Project Brief

APPENDIX 2
Project Design

ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig 2 General Plan of Greyfell Common Area

82000

80000

78000

58000

60000

62000

GREYFELL COMMON

Proposed Windfarm Site

Key

- Proposed Turbine Location
- Exclusion Area
- Archaeological Monument

500m

DRAWN BY JQ

DATE 7–1994

SCALE 1:10,000

SHEET NO. 1

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT