

**LAND ADJACENT TO
PROSPECT HOUSE,
KING'S MEABURN,
CUMBRIA**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT
CP10198
15/08/2012**



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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by WA Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Bruce Armstrong-Payne to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of an area of land adjacent to Prospect House, in the village of King's Meaburn, Cumbria, which has more latterly been used as a timber yard (centred on NGR NY 6215 2105), prior to the proposed submission of a planning application for a residential development on the site.

The proposed development area is located in close proximity to an area of land which has been included as one of six parcels that are designated and legally protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument relating to 'King's Meaburn Medieval Settlement', which survives as earthworks and buried remains together with part of its associated medieval open field system and Bessygarth Well (SM No. 32846).

Due to the historic nature of the landscape in which the proposed development area is located, a desk-based assessment has been undertaken to assess the potential for archaeological remains to survive on the site. This assessment primarily involved the consultation of the County Historic Environment Record (HER) database, and historical mapping housed at Carlisle Library and Kendal Archives.

The desk-based assessment has revealed that there is presently little in the way of evidence for prehistoric activity in the area around King's Meaburn, apart from the reference to a stone axe being found in the late 19th century at Jackdaws' Scar, although no further information is known regarding this apparent find.

As with the prehistoric period, although there is evidence for activity within the wider area, at present no Romano-British sites or finds are known from King's Meaburn, although there has been a suggestion that a Roman road may have been located in close proximity to the settlement.

It is clear from information derived from the HER, which includes the Scheduled Ancient Monument description, that King's Meaburn may have been a much larger settlement than it is presently during the medieval period. There is evidence for earthworks relating to buildings, field systems and agricultural practices in the form of ridge and furrow. Although the proposed development area is not included in the Scheduling, it still lies within the possible extent of the medieval settlement, and as a consequence it is possible that archaeological remains may survive sub-surface relating to this settlement.

Historical mapping for the 19th and 20th centuries has indicated that the proposed development area may have remained as fields, with only possible field boundaries and a small structure noted within the site boundary, prior to its use as a timber yard in the later 20th century. It is not known to what extent the use of the site as a timber yard may have had on buried archaeological remains, although it is likely that the creation of the hard standings may have involved the removal of some ground, and

associated services may have been inserted below ground which may have had a detrimental affect.

Previous schemes of archaeological work at King's Meaburn have been restricted to historic building surveys, with no recorded phases of archaeological excavation having been undertaken. At present, therefore, the nature and survival of archaeological remains relating to the medieval period at King's Meaburn have remained untested. This is not only true of this village but for the Eden Valley as a whole, which has seen researchers focusing on the topographical analysis of well-preserved earthworks of nucleated villages, with very little archaeological excavation.

The Archaeological Research Framework for North-West England notes that planned nucleated medieval settlements in the north of England are considered on plan form to have originated in the later 12th century; however there is as yet little confirmatory excavation data. Given the proximity of the proposed development area to the possible medieval street frontage and core of the village, it is therefore recommended that a programme of archaeological work in the form of an evaluation be undertaken prior to the commencement of groundworks associated with the proposed development area. The extent of such archaeological work would be dependant on discussions with Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Bruce Armstrong-Payne for commissioning the project. WA Archaeology Ltd would also like to thank Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Record Officer, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service and staff at Carlisle Library and Kendal Archives.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by David Jackson and Fiona Wooler. The report was written by Fiona Wooler and the illustrations were completed by Adrian Bailey. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for WA Archaeology Ltd, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION AND SITE LOCATION

- 1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Bruce Armstrong-Payne to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of an area of land which had more recently been used as a timber yard, located adjacent to Prospect House, King's Meaburn, Cumbria, (NGR NY 6215 2105), in advance of a proposed planning application for a residential development on the site.
- 1.2 The proposed development area is located in close proximity to one of six parcels of land which have been designated and legally protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument, relating to King's Meaburn Medieval Settlement, part of its associated medieval open field system and Bessygarth Well (SM No. 32846).
- 1.3 Prior to the submission of the proposed planning application, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) have recommended that an archaeological desk-based assessment be undertaken to be submitted as part of the planning application. A Brief for the desk-based assessment was produced by CCCHES setting out the reasons and methodology for the work (Parsons 2012). The Brief also referred to the likelihood that an archaeological evaluation would be required in advance of any future groundworks associated with the residential development; this scheme of works would be the subject of a separate Brief issued by CCCHES.
- 1.4 Due to the historic nature of the landscape around the modern village of King's Meaburn, an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area has been undertaken in order to assess the potential for archaeological remains to survive above and below ground. The assessment involved the consultation of readily-available sources in order to assess the potential for archaeological remains to exist or survive sub-surface on the site. These sources were principally the county Historic Environment Record (HER) database and historical mapping and published and unpublished material housed at Carlisle Library and Kendal Archives.
- 1.5 The village of King's Meaburn is located approximately six kilometres to the west of the town of Appleby-in-Westmorland, and c.2km to the south-east of Morland. The settlement lies on the east side of the River Lyvennet, and astride the road which heads south to Maulds Meaburn (Figure 1). The proposed development area is a former timber yard located on the east side of the village, to the south and east sides of Prospect House (Figure 2).

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The desk-based assessment involved the consultation of a number of existing datasets in order to achieve an understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the proposed development area.
- 2.2 The county Historic Environment Record (HER) database, maintained by Cumbria County Council at Kendal, was consulted in the first instance. As well as containing information on known archaeological sites in Cumbria (excluding the Lake District National Park), the HER also includes details of the sites of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and other non-designated sites, as well as information on previous schemes of archaeological work.
- 2.3 Carlisle Library (Local Studies) and Kendal Archives were visited primarily for information from historical mapping, but also for any references to the site or surrounding area contained within published and unpublished sources, in particular in archaeological journals such as the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*.
- 2.4 Two copies of the report will be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record (HER) as per the Brief issued by CCCHES. Cumbria County Council and Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd support the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk> has been completed as part of this project as per the Brief issued by CCCHES (Parsons 2012, 4).
- 2.5 The desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA 2011).

3 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The information derived from the HER and from historical mapping and published and unpublished sources has been combined to provide a brief narrative of the history of the area around the site at King's Meaburn, and to assess the archaeological potential of the site based on this information.

3.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

3.2.1 A 1km radius search was undertaken centred on the proposed development area at King's Meaburn, in order to provide information on the character of the known and potential archaeology of the land around the site.

3.2.2 *HER Sites*: there are a total of 12 sites which are presently recorded in the HER, located within a 1km radius of the proposed development area at King's Meaburn (see Appendix 1 for more information regarding these HER entries). No HER sites are presently recorded within the proposed development area site boundary, however the following sites are in close proximity and may provide information regarding the archaeological potential for the site:

- *King's Meaburn Mill (HER No. 2799)*: a water corn mill is recorded at King's Meaburn in the 14th century, although the structure that presently stands has a date stone of 1841. The presence of a corn mill in the medieval period suggests some form of settlement in close proximity, as suggested by HER No. 5356 referred to below.
- *King's Meaburn Medieval Settlement (HER No. 5356)*: the proposed development area is located within the general extent for King's Meaburn Medieval Settlement, where unclassified earthworks, including extensive ridge and furrow and earthworks around the present village, are recorded. Although there are still some well-preserved earthworks remaining, some are less prominent due to improved farming methods. The HER entry notes that these areas need to be recorded in more detail before more of them disappear.
- *King's Meaburn Earthworks and Ridge and Furrow (HER No's 5919 and 5920)*: these sites are located to the west of the proposed development area, in close proximity to King's Meaburn Mill. They consist of broad ridge and furrow and boundary banks, suggested to be medieval in date.
- *Hart Quarries, Lime Kilns and Field Systems (HER No's 15520 and 15521)*: located to the south-east of the village is the site of Harts Quarry and

lime kilns of post-medieval date, and a field system of unknown date which has been identified on aerial photographs.

- *Greystone House and Orchard House (HER No's 20545 and 41476)*: these two sites, both located to the south of the proposed development area provide evidence for 18th and 19th century settlement within close proximity. Greystone House has a date stone of 1789 (HER 20545), and a barn at Orchard House has a date stone of 1814, with the attached farmhouse possibly dating to between 1650 and 1750 (HER 41476). It must be noted, however, that the presence of date stones does not necessarily indicate a date of construction; they may have been reused in later buildings, or indicate significant family events.

3.2.3 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*: the proposed development area is located immediately to the south of a section of the village which is included in a Scheduled Ancient Monument, known as '*King's Meaburn Medieval Settlement, part of its associated medieval open field system and Bessygarth Well*'. This monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of King's Meaburn medieval settlement, and consists of six separate areas of protection. Although the date of the first medieval settlement at King's Meaburn is unknown, it is unlikely to have pre-dated the late 11th century Norman Conquest of the region. The settlement remains in occupation today and the areas of protection include those parts which were abandoned as it contracted to its present size, but which are still identifiable. The plan of the medieval settlement of King's Meaburn is of a type familiar to this part of Cumbria in which two parallel lines of tofts or houses with crofts or garden areas to the rear face onto a village green or street. Behind the crofts were narrow back lanes and beyond the back lanes lay the communal open fields where the crops were grown. This pattern of tofts and crofts, back lanes and ridge and furrow, survives well, notably in the field behind the village hall, and again in two adjacent fields south of Welltree Brow, opposite Prospect House and its timber yard. In the field immediately north of Prospect Cottage are the earthwork remains of two crofts behind which are fragments of ridge and furrow (SM No. 32846).

3.2.4 *Listed Buildings*: there are eight listed buildings located within a 1km radius of the proposed development area. These listed buildings provide some evidence for historical settlement in King's Meaburn:

- *Greystone House and adjoining byre*: house, dated 1789. Grade II.
- *Meadow Bank*: house, originally a farmhouse, dated 1764. Grade II.
- *Scarcroft Farmhouse with adjoining byres and barn to north*: farmhouse dating from the late 16th or early 17th century with later additions. Grade II.

- *School at King's Meaburn*: school dated 1831 with later extensions to south. Grade II.
- *Threshing barn east of Sycamore House*: threshing barn dated 1715. Grade II.
- *Virginia House and adjoining byre/barn*: house, late 17th century with later additions and alterations. Grade II.
- *K6 Telephone Kiosk, Main Street*: type K6 telephone kiosk, designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and made by various contractors. Cast iron. Grade II.
- *King's Meaburn Mill*: Victorian corn mill. Grade II.

3.2.5 *Conservation Areas*: the proposed development area is located within King's Meaburn Conservation Area.

3.2.6 *Registered Parks and Gardens*: the 1km search radius centred on the proposed development area revealed no registered parks or gardens within close proximity to the site.

3.3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

3.3.1 Three aerial photographs were consulted at the county HER for any information regarding the proposed development area at King's Meaburn:

- *NY6621/B, Oblique Photograph taken in 1979*: this view was taken looking east to show the prominent ridge and furrow located on the west side of the road, immediately opposite Prospect House. The proposed development area is shown as a field with a telegraph pole close to the centre of the site.
- *NY6221/D, Oblique Photograph taken in 1985*: this view looking west appears to show the proposed development area as containing some vehicles, and possibly single-storey buildings or static caravans on the site, particularly to the north side.
- *NY6221/E, Oblique Photograph taken in 1985*: this view appears to show the site as a timber yard with single-storey buildings to the rear of Prospect House, as well as some possible static caravans.

3.3.2 Modern readily-available satellite photography was consulted for any information regarding the proposed development area and its immediate environs. This source shows the land as a timber yard with sheds of some form visible to the north side of the site. The ground of the site appears to have been laid in concrete.

3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

3.4.1 The HER records three schemes of archaeological work which has been undertaken within a 1km search radius centred on the proposed development area. All of these relate to standing building surveys, and whilst they provide information on the history and dates for some of the structures in the village, they provide no information on the character and survival of below ground archaeological remains:

- *King's Meaburn Mill*: a building survey was undertaken in 2004 by Peter Ryder of the upstanding remains of a Grade II listed water mill prior to proposals for its conversion to residential use. Despite documentary references to a mill on the site from at least 1327, no visible evidence of any structure which pre-dated the present mill was found. The present mill was noted to have been a good example of an early Victorian corn mill which still retained its principal machinery (HER Report Ref: 3/04/1205).
- *Orchard House Barn*: a photographic survey undertaken prior to the conversion of a disused barn and alteration of the existing former farmhouse. The survey, which was undertaken by R Mason Designs Ltd in 2006, revealed the barn to be a bank-barn bearing the date '1814'. A shippon (byre) was later added to the rear, and the remains of a threshing floor were identified. The attached farmhouse is thought to date to between 1650 and 1750, and was extended into the barn at first floor level in the Victorian period (HER Report Ref: 3/06/1648).
- *Greystone House Barn, King's Meaburn*: a historic building survey undertaken by R Mason Designs Ltd in 2010 of a bank barn prior to conversion to residential use. The survey revealed that the house which adjoins the barn dates to 1789 and was constructed by the Addison family who still own the site. The barn was suggested to have been constructed '*probably within 20 years*' of the house (HER Report Ref: 3/10/2206).

3.5 HISTORICAL MAPPING

3.5.1 Historical mapping dating from the late 16th to the late 20th century was consulted at Carlisle Library and Kendal Archives. The earliest mapping, up until the late 19th century, is at a small-scale and therefore does not provide accurate information on the form of the land on which the proposed development is located; however some have been referred to here as they provide interesting information on features in close proximity.

- 3.5.2 *Saxton's Map of Cumberland and Westmorland 1576 (not reproduced here)*: this map provides some indication for main settlements in the two counties in the second half of the 16th century. King's Meaburn is simply labelled as 'Meborne' (compared to Maulds Meaburn which is labelled 'Malsmeborn') with a vignette of a house possibly suggesting a significant property in the village at that date or simply representing a settlement of some form. No church symbol is shown indicating that one did not exist in the village, as is presently the case.
- 3.5.3 *Jefferys Map of Westmorland 1770 (Figure 3)*: this extract from Jefferys map clearly shows King's Meaburn as a linear settlement with properties either side of a roughly north to south orientated road, but with roads leading off at its south end, one to the east towards Bolton (no longer an apparent road, but possibly fossilised as a track), and another to the west towards Newby which still exists. No significant property or church is shown at King's Meaburn at this date, as is the case with other settlements such as Morland to the north-west and Maulds Meaburn to the south. The water mill site is not shown, although a 'Walk Mill' is labelled to the north of the village close to the site of modern Woodhead near Morland. The scale of this map does not allow for the accurate identification of individual properties in close proximity to the proposed development area, although buildings are represented on the east side of the road, close to the junction with the Newby road.
- 3.5.4 *First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1865 (6" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 4)*: this was the earliest map consulted as part of this desk-based assessment which provided clear information on the topography, buildings and features in and around King's Meaburn at this date. The proposed development area is shown as an open area of land bounded on the west by the main street, and to the south, east and north by field boundaries and properties, with the site of Bessygarth Well annotated immediately to the north. A field boundary is visible cutting across the north side of the proposed development area. The village is shown as linear in form, with properties flanking either side of the main street, and some possible fossilised strip fields extending to the rear, particularly to the north of the settlement. Buildings which are labelled in the village on this map include the 'Endowed School' (which is not presently recorded in the HER) and the White Horse Public House (also not presently in the HER), with King's Meaburn Mill ('Corn and Saw') shown to the west.
- 3.5.5 *Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1898 (Figure 5)*: this larger scale edition of the Ordnance Survey map continues to show the proposed development area as open land with field and enclosure boundaries to the north side.

- 3.5.6 *Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1916 (Figure 6)*: the only evident change on this map is the presence of a small structure with associated boundaries to the south side of the proposed development area, although the function or character of this building is not indicated. A small enclosure appears to have been created against the existing field boundary to the north side of the site.
- 3.5.7 *Ordnance Survey Map 1970 (Figure 7)*: this map of 1970 shows the proposed development area still as open ground with boundaries to the north side, although the small structure shown to its south side on the map of 1916 is no longer represented. The site of Bessygarth Well is clearly labelled to the north side of Prospect House and Prospect Cottage, but not within the proposed development area site boundary.

3.6 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.6.1 *Place Name Evidence*: writing with regard to Maulds Meaburn, Joan Lee noted that the first element of that place name was the first name 'Maud', the wife of William de Veteriponte. The second element 'Meaburn' is probably derived from the Old English words '*maed*' meaning meadow and '*burna*' meaning stream, therefore 'Meaburn' means '*stream in a meadow*' (Lee 1998, 56). It has been suggested that the element 'King's', in King's Meaburn, was added to distinguish it from 'Maulds Meaburn', as the manor was once '*possessed by the Crown*' (Parson and White 1829, 597).
- 3.6.2 *Prehistoric (up to c.70AD)*: at present, there are no sites located within a 1km search radius which relate to this period. In the publication 'King's Meaburn through the Ages', reference is made to a stone axe found in 1883 in a quarry at 'Jackdaw Scar' (Addison 2000), however no further information is given in this source. 'Jackdaws' Scar' is annotated on historical mapping to the north-west side of the village (see Figure 4 for example).
- 3.6.3 More tangible evidence for prehistoric land use and occupation are the sites of Ewe Close near Crosby Ravensworth, and Burwain at King's Meaburn, which has been suggested to have been an Iron Age settlement (Addison 2000).
- 3.6.4 *Romano-British (c.70-410AD)*: no sites relating to this period are recorded in the HER within a 1km search radius of the proposed development area. There are, of course, well-known Roman military sites in the wider area, for example at Kirkby Thore, Brougham and marching camp at Crackenthorpe. Writing in the 19th century, John Bland suggested that a Roman road crossed the River Lyvennet at Dairy Bridge near Maulds Meaburn Hall, '*then past Lofterns and Casteriggs in King's Meaburn*' before crossing the Eden north of Bolton and heading towards Kirkby Thore (Addison 2000). It is unclear from

this source exactly where this apparent Roman road may have run; there is a site labelled 'Lofters' on Jefferys map of Westmorland dating to 1770, located to the south of King's Meaburn near Lankaber, although the location of 'Casteriggs' is unclear (unless it relates to Crossrigg located to the north of King's Meaburn). Hodgson's Map of Westmorland 1823-25 (not reproduced here), rather confusingly has a 'Lofters' near Lankaber, but another 'Lofters' labelled to the north-east of King's Meaburn, on the south side of a road to Bolton which is shown on modern Ordnance Survey mapping as a footpath from Keld to Bolton (see Figure 1). Interestingly there is a 'Street House' shown on modern Ordnance Survey mapping to the north of King's Meaburn (see Figure 1); the element 'street' generally referring to a road, often associated with Roman routes.

- 3.6.5 *Early Medieval (c.410-1066AD)*: the only possible evidence presently known which relates to this period for the area around King's Meaburn is the element 'Meaburn' in the place name (see 3.6.1 above) which is derived from Old English words. Old English was the language spoken by Anglo-Saxons from the 6th to the 12th centuries AD (Lee 1998). There are presently no entries in the HER within a 1km search radius centred on the proposed development area which relate to this period.
- 3.6.6 *Medieval (c.1066-1540AD)*: information from the HER has already indicated the presence of a settlement at the site of the modern King's Meaburn in the medieval period, with documentary references referred to which relate to a water corn mill at the village (HER No's 2799 and 5356).
- 3.6.7 The Scheduled Monument description for 'King's Meaburn Medieval Settlement' notes that documentary sources indicate that Meaburn was in the possession of the Morville family during the latter half of the 12th century. Roger de Morville had a son and daughter, Hugh and Maud; Maud married William de Veteripont, the lord of Appleby, and brought to her husband the manor of Meaburn, known thereafter as Maulds Meaburn. The other half was confiscated by the king to punish Sir Hugh for his part in the murder of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1170. This became known as 'King's Meaburn' (SM No. 32846; Whellan 1860, 802).
- 3.6.8 Historical mapping annotates 'Chapel Well' and 'Chapel Bridge' to the north of King's Meaburn on the River Lyvennet [not shown on the Figures in this report, but observed on an Ordnance Survey map of 1920 at the site of the modern 'Kemplee']. According to a history of King's Meaburn, the Priory of Wetheral had lands in the village and a chapel was constructed, known locally as St Mary in the Withys (willow), or more formally as the Chapel of Wythe. The chapel was located on the slope opposite Kemplee in Birk Rein Wood, and apparently the steps of the chapel are still visible (Addison 2000).

Hodgson's map of Westmorland 1823-25 (not reproduced here) labels the site of the chapel at Kemplee as 'Site of the Chapel of Wythe'. 'Writing at the end of the 18th century, Nicolson and Burn noted that the Priory of Wetheral had lands in King's Meaburn, with reference to a 'grange' or farm house being erected there (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 454), although the exact location of this site is not known.

- 3.6.9 There is some evidence for occupation of the wider area around King's Meaburn in the medieval period as shown by locations of several 'towers', For example Bewley Castle, Colby Tower and Barwise Hall (Perriam and Robinson 1998). Bewley Castle, located approximately 2km to the east of King's Meaburn, was granted to the Bishops of Carlisle c.1170, and may have been named after Hugh de Beaulieu, Bishop between 1219-23. The building that stands is mid to late 14th century, and it was tenanted from the 15th century by the Machells. It then passed to the Musgraves of Edenhall and was ruinous in 1774 (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 157). Although not confirmed from antiquarian sources which have been consulted as part of this assessment, reference has been made to a tower being in existence on 'the old village green' at Kings Meaburn (Addison 2000).
- 3.6.10 An area set aside for archery practice may have been in existence in the medieval period, and identified by the name 'Butts Plantation' which is located on the west side of the River Lyvennet to the west of the village. A field formerly known as the 'Butts', which generally indicates an archery practice area, but more recently known as the 'bike track', was located on the opposite bank of the river to this plantation (Addison 2000).
- 3.6.11 *Post Medieval (c.1540-1900)*: at the end of the 17th century, King's Meaburn was described by Thomas Denton simply as a settlement in Morland parish which: '*stands above a mile east from Newby, being a customary manor of the earl of Thanet's*'. No further information is given regarding the settlement, although the parish church was noted to have been at Morland (Winchester 2003, 399).
- 3.6.12 King's Meaburn was clearly an established village in the 17th century as indicated by the number of properties which still stand within the settlement that date to that period. An '*Inventory of Historical Monuments in Westmorland*' compiled in 1936 (RCHME) provides information on such buildings, although in some cases, where the properties are not named, it is difficult to establish which buildings are being referred to:
- '*(1) House, on the west side of the road, ¾ mile SSE of the 6th milestone from Appleby, was built in the 17th century and has a rather later addition on the north. Inside the building is a three-stage cupboard o the local type, with a*

recessed upper part and a fascia carved with the initials and date RA 1672 and supported on balusters'.

- *'(2) Cottage on the east side of the road, 30yds SE of (1), was built probably late in the 17th century but has been extensively altered'.*
- *'(3) Midtown House, 280yds SSE of (2) was built late in the 17th century and retains some original windows. Inside the building the fireplace-recess retains its heck and some remains of the timber hood'.*
- *'(4) Post Office, 200yds SSE of (3) was built in the 17th century, but has been extensively altered'.*
- *'(5) Cottage, on the opposite side of the road and 25yds south of (4), was built late in the 17th century'.*
- *'(6) Outbuilding at Relandsgate [located to the south of King's Meaburn], 350yds SSE of (4), has a panel with the date 1707 on the door lintel'.*
- *'(7) Millgate, cottage on the west bank of the River Lyvennet, 650yds SW of (4), was built in the 17th century and has an 18th century addition on the north'.*
- *'(8) Peaselands, house, on the west side of the road SSE of (6) was built in 1707, the date with the initial D on the lintel of the doorway.*
- *'(9) Burwain, house NE of (8) was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century'.*
- *'(10) Wickersfield, house, ¾ mile S of (9) was built c.1700'.*

It is unclear if some of these entries relate to properties in King's Meaburn which are listed and referred to in section 3.2.4 above, such as Scarcroft Farmhouse (late 16th/early 17th century) and Virginia House (late 17th century).

3.6.13 Parson and White's History and Gazetteer of 1829 provides some information on the economy of King's Meaburn in the first half of the 19th century. In their description, they simply refer to it as *'a good village, seated on a pleasant eminence'*. The directory section indicates that the economy of the village was largely agricultural, with 17 farmers listed in the township, including those at outlying farmsteads such as Wickerfield, Burwains and Peaselands. As far as the small-scale trades which were operating in the township was concerned, there was a grocer, a weaver, a blacksmith and a public house known as the 'Black Bull' (Parson and White 1829, 598).

3.6.14 Writing in 1860, William Whellan simply repeated Parson and White's topographical description of the village of King's Meaburn: *'pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Lyvennet rivulet'*. The only building he referred

to was the school: *'a small neat building, erected and endowed by subscriptions in 1831'* (Whellan 1860, 802). It is presumably this school which is labelled on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1865, to the south of the proposed development area (Figure 4). A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at King's Meaburn is labelled on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1916 (not visible on Figure 6, but seemingly located at the north end of a row of cottages labelled on later mapping as Rose Cottage and Fernside). Although no date of construction (or possible adaption of an earlier building), a brief history of King's Meaburn suggests that this chapel was built by a Mr Dent onto the end of a row of cottages that he owned, and was used as a place of worship for 66 years (CFWI 1991, 140). This chapel appears to have pre-dated a later version which was constructed to the north side of Midtown Farm (see Figure 7).

- 3.6.15 Historical mapping, as described in section 3.5 above, appears to indicate that the proposed development area remained open fields throughout the 19th century and into the middle of the 20th century apart from boundaries between fields and the presence of a small structure against its south side in the early 20th century (see Figures 4 to 7).
- 3.6.16 As well as agriculture, quarrying and lime burning appears to have formed part of the economy of the area, with the presence of Hart Quarry and lime kilns to the south of King's Meaburn, as referred to in the HER entries (HER No's 15520 and 15521).
- 3.6.17 In the last decades of the 20th century, King's Meaburn and the surrounding area was still largely agricultural in character. It was noted in 1991, however, that some of the smaller farms had been amalgamated into larger units and some had been lost. In 1991 there were only nine farms, compared with the 17 'farmers' listed in 1829, with one of the farms becoming a timber yard, which produced fencing products (CFWI 1991, 140). It is presumed that this refers to the timber yard which is the subject of the present study.
- 3.6.18 The site was visited in August 2012, at which time it was noted that the proposed development area was still being utilised as a wood yard, located to the south side of Prospect House which appears to have been a former farmstead as suggested by the agricultural structures to its east side (but not located within the proposed development area site boundary).

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 The desk-based assessment has revealed that there is presently little in the way of evidence for prehistoric activity in the area around King's Meaburn, apart from the reference to a stone axe being found in the late 19th century at Jackdaws' Scar, although no further information is known regarding this apparent find. No finds or sites relating to this period are currently recorded in the HER within a 1km search radius of the proposed development area.
- 4.2 As with the prehistoric period, although there is evidence for activity within the wider area, at present no Romano-British sites or finds are known from King's Meaburn, although there has been a suggestion that a Roman road may have been located in close proximity to the settlement.
- 4.3 Apart from the place name, *Meaburn*, there is presently no evidence for occupation or land use in the area around King's Meaburn in the early medieval period within the HER database, although it must be noted that St Lawrence's Church at Morland has a west tower of 11th century date (Salter 1998, 78), indicating a church on the site prior to the Norman Conquest, and consequently the possibility of a settlement near that site.
- 4.4 It is clear from information derived from the HER, which includes the Scheduled Ancient Monument description, that King's Meaburn may have been a much larger settlement than it is presently during the medieval period. There is evidence for earthworks relating to buildings, field systems and agricultural practices in the form of ridge and furrow, and as a consequence several areas in the village are now protected by the Scheduled Monument status. One of these parcels of land is located immediately to the north of the proposed development site, and it is presumed that the development site has not been included as it was occupied by buildings or other features as the time of Scheduling. Although the proposed development area is not included in the Scheduling, it still lies within possible extent of the medieval settlement, and as a consequence it is possible that archaeological remains may survive sub-surface relating to this settlement.
- 4.5 Historical mapping for the 19th and 20th centuries has indicated that the proposed development area may have remained as fields, with only possible field boundaries and a small structure noted within the site boundary, prior to its use as a timber yard in the later 20th century. It is not known to what extent the use of the site as a timber yard may have had on buried archaeological remains, although it is likely that associated services will have been inserted below ground which may have had a detrimental affect.

- 4.6 Previous schemes of archaeological work at King's Meaburn have been restricted to historic building surveys, with no recorded phases of archaeological excavation having been undertaken. At present, therefore, the nature and survival of archaeological remains relating to the medieval period at King's Meaburn have remained untested. This is not only true of this village but for the Eden Valley as a whole, which has seen researchers focusing on the topographical analysis of well-preserved earthworks of nucleated villages, with very little archaeological excavation (Brennand 2006, 119).
- 4.7 The '*Archaeological Research Framework for North-West England*' notes that planned nucleated medieval settlements in the north of England are considered on plan form to have originated in the later 12th century; however there is as yet little confirmatory excavation data (Brennand 2007, 97). Given the proximity of the proposed development area to the possible medieval street frontage and core of the village, it is therefore recommended that a programme of archaeological work in the form of an evaluation be undertaken prior to the commencement of groundworks associated with the proposed development area. The extent of such archaeological work would be dependant on discussions with Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service.

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Maps

Thomas Jefferys Map of Westmorland 1770

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1865, 6" to 1 mile scale, Westmorland Sheet 8

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1898, 25" to 1 mile scale, Westmorland Sheet 8.16

Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1916, 25" to 1 mile scale, Westmorland Sheet 8.16

Ordnance Survey Map 1970, 1:2500 scale

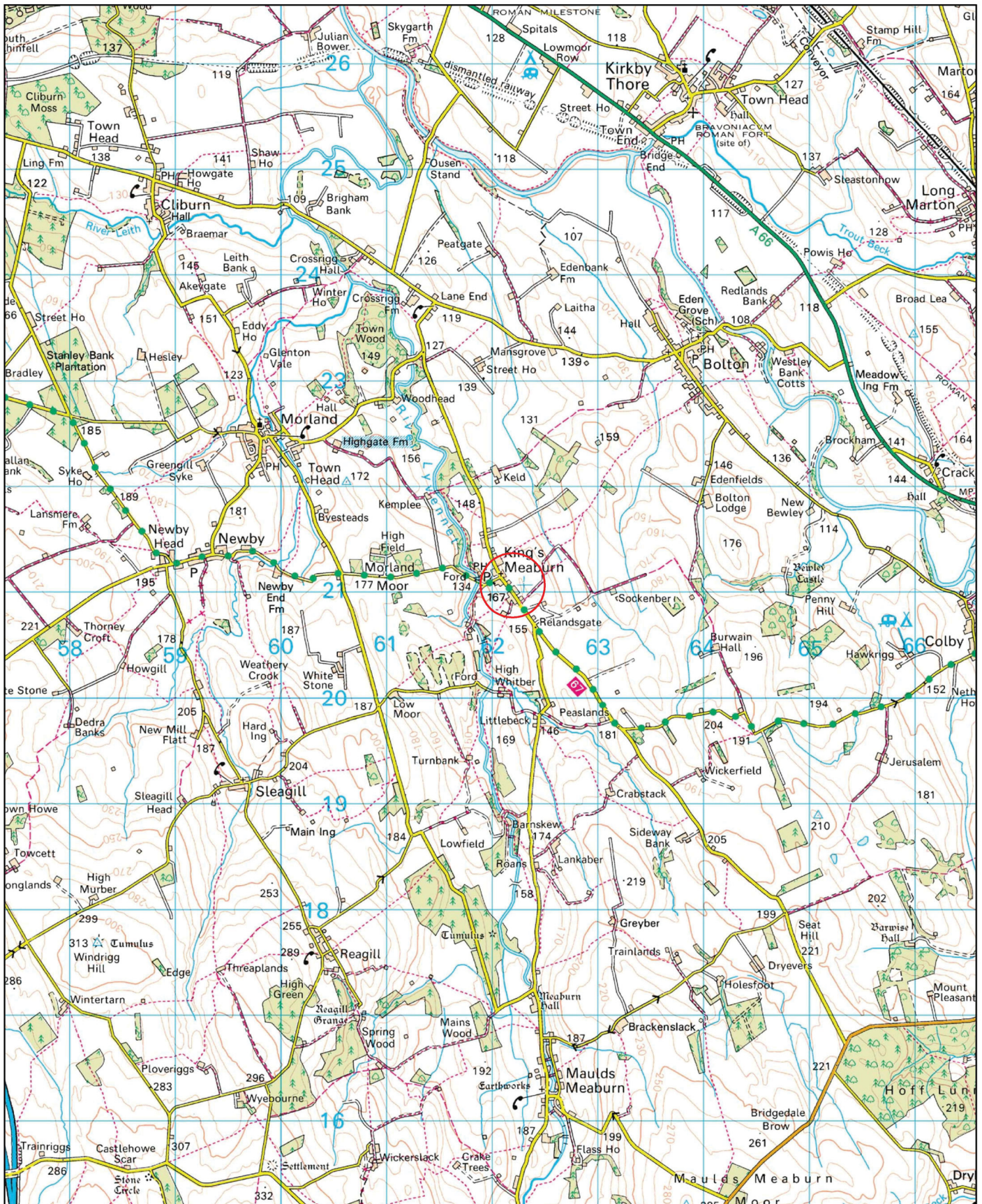
APPENDIX 1: HER SITES

The following table lists all the HER sites located within a 1km radius of the proposed development area at King's Meaburn:

HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref	General Period
2799	King's Meaburn Mill	Water corn mill. There has been a mill on or near the present site for a considerable period. The earliest historical reference is in a 1327 Post Mortem Inquisition of Roger de Clifford. There are no visible remains of any structure which pre-dates the present mill which is dated '1841'. Grade II Listed Building	E: 361770 N:520680	Medieval Post Medieval
5290	High Whitber Shrunken Settlement	Earthworks, dyke and ridge and furrow shown on aerial photographs. The earthworks immediately around the farm suggest shrunken settlement/earlier farmstead. East of the house are traces of a possible building platform and trackway. Boulder dump field walls are similar to those in Maulds Meaburn village	E:362100 N:520100	Unknown
5356	King's Meaburn Medieval Settlement	Unclassified earthworks including extensive ridge and furrow and village earthworks around village and west of River Lynennet	E:361900 N:521700	Medieval
5919	King's Meaburn Earthworks	Broad ridge and furrow and boundary bank in good condition. They may have related to the former Swairgill House	E:361800 N:520700	Medieval
15516	Pedlars Stone	Pedlars Stone lay beside the road running north out of King's Meaburn. No traces now	E:361900 N:521835	Unknown
15520	Hart Quarry Lime Kilns and Field System	Hart Quarry Lime Kilns are grouped with Hart Quarries (15521), south-east of King's	E:363000 N: 520200	Unknown (field systems)

HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref	General Period
		Meaburn. Ridge and furrow and old field systems are also visible on aerial photographs		Post Medieval (lime kilns and quarry)
15521	Hart Quarries and Field System	Located south-east of King's Meaburn. Ridge and furrow and old field systems also visible on aerial photographs	E:362600 N:520600	Unknown (field system) Post Medieval (quarry)
15522	Swair Gill Quarry, King's Meaburn	Swair Gill Quarry lay behind King's Meaburn Mill	E:361730 N:520695	Post Medieval
15523	Swaigill House, King's Meaburn	Swairgill House lay behind Swair Gill on the Lyvennet. It was in ruins on the First Edition OS map and is no longer marked. There are no traces of the farmstead near Swairgill. The existing well-preserved field system suggests possible settlement	E:361615 N:520770	Post Medieval
20545	Greystone House	House dated 1789 and adjoining barn. The house was built by the Addison family. House is a Grade II listed building	E:362190 N:520950	Post Medieval (Georgian)
41476	Orchard House	Small extant farmstead, shown on First Edition OS map of 1867. A building survey of a barn was undertaken in 2006 and revealed it to be a bank barn with date stone 1814	E:362225 N:520955	Post Medieval

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES



WA Archaeology Ltd
2012

PROJECT: Land adjacent to Prospect House,
King's Meaburn, Cumbria

SCALE: 1:50,000 at A4

REPORT No: CP10198

CLIENT Bruce Armstrong-Payne

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: August 2012

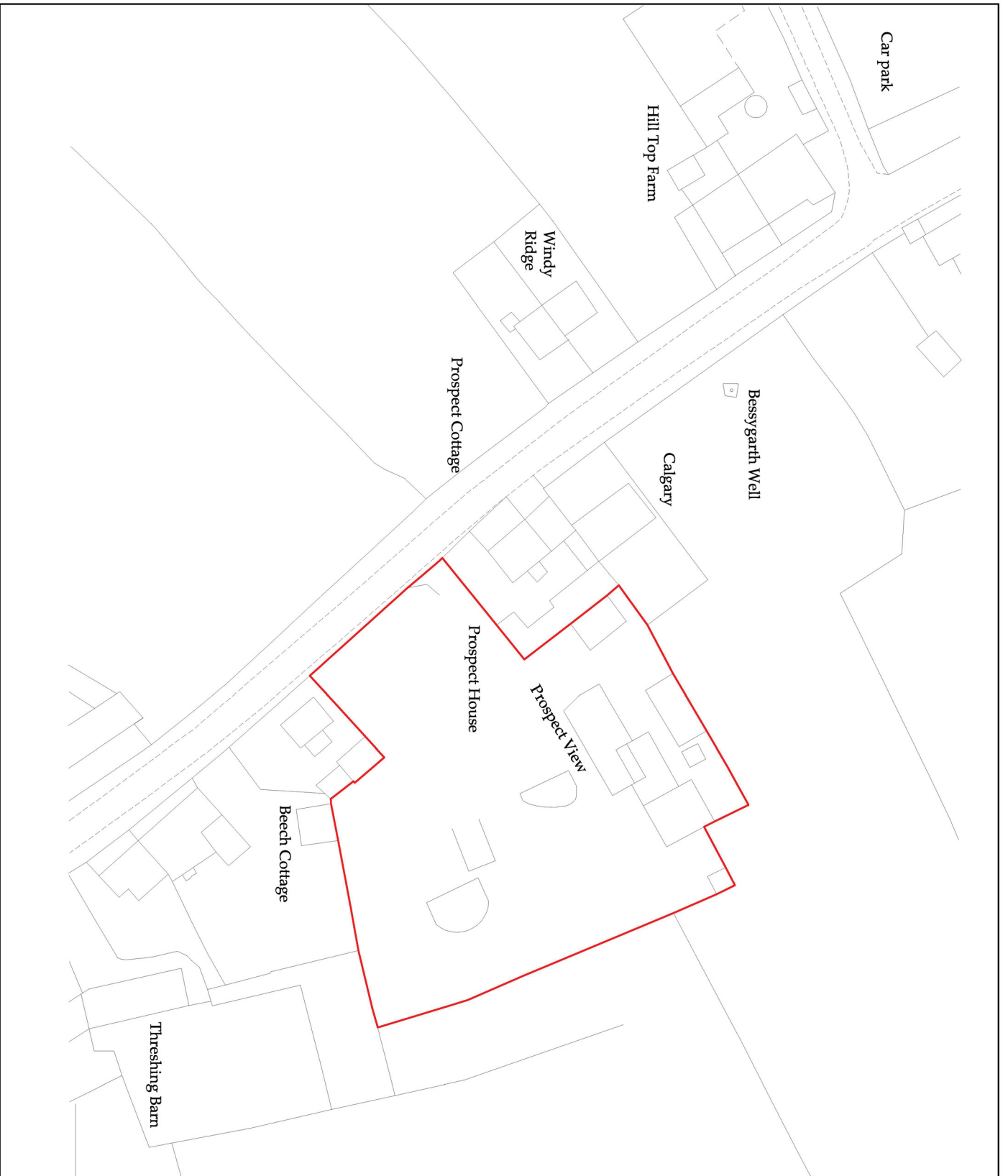
FIGURE: 1

KEY:



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Figure 1: Site Location



WA Archaeology Ltd
2012

Land adjacent to Prospect House,
King's Meaburn, Cumbria

CLIENT:

Bruce Armstrong-Payne

SCALE: 1:1000 at A4

DRAWN BY: FW

DATE: August 2012

KEY:

 Site boundary



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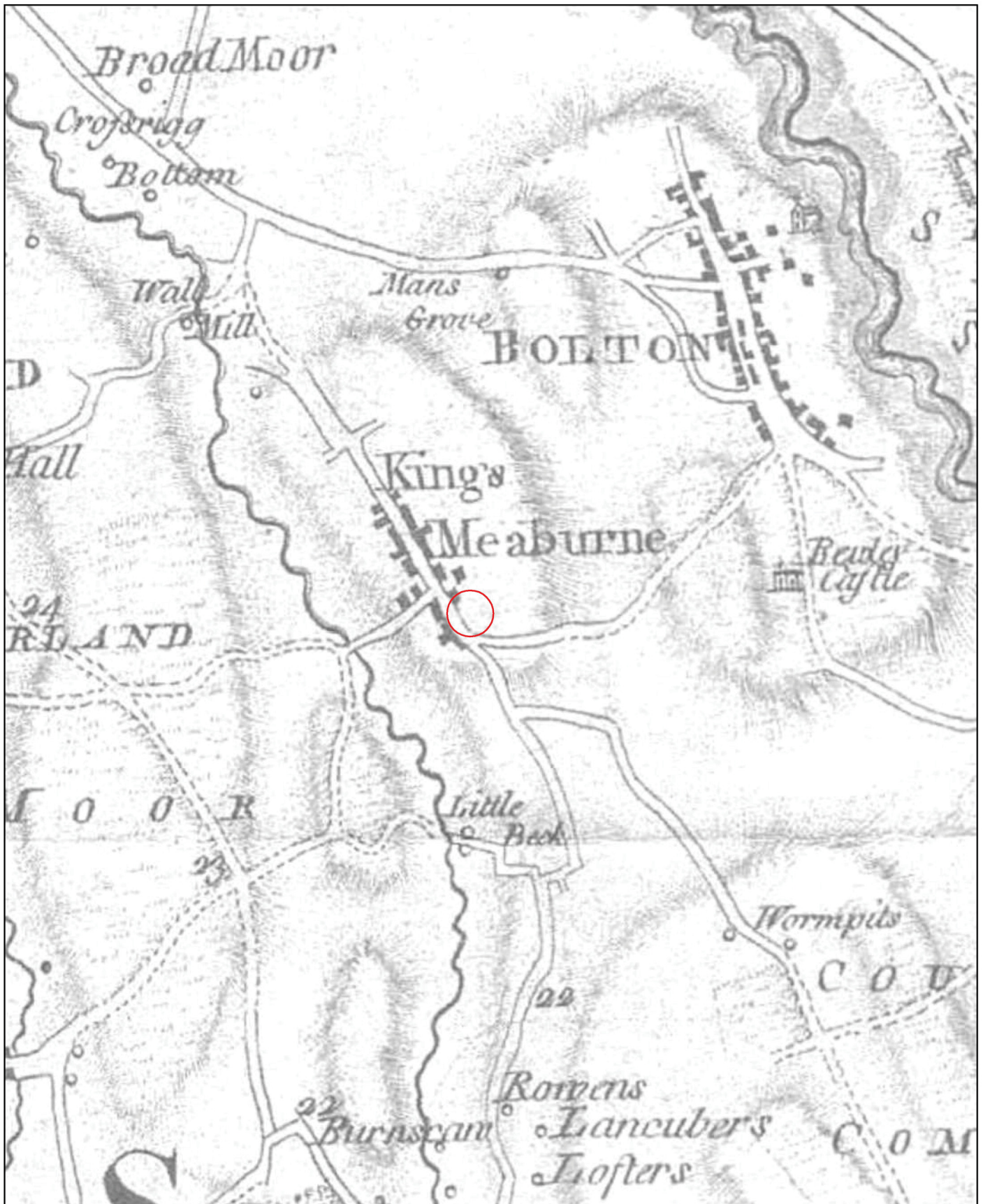
REPORT No:

CP10198

FIGURE:

2

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location






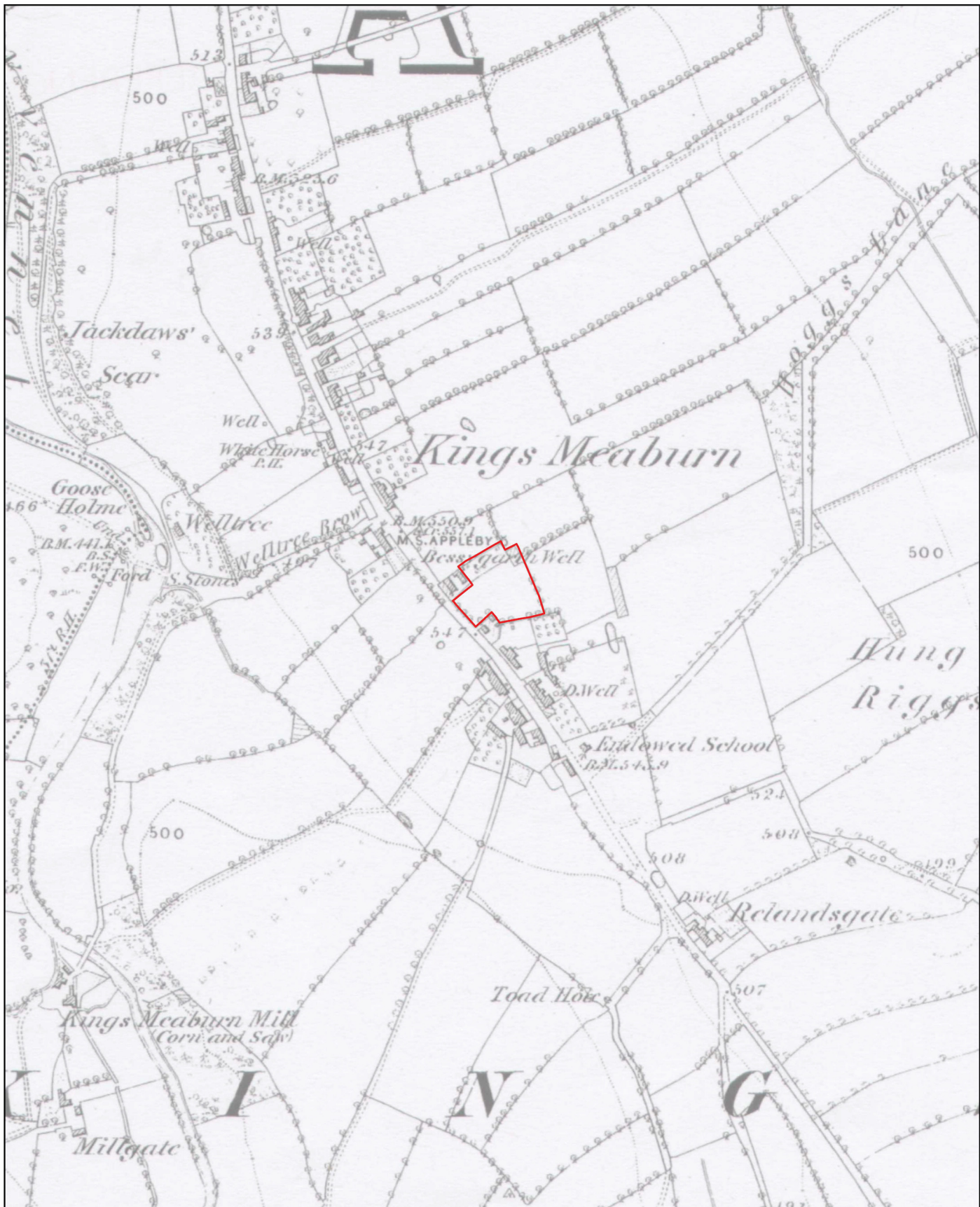
	<p>PROJECT: Land adjacent to Prospect House, King's Meaburn, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: Not to Scale</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10198</p> <p>CLIENT: Bruce Armstrong-Payne</p> <p>DRAWN BY: FW</p> <p>DATE: August 2012</p> <p>FIGURE: 3</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Approximate Location of Site</p>	
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Figure 3: Extract from Jefferys Map of Westmorland 1770






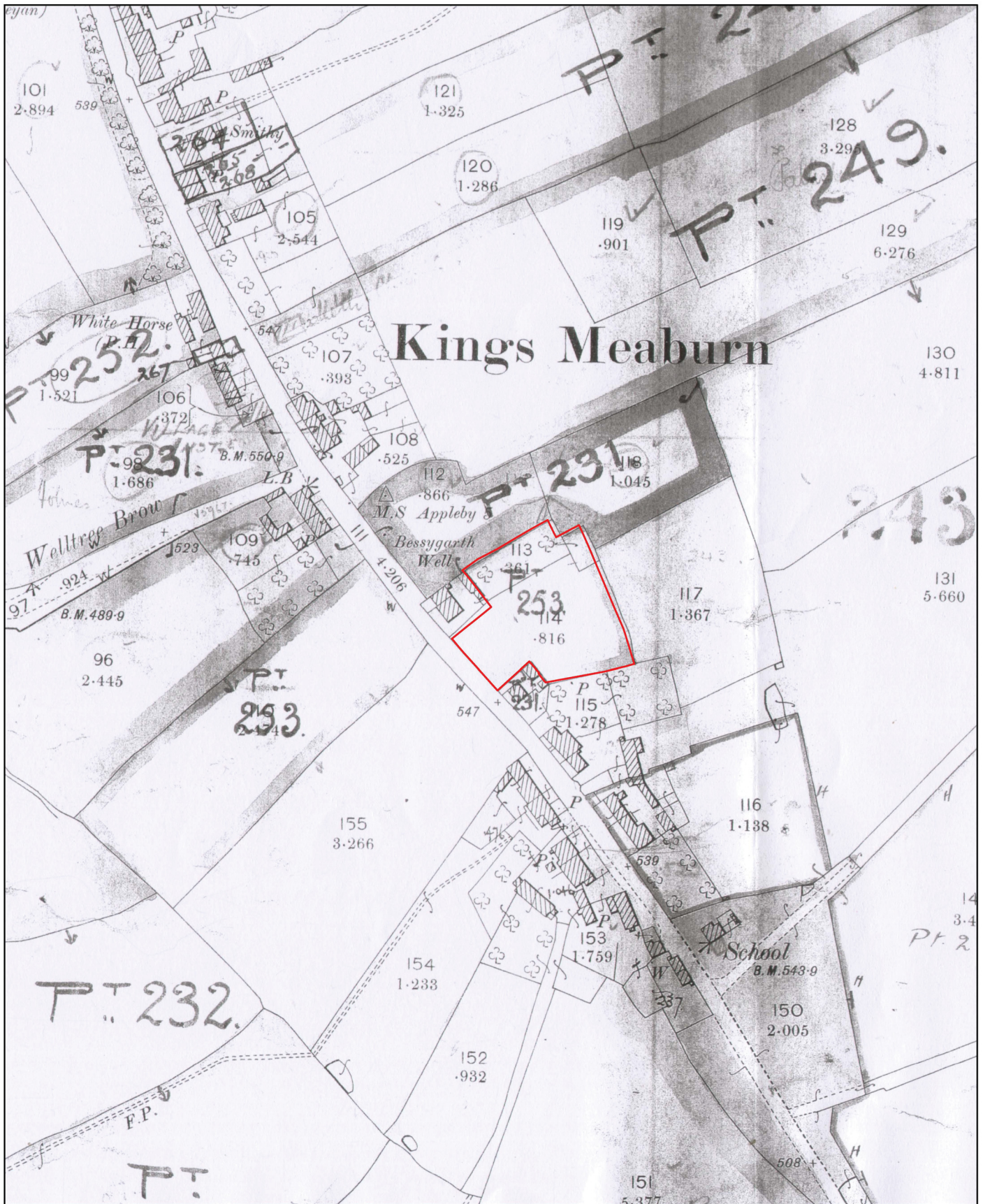
 <p>WA Archaeology Ltd 2012</p>	PROJECT:	Land adjacent to Prospect House, King's Meaburn, Cumbria	KEY:	
	SCALE:	1:5,000 at A4	 Site boundary	
	REPORT No:	CP10198		
	CLIENT	Bruce Armstrong-Payne		
	DRAWN BY:	AB		
	DATE:	August 2012		
FIGURE:	4			

Figure 4: First Edition Ordnance Survey, c.1865 (6" to 1 mile)



Kings Meaburn




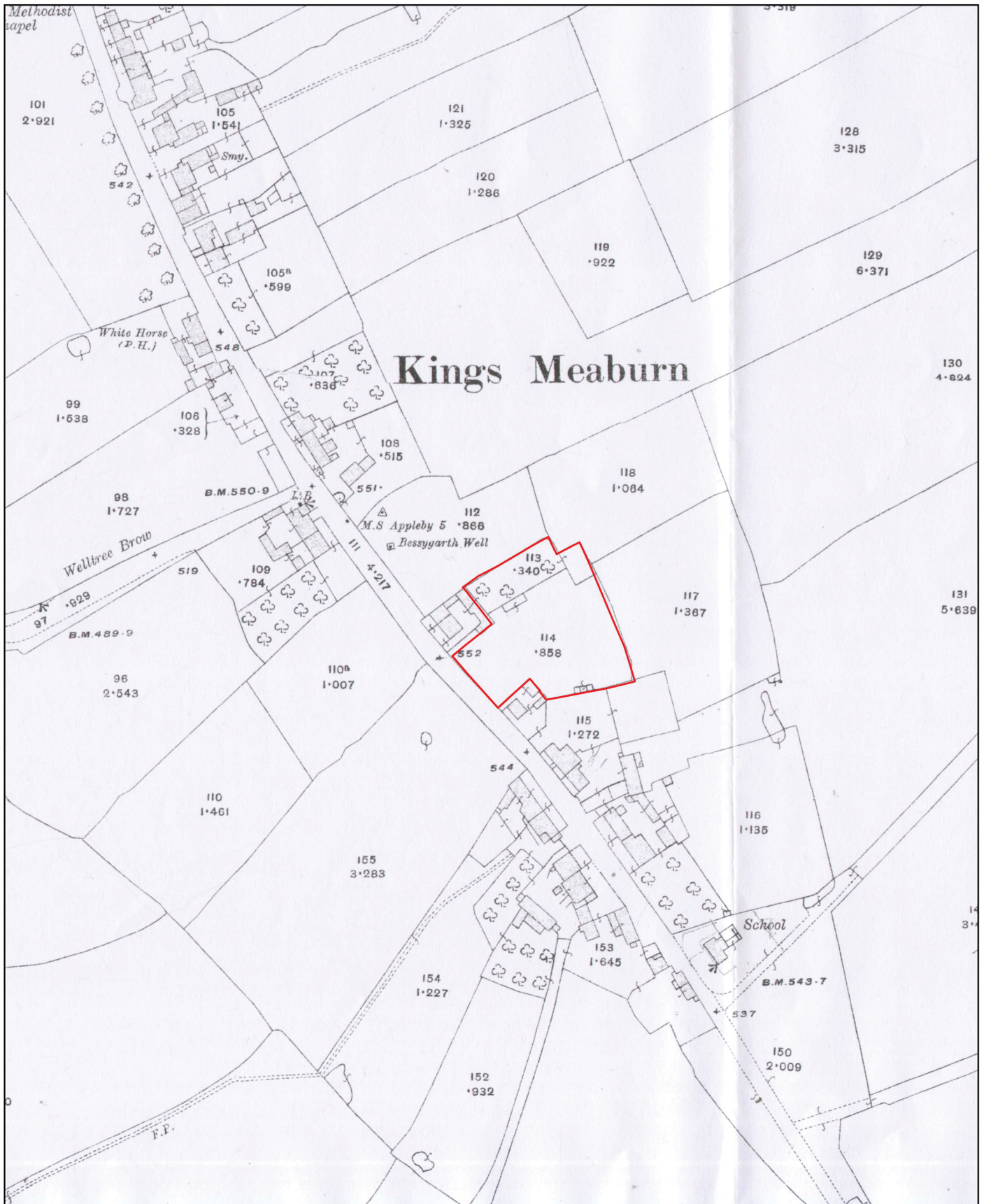
 <p>wardell armstrong archaeology</p> <p>WA Archaeology Ltd 2012</p>	PROJECT:	Land adjacent to Prospect House, King's Meaburn, Cumbria	KEY:	
	SCALE:	1:2,500 at A4	 Site boundary	
	REPORT No:	CP10198		
	CLIENT	Bruce Armstrong-Payne		
	DRAWN BY:	AB		
	DATE:	August 2012		
FIGURE:	5			

Figure 5: Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1898 (25" to 1 mile)






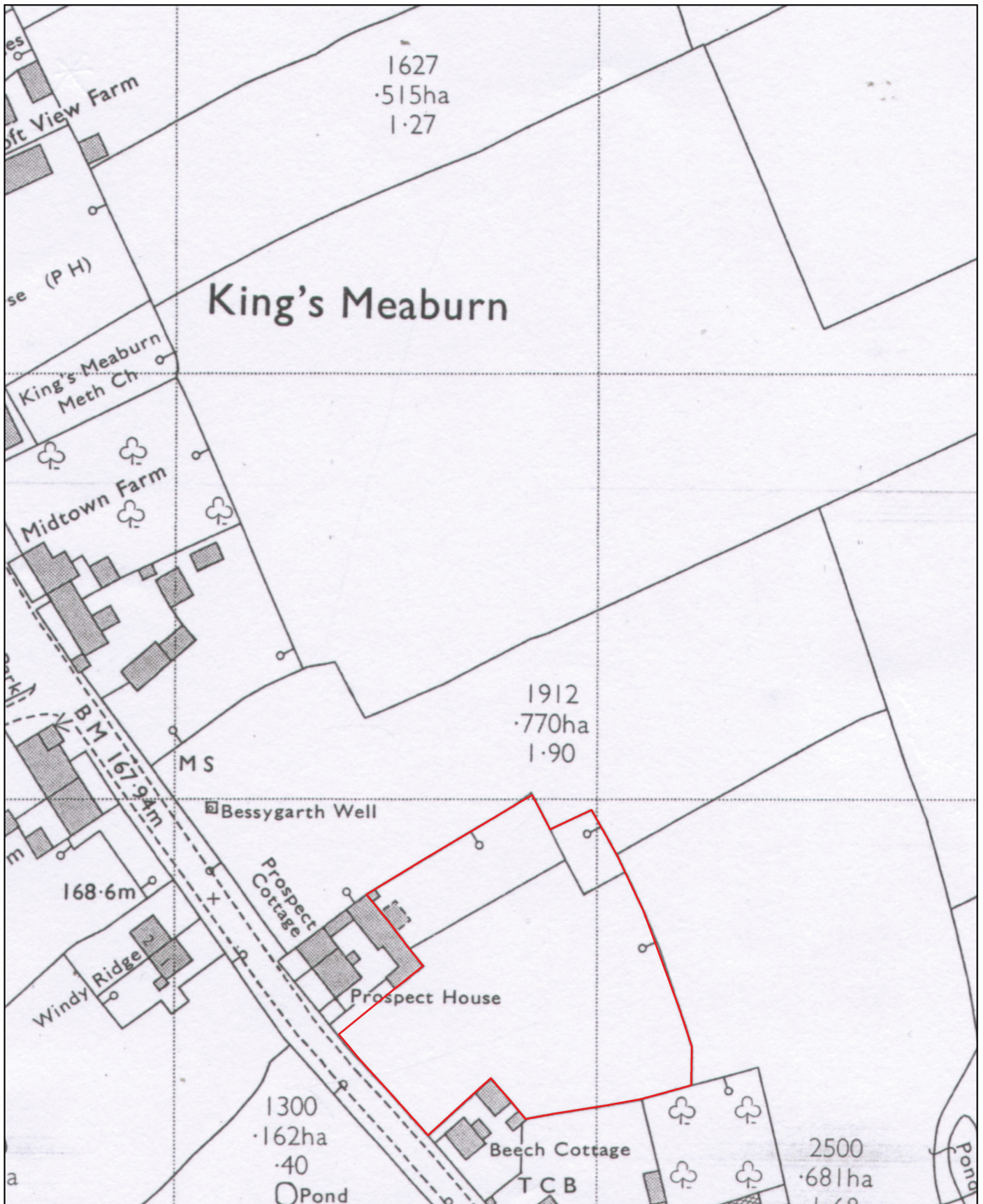
	<p>PROJECT: Land adjacent to Prospect House, King's Meaburn, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10198</p> <p>CLIENT: Bruce Armstrong-Payne</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: August 2012</p> <p>FIGURE: 6</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site boundary</p>	
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Figure 6: Third Edition Ordnance Survey, 1916 (25" to 1 mile)






 <p>WA Archaeology Ltd 2012</p>	PROJECT: Land adjacent to Prospect House, King's Meaburn, Cumbria	KEY:	
	SCALE: 1:1,250 at A4	 Site boundary	
	REPORT No: CP10198		
	CLIENT: Bruce Armstrong-Payne		
	DRAWN BY: AB		
	DATE: August 2012		
FIGURE: 7		<small>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</small>	

Figure 7: Ordnance Survey, 1970 (1:2,500)