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ELECTRICITY NORTH WEST

LAND AT PEEL PLACE

CRUMMOCK WATER

BUTTERMERE

CUMBRIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT


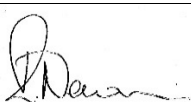


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ELECTRICITY NORTH WEST

Land at Peel Place, Crummock Water, Buttermere, Cumbria

Rapid Desk Based Assessment and Archaeological Watching Brief

| | | |
|---|---|--|
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CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| CONTENTS..... | 1 |
| SUMMARY..... | 3 |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS..... | 4 |
| 1. INTRODUCTION..... | 5 |
| 1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background..... | 5 |
| 1.2 Project Documentation..... | 5 |
| 2. METHODOLOGY..... | 6 |
| 2.1 Standards and guidance..... | 6 |
| 2.2 Documentary Research..... | 6 |
| 2.3 The Watching Brief..... | 6 |
| 3. BACKGROUND..... | 8 |
| 3.1 Location and Geological Context..... | 8 |
| 3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background..... | 8 |
| 4. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS..... | 12 |
| 4.1 Introduction..... | 12 |
| 4.2 Results..... | 12 |
| 4.3 Archaeological Finds and Environmental Sampling..... | 12 |
| 5. FINDS..... | 13 |
| 5.1 Introduction..... | 13 |
| 6. CONCLUSIONS..... | 15 |
| 6.1 Interpretation..... | 15 |
| 6.3 Development Impact..... | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| 7. BIBLIOGRAPHY..... | 16 |
| APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS..... | 18 |
| APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT TABLE..... | 19 |
| APPENDIX 3: PLATES..... | 20 |
| APPENDIX 4: FIGURES..... | 21 |

PLATES (APPENDIX 3)

Plate 1; north west facing representative section of the trench

Plate 2; removed portion of dry stone wall within which the roof tiles were found

FIGURES (APPENDIX 4)

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Location of Area Monitored During Watching Brief

Figure 3: Heritage Assets within 250m of site

Figure 4: Extract from Hodkinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1774

Figure 5: Extract from 'An Accurate Map of Buttermere, Crummock and Loweswater' by P. Crosthwaite, 1793

Figure 6: Plan of Peile Place and Lanthwaite Green Farm in the Township of Brackenthwaite, undated

Figure 7: Sketch Plan of Peile Place, undated

Figure 8: Extract from Brackenthwaite Tithe Award Plan, c. 1840

Figure 9: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1865 (25 inches to 1 mile scale)

Figure 10: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1899 (25 inches to 1 mile scale)

SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) was commissioned by Electricity North West, to undertake a rapid desk-based assessment and archaeological watching brief on land at Peel Place, Crummock Water, Buttermere, Cumbria (NGR: NY 15977 21221). The watching brief was required to mitigate the impact of diverting high voltage underground cables, upon any potential archaeological remains at the site. The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced in response to advice given by the National Trust Archaeologist, acting as the archaeological planning advisor, as the work lies within National Trust held land.

The rapid desk-based assessment has shown that although the farmstead at Peel Place may only date to the late 18th century at the earliest, place name and field name evidence may however suggest medieval occupation in the near vicinity. The groundworks monitored by the watching brief, therefore, had the potential to impact upon medieval, as well as post-medieval remains relating to Peel Place. In addition, the presence of an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement site to the south, suggested there was also the potential for prehistoric remains to be encountered.

The watching brief consisted the monitoring of a metre wide trench through an area of farmland which is thought to contain the original Peel Place farmhouse or barn. The route of the new electricity cables was designed to avoid the areas of known archaeology, and therefore no archaeological features were seen during the work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) thanks Rob While of Electricity North West for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Also, WAA thank the National Trust Archaeologist Jamie Lund for their assistance.

The rapid desk based assessment was compiled by Cat Peters, and the watching brief was undertaken by Ruby Neale who also wrote the watching brief part of the report. The finds assessment was prepared by Megan Stoakley. The project was managed by Frank Giecco and the report edited by Richard Newman.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background

1.1.1 In April 2016 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) undertook an archaeological watching brief at Peel Place, Crummock Water, Buttermere, Cumbria (NGR: NY 15977 21221) (Figure 1). This involved the monitoring of the excavation of an electrical cable trench and was required by the National Trust Archaeologist acting as the archaeological planning advisor.

1.1.2 A rapid desk based assessment was undertaken prior to the watching brief, to inform of the archaeological potential of the area, and the likelihood of certain remains being uncovered during the archaeological watching brief.

1.1.3 The proposed route is considered to contain the post-medieval remains of a former farmhouse or barn, the heritage significance of which may be affected by the proposed groundworks.

1.1.4 A watching brief is defined as a programme of ‘monitoring and investigation carried out during a non-archaeological activity within a specified area of land or development where construction operations may disturb or destroy archaeological remains’ (CIFA 2014a).

1.2 Project Documentation

1.2.1 The project conforms to advice provided by Jamie Lund, National Trust Archaeologist. A WSI (WAA 2016) was then produced to provide a specific methodology based on the advice for a programme of archaeological mitigation implemented via a watching brief. This was approved by the archaeological planning advisor prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

1.2.2 This report outlines the work undertaken on site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this watching brief.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and guidance

2.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014a), and in accordance with the WAA fieldwork manual (2015).

2.1.2 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a) and the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

2.2 Documentary Research

2.2.1 A rapid archaeological desk based assessment was part of this scheme of works, the results of which are included in this report. This aims to set out the archaeological and historical background of the site, and provide a summary of the significance of all known and potential heritage assets up to 250m from the area of investigation.

2.3 The Watching Brief

2.3.1 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of all intrusive works associated with the proposed groundworks.

2.3.2 The general aims of these investigations were:

- to determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the proposed development site
- to determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological deposits and their potential significance
- investigate and record all deposits and features of archaeological interest within the areas to be disturbed by the current development
- to disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting.

2.3.3 Deposits considered not to be archaeologically significant were removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All intrusive groundworks were monitored under close supervision by a suitably trained archaeologist. All potential archaeological remains were present the groundworks

were subsequently cleaned by hand, investigated and recorded according to the WAA standard procedure as set out in the excavation manual (WAA, 2014)

- 2.3.4 All finds encountered were retained on site and returned to the office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* was then produced for each stratified context under the supervision of the WAA Finds Officer, and the dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the site. On completion of this project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines (CIfA, 2014b).
- 2.3.5 No environmental samples were taken.
- 2.3.6 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). A copy of the report will be sent to Cumbria HER and the archive will be deposited at Kendal Archives, available upon request. The project archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier WAA16, CP11706, PPB-A.
- 2.3.7 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the **Online Access** to the **Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by WAA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: **wardella2-248302**.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The site is located on land to the south-west of Peel Place, a farmstead located to the east of the northern extent of Crummock Water, north of Buttermere (NGR NY 15977 21221). The site lies within farmland, in the sheltered Valley of the Cumbria High Fells, approximately 10km south of Cockermouth. The site is situated to the east of the B5269 and to the south-west of Peel Place (Figure 1). The area of investigation lies at a height of c. 157m aOD (above Ordnance Datum).

3.1.2 The area monitored by the watching brief was located in pasture fields, either side of the Liza Beck, to the south-west of Peel Place (Figure 2).

3.1.3 The underlying solid geology within the area of investigation is mapped as dark grey siltstones and mudstones of the Kirkstile Formation of the Skiddaw Group, deposited between the Arenig epoch and the Llanvirn epoch. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Till (BGS 2016).

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.2.1 A rapid desk based assessment forms part of this project, to summarise the known historical and archaeological background of the site and the surrounding landscape to a distance of 250m (Figure 3). The results are summarised below.

3.2.2 This report identified that there are no known heritage assets within the area affected by the groundworks and monitored by the archaeological watching brief.

3.2.3 One heritage asset, designated as a scheduled monument, is known from within the vicinity of the site. This is an enclosed hut circle settlement and associated annexe of Iron Age/ Romano-British date (Asset 1; NHL 1013502), located c. 250m to the south of the present site.

3.2.4 A further seven non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the immediate vicinity of the site.

3.2.5 Three previous archaeological works have been undertaken in the vicinity, one at nearby Lanthwaite to the south-west (Strickland and Ward 2010), and two focusing on

Peel Place itself, just to the north of the present site (Wooler and Jackson 2009; Jackson 2009). Relevant information from these are included in the summary below.

- 3.2.6 **Prehistoric:** evidence for prehistoric / Romano-British activity in the area includes the scheduled monument of an enclosed hut circle settlement and an associated annexe (Asset 1) (Figure 3). This is located on relatively flat land and is sub-circular in plan, measuring c. 58m diameter and defended by a rubble bank or rampart up to 3m wide and 0.3m high. There is an entrance on the western side. Three hut circles are within, fronting into an inner enclosure with a narrow entrance on the north-east side. Another similar enclosure is located on the eastern side of the settlement. Traces of five further hut circles and three further possible enclosures are visible. On the south-west side and immediately adjacent to this settlement is a large annexe c. 70m by 60m in size. The site was subjected to limited excavation in 1919, which found a stone hammer, a number of potboilers, a flat disk and a quernstone (Historic England, 2016).
- 3.2.7 Further investigation at this site in the form of a survey, carried out in 1999, noted only one surviving circular house platform within the enclosure, and found three stone-lined pits. It was also suggested that the parts of the associated enclosure and field system may have dated from an earlier period of occupation, possibly the Bronze Age (Strickland and Ward 2010, 13).
- 3.2.8 Other evidence for activity in the wider area comes from the discovery of a stone implement of prehistoric origin from Lanthwaite Gate in the early 20th century (DLNPA HER 19300).
- 3.2.9 **Medieval:** Peel Place lies in the parish of Brackenthwaite. The name Brackenthwaite, is derived from '*braken, pveit*' meaning '*the clearing where the bracken grows*' (Strickland and Ward 2010, 12). Lanthwaite means 'the long clearing' from 'langr pveit' (Wooler and Jackson 2009, 7). Foundation stones (Asset 8) and an abandoned settlement (Asset 6) in the immediate vicinity of Peel Place (Figure 3) are thought to be medieval in origin, indicative of activity in the vicinity. The name, Peel Place, suggests the presence of a medieval pele tower, and the area is known to have been used as a refuge during Scottish raids in the period, with Loweswater Pele known from the north-west side of Crummock Water (Fair 1936, 126). It is possible that some of the remains referred to above relate to this (Assets 6 and 8), or that parts of an earlier pele tower have been incorporated into the surviving Peel Place building, though no such evidence could be confirmed during a topographic survey and evaluation. These works encountered only post medieval features, including building platforms,

enclosures, trackways, walls, lynchets and a possible corn-drier or stack-stand with a building used to house animals, a possible shippon or cow house (Jackson 2009, 22), and only 19th and 20th finds were identified. The land to the north of Peel Place on an early 19th century map (*confer* 3.2.11) is labelled 'Croft', which may be further evidence for earlier medieval activity in the vicinity (Figure 6).

3.2.10 **Post Medieval:** there are several known assets of probable post medieval origin in the vicinity of the site. These include a linear cut bank and ditch feature (Asset 2) a possible kiln (Asset 3), wall foundations (Asset 4), a blocked bee-hole (Asset 5) and a rectangular loose box (Asset 7) (Figure 3).

3.2.11 As mentioned above, the origins of Peel Place itself are not clear (*confer* 3.2.8). The earliest reference to Peel Place, is as 'Peele Place' in a document of 1800 (CAC(W) DWM 3/9). Hodkinson and Donald's map of 1774 does not show a building to the east of the road, now the B5269, though it does show three on the west side, possibly the modern day Lanthwaite Gate, Lanthwaite Green Farm and Lanthwaite (Wooler and Jackson 2009, 5; Figure 4). Crosthwaite's plan of 1793 shows 'Langthwaite' and the road, now the B5269, with the same three buildings on the west side as shown on the earlier plan (Figure 4) and also one on the east side of the road, roughly at the right location for Peel Place (Figure 5). This might suggest that this Peel Place dates to between 1774 and 1793. It was certainly in existence by 1800.

3.2.12 In 1829, Brackenthwaite was described as a township of dispersed houses, with the Lord of the Manor at that time being John Marshall Esq. (Parson and White 1829, 183). A plan of '*Piele Place and Lanthwaite Green Farm in the Township of Brackenthwaite*', though undated, must date to the early 19th century, as it states that it is in '*the property of John Marshall Esqr.*' (Figure 6). This shows the site as lying in the area to the south-west of 'Piele Place' in an area not in agricultural use, beside Liza Beck. A pond is shown to the north-west of the farmstead. The fields to the east and west are labelled 'High Field' and 'Stubb's Land' and the field to the north-east of Peel Place is 'Croft' perhaps relating to medieval activity in the area.

3.2.13 Another undated sketch plan of Piele Place (Figure 7), may actually predate the other plan (Figure 6), as fewer buildings are shown at Piele Place and it is not within its own yard. In addition, the plan of land owned by John Marshall (Figure 6) has a more similar layout to the Tithe Award plan of c. 1840 (Figure 8), further suggesting a later date. The Tithe Award plan shows an almost identical layout to the plan of John Marshall's land (Figure 6), but is the earliest to use the modern spelling of 'Peel Place'. Peel Place

consisted, at this time, of an L-shaped building to the north and an irregular s-shaped building south of that with three other buildings to the south-east, south and west of the s-shaped one (Figure 8). Unfortunately, there is no accompanying award text, so the plot numbers have no corresponding names, land owners or tenant information. The site monitored by the archaeological watching brief itself still lay in a tract of land not affected by agricultural activity.

- 3.2.14 An agreement dating to 25th March 1835 entitled 'Conditions of letting the farms called Lanthwaite Green and Piel Place in Brackenthwaite', signed by Joseph Grindell, does not list the landowner (CAC(W) DWM/11/266/7). These farms were clearly still associated with each other by this date, and tenanted. Joseph Grindell rented both farms at this date for 84 pounds a year. Trade Directory evidence cites a 'Joseph Grundell' at 'Lanthwaite Green' in 1829 and 1847, with Peel Place never documented (Parson and White 1829, and Mannix and Whellan 1847, quoted in Wooler and Jackson 2009, 18).
- 3.2.15 At some time between c. 1840 (Figure 8) and 1865 (Figure 9), Peel Place had been abandoned as a farmstead, perhaps Lanthwaite Green was the favoured farmstead for Joseph Grundell to occupy while he farmed the land. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865 depicts only the s-shaped building, and annotates it as 'Peel Place (Ruin)' (Figure 9). The track and ford over the river to the north of the area monitored during the watching brief is shown, the earliest cartographic source to do this, though it is likely they were in use from an earlier date.
- 3.2.16 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (Figure 10) indicates further deterioration of the site, depicting only a new rectangular building towards the centre of what was the s-shaped building. The area is depicted 'Peel Place', perhaps suggesting reuse of the site, though perhaps only for storage. A stone shed still occupies this spot and is likely to be this building (Jackson 2009, 10). More modern buildings have been built in former agricultural land to the north during the 20th century.

4. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken on the 12th April 2016. The archaeological watching brief monitored all groundworks associated with the excavation of trench to facilitate the replacement of electricity cables through one section of farmland on Peel Place farm (Figure 2). Context numbers are provided, where relevant, in brackets, relating also to a summary table provided in Appendix 2.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 A single trench was excavated across 36m of farmland, and measured 1m wide, by 1.2m deep. The topsoil consisted of 0.2m of a soft, dark grey brown silt (100), overlaying the hard yellow brown sandy silt natural (101) which contained a huge amount of stone washed in from the nearby river (plate 1). A single fragment of pottery, and an iron key handle was recovered from the topsoil. A portion of drystone wall was removed during the course of the groundworks (Plate 2). Slate roof tiles formed part of the fabric of the drystone wall, and were retained. No archaeological features were encountered during the excavation of the trench.

4.3 Archaeological Finds and Environmental Sampling

4.3.1 No environmental samples were retained during the groundworks. Very few archaeological finds were recovered. These included a large iron object and three roof slates, found in the section of a deconstructed dry stone wall.

5. FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of five artefacts, weighing 30,394g, were recovered from topsoil deposits during an archaeological watching brief at Peel Place, Crummock Water, Buttermere, Cumbria.

5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Cifa) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011), EAC (2014) and Kendal Museum.

5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.

5.1.4 The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley. Quantification of finds by context is provided in Table 1.

| Context | Material | Qty | Wgt (g) | Date | Comments |
|--------------|----------|----------|---------------|------|---|
| 100 | Ceramic | 1 | 3 | PM | Buckley-type coarse red earthenware |
| 100 | Iron | 1 | 391 | PM | Key – possibly for barn door or loft / hatch? |
| u/s | Slate | 3 | 30,000+ | PM | Large roof slates associated with farm buildings / farm-house |
| TOTAL | | 5 | 30,394 | | |

Table 1: Quantification of Bulk Finds by Context

5.2 Post-Medieval Ceramics

5.2.1 A single fragment of Buckley-type coarse red earthenware was recovered from topsoil (100) (Table 1). The fragment is in moderate condition and displays evidence of abrasion.

5.2.2 The fragment is likely of 19th century date.

5.2.3 No further analysis is necessary.

5.3 Iron

5.3.1 A large iron key (?) handle, weighing 391g, was recovered from the topsoil (100) (Table 1). The artefact is in moderate condition and has rust corrosion on the external surfaces.

5.3.2 The possible key handle would have been associated with farm buildings either on the site or in close proximity to the site and may have been used to lock a barn door (or loft / hatch?). The artefact is of post-medieval date.

5.3.3 No further analysis is necessary.

5.4 **Slate**

5.4.1 Three large perforated roof slates, weighing 30,000g, were recovered from a deconstructed dry-stone wall (Table 1). The slates are in good condition.

5.4.2 The slates are likely to originate from a local quarry and would have been used on a farm cottage / farm building. They are of post-medieval date.

5.4.3 No further analysis is necessary on this assemblage.

5.5 **Statement of Potential**

5.5.1 The finds assemblage is of low archaeological potential and was not retained with the archive.

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Interpretation

- 6.1.1 The rapid desk-based assessment has shown that although the farmstead at Peel Place itself may only date to the late 18th century at the earliest, place name and field name evidence may suggest medieval occupation in the near vicinity. The archaeological watching brief, therefore, had the potential to impact upon medieval, as well as post medieval remains relating to Peel Place. In addition, the presence of an Iron/Age Romano-British settlement site to the south, may suggest there was also the potential for prehistoric remains to be encountered.
- 6.1.2 The archaeological watching brief monitored the excavation of a cable trench associated with the replacement of electrical cables damaged by flooding in the area. No archaeological remains were encountered in the trench excavated for the new cables. Although no archaeological features were encountered, three very large roof slates were recovered from the dismantled dry stone wall, which are possibly associated with the farm complex located in the adjacent field, excavated in 2009 (Jackson 2009).

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

| <i>Asset No.</i> | <i>Reference</i> | <i>Site Name</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Grid Reference</i> | <i>Period</i> |
|------------------|------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | NHL 1013502 | Enclosed Hut Circle Settlement | Romano-British enclosed hut circle settlement and associated annexe at Lanthwaite Green | 315974,521019 | Romano-British |
| 2 | NT HER 20744 | Bank and Ditch near Peel Place | Linear cut feature, either a drain or a ditch feature | 315967,521099 | Post Medieval |
| 3 | NT HER 22642 | Possible Kiln | Small feature that appears to be partially stone-lined | 315970,521100 | Post Medieval |
| 4 | NT HER 23020 | Enclosure at Peel Place | Turfed-over wall foundations and relict tracks | 316000,521300 | Post Medieval |
| 5 | NT HER 25058 | Bee Bole near Peel Place | A blocked bee hole located in the corner of a field wall to the south-east of Peel Place | 315990,521260 | Post Medieval |
| 6 | NT HER 25059 | Abandoned settlement near Peel Place | Possible former building or small structure | 315980,521180 | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 7 | NT HER 26457 | Loose Box on Peel Place Farmstead Site | Rectangular loose box, largely rebuilt in the mid 20 th century, in the remains of a larger farmstead, 100m north-east of Lanthwaite Green Farm | 315990,521270 | Post Medieval to Modern |
| 8 | NT HER 28808 | Foundation Stones | Probable foundation stones of an earlier building | 315974,521284 | Medieval to Post Medieval |

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT TABLE

| <i>Context Number</i> | <i>Context Type</i> | <i>Area</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 100 | Deposit | Throughout site | Topsoil |
| 101 | Geology | Throughout site | Natural substrate |

APPENDIX 3: PLATES

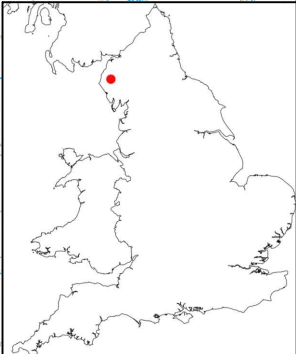


Plate 1; north-west facing representative section of the trench, 1x1m scale



Plate 2; removed portion of dry stone wall within which the roof tiles were found

APPENDIX 4: FIGURES



Wardell Armstrong
Archaeology
2016

PROJECT: Land at Peel Place, Crummock Water, Buttermere, Cumbria
 SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4
 REPORT No: CP11706
 CLIENT: Electricity North West
 DRAWN BY: AB
 DATE: March 2016
 FIGURE: 2

KEY:



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Figure 1: Site location.

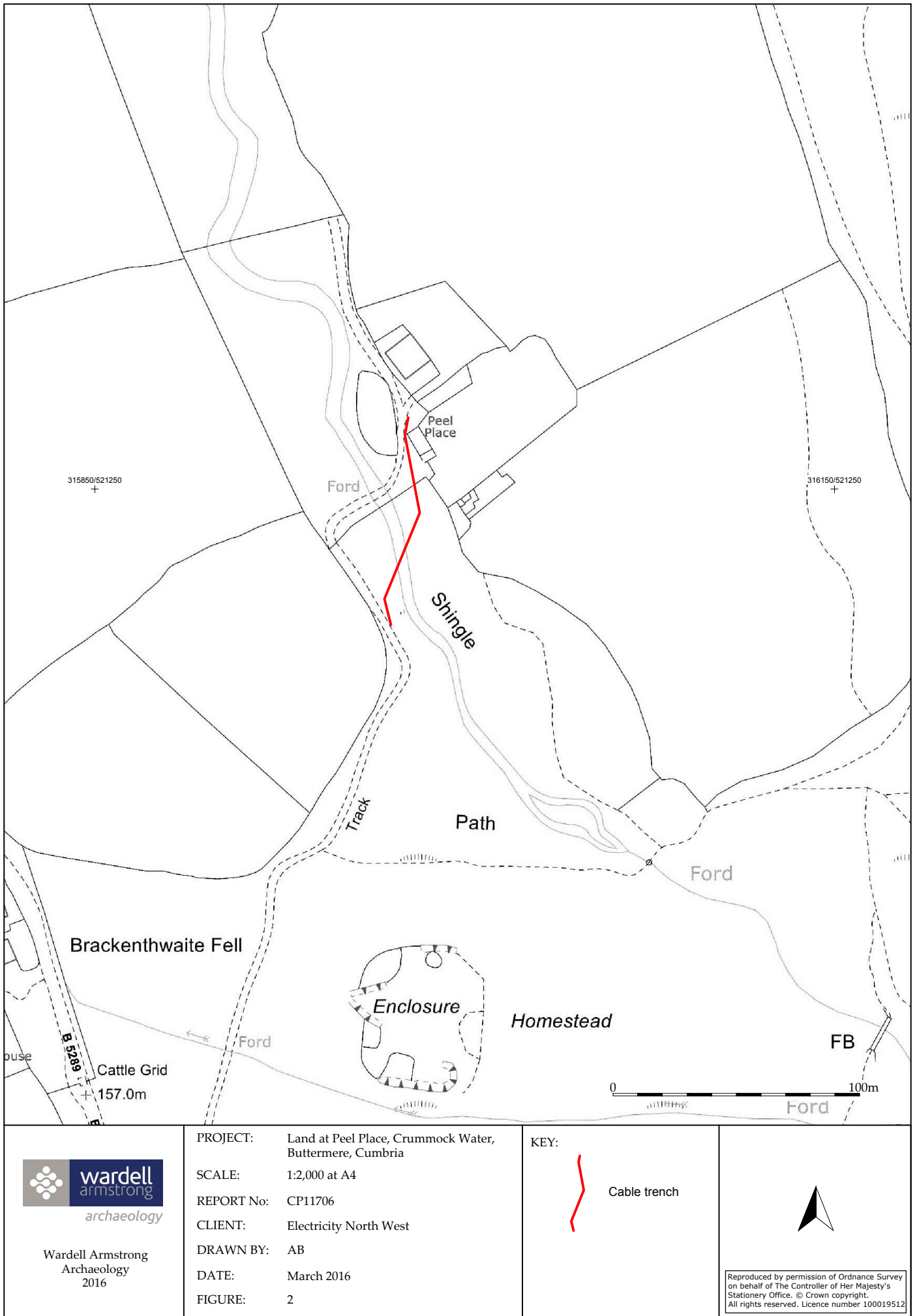
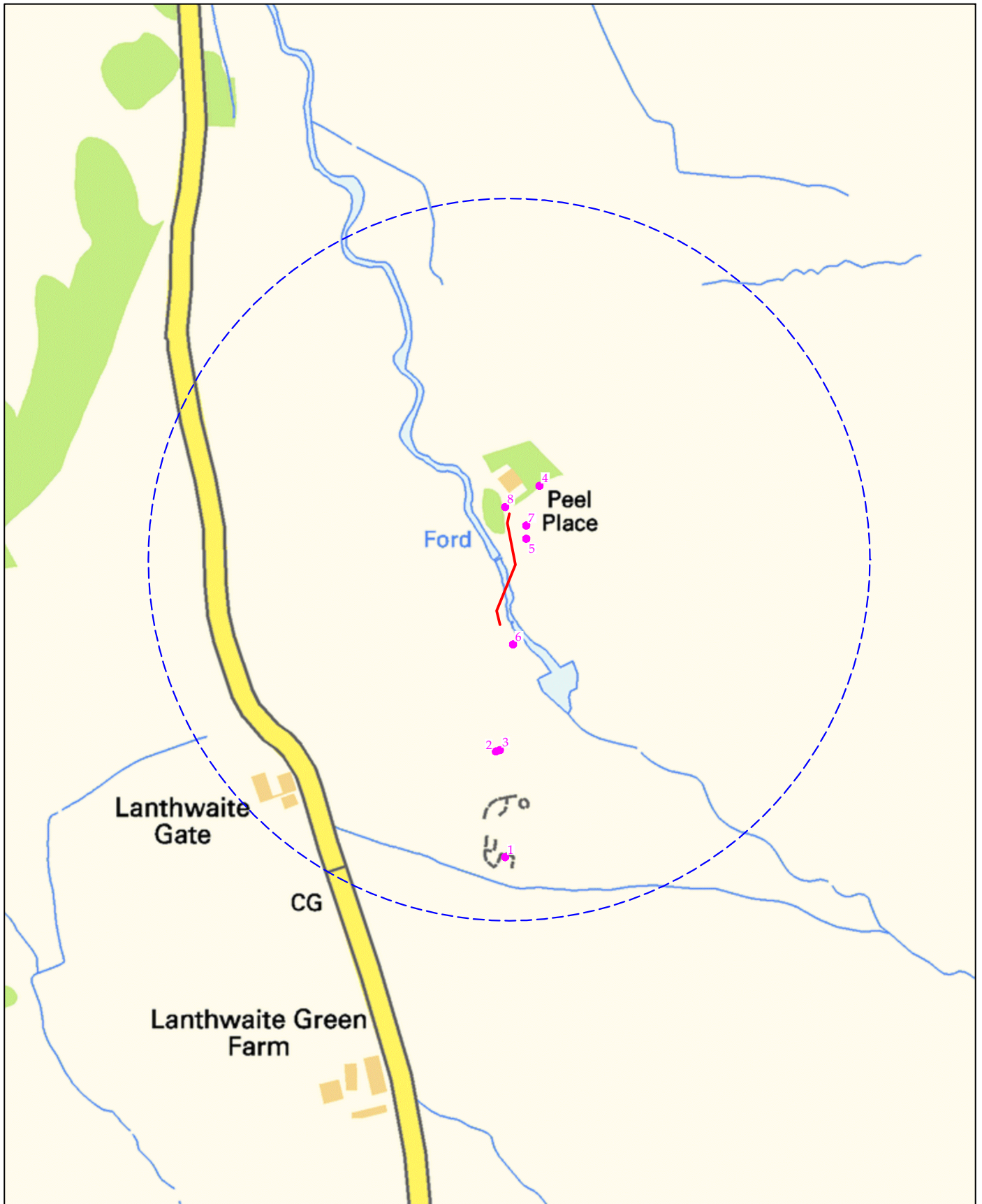


Figure 2: Location of area monitored during watching brief.








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|  <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p> | <p>PROJECT: Land at Peel Place, Crummock Water, Buttermere, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11706</p> <p>CLIENT: Electricity North West</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: March 2016</p> <p>FIGURE: 3</p> | <p>KEY:</p> <p> Cable trench</p> <p> 250m radius</p> <p> Heritage assets</p> |  <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p> |
|---|--|---|---|

Figure 3: Location of heritage assets within a 250m radius of the site.

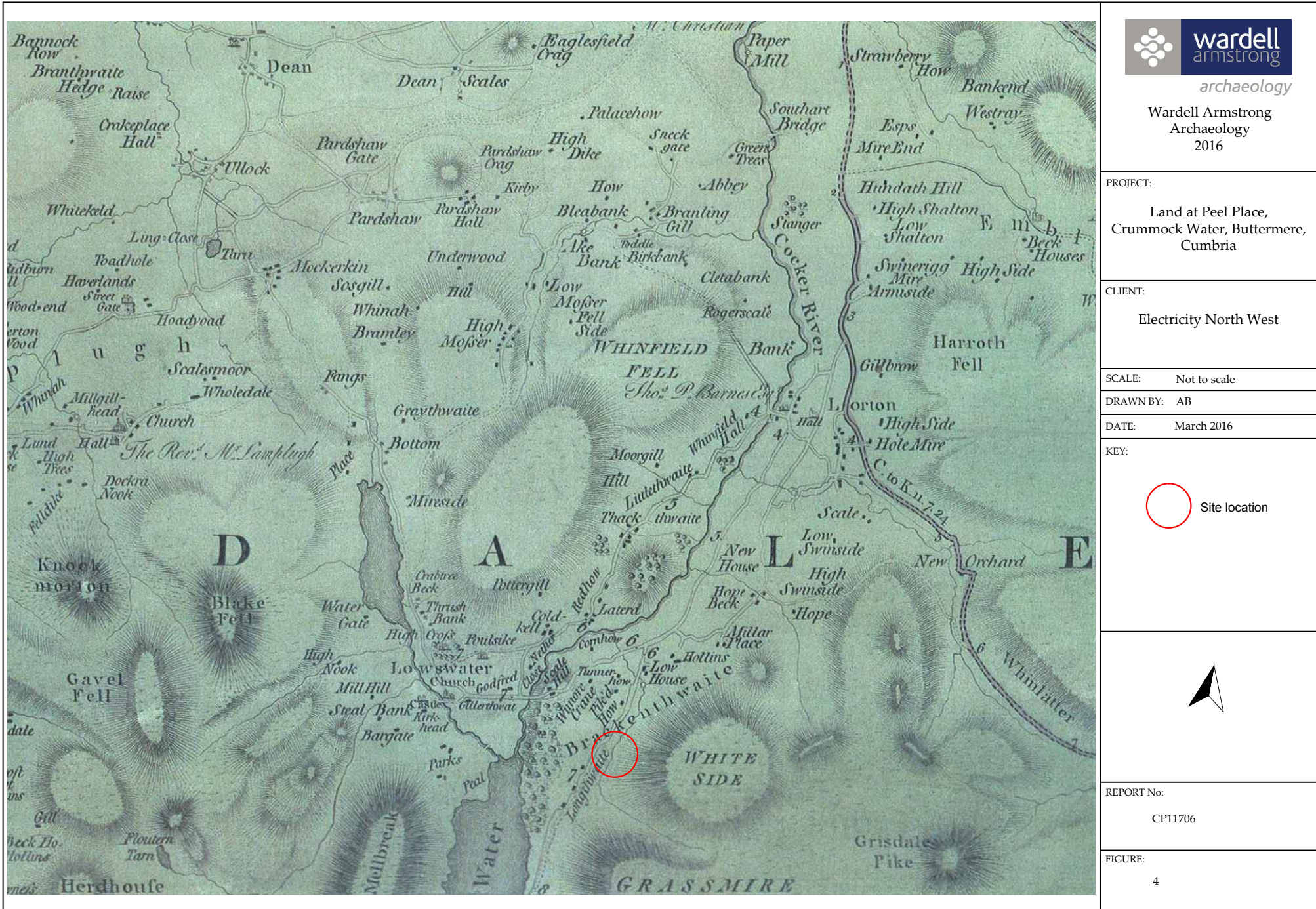


Figure 4: Extract from Hodkinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1774.

PROJECT:
Land at Peel Place,
Crummock Water, Buttermere,
Cumbria

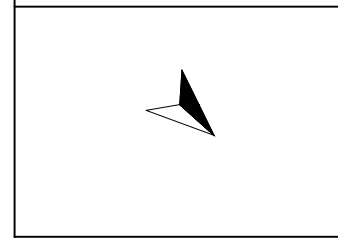
CLIENT:
Electricity North West

SCALE: c.1:30,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: March 2016

KEY:
 Site location



REPORT No:
CP11706

FIGURE:
5



*'of Mellorak as it appears
c. Authors 1st Station.*

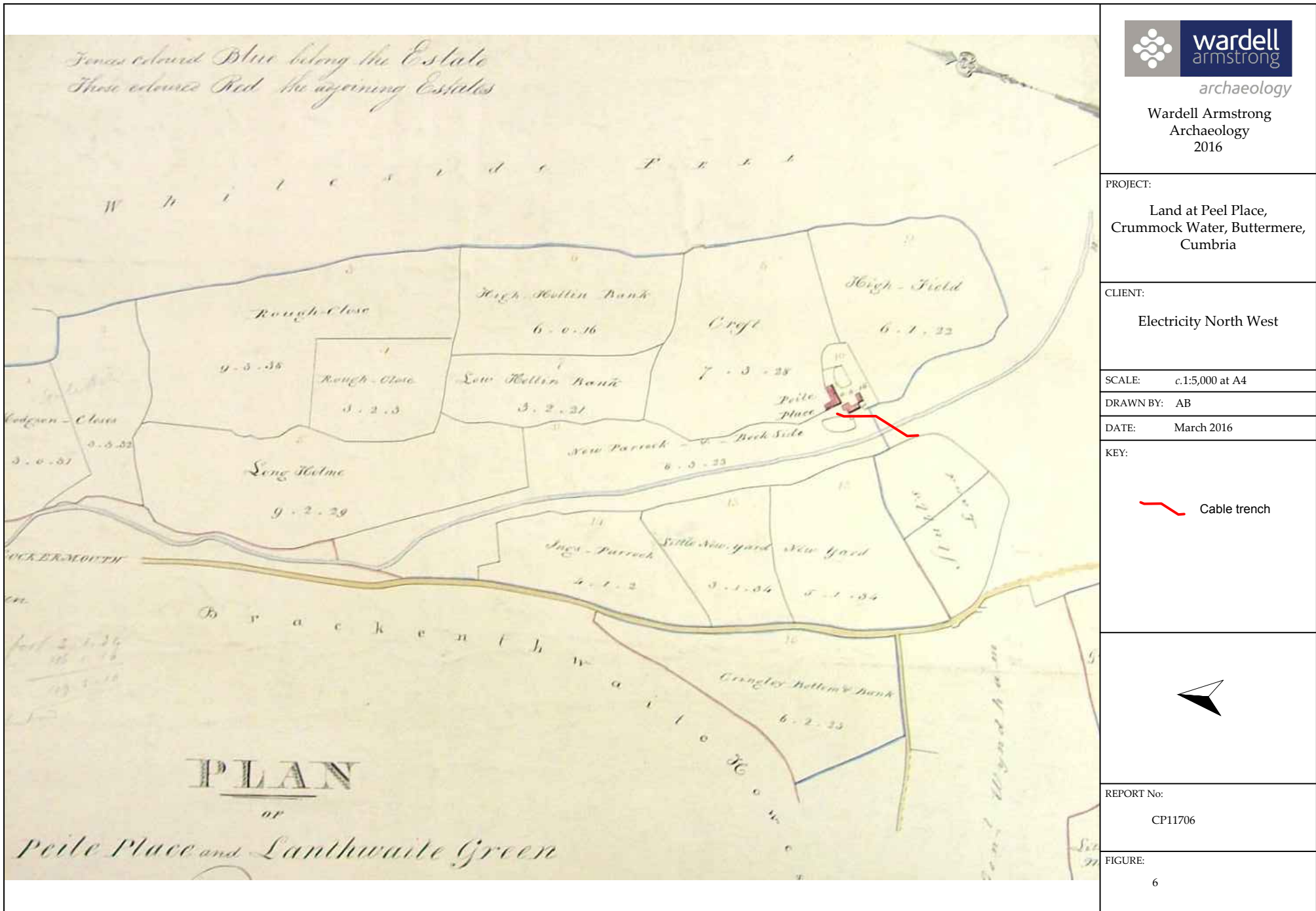


*A part of Newlands & Buttermere Mountains, as they appear
from Crosthwaite's Museum at Keswick.*

*Buttermere Chapel
in its due Proportion to Crosthwaite's
Museum at Keswick.*



Figure 5: Extract from 'An Accurate Map of Buttermere, Crummock and Lowestwater' by P. Crosthwaite, 1793.



PROJECT:
Land at Peel Place,
Crummock Water, Buttermere,
Cumbria

CLIENT:
Electricity North West

SCALE: c 1:5,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: March 2016

KEY:
Cable trench



REPORT No:
CP11706

FIGURE:
6

Figure 6: Plan of Peile Place and Lanthwaite Green Farm in the Township of Brackenthwaite, undated.


PROJECT:
Land at Peel Place,
Crummock Water, Buttermere,
Cumbria

CLIENT:
Electricity North West

SCALE: Not to scale

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: March 2016

KEY:
 Site location



REPORT No:
CP11706

FIGURE:
7

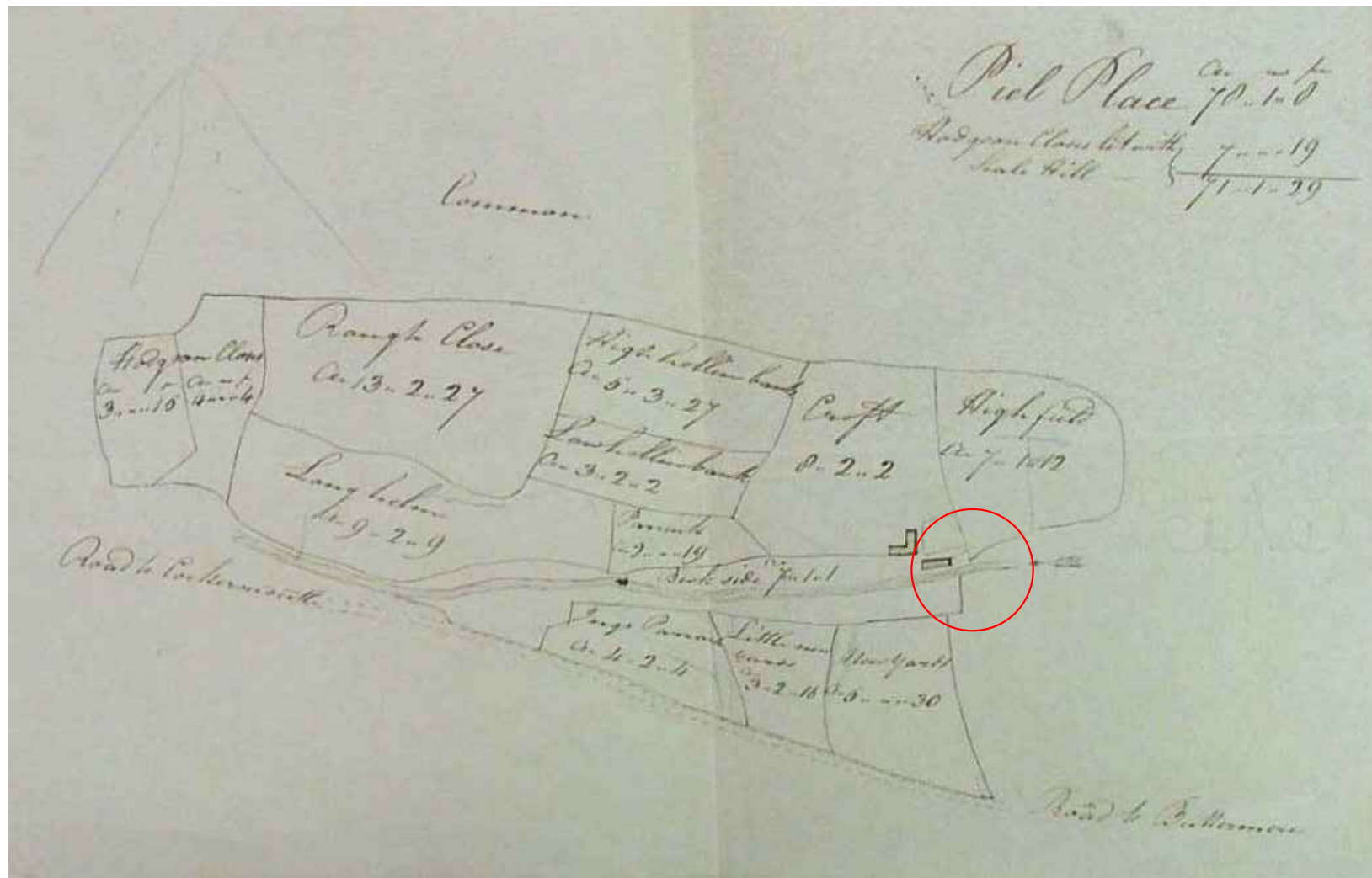
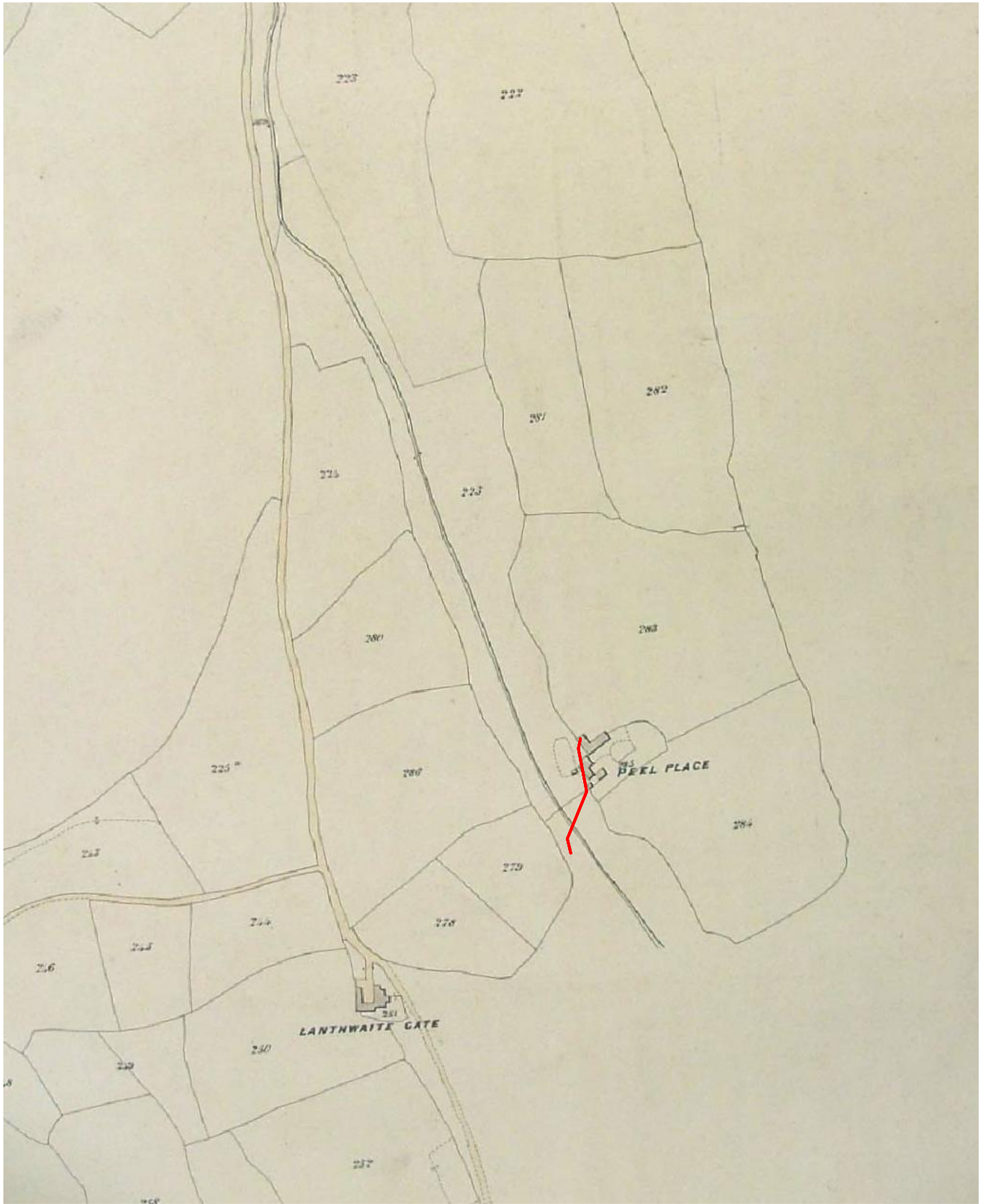


Figure 7: Sketch plan of Pele Place, undated.






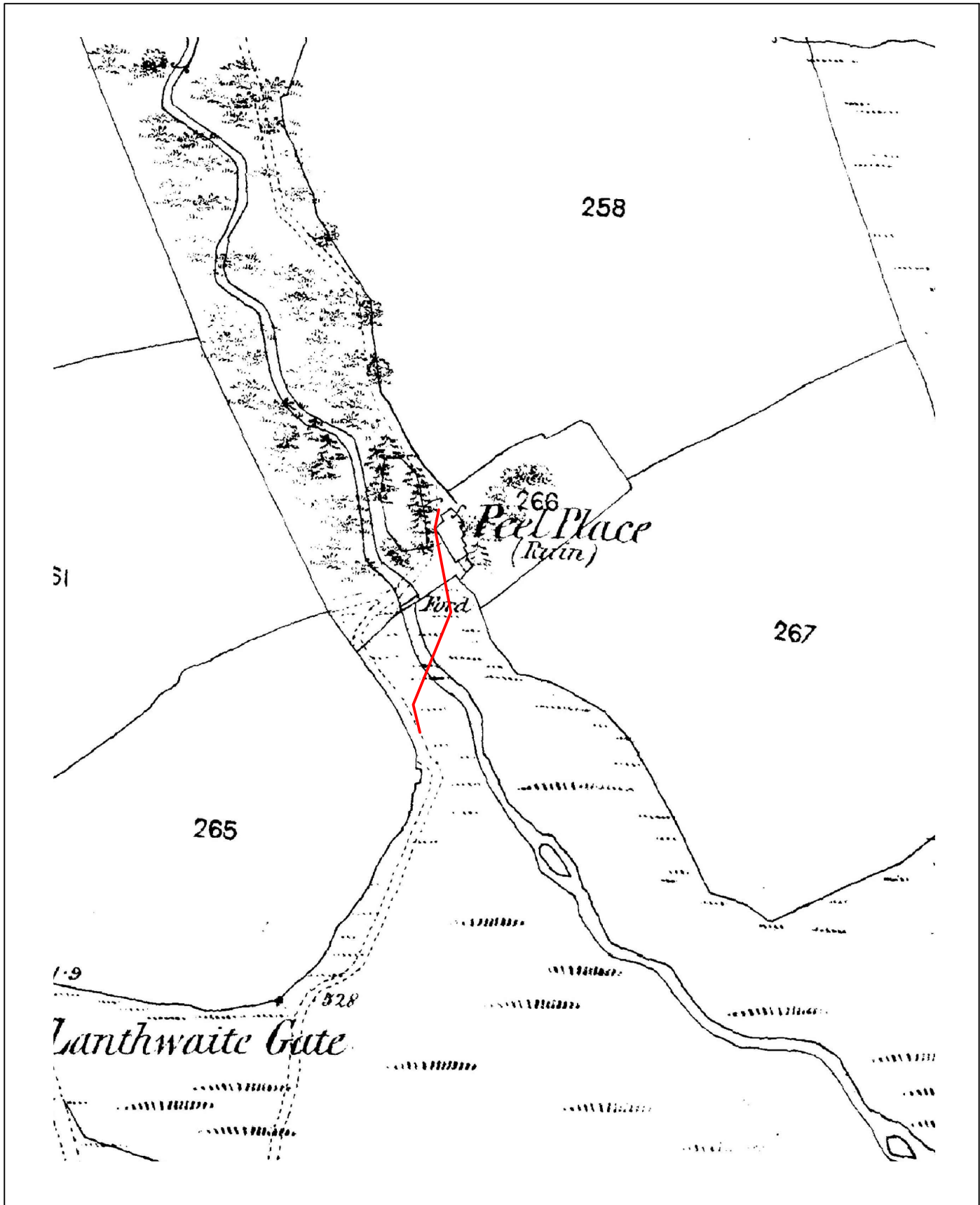
| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
|  | <p>PROJECT: Land at Peel Place, Crummock Water, Buttermere, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11706</p> <p>CLIENT: Electricity North West</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: March 2016</p> <p>FIGURE: 8</p> | <p>KEY:</p>  <p>Cable trench</p> |  |
|---|--|--|---|

Figure 8: Extract from Brackenthwaite Tithe Award Plan, c.1840.






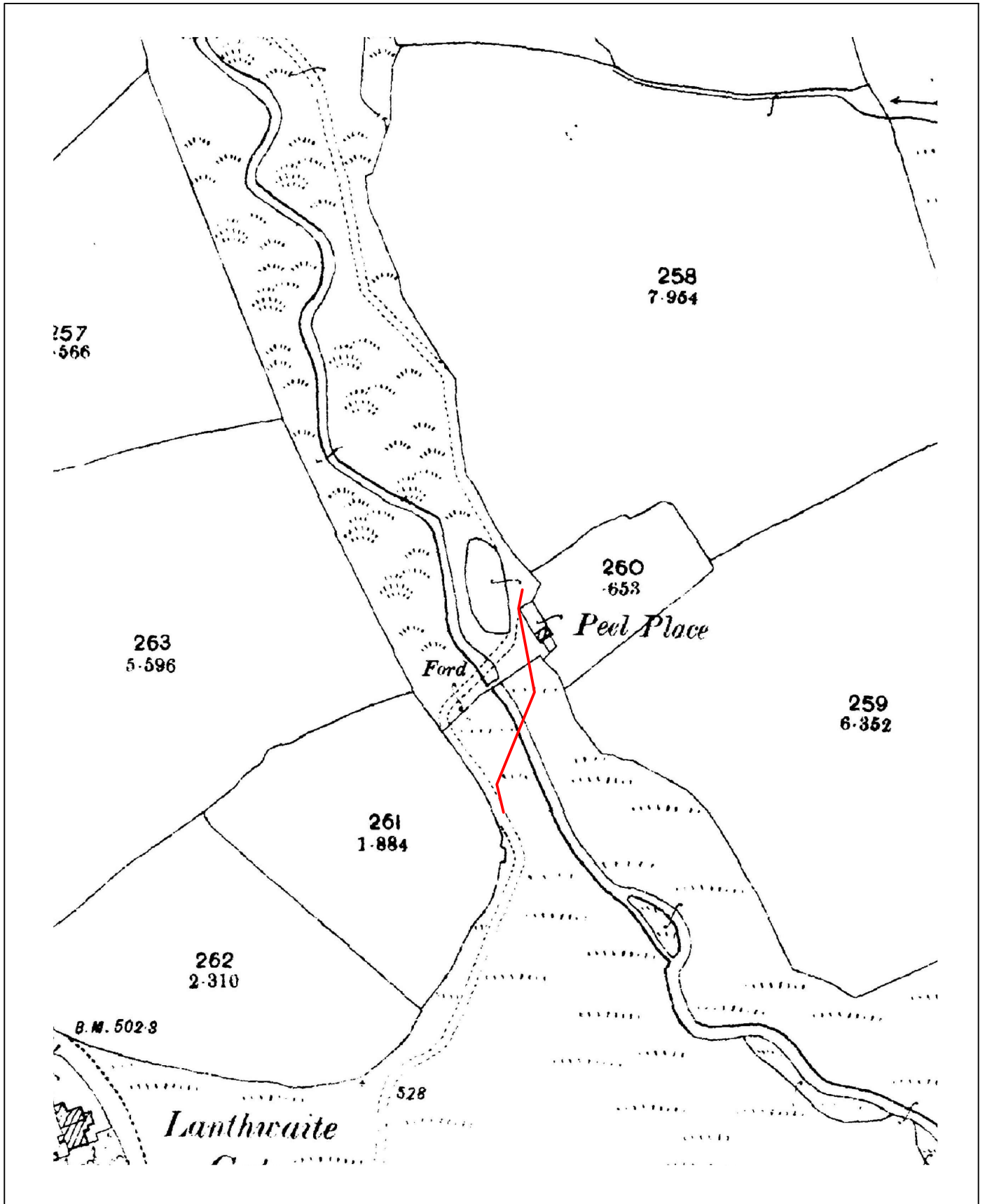
| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
|  <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p> | <p>PROJECT: Land at Peel Place, Crummock Water, Buttermere, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11706</p> <p>CLIENT: Electricity North West</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: March 2016</p> <p>FIGURE: 9</p> | <p>KEY:</p>  <p>Cable trench</p> |  |
|---|--|--|---|

Figure 9: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1865 (25" to 1 mile scale).






| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p> | <p>PROJECT: Land at Peel Place, Crummock Water, Buttermere, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11706</p> <p>CLIENT: Electricity North West</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: March 2016</p> <p>FIGURE: 10</p> | <p>KEY:</p>  <p>Cable trench</p> |  |
|---|---|--|---|

Figure 10: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1899 (25" to 1 mile scale).

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