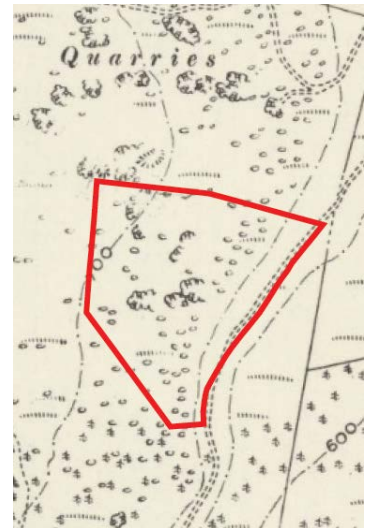


# CRAG NOOK QUARRY, LAZONBY, PENRITH, CUMBRIA

## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey



Client: Block Stone Ltd

NGR: 352440 539670

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February 2023



<b>The Site</b>	
Site Name	Crag Nook Quarry, Lazonby, Penrith
County	Cumbria
NGR	352440 539670

<b>Client</b>	
Client Name	Block Stone Ltd
Client's surveyor	Silkstone Environmental Ltd

<b>Planning</b>	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	3/12/9017
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Extension of quarry
Condition number	10
Local Planning Authority	Eden District Council
Planning Archaeologist	Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council
Level of walkover survey required	1

<b>Archiving</b>	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Carlisle
Relevant HER	Cumbria

<b>Staffing</b>	
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Date on site work carried out	25/01/2023

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## Non-Technical Summary

Prior to a proposed extension to Crag Nook Quarry, Lazonby, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover of the site. The work was undertaken in December 2022 and January 2023.

The site comprises c2.8ha on the east side of Lazonby Fell, c2km west of Lazonby. The HER records six sites of archaeological interest, including post-medieval quarrying activity on Lazonby Fell and finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, although the exact location of some of the find spots is unrecorded. The site partially overlaps a large area of quarrying identified on the HER (**Gazetteer Site 5**). The documentary evidence, specifically early maps, show that these quarries were in existence from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, although the only other documentary references to them are mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The walkover survey identified 18 specific sites of archaeological interest inside the proposed area of the quarry extension or immediately adjoining it. All of these related to historic quarrying and most were located within the large area represented by **Gazetteer Site 5**.

Based on the results of the desk-based assessment and particularly taking into account sites of archaeological interest within the wider area, including earthworks of probable late prehistoric late elsewhere on Lazonby Fell and the Roman site at Old Penrith, the site is considered to have slight potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present, specifically of prehistoric date, while further remains of post-medieval date are very likely but they would undoubtedly relate to quarrying. The presence of extant quarrying-related sites of post-medieval date, including quarry scoops, retaining walls, spoil heaps and associated structures, was confirmed by the walk-over survey; however, the significance of these sites overall is low and none are considered worthy of further archaeological work.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Block Stone Ltd for commissioning the project, in particular Bill Bailey for his help during the project and Robert Ogden for his assistance on site. Additional thanks are due to Mark Brennand and Jeremy Parsons at the Historic Environment Service at Cumbria County Council, for providing data from the Historic Environment Record.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

### 1.2 Location, Topography, and Geology

1.2.1 The site lies c2km west of Lazonby, which is a small village c10km north-east of Penrith (Figure 1). It is between 180m and 220m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2012). The landscape is situated within the Eden Valley, which is dominated by '*improved pasture bounded by mature hedgerows and dry stone walls*' with areas of arable cultivation (Countryside Commission 1998, 41).

1.2.2 The solid geology comprises red Permian sandstone of the Penrith group (Moseley 1978, plate 1), with overlying glacial deposits concealing much of the bedrock (Countryside Commission 1998, 40).

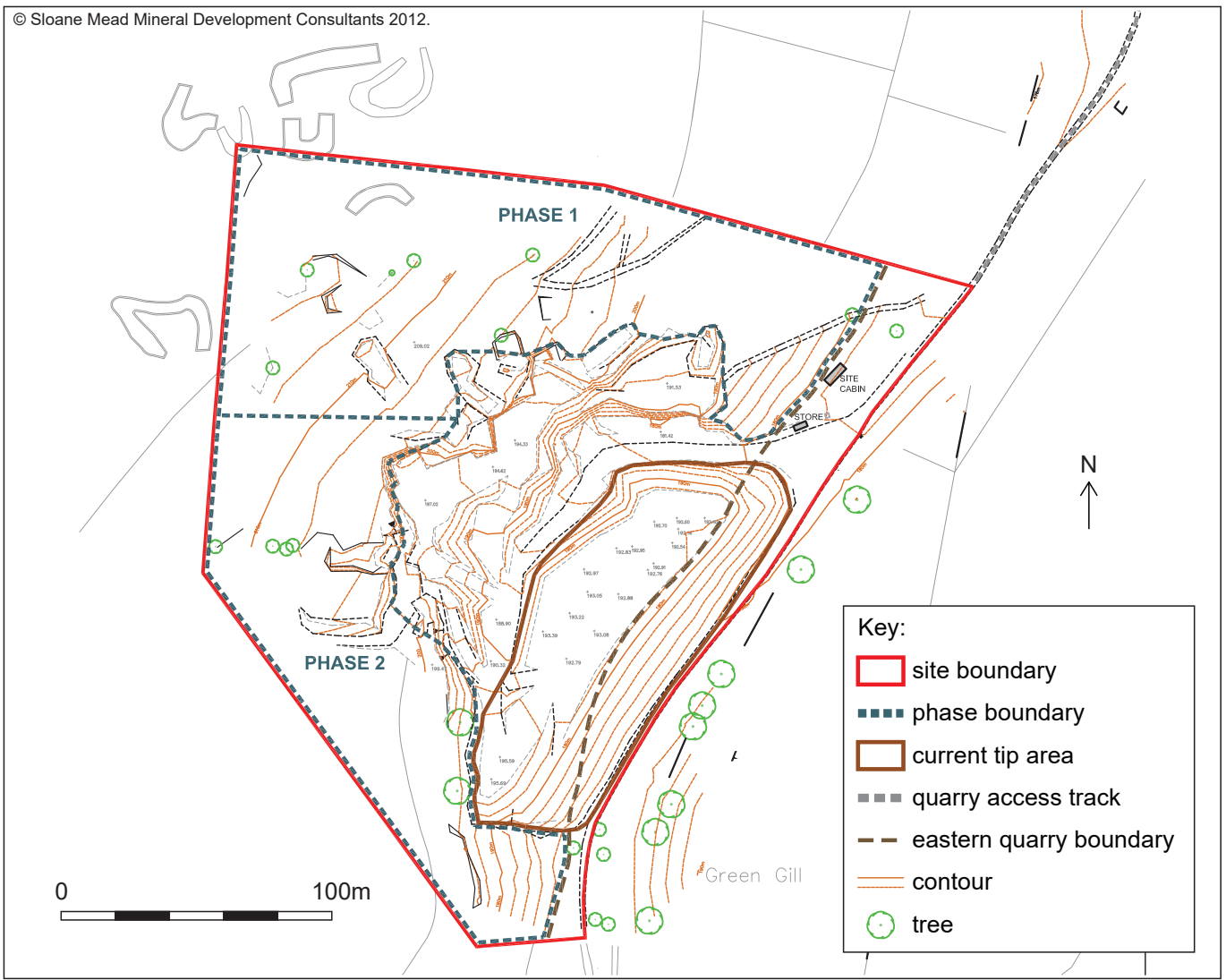
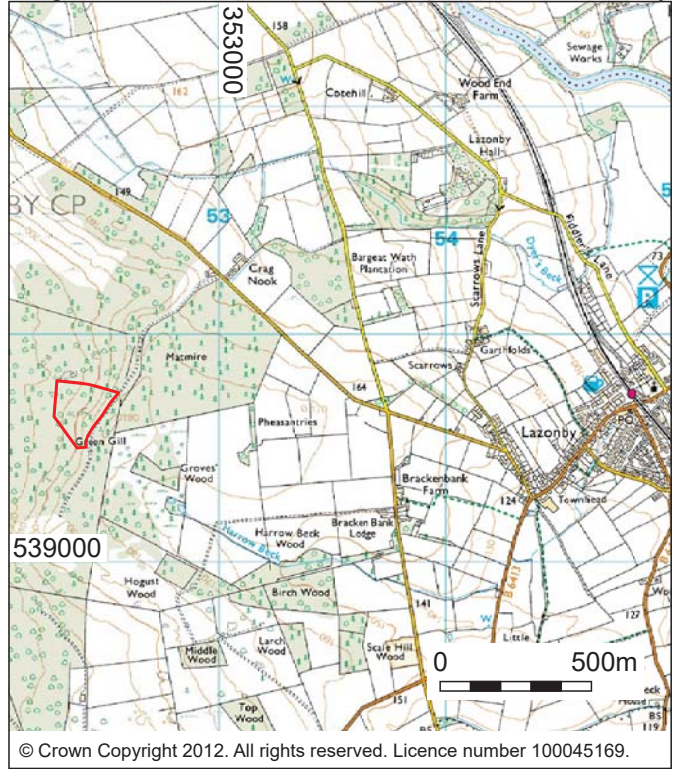
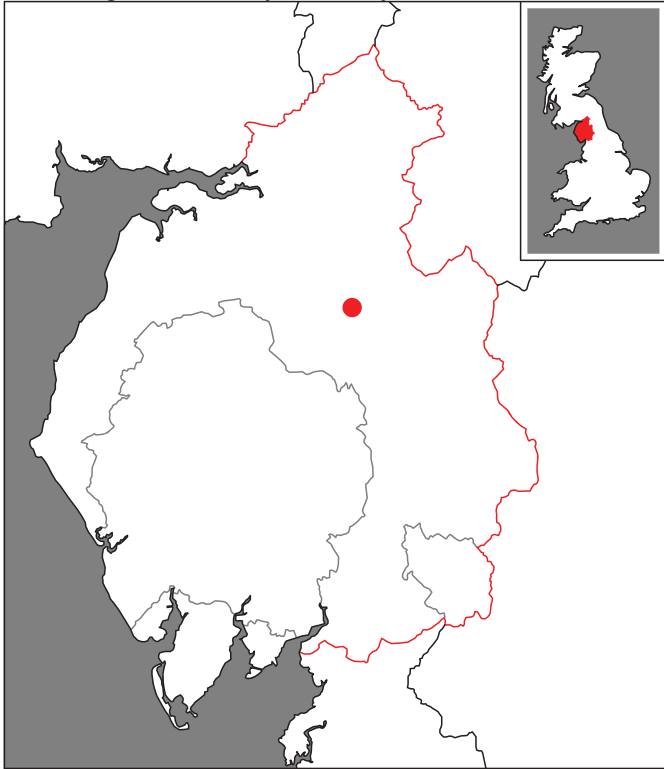


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Block Stone Ltd



## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this report. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These were examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers were acquired where available;
- **HER:** this is the primary source of information recording previously known archaeological discoveries. For each site a grid reference, description, and related sources were obtained for inclusion in the gazetteer (see *Appendix 1*). In addition, details of previous archaeological work carried out within the study area were also obtained from the HER;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps were consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

### 2.2 Walkover Survey

2.2.1 A walkover survey, equivalent to an English Heritage Level 1 survey (Historic England 2016), was carried out covering the proposed development area and other areas that might be affected. All features of archaeological interest were recorded using *pro forma* record sheets and located using a Garmin eTrex 10 GPS accurate to within 3m. Colour digital photographs of each site were taken, showing the general arrangement and any features of interest.

### 2.3 Archive

2.3.1 The archive of the project will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014b). In addition, details will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public. A paper copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

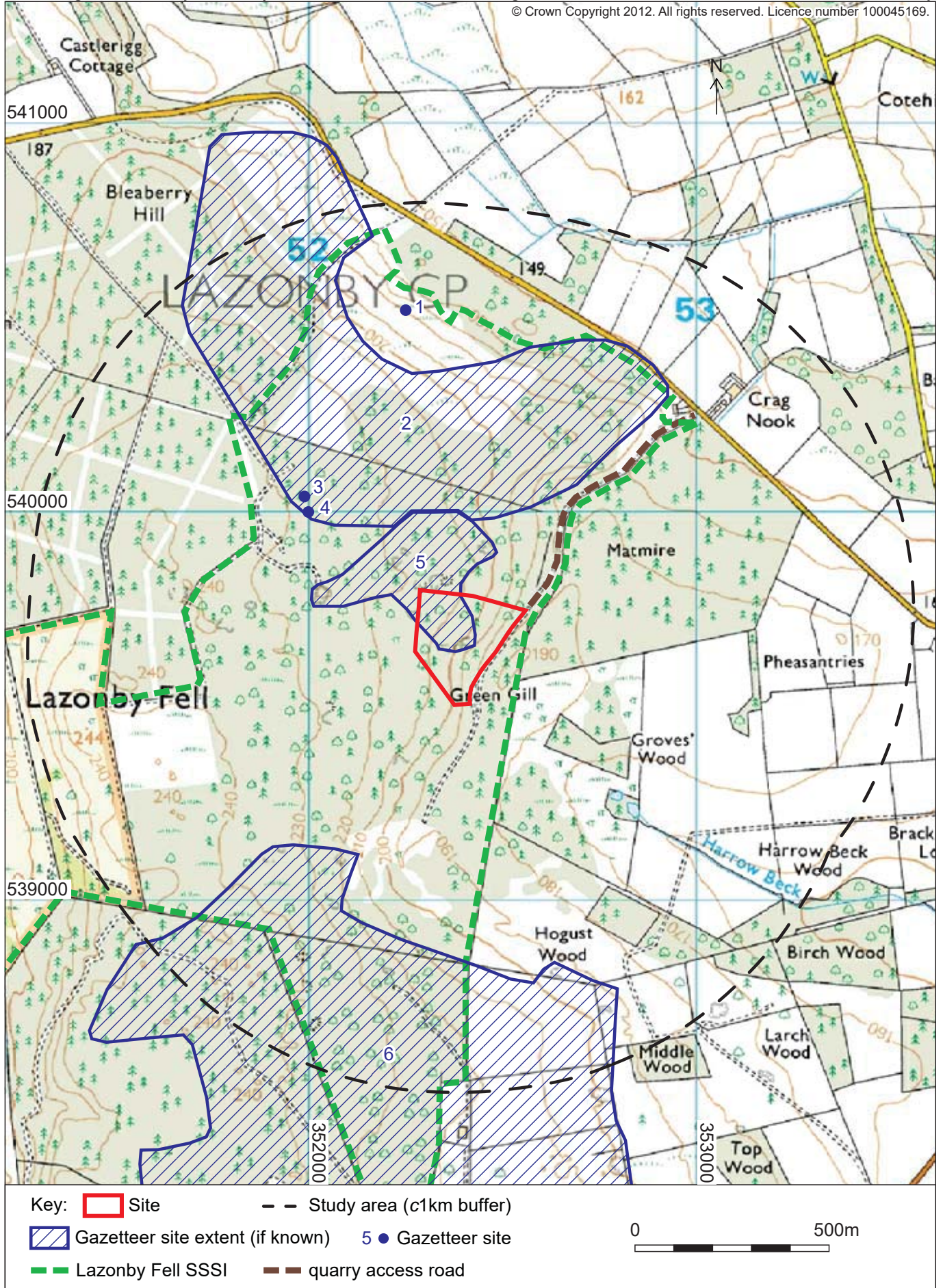


Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan

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### 3. Results

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of six sites of archaeological interest are recorded in the Historic Environment Record within the study area (Figure 2; summarised in Table 1 below), ranging from prehistoric to post-medieval in date. The quarry sites (**Gazetteer Sites 2, 5 and 6**) represent broad areas of quarrying activity on Lazonby Fell. Of the find spots, **Gazetteer Site 3** and **Gazetteer Site 4** in particular are not located accurately. The **Gazetteer Site 5** quarry is recorded in the HER as of 'unknown' period; however, the description suggests it is post-medieval like the others. Sites included in the gazetteer that relate to periods of the study area's history are individually mentioned in the site history (see *Section 4* below).

Gazetteer Site No.	Type	Period	Gazetteer Site No.	Type	Period
1	Find spot (arrowhead)	Prehistoric (Bronze Age)	4	Find spot (stone axe)	Prehistoric (Neolithic)
2	Quarry	Post-medieval	5	Quarry	Unknown (post-medieval)
3	Find spot (arrowhead)	Prehistoric (Bronze Age)	6	Quarry	Post-medieval

**Table 1: Summary of sites of archaeological interest within the study area identified in the HER**

3.1.2 The walkover survey identified 18 individual sites of archaeological interest, most of which are within and form part of **Gazetteer Site 5** (HER no. 10957) or probably represent a continuation of it (Figure 3). All of the sites identified by the walkover survey are probably of post-medieval date.

Walkover Survey Site No.	Type	Period	Walkover Survey Site No.	Type	Period
1	Bothy	Post-medieval	10	Wall	Post-medieval
2	Quarry	Post-medieval	11	Spoil heap; quarry	Post-medieval
3	Wall	Post-medieval	12	Wall; structure	Post-medieval
4	Spoil heap	Post-medieval	13	Wall; quarry	Post-medieval
5	Spoil heap	Post-medieval	14	Quarry	Post-medieval
6	Quarry	Post-medieval	15	Spoil heap; quarry	Post-medieval
7	Quarry	Post-medieval	16	Spoil heap	Post-medieval
8	Wall; spoil heap	Post-medieval	17	Quarry	Post-medieval
9	Quarry	Post-medieval	18	Quarry	Post-medieval

**Table 2: Summary of sites of archaeological interest within the study area identified by walkover survey**

#### 3.2 Desk-Based Assessment

3.2.1 The results of the desk-based assessment have been used to produce two main elements. Firstly, all available maps of the area were compiled into a map regression, demonstrating how the site physically developed (*Section 3.3*). The second purpose of the desk-based assessment is to produce a background history of the site. This is intended to cover all periods, in part to provide information that can be used to assess the potential of the site, but more importantly to present the documented details of any sites that are known (see *Section 4*).

3.2.2 Once this information has been compiled the significance of those sites of archaeological interest within the study area, their potential, and the degree to which they are likely to be affected is considered (*Section 5*) and based on this possible mitigation work is then suggested.

### 3.3 Map and Image Regression

3.3.1 **Introduction:** although there are early, typically county-wide, maps that include the area, they are generally very small scale and so the first useful maps of the area do not appear until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. As a result, it is only maps from that date onwards that are discussed below.

3.3.2 **Tithe map, 1845:** the tithe map for Lazonby (NA IR 30/7/103 1845) is the earliest detailed map produced at parish level for the area and the accompanying apportionment gives details of land owners and occupiers and a description of the land use or field names (NA IR 29/7/103 1844). The site occupies plot 463 (Plate 1), which was 'planting', owned and occupied William Lonsdale, Earl of Lonsdale (*ibid*).

3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey, c1863:** the area more widely is dotted with old quarries (Plate 2).

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1900:** quarrying has expanded at the site and in the wider area across Lazonby Fell (Plate 3; cf. Plate 2).

3.2.5 **Lidar imagery:** lidar imagery of the site is freely available online (houseprices.io 2022). The area appears pock-marked (Plate 4), perhaps from old quarries (cf. Plate 3).

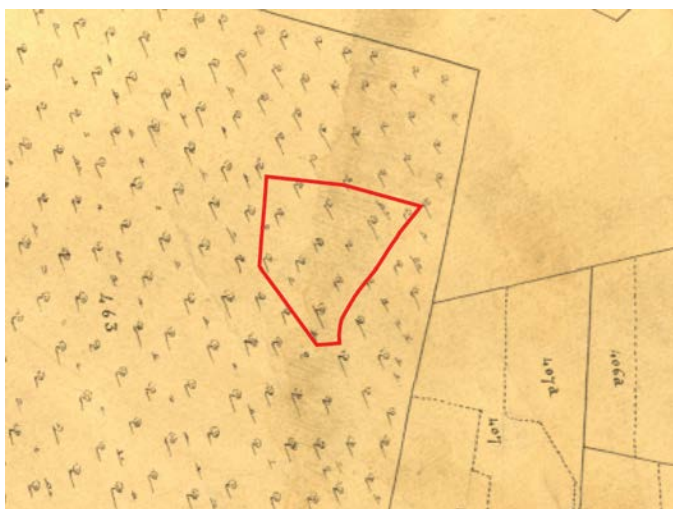


Plate 1 (left): Extract from the tithe map of 1845



Plate 2 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey maps of c1863

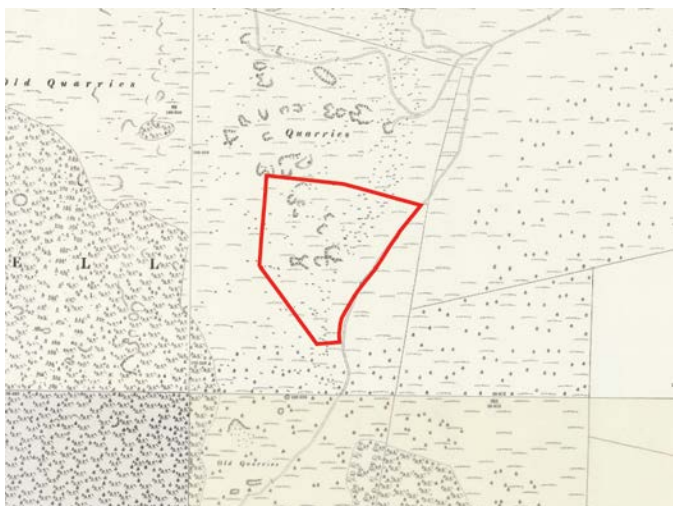


Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1900

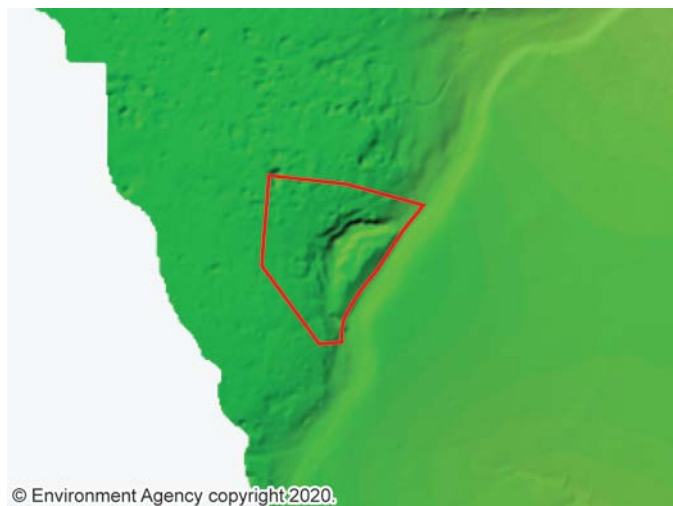


Plate 4 (right): Lidar imagery of the site

## 4. Site History

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 In order to place the proposed development site in its historical and archaeological context a brief discussion of the earlier history of its environs is necessary. Information relating to specific sites recorded during the desk-based assessment (see *Section 3* above) is included where relevant.

### 4.2 Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD)

4.2.1 While there is limited evidence for human activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, this is typically found in the southernmost part on the north side of Morecambe Bay. Excavation of a small number of cave sites has found the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Young 2002). No remains of this date are known from the immediate area of the site, although a pair of barbed spear heads made from antler were found at Crosby-on-Eden (Hodgson 1895), which, although undated, may belong to the end of the Palaeolithic or early Mesolithic.

4.2.2 The county was clearly more densely inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field-walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast but these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and Cherry 2002). More recently a particularly large assemblage has been recovered during excavations, directly on the edge of the River Eden, outside Carlisle (Clark 2010) and field-walking has found additional scatters of some significance also in the Eden valley near Penrith (Clarke *et al* 2008), perhaps demonstrating the importance of the Eden and its tributaries. Coastal areas and river valleys are notably places where such material is frequently found in the wider region (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152; Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 26).

4.2.3 In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the region and one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, having been manufactured at Langdale in the central Lake District (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). A polished stone axe was found in Lazonby parish in 1892 (Spence 1940, 108; **Gazetteer Site 4**), but the exact location where it was found is unknown.

4.2.4 During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still (see Barrowclough 2010, 105-191). Settlement sites thought to belong to this period are often identified as such from cropmarks. It is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period, although few have been studied in detail and they are generally undated. There is likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period and it is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74). There is a village settlement and circular enclosure of probable late prehistoric date on Lazonby Fell, c4-4.5km west of Lazonby (or c1.8km to 2.3km north-west of the current site). The two sites are Scheduled together (Historic England 2022d).

### 4.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1<sup>st</sup> century AD – 11<sup>th</sup> century AD)

4.3.1 The Roman military presence in the North West is apparent from the existence of forts, oftentimes associated civilian settlements (*vici*), and the supply network of roads and coastal trade, as well as the incidence of Roman artefacts such as coins (Philpott 2006, 71). The Lune and Eden valleys provided a route for the Roman advance to Carlisle (*ibid.*, 63) and the route northwards is still apparent along the modern A6 between Carlisle and Penrith (Shotter 2004, 31).

4.3.2 The fort at Old Penrith (*Voreda*) was constructed c90-100 AD, abandoned sometime between 125 and 130 AD, and rebuilt around 163 AD (Richardson and Allan 2009, 117). The associated *vicus* was occupied from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (CCC and EH c2002, 5). Old Penrith, c5.5km west of Lazonby (or c3.25km west of the current site), is a Scheduled Monument (Historic England 2022a), as are two nearby Roman encampments, west of Galleygill Bridge (Historic England 2022c) and south-west of Knowe Farm (Historic England 2022b), c500m and 900m to the north, on the east side of the River Petteril.

4.3.3 A large proportion of the identified Romano-British settlement sites in Cumbria are located to the south and east of Penrith (Philpott 2006, 75) and there are extensive field systems around the wider Eden Valley area that are likely to have been in use in this period and beyond, although they may have earlier origins (Higham and Jones 1975; 1991).

4.3.4 It has been stated that ‘the name Penrith may be of Britannic origin, comprising the elements *pen*, meaning head, chief or top, and *riton*, meaning ford or stream’ (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 229-230; quoted in CCC and EH c2002, 4). The meaning of Penrith could therefore be ‘chief ford’. Older historical sources give the meaning as ‘red hill’ (Nicholson and Burn 1777; quoted in CCC and EH c2002, 4).

4.3.5 Following the cessation of Roman administration in the early fifth century the region fragmented into smaller kingdoms and it is difficult to form a coherent picture of the nature of political control. Much of what is now Cumbria probably came under the control of Rheged, a kingdom that seems likely to have extended across the border between what became England and Scotland (Clarkson 2010, 68-78; Breeze 2012); however, by the mid-seventh century the area seems to have been securely under Northumbrian rule (Kirkby 1962, 80-81). Firmly dated archaeological evidence for the immediate post-Roman period in the county is sparse due in part to poor site visibility, which often consists of traces of rural settlements which have been heavily truncated (Philpott 2006, 59). Furthermore, there is inevitably a great deal of uncertainty with dating settlement sites on stylistic grounds alone given the persistence of traditional styles from the Roman to the early medieval period.

4.3.6 The arrival of Norse settlers between perhaps the late ninth and early 10<sup>th</sup> century had a considerable effect on the area, in particular on place-names (Edwards 1998, 7-8). Physical evidence for settlement is rare, although an increasing number of burials of Norse type from both rural and urban contexts are known (see Paterson *et al* 2014; McCarthy and Paterson 2015; McCarthy *et al* 2015) with a furnished Viking burial known at Heskett-in-the-Forest, north of Penrith perhaps the closest to the site (Edwards 1998, 10-12). Several complete and fragmentary ‘Viking Age’ (late ninth and early 10<sup>th</sup> century) silver brooches have also been found in the Penrith area, most notably on Flusco Pike, three miles to the west of Penrith (Edwards 1998, 33-36; Richardson 1996), and the church in Penrith was also a focus of considerable activity from at least the Viking period (Zant 2015). Place-name evidence indicates that there was a complicated mix of people settled in the area that is now Cumbria, with the local area containing examples primarily of Old English and Norse origin (Armstrong *et al* 1950). Lazonby itself probably derives from the Norse and means ‘*bý of the freedmen*’ (*op cit*, 219).

## 4.4 Medieval Period (11<sup>th</sup> century AD – 16<sup>th</sup> century AD)

4.4.1 The medieval period in general in Cumbria was one of considerable initial growth, followed by serious decline in the 14<sup>th</sup> century as a result of the combined effects of Scottish raids and disease in both people and animals (Winchester 1987, 46- 47). Plague outbreaks during the 14<sup>th</sup> century contributed to a drastic decline in the population at that time (CCC and EH c2002, 8).

4.4.2 The town of Penrith was believed to be in Scottish hands at the time of the Norman Conquest and is not referred to in the Domesday records (CCC and EH c2002, 7). The earliest surviving reference specifically to Penrith is in the Pipe Rolls in 1167, under the pleas of Alan de Nevill of the forest, when the Sheriff rendered account for ten shillings for ‘Penred Regis’ (CCC and EH c2002, 7). The town was granted a market charter in 1222 by Henry III at which time it was a royal borough (CCC and EH c2002, 8). In 1291 a house of the Augustinian Friars was founded although no visible remains for this have been located (CCC and EH c2002, 8). Recent archaeological work within the town itself confirmed that it was

well-established and flourishing by the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Zant 2015). Lazonby itself is first mentioned in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 219), although it clearly has earlier origins.

4.4.3 Repeated Scottish raids in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century hit the town hard and it is at this time that the town's castle and other fortified buildings were constructed (CCC and EH c2002, 7-8). In 1397, William Strickland was granted a licence 'to crenellate his chamber in Penreth' (Huddleston 1930). What is more, after the town was pillaged and burnt in the Douglas raid of 1345, the burgesses received a licence to erect a defensive wall in 1346; whether the wall was ever completed is debated and no physical remains have ever been located (Newman *et al* 2000, 109).

4.4.4 Penrith became a centre of industry in the later medieval period, having markets for cattle, sheep, and horses. Medieval industries in the town included tanning and textiles, and a fulling mill and dye works, as well as weaving shops, cobblers and saddlers (Winchester 1987, 127; CCC and EH c2002, 8). The castle itself fell into disrepair by the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century and its fabric was beginning to be repurposed elsewhere (CCC and EH c2002, 8).

## 4.5 Post-medieval Period (16<sup>th</sup> century AD – present)

4.5.1 Maps show that the site had reached approximately its present state by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, with the field(s) enclosed, and it is likely that relatively little changed in the area immediately following the end of the medieval period. In general, it was not until the Industrial Revolution that rural areas such as this began to see any substantial new development, but the area around Lazonby was perhaps less noticeably affected (Winchester 2016, 232). The map evidence shows that there was extensive quarrying activity on Lazonby Fell from at least the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (**Gazetteer Sites 2, 5 and 6**), the and apparently belonging to the Lord Lonsdale at Lowther Castle. However, specific records relating to quarrying held in the archives only seem to be early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (CAC(C) SRP/3PLANS/1512 1952; CAC(C) SRDP/3/PLANS/1526 1953; CAC(C) SRDP/3/PLANS/1566 1953; CAC(W) DWM/654/15 1938). Regardless of this industrialisation, the area in general has remained very rural in character.

## 4.6 Previous Archaeological Work

4.6.1 No previous pieces of archaeological work are recorded on the HER within the study area.

## 5. Walkover Survey

### 5.1 Results

5.1.1 The walkover survey examined the proposed quarry areas covered by Phase 1 and 2 (Figure 3). Various spoil heaps (**Walkover Survey Sites 4, 5, 8, 11, 15 and 16**), quarries (**Walkover Survey Sites 2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 17 and 18**), and retaining walls (**Walkover Survey Sites 3, 8, 10 and 13**) were recorded in addition to two small structures, including a bothy or similar (**Walkover Survey Sites 1 (bothy) and 12**). The more significant features were recorded in detail and located using GPS. A selection of the sites is illustrated below and full details are included in *Appendix 2*.

5.1.2 The sites of archaeological interest are concentrated in the north-west corner of the site (Figure 3). The group as a whole evidently represent elements within **Gazetteer Site 5** (HER no. 10957), Lazonby Fell quarry, a quarry which was active during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The features encountered seem to suggest that the quarrying was quite small in scale, comprising mainly small sporadic quarry pits, sometimes with surviving quarry faces, and associated spoil heaps, some made up of very large blocks of the local red sandstone. In a few cases retaining walls had been built to contain quarry spoil (Plate 5 to Plate 8), while other structural remains represented small structures, presumably used as shelters for quarry workers (Plate 9 and Plate 10).



Plate 5 (left): Retaining wall at Walkover Survey Site 5, viewed from the south



Plate 6 (right): Retaining wall and large spoil heap at Walkover Survey Site 8, viewed from the south



Plate 7 (left): Structural remains at Walkover Survey Site 10, viewed from the east





**Plate 8 (right): Structural remains at Walkover Survey Site 13, viewed from the north-east**



**Plate 9 (left): Structural remains at Walkover Survey Site 12, viewed from the west**

**Plate 10 (right): Structural remains at Walkover Survey Site 1, viewed from the south-west**

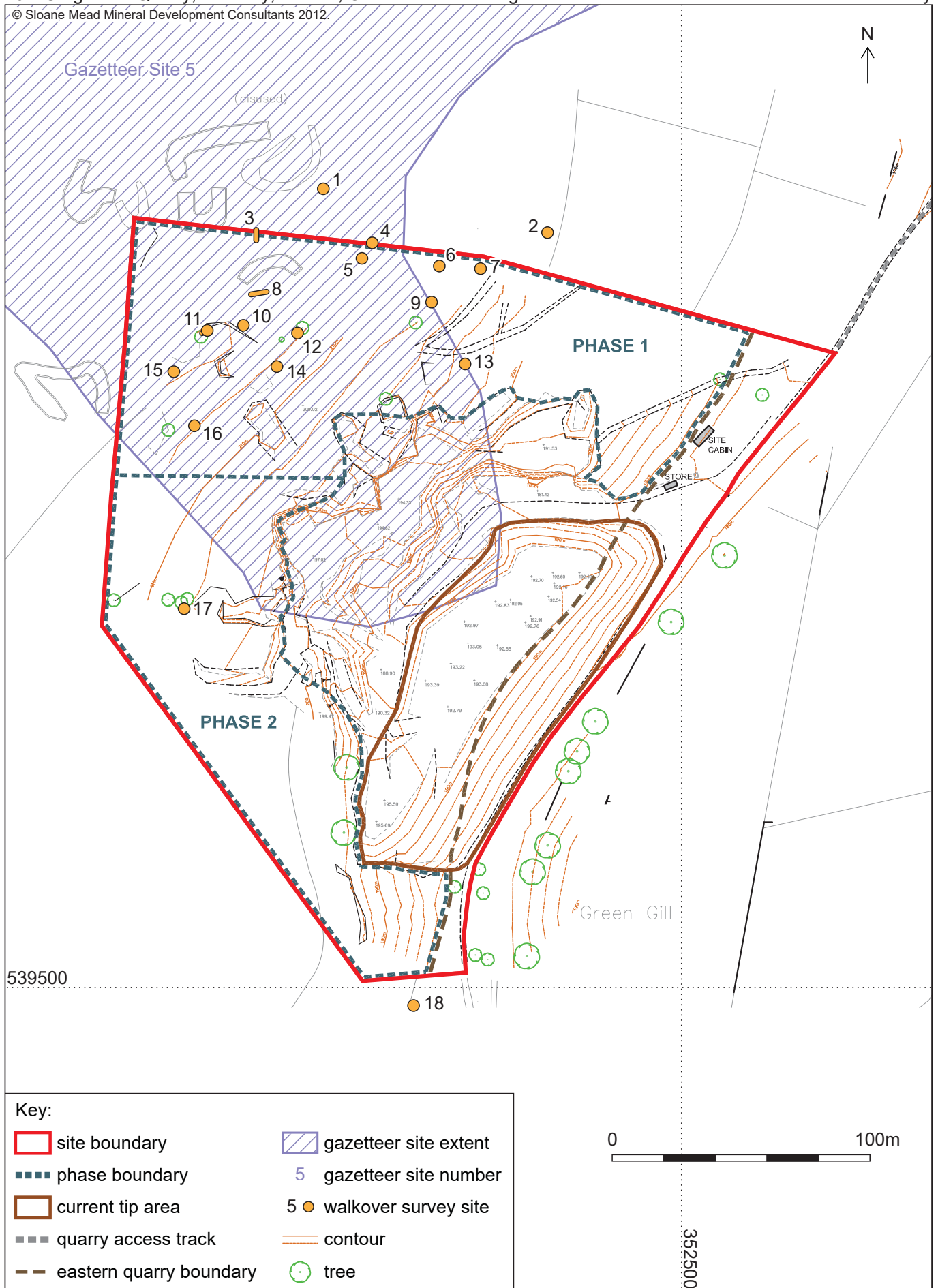


Figure 3: Walkover survey site location plan

## 6. Discussion

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment and site visit is intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of any known remains (above or below ground) and the potential of these remains and for any further, as yet unidentified, remains being present. The system used to judge the significance of the remains identified within the development area, or those thought to have the potential to be present within the development area, is based on the criteria used to define Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013, Annex 4; *Appendix 1*). The south end of **Gazetteer Site 5**, an area of quarrying on Lazonby Fell, is inside the site boundary. None of the other known sites of archaeological interest identified within the study area are situated within the boundary of the proposed development area.

### 6.2 Significance of Known Resource

6.2.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings in the study area.

6.2.2 Of the sites recorded in the HER, **Gazetteer Site 5** (an area of quarrying on Lazonby Fell) lies partially within the site boundary. The level of significance of this site is categorised, according to each criterion, as high, medium, or low, and an average of this has been used to produce an overall level of significance for the site (see Table 3 below: H=high, M=medium, L=low). As can be seen the site is considered to be of low significance.

Site	Site 5
<i>Period</i>	L
<i>Rarity</i>	L
<i>Documentation</i>	L
<i>Group value</i>	M
<i>Survival/condition</i>	M
<i>Fragility/Vulnerability</i>	L
<i>Diversity</i>	L
<i>Potential</i>	L
<b>Significance</b>	L

**Table 3: Significance of the affected sites recorded in the HER**

6.2.3 Of the 18 sites recorded during the walkover survey 15 lie within the site boundary (**Sites 3-17**) and three lie immediately outside (**Sites 1-2 and 18**). The level of significance of this site is categorised, according to each criterion, as high, medium, or low, and an average of this has been used to produce an overall level of significance for the site (see Table 3 below: H=high, M=medium, L=low). As can be seen all of the sites are considered to be of either low or low/medium significance. In all cases they have a medium group value on account of their wider association with the other quarry features, while greater survival/condition has been noted in the cases where surviving walls remain, but this also leads to a high level of fragility/vulnerability.

Site	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7	Site 8	Site 9	Site 10
Period	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Rarity	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Documentation	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Group value	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Survival/condition	M	L	L	L	L	M	L	M
Fragility/Vulnerability	H	L	L	L	L	H	L	H
Diversity	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Potential	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
<b>Significance</b>	L/M	L	L	L	L	L/M	L	L/M

Site	Site 11	Site 12	Site 13	Site 14	Site 15	Site 16	Site 17
Period	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Rarity	L	M	L	L	L	L	L
Documentation	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Group value	M	M	M	M	M	M	L
Survival/condition	M	M	M	L	L	L	L
Fragility/Vulnerability	M	H	H	L	L	L	L
Diversity	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Potential	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
<b>Significance</b>	L/M	L/M	L/M	L	L	L	L

**Table 4: Significance of the affected sites already recorded in the walkover survey**

## 6.3 Potential

6.3.1 Details of the archaeological remains present within the study area are presented in the results of the desk-based assessment (*Section 3; Appendix 1*). The potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be present, however, is based on the known occurrence of such remains in the study area and also in the local environs (see *Section 4*). Where there are no remains known within the study area the potential is based on the known occurrence within the wider local area. The degree of potential is examined by period and the results are presented in Table 5 below; in each case the level of potential is expressed as low (L), medium (M), or high (H).

Period	Present in study area?	Potential
Late Upper Palaeolithic	N	L
Mesolithic	N	L
Neolithic	Y	M
Bronze Age	Y	M
Iron Age	N	L
Roman	N	L-M
Early Medieval	N	L
Medieval	N	L
Post-medieval	Y	H

**Table 5: Degree of potential for unknown archaeological remains by period**

6.3.2 Earthworks in the wider area, further to the west on Lazonby Fell could be prehistoric and all of the spot finds from within the study area are prehistoric, ranging from Neolithic to Bronze Age in date. Unfortunately, the exact location where some of the finds were discovered is unknown (e.g., **Gazetteer Sites 1, 3 and 4**), so the potential for finding similar material at the Crag Nook Quarry site is uncertain but probably low. It is clear that the area has been extensively disturbed by later quarrying, which will have destroyed earlier remains, and it was observed during the walkover survey that the bedrock is very close to the surface in places, suggesting that there is limited soil cover and so little chance of deposits of archaeological interest being present.

6.3.3 In consideration of Table 5, it is worth noting that although there are no known sites of Roman date recorded within the study area on the HER, there is considerable Roman activity in the wider area,

particularly at Old Penrith, and the A6 broadly follows the route of the Roman road, so there is some potential for Roman finds or features to be present albeit slight.

6.3.4 The potential for there being other, at present unknown, remains of post-medieval date is high, but these would almost certainly be related to quarrying.

## 6.4 Disturbance

6.4.1 The north-west corner of the site was an active quarry during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and much of the area has been subject to quarrying in the past and this is very likely to have impacted on any earlier remains of archaeological interest. However, the remains relating to the early quarrying activity have now become sites of archaeological interest in their own right.

## 6.5 Impact

6.5.1 Quarrying activity in Phase 1 will destroy **Walkover Survey Sites 3 to 16**, the majority of which are inside **Gazetteer Site 5**. Quarrying in Phase 2 will destroy **Walkover Survey Site 17**. **Walkover Survey Sites 1, 2 and 18** are outside the current site boundary, but very close to it and so might be impacted by the proposed quarrying.

## 6.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

6.6.1 The results of the desk-based assessment demonstrate that the site is within a known area of quarrying on Lazonby Fell, dating back at least to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The site partially overlaps a large area highlighted by the HER for this reason (**Gazetteer Site 5**). The walkover survey confirmed the presence of several features relating to quarrying activity, including quarry scoops and spoil heaps and what are probably associated structures (**Walkover Survey Sites 1-18**).

6.6.2 Within the study area find spots of prehistoric date indicate some potential for previously unknown remains of archaeological interest of Neolithic and Bronze Age date (**Gazetteer Sites 1 and 3-4**) to be present at the site; however, the exact location of some of these find spots is unrecorded. Archaeological discoveries within the wider area are of considerably greater significance, including Roman activity at Old Penrith and Scheduled earthworks to the west side of Lazonby Fell, but these are at some distance from the site.

6.6.3 As no previous pieces of archaeological work have been carried out in the study area it is uncertain how well-preserved archaeological finds and features in the wider area may be and therefore if such features are likely to survive at the Crag Nook Quarry site. However, much of the area has already been impacted by quarrying activity, both historically and recent, which will have adversely affected any below ground remains such as there were, and the shallow ground cover means that there is limited potential for archaeological deposits and features to have survived. While some of the features relating to historic quarrying revealed during the walkover survey retain more interesting elements such as walls and structural remains, none are of high enough significance to be worthy of further recording.

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## Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

### Gazetteer Site Number: 1

**NGR:** 352250 540520

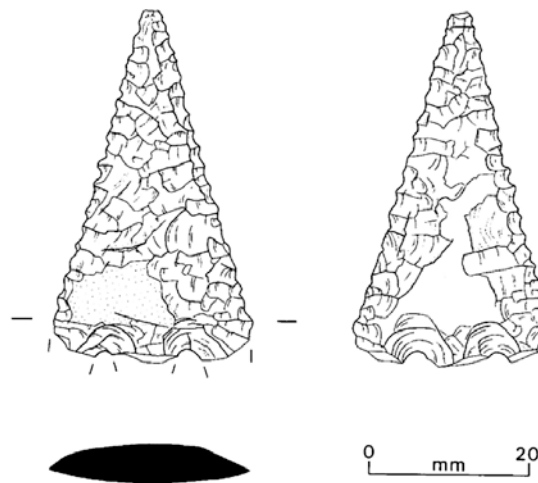
**HER No:** 19641

**Sources:** HER; Richardson 1998, 10, 13

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** find spot (arrowhead)

**Description:** arrowhead find, Bleaberry Hill, Lazonby; This fine flint arrowhead was found by the donor on Bleaberry Hill in 1992, close to a footpath which was being levelled. Some difficulty has been experienced in classifying this arrowhead. Macroscopic examination suggests it is a barbed-and-tanged type of triangular shape with the tang and barbs broken off. There is a slight possibility however, that it could be classed as a purely triangular type which is not common in the British Isles and forms only 1% of the total of all types recorded. While the latter would be an interesting local find, it is probably safer to classify it as a barbed-and-tanged type with triangular blade, central tang and barely developed barbs. It was probably traded into Cumbria from Yorkshire and conforms closely to Greens Sutton b type dating to c1700 BC. The triangular blade has finely serrated edges with the extreme tip missing. The flint colour shades from light grey at the base to halfway up the blade where it changes to creamy-white. A patch of grey-white cortex adheres to one face. Dimensions: Max. L. 44 mm; Max. W. 25 mm; Max. T. 5 mm. Donated by Mrs M. Hullock, Lazonby, 1993.



**Period:** Bronze Age

### Gazetteer Site Number: 2

**NGR:** 352400 540200

**HER No:** 10374

**Sources:** HER; Eden Petteril Caldew NMP; Aggregates Assessment NMP project; Deegan 2013; 2019; OA North ???

[https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=1608188&resourceID=19191](https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1608188&resourceID=19191), accessed 02/12/2022

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** quarry

**Description:** Lazonby Fell quarries; this site contains three quarries and seven tips.

Extents of site expanded to reflect the numerous small quarries mapped by the Eden Petteril Caldew NMP project, and one feature mapped by the Aggregates Assessment NMP project. The site contains at least 19 small to medium sized areas of quarrying activity, and possibly more (MB 02/12/2022).

**Period:** post-medieval

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**Gazetteer Site Number: 3**

**NGR:** 351990 540040

**HER No:** 938

**Sources:** HER; Simpson 1951

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** find spot (arrowhead)

**Description:** arrowhead find, Lazonby Fell; a barbed and tanged arrowhead found near the quarries on Lazonby Fell in 1949, about two miles north-east of Old Penrith;

From Simpson (1951, 170-171):

*At the Society's Spring Meeting in April 1949, the late Major G W Titherington exhibited an arrow-head which had been found recently on the surface, near the quarries on Lazonby Fell, about two miles north-east of Old Penrith; the exact findspot is not recorded, but the Normal National Grid reference will be approximately 35 /515545. The arrow-head, here illustrated as fig. i (from a drawing kindly furnished by Lt-Col. O. H. North), is of the normal Bronze Age type, barbed and tanged, though it is rather longer in relation to its width than most examples of the type; one of the barbs has been slightly damaged in ancient times. Its total length is  $5 \frac{1}{12}$  in., width  $\frac{2}{3}$  in. and maximum thickness  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; the material is a light grey flint. The arrow-head remains in private hands.*



**Period:** Bronze Age

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**Gazetteer Site Number: 4**

**NGR:** 352000 540000

**HER No:** 746

**Sources:** HER; Spence 1940, 108

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** find spot (stone axe)

**Description:** axe find, Lazonby; a polished axe of green whinstone, with butt-end broken off, found in Lazonby parish 1892. At Tullie House no 8,15.  $3 \frac{3}{10}$ " long,  $2 \frac{7}{10}$ " wide; not illustrated.

**Period:** Neolithic

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**Gazetteer Site Number: 5**

**NGR:** 352320 539800

**HER No:** 10957

**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1863b; 1900c

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** quarry

**Description:** Lazonby Fell quarry; a quarry which was active during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and into early 20<sup>th</sup>

**Period:** unknown ([post-medieval from the description](#))

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**Gazetteer Site Number: 6**

**NGR:** 352000 538500

**HER No:** 10997

**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1863a; nd b; 1900b; 1900d

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** quarry

**Description:** Lazonby Fell quarry; several quarries in general area

**Period:** post-medieval

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## Appendix 2: Walkover Survey sites

### Walkover Survey Site Number: 1

NGR: 352361 539810

HER No: probably part of HER no. 10957

Sources: walkover survey

Designation: none

Site Type: bothy

Description: bothy or similar; four walls of angular blocks in rough courses, no roof, 3m wide north/south by c4m long east/west; c2.5m tall. Door in west elevation with timber lintel, blocked to south side. Metal hook attached to east internal wall. No door. Built on top of retaining wall to south side.



Plate 11 (left): Walkover Survey Site 1, viewed from the north-west



Plate 12 (right): Walkover Survey Site 1, viewed from the south-west



Plate 13 (left): Walkover Survey Site 1, viewed from the west



Plate 14 (right): Inside Walkover Survey Site 1, viewed from the west

Period: post-medieval

### Walkover Survey Site Number: 2

NGR: 352448 539793

**HER No:** probably a continuation of HER no. 10957

**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** quarry

**Description:** quarry scoops, c10m diameter and 1-2m deep, c20m east of the site area; probably a continuation of HER no. 10957.



**Plate 15 (left):** East end of Walkover Survey Site 2, viewed from the south

**Plate 16 (right):** West end of Walkover Survey Site 2, viewed from the south

**Period:** post-medieval

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**Walkover Survey Site Number:** 3

**NGR:** 352335 539794 → 352335 539790

**HER No:** probably a continuation of HER no. 10957

**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** wall

**Description:** retaining wall constructed from large angular slabs of red sandstone, each 0.5m long by c0.1m thick. Up to c2m high and 4m long east/west, revetting part of quarry.



**Plate 17:** Walkover Survey Site 3, viewed from the south-east

**Walkover Survey Site Number: 4**

**NGR:** 352380 539789

**HER No:** probably a continuation of HER no. 10957

**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** spoil heap

**Description:** spoil heap, c2m high and 4m across but up to 11m including area of tipping, comprising large angular boulders, 0.5m to 1m each.



**Plate 18: Walkover Survey Site 3, viewed from the south-south-west**

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**Walkover Survey Site Number: 5**

**NGR:** 352376 539783

**HER No:** probably a continuation of HER no. 10957

**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** spoil heap

**Description:** spoil heap, 4m high, 5-6m diameter, comprising irregular angular stone.



**Plate 19: Walkover Survey Site 5, viewed from the south**

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**Walkover Survey Site Number: 6**

**NGR:** 352406 539780

**HER No:** probably a continuation of HER no. 10957

**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** quarry

**Description:** two mossed-over quarry scoops, c3m deep and 15-20m diameter.



**Plate 20: Walk-over Survey Site 6, viewed from the east**

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**Walkover Survey Site Number: 7**

**NGR:** 352422 539779

**HER No:** probably a continuation of HER no. 10957

**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** quarry

**Description:** rock face of quarry site, c3.5m deep at end of long quarry corridor with branches to the side. It comprises a roughly 30m long hollow and measures 10-12m wide, including the side branches each of which is c6m long.



**Plate 21 (left): Close-up view of Walkover Survey Site 7 from the south**

**Plate 22 (right): Distant view of Walkover Survey Site 7 from the south**

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**Walkover Survey Site Number: 8**

**NGR:** 352339 539770 → 352333 539769

**HER No:** probably a continuation of HER no. 10957

**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** wall; spoil heap

**Description:** retaining wall c2m high with possible return at west side, constructed from angular sandstone blocks in courses, each c0.2-0.3m, holding back large angular boulders.



**Plate 23 (left):** Walkover Survey Site 8, viewed from the south

**Plate 24 (right):** Walkover Survey Site 8, viewed from the south-west

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**Walkover Survey Site Number: 9**

**NGR:** 352403 539766

**HER No:** probably a continuation of HER no. 10957

**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** quarry

**Description:** sub-circular quarry scoop, 2.5m deep and c10m diameter, with entrance to south-east side making it horseshoe-shaped.





**Plate 25 (left): Walkover Survey Site 9, viewed from the north-east**

**Plate 26 (right): Walkover Survey Site 9, viewed from the east**

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**Walkover Survey Site Number: 10**

**NGR:** 352330 539757

**HER No:** probably part of HER no. 10957

**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** wall

**Description:** a few courses remain of a small section of wall, 1m high by 2.5m long, comprising long flat angular stone.



**Plate 27: Walkover Survey Site 10, viewed from the east**

**Period:** post-medieval

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**Walkover Survey Site Number: 11**

**NGR:** 352314 539754 → 352316 539755

**HER No:** probably part of HER no. 10957

**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** spoil heap; quarry

**Description:** spoil heap and quarry: stone retaining wall, comprising sub-angular boulders up to 0.5m long in rough courses, and pile of large angular block rubble to north-east; 4m high including spoil heap; wall: 5m long and 1m high.



**Plate 28 (left):** Walkover Survey Site 11, viewed from the west

**Plate 29 (right):** Walkover Survey Site 11, viewed from the north-west

**Period:** post-medieval

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**Walkover Survey Site Number:** 12

**NGR:** 352351 539754

**HER No:** probably a continuation of HER no. 10957

**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** wall; structure

**Description:** two sections of wall, separated c1.2m, with corrugated sheet roof in between. 1.5m high on one side and stub to other side, up to 0.5m thick, extending c1m from rock face.



**Plate 30 (left):** Walkover Survey Site 12, viewed from the west

**Plate 31 (right):** Walkover Survey Site 12, viewed from the south

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**Walkover Survey Site Number: 13**

**NGR:** 352416 539742

**HER No:** probably a continuation of HER no. 10957

**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** wall; quarry

**Description:** quarry face with L-shaped wall and retaining wall to south. Spoil heap above rock face to north. The long section of the L-shaped wall is c4-5m east/west and the short section is c2m north/south. It is 1.5m high with eight to ten courses of rough drystone.



**Plate 32 (left): Close-up view of Walkover Survey Site 13 from the south**



**Plate 33 (right): Distant view of Walkover Survey Site 13 from the south**



**Plate 34: Walkover Survey Site 13, viewed from the north-east**

**Period:** post-medieval

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**Walkover Survey Site Number: 14**

**NGR:** 352343 539741

**HER No:** probably part of HER no. 10957

**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** quarry

**Description:** sub-circular quarry scoop, c12m diameter and 3m to 4m deep.



**Plate 35 (left):** Walkover Survey Site 14, viewed from the east

**Plate 36 (right):** Walkover Survey Site 14, viewed from the north-west

**Period:** post-medieval

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**Walkover Survey Site Number: 15**

**NGR:** 352303 539739

**HER No:** probably part of HER no. 10957

**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** spoil heap; quarry

**Description:** spoil heap / quarry, 5-6m wide by 20m long, tapering to south-west.



**Plate 37 (left): Walkover Survey Site 15, viewed from the west**

**Plate 38 (right): Close-up view of Walkover Survey Site 15 from the north-west**



**Plate 39: Distant view of Walkover Survey Site 15 from the north-west**

**Period:** post-medieval

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**Walkover Survey Site Number: 16**

**NGR:** 352311 539718

**HER No:** probably part of HER no. 10957

**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** spoil heap

**Description:** roughly rectangular spoil heap, comprising pile of irregular blocks; 2m high and at least 8m by 15m extent, possibly a natural mound that has been quarried into with cleft on both south-east and north-west side.



**Plate 40 (left): Walkover Survey Site 16, viewed from the south**

**Plate 41 (right): Walkover Survey Site 16, viewed from the west**



**Plate 42 (left): Walkover Survey Site 16, viewed from the south-east**

**Plate 43 (right): Walkover Survey Site 16, viewed from the north**

**Period:** post-medieval

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**Walkover Survey Site Number: 17**

**NGR:** 352307 539647

**HER No:** possibly a continuation of HER no. 10957

**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** quarry

**Description:** two irregularly shaped quarry scoops, 1.5m to 2m deep; the one to the south-west is possibly horseshoe-shaped with exit on north side of bowl.



**Plate 44 (left): Walkover Survey Site 17, viewed from the north-east**

**Plate 45 (right): Walkover Survey Site 17, viewed from the south-south-west**

**Period:** post-medieval

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**Walkover Survey Site Number: 18**

**NGR:** 352396 539493

**HER No:** possibly a continuation of HER no. 10957

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**Sources:** walkover survey

**Designation:** none

**Site Type:** quarry

**Description:** oval-shaped quarry scoop to west side of walkover survey area, c20m by 10m and c5m deep.



**Plate 46: Walkover Survey Site 18, viewed from the south-west**

**Period:** post-medieval

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## Appendix 3: Significance Criteria

After DoE 1990, Annex 4: 'Secretary of State's Criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments'

- i) *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation;
- ii) *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context;
- iii) *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of record of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records;
- iv) *Group Value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group;
- v) *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features;
- vi) *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed historic buildings;
- vii) *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute;
- viii) *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.