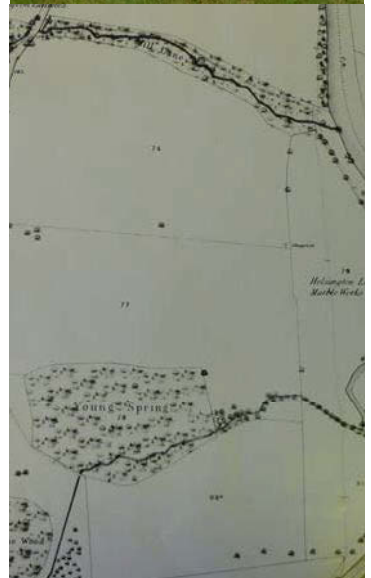


LAND TO THE SOUTH OF SCROGGS WOOD, KENDAL, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Client: Maple Grove
Developments Ltd and
Levens Farms Ltd

NGR: 3509 4904

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Non-Technical Summary

In order to provide accompanying information regarding the land allocation in the forthcoming Local Development Framework of two areas of land to the south of Scroggs Wood, Kendal, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment. This is intended to identify whether there are any known archaeological remains within the site, and what the potential for as yet unknown archaeological remains to be present is. The assessment was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in July 2010 and included a site visit.

The site is close to the Roman fort at Watercrock, which is on the opposite (east) side of the River Kent, and Helsington Laithes, the manor house for Helsington, a settlement that is recorded in the Domesday Book. Also close to the site is Helsington Mill, latterly a snuff mill, but prior to that a marble mill operated by Webster and Holmes of Kendal, and perhaps earlier still the site of a mill mentioned in the 13th century. In 1323 Helsington is recorded as having been badly damaged by raids from Scotland, but this same source states that it also had a park; the place-names recorded in and around the site indicate that it was likely to have been at least partially within the study area. A large number of stray finds from the general area, of both Roman and medieval date, indicate that there is likely to have been some activity on the site in either or both of these periods, although the accuracy of the location of many of these finds is uncertain. A Roman pottery or tile kiln found on the west side of the River Kent, adjacent to what is now called Scroggs Lane, immediately to the north of the site, further indicates that Roman activity extended across to the west side of the river.

The site visit identified few constraints to further archaeological work and little in the way of disturbance to either of the pieces of land. They are both situated on the west side of an early river terrace, sloping down to the north-east, and are very undulating, comprising numerous drumlins. Some disturbance in the form of animal burrows along the field boundary dividing the two fields was apparent, although this also exposed a small piece of Roman pottery and a piece of iron working slag.

In view of the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the site area, it is recommended that further investigation be carried out. It is considered that the most efficient, least intrusive, and most cost-effective method at this stage would be geophysical survey, perhaps combined with further examination of aerial photographs. This would then enable the location of any below-ground remains to be identified and allow a more detailed consideration of the need for further work.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Maple Grove Developments Ltd and Levens Farms Ltd for commissioning the project, in particular Andrew Dewhurst at Maple Grove, and Tony Hills at Damson Design for their additional information. Additional thanks are due to the staff of Cumbria Record Office in Kendal for help with accessing their archives and Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Records Officer at Cumbria County Council, for help with accessing the HER.

The project was managed and carried out by Dan Elsworth who also wrote the report. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace, and the report was edited by Jo Dawson.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Maple Grove Developments Ltd and Levens Farms Ltd (hereafter 'the client') are seeking an allocation in the forthcoming Local Development Framework for two areas of land to the south of Scroggs Wood, Kendal, Cumbria. The land is labelled E4 and EN37 and under consideration as employment land on the Land Development Plan of Sites Under Consideration produced by South Lakeland District Council (centred on NGR 3509 4904). Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the area and a visual inspection was carried out of the entire site in July 2010. This was intended to establish at an early stage whether it was likely to have any known sites of archaeological interest within it or whether there was any potential for as yet unknown sites to be present.

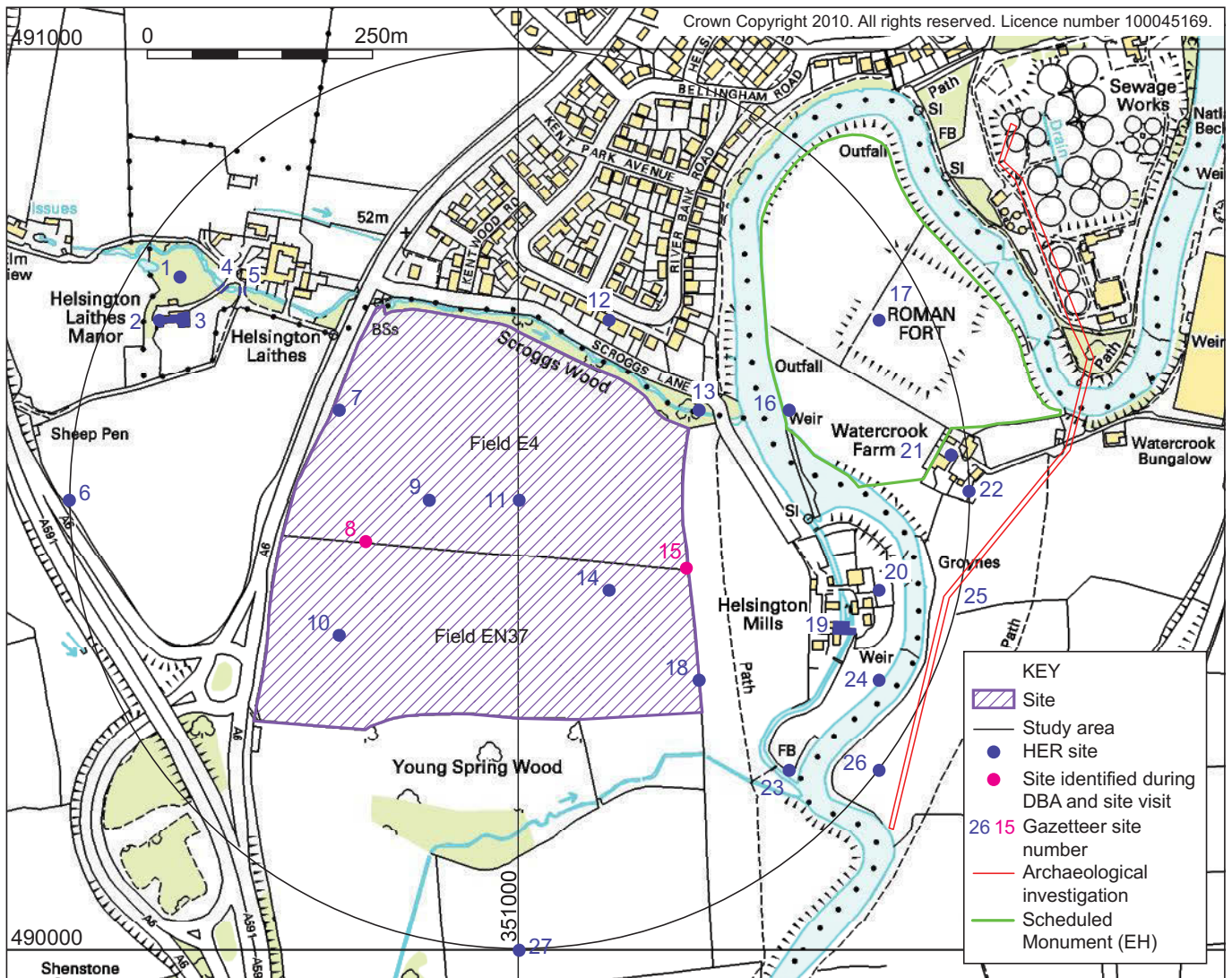
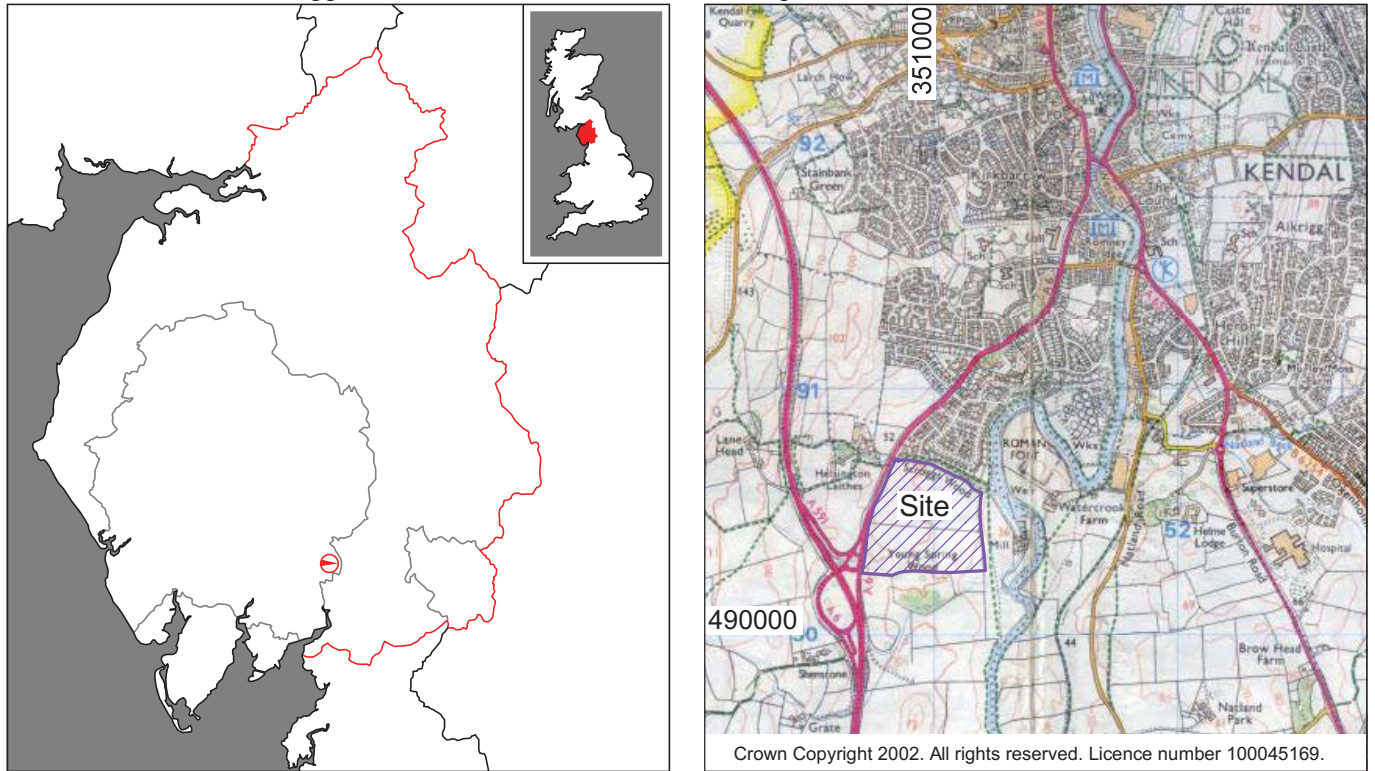
1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site occupies approximately 18 hectares to the south-east of Kendal on undulating ground on average c50m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2002) (Plate 1; Figure 1). The river Kent is located less than 100m to the north-east of the site and drains the higher ground to the north-west of Kendal into Morecambe Bay. The solid geology comprises Bannisdale slates but is situated on the edge of a large area of Carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1), with overlying drift deposits of glacial gravel (Countryside Commission 1998, 66).

1.2.2 The site is immediately to the south of Scroggs Wood, which is itself south of Scroggs Lane, a back road running between Helsington Mills, on the west bank of the River Kent to the south-east, and Helsington Laithes on the opposite side of the A6 to the west (Plate 1). The two areas of land are bounded by a narrow strip of land adjacent to the River Kent to the east, the A6 to the west, Scroggs Wood to the north, and further fields and Young Spring Wood to the south. The surrounding landscape is marked by various small mounds and undulations with rectangular fields divided by hedges and dry stone walls.



Plate 1: Aerial photograph of the site dated 1976, viewed from the west (SD 59 SW – photo in HER, source unknown)



Client: Maple Grove Developments Ltd and Levens Farms Ltd

Figure 1: Site location and gazetteer plan

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a). 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:

- **Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER):** this is a list of all the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, which is maintained by Cumbria County Council and is the primary source of information for an investigation of this kind. All of the known sites of archaeological interest within 500m of the centre of the proposed development area were examined; each identified site comes with a grid reference, description and source and any additional information which was referenced was also examined as necessary. In addition, unpublished reports of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site were examined;
- **Cumbria Record Office, Kendal (CRO(K)):** this was visited principally in order to examine early maps and plans of the site, but other documentary sources and published records were also consulted in order to gather information about the historical development of the site and its environs, and also information about the archaeology of its immediate environs;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library:** additional secondary sources, used to provide information for the site background, were examined.

2.2 Site Visit

2.2.1 A brief site visit was carried out, primarily with the intension of identifying any areas that might prove constraining to any subsequent archaeological work and whether the site had been affected by any modern activity that might have impacted upon archaeological remains. In addition, the presence of any features, finds, or deposits of possible archaeological interest was noted. In the event, the site visit was effectively equivalent to a walk-over survey to English Heritage Level-1 type standards (English Heritage 2007), and according to the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008c). This is a relatively low-level of investigation intended to provide basic descriptive details about each site of archaeological or historical interest within the proposed development area and the site as a whole. It comprised three types of recording:

- **Drawn Record:** the location of any site or finds of archaeological or historical interest was marked on a plan of the site. This was carried out by hand with reference to the local topography. In addition, measured sketch plans of features of particular interest were also produced in order to better illustrate and explain them;
- **Written Record:** a basic descriptive record of each site was made on Greenlane Archaeology standard *pro forma* record sheets. These records describe each site's form, size, and (where possible) function and date. In addition, the landscape and historic setting of the site was described, in particular its relation to other identified sites, field boundaries, and the local topography;
- **Photographic record:** photographs in colour digital format were taken wherever practical of any features of interest. In addition, a record of the associated landscape was also made. These photographs have been used for illustrative purposes within this report, and a written record was kept of all of the photographs that were taken.

2.3 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*see accompanying CD*), and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal at a suitable time on completion of the project, on agreement with the client. A copy of

this report will be provided for the client, a digital copy for the client's agent, and a copy will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, at a suitable time a digital copy will be provided to the Historic Environment Record Officer at Cumbria County Council, and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme, on agreement with the client.

3. Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of 27 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey (Figure 1; summarised in Table 1 below) ranging from Roman to post-medieval in date. Of these, **Site 18** appears to be incorrectly recording the location of the possible Roman pottery or tile kiln, which is actually at the location given by **Site 13**, and **Sites 11, 17, and 27**, all record multiple objects or feature at the same location. In addition, eight sites (**Sites 7-11, 14-15, and 18**) are situated either totally or partially within the proposed development area and are discussed in more detail below (*Section 5*). However, at least one of these (**Site 11**) is not accurately located, and so its significance to the study area is uncertain. 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). The mounded areas (**Sites 1, 10 and 24**), possible earthworks (**Site 12**), and crop mark are of unknown date (**Site 14**) and indeed some or all of these are unlikely to be of any specific archaeological interest.

Site No.	Type	Period	Site No.	Type	Period
1	'Mounds and hollows'	Unknown	15	Sheepfold	Post-medieval
2	Coin (x1)	Post-medieval	16	Pottery sherd (x2)	Roman (x1) Post-medieval (x1)
3	Farmhouse	Medieval/post-medieval	17	Fort Road Coin (x3)	Roman Roman Roman
4	Bridge	Post-medieval	18	Pottery or tile kiln	Roman
5	Bridge	Post-medieval	19	Snuff mill	Post-medieval
6	Lead spindle whorl	Roman or medieval	20	Coin (x4)	Roman
7	Coin (x1)	Roman	21	Possible site of bath house	Roman
8	Pottery sherd (x1)	Roman	22	Altar	Roman
9	Copper alloy brooch	Roman	23	Coin (x4)	Roman
10	Mounded area	Unknown	24	Mound	Unknown
11	Coin (x4) Box seal Lock pin Coin (x1) Copper alloy cauldron (fragments) Seal	Roman Roman Roman Medieval Medieval Post-medieval	25	Various finds during watching brief	Roman
12	Possible earthworks/enclosures	Unknown	26	Urn burial Pottery (complete vessel)	Roman Roman
13	Possible tile kiln	Roman	27	Brooch Iron nail Altar Pottery sherds Coin (x1) Coin (x1) Writing equipment Coin (x1)	Iron Age / Roman Roman Roman Roman Medieval Post-medieval Post-medieval Roman
14	Possible crop mark	Unknown			

Table 1: Summary of sites of archaeological interest within the study area

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment

3.2.1 The results of the desk-based assessment have been used to produce two separate elements. Firstly all sites of archaeological interest recorded within the study area were compiled into a gazetteer (*Appendix 1* and shown in *Figure 1*). This was in turn informed and enhanced by the site visit, which added to the number of sites identified (see *Section 3.4*). The gazetteer is used to assess the general type of historic landscape that makes up the study area, contribute to the compilation of the general history of the site (see *Section 4*) and, more importantly, identify sites that are likely to be affected by the proposed development. The significance of each of these sites and the degree to which they are likely to be affected is considered in *Section 5* and from this recommendations for further work are produced.

3.2.2 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 (particularly for the presence of remains that are otherwise not recorded in the study area), but more importantly to present the documented details of any sites that are known (see *Section 4*).

3.3 Map and Image Regression

3.3.1 ***Plan of Township of Helsington (CRO(K) WQ/R/C/6 1836)***: the site occupies parts of two large fields to the south-east of 'Helsington Laiths' (*Plate 2*). The fields are numbered 275 to the north and 276 to the south, which in the current survey correspond to Field E4 and Field EN37 respectively (*Figure 1*). The accompanying schedule lists the owner of 275 as Colonel Howard and the occupier as Thomas Wilson. The field is called 'Grubbins'. The name probably derives from 'grubbing', meaning 'land cleared by grubbing up roots, etc' (this particular field is not listed in the *Place-Names of Westmorland* but similar examples are; see Smith 1967, 106). Plot 276 has the same owner and occupier and is called 'High Horse Parks'. It is interesting to note that field 280 (to the south of what is now Young Spring Wood), also owned by Colonel Howard, was called 'St James's Park', and so perhaps at one time much of the area was parkland, perhaps associated with the local manor house at Helsington Laithes (Perriam and Robinson 1998, 346). The site remains undeveloped and the layout of the field system is much unchanged from this date; the existing field boundaries as they are today were largely established by this time. However, the alignment of the road to the west of the site has been altered and it was probably widened when it became part of the A6, which now overlies the west end of both fields 275 and 276. The layout of 'Marble Mills' is shown in some detail to the east of the site (now known as Helsington Mills). There is a wooded area to the north of the site, now known as Scroggs Wood, and Scroggs Lane is shown as a dotted line, presumably denoting a track.



Plate 2: Plan of Township of Helsington (CRO(K) WQ/R/C/6 1836)

3.3.2 **Ordnance Survey c1863 and 1863:** despite the differences in scale these two maps show essentially the same details. The alignment of the road to the east and division of the field system is unchanged from 1836 (see Plate 3 and Plate 4; cf. Plate 2). A sheepfold is clearly marked in the south-east corner of the north field (see Figure 1; **Site 15**). Helsington Laithes is labelled to the north-west of the site, and 'Helsington Laithes Marble Works' to the east. The Roman fort and civil settlement (**Site 17**) is marked 'CONCANGIUM' and the wooded area to the south is now labelled 'Young Spring'. A track is shown crossing the south-west corner of the southern field (Field EN37) on a north-west/south-east alignment. Two possible mounds are also shown nearby, which are marked with what are presumably a contour and a spot height in feet (199 and 200; Plate 4). It is possible these earthworks relate to a site which has also been identified from aerial photographs (**Site 10**; HER No. 15021). The wooded area to the north of the site is called 'Mill Lane Wood' and a path runs near its northern edge, but the area further north is still undeveloped at this point.



Plate 3: Ordnance Survey c1863

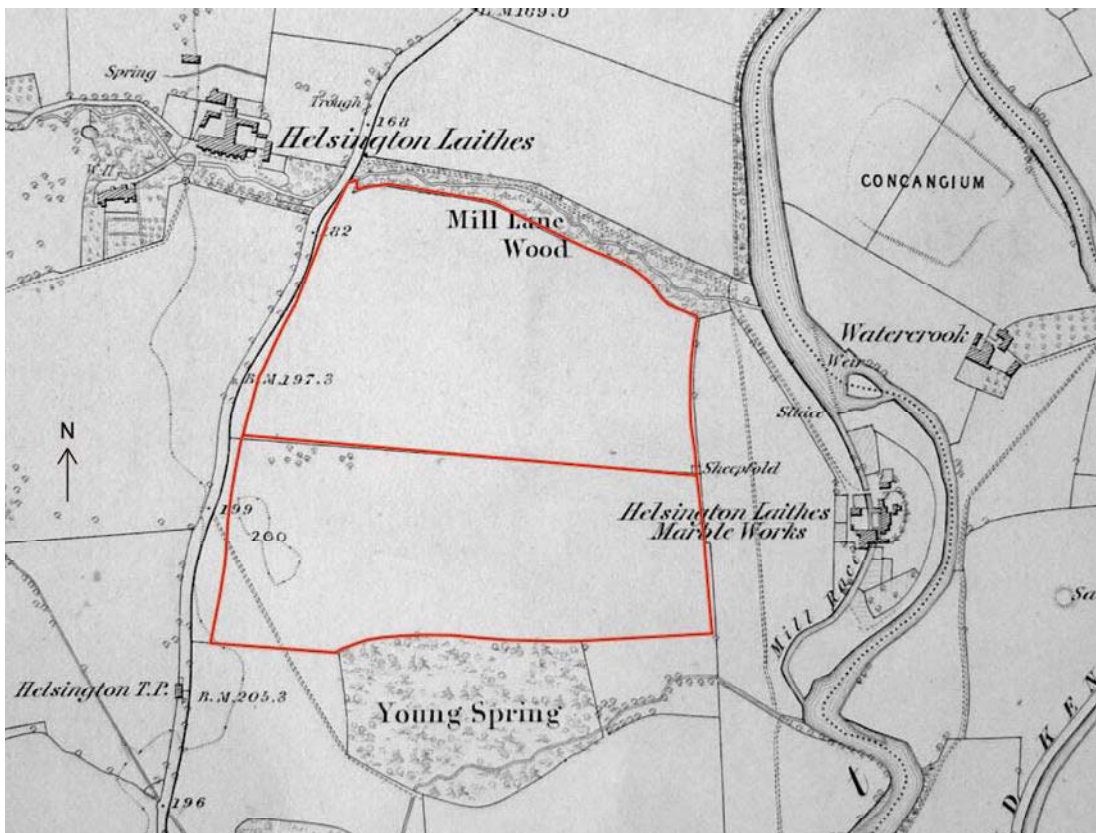


Plate 4: Ordnance Survey 1863

3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey 1898:** this edition shows the area is still open fields (Plate 5), but the two possible mounds shown on the previous map at the west end of Field EN37 are no longer shown. **Site 17** is labelled 'CONCANGIUM (ROMAN STATION)'.



Plate 5: Ordnance Survey 1898

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey 1938:** the site is unchanged from the 1898 edition of the Ordnance Survey (Plate 6; cf. Plate 5). 'Mill Lane Wood' has become known as 'Scroggs Wood' by this time.



Plate 6: Ordnance Survey 1938

3.3.5 A number of aerial photographs of the site held in the Cumbria HER were examined. Some of these relate to specific sites recorded in the HER (**Sites 1, 10, and 14**), although in these cases it was either not clear what archaeological interest of the sites identified was, if any, or what the nature of the feature apparently recorded was! However, one general photograph of the site, dated 1976, was of interest as it showed the general topography of the area (Plate 1). It also revealed that field E4 had been divided in half by a new field boundary orientated north/south some time after 1938, and shows a possible linear feature running approximately north-east/south-west across the west side of E4, although it is not clear if this is of archaeological interest or not.

3.4 Site Visit

3.4.1 **Site Arrangement and Character:** the proposed development site is presently divided into two fields; E4 to the north and EN37 to the south (see Figure 1). They were both undulating in character, with numerous mounds, particularly in EN37 (see Plate 7 and Plate 8), presumably drumlins formed in the valley of the River Kent at the end of the last Ice Age. The entire area sloped downwards to the north-east, in the general direction of the river (see Plate 9 and Plate 10), with an eastern field boundary following a noticeable terrace, presumably an ancient river bank, which turned slightly into the south-east corner of EN37 perhaps where the river formerly widened to accommodate the small stream from the west (which passes through 'Young Spring Wood'. (This terrace is effectively forming the 30m contour in Figure 1). E4 has evidently been utilised for growing crops or grass for animal feed and had been recently cut, while EN37 was utilised as pasture for sheep. In places animal burrows, particularly along the boundary between the two fields, gave some indication of the depth of the soil cover, which evidently comprised a relatively deep subsoil in E4 (up to c0.4m) but was much shallower in EN37, where limestone bedrock was exposed in one drumlin in a sheep scrape. In addition, where sheep scrapes had exposed the river terrace it was evident that some grey silts and accumulated gravels were present.



Plate 7 (left): General view of centre of EN37, viewed from west

Plate 8 (right): West side of EN37, viewed from south



Plate 9 (left): General view of north-east corner of E4, viewed from south-west corner

Plate 10 (right): General view of south side of E4 and boundary with EN37, viewed from south-west corner

3.4.2 The field boundary between the two fields comprised a hedge on a low bank with a modern post and wire fence on the north side, although it seemed considerably more embanked on the south side. It is apparent that sometime after the map of 1938 had been drawn up (see Plate 6) but before 1976 (see Plate 1) Field E4 was sub-divided approximately in half by the addition of a field boundary orientated north/south. This has subsequently been removed and there is now no trace of it. There were numerous animal burrows along this boundary, presumably due to rabbits in the field, but some of the burrows were larger and so may have been created by badgers or foxes (Plate 11). Sheep scrapes were also present in numerous places in EN37 and erosion scars in E4 where animal feeders had been positioned. All of these areas were examined for finds; post-medieval and modern glass was present in several of the sheep scrapes in EN37, and a single very small heavily abraded piece of Roman pottery (Samian ware) and a small piece of iron working slag were recovered from an animal burrow in E4 (**Site 8**).

3.4.3 **Constraints:** there were no particular constraints to further archaeological investigation of the site and minimal evidence for disturbance apart from patches of erosion where animal feeders have presumably positioned and occasional sheep scrapes, although it likely that field E4 has been ploughed. The animal burrows along the boundary between the two fields may also have damaged any buried archaeological features present on the site and could form another constraint to any further work if they are found to have been produced by badgers. In addition, a quantity of metal objects had been heaped on the field boundary next to the gate in the north-west corner of E4, which suggest that it is likely that this field and possibly EN37, have been subject to relatively recent metal detecting. Given the large amount of finds recorded in this area through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS; see *Section 3.2* and *Appendix 1, Sites 6-7, 9, 11, and 16*) it seems highly likely that some of these finds came from the two fields under investigation.



Plate 11 (left): Typical animal burrows at the boundary between E4 and EN37

Plate 12 (right): Metal scrap and objects left on the field boundary adjacent to the north-west gate into field E4. Presumably the result of metal detecting in the immediate area

3.5 Conclusion

3.5.1 The map regression shows that the area occupied by the site has been open fields since at least 1836; the only major development has been the construction of the A6 along the western edge of the fields which comprise the current site and residential development further afield, especially to the north, in the 20th century. However, the field names recorded in 1836 suggest that the area was probably parkland and/or woodland before being enclosed (the wood 'Scroggs' apparently means 'brushwood' (Smith 1967, 124) adding another connection to this), and a plethora of individual findspots demonstrates considerable activity in the vicinity in the Roman and medieval periods. The many Roman findspots are perhaps to be expected due to the proximity of the Roman fort and civil settlement to the north-east of the site, although these finds and presence of a tile kiln adjoining the north edge of the site do indicate that Roman activity extended into this area. The various other finds of medieval and post-medieval date perhaps suggest that activity continued in this area for some time, and the proximity of Helsington Laithes and Helsington Mill suggest it was of some importance to the local manor.

3.5.2 The site visit also indicates that there has been relatively little disturbance to the two fields, although E4 has probably been subject to ploughing, and metal detecting has almost certainly been carried out in the area. However, any archaeological features and non-metal objects present in the area are likely to have survived despite this.

4. Site History

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The history of the local landscape is dominated by two significant elements: the Roman fort at Watercrock, and Helsington Laithes, the manor house of the settlement of Helsington, which has medieval origins and was semi-fortified (Perriam and Robinson 1998, 346). Evidence for activity from earlier and later periods is present in the wider area, including some locally very significant monuments. In order to place the proposed development site in its historical background 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 and walk-over survey (see *Section 3* above) is included where relevant.

4.1.2 **Prehistoric Period (c11,000BC – 1st century AD):** while there is some limited evidence for 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. Excavations of a small number of cave sites have 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). Closer to the site, similar remains may have been discovered at Hellsfell Cave, on the north side of Kendal, which was excavated in the late 19th century, although evidence for human activity is limited and the remains difficult to interpret on account of having been dispersed after discovery (Wilkinson *et al* 2006). Again, the county was also clearly 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). A small number of microliths belonging to this period were however, found during excavations at the nearby Roman fort (Turner 1979, 234-235; **Site 17**); its position alongside the River Kent is one where such artefacts are often found (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152).

4.1.3 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 to the north-west of Kendal (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still, and it is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period. These are not well represented in the area around Kendal, although an enclosure on The Helme near Oxenholme perhaps has its origins in this period (Collingwood 1908), as might another one that formerly existed on what is now Kendal Fell golf course (Ferguson and Cowper 1893, 525). Stray finds of Bronze Age date have been found in the Kendal area, however, although none are recorded within the study area. Sites that can be specifically dated to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1st century AD) are very rare; the remains on The Helme may represent a hillfort, a typical site of this period, but they have never been dated. There is, however, likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period; 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).

4.1.4 There are no sites of prehistoric date within the study area, although a Celtic style brooch (**Site 27**) might be of Iron Age date.

4.1.5 **Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD):** while the general area around Kendal has relatively little evidence for activity of this date, the environs of the site, being so close to the Roman fort at Watercrock (**Site 17**), are well represented by remains from the Roman period. The fort was earlier thought to have been known to the Romans as *Concangium* (see Plate 3 to Plate 6), but more recently it has been stated that it is difficult to be certain what its original name was (Shotter 1979, 319). The fort has been known to antiquarians since the 17th century, with a detailed account by Horsley in 1732 stating that the earthworks of the fort were clearly visible, and that

remains thought to relate to the civilian settlement were frequently turned up on its west side (Potter 1979, 143). This latter observation is significant, since it is the only account that mentions activity to the west of the fort (although as the fort is orientated with its corners to the four cardinal points) it is difficult to be certain which direction was considered west. An earlier account by Machell mentioned a probable bath house, thought to be under the present farm (**Site 21**), and a further building to the north (*ibid*). The only other detailed description of the site, prior to the 20th century, apart from occasional discoveries of stray finds, was Nicholson's account of a possible pottery or tile kiln found on the west side of the river close to Mill Lane (now Scroggs Lane), which was apparently associated with the hasty burial of human remains (**Site 13**). Nicholson also records an urn, presumably related to a cremation burial in a field on the east side of the river (**Site 26**), an area in which other urns had been recorded before and which was known as 'Pots Land' (Gibbon 1988, 78).

4.1.6 Considerations of the fort at Watercrook were published by both William and Robin Collingwood in the early 20th century (Collingwood 1908; 1930), including a plan based on parch marks visible in the warm summer of 1887 by the former, but it was not until after 1930 that more detailed investigation and excavation was carried out. These began with excavations by North carried out in the 1930s, which determined the outline of its walls (North 1932). Further excavations in the 1940s examined further elements of the defences, and found evidence that the fort was established in the first century by Agricola during the Flavian period (North and Hildyard 1945). Further excavation in the 1970s of the fort and areas around it along the river in advance of flood alleviation work dated its establishment, on the basis of more comprehensive evidence, to the very end of the 1st century AD, perhaps AD 90-100 and therefore post-Agricola (Potter 1979, 176-177). A later stone fort was subsequently constructed in the mid 2nd century, followed by a period of reduced usage in the early 3rd century (*op cit*, 178-179). There is evidence that it was reoccupied in the 4th century, although the extent of this is uncertain (*op cit*, 180). Subsequent investigation in the 1980s, in advance of the installation of a water pipe (**Site 25**), identified further evidence for the civilian settlement to the south-east of the fort and evidence for further burials in the general area of those found previously (**Site 26**; Gibbons 1988). A consideration of Watercrook's position in the local road network was presented in 1979 (Potter 1979, 139), although the details were not clear; an earthwork connecting directly to the fort was identified heading north-west towards Ambleside (*op cit*, 140), which presumably connects to that later identified by Thornton (1989).

4.1.7 Apart from those features already noted, there are a large number of stray finds of Roman date recorded within the study area, ranging from coins and small metal items (**Sites 6-9, 11, 17, 20, 22-23, and 27**), to pottery (**Sites 8, 16, and 25-26**), and larger objects such as altars (**Site 22**). Many of these (**Sites 6-7, 9, 11, and 16**) are poorly located having been found with a metal detector and reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) and so can only be taken as generally representative of the area immediately around the site, and most likely relating in some way to the fort and associated settlement. However, several of these finds are reported from within the site area (**Sites 7, 9, and 11**), and may therefore be significant (see *Section 5* below).

4.1.8 The early medieval period is not well represented in the area in terms of physical archaeological remains, which is a common situation throughout the county. A piece of Anglian cross-shaft found at the church in Kendal (Collingwood 1904) and its place-name indicates that the town existed in some form prior to the Norman Conquest ((Smith 1967, 115). The site, however, is located in Helsington, a settlement of similar antiquity, which is also recorded in the Domesday book (*op cit*, 108). There is little information or archaeological evidence relating to Helsington before the 11th century, however, although at least one of the stray finds from the study area (**Site 6**) may belong to the early medieval period.

4.1.9 **Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD)**: as already mentioned, the settlement of Helsington is recorded in the Domesday Book (*ibid*). The township comprised a large area, the majority of the settlement and its chapel c1km to the south-west. It was initially largely owned by the Strickland family and later the de Thwengs (Perriam and Robinson 1998, 346), and in close proximity to the site was its manor house, Helsington Laithes (**Site 3**), which was partially fortified and has at least 15th century elements surviving (*ibid*). A mill at Helsington, owned by Marmaduke de Thweng, is also recorded from the late 13th century (Somervell 1930, 68), which probably corresponds to **Site 19**. A park is also recorded at Helsington in 1323, at which time much of the manor is said to have been '*burnt by the Scots*' (Curwen 1923, 142), presumably following the great raid of 1322. This may have included

land within the study area, which has various names including park elements and connections to woods recorded on the Corn Rent map of 1836 (see *Section 3.3*).

4.1.10 Apart from the manor house at Helsington Laithes (**Site 3**) and the site of the mill (**Site 19**) there are no specific structures of medieval date. Several stray finds are recorded in the study area however that probably belong to the period (**Sites 6, 11, and 27**).

4.1.11 *Post-Medieval (16th century AD present)*: the map evidence (see *Section 3.3*) demonstrates that the site had reached its present state of development by the beginning of the 19th century, with all the fields enclosed, and it is likely that relatively little changed in the area following the end of the medieval period. The presence of the turnpike road with its toll house (as evident on the early maps) gives some indication of the sort of changes that were taking place. Helsington Laithes (**Site 2**) continued to be used throughout this period. In addition, some sense of the industrialisation that was affecting the whole country is evident in the changes that occurred at **Site 19**. This was being used for cutting and polishing marble mill by 1800, having been acquired by the locally famous builders Webster and Holmes (Somervell 1930; Martin 2004). It was subsequently used as a snuff mill, from 1887 (Somervell 1930). Other sites of post-medieval date include other buildings (**Sites 4-5**) and a small number of stray finds (**Sites 2, 11, 16, and 27**).

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 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 for any 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 (DoE 1990, Annex 4; *Appendix 3*). Of the 27 sites identified within the study area, eight are situated within the proposed development area (**Sites 7-11, 14-15 and 18**; although the exact location of **Site 11** is uncertain) and therefore likely to be affected by any subsequent groundworks. These are discussed in more detail below.

5.2 Significance

5.2.1 The level of significance of the sites within the proposed development area 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 each site (see Table 2 below: H=high, M=medium, L=low). As can be seen in Table 2, three of the sites are considered to be of low significance, typically because they are apparently of no archaeological interest (**Sites 10, 14, and 18**), while the rest are of low/medium significance, apart from **Site 11**, which is medium/high.

Site	7	8	9	10	11	14	15	18
<i>Period</i>	M	L	M	L	M	L	L	L
<i>Rarity</i>	L	L	M	L	H	L	L	L
<i>Documentation</i>	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
<i>Group value</i>	M	M	M	L	H	L	L	L
<i>Survival/condition</i>	M	L	M	L	M	L	L	L
<i>Fragility/Vulnerability</i>	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	L
<i>Diversity</i>	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L
<i>Potential</i>	M	M	M	L	H	L	L	L
Significance	L/M	L/M	L/M	L	M/H	L	L/M	L

Table 2: Significance by site

5.3 Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

5.3.1 The details of those archaeological remains present within the proposed development area is presented in the results of the desk-based assessment (*Section 3*; Figure 1; *Appendix 1*) and the importance of these sites is discussed above (*Section 5.2*). The potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be present, however, is based on the known occurrence of such remains elsewhere in the study area and 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 3 below; in each case the level of potential is expressed as low, medium, or high:

Period	Present in study area?	Potential
Late Upper Palaeolithic	No	Low
Mesolithic	Yes	Low
Neolithic	No	Low
Bronze Age	No	Low
Iron Age	No	Low
Roman	Yes	High
Early Medieval	Yes?	Medium
Medieval	Yes	High
Post-medieval	Yes	Medium

Table 3: Degree of potential for unknown archaeological remains by period

5.3.2 In consideration of Table 3 it is worth noting that the possibility of finding Mesolithic or Neolithic remains could perhaps be assessed as medium because they are often associated with sites adjacent to watercourses (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152), and flint artefacts of Mesolithic type were found during the excavations at Watercrock Roman fort. However, in general the quantities of such finds from the local area are very small, although they have also been found at sites in Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2009; 2010). Sites of Bronze Age and Iron Age date are extremely rare from the general area, and none are present within the study area.

5.3.3 Sites of Roman and medieval date, and to a lesser extent, post-medieval, all have examples from within the study area. For the former this is undoubtedly because of the proximity of the Roman fort, although the amount of stray finds and the presence of the pottery kiln (**Site 13**) on the same side of the River Kent as the site would seem to indicate that activity extended into this area. The proximity of two locally important sites with medieval origins, Helsington Laithes (**Site 3**) and Helsington mill (**Site 20**), the presence of medieval stray finds, and the likely presence of a park in the area, would seem to indicate that the site remained of some importance into the medieval period, and perhaps all through the early medieval period. Some of the stray finds are possibly of early medieval date, hence its potential remains medium.

5.4 Disturbance

5.4.1 The two fields appear to have seen relatively little disturbance apart from that associated with agriculture ploughing, erosion from animals, and the construction of field boundaries. Some disturbance has also been caused by animal burrows and metal detecting, and it is possible that activities such as excavation for drainage might have taken place, which would have disturbed below-ground remains but has left little evidence. Some disturbance is also likely to have taken place along the west side of the two fields due to alterations to the A6.

5.5 Impact

5.5.1 Although no detailed plans were available regarding proposed developments the nature of the ground cover and undulating topography, which would presumably require considerable landscaping to make useable, would suggest that any building on site would substantially impact on any archaeological remains that might be present.

5.6 Recommendations

5.6.1 It is clear from the preceding sections that there is some potential for archaeological remains to be present within the site. However, the nature of the remains recorded make it difficult to assess whether they represent evidence of structures, perhaps part of a settlement or industries connected to the Roman fort or the medieval village of Helsington, or more general activity resulting in casual loss such as the deposition of rubbish on fields or the use of park land. Given the relatively large size of the area the best and most cost efficient course of action would be further examination of aerial photographs, particularly vertical views, such as those held by the National Monuments Record (NMR) and/or geophysical survey. The latter should be able to identify any features or structures on the site and

give an indication of how extensive these might be, should they exist, while the former might enhance such a record or provide similar information, albeit in less detail.

5.6.2 An alternative method of further investigation would be to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching of a proportion of the whole the site, perhaps 3-5%. The disadvantage is that this would, arguably unnecessarily, disturb archaeological remains, and it would be considerably more expensive at this stage than the other two options. It is therefore recommended that the site be subject to appropriate geophysical survey in order to more fully assess it.

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Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

Site Number: 1**NGR:** 350600 490700**HER No:** 2081**Sources:** HER**Designation:** none**Description:** 'Mounds and hollows' shown in aerial photos. This was the ancient manor for the parish of Helsington. According to John Marsh there is a walled in spring, and the remains of a cloth mill and its water course.**Period:** unknown

Site Number: 2**NGR:** 350600 490700**HER No:** 42501**Sources:** HER: PAS database LVPL2246**Designation:** none**Description:** a silver Charles I sixpence, dated 1631/1632, found in the vicinity of Helsington Laithes. Minted in London.**Period:** post-medieval

Site Number: 3**NGR:** 350620 490690**HER No:** 4420**Sources:** HER: RCHME 1936,108; Perriam and Robinson 1998, 346**Designation:** Grade II* Listed Building No. 75342**Description:** Helsington Laithes Farmhouse - late 15th to early 16th century manor house, partly rebuilt c1690 for Colonel J. Graham. The house is mainly two storeys, with attics, built from wet dashed rubble on plinth, with graduated slate roofs with projecting eaves, and diagonally-set rendered chimneys. The house is asymmetrical in plan and the west block is the oldest surviving part. The central block and eastern cross-wing were added; a plaster wall panel (originally on the ceiling?) gives initials I and AB (for James & Agnes Bellingham?) and the date 1538 but details are identical to late 16th century plasterwork at Levens Hall, and the date should probably read 1583. The symmetrical four-bay east elevation has a part-glazed central door with mullioned and a transomed three-light window, under hoodmould, to either side, and four three-light windows above. The windows throughout are probably 19th century (with the majority of decorative leading replaced in the 20th century) except for 2 original stonemullioned windows to the south elevation of the western block; the ground floor window has two segment-headed lights, the first floor window has three ogee-headed lights under hoodmould. Otherwise the interior is mainly 19th century except for some earlier studded plank doors and a 17th century closed-string staircase with turned balusters, square newels, and moulded handrail.**Period:** late medieval/post-medieval

Site Number: 4**NGR:** 350670 490735**HER No:** -**Sources:** HER

Designation: Grade II Listed Building No. 75343

Description: probably 18th century bridge constructed from coursed, squared rubble with a single elliptical arch spanning c5 ft. The roadway is c10 ft wide with parapets c3 ft high.

Date: post-medieval

Site Number: 5

NGR: 350693 490732

HER No: -

Sources: HER

Designation: Grade II Listed Building No. 437730

Description: probably 16th to 17th century bridge constructed from large, roughly-dressed, stone blocks, with a single semicircular arch spanning c5 ft. The roadway is c12 ft wide with splayed parapets c3 ft high.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 6

NGR: 350500 490500

HER No: 42503

Sources: HER: PAS database LANCUM-EDEA10

Designation: none

Description: cast lead spindle whorl. No decoration. The perforation is 11mm diameter. It has been noted that the weight of a spindle whorl is demonstrative of the thickness of yarn produced, with lighter spindle whorls (3-5 grams) being used for spinning cotton. Dated between cAD 43-1500.

Period: possibly Roman or medieval

Site Number: 7

NGR: 350800 490600

HER No: 42513

Sources: HER: PAS database LANCUM-E58F62

Designation: none

Description: coin. *Dupondius* or *As* of Helena (AD 337-41), minted at Treveri (Trier, Germany). Obverse description: veiled (?) bust facing right. Obverse inscription: FL IVL HELENAE AVG. Reverse description: Pax standing. Reverse inscription: PAX PVBLICA.

Period: Roman

Site Number: 8

NGR: 350830 490454

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: none

Description: fragment of Samian ware pottery was recovered from an animal burrow during a visual inspection of the site in July 2010. A small piece of undiagnostic iron working slag was also discovered in the same location

Period: Roman

Site Number: 9

NGR: 350900 490500

HER No: 42566

Sources: HER: PAS database LANCUM-EDD181

Designation: none

Description: 2nd century AD cast copper alloy Roman zoomorphic (bird) brooch. The underneath of the brooch shows a hinge and catchplate although the pin is missing. The front face depicts the head which is worn with no detail evident.

Date: Roman

Site Number: 10

NGR: 350800 490350

HER No: 15021

Sources: HER

Designation: none.

Description: area containing mounds, as seen on an aerial photo.

Date: unknown.

Site Number: 11

NGR: 351000 490500

HER Nos: 42500, 42502, 42505, 42510, 42516, 42518, 42563, 42564, 42567, 42568, 42586, 42593

Sources: HER: PAS database various, see below

Designation: none

Description: Various finds discovered with a metal detector and reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS):

Date: Roman-post-medieval

HER No: 42500

PAS database LANCUM-88E1D6

Copper alloy coin. *As* or *Dupondius* of Antoninus Pius, dated AD 145-61. Obverse description: Laureate(?) bust facing left. Obverse inscription: illegible. Reverse description: reclining figure. Reverse inscription: illegible, poss. ending in [COS IIII].

Date: Roman

HER No: 42502

PAS database LANCUM-88F722

Coin. *Sestertius* of Lucius Verus (Divus Verus), dated AD 169. Obverse description: Laureate(?) bust facing left. Obverse inscription: [DIVVS VERUS]. Reverse description: Pyre. Reverse inscription: [CONSECRATIO S C].

Date: Roman

HER No: 42505

PAS database LANCUM-88C3E4

Description: coin. *As* of Constantine I, dated AD 321/2. Minted in London (Londinium). Obverse description: Laureate bust facing left. Obverse inscription: CONSTANTINVS AVG. Reverse description: Altar with VOT/IS/XX. Reverse inscription: BEATA TRANQUILLITAS.

Date: Roman

HER No: 42510

PAS database LVPL2389

Description: fragment of rim of a cauldron, made from copper alloy. Dated to cAD 1200-1540.

Date: medieval

HER No: 42516

PAS database LVPL2388

Description: handle from a cauldron, circular in section, dated to cAD 1200-1540. Found in October 2002**Date:** medieval**HER No:** 42518

PAS database LVPL2387

Description: leaf shaped box seal, decorated with leaf or heart shaped design in red and blue enamel, dated AD 100-300. The hinge retained the iron pin and fragments of the fragile side walls were present. Found in October 2002.**Date:** Roman**HER No:** 42563

PAS database LANCUM-4B05D2

Description: copper-alloy pot leg from a medieval cauldron, ewer or skillet. However, it cannot be determined which exact type of vessel it is from. It is a straight leg with the foot ending in the design of a cat's or lion's paw. This design is fairly common.**Date:** medieval**HER No:** 42564

PAS database LANCUM-4B3C73

Description: two-part cloth seal which consists of two round discs of lead connected by a strip of lead. The back bears the number 6 or 9 while the front has the weaver's privy seal. Dated AD 1600-1700.**Date:** post-medieval**HER No:** 42567

PAS database LANCUM-88A742

Description: coin. Silver *denarius* of Septimius Severus, AD 195/6. Obverse description: Laureate bust facing left. Obverse inscription: L SEPT SEV PERT AVG [IMP VII]. Reverse description: Fortuna. Reverse inscription: P M TR P III [COS II P P].**Date:** Roman.**HER No:** 42568

PAS database LANCUM-4CC164

Description: silver penny of Edward I, dated to AD 1279-1302. Obverse description: Crowned bust in triangle, trefoil of pellets on breast, pellet before EDW.R. Obverse inscription: EDW.R ANGL D NShYB. Reverse description: long cross with three pellets between each two arms; arms dividing legend. Reverse inscription: CIVI TAS DUBL IN[?].**Date:** medieval**HER No:** 42586

PAS database LANCUM-36CD65

Description: copper-alloy head of a lock pin, AD c50-200. The iron shaft is missing; only a small stud of the iron pin remains just below the head. The copper-alloy head is a solid circular casting with flared and ridged edge with a raised boss/dome in the centre.**Date:** Roman**HER No:** 42593

PAS database LANCUM-370D52

Description: copper-alloy head of a lock pin, AD c50-200. The iron shaft is missing; only a small stud of the iron pin remains just below the head. The copper-alloy head is a solid fairly flat circular casting with a

raised boss/dome in the centre. (Note: although it has different dimensions and Find ID to HER 42586 (above), it is possible that it is one of the other pins to the lock).

Date: Roman

Site Number: 12

NGR: 351100 490700

HER No: 2478

Sources: HER

Designation: none

Description: aerial photographs revealed "some curious earthworks" across the river from Watercrock, near the site of kilns found in 1814. The earthworks might have represented two faint subrectangular enclosures, one immediately north of the other, but there are no visible remains now since the area is largely covered by houses.

Date: unknown

Site Number: 13

NGR: 351200 490600

HER No: 3628

Sources: HER: Nicholson 1861, 13

Designation: none.

Description: possible site of Roman tile kilns, discovered in 1813; Nicholson's account says:

'The pottery works... were opposite to the Camp, across the river, just at the foot of "Mill Lane", by the edge of the brook before it joins the Kent. There were the remains of a kiln, and several pieces of (new-made?) brick. We lately examined some of these, and caused one (an angle brick) to be deposited in the Museum. It seems to carry evidence, in its structure, of being composed of loamy alluvium, such as may be seen by the margin of the brook at the spot, having little resemblance to the compact bricks made of pottery clay. Close to the kiln was a pit with some human skeletons thrown loosely and slovenly into it, covered with the debris of the kiln. Intelligent persons who examined the skeletons suppose that they have been hastily buried there after the Roman pottery fell into disuse; otherwise, they argue, the bones must have been calcined by their proximity to the kiln'.

It is possibly now partly covered by right of way and road 'Scroggs Lane'. This is probably the same site as SMR 2071 (**Site 18**), which appears to be in the wrong location.

Date: Roman.

Site Number: 14

NGR: 351100 490400

HER No: 16580

Sources: HER

Designation: none

Description: possible cropmark.

Date: unknown

Site Number: 15

NGR: 351186 490424

HER No: -

Sources: Ordnance Survey c1863; 1863; 1898; 1938

Designation: none

Description: sheepfold shown on Ordnance Survey maps of the area between 1863 and 1938. No evident remains surviving.

Date: post-medieval

Site Number: 16

NGR: 351300 490600

HER Nos: 42609, 42639

Sources: HER

Designation: none

Description: Finds recorded as part of PAS.

Date: Roman and post-medieval

HER No: 42609

PAS database LANCUM-ECFE82

Description: rim sherd of a Samian ware vessel dating to the late 1st/early-mid 2nd century AD, probably a Dragendorf Form No. 37. It is a plain sherd, with small ledge under the curved rim, but none of the decoration remains visible. Found near Watercrock Roman Fort, 'washed out of riverbank' in 2007.

Date: Roman

HER No: 42639

PAS database LANCUM-ED0A98

Description: very small vessel sherd of brown-glazed red earthenware dating to the late 17th to early 18th century. It was glazed on both sides and comes from a comparatively thin vessel suggesting that the vessel was tableware rather than meant for storage. Found near Watercrock Roman Fort, 'washed out of river bank' in 2007.

Date: post-medieval

Site Number: 17

NGR: 351400 490700

HER Nos: 2078, 2700, 4162, 19116

Designation: Scheduled Monument No. 273

Description: The Roman fort at Watercrock and associated finds.

Date: Roman

HER No: 2078

Sources: HER: Collingwood 1908; Collingwood 1930; North 1932; North and Hildyard 1945; Potter 1979

Designation: Scheduled Monument No. 273

Description: *Watercrock Roman Fort and Civil Settlement* - The site consists of earthworks and building foundations, which have been greatly reduced by robbing and ploughing, but are still prominent on the south-west side. The site was excavated in 1931 and 1944 and 1974-5. The plan of the fort (as seen on aerial photographs) is almost square, 136 x 117 m. The initial period of occupation was AD 90-100 with a possible break cAD 120 followed by the construction of a stone wall around the fort cAD 135-45. Finds from the 1974-5 excavations of the north-east gate dated to AD 150-70, as well as evidence of extra-mural buildings outside the fort as well as iron workings and timber buildings located on the east side of the fort.

Date: Roman

HER No: 2700

Sources: HER; Cumberland Pacquet, 8th April 1806; 22 April 1806

Designation: none

Description: a gold coin of Vespasian found at Watercrock. One side shows the head of the Emperor encircled with IMP CAESAR VESPASIANUS AVG. On the reverse is a female figure with a cornucopia in the left hand, and below, on the other side of the figure are 3 battering rams with COS ITER FORT RED on the edge. The coin was said to be in almost a mint condition. Presents whereabouts unknown.

Date: Roman

HER No: 4162

Sources: HER: Potter 1979; Thornton 1989

Designation: none

Description: a Roman road associated with Watercrock Roman Fort is indicated by the slight traces of an agger that follows a course north-west from the fort. It has been traced along the side of the valley west of Kendal after which it swings with the low ground towards Staveley. The road is assumed to then head towards Ambleside, but its exact course is unknown. New information supplied by Arthur Thornton suggests the road crossed five fields south-east of Allen Knott from NY 415007 to NY 422004 where a causeway is still visible (Thornton 1989).

Date: Roman

HER No: 19116

Sources: HER: Shotter 1990, 281

Designation: none

Description: two Roman coins were found in the area of Watercrock Roman Fort. The first, an AE Sestertius of Antoninus Pius, dates from AD 138-161 and is very worn. The second is an AR Denarius of Trajan (AD 100). Obverse inscription: IMP CAESNERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM. Reverse inscription: Hercules P M TR P COS III P P.

Date: Roman

Site Number: 18

NGR: 351200 490300

HER No: 2071

Sources: HER: Collingwood 1908,107

Designation: none

Description: possible site of a Roman pottery or tile kiln discovered in 1813 opposite the Roman camp by the edge of the brook. An urn without handles, and with a band of broached ornament was also found containing human ashes, iron and charcoal. This appears to be the wrong position and is probably confused with **Site 13** and **Site 26**.

Date: Roman

Site Number: 19

NGR: 351363 490358

HER No: 4310

Sources: HER: Somervell 1930; Martin 2004

Designation: Grade II Listed Building 75282

Description: the last working water-powered snuff mill in the country. The interior has 19th century machinery still in use for grinding and the undershot waterwheel still provides all the power. The mill building is probably mid 19th century, constructed from slobbered limestone rubble walls with protruding through stones; limestone quoins; graduated green slate roof with stone ridges; two end chimneys with slate drips, and an external stone staircase. According to the present owner, Mr Powley, the mill produces about half a tonne of snuff a week.

Date: post-medieval

Site Number: 20**NGR:** 351400 490400**HER No:** 19084**Sources:** HER: Shotter 1988, 241**Designation:** none**Description:** a group of four Roman coins were found approximately in this area. There was a *Sestertius* of Hadrian (AD 132-4), two *Radiate* of Claudius II (one dated AD 268-70, the other AD 270) and an Alexandrian coin, a *tetradachm* of Probus (AD 277-8).**Date:** Roman

Site Number: 21**NGR:** 351480 490550**HER No:** 2079**Sources:** HER: Collingwood 1908**Designation:** none**Description:** Watercrook Farm, thought to be on the site of the bathhouse associated with the Roman fort.**Date:** Roman

Site Number: 22**NGR:** 351500 490510**HER No:** 19009**Sources:** HER**Designation:** none**Description:** a Roman altar was found in 1687 at Watercrook. It is now lost.**Date:** Roman

Site Number: 23**NGR:** 351300 490200**HER No:** 19085**Sources:** HER: Shotter 1988, 241**Designation:** none**Description:** four Roman coins were found approximately at this grid reference: an *As* of Domitian (AD 85) and three *Denarius*'s; one of Hadrian (AD 134-8), one of Faustina II (AD 176-80), and one of Septimius Severus (AD 202-210).**Date:** Roman

Site Number: 24**NGR:** 351400 490300**HER No:** 2073**Sources:** HER: RCHME 1936, 182**Designation:** none**Description:** a possibly natural oval mound 188ft x 17ft high. Known as the 'Satturary' but function unknown.

Client: Maple Grove Developments Ltd and Levens Farms Ltd

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Date: unknown.

Site Number: 25

NGR: 351480 490380

HER No: 6501

Sources: HER: Gibbons 1988

Designation: none

Description: excavation of a pipe trench south of Watercrock Roman Fort (SMR 2078) recovered Roman pottery and exposed small areas of shallow stratification between SD51629059 and SD51419015, thought to relate to the civilian settlement and cemetery, but no major centre of activity was found.

Date: Roman

Site Number: 26

NGR: 351400 490200

HER No: 3108

Sources: HER: Gibbons 1988, 77-78

Designation: none

Description: probable site of a Roman burial ground. A Roman urn containing human ashes, 15 inches high and 10 inches in diameter, was found close to the river at Watercrock in 1813, in a field called 'Potlands'. The field also contains the Sattury (**Site 24**). A complete and unbroken samian vessel was found during groundworks for the Watercrock ETW in 1980 (Gibbons 1988).

Date: Roman

Site Number: 27

NGR: 351000 490000

HER Nos: 2479, 2480, 16747, 19008, 42878, 42879, 42881

Sources: HER and various

Designation: none

Description: various finds recorded in the vicinity of the Roman fort at Watercrock

Date: Roman-post-medieval

HER No: 2479

Sources: HER

Description: a "late Celtic" S-shaped fibula was found at Watercrock before 1907 and was retained by Mr. WC Fells but its present whereabouts are unknown.

Date: Iron Age/Roman

HER No: 2480

Sources: HER: Burkett 1967, 242

Designation: none.

Description: an iron clinch nail from 'some kind of watercraft' of Roman or later date found on the ground surface at Watercrock. ME Burkett has found several other Roman objects here.

Date: Roman.

HER No: 16747

Sources: HER

Designation: none

Description: according to A Ellwood a silver medieval penny (?) was found at Watercrock by metal detector, Billy Nicholson. No further details are available.

Date: medieval

HER No: 19008

Sources: HER: North 1943, 161; North 1944, 146

Designation: none

Description: a Roman altar, 2ft 1" high, 10" across and 8" from front to rear, was found in the river bank surrounding Watercrock Roman Fort and Civil settlement (SMR No. 2078; **Site 17**) in Feb 1943 by Lt Col North and Mr Bell, the farmer. The exact location is unknown. There is no inscription and the altar is in perfect condition. Some fragments of Samian ware were also found at Watercrock on the same visit.

Date: Roman

HER No: 42878

Sources: HER: PAS database LVPL2248

Designation: none

Description: Elizabeth I three pence coin, dated AD 1578.

Date: post-medieval

HER No: 42879

Sources: HER: PAS database LVPL2245

Designation: none

Description: fragment of a horn book with letters of the alphabet placed on horizontal lines. Dated AD 1540.

Date: post-medieval

HER No: 42881

Sources: HER: PAS database LVPL2247

Designation: none

Description: very worn denarius. Probably of Severus Alexander(?). Reverse description: female figure standing right holding vertical spear and possible patera. No other details.

Date: Roman

Appendix 2: 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.