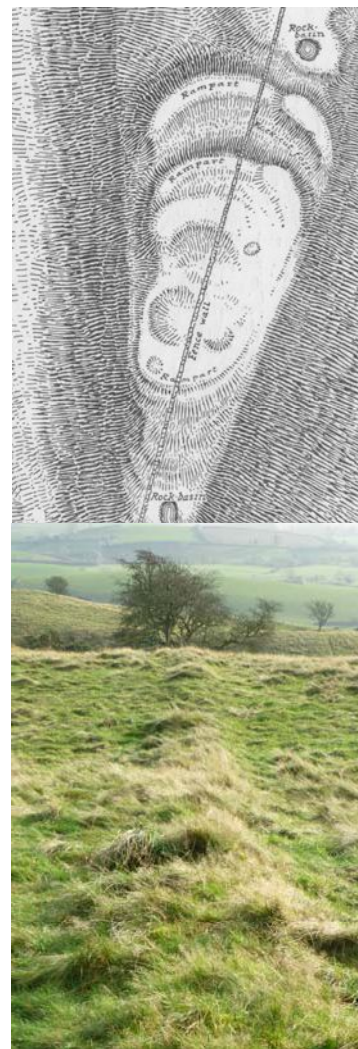


# THE HELM, OXENHOLME, KENDAL, CUMBRIA

## Archaeological Landscape Survey



Client:  
Friends of the Lake District

NGR: 353395 489246

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

January 2012



Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,  
2 Albrights Yard, Theatre Street,  
Ulverston, Cumbria, LA12 7AQ

Tel: 01229 588 500  
Email: [info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk)  
Web: [www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk](http://www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk)

## Contents

Illustrations.....	2
List of Figures.....	2
List of Tables.....	2
List of Plates.....	2
Non-Technical Summary.....	5
Acknowledgements.....	5
1. Introduction.....	6
1.1 Circumstances of the Project.....	6
1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography.....	6
2. Methodology.....	9
2.1 Introduction.....	9
2.2 Desk-Based Assessment.....	9
2.3 Level 1 Survey.....	9
2.4 Level 2 Survey.....	10
2.5 Archive.....	10
3. Results.....	11
3.1 Introduction.....	11
4. Desk-Based Assessment Results.....	12
4.1 Introduction.....	12
4.2 Map Regression.....	12
4.3 Previous Investigation.....	17
5. Survey Results.....	20
5.1 Level 1 Survey Results.....	20
5.2 Level 2 Survey Results.....	20
6. Site History.....	26
6.1 Introduction.....	26
6.2 Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD).....	26
6.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1 <sup>st</sup> century AD – 11 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	26
6.4 Medieval Period (11 <sup>th</sup> century AD – 16 <sup>th</sup> century AD).....	27
6.5 Post-Medieval (16 <sup>th</sup> century AD – present).....	28
7. Discussion – the Level 1 Survey Area.....	29
7.1 Introduction.....	29
7.2 Significance.....	29
7.3 Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains.....	29
7.4 Disturbance.....	30
7.5 Management Recommendations.....	30
8. Discussion – Castlesteads.....	31
8.1 Significance and Context.....	31

8.2	The Development of Castlesteads .....	32
8.3	Condition .....	33
8.4	Management Recommendations .....	33
9.	Bibliography .....	35
9.1	Primary and Cartographic Sources .....	35
9.2	Secondary Sources .....	35
9.3	Aerial Photographs .....	37
	Appendix 1: Project Brief .....	39
	Appendix 2: Project Design .....	47
	Appendix 3: Site Gazetteer .....	56
	Appendix 4: Significance Criteria .....	72

## Illustrations

### List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location .....	7
Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan .....	8
Figure 3: Detailed plan of Castlesteads hillfort .....	24
Figure 4: West-facing profile through Castlesteads hillfort .....	25
Figure 5: Detailed plan of Castlesteads, showing levels of erosion .....	34

### List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of sites of archaeological interest within the study area .....	11
Table 2: Significance by site .....	29
Table 3: Potential for unknown archaeological remains by period .....	30

### List of Plates

Plate 1: General view of across the survey area with Castlesteads in the distance .....	6
Plate 2 (left): Extract from Jefferys' map of 1770 .....	12
Plate 3 (right): Detailed extract from Jefferys' map of 1770 showing Helm End .....	12
Plate 4 (left): Map of the Helm, from the Heversham enclosure award (CRO(K) WQ/R/II/38 1815), showing the Level 1 survey area .....	13
Plate 5 (right): Extract from the corn rent map of 1836 showing 'Helm' (CRO(K) WQ/R/C/12 1836), showing the Level 1 survey area .....	13
Plate 6 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1862, showing the Level 1 survey area .....	14
Plate 7 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1862 showing detail of 'Castle Steads' .....	14
Plate 8 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1898, showing the Level 1 survey area .....	15
Plate 9 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1898 showing the detail of 'Castlesteads' .....	15
Plate 10 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1914, showing the Level 1 survey area .....	16
Plate 11 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1914 showing the detail of 'Castlesteads' .....	16
Plate 12 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1920, showing the Level 1 survey area .....	17

Plate 13 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1920 showing the detail of ‘Castlesteads’ .....	17
Plate 14: Nicholson’s plan of Castlesteads (1861, 18).....	18
Plate 15 (left): Collingwood’s plan of Castlesteads (1908, 109).....	18
Plate 16 (right): Collingwood’s sketch of Castlesteads from the north (1908, 110).....	18
Plate 17 (left): Plan of Castlesteads (from RCHME 1936, 182).....	19
Plate 18 (right): Plan of Castlesteads (from Clare 1981, 29).....	19
Plate 19: General view of the banks forming the northern ramparts (elements A and B).....	21
Plate 20 (left): The banks making up the north-east side of the north ramparts (B), from the north .....	21
Plate 21 (right): The banks making up the north-west side of the north ramparts (A), from the north .....	21
Plate 22 (left): Bank J, from the east .....	22
Plate 23 (right): Scoops E from the north-east .....	22
Plate 24 (left): Bank F, from the north-west.....	22
Plate 25 (right): Trig point G, from the north-west .....	22
Plate 26 (left): Pond I, from the south .....	23
Plate 27 (right): Possible hut circle forming part of K, from the north.....	23
Plate 28: Quarry (Site 03).....	57
Plate 29: Field boundary (Site 04).....	57
Plate 30: Quarry (Site 05).....	58
Plate 31: Aerial photograph showing the field system forming Site 06 (left of centre, adjacent to field boundary) with Castlesteads beyond (CCC 2002, 3015, 9).....	59
Plate 32: Gate (Site 07).....	59
Plate 33: Rubble (Site 09).....	60
Plate 34: Quarry (Site 10).....	61
Plate 35: Quarry (Site 11).....	61
Plate 36: Field boundary (Site 13).....	62
Plate 37: Rubble (Site 14).....	63
Plate 38: Sheep pen/trough (Site 15).....	63
Plate 39: Sections of wall (Site 16).....	64
Plate 40: Area of quarrying (Site 17).....	64
Plate 41 (left): Pond and wall (Site 18).....	65
Plate 42 (right): Collapsed wall (Site 18).....	65
Plate 43: Wall (Site 19).....	66
Plate 44: Aerial photograph showing field systems (Sites 20 and 27) (CCC 2002, 3015, 6).....	66
Plate 45: Aerial photograph showing possible cairnfield comprising Site 21 (bottom right), with field system (Site 06) beyond (CCC 2002, 3015, 9).....	67
Plate 46: Field boundary (Site 22).....	68
Plate 47 (left): Dam (Site 23) from the south-west .....	68
Plate 48 (right) Dam (Site 23) from the north-east .....	68
Plate 49: Rubble (Site 24).....	69
Plate 50 (left): Dam (Site 25).....	70

---

Plate 51 (right): Dam (Site 25), showing detail of construction .....	70
Plate 52 (left): Concrete platform and manhole covers (Site 26).....	70
Plate 53 (right): Detail of marked manhole cover (Site 26).....	70
Plate 54: Hog hole (Site 28).....	71

## Non-Technical Summary

As part of a Higher Level Stewardship agreement with English Nature for an area of land at the Helm, Oxenholme, Kendal, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by the landowners, Friends of the Lake District, to carry out an archaeological survey. This was to comprise a Level 1 walkover survey of the land in their ownership accompanied by a Level 2 survey of the remains of the Castlesteads hillfort, a Scheduled Monument in divided ownership with the adjacent landowner.

The investigation comprised an initial programme of desk-based assessment, looking at early maps, primary and secondary sources, particularly relating to previous investigations into Castlesteads, and aerial photographs, as well as information held in the Historic Environment Record, covering a larger area around the site (the 'study area'). This revealed a small number of sites of archaeological interest within the study area, including quarries, a pin fold and areas of field systems, as well as the earthworks comprising the Castlesteads hillfort, and a possible cairnfield. The Level 1 survey revealed a total of 21 sites of archaeological interest within the survey area. The field systems visible in the aerial photographs could not be identified on the ground, although former field boundaries relating to them could. Other sites included a number of additional small quarries, features connected to water management, and an extant hog hole and gate.

The Level 2 survey recorded all of the earthworks and other features making up the Castlesteads hillfort and enabled a basic phasing of the monument to be established, based on comparable survey work carried out elsewhere in the country. Although a small monument for its type, Castlesteads seems to show evidence for various phases of development; initial construction comprising the large outer ramparts, perhaps preceded by a less substantial timber palisade as has been discovered in excavated examples, with smaller banks and hut circles within these representing later additions, and followed only by relatively modern alterations and erosion.

A consideration of significance of the various monuments recorded is given and a discussion of the management of the land investigated presented. In the case of the Level 1 survey area the low level of significance of the various monuments means that little intervention is required or desirable. By contrast, the poor condition of the earthworks forming Castlesteads means that some measures to conserve it, in particular preventing or minimising further erosion, which would in part be enabled by the removal of the trig point, are necessary.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Friends of the Lake District for commissioning the project, and Judith Moore, Policy Officer at Friends of the Lake District, for her help with the project. Further thanks are due to Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Record Officer at Cumbria County Council, and Alice Stacey, at the National Monuments Record, for their help in accessing their records. Thanks are also due to Caron Newman, English Heritage Historic Environment Field Advisor, for providing additional information.

The project was managed by Dan Elsworth and carried out by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace, both of whom 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 Friends of the Lake District (hereafter ‘the client’) required an archaeological landscape survey of their property at the Helm, near Oxenholme, Cumbria (centred approximately on NGR 353395 489246) as part of a Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) agreement with English Nature and in order to inform future management of the site. A brief for this survey was provided by the client, with advice from the County Historic Environment Service and English Heritage (*Appendix 1*). In response to this Greenlane Archaeology submitted a project design (see *Appendix 2*) and following their appointment the work was carried out in November 2011.

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The Helm forms a ridge of high ground up to 185m above sea level, situated approximately 3km south-east of the centre of Kendal, immediately adjacent to Oxenholme and bounded by Oxenholme Road (the B6254) to the north, Burton Road (part of the A65) to the south and the West Coast Mainline railway to the west (Figure 1). The main area investigated, that subject to Level 1 survey and in the ownership of the client, comprises a strip of ground orientated approximately north/south running between the top of the slope to the west and a lane to the east. The area subject to Level 2 survey, Castlesteads hillfort, the highest point of the Helm, and forms the south end of the bluff (Figure 1 and Plate 1).

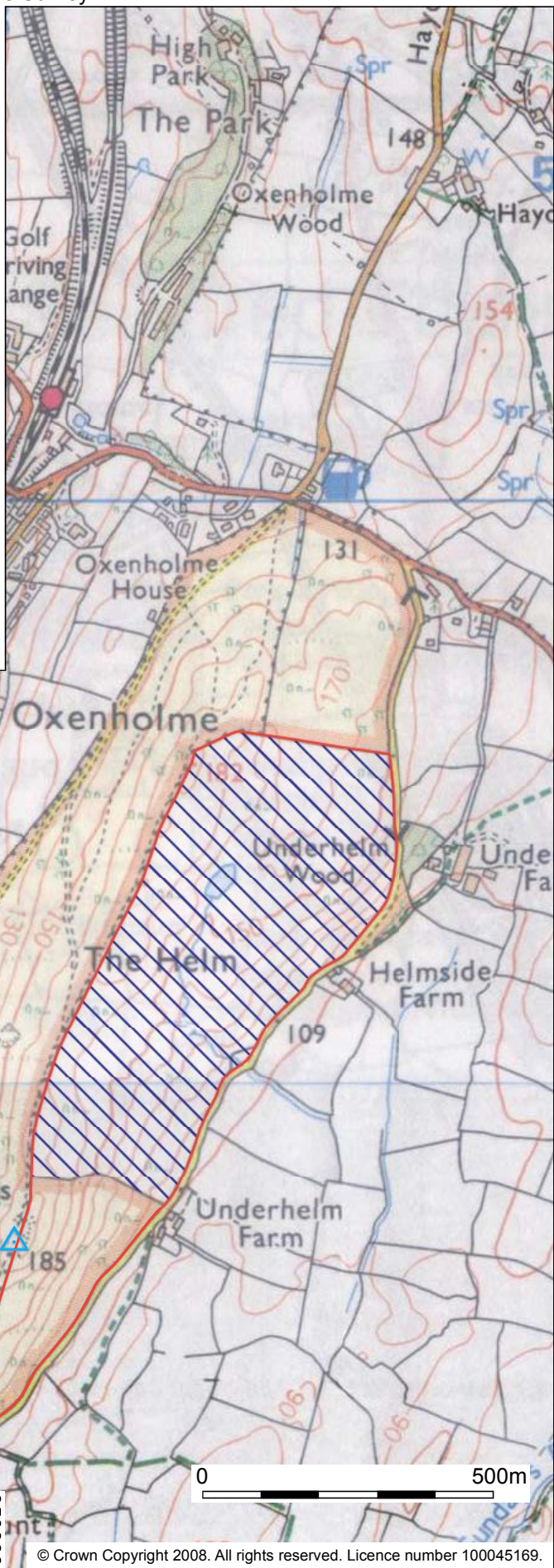
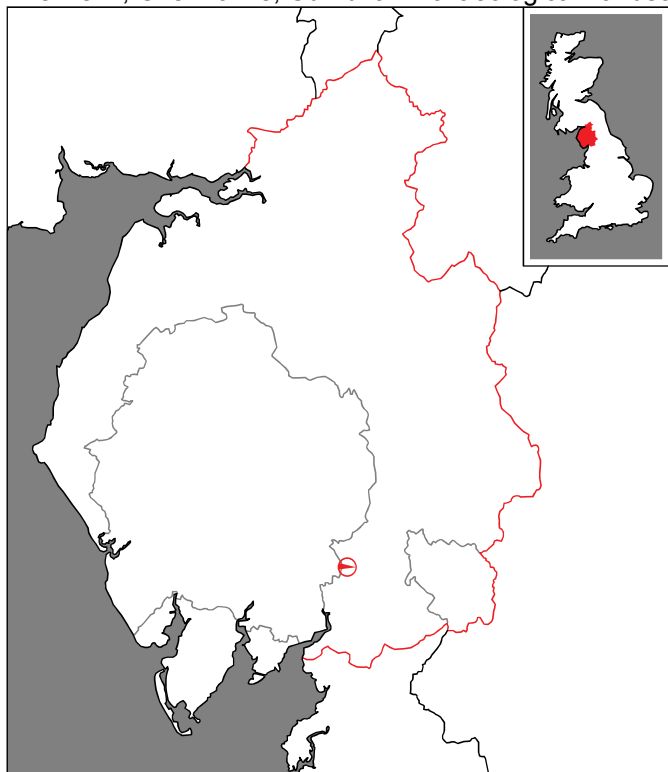
1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by Bannisdale slates and Coniston grits of the Silurian period, but with a major outcrop of Scout Hill flags forming the south-west end of the Helm (Moseley 1978, plate 1). This is typically overlain by glacially derived boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 66), although this is likely to be thicker on the lower ground around the Helm.

1.2.3 The surrounding landscape generally comprises well-managed farmland, principally pasture, but interspersed with areas of woodland (*ibid*). Higher ground, such as the Helm, tends to be more rugged, comprising open heath and rough pasture or grassland (*ibid*; Plate 1).



**Plate 1: General view of across the survey area with Castlesteads in the distance**





Key: — land in Friends of the Lake District ownership  
 ▨ Level 1 Walk-over-survey  
 ▲ Castlesteads Fort



Client: Friends of the Lake District

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, January 2012

Figure 1: Site location

© Crown Copyright 2008. All rights reserved. Licence number 100045169.



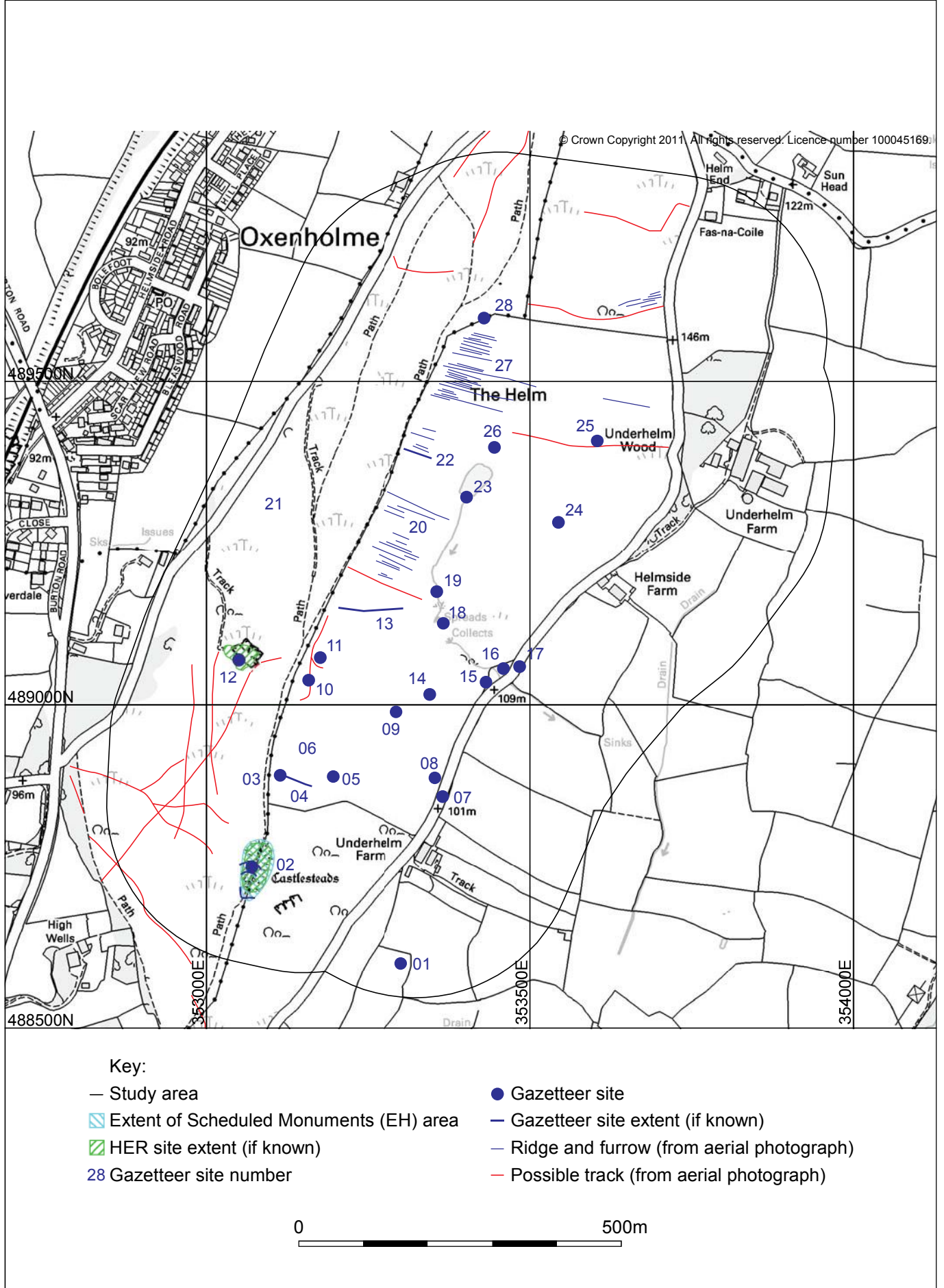


Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The landscape survey comprised three separate elements: a desk-based assessment, Level-1 walk-over survey of an area of land owned by Friends of the Lake District, and a Level-2 survey of the Castlesteads hillfort. The methodology used for each element of the assessment is detailed below. All of the work was carried out in accordance with the project design, and a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

### 2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 The 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 250m of the Level 1 survey 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;
- **National Monuments Record (NMR):** copies of documents held by the NMR relevant to the site, specifically aerial photographs, were obtained. These were generally used to refine the extent and form of earthworks recorded in aerial photographs held by the HER;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library:** additional secondary sources, used to provide information for the site background, were examined.

### 2.3 Level 1 Survey

2.3.1 A walk-over survey was carried out to English Heritage Level-1 type standards (English Heritage 2007) and according to the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008b). This is a relatively low-level of investigation intended to provide basic descriptive details about each site of archaeological or historical interest within the Level 1 survey area and the site as a whole. It comprised three types of recording:

- **Drawn Record:** the grid coordinates of each site or find of archaeological or historical interest were recorded using a Garmin GPS Map 62, accurate to within c5m and subsequently marked on a digital plan of the site;
- **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 relationship with other sites identified, field boundaries, and the local topography. An assessment of the significance of each site was also made, where possible, although a more detailed assessment of this was also made during the report writing stage (see *Section 5.1* below);
- **Photographic record:** photographs in black and white print film and colour digital format were taken of each site. A written record was kept of all of the photographs that were taken detailing

the direction, size of scale, date, and identity of the photographer. The digital photographs have also been used for illustrative purposes within the report.

## 2.4 Level 2 Survey

2.4.1 An analytical survey was carried out of the earthworks forming the Castlesteads hillfort at the summit of the Helm, to Level 2-type standards (English Heritage 2007) and in accordance with the guidelines of the IfA (IfA 2008b). This is a more detailed survey, including analysis of the site's development, as well as a record of its core elements (English Heritage 2007, 23), and comprises three types of recording:

- **Drawn Record:** the topographic features of the site were recorded using a total station coupled to a portable computer operating TheoLT and AutoCAD, which enabled the production of an AutoCAD .dwg file on site at a scale of 1:1. This was then plotted out at a scale of 1: 200 and detail added through hand-measurement to produce a hard copy drawing in pencil on drafting film. A profile though the monument was also be created through instrument survey but this did not require any further annotation;
- **Written Record:** descriptive records of the various elements of the monument were made on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets. These records describe their plan, form, dimensions, function and age (where known), and construction materials, and have been used to produce the descriptive account of the monument used in the production of this report (see Section 5.2 below);
- **Photographic Record:** photographs in black and white print film and colour digital format were taken. These include both general shots of the monument, showing its topography and general spatial arrangement, especially in relation to other features of interest in the immediate landscape, and detailed shots of individual elements of archaeological interest. A written record was kept of all of the photographs that were taken detailing the direction, size of scale, date, and identity of the photographer. The digital photographs have also been used for illustrative purposes within the report.

## 2.5 Archive

2.5.1 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 with the client on completion of the project. Three copies of this report will be provided for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, a copy will be placed in the archive, and a copy will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

## 3. Results

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of 28 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey (see Figure 2 and *Appendix 3*; summarised in Table 1 below), covering several periods, particularly the prehistoric and post-medieval, although many are not readily dateable. Of these, seven were identified solely during the desk-based assessment (**Sites 01, 02** (although this was also the subject of more detailed survey, see *Section 5.2*), **06, 12, 20, 21, and 27**), and are discussed in *Section 4* below. The remaining 21 sites (**Sites 03-05, 07-11, 13-19, 22-26 and 28**) were situated within the area subject to Level 1 survey and were either identified during the survey, in some cases as an enhancement to existing documentary information, or identified solely in documentary sources. These are discussed in more detail below (see *Section 5*). Sites included in the gazetteer that relate to periods of the study area's history are individually mentioned in the site history (see *Section 6* below).

Site	Type	Period	Site	Type	Period
<b>01</b>	Possible enclosure	Unknown	<b>15</b>	Sheep pen/dip	Post-medieval
<b>02</b>	Hillfort	Prehistoric	<b>16</b>	Field boundary/pin fold?	Post-medieval
<b>03</b>	Quarry	Post-medieval?	<b>17</b>	Quarry	Post-medieval?
<b>04</b>	Field boundary	Post-medieval	<b>18</b>	Pond	Post-medieval
<b>05</b>	Quarry	Post-medieval?	<b>19</b>	Field boundary	Post-medieval
<b>06</b>	Land improvement	Post-medieval	<b>20</b>	Land improvement	Post-medieval
<b>07</b>	Gate	Post-medieval	<b>21</b>	Cairn field?	Prehistoric?
<b>08</b>	Rubble spread	Post-medieval	<b>22</b>	Field boundary	Post-medieval
<b>09</b>	Collapsed structure?	Unknown	<b>23</b>	Dam	Post-medieval
<b>10</b>	Quarry	Post-medieval?	<b>24</b>	Rubble and wall?	Unknown
<b>11</b>	Quarry	Post-medieval?	<b>25</b>	Dam	Post-medieval
<b>12</b>	Quarry	Post-medieval	<b>26</b>	Water tank	Post-medieval
<b>13</b>	Field boundary	Post-medieval	<b>27</b>	Land improvement	Post-medieval
<b>14</b>	Collapsed structure?	Unknown	<b>28</b>	Hog hole	Post-medieval

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



## 4. Desk-Based Assessment Results

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 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 3* and shown in *Figure 2*). This was in turn informed and enhanced by the walk-over survey, which added to the number of sites identified (see *Section 3* above).

4.1.2 The second purpose of the desk-based assessment was 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 6*).

### 4.2 Map Regression

4.2.1 **Introduction:** a number of early maps and plans of the site were examined. These illustrate the way in which the site has developed over time and the nature of the structures within its different parts as well providing specific detail about certain elements.

4.2.2 **Jefferys 1770:** this is the earliest map of the area to show any real detail although it only really depicts the general arrangement of the topography (*Plate 2*). It is of interest as it shows Helm End (although Helm End is labelled at the north and south end of the Helm, the one to the south marks the approximate location of the survey area, the one to the north is apparently a settlement of that name; *Plate 3*), as part of Hay Fell, which is depicted as a long area of raised ground.



Plate 2 (left): Extract from Jefferys' map of 1770

Plate 3 (right): Detailed extract from Jefferys' map of 1770 showing Helm End

4.2.3 **Enclosure Map, 1815:** this map accompanies the award for the Heversham enclosure, dated 1815 (Plate 4; see *Section 6.5* for a discussion of the historical context of the enclosure). It is of particular interest as the first map detailed enough to show the field boundaries and other features and it is apparent that the single field boundary running across the area east/west is in a different location to the subsequent maps, suggesting that some reorganisation of the land took place in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (see *Section 6.5.1*). This plan is also the only one to show the pinfold (**Site 16**) and quarry (**Site 17**) adjacent to Helme Road, and it also shows a pond considerably further north of the existing one.

4.2.4 **Corn Rent Map, 1836:** this map is typically very useful as it includes details of field names, as well as owner and occupier details. Unfortunately in this case the Helm is not really on the map and its location is only indicated so it provides little additional information (Plate 5).

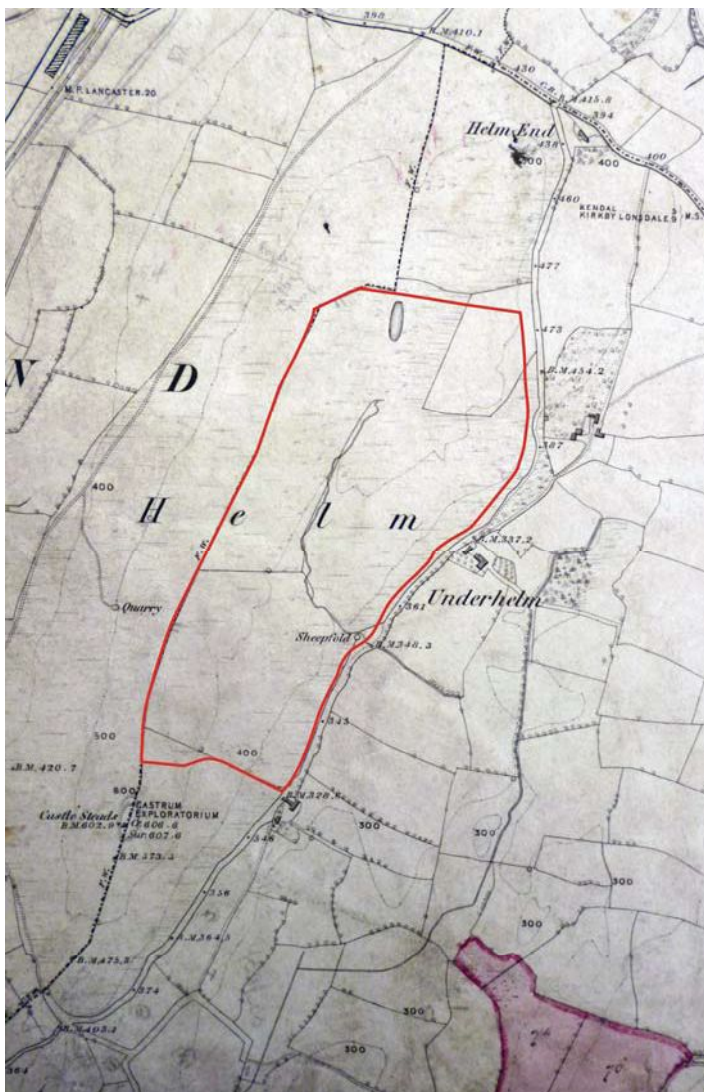


Plate 4 (left): Map of the Helm, from the Heversham enclosure award (CRO(K) WQ/R/1/38 1815), showing the Level 1 survey area

Plate 5 (right): Extract from the corn rent map of 1836 showing 'Helm' (CRO(K) WQ/R/C/12 1836), showing the Level 1 survey area



**4.2.5 Ordnance Survey, 1862:** this is the earliest useful Ordnance Survey map of the area (Plate 6). Although its scale (1: 10,560) means that it is not as detailed as all of the subsequent maps, it shows a number of important details. The arrangement of field boundaries has clearly changed since the enclosure map of 1815, with a new boundary to the north, one in the centre, and, one at the north end of walk-over survey area, as well as one running north/south alongside the stream in the centre of this area. In addition, a pond is shown at the north end of this area, which is no longer present, and a further area of enclosed ground is evident to the east of this. A sheepfold is shown in the location of the pinfold (**Site 16**) shown on the enclosure map. The main topographic details of the hillfort, labelled here as 'Castle Steads', are also shown and it is apparent that a trig point was in place by this date (Plate 7). It is interesting to note that this map also describes the hillfort as 'CASTRUM EXPLORATORIUM' implying that it is Roman structure, which reflects the opinion of antiquarians at that time (see *Section 3.4.1*). It is also worthy of note that the parish boundary, between Natland (to the west) and Heversham (to the east) is also evident, and runs north/south almost directly through the centre of Castlesteads.



**Plate 6 (left):** Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1862, showing the Level 1 survey area

**Plate 7 (right):** Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1862 showing detail of 'Castle Steads'

**4.2.6 Ordnance Survey, 1898:** this is a much more detailed map than the previous one, but it shows essentially the same details (Plate 8). The arrangement of field boundaries is largely consistent, although the central one running north/south links to the enclosure in the north-east corner. The pond is still present but the sheepfold has gone. The detail of the hillfort, by this time labelled with its modern name of 'Castlesteads', is slightly different and seemingly more accurate (although this may be an effect of the scale) but it is still described as a 'CASTRUM EXPLORATORIUM'.





**Plate 8 (left):** Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1898, showing the Level 1 survey area

**Plate 9 (right):** Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1898 showing the detail of 'Castlesteads'

4.2.7 **Ordnance Survey, 1914:** by this date it is clear that some of the earlier field system within the walk-over survey area has fallen out of use as many of the boundaries are now incomplete, truncated, or missing (Plate 10). The pond too has disappeared by this time and the stream to the south is shown as originating at a 'spring'. The detailed illustration of Castlesteads shows little evident change since the previous map (Plate 11), although it is notable that it is still described in terms that suggest it is of Roman date and construction, despite WG Collingwood's work on the site published in 1908 (see *Section 4.3.1* below).

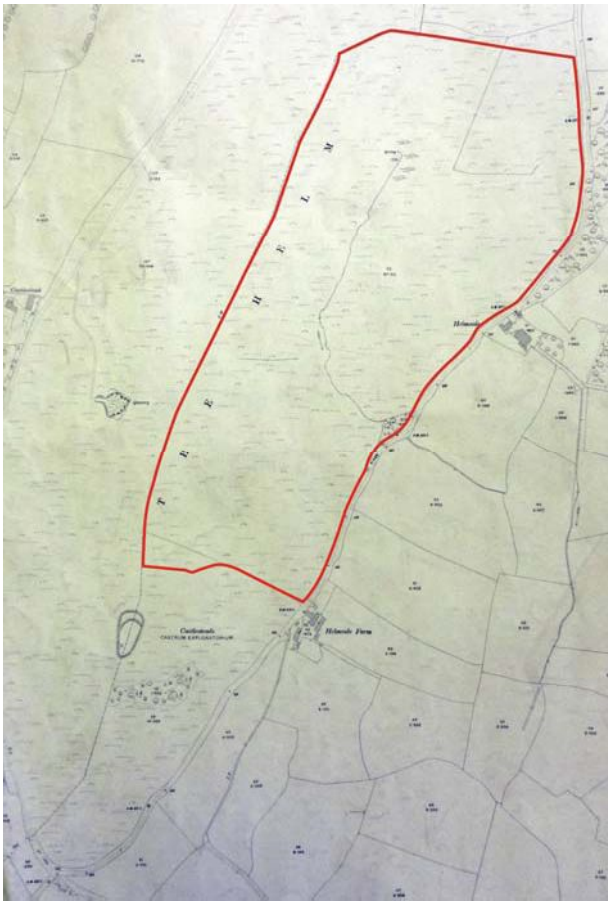


Plate 10 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1914, showing the Level 1 survey area

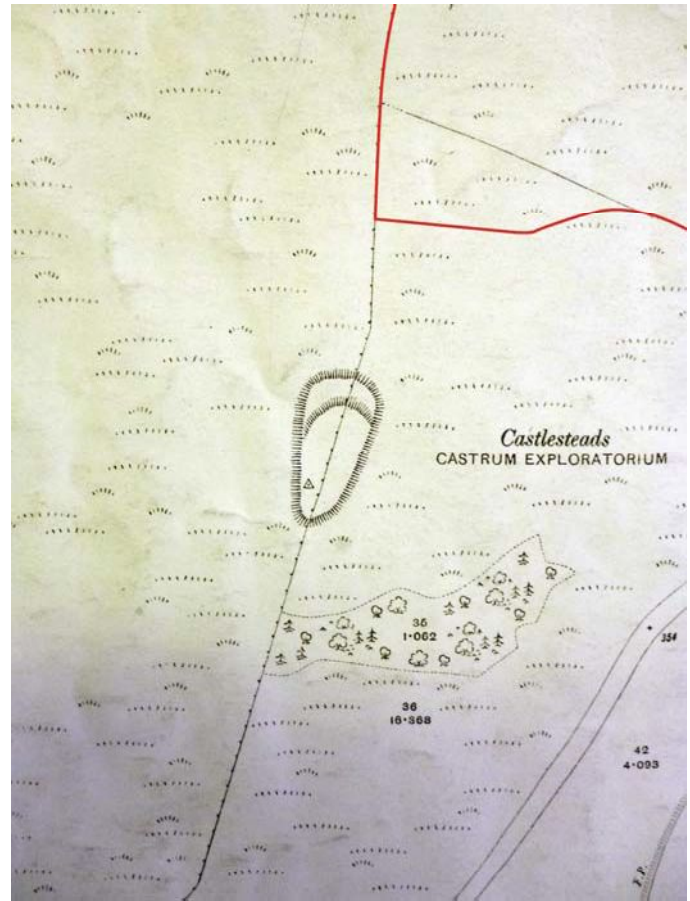


Plate 11 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1914 showing the detail of 'Castlesteads'

4.2.8 **Ordnance Survey, 1920:** this is a slightly less detailed map and it essentially shows much of the same information as the previous one, with the spring prominently marked (Plate 12). The detailed plan of Castlesteads again shows essentially the same information as the previous one (Plate 13), with it still being described as a 'CASTRUM EXPLORATORIUM'.



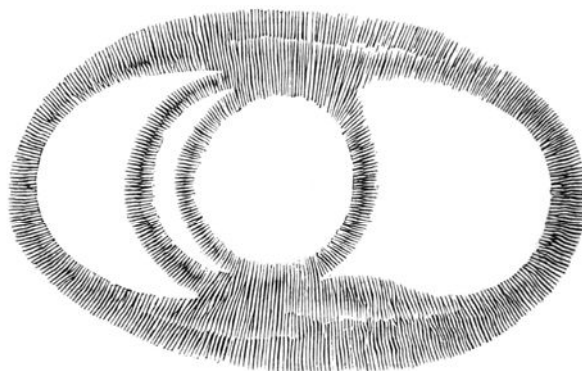


Plate 12 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1920, showing the Level 1 survey area

Plate 13 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1920 showing the detail of 'Castlesteads'

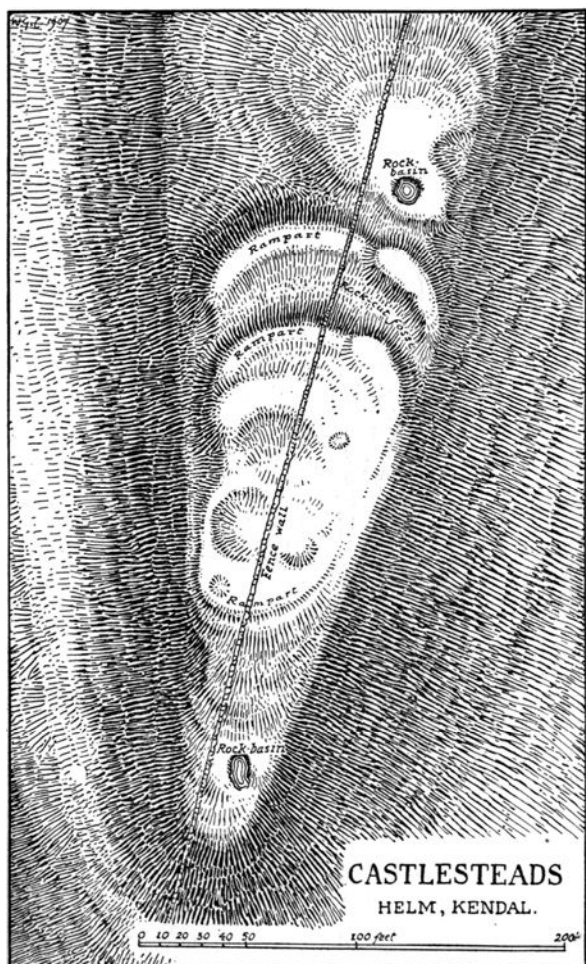
### 4.3 Previous Investigation

4.3.1 Although there is no record of any previous excavation at the Helm a number of earlier writers have commented on the earthworks at Castlesteads, and previous surveys have been carried out. The earthworks were identified at an early date (Collingwood 1908, 108); the most comprehensive account given by Father Thomas West at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. He describes it as a *Castellum*, and concluded that it was Roman in date 'the residence of the watchmen at Water-crook, [who] corresponded (by smoke in the day and flame at night) with the garrison at Lancaster, by the beacon on Warton-crag' (1793, 179). The next detailed description, which also included a somewhat schematic plan (Plate 14), was by Cornelius Nicholson ((1832); the same information is also included in the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of 1861 (pages 18-19)). Nicholson essentially copied the earlier opinion that the site was Roman, describing it as a *castrum exploratorium*, 'the exploratory fort in connexion with the station [the fort proper] at Water Crook' and used as a look out in communication via beacons with high ground in the area. His description is clearly problematic however as he states that the remains are rectangular in plan, with 'two ditches on the south, three on the north... the sides... defended by precipices'. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century opinions had changed with improvements in research and the understanding of such remains, and a visit by members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society in 1893 concluded that the remains were 'not Roman, but British; the site is not such as the Romans were want to select nor do the works in plan or profile seem Roman' (Anon 1895, 55).



**Plate 14: Nicholson's plan of Castlesteads (1861, 18)**

4.3.2 The first genuinely accurate and detailed account of Castlesteads was produced just over 100 years ago by WG Collingwood as part of an account of other remains around Kendal (Collingwood 1908, 108-112). This included a detailed plan of the earthworks, which, although by his own admission was 'not instrumentally surveyed' but based on 'careful measurement' (*op cit*, 111), compares very well to the results produced during this project (compare Plate 15 and Figure 3). He also included a sketched view of the earthworks from the north, which again has evidently changed little since (compare Plate 16, below, and Plate 1).



**Plate 15 (left): Collingwood's plan of Castlesteads (1908, 109)**



**Plate 16 (right): Collingwood's sketch of Castlesteads from the north (1908, 110)**

4.3.3 A number of later accounts exist of the earthworks at Castlesteads, two of which in particular appear to have included some form of survey, although it is apparent that the remains were surveyed

during the production of Ordnance Survey maps from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards (see Section 3.3). The Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (RCHME) volume covering Westmorland (1936) includes an account of Castlesteads and a plan of the earthworks (see Plate 17). The description describes it as only *'perhaps a hillfort'*, with two ramparts at the north end *'formed by cutting a ditch in the rock across the line of the ridge'* and the remains of smaller possible ramparts and internal features described and shown in a plan (Plate 17) (RCHME 1936, 181-182). Ominously its condition at the time is said to be *'bad'* (*op cit*, 182). Tom Clare's *Archaeological Sites in the Lake District*, published in 1981 also includes a plan (Plate 18). His description of the monument is somewhat briefer, however, but too records the presence of ramparts only at the north and south ends, with *'steep slopes affording adequate protection everywhere else'*, and presence of a hollow that *'resembles a platform for a round hut'* (Clare 1981, 29). The most recent description of the earthworks at Castlesteads is in a recent history of Natland (Inglesfield 2008, 9), which states that there are *'one or two possible hut circles... not far below the summit, identified by archaeologist Clare Fell as possibly dating back to the Iron Age'* although no more detailed location is given for these. Castlesteads is said to be *'a typical Iron Age hill-fort... with a flattened top, banks and ditches, all eroded by the passage of time and human feet'* (*ibid*).

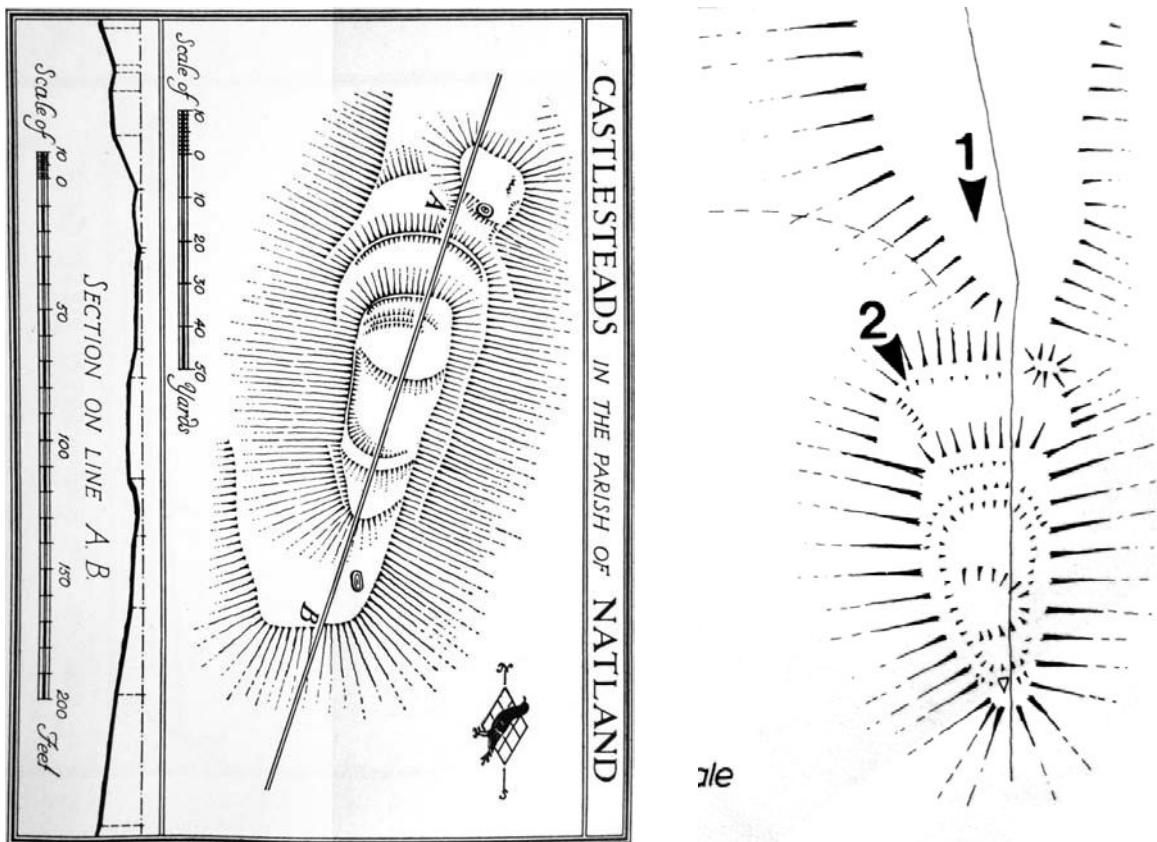


Plate 17 (left): Plan of Castlesteads (from RCHME 1936, 182)

Plate 18 (right): Plan of Castlesteads (from Clare 1981, 29)

## 5. Survey Results

### 5.1 Level 1 Survey Results

5.1.1 The walk-over survey was carried out in order to identify the presence of otherwise unrecorded sites of archaeological interest within the Level 1 survey area and examine those sites that were otherwise recorded, in the Historic Environment Record for example. Information relating to all of the sites recorded is included in the gazetteer (*Appendix 3*).

5.1.2 A total of 21 sites were recorded during the walk-over survey although some of these were represented by sites already recorded in the HER or identified during the desk-based assessment resulting in the 28 sites present in the study area (as presented in the gazetteer; *Appendix 3*). A summary is also presented in Table 1.

5.1.3 Of the sites recorded during the Level 1 survey, the majority are likely to be the result of the management and use of the land and its improvement, most likely created after the enclosure of 1815. These include:

- field boundaries and related features – **Sites 04, 07, 13, 19, 22, 24, and 28**
- field systems – **Sites 06, 20, and 27**
- features related to stock management – **Sites 15 and 16**
- quarries – **Sites 03, 05, 10-11, and 17**
- features related to water management – **Sites 18, 23, and 25-26**

5.1.4 The remaining features are less certain in their origin and all comprise spreads or piles of rubble, some with possible structural evidence (**Sites 08-09, 14**). Dating of these is particularly problematic, although one (**Site 08**) is evidently quite modern. They may represent clearance cairns, and could therefore be of late prehistoric date (see also **Site 21**), but this seems unlikely. They could also be the remains of sheep folds or shelters (beilds), but the lack of coherent structure in most cases makes this also unlikely. Many are probably natural accumulations (**Sites 09 and 14** for example), as they occurred on steep slopes. It is noticeable, however, that they are all located in the south-west part of the survey area.

### 5.2 Level 2 Survey Results

5.2.1 The Level 2 survey primarily resulted in the detailed topographic plan and profile of the earthworks at Castlesteads, as shown in Figure 3. In addition, the written descriptions made during the survey provide a further descriptive account of the monument.

5.2.2 The principal element making up Castlesteads hillfort is a substantial pair of banks on the north side, for the purposes of description split either side of the field boundary (comprising a continuous post and wire fence and a broken dry stone wall) that runs through the centre of the monument (Plate 19). Element **A** forms the north-west side, and comprises two banks with raised ridges cut by erosion gullies and erosion, and with a small rounded lump of partially covered bedrock, 3.1m north/south by 3.35m east/west, in the space between (Plate 21). The lower (north) bank is approximately 1.6m wide and between 1.8m and 2m tall. The higher (south) bank is over 7m wide at its base but 1.4m across the top and c2.3m tall. On the east side of the field boundary the corresponding banks (**B**) are better preserved on account of the less extensive erosion, although they are also more obscured by the thicker vegetation (Plate 20). The lower (north) bank is c2.2m wide across the top but 5.1m wide at the base, and c1.6m tall. It forms a rounded end against the wall to the west, beneath which it apparently continues but is heavily eroded, and there is a large outcrop of bedrock to the south of it in the space between it and the south bank. The higher (south) bank is c2.8m wide and 2.5m tall. To the north of banks **B** there is a roughly oval reed-filled hollow (**C**), effectively a pond but containing no obvious standing water. It is orientated approximately north/south and 4.5m long by 3.9m wide and apparently cut or formed in the bedrock.





**Plate 19: General view of the banks forming the northern ramparts (elements A and B)**



**Plate 20 (left): The banks making up the north-east side of the north ramparts (B), from the north**



**Plate 21 (right): The banks making up the north-west side of the north ramparts (A), from the north**

5.2.3 Against the field boundary, to the west of the lower (north) bank of element **B**, is a pile of rubble (**D**). This comprises a mixture of the local stone but also concrete and at least one timber post. The entire deposit is approximately 7m long north/south and up to 0.8m wide and 0.2m thick. On the summit of the hill a number of features were present. The most notable of these is a low bank orientated approximately north-west/south-east but curving to the south at its north-west end, which probably represents a third rampart (**J**). This is approximately 4m wide and 0.4m tall, but probably heavily truncated by erosion (Plate 22). South of this, in a slightly dished area on the summit, was a pair of scooped features, one essentially circular in plan, the other a rounded rectangle, with a further slight scoop in the slope to the north (**E**). The two largest scoops most likely represent hut circles; the circular one to the south-east being approximately 3.6m in diameter and cut up to 0.3m deep into the slope, while the less regular one to the north-west is orientated north-west/south-east and c3.9m long by 2.2m wide and also cut up to 0.3m into the slope to the east (Plate 23). To the south of these is a low bank (**F**) similar to **J**. It is orientated approximately north-west/south-east, although curving in plan, and c2.6m

wide and 0.3m tall (Plate 24). It is heavily denuded by erosion, with the stone rubble making it up exposed throughout and the trig point (**G**) sits on top of it (Plate 24). It evidently continues beyond the fence to the east, but it is less visible in the thicker vegetation. The trig point (**G**) comprises a single concrete block, square in section but tapering from 0.66m<sup>2</sup> at its base to 0.38m<sup>2</sup> at its top. The north face has a small 'niche' housing a brass plaque marked with a bench mark symbol and the text 'OS' and 'S5515' (Plate 25). Beneath this a circular hole cast into the concrete, with a corresponding one on the opposing (south) face. The bottom c0.3m of the trig point were presumably originally set into the ground as there is a ragged 'plinth' projecting from it at this point. It is 1.22m tall in total, including the section below the 'plinth'.



**Plate 22 (left): Bank J, from the east**

**Plate 23 (right): Scoops E from the north-east**



**Plate 24 (left): Bank F, from the north-west**

**Plate 25 (right): Trig point G, from the north-west**



5.2.4 To the north-west of the trig point there is a group of three scoops cut into the slope (**H**) adjacent to an area of outcropping bedrock. These are apparently small quarries cut into the bedrock and all are roughly crescent-shaped, typically 5m-8m long and orientated north-west/south-east, up to 2m wide, and 0.7m deep on the east side. South and east of these scooped features is a second reed-choked pond, evidently cut into the natural bedrock (**I**). It is roughly triangular in plan, orientated north-west/south-east, 3.4m long, 2.2m wide at the north-west end, and up to 0.4m deep (Plate 26). North-east of this is a possible continuation of bank **F**, on the east side of the field boundary, comprising a low bank orientated north-east/south-west, curving north at its north-east end and a shallow circular depression, perhaps a hut circle (**K**). The bank is at least 1m wide, although difficult to determine in the long vegetation, and is perhaps augmented by a further bank down slope to the east. The circular feature is c5m in diameter and cut 0.4m into the slope on the south-east side (Plate 27).



**Plate 26 (left): Pond I, from the south**

**Plate 27 (right): Possible hut circle forming part of K, from the north**

5.2.5 Across the entire survey area there was considerable erosion evident, but it was notable that this differed considerably on either side of the field boundary (see Plate 19 for example). Two major forms of erosion were evident; the most severe where the channels had been cut into the underlying soil and were visible on the surface, and areas of turf had been removed and the underlying soil or bedrock were exposed (or even the fabric of the artificial stone and earth banks built to form the hillfort). Less severe erosion, comprising only the compression of the turf, was present wherever there was a footpath and widespread across the entire summit on the west side of the field boundary. The extent of the two most severe types of erosion is shown in Figure 5. The erosion on the west side of the field boundary was particularly noticeable and in places quite severe, with exposed earth and bedrock visible in many places, especially on the summit and around the trig point (**G**), where perhaps as much as 0.3m of the original ground surface has been lost. This is in part probably because the trig point acts as a focal point for walkers, and the same effect could be seen alongside the field boundary on the line of the principal footpath. In other places there were erosion gullies most of which were away from the main footpath, and it seems likely that some or all of these have been caused by the use of bicycles or motor bikes. Where it is not eroded to the extent of exposing the underlying deposits, the turf across the entire summit on the west side of the field boundary is compressed, and this extends into several footpaths or 'desire lines' running down to the north and south. The east side of the field boundary was considerably less eroded, with essentially only a single footpath orientated north/south compressing the turf. The difference in vegetation is also noticeable; the west side being covered in thin grass and patchy bracken, the east with much thicker hummocky grass and reeds.

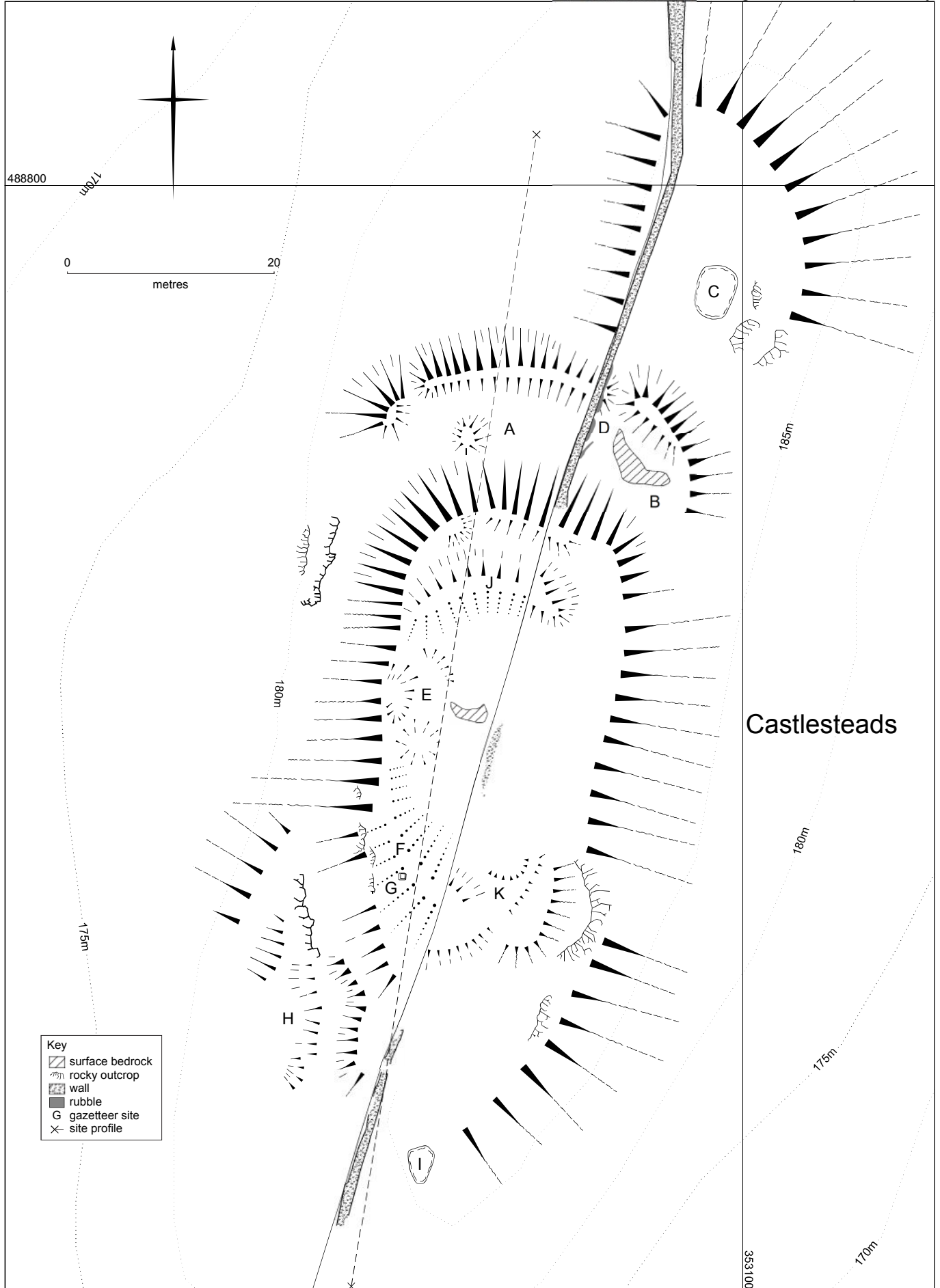


Figure 3: Detailed plan of Castlesteads hillfort

Client: Friends of the Lake District

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, January 2012

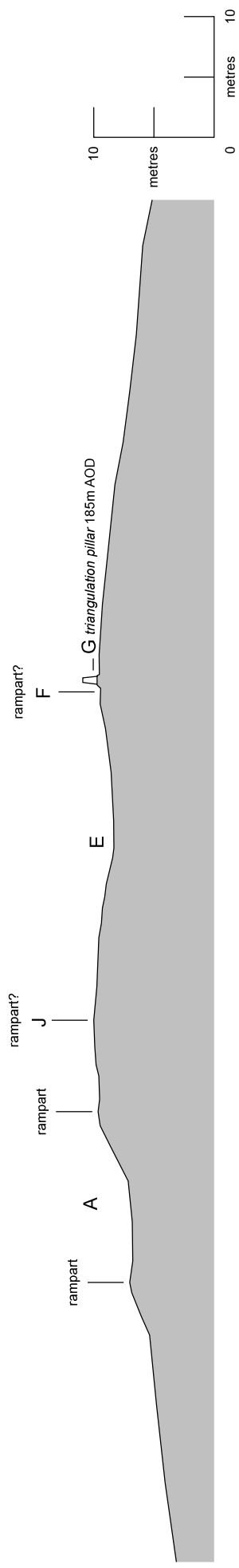


Figure 4: West-facing profile through Castlesteads hillfort

## 6. Site History

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The history of the local landscape is dominated by two significant sites: the Roman fort at Watercrock, and the hillfort known as Castlesteads, which is undated but likely to be late prehistoric in origin. 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 Level 1 survey (see *Section 3* above) is included where relevant.

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

6.2.1 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 at Watercrock (Turner 1979, 234-235); 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).

6.2.2 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 Castlesteads (**Site 02**) perhaps has its origins in this period, 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 – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD) are very rare; the remains at Castlesteads and similar sites most likely represent a hillfort, a typical site of this period, but few of these have 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).

6.2.3 There are only two sites of likely prehistoric date within the study area: the probable hillfort on the Helm known as Castlesteads (**Site 02**), and the possible cairn field visible in an aerial photograph (**Site 21**). Both of these are likely to be of Iron Age date although it could have earlier origins and been utilised into or re-used in the post-Roman period (see *Section 5*).

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

6.3.1 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, are well represented by remains from the Roman period. The fort was earlier thought to have been known to the Romans as

*Concangium*, but more recently it has been stated that it is difficult to be certain what its original name was (Shotter 1979, 319). It has been known to antiquarians since the 17<sup>th</sup> 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 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 Watercrock Farm, and a further building to the north (*ibid*). The only other detailed description of the site, prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 (Nicholson 1861, 13). Nicholson also records an urn, presumably related to a cremation burial in a field on the east side of the river, an area in which other urns had been recorded before and which was known as 'Pots Land' (Gibbons 1988, 78).

6.3.2 Considerations of the fort at Watercrock were published by both William and Robin Collingwood in the early 20<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, perhaps AD 90-100 and therefore post-Agricola (Potter 1979, 176-177). A later stone fort was subsequently constructed in the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century, followed by a period of reduced usage in the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century (*op cit*, 178-179). There is evidence that it was reoccupied in the 4<sup>th</sup> 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, 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 (Gibbons 1988). A consideration of Watercrock'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).

6.3.3 There are no known sites of Roman date within the study area, although it is possible that Castlesteads hillfort (**Site 02**) continued in use into this period.

6.3.4 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 study area is situated on the boundary between Natland and Heversham parishes, the settlements associated with both of which have at least early medieval origins, as suggested by their place-names although they are not typically recorded until the medieval period (Smith 1967, 87 and 112). In addition, Heversham is recorded as having a monastery in the early 10<sup>th</sup> century, although no physical remains of this are known apart perhaps from a fragment of carved cross (Greenlane Archaeology 2010), and it is a considerable distance from the study area.

6.3.5 There are no known sites of early medieval date within the study area, although it is possible that Castlesteads hillfort (**Site 02**) continued in use into this period.

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

6.4.1 As already mentioned both Natland and Heversham have early medieval origins, and are recorded in the medieval period. Specific references to the Helm begin to appear in the medieval period, specifically an agreement dated 1312 between Sir Walter de Stirkland (Strickland) and Robert de Wessington and Joan his wife granting seven acres and one rood in Natland, '*to improve the estate which Robert and Joan already held by Walter's feoffment... and common pasture in Natland for*

*themselves and tenants, for all beasts, except goats, outside the hedges at all times... and liberty to take estovers (except for fuel) in the wastes of Natland, except in Helm... where they shall take rods only'* (Curwen 1923, 169). This demonstrates that the Helm formed part of the commons of Natland at this time. It may also have formed part of a large area known as 'the hay of Kendal', an enclosed area of park or forest (in the medieval sense, meaning a managed area of land, not necessarily entirely wooded), although the exact extent of this is uncertain (Munby 1985, 109-110). This land was utilised by tenants living in Scalthwaiterigg and Hutton as pannage for pigs, as well as a source of timber, and is recorded as early as 1272 (*ibid*).

6.4.2 There are no known sites of medieval date within the study area.

## 6.5 Post-Medieval (16<sup>th</sup> century AD – present)

6.5.1 During the post-medieval period more specific information about the Helm becomes available, in particular from the Heversham enclosure award of 1815 (CRO(K) WQ/R/I/38 1815). This states that the lots comprising the area enclosed (the plots comprising the Level 1 survey area being numbered 803 and 808 on the plan; Plate 4), and referred to as being in the Township of Stainton in the parish of Heversham, were allocated to the vicar of Heversham for the use and benefit of the parish and church (a reference to the rents that will be earned by it). The act also specifically refers to quarries that are to be used for the repair of private and public roads within the enclosed area, although, with the exception of the quarry by the pinfold (**Site 17**), the location of these is not certain. Little other detail is available regarding the manner in which the area was modified following the enclosure, although it is clear from the maps following that of 1815 that various alterations to the field boundaries were made, and it is likely that improvement to the ground was carried out, resulting in the 'field systems' identified during the desk-based assessment and Level 1 survey. These probably represent the results of drainage of the land, through a technique of paring, liming, and burning, which was '*the method employed in the first half of the [19<sup>th</sup>] century in reclaiming heath or lingy land, up to an altitude of 1000 feet'* (Garnett 1912, 55). The technique is described as follows:

*'Fences [meaning walls] were first erected with stones found on the allotment, either gathered from the surface or during the process of draining or ploughing... Draining was then proceeded with, the drains being made with stones found on the land, when these were suitable, otherwise tiles were used... The spring months were usually chosen for paring, in order to get the parings thoroughly dried before the burning took place. The paring spade or push plough, as it was called, was used for this purpose, though some used instead a light plough when the land was suitable, properly rigged and drawn by one horse... After the ashes were spread, lime was applied... land of the poorest quality was inclosed and treated this way'* (*op cit*, 55-57).

6.5.2 It is also notable that Garnett states that this method had become old fashioned by 1850 and was no longer being used after this date (*op cit*, 57). More recent historical information specific to the study area is lacking. The two ponds (**Sites 18** and **23**) were apparently constructed in the 1950s (although it would appear from the early maps that another formerly existed to the north, see Plate 6, of which no trace now remains), one of which (presumably **Site 18**) subsequently burst its dam flooding the road below (Judith Moore pers comm.). The buried water tank to the north of **Site 23** (**Site 26**), evident only as a concrete platform and manhole covers on the surface, was probably constructed at the same time as the ponds; the manufacturer of the drain covers 'Rishton's' of Kendal were apparently operating in the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Norgate and Norgate 2010). Details relating to the deteriorating condition of Castlesteads were published in 1984, with it evident that disturbance and erosion were a serious factor even then: '*Unfortunately the only digging that has taken place at Castlesteads has been for the farmer's stone wall, the survey point, by animal and human feet – look at the mess the footpath has made of those ramparts – and more lately by motorcycle wheels as the local youths scramble over the top'* (Marsh 1984). In 2007 the area covered by the Level 1 survey was acquired by Friends of the Lake District and opened up to public (Judith Moore pers comm.; Anon 2008a; 2008b).

6.5.3 The majority of the sites present within the study area are likely to be post-medieval in date, although many of those identified during the Level 1 survey are not easily dated.

## 7. Discussion – the Level 1 Survey Area

### 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey is intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of any known remains (above or below ground), specifically within the area covered by the Level 1 survey, in order to provide the information necessary for their future management and to assess the potential for them to be affected by any actions carried out as part of this. The system used to judge the significance of the remains identified within the Level 1 survey area, or those thought to have the potential to be present within the Level 1 survey area, is based on the criteria used to define Scheduled Monuments (DoE 1990, Annex 4; *Appendix 4*). Of the 28 sites identified within the study area, 24 are situated within the area examined by the Level 1 survey and within the ownership of the client (Sites **03-11**, **13-20**, and **22-28**). These are discussed in more detail below.

### 7.2 Significance

7.2.1 The level of significance of the 24 sites within the walk-over survey 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). The overall result for each site is summarised in the gazetteer (*Appendix 3*) and the detail shown in Table 2. As can be seen all of the sites within the walk-over survey area are considered to be of low or low/medium significance.

Site no.	Period	Rarity	Documentation	Group value	Survival/condition	Fragility/Vulnerability	Diversity	Potential	Overall significance
03	L	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	L
04	L	L	L/M	L	M	M	L	L	L/M
05	L	L	L	L/M	L	L	L	L	L
06	L	L	L/M	L/M	-	L	L	L/M	L/M
07	L	L	L	L	H	M	L	L	L/M
08	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
09	-	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L
10	L	L	L	L/M	M	L	L	L	L
11	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L
13	L	L	L/M	M/L	L	L	L	L	L/M
14	L	L	L	L/M	L/M	L/M	L	L/M	L/M
15	L	L	L	L	M/L	L	L	L	L
16	L	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	L/M
17	L	L	L/M	L	L	L	L	L	L
18	M	L	L/M	L/M	M	L	M	M	L/M
19	L	L	L/M	L/M	L	L	L	L	L
20	L	L	L/M	L/M	-	L	L	L/M	L/M
22	L	L	L/M	L/M	L	L	L	L	L/M
23	L	L	M	L	M	M	L	L	L/M
24	L	L	L	L/M	L	L	L	L	L
25	L	L	L	L	L	L/M	L	L	L
26	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L
27	L	L	L/M	L/M	-	L	L	L/M	L/M
28	L	L	L	L	H	M	L	L	L/M

Table 2: Significance by site

### 7.3 Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

7.3.1 The details of those archaeological remains present within the study area is presented in the results of the desk-based assessment (*Section 4*; Figure 2; *Appendix 3*) and the importance of these sites is discussed above (*Section 7.2*). The potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be

present, specifically within the area of the Level 1 survey, however, is based on the known occurrence of such remains elsewhere in the study area and local environs (see *Section 5*). 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	No	Low
Neolithic	No	Low
Bronze Age	Yes?	Low
Iron Age	Yes?	Low
Roman	Yes?	Low
Early Medieval	Yes?	Low
Medieval	No	Low
Post-medieval	Yes	High

**Table 3: Potential for unknown archaeological remains by period**

7.3.2 The possible presence of finds of Bronze Age to early medieval date within the study area is based on the assumption that the Castlesteads hillfort (**Site 02**) was most likely constructed within the earlier part of this date range, but could have been occupied for some time, although this is uncertain and unproven. Similarly, the possible cairn field (**Site 21**) is likely by analogy to be of late prehistoric date, but this too is uncertain. In any case, the presence of these two sites does not significantly increase the likelihood of as yet unknown sites of a similar period being present.

7.3.3 Sites of likely or certain post-medieval date are present throughout the study area and more are likely to be situated within the Level 1 survey area.

## 7.4 Disturbance

7.4.1 The majority of the archaeological remains within the Level 1 survey area are unlikely to have been subject to any substantial disturbance by later activity, although many are in a poor condition due to disuse but also erosion caused by stock and walkers. However, the areas of field systems visible in aerial photographs (**Sites 06, 20 and 27**) are effectively invisible on the ground due to the growth of vegetation, and other elements relating to these, such the former field boundaries, are also overgrown and collapsed due to disuse. Similarly, many of the water management features have evidently not been recently maintained and so the ponds are overgrown and choked with weed, while the dams have partially collapsed. The quarries are less damaged, but given their structure this is perhaps not surprising. In addition extant features in the walls such as the hog hole (**Site 28**) and the gate (**Site 07**) are in good condition because they or the associated wall have been well maintained.

## 7.5 Management Recommendations

7.5.1 Given the relatively low significance of all of the remains within the Level 1 survey area the most practical management option for their preservation is to maintain their current condition. In most cases this should involve no active intervention, although the type of stock kept on the land may have an additional impact, if it were more intensively grazed for example. The opening up of the land to walkers has also probably had some impact, and it would be advisable to maintain the current arrangement and monitor the effect. In addition, the two features identified within the walls (**Site 07 and 28**) might also be affected by repairs or alterations to the boundaries and efforts should be made to retain and protect them. Any proposed changes to the two ponds, particularly the still active one, might have the potential to affect **Sites 23 and 26**. These are likely to be quite late in date, however, and not especially significant, but there is also the potential for waterlogged remains of palaeoarchaeological interest to be preserved in either of these and this should be taken into consideration if substantial work were to be carried out.



## 8. Discussion – Castlesteads

### 8.1 Significance and Context

8.1.1 As a Scheduled Monument Castlesteads is of national significance. In a local and regional context it is also very important as sites of this type, hillforts, are rare in the area (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 52). A distribution of such sites produced by Higham (1986, 127-131) suggests that there are very few in Cumbria, although a distinction is made, apparently on the evidence of size alone, that some functioned as more important tribal centres or *oppida* (*op cit*, 129; *oppida* is a term more typically used in central Europe). However, this work should now be considered out of date, with recent discoveries suggesting that there might be more than previously thought (Elsworth 2005), and is seriously affected by the nature of the definition of a 'hillfort' (see Fell (2009, 16-17) for a recent discussion outlining the relative problems with this term). There are few hillforts in the county developed beyond a single bank and ditch and, as in southern Scotland, the distinction between an enclosed settlement and a hillfort is often not clear (Barrowclough 2010, 195). Recent survey in the Northumberland National Park has also discussed the evidence for complex phases of use and development over a considerable length of time, typically beginning in the Iron Age and ending in the Roman period (or Roman Iron Age as it is described) (Oswald *et al* 2006) and is probably a better basis for understanding such monuments in Cumbria (Fell 2009, 17). However, in some parts of the North West at least the evidence seems to indicate that most hillforts had fallen out of use some time before the Roman period (Matthews 2001) and examples dated to the Iron Age are very rare (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 52). Limited investigation in North Lancashire suggests that similarly undeveloped forms are the norm there too (Forde-Johnson 1962), but this is based on an examination of earthworks only and little or no excavation of such sites has been carried out. Use or re-use of such sites following the Roman period has been at least inferred (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 52), but there is typically little or no evidence, the only exception perhaps being Shoulthwaite, in Thirlmere, where early medieval carbon dates (late 6<sup>th</sup> to late 7<sup>th</sup> century AD) were acquired from core samples of one of the outer ditches (LUAU 1999).

8.1.2 In some respects Castlesteads is therefore unusual, having an outer circuit of main ramparts, at least on the north side, and smaller earthworks and possible hut circles in the interior, suggestive of some development (see *Section 8.2* below). Very few hillforts have been excavated at all in Cumbria, and rarely within the last 50 years, the two closest examples that have been Allen Knott near Troutbeck in Windermere (Lowndes 1964) and Skelmore Heads, near Urswick on the Furness Peninsula (Powell 1963). In both cases these comprise a substantial single rampart with evidence for an associated ditch. At Allen Knott a previous description by RG Collingwood was uncertain in its conclusion about the date of the remains (Collingwood 1913), while the excavation revealed that the ramparts had a substantial stone built core but no dating evidence and limited further information was gained (Lowndes 1963). The excavations at Skelmore Heads revealed two phases, the first a timber palisade, which was later replaced by a dumped rampart of stone and earth corresponding to a wide rock-cut ditch (Powell 1963). Again dating evidence was not forthcoming, although flint artefacts of probable Bronze Age date were discovered, a hoard of late Bronze Age socketed axes is known to have been found in close proximity (Gaythorpe 1909, 211-213), a cache of Neolithic polished axes was discovered wedged into a space in the limestone pavement while the excavations were ongoing (Barnes 1963), and it is in close proximity to a small barrow of probable Neolithic date (Powell 1963). The remains at Skelmore Heads, including the barrow, had however been examined previously in the 1920s and numerous other objects apparently found, although the results never published (CRO(B) BDX 375/1/2/8 1927; CRO(B) BDX 375/1/2/9 1927). The substantial age-depth of the site apparent from the excavations has led to the suggestion that it might have its origins as a causewayed enclosure of Neolithic date (Evans 2004, 124), and it is certainly apparent that the monuments of this type that have been identified in Cumbria do tend to have substantial earthwork banks similar in appearance to hillforts (Horne *et al* 2002). In addition, many examples seem to specifically enclose or be associated with, presumably earlier, barrows or mounds assumed to be funerary monuments. This has been noted in a number of examples through recent survey in Northumberland (Oswald *et al* 2006), but examples in Cumbria are also known, including

Skelmore Heads (where the barrow is adjacent to the enclosure (Powell 1963; 1972)) and Whitley Crag (Fell 2009).

8.1.3 It is tempting to see Castlesteads as an isolated monument of its type, in the same way that Skelmore Heads in Furness appears isolated as shown by Higham's distribution. However, there is at least one potentially similar site in the Kent Valley; a 'semi-circular' earthwork known as 'Sampson's Grave', situated on Hellsfell, which had been destroyed by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Ferguson and Cowper 1893, 525). Although the date and form of these remains is not known, a large collection of Roman coins, perhaps a hoard, was found in the area in the early 1990s (Shotter 1995, 274 and 276; 1996; 27; 2000, 211-220). In addition, recent geophysical survey at Kendal Castle revealed a large bank and ditch to the north of the medieval castle (GSP Prospection 2002); this has been interpreted as an outer bailey contemporary with the castle, although it is not evident on the surface in any detail and no known record of a bailey is known (OA North 2005, 9). A Roman coin was also reported as having been discovered within the walls of Kendal Castle (Nicholson 1861, 21). Similarly, Skelmore Heads is far from isolated, with potentially similar remains present at Stainton (although these were largely destroyed by quarrying in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries; Dobson 1912), at Black Castle (later the site of the public park in Barrow-in-Furness, and at the Hoad (Elsworth 2005). In general, there is a need to reassess the numbers of such sites within the county, although this would most likely need a reconsideration of the terminology and additional survey and investigation.

## 8.2 The Development of Castlesteads

8.2.1 As described above, it would appear that Castlesteads represents a slightly more complex monument than is evident in other hillforts in the region, despite its relatively small size. Based on the evidence of the earthworks and comparison with well studied sequences such as those in the Northumberland National Park, in particular the so-called 'Hownam sequence', which saw the development from a timber palisade, to a earth and stone rampart, and then the addition of later earthworks and other features (Oswald *et al* 2006, 26-27), it is possible to hypothesize a sequence of development at Castlesteads.

8.2.2 Phase 1 may well have been a timber palisade, although no evidence for this would now be visible, and if this were the case then a Bronze Age or even earlier origin is possible. In this case the Phase 2 is likely to correspond with the substantial extant earthworks along the north side (elements **A** and **B**), although these may not have been constructed in a single event. These, along with the naturally steep slopes to the east, west, and south would have formed a roughly oval enclosure on the summit. This is likely to have developed in the early Iron Age, although, as with the initial phase, dating evidence is not at present available. Phase 3 is likely to correspond to the addition of the smaller earthworks within the original enclosure, comprising the extant hut circles and associated enclosing banks (elements **E**, **F**, **J** and **K**). Again dating of these is difficult, but by comparison with other examples a later Iron Age or even Romano-British or post-Roman date is possible. The small size, typically no larger than 5m diameter (see Figure 3), of what appear to be the remains of hut circles (elements **E** and **K**) is also something that was found in later phases of development in hillforts in Northumberland where '*The spacious, elegant and technically sophisticated Iron Age roundhouses were replaced by smaller buildings, which can perhaps be described with greater justification as 'huts'*' (Oswald *et al* 2006, 103). The area of quarrying on the south-west side of the site (element **H**) could belong to any phase, but is likely to relate to the construction of the main earthworks (Phase 2) or the later additions within them (Phase 3).

8.2.3 Later features (Phase 4) are all relatively modern; the field boundary running across the summit of the hill, north/south, was no doubt constructed by at least the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, probably originally as a drystone wall, later replaced by the extant post and wire fence. A triangulation point (element **G**) was evidently in place by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and cannot predate the national mapping carried out by the Ordnance Survey from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Hewitt 2011). The earliest triangulation points only comprised cairns or piles of stones left by the surveyors, and the present concrete trig point is almost certainly a later addition, the result of a programme of replacement carried out after the retriangulation survey of 1935 (*op cit*, 144-145). In addition, the pile of rubble against the

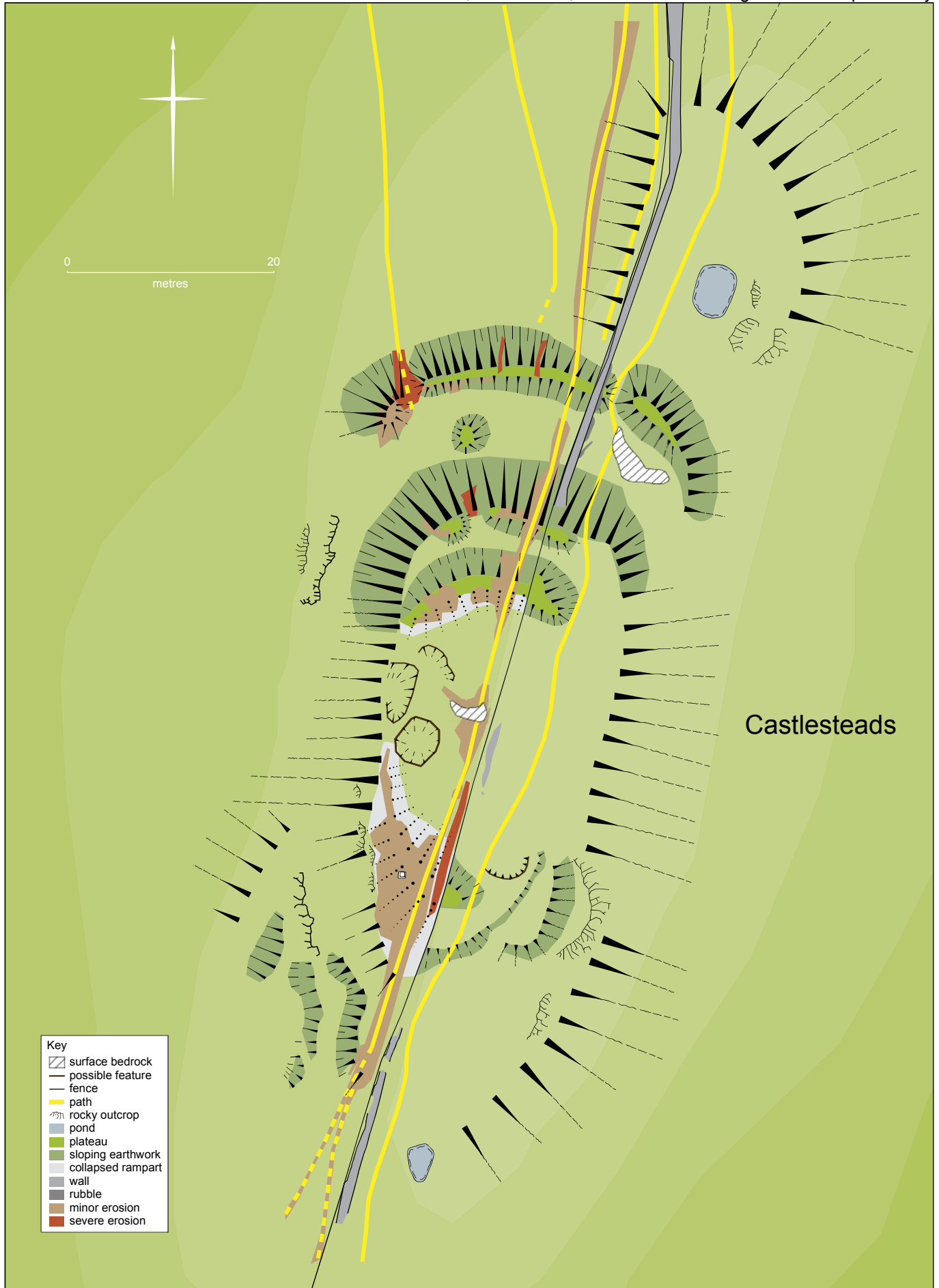
boundary wall (element **D**) is also undoubtedly quite modern, perhaps relating to the repair of the wall itself. The two ponds (Elements **C** and **I**) are of uncertain date. They may be natural or perhaps represent the remains of additional quarrying; they have been recorded as part of the monument since Collingwood's survey in 1908 (he considered them to be dew ponds). Without further investigative work establishing their chronological position in the phasing of remains will be difficult.

### 8.3 Condition

8.3.1 There is evidently a massive difference in the condition of the remains at Castlesteads on either side of the field boundary; the west side is heavily eroded, while the east is very overgrown with only a single strip of erosion. The extent of the erosion is shown in Figure 5. The cause of the erosion is in both cases is almost entirely the amount of footfall, although it is likely that bikes have also caused some damage, as well as stock. The difference between the two sides of the fence is the result of public access having always been available on the west side, while only recently granted on the east. In addition, the presence of the trig point (Element **G**) on the south-west end of the site, is acting as a focus for visitors to the monument, and as a result the erosion around it is particularly severe – it would appear that as much as 30cm of the original ground surface has been lost since the current station was erected. This is particularly problematic because the trig point has actually been placed on top of an artificial earthwork forming part of the monument (Element **F**). The erosion on the west side of the monument is so severe in places that it might be worth considering putting Castlesteads on the English Heritage *Register of Monuments at Risk*. Indeed, it is apparent that the poor condition of the earthworks is not a recent problem. The RCHME described it as 'bad' in 1936 (see *Section 4.3.3*) and this was still clearly the case in 1984 (Marsh 1984).

### 8.4 Management Recommendations

8.4.1 The opening up of public access on the east side of the field boundary dividing the hillfort at Castlesteads in two is likely to vastly improve the current situation at the site, by potentially spreading the 'traffic' across the summit and slowing the rate of erosion on the west side. However, it is not going to halt the erosion altogether; this could only be done by preventing access entirely, which would presumably be extremely difficult and undesirable. Preventing the use of bikes, especially motor bikes (which were said to have been active there in 1984 (Marsh 1984) and some of the narrow erosion gullies are certainly consistent with this having occurred more recently too), on the site would certainly be beneficial, and so efforts should be made to make this so, as a minimum by its prohibition and the placing of notices stating that this is the case. In addition, and if at all possible, efforts should be made to encourage the Ordnance Survey to remove the trig point and then carry out reconsolidation work to the underlying ground surface. This form of triangulation point should now be essentially obsolete, with the advance of modern surveying technology (Hewitt 2011, 145). The removal of the trig point would require archaeological monitoring, although this would allow some investigation of the site to be carried out, which might also prove valuable in enhancing its understanding.



**Figure 5: Detailed plan of Castlesteads, showing levels of erosion**

## 9. Bibliography

### 9.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

CRO(B) BDX 375/1/2/8, 1927 *Plan of Barrow on Skelmore Heads, Urswick*

CRO(B) BDX 375/1/2/9, 1927 *Ancient Settlement on Skelmore Heads, Urswick – Site Plan*

CRO(K) WQ/R/C/12, 1836 *Plan of the Township of Natland in the Parish of Kendal and County of Westmorland*

CRO(K) WQ/R/I/38, 1815 *Heversham Inclosure*

Jefferys, T, 1770 *The County of Westmorland Surveyed*

Ordnance Survey, c1860 *Westmorland Sheet, 39.13*, 1: 2,500

Ordnance Survey, 1862 *Westmorland Sheet 39*, 1:10,560, surveyed 1858

Ordnance Survey, 1898 *Westmorland Sheet, 39.13*, 1: 2,500, revised 1898

Ordnance Survey, 1899 *Westmorland Sheet, 39SW*, 1: 10,560, revised 1896-1897

Ordnance Survey, 1914 *Westmorland Sheet, 39.13*, 1: 2,500, revised 1913

Ordnance Survey, 1920 *Westmorland Sheet, 39SW*, 1: 10,560, revised 1912

### 9.2 Secondary Sources

Anon, 1895 Excursions and Proceedings, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser, **13**, 50-58

Anon, 2008a News: Helm Purchase Opens up Access Hope, *Conserving Lakeland*, **50**, 14

Anon, 2008b *Around Friends of the Lake District's Land in 2008*, in Friends of the Lake District Annual Report, 12-15

Barnes, F, 1963 Discovery of Four Rough-Out Stone Axes at Skelmore Heads, July 1959, in TGE Powell, Excavations at Skelmore Heads near Ulverston, 1957 and 1959, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **63**, 27-30

Barrowclough, D, 2010 *Prehistoric Cumbria*, Stroud

Brown, DH, 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer, and Curation*, IfA, Reading

Cherry, PJ, and Cherry, J, 2002 Coastline and Upland in Cumbrian Prehistory, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ser, **2**, 1-20

Clare, T, 1981 *Archaeological Sites of the Lake District*, Ashbourne

Collingwood, WG, 1913 The Earthwork on Allen Knott, Applethwaite (Windermere), *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **13**, 143-146

Collingwood, WG, 1908 Three More Ancient Castles of Kendal, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **8**, 97-112

Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham

Department of the Environment (DoE), 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning*, **PPG16**

Dobson, J, 1912 Report on an Ancient Settlement at Stone Close, near Stainton-in-Furness, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **12**, 277-284

Elsworth, DW, 2005 Hoad, Ulverston, Cumbria: Archaeological Landscape Investigation, unpubl rep

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, London

- English Heritage, 2007 *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, Swindon
- Evans, H, 2004 Where is the Cumbrian Neolithic?, in V Cummings and C Fowler (ed), *Neolithic Traditions of the Irish Sea: Materiality and Traditions of Practice*, Oxford, 123-128
- Fell, D, 2009 Analytical Survey of a Hillfort near Whitley Crag, Asby, Cumbria, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ser, **9**, 5-20
- Ferguson, RS, and Cowper, HS, 1893 An Archaeological Survey of Cumberland and Westmorland and Lancashire North-of-the-Sands, *Archaeologia*, **53**, 485-538
- Forde-Johnson, J, 1965 The Iron Age Hillforts of Lancashire and Cheshire, *Trans Lancashire Cheshire Antiquarian Soc*, **72**, 9-46
- Gaythorpe, H, 1909 Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Furness, *Proc Barrow Nats' Field Club Annual*, **17**, 210-216
- Gibbons, P, 1988 Archaeological Report on the Watercrook E.T.W. Pipeline, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **88**, 71-86
- Greenlane Archaeology, 2010 *St Peter's Church, Heversham, Cumbria: Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpubl rep
- GSB Prospection, 2001 *Geophysical Survey Report 2001/91: Kendal Castle*, unpubl rep
- Hewitt, R, 2011 *Map of a Nation: A Biography of the Ordnance Survey*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, London
- Higham, NJ, 1986 *The Northern Counties to AD 1000*, London
- Hodgson J, and Brennand, M, 2006 The Prehistoric Period Resource Assessment, in M Brennand (ed), *The Archaeology of North West England – An Archaeological Framework for North West England: Volume 1 Resource Assessment*, *Archaeology North West*, **8**, 23-58
- Hodgkinson, D, Huckerby, E, Middleton, R, and Wells, CE, 2000 *The Lowland Wetlands of Cumbria*, *North West Wetlands Survey* **6**, Lancaster Imprints **8**, Lancaster
- Horne, PD, MacLeod, D, and Oswald, A, 2002 The Seventieth Causewayed Enclosure in the British Isles?, in G Varndell and P Topping (ed), *Enclosures in Neolithic Europe*, Oxford, 115-120
- Inglesfield, W, 2006 *Natland and Oxenholme: The Story of a Westmorland Village*, Kendal
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2008a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, revised edn, Reading
- IfA, 2008b, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, revised edn
- Garnett, FW, 1912 *Westmorland Agriculture, 1800-1900*, Kendal
- Lowndes, RAC, 1964 Allen Knott Earthwork, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **64**, 94-97
- LUAU (Lancaster University Archaeological Unit), 1999 *Soulthwaite Hillfort, Thirlmere, Cumbria: Stratigraphic Survey Report*, unpubl rep
- Marsh, J, 1984 Whatever Happened on Top of the Helm?, *Westmorland Gazette*, March 9<sup>th</sup>
- Matthews, KJ, 2002 The Iron Age of North-West England: A Socio-Economic Model, *J Chester Archaeol Soc*, **76**, 1-44
- Middleton, R, Wells, CE, and Huckerby, E, 1995 *The Wetlands of North Lancashire*, *North West Wetlands Survey* **3**, Lancaster Imprints **4**, Lancaster
- Moseley, F (ed), 1978 *The Geology of the Lake District*, Yorkshire Geological Society, occ publ **3**, Leeds
- Munby, J, 1985 Medieval Kendal: the First Borough Charter and its Connexions, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **85**, 95-114

- Nicholson, C, 1832 *The Annals of Kendal*, Kendal
- Nicholson, C, 1861 *The Annals of Kendal*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, London
- Norgate, M, and Norgate, J, 2010 *Lakes Guides, Topics: Ironfounders*, <http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/webmap/thelakes/html/topics/ironfdr.htm>
- Oswald, A, Ainsworth, S, and Pearson, T, 2006 *Hillforts: Prehistoric Strongholds of Northumberland National Park*, London
- OA North (Oxford Archaeology North), 2005 *Kendal Castle, Westmorland: Conservation Plan*, unpubl rep
- Philpott, R, 2006 The Romano-British Period Resource Assessment, in M Brennan (ed), *The Archaeology of North West England – An Archaeological Framework for North West England: Volume 1 Resource Assessment*, *Archaeology North West*, **8**, 59-90
- Potter, TW (ed), 1979 *Romans in North West England: Excavations at the Roman Forts of Ravenglass, Watercrock and Bowness on Solway*, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol soc, res ser*, **1**, Kendal
- Powell, TGE, 1963 Excavations at Skelmore Heads near Ulverston, 1957 and 1959, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **63**, 1-30
- Powell, TGE, 1972 The Tumulus at Skelmore Heads near Ulverston, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **72**, 53-56
- RCHME (Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England), 1936 *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Westmorland*, London
- Shotter, D, 1979 Watercrock at Ravenglass: The Names and the Garrisons, in TW Potter (ed), *Romans in North West England: Excavations at the Roman Forts of Ravenglass, Watercrock and Bowness on Solway*, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol soc, res ser*, **1**, Kendal, 315-320
- Shotter, D, 1995 Roman Coin-Finds from Cumbria, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **95**, 274-276
- Shotter, D, 1996 Recent Finds of Roman Coins in Cumbria, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **96**, 27-34
- Shotter, D, 2000 *Roman Coins from North-West England, Second Supplement*, Lancaster
- Smith, AH, 1967 *The Place-Names of Westmorland, Part I: Introduction, River- & Lake-Names, Road-Names, The Barony of Kendal*, *English Place-Name Soc*, **42**, Cambridge
- Thornton, A, 1989 The Roman Road Between the Forts at Ambleside and Kendal, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser, **89**, 37-40
- Turner, RC, 1979 Flints, in TW Potter (ed), *Romans in North West England: Excavations at the Roman Forts of Ravenglass, Watercrock and Bowness on Solway*, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol soc, res ser*, **1**, Kendal, 234-235
- West, T, 1793 *A Guide to the Lakes in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire*, 5<sup>th</sup> edn, London
- Wilkinson, DM, O'Regan, HJ, and Clare, T, 2006 A Tale of Two Caves: Exploration at Haverbrack and Hellsfell in Southern Cumbria, *Studies in Speleology*, **14**, 55-57
- Young, R, 2002 The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods in Northern England: An Overview, in Brooks, C, Daniels, R, and Harding, A, (ed), *Past, Present and Future: The Archaeology of Northern England*, *Architect Archaeol Soc Durham Northumberland*, res rep **5**, 19-36

### 9.3 Aerial Photographs

Cumbria County Council (CCC), 1986 2707, 10-15 and 2950, 16

CCC, 2002 3015, 6-9

Ordnance Survey, 1965 OS/65249 Frame 035-037



## **Appendix 1: Project Brief**

### **TENDER BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF LAND AT THE HELM, SOUTH LAKELAND, CUMBRIA**

Date of Brief: May 2011

FRIENDS OF THE LAKE DISTRICT

## SUMMARY

Site Name: The Helm  
 Grid Reference: Centred around SD 5340 8925

Detailed specifications are invited from appropriately resourced, qualified and experienced archaeological contractors to undertake the archaeological project outlined by this brief and to produce a report on that work. No fieldwork may commence until approval of a specification has been issued by the County Historic Environment Service . This brief was compiled by the Friends of the Lake District with advice from the County Historic Environment Service and English Heritage.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Friends of the Lake District require a non-destructive archaeological survey of our property at the Helm near Oxenholme, Cumbria, for management purposes. The surveys will be tied in to the National Grid and will include descriptions, photographic records and a report on the archaeological and historical features in these areas.

1.2 Topography and landscape: The Helm is a prominent hill (185m) overlooking Oxenholme and Kendal, with extensive views in all directions. The main allotment of 27.1 hectares is semi-improved undulating grassland with a small tarn, beck and associated marshy ground, patches of dense gorse and scattered trees. A Scheduled Monument, a small hill fort extends into the FLD land. The Helm is classified as Foothills within the Upland Fringes of the Cumbria Landscape Classification.

1.3 Ownership: The land to be surveyed on the eastern side of the Helm is owned by Friends of the Lake District – see attached map. The western side of the Scheduled Monument Hill fort is owned by Mrs Hornyold Strickland of Sizergh Castle.

1.4 Access: Subject to advance notification of dates open access to the site will be readily available. Vehicle access is to within 1 km, although there is no parking immediately on site. The site is well used by the public.

### 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following sites (shown on the B & W enclosed map) are recorded in the Cumbria Historic Environment Record either within the survey areas or immediately adjacent to them.

2.2 HER 14743: The Helm Field System, Stainton. A system of ditches and banks that appear to divide the eastern side of the helm into thin linear divisions of land, as visible from aerial photographs. Possible areas of ridge and furrow earthwork are also visible.

2.3 *SM 23684: Castlesteads Small Multivallate* Hillfort, The Helm. A small multivallate hillfort located on the summit of the Helm, formed by an enclosure approximately 39 x 17m wide at the S end, widening to 25m at the N end. Within the enclosure are three artificially levelled areas interpreted as being hut platforms. To the N the enclosure is defended by 2 earth and stone banks both measuring up to 2m high from the outside and separated by a ditch 8.5m wide.

### 3. AIMS OF THE PROJECT

The aims of this project are to:

- a) gather sufficient information to establish the location, extent, character, period, condition, fragility and potential of the surviving or previously extant archaeological and historical features on the Helm;
- b) provide an accurate Level 1 survey of all identified archaeological and historic features on the main area of land in FLD's ownership (i.e. excluding the south eastern block – see map). (See 4.1 for definition of Level 1 survey);
- c). provide an accurate Level 2 survey of Castlesteads hillfort ( SM number 23684). (See 4.1 for definition of Level 2 survey);
- d) provide a preliminary grading of all recorded sites and features to indicate relative significance;

- e) provide a basis for the preparation of detailed management prescriptions by Friends of the Lake District;
- f) provide information for display and interpretation.

#### 4. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

##### 4.1 Survey

A new archaeological survey, accurate at 1:10,000 scale, is required of the area of the Helm marked on the accompanying map. The sphere of interest includes all archaeological and historical sites and features, including field boundaries, up to a terminal date of 1945. Standing buildings are to be recorded where they are considered to form part of an archaeological site. The work will include:

- Documentary Research

All relevant cartographic and written sources are to be consulted for details of the evolution of the landscape and of both surviving and non-extant archaeological and historical features. Sources should include the Cumbria County Historic Environment Record (HER), estate maps and other relevant archives held the County Records Office, tithe maps, early edition Ordnance Survey maps and pictorial records. The Record Offices at Kendal and Carlisle will both need to be checked.

- Air photographs

Examine all available air photography to identify archaeological sites and other historical features. Possible sources include the Cumbria County Council HER, the National Library of Air Photographs held by English Heritage and the Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs.

- Topographic survey

A new Level 1 survey, accurate at 1:10,000 scale, is required for the areas marked on the attached map. The objective of the field survey is to investigate and record all currently or previously extant archaeological sites and features (known or encountered).

The Level 1 survey should comprise:

- Close field walking of the entire survey area where physically possible;
- Recording of location and extent of all archaeological and historic features at scale of 1:10,000 using appropriate Global Positioning System equipment (ie. to an accuracy of within 10m of the OS National Grid);
- A written description and assessment of each site;
- A photographic record where appropriate;

Close field walking survey of the areas is to be carried out where physically possible to identify archaeological sites and features on the ground. All sites listed above as recorded in the Cumbria County HER within the survey areas should be investigated. All areas of inaccessible scree, cliff and exposed rock are to be excluded from field walking. All excluded areas to be agreed with the Friends of the Lake District.

The survey control must be located to an accuracy of +/- 10 metre in respect to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Due to the landscape character of the areas, the use of optical instruments would be difficult. It is therefore specified that appropriate Global Positioning System equipment must be used and a detailed statement describing the proposed equipment and methodology must be included with the project design.

- A new Level 2 survey of the Castlesteads hillfort.

The Level 2 survey should comprise:

- An instrument survey at an appropriate scale (1:500 or 1: 1000) to depict the archaeological features in their landscape context. The survey should be metrically accurate and analytical;
- The survey should be accurately referenced to the Ordnance Survey National Grid (+/- 0.5 metre or better);
- Survey plans should depict the location of the monument and its relationship to topographical features and modern detail such as field walls;
- Measured profiles across the site. The positions of these must be marked on the survey plans;
- A full written description and assessment of the archaeological features;
- An appropriate photographic record;
- All survey plans must be supplied in digital and hard copy formats.

The scope of the survey as set out in this brief will not require scheduled monument consent for the area of Castlesteads hill fort. Any variations from the proposed work set out in this brief, however, which would include the scheduled area should be discussed with English Heritage in advance, and may require scheduled monument consent or a section 42 licence.

#### 4.2 Written account

This should include:

- Outline of landscape development

An outline description of the historic development of the landscape using available information derived from all sources examined, together with field evidence. This should also include a consideration of the chronology of field boundaries within the survey areas.

- Description of archaeological remains

A structured gazetteer should be compiled for archaeological sites and features to include a summary description and interpretation of extant remains. The following information should be recorded:

- location (including ten figure grid references);
- land use on and around site
- extent;
- character;
- period;
- condition;
- fragility;
- potential;
- rarity;
- documentation;
- group value;
- diversity;
- level of significance (see below)

The majority of these criteria are those designated by the Secretary of State for scheduling Ancient Monuments and are described in Annex 4 of Planning Policy Guidance 16 Archaeology and Planning.

Pro-formae record formats should be used and examples of the proposed format should be submitted with the project design. Design of the recording system should take into account the requirement to identify levels of relative significance (see below).

The gazetteer should be supplied in either in Microsoft Access or Microsoft Excel and format as well as in hard copy.

- Grading

All recorded archaeological sites and features should be evaluated and assigned a preliminary level of relative significance. Although it is anticipated that this will involve a degree of subjectivity, it is expected

that a valid pattern of significance will become apparent which will be taken into account in the formulation of management prescriptions. The evaluation should utilise all recorded attributes (see above) and all sites should be assigned to one of the following categories:

Significance Level 1. Archaeological and historical sites and features of the highest importance. This should normally include all Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other sites considered to be of national significance.

Significance Level 2. Archaeological sites and features of regional significance.

Significance Level 3. Archaeological and historical sites and features of local significance.

Significance Level 4. Non-extant archaeological and historical sites and features or those which are not authentic.

Details of the proposed system of evaluation should be submitted with the project design.

#### 4.3 Plans

Plans depicting the location of all archaeological and historic sites located during the work will be required in both digital and hard copy form. The following formats will be required:

- All spatial survey data to be supplied digitally in MapInfo format, the system available to Cumbria County Council. The data should be referenced to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and all editing of data should be completed before delivery;
- One copy of every plan should be supplied on polyester film at a standard scale;

#### 4.4 Photographic records

Record photographs will be taken of a selection of significant sites or feature and an appropriate scale should be included in each view. Although coverage should generally be monochrome, selected colour transparency views should be provided for presentation use. All photographic film should be exposed and processed to ensure high quality definition. Processing must be to archival standards in accordance with manufacturers' specifications. All photographs should be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name and cross-referenced where applicable to film and negative numbers. All photographic materials should be suitably stored to archival standards.

A selection of black and white prints of archive quality (7" X 5") will be provided with each copy of the report and a full set of prints with the archive. The negatives will be deposited with the Friends of the Lake District.

#### 4.5 Samples and loose finds

No sampling work is required at this stage of the project. Any loose finds should be reported to the Friends of the Lake District at the earliest opportunity.

### **5. PROJECT DESIGN**

5.1 Before the project commences a project proposal must be submitted to and approved by the County Archaeologist.

5.2 Proposals to meet this Brief should take the form of a detailed project design prepared in accordance with the recommendations of The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 1991, and must include:

1. A description of the recording system to be used
2. A detailed methods statement indicating the proposed survey methodologies, accuracy levels, survey controls and equipment to be used
3. Details of the organisation of and data categories within the project archive



4. Details of key project staff, including the names of the project manager, any other specialist sub-contractors to be employed and relevant experience
5. Details of on site staffing, e.g. the number of people to be employed on site per day
6. A projected timetable for all site work through to the publication of results
7. Breakdown of costs

5.3 Any significant variations to the proposal must be agreed by the County Archaeologist and the FLD in advance.

## 6. REPORTING AND PUBLICATION

6.1 The archaeological work should result in a report, this should include as a minimum:

8. A site location plan, related to the national grid
9. A front cover/frontispiece which includes the national grid reference of the site (centered)
10. A concise, non-technical summary of the results
11. Description of the survey areas
12. A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and the results obtained
13. Gazetteer of sites and features incorporating description, interpretation, recorded attributes and grading
14. Assessment of potential for future work and recommendations
15. Plans, drawings and photographs at an appropriate scale
16. A list of the archive contents and a bibliography
- ❖ The dates on which the project was undertaken

6.2 Assessment of potential for future work

The report should include a brief assessment of the survey results to indicate the potential for further archaeological fieldwork (including environmental sampling and other techniques). The assessment should identify any further work required for management purposes and the potential for archaeological research.

6.3 Three copies of the report should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within two months of completion of fieldwork. This will be on the understanding that the report will be made available as a public document through the County Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the report will also be sent to English Heritage and FLD (both in hard and electronic format).

6.4 Cumbria HER is taking part in the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> must therefore also be completed as part of the project. Information on projects undertaken in Cumbria will be made available through the above website, unless otherwise agreed.

6.5 A summary of the results shall be prepared for publication in an appropriate journal after approval by Cumbria Historic Environment Service and Friends of the Lake District. Provision should be made for this in the costing.

Copyright of all survey material will pass to Friends of the Lake District and may be used in any interpretative material.

## 7. THE ARCHIVE

It is not normal practice to detail the contents of an archive in the brief, that should be left for the specification.

7.1 An archive must be prepared in accordance with the recommendations of The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 1991, and arrangements made for its deposit with an appropriate repository. A copy shall also be offered to the National Monuments Record.

7.2 The County Archaeology Service must be notified of the arrangements made.

## 8. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

8.1 The project is funded by Friends of the Lake District.

## 9. TIMETABLE

The Contractor shall be expected to properly order and index the full archive record (paper, magnetic and plastic media) for the project in line with the standards set by the National Monuments Record (NMR) and to deposit the archive with the Friends of the Lake District.

The archive should comprise the following:

Copies of available and relevant documentary material arranged in date sequence:

- Bibliographic sources
- Cartographic sources
- Photographic and other pictorial sources

Survey control information:

- Diagram showing traverses and control network (if applicable)
- List of co-ordinates of control points and traverse stations (if applicable)
- Digital survey data in MapInfo format

Set of plans on polyester film;

Photographs:

- Negatives
- bromide prints and selected colour transparencies

Written account and pro-formae gazetteer:

Structured catalogue and indices for:

- Documentary material
- Field and final ink drawings
- Photographs

Project Management Records:

In addition to written records, data should be supplied for use in a computerised database. Files should be in Microsoft Word for Windows, Access or Excel format as appropriate, for use on an IBM-PC compatible computer.

## 10. PROJECT MONITORING

10.1 One weeks notice must be given to the County Historic Environment Service and Friends of the Lake District prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

10.2 Fieldwork will be monitored by the County Archaeologist on behalf of the Friends of the Lake District. Monitoring notes will be recorded on a standardised form, which will be completed following receipt of the final project report. Copies of the form will be forwarded to the contractor and their clients.

## 11. FURTHER REQUIREMENTS

11.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to establish safe working practices in terms of current health and safety legislation, to ensure site access and to obtain notification of hazards (eg. services, contaminated ground, etc.). **The County Archaeology Service and the Friends of the Lake District bear no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this Brief or subsequent specification.**

11.2 The involvement of the Friends of the Lake District and Cumbria County Council should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

## 12. FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information regarding the Helm and the purpose of the project, contact:

Judith Moore  
Policy Officer  
Friends of the Lake District  
Murley Moss  
Oxenholme Road  
Kendal  
LA9 7SS  
Tel: 01539 720788  
Email: [Judith-moore@fld.org.uk](mailto:Judith-moore@fld.org.uk)

For further information regarding the archaeological requirements of this brief, contact:

Cumbria County Council  
County Offices  
Kendal  
Cumbria LA9 4RQ  
Tel: 01539 713428

Email.

For further information regarding the County Sites and Monuments Record, contact:

Historic Environment Record Officer

Cumbria County Council  
County Offices  
Kendal  
Cumbria LA9 4RQ  
Tel: 01539 713432

Email:

For further information regarding the scheduled monument, contact:

Caron Newman  
Historic Environment Field Advisor  
Victoria House  
6 Police Square  
Milnthorpe  
Cumbria, LA7 7PY  
Tel: 015395 62748  
Email: [caron.newman@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:caron.newman@english-heritage.org.uk)

*As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the County Archaeologist at the above address.*

## Appendix 2: Project Design

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE SURVEY, THE HELM, CUMBRIA

### Tender and Project Design



Client: Friends of the Lake District

June 2011

© Greenlane Archaeology

Company number: 05580819

*Commercial in confidence*

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 **Project brief:** the Friends of the Lake District (hereafter 'the client') require an archaeological survey of their property at the Helm, near Oxenholme, Cumbria to inform future management of the site. A brief for this survey was provided by the client, with advice from the County Historic Environment Service and English Heritage. The following project design has been written in response to that brief, while the remainder of the document contains other information pertinent to the tender. The cost details and other information are presented in the appendices.

1.1.2 **Site history:** the principal feature of archaeological interest within the site is a small multivallate hillfort known as Castlesteads (SM 23684), which is situated on the summit of the Helm and comprises a series of possible hut platforms enclosed by two substantial earth and stone banks. In addition, there is a large field system of banks and ditches on the eastern part of the Helm along with possible ridge and furrow (HER 14743), all of which is of uncertain date.

## 1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 **Introduction:** Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 18 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct. The desk-based assessment and walk-over survey will be carried out according to the appropriate Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a; 2008b).

1.2.2 **Experience:** Greenlane Archaeology has undertaken a wide variety of project types since its establishment, ranging from open area excavations and watching briefs, to landscape survey, building recording, and desk-based assessments. Through its building recording projects Greenlane Archaeology has extensive experience in recording high status houses of most periods and their associated landscapes. Recent relevant projects include the topographic survey and evaluation of part of the High Street Roman Road (Greenlane Archaeology 2006; Whitehead and Elsworth 2008), a desk-based assessment and walk-over survey of an estate associated with a Georgian mansion in Urswick (Greenlane Archaeology 2010a), a desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey of land to the south of Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2010b), and a desk-based assessment and site visit in Skipton town centre (Greenlane Archaeology 2011).

## 1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed and supervised by **Daniel Elsworth (MA (Hons), AIfA)**. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit in 1999, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. Since establishing Greenlane Archaeology in 2005 he has been involved in the management and running of a wide variety of projects including building recordings of various sizes, desk-based assessments, topographical surveys, watching briefs, and excavations, and prior to that he worked on a number of large-scale walk-over surveys in North Yorkshire, North Wales, and Lake District National Park. He had also carried out personal research on a similar site in Ulverston (Elsworth 2005).

1.3.2 It is envisaged that the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey will be carried out by **Daniel Elsworth** (see above) with assistance from **Tom Mace (BA (Hons), MA, MAAIS)**, who will also produce the illustrations for the report. Tom has extensive experience of working on a variety of archaeological projects, especially watching briefs, but also excavations, evaluations, and building recordings, as well as report writing and illustration production. He joined Greenlane Archaeology in 2008 having worked for several previous companies including Archaeological Solutions and Oxford Archaeology North.



## 2. Objectives

### 2.1 Desk-based Assessment

2.1.1 To examine relevant primary and secondary sources, particularly early maps of the site, and any other documents in order to better understand the dating and development of the survey area, and set it in its historic context.

### 2.2 Survey

2.2.1 To undertake a programme of archaeological walk-over survey to a Level 1-type standard (English Heritage 2007) of the area on the east side of the Helm and a Level 2-type standard of Castlesteads hillfort. This will provide an adequate record of each site of archaeological interest identified within the site, as well as providing outline information about their development, form, function, and significance and a more detailed, analytical record of the hillfort.

### 2.3 Report

2.3.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the desk-based assessment and landscape survey, which will outline the character, form and, where possible, date of any remains of archaeological interest that have been identified, and discuss their significance.

### 2.4 Archive

2.4.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the project.

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Desk-based Assessment

3.1.1 An examination of easily available sources, particularly maps, relating to the site will be carried out. These will include:

- **Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER):** records relating to known sites of archaeological interest within the site and its immediate environs will be obtained from the HER. These records will provide a location related to the national grid for each site, a description, and details of the sources that were used to identify it, which will be examined where available. This information will be used as the basis for a gazetteer of sites within the survey area and for determining their significance (see *Section 3.3.1-3.3.2* below). In addition any other relevant records held at the HER will also be examined, specifically including the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC), where available and relevant, and aerial photographs of the site;
- **Cumbria Record Office (Kendal):** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal. Of principal importance are early maps of the site, particularly those produced by the Ordnance Survey. These will be examined in order to establish the date of any structures present within the survey area, the form and extent of any features such as field boundaries, any evident periods of alteration, and, where possible, the function and use of parts of the site in order to set it in its historic context. In addition, any details of the site's owners, and occupiers will be acquired where available, and information relating to previous archaeological investigations of the site;
- **Cumbria Record Office (Carlisle):** this will be consulted in order to identify whether any further primary sources are available and visited if appropriate;
- **Friends of the Lake District:** any relevant archive material held by the client will be examined where practical;
- **National Monument Record:** this will be consulted in order to establish the presence of any relevant records and to access aerial photographs of the site. Copies of any documents considered likely to be useful will be obtained;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** a number of copies of maps and local histories are held by Greenlane Archaeology. These will be consulted in order to provide information about the local history of the area, as well as provide useful comparative information that will aid the interpretation of the site;

- **Other sources:** other potential sources of information will be utilised as necessary. These might include the Portable Antiquities Scheme, local museum collections (in this case probably Kendal Museum), private collections, and any other individuals with specific knowledge of the site not included amongst those identified in the brief. The collection of aerial photographs held at Cambridge University is not currently available for consultation (see <http://venus.uflm.cam.ac.uk/>).

## 3.2 Survey

3.2.1 **Level 1:** a programme of archaeological walk-over survey to Level 1-type standards (English Heritage 2007) is required for the eastern part of the site. This is a relatively low-level form of investigation intended to record the location, form, function, and, where possible, approximate date of any features identified (*op cit*, 23). The entire survey area will be examined by means of close traverses, between 5m and 10m apart depending on the topography, access, and any health and safety considerations. The investigation will comprise three types of recording:

- **Drawn Record:** the location of each site of archaeological interest identified during the walk-over survey will be located on a plan of the entire survey area taken from digital mapping acquired from the Ordnance Survey (at a scale of 1:1). It is envisioned that this will be achieved through the use of either a Garmin GPSMap 62, accurate to within c5m, or a more accurate Trimble Geo-XT or Ashtec Mobile Mapper, accurate to within c1m. In addition, measured sketch plans of features of interest will be produced and added to the *pro forma* record sheets (see *Appendix 2*) where it is considered that this will be beneficial to the understanding of the site;
- **Written Record:** descriptive records of all features identified during the walk-over survey will be made on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets (*Appendix 2*). These records will describe its plan, form, dimensions, function and age (where known), and construction materials. They will then be used to produce a gazetteer of sites identified within the survey area, each of which will be located on a site plan. They will also provide an assessment of the significance of each site where possible, although it is likely that a more detailed assessment of this will have to be made during the report writing stage (see *Section 3.3.2* below);
- **Photographic Record:** photographs in black and white print film and colour digital format will be taken. These will include both general shots of the entire survey area, showing its topography and general spatial arrangement, especially in relation to other features of interest in the immediate landscape, and detailed shots of individual sites of archaeological interest. The digital photographs will also be used for illustrative purposes within the report, and a written record will be kept of all of the photographs that are taken detailing the direction, size of scale, date, and identity of the photographer.

3.2.2 **Level 2:** an analytical survey to Level 2-type standards is required for the earthworks forming the Castlesteads hillfort at the summit of the Helm (English Heritage 2007). This is a more detailed survey, including analysis of the site's development, as well as a record of its core elements (*op cit*, 23).

- **Drawn Record:** the topographic features of the site will be recorded using a total station coupled to a portable computer operating TheoLT and AutoCAD, which will enable the production of an AutoCAD .dwg file on site at a scale of 1:1. Sections though the monument will be created in the same way. This will then be plotted at a suitable scale, most likely 1: 500 or 1: 1,000, and detail added through hand-measurement to produce hard copy drawings on drawing film.
- **Written Record:** descriptive records of the various elements of the monument will be made on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets (*Appendix 2*). These records will describe their plan, form, dimensions, function and age (where known), and construction materials. They will then be used to produce a descriptive account of it for use in the report and they will enable an assessment of the significance of the monument to be made (see *Section 3.3.2* below);
- **Photographic Record:** photographs in black and white print film and colour digital format will be taken. These will include both general shots of the entire monument, showing its topography and general spatial arrangement, especially in relation to other features of interest in the immediate landscape, and detailed shots of individual elements of archaeological interest. The digital photographs will also be used for illustrative purposes within the report, and a written record will be kept of all of the photographs that are taken detailing the direction, size of scale, date, and identity of the photographer.

### 3.3 Report

3.3.1 The results of the desk-based assessment and landscape survey will be compiled into a report, which will provide a summary and details of any sources consulted. It will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the desk-based assessment, illustrated as appropriate, for example with extracts from early maps;
- Results of the landscape survey including a gazetteer of the sites identified, with photographs as appropriate, including a brief discussion of their significance. A copy of the gazetteer will also be separately provided in Microsoft excel format as required and the landscape survey data will be provided digitally in MapInfo format;
- Discussion of the results, including a description of the development of the local landscape, based on the evidence from the desk-based assessment and the landscape survey, and the chronology of field boundaries within the survey area;
- Bibliography;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
  - a site location plan related to the national grid;
  - a plan showing the extent of the survey area and the archaeological features identified within it;

3.3.2 **Method for determining significance of sites:** the significance of each site will be determined by a simple scale of defining whether each of the eight individual criteria (see *Appendix 2*) is rated high, medium, low, or none. These ratings will then be collated to form an overall level of significance based on the average; high being equivalent to Level 1, medium to Level 2, and so on, as defined in the brief. For example a site deemed to be of high significance in one (Level 1), medium significance in three (Level 2), and low in two (Level 3), would have an overall significance rating of Level 1-2  $((1 \times 1) + (3 \times 2) + (2 \times 3) \text{ divided by } 8)$ .

3.3.3 **Publication of results:** a contingency cost for publication of the results of the landscape survey is included with this tender (see *Appendix 1*). The proposed timetable for this is included in *Section 4.1*.

### 3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the site, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IFA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). 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.

3.4.2 Within two months of the completion of fieldwork three copies of the report will be provided for the County Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy and a copy will be placed in the project archive, which will ultimately be deposited with the client.

## 4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project from the **4<sup>th</sup> July 2011**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the project will comprise tasks in the following order:

- **Task 1:** desk-based assessment;
- **Task 2:** level 1 and level 2 survey including compilation of written, photographic and drawn record;

- **Task 3:** production of draft report including illustrations;
- **Task 4:** feedback, editing and production of final report;
- **Task 5:** finalisation and deposition of archive;
- **Task 6:** publication of results.

## 5. Other matters

### 5.1 Access

5.1.1 Access to the site will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s). Greenlane Archaeology reserves the right to increase the price if part or all of the survey area is inaccessible for any reason during the walk-over survey and this results in additional visits to complete the work.

### 5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects and abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation. Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

### 5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£500,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

### 5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally and ethically sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op, is even decorated with organic paint, and has floors finished with recycled vinyl tiles. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

### 5.5 Equality and Access Policy

5.5.1 Greenlane Archaeology abides by the by-laws of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, whose *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* requires that: 'The archaeologist shall recognise the aspirations of employees, colleagues and helpers with regard to all matters relating to employment, including career development, health and safety, terms and conditions of employment and equality of opportunity' (IFA 2002, 1).

## 6. Bibliography

Brown, DH, 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum

Department of the Environment (DoE), 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning*, **PPG16**

Elsworth, DW, 2005 *Hoad, Ulverston, Cumbria: Archaeological Landscape Investigation*, unpubl rep

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, London

English Heritage, 2007 *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practices*, London

Greenlane Archaeology, 2006 *Kentmere Horseshoe, Lake District National Park, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2010a *Bankfield Hall and the Coot, Great Urswick, Cumbria: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Building Recording, and Walk-Over Survey*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2010b *Land to the South of Scroggs Wood, Kendal, Cumbria: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, unpubl rep

Greenlane Archaeology, 2011 *9 High Street and Land to the Rear of the Town Hall, Skipton, North Yorkshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, unpubl rep

IFA, 2008a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, revised edn

IFA, 2008b *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, revised edn

IFA, 2002 *By-Laws: Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, revised edn

Whitehead, S, and Elsworth, D, 2008 Investigation of Part of the High Street Roman Road in Kentmere, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ser, 8, 241-246



## Appendix 2: Example Walk-over survey pro forma record sheet



Project Name:			
Project Code:		Site Code:	
Location/NGR:			
Weather conditions:			
Site No.:			
Topography:			
Method:			
Land use:			
Finds (circle as relevant) – CBM bone glass metal pot shell stone			
Dimensions:			
Significance criteria – rate each high, medium, low, or none			
Period:			
Rarity:			
Documentation			
Group value:			
Survival/condition:			
Fragility/vulnerability:			
Diversity:			
Potential:			
Over all significance			
Additional Description:			
Carried out by:			
Compiled by:		Date:	

## 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;

*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.

---

## Appendix 3: Site Gazetteer

---

**Site Number: 01****NGR:** 353300 488600**Sources:** HER; CCC aerial photo [lost?]**HER No:** 5162**Designation:** None**Description:** Possible enclosure.**Period:** Unknown**Significance:** None

---

**Site Number: 02****NGR:** 353070 488750**Sources:** Nicholson 1832; 1861; Collingwood 1908; RCHME 1936; CCC 1986, 2707, 10-15; CCC 1986 2950, 16; CCC 2002 3015, 9**HER No:** 2641**Designation:** Scheduled Ancient Monument Number 23684

**Description:** Castlesteads Hillfort. A small multivallate Iron Age hill fort located on the summit of the Helm. The ground falls steeply to the east and west of the monument and gradually to the north and south. It includes an enclosure approximately 39m by 17m wide at the south end, widening to 25m at the north end. Within the enclosure are three artificially levelled areas interpreted as being hut platforms. The smallest lies towards the south end and measures c 3 m square, the largest lies at the centre and measures c15m by 3m and the third lies close to the north-west corner and measures c11.5m x 3.5m. To the north the enclosure is defended by two earth and stone banks both measuring up to 2m high from the outside and separated by a ditch 8.5m wide. Abutting the north-west part of the outside of the outer bank is a semicircular levelled area 17m in diameter. To the east of this, just beyond the outer bank, there are faint traces of a shallow ditch c3m wide. To the south the enclosure is defended by a single earth and stone bank 6.5m wide by 1m high. A short distance to the north and south of the defensive earthworks there are two rock-cut basins interpreted as wells or dew ponds that provided the inhabitants with water. A survey of the monument undertaken in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century noted faint traces of the defensive earthwork running along the east and west sides of the site, indicating that it had originally been completely enclosed. This earthwork has since eroded down the steep hill slope. A tumbled drystone wall and a post and wire fence crossing the monument are excluded from the scheduling, the ground beneath these features, however, is included. Also included within the scheduling is an Ordnance Survey triangulation station located within the hill fort's enclosure. Castlesteads is exceptionally small and demonstrates the variety in form of this class of monument. It survives well, remains largely unencumbered by modern development and will retain evidence of activities undertaken within the site and the methods utilised in its defence.

**Period:** Prehistoric**Significance:** High

---

**Site Number: 03****NGR:** 353114 488891**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 01)**HER No:** -**Designation:** None

**Description:** Small quarry scoop cut into outcropping bedrock on the north-west side and with loose stone debris on the south-east side with a slight spoil bank along the south side, c1m wide. Approximately oval in plan, it is c4m north-west/south-east and c3.5m north-east/south-west.

**Period:** Post-medieval?

**Significance:** Low



**Plate 28: Quarry (Site 03)**

---

**Site Number: 04**

**NGR:** 353121 488890 to 353153 488877

**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 02)

**HER No:** -

**Designation:** None

**Description:** Ruined field boundary surviving as an earth covered bank c1m wide, almost running over **Site 03** at the west end, although the east end is essentially just a linear pile of stone rubble.

**Period:** Post-medieval

**Significance:** Low/Medium



**Plate 29: Field boundary (Site 04)**

---

**Site Number: 05**

**NGR:** 353196 488889

**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 10)

**HER No:** -

---

Client: Friends of the Lake District

© Friends of the Lake District, January 2012

**Designation:** None

**Description:** Quarry cut into the slope/outcropping bedrock with a semi-circular spoil bank around the east side c1m wide. The whole quarry measures approximately 6m north-east/south-west by 5m north-west/south-east and is up to 2m deep.

**Period:** Post-medieval?

**Significance:** Low



**Plate 30: Quarry (Site 05)**

---

**Site Number: 06**

**NGR:** Centred on 353151 488951

**Sources:** HER; CCC 2002, 3015, 9

**HER No:** 14846

**Designation:** None

**Description:** Area of linear earthworks orientated north/west-south/east visible on an aerial photograph, probably resulting from drainage or ploughing, but not evident during the walk-over survey. Forms part of a larger field system with **Site 04**.

**Period:** Post-medieval

**Significance:** Low/Medium



**Plate 31: Aerial photograph showing the field system forming Site 06 (left of centre, adjacent to field boundary) with Castlesteads beyond (CCC 2002, 3015, 9)**

---

**Site Number: 07**

**NGR:** 353352 488850

**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 17)

**HER No:** -

**Designation:** None

**Description:** Gate formed by a pair of stone gate posts, both constructed from a single block of dressed limestone with rounded tops. The gate is approximately 4m wide and the posts are 1m - 1.5m tall, 0.4m wide and 0.2m thick.

**Period:** Post-medieval

**Significance:** Low/Medium



**Plate 32: Gate (Site 07)**



**Site Number: 08****NGR:** 353353 488887**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 18)**HER No:** -**Designation:** None**Description:** Pile or spread of rubble, including limestone gravel chippings, perhaps tipped to consolidate wet ground at this point. Mostly overgrown, but covering an area approximately 10m north-west/south-east by 5m north-east/south-west.**Period:** Post-medieval to modern**Significance:** Low**Site Number: 09****NGR:** 353293 488989**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 11)**HER No:** -**Designation:** None**Description:** Area of dumped stone or a collapsed structure, approximately circular and 3m in diameter, slightly built up on the north-west side, with a second more overgrown patch of rubble to the east.**Period:** Unknown**Significance:** Low**Plate 33: Rubble (Site 09)****Site Number: 10****NGR:** 353158 489038**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 03)**HER No:** -**Designation:** None**Description:** Quarry scoop cut into the slope, with a possible second scoop cut against an outcrop to the south. Approximately oval in plan, 8m north-east/south-west by 6m north-west/south-east, and up to 1m deep.**Period:** Post-medieval?**Significance:** Low



**Plate 34: Quarry (Site 10)**

---

**Site Number: 11**

**NGR:** 353176 489073

**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 04)

**HER No:** -

**Designation:** None

**Description:** Quarry scoop cut into the slope/outcrop, with spoil banks on the south side forming three semi-circles. The whole area is approximately 20m long east/west by 6m wide north/south, and cut up to 1.5m deep into the slope, with the spoil up to 0.8m high.

**Period:** Post-medieval?

**Significance:** Low



**Plate 35: Quarry (Site 11)**

---

**Site Number: 12**

**NGR:** 353050 489070

**Sources:** Ordnance Survey 1862; 1898; 1899; 1914; 1920

**HER No:** 14259

**Designation:** None

---

Client: Friends of the Lake District

© Friends of the Lake District, January 2012

**Description:** Quarry shown on early Ordnance Survey maps.

**Period:** Post-medieval

**Significance:** Low

---

**Site Number:** 13

**NGR:** 353204 489150 to 353228 489148

**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 05)

**HER No:** -

**Designation:** None

**Description:** Remains of a field boundary surviving as linear spreads of stone orientated east/west.

**Period:** Post-medieval

**Significance:** Low/Medium



**Plate 36: Field boundary (Site 13)**

---

**Site Number:** 14

**NGR:** 353345 489016

**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 16)

**HER No:** -

**Designation:** None

**Description:** Pile of rubble, approximately 3m in diameter, possibly the remains of a structure. It is slightly raised on the north-west side into the slope where it has a slightly more structural appearance.

**Period:** Unknown

**Significance:** Low/Medium



**Plate 37: Rubble (Site 14)**

---

**Site Number: 15**

**NGR:** 353432 489035

**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 19)

**HER No:** -

**Designation:** None

**Description:** Sheep pen/dip formed by iron and timber fences surrounding a concrete floor with a trough in the centre. It is set against what is presumably a stone boundary wall along the east side, extending into the field proper to the north where the boundary turns, and is approximately 2m wide and 10m long.

**Period:** Post-medieval

**Significance:** Low



**Plate 38: Sheep pen/trough (Site 15)**

---

**Site Number: 16**

**NGR:** 353455 489057

**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 20); Enclosure map (CRO(K) WQ/R/I/38 1815)

**HER No:** -

**Designation:** None



**Description:** Two short sections of wall, one built up to and around a tree on the west side and continuing to the field boundary to the west. The gap between the two sections forms what appears to be a doorway, but the east section of wall does not extend any further. The entire wall extends approximately 2m and is 0.6m thick and 0.4m tall. This structure perhaps represents all that remains of the pinfold shown on the enclosure map of 1815 (Plate 4).

**Period:** Post-medieval

**Significance:** Low/Medium



**Plate 39: Sections of wall (Site 16)**

---

**Site Number:** 17

**NGR:** 353466 489059

**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 21); Enclosure map (CRO(K) WQ/R/I/38 1815)

**HER No:** -

**Designation:** None

**Description:** Area of irregular quarrying comprising three main scoops cut into the slope plus other smaller ones, typically 5m - 8m across with spoil banks between. Probably the same quarry as depicted on the enclosure map of 1815 (Plate 4).

**Period:** Post-medieval.

**Significance:** Low



**Plate 40: Area of quarrying (Site 17)**

**Site Number: 18****NGR:** 353366 489126**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 12)**HER No:** -**Designation:** None**Description:** Oval pond, now largely choked with reeds but with water still flowing through it. The west side is built up with a relatively steep stone wall, typically c1m wide and standing 0.4m tall, orientated north/south, although this is mostly collapsed. The pond itself is approximately 30m north-west/south-east and 12m north-east/south-west.**Period:** Post-medieval**Significance:** Low/Medium**Plate 41 (left): Pond and wall (Site 18)****Plate 42 (right): Collapsed wall (Site 18)****Site Number: 19****NGR:** 353356 489175**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 13)**HER No:** -**Designation:** None**Description:** Section of wall orientated approximately north/south, most probably a continuation of the wall along the west side of **Site 18**. Typically 1m wide and at least 10m long.**Period:** Post-medieval**Significance:** Low





**Plate 43: Wall (Site 19)**

**Site Number: 20**

**NGR:** centred on 353290 489255

**Sources:** HER; CCC 1986, 2707, 11-12; 2002, 3015, 6-8; Ordnance Survey 1965

**HER No:** 14743

**Designation:** None

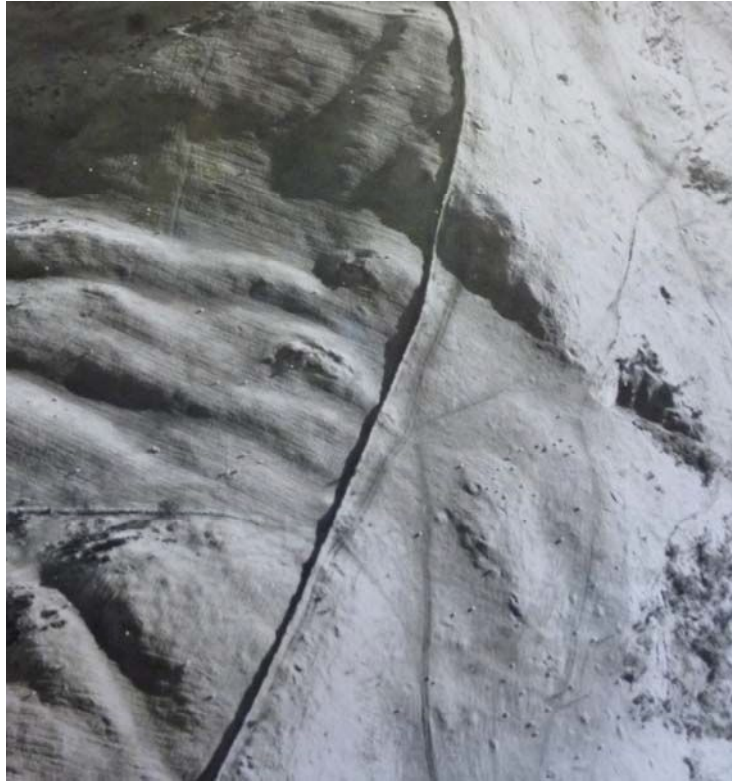
**Description:** Area of linear earthworks orientated north/west-south/east visible on an aerial photograph but not evident during the walk-over survey, probably resulting from drainage or ploughing. Forming part of a larger field system including **Sites 13, 22 and 27**.

**Period:** Post-medieval

**Significance:** Low/Medium



**Plate 44: Aerial photograph showing field systems (Sites 20 and 27) (CCC 2002, 3015, 6)**

**Site Number: 21****NGR:** centred on 353097 489301**Sources:** HER; CCC 2002, 3015, 9; Ordnance Survey 1965**HER No:** 14846**Designation:** None**Description:** Possible cairn field visible in an aerial photograph.**Period:** Prehistoric?**Significance:** Medium

**Plate 45: Aerial photograph showing possible cairnfield comprising Site 21 (bottom right), with field system (Site 06) beyond (CCC 2002, 3015, 9)**

**Site Number: 22****NGR:** 353305 489396 to 353348 489381**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 06)**HER No:** -**Designation:** None**Description:** Former field boundary surviving as a grass-covered bank orientated east/west. It is typically 1m wide, and stands around 0.3m tall. Forms part of a larger field system with **Site 27**.**Period:** Post-medieval**Significance:** Low/Medium



**Plate 46: Field boundary (Site 22)**

**Site Number: 23**

**NGR:** 353402 489321

**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 09)

**HER No:** -

**Designation:** None

**Description:** Dam constructed from an earth bank up to 4m wide and standing 1m tall on the north side and 2m tall on the south at the south end of an extant pond. It is slightly breached in the centre where water runs through.

**Period:** Post-medieval

**Significance:** Low/Medium



**Plate 47 (left): Dam (Site 23) from the south-west**

**Plate 48 (right): Dam (Site 23) from the north-east**



**Site Number: 24****NGR:** 353544 489282**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 15)**HER No:** -**Designation:** None**Description:** Approximately 3m<sup>2</sup> of rubble and the possible remains of a section of 1m wide walling orientated east/west.**Period:** Unknown**Significance:** Low**Plate 49: Rubble (Site 24)****Site Number: 25****NGR:** 353604 489408**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 14)**HER No:** -**Designation:** None**Description:** Dam formed against the slope by large gravelly concrete blocks or poured sections along west side and earth and stone banked up behind on east, with a rough track way across, forming a pond to the west, although this is now largely choked with reeds and mud. Some iron rods are incorporated into the concrete blocks, either as reinforcing or as part of a fence. The whole structure is approximately 13m long north/south and 2m wide east/west.**Period:** Post-medieval**Significance:** Low



Plate 50 (left): Dam (Site 25)

Plate 51 (right): Dam (Site 25), showing detail of construction

**Site Number: 26**

**NGR:** 353445 489398

**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 08)

**HER No:** -

**Designation:** None

**Description:** Concrete platform c4m<sup>2</sup>, which is evidently the top of a buried water tank. There are two cast iron manhole covers, one on either side, one of which is marked 'RISHTON.S FOUNDER.S KENDAL.'. A further one with the same mark is situated to the south, just off the area of concrete. The entire platform is situated to the north of the extant pond and partially surrounded by water.

**Period:** Post-medieval

**Significance:** Low



Plate 52 (left): Concrete platform and manhole covers (Site 26)

Plate 53 (right): Detail of marked manhole cover (Site 26)

**Site Number: 27****NGR:** Centred on 353433 489536**Sources:** HER; CCC 1986, 2707, 11-12; 2002, 3015, 6-8; Ordnance Survey 1965**HER No:** 14743**Designation:** None**Description:** Area of linear earthworks orientated north-west/south-east visible on an aerial photograph (see Plate 44) but not evident during the walk-over survey, probably resulting from drainage or ploughing. Forming part of a larger field system with **Site 22** and apparently extending to the east side of the survey area, although this is unclear.**Period:** Post-medieval**Significance:** Low/Medium**Site Number: 28****NGR:** 353429 489598**Sources:** Level 1 survey (Site 07)**HER No:** -**Designation:** None**Description:** Hog hole in the field boundary of dry stone construction with a large stone lintel and rough quoins, 0.6 m wide, 0.6 m tall and up to 0.9 m thick. It is covered by an iron gate on either side and has a pile of rubble to the south-west (perhaps dumped following construction of a new timber kissing gate to the north-east), and dumped concrete slabs to north-east.**Period:** Post-medieval**Significance:** Low/Medium**Plate 54: Hog hole (Site 28)**



## Appendix 4: Significance Criteria

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

- viii) *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation;
- ix) *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;
- x) *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;
- xi) *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;
- xii) *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;
- xiii) *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;
- xiv) *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute;
- xv) *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.