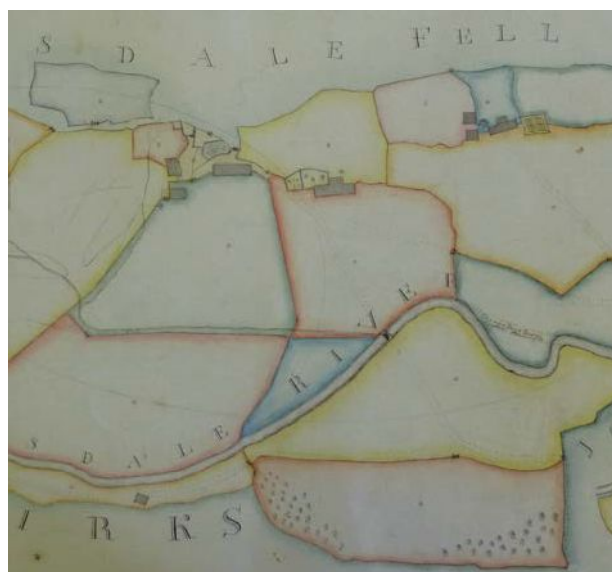


ELM HOW AND BRAESTEADS, PATTERDALE, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Client: Madeleine Scott

NGR: 337530 515440
(centre)

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November 2013



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Non-Technical Summary

Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment of an estate in Grisedale, Patterdale, containing the farmsteads of Elmhow and Braesteads in order to better understand the history and development of the landscape. The project, which included a site visit, was carried out in September 2013.

The study area is situated to the west of Patterdale, with Grisedale running approximately north-east/south-west from the south end of Ullswater to the east to the fells below Helvellyn to the west, and with Glenridding running almost parallel to the north. The area is known to have been extensively settled by at least the late prehistoric period (c2000-1000 BC), with large settlements known in Glencoyne Park, although earlier settlement and activity is likely. These settlements are likely to have continued to be occupied into the Romano-British period and perhaps beyond. Place-name evidence indicates Norse settlement in the area, although there is limited information relating to medieval activity. The study area was owned as part of the Patterdale Hall estates by at least the 18th century, with the so-called King and Queen of Patterdale becoming famous local figures as tourists began to visit the area in numbers. They retained the estate until the early 19th century, and a detailed early estate map shows the extent of farm buildings in the valley at that time, and it was acquired by Mr Marshall in 1824, whose descendants retained it until it was sold in 1937. During the 19th century the settlement at Braesteads, which comprises several separate groups of buildings, declined to just the present farm.

Only two previously known sites of archaeological interest are recorded in the area, but the site visit revealed a further 42. These ranged from small structures relating to agricultural activity such as sheep folds, barns, and hogg-holes, to more substantial earthworks forming parts of field systems, some at least associated with a known late prehistoric/Romano-British settlement, but others less easy to date. Structures related to the earlier buildings at Braesteads and elsewhere probably relate to medieval and early post-medieval occupation, and there were also remains of former track ways and associated structures such as bridges present.

The remains identified represent an extensive and significant evidence for activity in the valley from at least the late prehistoric period onwards, with the likelihood that it was continuous throughout much or all of this. It demonstrates the extent to which these remote valleys were occupied, and fits well with evidence for large-scale settlement in Glencoyne and elsewhere. Only further investigation in the form of both detailed survey and excavation, as well as investigation of the standing farm buildings, would be necessary to better understand the manner in which the settlement in the valley developed.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Madeleine Scott for commissioning the project and for providing information about the site, and also Andrew Keiley at Braesteads Farm for additional information and for accommodating the site visit. Thanks are also due to Holly Beavitt-Pike, Archaeology and Heritage Assistant at the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA), for providing information from the LDNPA Historic Environment Record (HER), and the staff at the Cumbria Archive Centres in Kendal (CAC(K) and Carlisle (CAC(C)) for help with accessing their archives.

The project was managed by Dan Elsworth, who also carried out the desk-based assessment and site visit, and wrote the report with Tom Mace, who also produced the illustrations. The report was edited by Jo Dawson.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

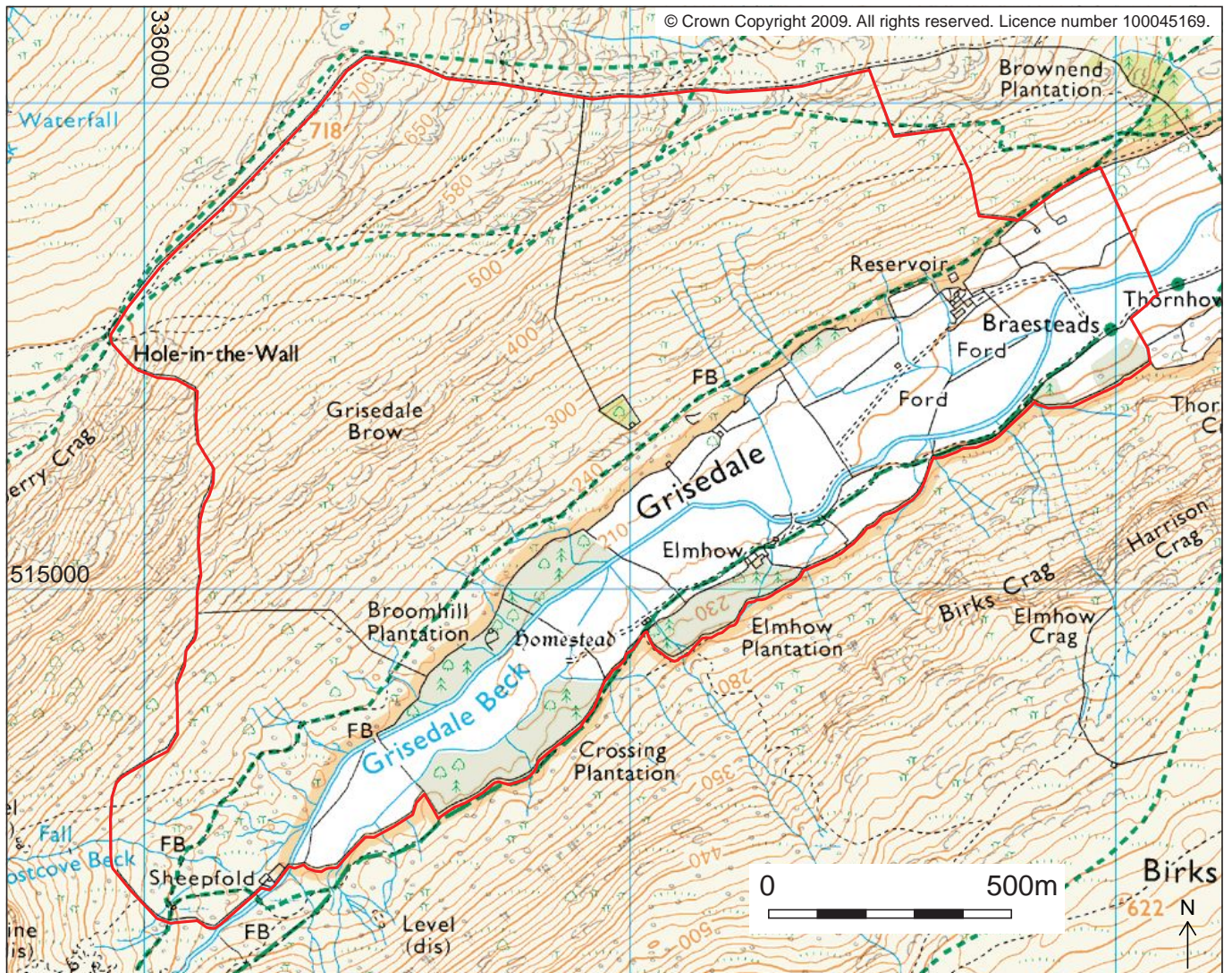
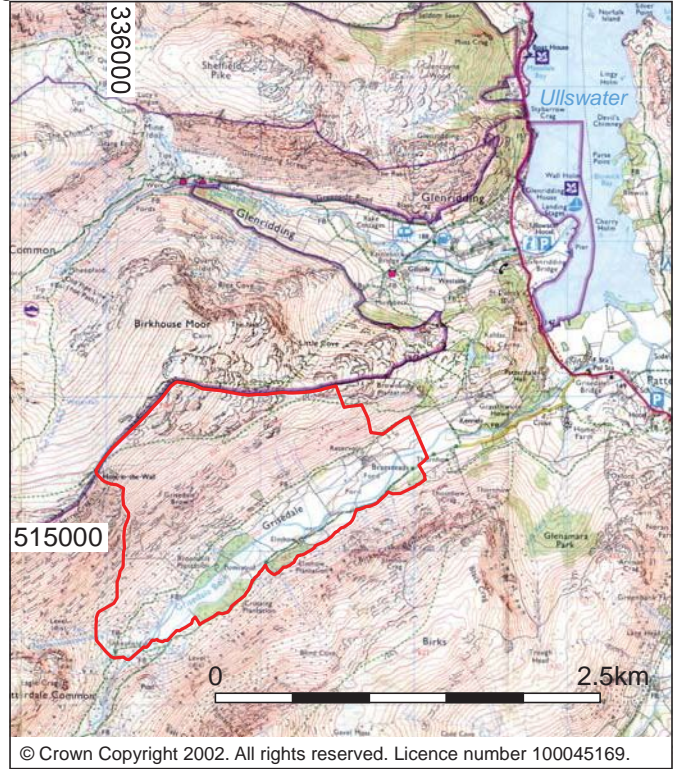
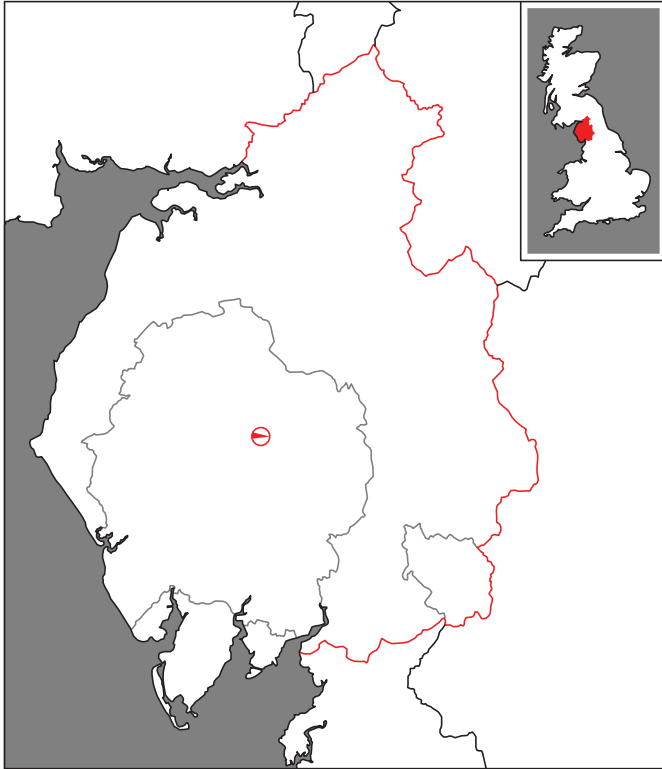
1.1.1 Greenlane Archaeology was approached by Madeleine Scott (hereafter 'the client') to provide a report on the history and archaeology of an estate in the Grisedale Valley, Patterdale, containing two farms: Elmhow and Braesteads. It was decided that the most appropriate way to achieve this was to produce a desk-based assessment including a site visit or low-level walkover survey. Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design and following its acceptance by the client the work was carried out in September and October 2013.

1.1.2 The site comprises an area of approximately 3km² comprising the lower pasture fields of the Grisedale Valley, to the west of Patterdale Hall, and the upper rough grazing on the north side. It is known to contain a Romano-British settlement, first recorded in 1941, and the two farms are thought to have at least 17th century origins.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The majority of the site occupies the valley bottom, at a height of about 200m above sea level, but the sides of the valley rise steeply and reach over 700m on the northern edge of the area (Ordnance Survey 2007) (Figure 1). A track runs east/west along the valley connecting the high ground to the west to the main road through Patterdale to the east and the Grisedale Beck runs almost parallel to this. The solid geology comprises Borrowdale Volcanics (Moseley 1978, plate 1), with overlying fluvio-glacial deposits concealing much of the bedrock in the valley bottoms (Countryside Commission 1998, 33), although on the higher ground erosion and the effects of the last Ice Age have left numerous craggy outcrops exposed (*ibid*).

1.2.2 The site is less than 1km from Patterdale, to the east, and approximately 1.5km south-west of Glenridding (Figure 1).



Client: Madeleine Scott

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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

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

- **LDNPA Historic Environment Record (HER):** this is a list of all the known sites of archaeological interest within the county, which is maintained by the LDNPA and is the primary source of information for an investigation of this kind. All of the known sites of archaeological interest within the study 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 Archive Centre, Kendal (CAC(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;
- **Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle (CAC(C)):** additional primary sources specifically relating to the elements of the study area were examined here;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library:** additional secondary sources were examined to provide information for the site background.

2.2 Site Visit

2.2.1 A site visit, examining only the more readily accessible valley bottom, was carried out in order to identify the presence of any features, finds, or deposits of possible archaeological interest. In the event, the number of sites identified meant that the site visit was closer to an English Heritage Level 1 walkover survey (English Heritage 2007). For each site brief written notes were made on Greenlane Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets and its location was noted on a plan of the study area, utilising a hand-held GPS accurate to within 5m where necessary. Colour digital photographs showing the general arrangement of the site and any features of interest were also taken.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design, and current Institute for Archaeologists and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Archive Centre in Kendal following the completion of the project, on agreement with the client. A copy of this report will be provided for the client and a copy will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, at a suitable time a digital copy will be provided to the LDNPA HER in Kendal, and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme, again, on agreement with the client.

3. Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The HER lists only three sites of archaeological interest within the study area, one of which is an area of lead mining only on the western edge and not really encroaching into the site. A total of 44 sites were identified within the study area during walk-over survey, including the other two already recorded in the HER (*Appendix 1*; summarised in Table 1 below) ranging from prehistoric to post-medieval in date. In addition two areas of ridge and furrow are visible in online aerial photos (e.g. Google Maps) and one area had already been identified by the client during suitable lighting conditions (part of **Site 34**); these were not visible during the walkover survey but are shown on Figure 2.

Site No.	Type	Period	Site No.	Type	Period
1	Spring head	Post-medieval	23	Platform	Uncertain
2	Mound	Natural?	24	Ridge and furrow	Post-medieval
3	Barn	Post-medieval	25	Hogg-hole and building	Medieval? – post-medieval
4	Hogg or smoot-hole	Post-medieval	26	Bank	Post-medieval?
5	Hogg-hole	Post-medieval	27	Hogg-hole	Post-medieval
6	Platform	Uncertain	28	Site of barn	Post-medieval
7	Track	Post-medieval	29	Gate	Post-medieval
8	Gate	Post-medieval	30	Farmstead	Post-medieval
9	Hogg-hole	Post-medieval	31	Building footings	Medieval?
10	Cairn	Uncertain	32	Orthostatic wall	Medieval
11	Cain?	Uncertain	33	Hogg-hole	Post-medieval
12	Sheepfold	Post-medieval	34	Structures	Medieval – post-medieval
13	Settlement	Late prehistoric	35	Hogg-hole	Post-medieval
14	Sheep fold	Post-medieval	36	Bridge	Post-medieval
15	Hogg-hole	Post-medieval	37	Bank	Uncertain
16	Bank	Late prehistoric	38	Stone	Post-medieval
17	Bank	Late prehistoric	39	Lynchet	Uncertain
18	Bank	Late prehistoric	40	Lynchet	Uncertain
19	Cairn	Late prehistoric	41	Lynchet	Uncertain
20	Structure	Post-medieval?	42	Structure	Medieval? – post-medieval
21	Barn	Post-medieval	43	Bridge	Post-medieval
22	Platform	Post-medieval?	44	Farmstead	Post-medieval

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

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment

3.2.1 The results of the desk-based assessment have been used to produce two separate elements. Firstly to provide information relating to the sites identified in the HER and during the site visit and compiled into the gazetteer (*Appendix 1*).

3.2.2 The second purpose of the desk-based assessment is to produce a background history of the site. This is intended to cover all periods, in part to provide information that can be used to assess the potential of the site (particularly for the presence of remains that are otherwise not recorded in the study area), but more importantly to present the documented details of any sites that are known (see *Section 4*).

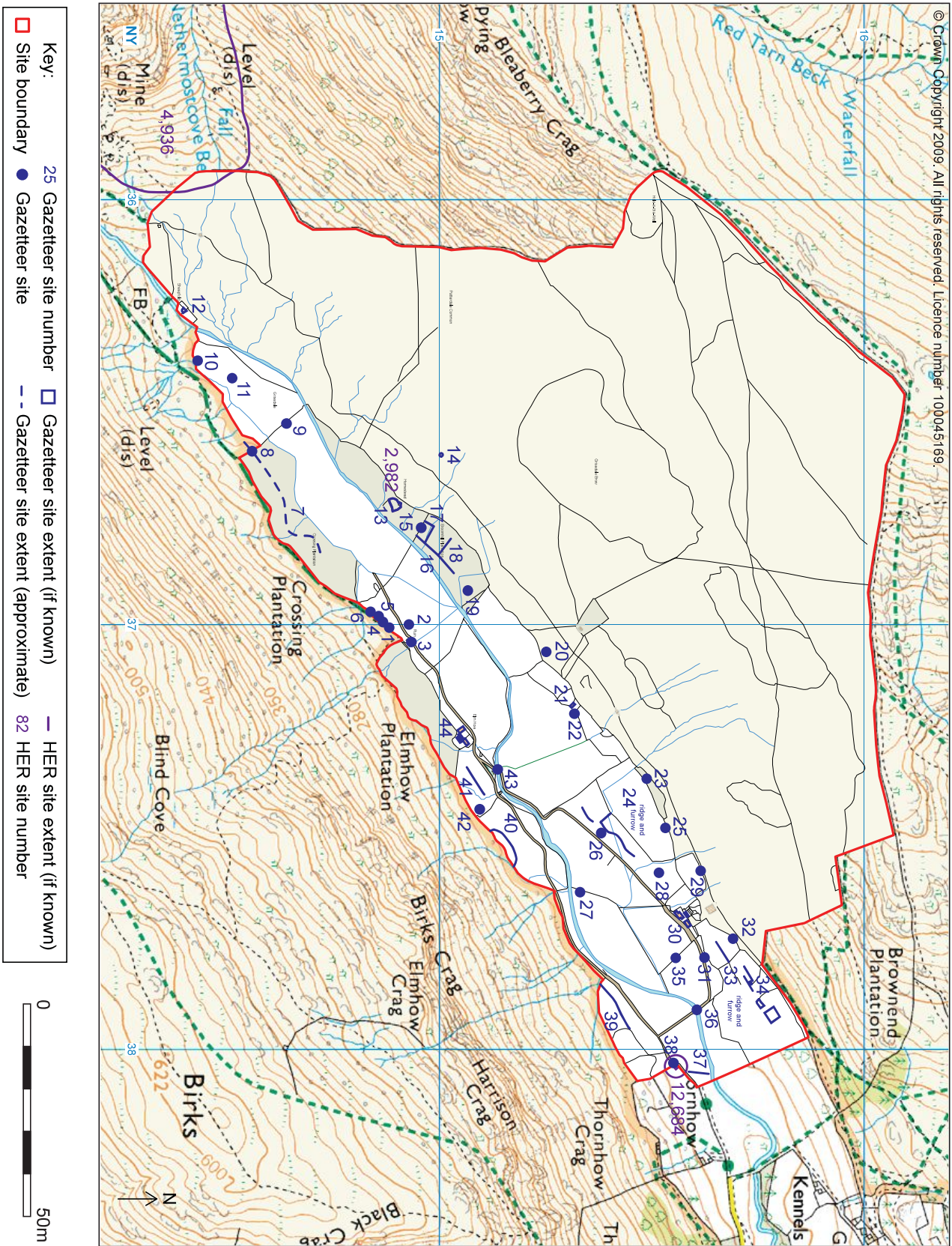


Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan

Client: Madeleine Scott

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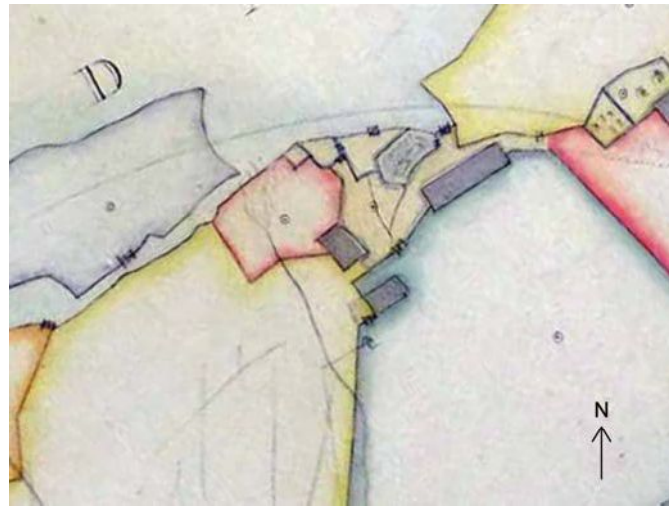


Plate 2: Reoriented view of 'Braesteads' on the map of c1810 (CAC(K) WDBS/987 c1810)

3.3.2 Various illustrations are also shown along the bottom of the estate map of c1810 (CAC(K) WDBS/987 c1810; Plate 3 to Plate 6). These are remarkably detailed, showing a new house, described as built in 1801 (Plate 3) with floor plans, presumably of the same building (Plate 4), ruined buildings at 'Lowest Braesteads' (Plate 5) and the buildings at 'Pye Thorns' (Plate 6). These drawings are extremely detailed and provide a considerable amount of information about the buildings (see Section 4.6.5 below).

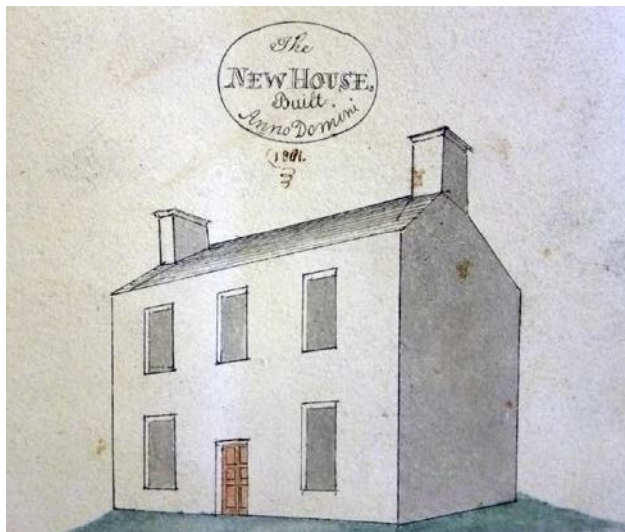


Plate 3 (left): Illustration of 'The New House Built Anno Domini 1801'

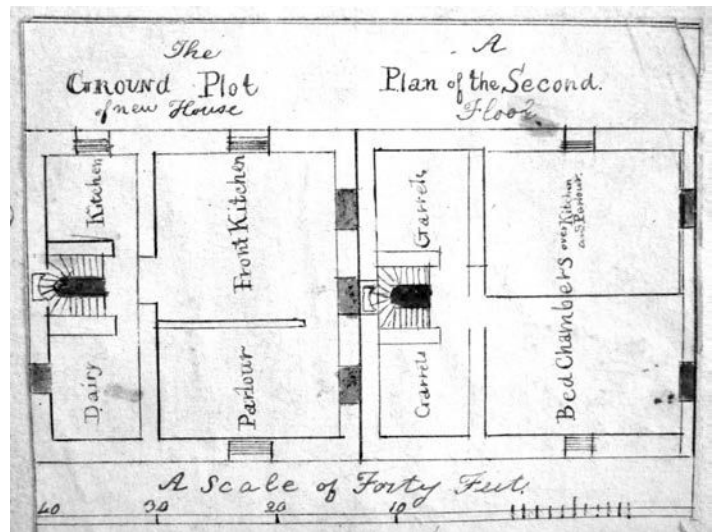


Plate 4 (right): Floor plans, presumed to correspond to the new house of 1801



Plate 5 (left): Illustration of 'The Ruins of Lowest Braestead'

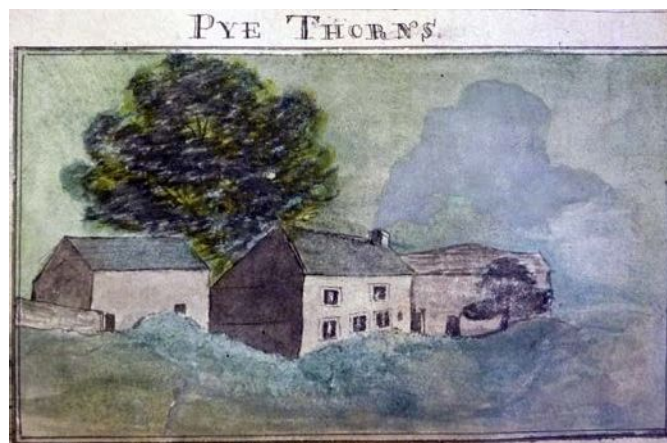


Plate 6 (right): Illustration of 'Pye Thorns'

3.3.3 **Tithe Map, 1839:** this is considerably less detailed than the preceding and later maps (CAC(K) WDRC/8/189 1839), for example only showing the buildings at Braesteads as a simple rectangle (Plate 7 and Plate 8), and it is extremely difficult to match against the modern mapping. The accompanying schedule also provides some additional detail about the landowners and occupiers, which is summarised in Table 2 below. This demonstrates that much of the land is still owned by the Marshall family, and primarily occupied by Henry Rothery, who is also named in other sources (see *Section 4.6.3* below).

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Name
135	Lancelot Dobson	John Gelderd	Thornhow and Gressing
136	Edward William Halsall	Henry Rothery	Lamrigg Park
137	William Marshall Esq	Henry Rothery	Stowes and Great Meadow
138	William Marshall Esq	Henry Rothery	Long Meadow
139	William Marshall Esq	Henry Rothery	Elm How S. of the river
140	William Marshall Esq	Henry Rothery	Helm Ings
141	William Marshall Esq	Henry Rothery	Elm How N. of the river
142	William Marshall Esq	Henry Rothery	Parrock
143	William Marshall Esq	Henry Rothery	Dowsfield and Intacks
144	William Marshall Esq	Henry Rothery	Parrock
145	William Marshall Esq	Henry Rothery	Braysteads
146	William Marshall Esq	Henry Rothery	Low Braysteads
147	William Marshall Esq	Henry Rothery	Pythorns
148	Lancelot Dobson	John Gelderd	Grassthwaite How
149	Lancelot Dobson	John Gelderd	Keldeses

Table 2: Details extracted from the tithe map schedule of 1839

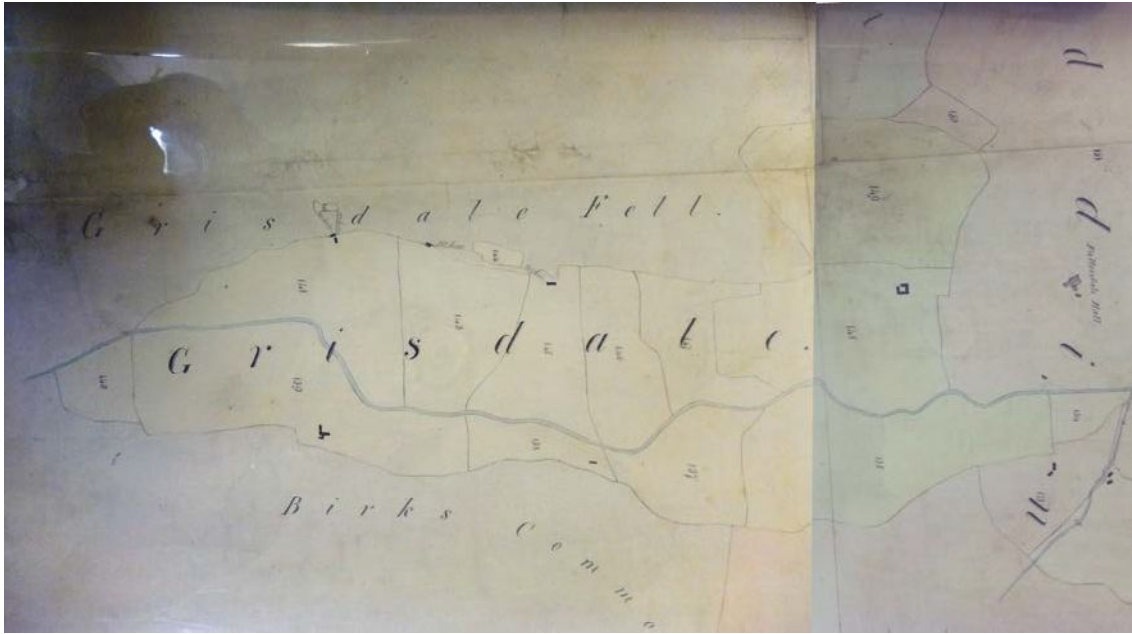


Plate 7: Extract of the relevant section of the tithe map, 1839 (CAC(K) WDRC/8/189 1839)

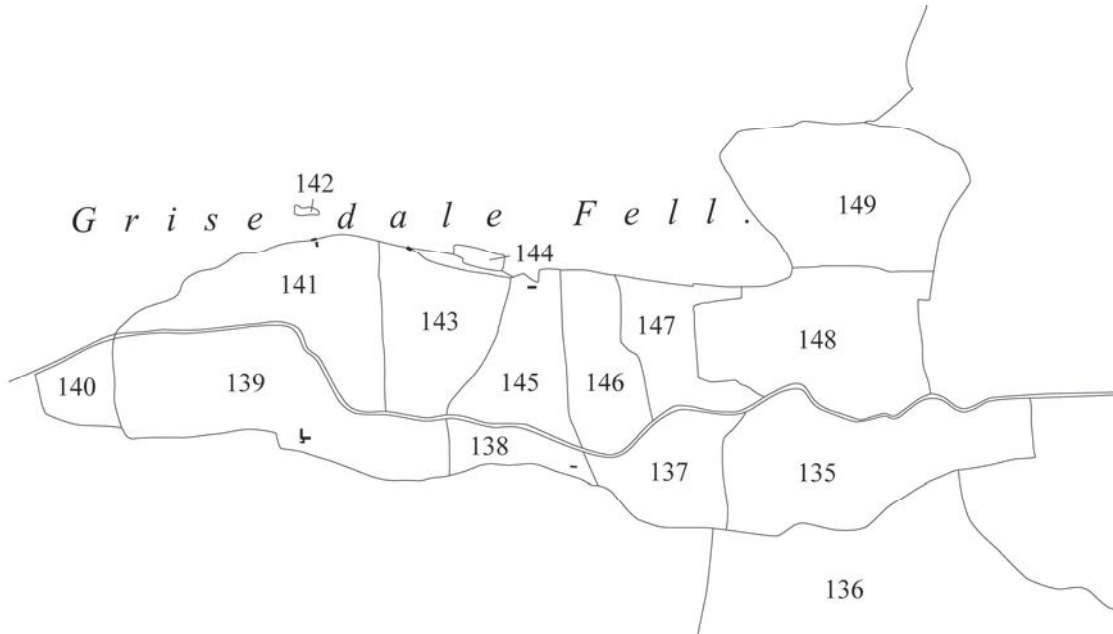


Plate 8: Tracing of the relevant section of the tithe map, showing plot numbers from the accompanying schedule

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey 1863:** this map shows the entire area at good level of detail (Plate 9; Braesteads and Elmhow Plate 10 and Plate 11). The buildings previously shown to the north-east of Braesteads are no longer extant.

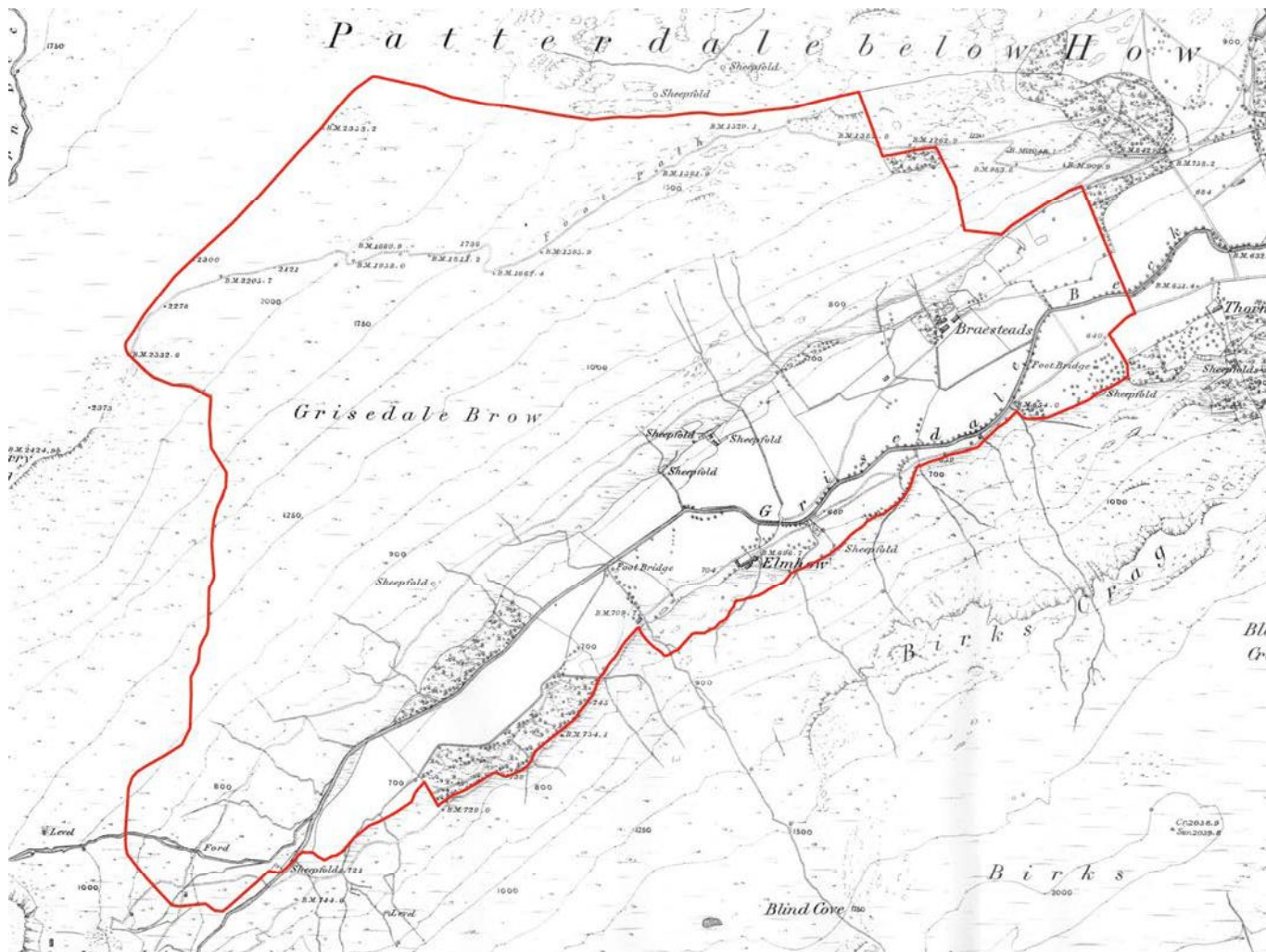


Plate 9: Study area - Ordnance Survey, 1863

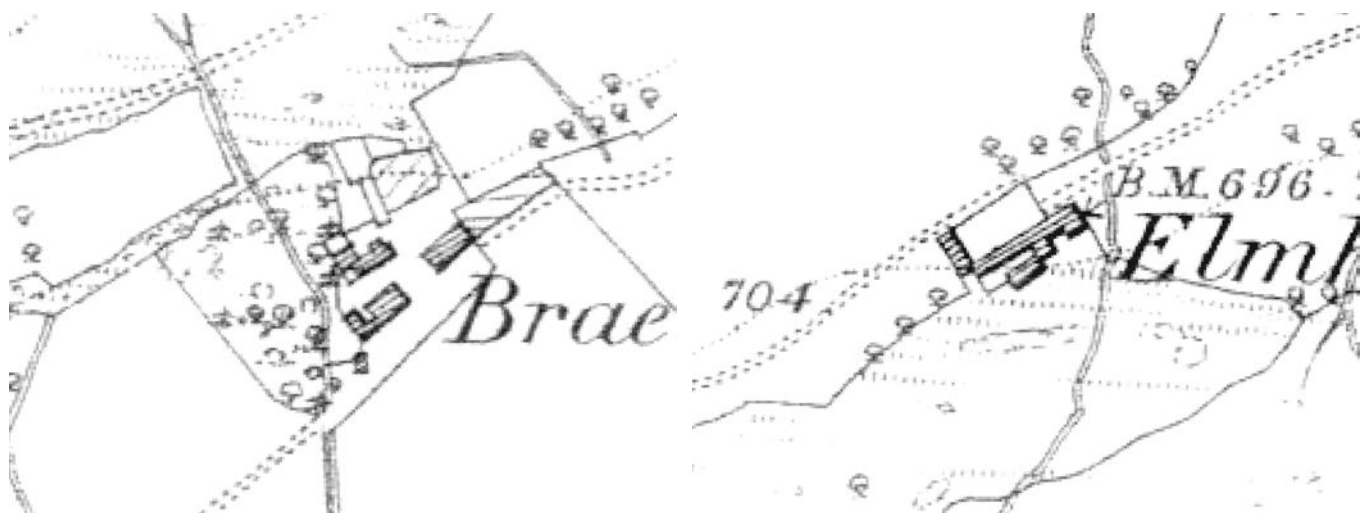


Plate 10 (left): Braesteads - Ordnance Survey, 1863

Plate 11 (right): Elmhow - Ordnance Survey, 1863

3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey nd:** both Elmhow and Braesteads appear unchanged since 1863 (see Plate 12 and Plate 13; cf. Plate 10 and Plate 11).

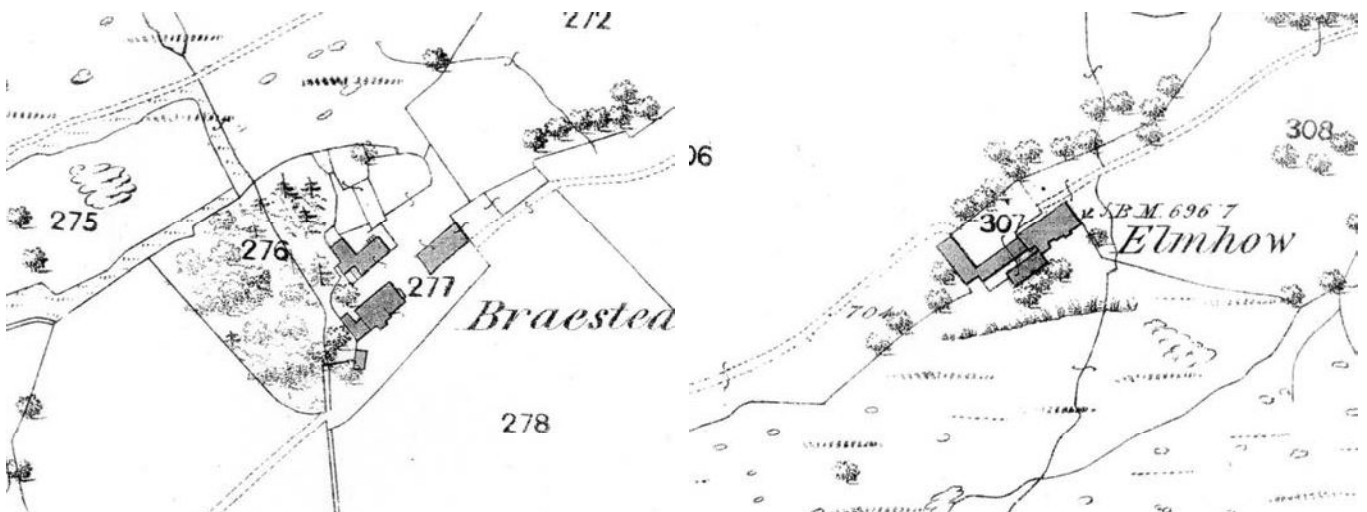


Plate 12 (left): Braestead - Ordnance Survey nd

Plate 13 (right): Elmhow - Ordnance Survey nd

3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey 1915:** various changes have been made to Braesteads, mostly additions and extensions to the barns and farmhouse (Plate 14). The road now passes to the north of Elmhow and minor alterations have been made to the field boundaries and various enclosed areas, and although more internal divisions are now shown the buildings appear unchanged (Plate 15).

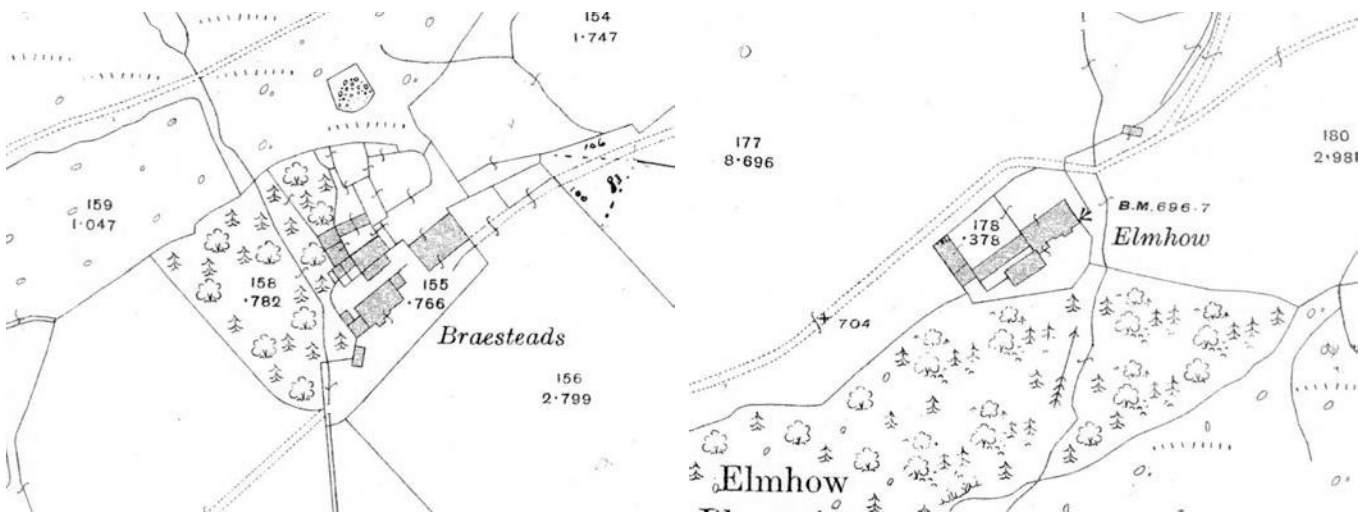


Plate 14 (left): Braestead - Ordnance Survey 1915

Plate 15 (right): Elmhow - Ordnance Survey 1915

3.4 Site Visit

3.4.1 The whole of the lower part of the survey area was walked in wide transects and each site of archaeological interest identified recorded. A complete list of all 44 sites is provided in *Appendix 2* and a summary in Table 1.

3.4.2 The sites identified can be broken into three basic types:

1. those associated with post-medieval agricultural activity (14 sites);
2. those relating to earlier settlement remains (25 sites);
3. those relating to infrastructure (5 sites).

3.4.3 The first category of sites comprises large numbers of hogg-holes or similar structures (**Sites 4-5, 9, 15, 25, 27, 33, and 36**). These were intended to control the movement of sheep around the landscape, and they could be allowed to pass through the hole when larger animals could not (Rollinson 1997, 82). One of these holes was noticeably smaller (**Site 4**) and may therefore be a smoot-hole; smoot-holes were constructed for the trapping of rabbits, the hole forcing the rabbit in a particular direction so it could be trapped on the other side (*op cit*, 130). Other features belonging to this type include a number of sheepfolds (**Site 12, 14 and 20**), again indicating the importance of sheep in local farming practice. The remaining features include a spring head (**Site 1**) used to provide water to the animals, while two areas of ridge and furrow (**Site 24** and part of **Site 34**) indicate that at least some of the land was ploughed. The form of the ridge and furrow suggests it is relatively late and perhaps relates to ploughing carried out on marginal land following agricultural improvements carried out during the late 18th and 19th centuries (Higham 2004, 58), in particular as a result of food shortages during the Napoleonic Wars (Turner 1986, 17).

3.4.4 The second category of sites can be broken into a number of phases. The earliest of these is most probably of late prehistoric origin, most probably Iron Age, but perhaps even late Bronze Age, but potentially continuing into the early medieval period. The most evident element belonging to this period is the settlement situated in Broomhill Plantation (**Site 13**), which was first identified in 1941 (Hay 1941). However, there were suggestions of a second settlement associated with it, and while no evidence of this was revealed, a number of other earthwork banks and a cairn do seem to form a small field system associated with it (**Sites 16-19**). **Site 2** may represent another cairn, but is probably natural, while **Sites 10-11** also represent possible cairns. Further east, on the same side of the valley, there are two other platforms that may be of similarly early date (**Site 22-23**), although this cannot be said with any certainty. On the other side of the valley a number of lynchets (earth banks formed as a result of repeated ploughing along a slope) and other structures are also present, which although again undated do in some cases clearly predate the extant boundary walls, which may have medieval origins (see *Section 4.4.3*), and so could also be very early (**Site 6, 37, and 39-41**). Slightly later settlement remains, perhaps of medieval date, are less easily identified, although, elements of the extant boundary walls containing very large stones (typically described as orthostatic) are suggestive of a ring garth, which is therefore likely to be medieval. Other sections of orthostatic wall are present within the study area (**Site 32**), as are early building remains (**Site 31**), while other areas contain remains likely to be of a number of dates (**Site 34**). Elsewhere some small structures seem to predate the ring garth wall (**Site 25 and 42**) and so must have fairly early origins, even if they appear post-medieval. The third period relates to extant buildings and structures, or those that were known to be extant in the post-medieval period. This includes at least some of the remains forming **Site 34**, but not all, and also the two current farmsteads, Elmhow (**Site 44**) and Braesteads (**Site 30**) but also the two standing barns (**Site 3 and 21**), and former field boundaries (**Site 26**).

3.4.5 The third category includes a much smaller number of sites and includes a disused track (**Site 7**) and associated gate (**Site 8**) both of which are likely to relate to the mines to the west, two bridges (**Site 36 and 43**), the former of which has the appearance of a modified pack horse bridge and so could be relatively early, perhaps medieval (Rollinson 1997, 119). The stone (**Site 38**) also belongs to this category as it is presumably marking the boundary for the township of Patterdale Below How.

3.5 Conclusion

3.5.1 The map regression shows that both Elmhow and Braesteads had developed to approximately their current form by at least the early 19th century, however, at Braesteads there was clearly originally more extensive settlement, but by the later 19th century much of this had gone out of use.

3.5.2 The site visit revealed a vast number of sites of archaeological and historical interest including more extensive remains at Braesteads, some of which probably relate to structures of probable medieval date. In addition many sites of post-medieval date were identified, primarily relating to agricultural activity and land management and improvement but also mining, and a number of undated features were discovered, some of which clearly directly relate to the known late prehistoric/Romano-British settlement site while others may be of similar date or later.

3.5.3 It is evident that the buildings at Elmhow (**Site 44**) represent more than just an agricultural complex, as there is a row of cart sheds thought to have been utilised by the nearby lead mines. It is likely that the track (**Site 7**) leading west from Elmhow connected the mines to the cart sheds, and that the building presumed to be a barn (**Site 3**) might also relate to the mines. Relatively little documentary evidence was identified relating to this mine, but it is possible that further research could elucidate this.

4. Site History

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The local landscape is made up of a number of important elements, with substantial settlement remains of late prehistoric date recorded in the Glencoyne area forming a substantial part, while settlement elsewhere is only known to have medieval origins. There is, however, some interesting evidence for early medieval activity, although this is largely found only in the form of place-names.

4.2 Prehistoric Period (c11,000BC – 1st century AD)

4.2.1 While there is limited evidence for human activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, this is typically found in the southernmost part on the north side of Morecambe Bay. 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). Human remains from one of these have also recently been dated to approximately 7,100 BC (Smith *et al* 2013). No remains of this date are known from the immediate area of the site, although a pair of barbed spear heads made from antler were found at Crosby-on-Eden (Hodgson 1895), which, although undated, may belong to the end of the Palaeolithic or early Mesolithic. The county was clearly more densely inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast, but these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and Cherry 2002). More recently a particularly large assemblage has been recovered during excavations, directly on the edge of the River Eden, outside Carlisle (Clark 2010) and field walking has found additional scatters of some significance also in the Eden valley near Penrith (Clarke *et al* 2008). Coastal areas and river valleys are notably places where such material is frequently found in the wider region (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152; Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 26) and there are no finds of this date known from the immediate environs of Grisedale, although a single microlith (small stone points, used in combination to make composite tools such as arrowheads) was discovered during excavations at Glencoyne (Hoaen and Loney 2007; 203.; see below).

4.2.2 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 in the central Lake District (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. Sites of this type are represented within the study area by the remains in Broomhill Plantation (**Site 13**), and probably also the nearby earthworks, which probably form an associated field system (**Site 16-19**), although none of these are at present dated and the settlement has seen very limited investigation (Hay 1941). To the north, an extensive settlement of a similar type has been recently investigated through both survey and excavation, which has shown a considerable degree of continuity of occupation from the Bronze Age, through the Iron Age, into the Romano-British period (Hoaen and Loney 2003, 63-64; 2004, 51-52). This is probably typical of the North West region in general, were there is 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). The other type site of the late prehistoric period, the hillfort, is not especially well represented in the area, but it is possible that the small raised piece of ground immediately north-west of Patterdale Hall and to the east of the study area, which is named 'Old Castle' on the Ordnance Survey map of 1863 (HER No. 12685; see also OA North 2003), might represent such a site although it has never apparently been investigated.

4.2.3 The only likely prehistoric site from within the study area is the already recorded settlement site (**Site 13**) and apparently associated field system discovered during the site visit (**Site 16-19**). Some of

the other earthworks discovered elsewhere in the study area during the site visit may be of similar date (**Sites 6, 10-11, 37, and 39-41**) but this would require further fieldwork to establish.

4.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD)

4.3.1 As already seen, there is likely to have been considerable continuity of occupation between the end of the Iron Age and beginning of the Roman period. Evidence for Roman military activity in the immediate area is very limited; the nearest known forts are at Ambleside to the south and Troutbeck to the north, both of which were probably only established during the Roman consolidation of the later 1st to early 2nd century (Shotter 2004, 53). There has been considerable discussion of the line of Roman roads in this period, with the suggestion that one ran through Ullswater over Kirkstone Pass towards the road leading to Old Penrith, with a postulated fort site at Bracken Rigg on the west side of Ullswater near Glencoyne (Richardson and Allan 1990). Crop marks revealing an apparently corresponding site were later identified, although subsequent investigation did not prove this (Richardson 1992).

4.3.2 Continuity into the post-Roman early-medieval period is also potentially very likely in the area, although physical evidence relating to this period is, in general, very scarce in the region as a whole. However, place-name evidence provides a number of useful indicators. A recent study of *eccles* place-names revealed one possible example in the area, Eagle Crag, to the west of Grisedale (Elsworth 2011) and there is another, more convincing example, in the form of an 'Eagle Field' recorded on the tithe map on the south side of Glenridding (CAC(K) WDRC/8/189 1839), which survives today in the name of Eagle Cottage and nearby Eagle Farm. Place-names containing the element *eccles* are of interest because it preserves an abbreviation of the Latin *ecclesia*, and although it is not clear exactly what is being referred to it suggests links with the early post-Roman church, although many of those found in Cumbria are of dubious authenticity. An on-going investigation into the British equivalent, *llan*, in Cumbria is also of relevance as it is possible that nearby Lanty's Tarn represents such a site (Elsworth forthcoming). The certainty of this is perhaps doubtful, but the two elements together potentially suggest a Christian presence in the area from an early date, something which is also potentially confirmed by the presence of an apsidal-ended structure in Glencoyne Park (Wheeler 1936), which has been interpreted as an early church (Smith 1996). Later place-names potentially also confirm this, in particular Patterdale and St Patrick's Well (Smith 1966, 220-221), both of which suggest a connection with St Patrick (the church at Patterdale is also dedicated to St Patrick), who is thought to have lived in the 4th century AD (Thomas 1971, 18). Whether he actually visited the area, as has been suggested (Morris 1903, 4), is impossible to ascertain, but the connection with him is of interest and is not the only one in Cumbria (Aspatria to the north-west is also thought to connect to St Patrick and means Patrick's ash-tree (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 261-262)). The earliest record of a church in Patterdale is no earlier than the 14th century (Morris 1903, 6), although it is recorded that fragments of a 'curiously carved' cross were present on the site in the late 17th century (Robinson 1833, 23), and it is conceivable that this could have been early medieval. Other place-name evidence again indicates a considerable British survival in the area, with both Glencoyne and Glenridding preserving British place-name elements – the beautiful glen and the glen of ferns or bracken respectively; while elsewhere there is a definite Norse influence (Smith 1966, 220-223). Norse settlers, arriving from what is now Norway often via Ireland and the Isle of Man, began to arrive in the central Lakes in large numbers perhaps as early as the mid 9th century, although they had already been active in the Irish Sea before that (Griffith 2010). Both Braesteads and Elmhow include Norse elements (*brá* meaning brow and *haugr* meaning hill respectively) potentially suggesting they have their origins in this period (Smith 1966, 224-225), while Grisedale means 'valley where young pigs were grazed' (*op cit*, 223).

4.3.3 There are no known sites of Roman or early medieval date from within the study area although it is possible that all of those mentioned above (*Section 4.2.3*) could have continued to be occupied into at least the Roman period.

4.4 Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD)

4.4.1 There is relatively limited historical information about the area in the medieval period. The manor of Patterdale was granted to Ivo Tailbois, whose descendants were the de Lancasters but it was divided in c1600 (Cann and Dunham 2013).

4.4.2 A significant feature of the medieval topography still apparently surviving in Grisedale is the ring garth wall, a version of the typically significant boundary feature dividing the unenclosed grazing uplands and the improved lowland pasture and often made up of large boulders (Winchester 2002, 54). This was observed at several places during the site visit and although not in itself directly dateable these essential landscape divisions most probably are at least medieval in origin, pre-dating the phase of increased enclosure that occurred from the 16th century onwards (*op cit*, 146).

4.4.3 While there are no sites of definite medieval date, it is likely that some of the remains found during the site visit are of at least medieval origin. The structural style of **Sites 31, 32 and 34** and position of **Sites 25 and 42** relative to the ring garth wall all suggest a medieval origin.

4.5 Post-Medieval (16th century AD – present)

4.5.1 Following the division of the manor of Patterdale in c1600 Patterdale itself, including the study area, passed from the Threlkelds to the Mounseys (Cann and Dunham 2013), who became known as the King and Queen of Patterdale (see *Section 4.5.2* below). It was acquired by William Marshall from Leeds in 1824 (see *Section 4.6.4*), who had made his fortune in the textile industry (Morris 1903, 51) and completely rebuilt the former 'palace' of Patterdale Hall (*op cit*, 48). The family became well established in the area and made many donations towards facilities and improvements in the local area and in 1847 William was elected a MP for the vacant East Cumberland seat a post that he retained for 21 years (*op cit*, 52). He died in 1872 and his descendants retained the estate into the 20th century (*op cit*, 53), until 1937 (CAC(C) DB74/2/49/1/4/2 1937-1938) at which point it was sold to Francis C Scott (Madeleine Scott pers comm.).

4.5.2 The map evidence (see *Section 3.3*) demonstrates that the study area had reached approximately its present state by the beginning of the 19th century, with all the fields enclosed, although the map of c1810 shows a number of alterations took place at that time, not least the construction of a new farmhouse at Braesteads, but also the diversion of part of the Grisedale Beck (see *Section 3.3.1* above). They may well have also planted some of the numerous fir plantations that now remain in the valley. The improvements being carried out at that time, presumably under the ownership of the Mounseys of Patterdale Hall. An ancestor of the Mounseys had acquired the title 'King of Patterdale' apparently on account of leading the valley in a defence against an attack from the Scots (Allom *et al* 1833, 18), a small structure on Glenridding Dodd apparently having been used as a look-out at the time (Hay 1941b, 177) but the truth of any of this is uncertain. By the time visitors began to enter the area in large numbers and leave accounts of their experiences the King and Queen had become somewhat forlorn figures, one visitor in particular observing the Queen in 1792 described how she '*made so many attacks upon her bottle she became more noisy, and swore she had been drunk for two days*' ('A Rambler 1990, 31). The site visit also revealed the presence of a row of cart sheds at Elmhow, apparently used by the lead mines further up the valley (Madeleine Scott pers comm.) and the remains of a track connecting the farm to the mines (**Site 7**). The census details (see *Appendix 1*) show that it was occupied by miners at various stages well into the 19th century, which is of interest because the mines at Eagle Crag (HER No. 4936) are thought to have been predominately active in the 18th century (Hodgson 1810, 18).

4.5.2 All of the remaining sites identified within the study area are likely to be of post-medieval date and include mainly sites relating to agricultural practice: the numerous hogg-holes and similar (**Sites 4-5, 9, 25, 27, 33, 35**), sheepfolds (**Sites 12, 14, and 20**), barns (**Sites 21 and 28**), ridge and furrow (**Site 24**), and the extant farms (**Sites 30 and 44**), as well as infrastructure elements such as the track (**Site 7**), bridges (**Sites 36 and 43**), and the parish boundary marker stone (**Site 38**).

4.6 Elmhow and Braesteads

4.6.1 It is during the post-medieval period that documentary sources relating to the farms within the study area, Elmhow and Braesteads, becomes more widely available, although it is at times fragmentary and contradictory. According to the *Place Names of Westmorland* both farms are first mentioned in the 19th century (Smith 1966, 224-225). However, the earliest reference to Elmhow identified during the desk-based assessment was actually an inventory dated to 1790 (CAC(C) PROB/1790/A(39) 1790) and the earliest reference to Braesteads is an admittance of 1732 (CAC(C) DX 117/1 1732; although there is evidence for it existing before that date – see *Section 3.4* above and *Appendix 2*). Details of all of the known owners and occupiers, as recorded in a number of sources, are presented below.

4.6.2 **Owners:** details of the owners are more difficult to ascertain without examining documents such as the deeds, and even then these are often incomplete. It is possible that some of the occupiers listed in *Section 4.6.3* below were also the owners.

Date	Name	Source
c1810	John Mounsey Esq	CAC(K) WD/BS/987 c1810
1839	William Marshall	CAC(K) WDRC/8/189 1839
1910	WH Marshall, Patterdale Hall	CAC(K) WT/DV/2/22 1910
1937	Martin W Marshall of Patterdale Hall	CAC(C) DB 74/2/49/1/4/2 1937-1938

Table 3: Recorded owners from c1810 to 1937

4.6.3 **Occupiers:** a list of all of the occupiers of the two farms is provided in Table 4 and Table 5 below, with additional information discussed below. In addition, the complete information contained in the census, so far as the relevant entries could be found, is contained in *Appendix 1*.

Year	Name	Address	Occupation	Source
1790	Thomas Bewsher	Elmhow	Husbandman	CAC(C) PROB/1790/A(39) 1790
1839	Henry Rothery	Elm How	-	CAC(K) WDRC/8/189 1839
1849	Henry Rothery	Elm How	-	Mannex 1849, 211

Table 4: Occupiers of Elmhow from 1790 to 1849

Year	Name	Address	Occupation	Source
1732	John Robinson	Briesteads	-	CAC(C) DX 117/1 1732
1839	Henry Rothery	Braysteads	-	CAC(K) WDRC/8/189 1839
1858	Henry Rothery	Braysteads	-	Kelly and Co 1858, 11
1885	Henry Rothery Snr	Braysteads	Farmer	Bulmer 1885, 312
1897	Henry Rothery	Braysteads	Yeoman	CAC(C) PROB/1897/23245A17 1897
1910	Thomas Harrison	Braysteads	-	CAC(K) WT/DV/2/22 1910
1919	William Nanson	Braysteads	-	CAC(C) PROB/1919/W246 1919
1925	Thomas Nanson	Braysteads	Farmer	Kelly 1925, 113
1930	Thomas and Eleanor Nanson	Braysteads	-	The Westmorland Gazette 1930, 252

Table 5: Occupiers of Braesteads from 1732 to 1930

4.6.4 The details of owners and occupiers are of interest in several ways. It was clearly owned as part of the Patterdale Hall estate, most likely until it was sold in 1937 (DB 74/2/49/1/5/1 1937). John Mounsey was also the owner of Patterdale Hall and the so-called 'King of Patterdale' (see for example Farington and Horne 1816, 75; it is not known with any certainty where the title originated) and so it is likely that they had possession for a considerable time; the Mounseys were certainly at Patterdale from at least the beginning of the 18th century, until the estate was sold to the Marshalls of Leeds in 1824 (Woof 2002, 206). The occupiers were therefore tenants, but most likely with copyhold tenure, meaning they had the right to inherit the copyhold of the property in lieu of certain dues to the landlord being paid (Winchester 2002, 16). This clearly led to some families being very long-lived at the two farms, in particular the Rotherys, two generations of which were at Elmhow and Braesteads between at least 1839 and 1897. While the families listed at Braesteads clearly relied solely on farming for their income, those at Elmhow

had a wider range of occupations, most often lead miners, but also shepherds, and a mat maker. Elmhow was clearly also sub-divided in some fashion between at least 1861 and 1871, and occupied by some very large families. Additional detail about the possessions of some of the occupiers, as recorded in inventories, tax records and other documents, are reproduced in *Appendix 2*. The wills of Henry Rothery and William Nanson are also of interest because they provide some idea of the type of possessions the former had and how wealthy the latter was. Henry Rothery left £30 and an annuity of £40 to his wife Mary, £400 to each of his grandchildren and £200 to his children, and his household goods to his daughter, Hannah. These comprised: '*Furniture, Plate, Linen, China, Wearing apparel, Books, Pictures, Ornaments of the person and other household effects*' (CAC(C) PROB/1897/W245A17 1897). William Nanson left his relatives amounts of between £10 and £25 (CAC(C) PROB/1919/W246 1919).

4.6.5 **The Buildings:** details about the actual buildings are available from a number of sources. The earliest is the inventory of Thomas Bewsher of Elmhow (CAC(C) PROB/1790/A(39) 1790). This is mainly a list the items he owned but it includes references to specific parts of the house and provides an insight into the type of farming practice he was carrying out and the value of his stock:

Item	£	s	d
<i>Purse and apparels</i>	6	10	0
<i>Meal and Malt</i>	2	0	0
<i>Horse and riding gear</i>	9	10	0
<i>A horse and mare</i>	18	0	0
<i>Horned cattle</i>	80	0	0
<i>Stock of sheep</i>	124	0	0
<i>Household furniture in fore house</i>	4	0	0
<i>1st room above stairs</i>	1	0	0
<i>2nd room above stairs</i>	3	2	6
<i>3^d room above stairs</i>	0	2	6
<i>4th room above stairs</i>	1	5	0
<i>In high[?] house</i>	2	10	0
<i>Buttery</i>	0	10	0
<i>Old smithy[?]</i>	0	5	0
<i>Husbandry gear</i>	7	5	0
	<u>260</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

4.6.6 Arguably the most useful is the estate plan of c1810 (CAC(K) WD BS/987 c1810), which is remarkable in its detail. It shows not only that Braysteads comprised three separate elements 'High Breastead', 'Low Breastead', and 'Lowest Breastead', with a total of four buildings between them (see *Section 3.3.1*; Plate 5). In addition, a further farm, probably the group of three buildings marked to the east and called 'Pye Thorns' also existed. This plan is even more remarkable because it not only shows the buildings and fields in plan, it also has watercolour sketches of the 'Ruins of Lowest Breastead', 'The New House Built Anno Domini 1801', a ground and first floor plan, presumably of this new building, and buildings at 'Pye Thorns' (Plate 3, Plate 4 and Plate 6). Even more remarkable still is the detail in the first of these drawings, which shows a datestone over the door in the central section of 1800 and another in the ruined section to the right marked 'IBA[?] 1696'. This in turn provides additional information about the occupiers as the letters are the initials of someone connected to the property, and perhaps corresponds to another member of the Bewsher family (see *Section 4.6.5* above). The 1841 census shows that Piethorns was still standing at this time, although the earliest Ordnance Survey map shows it, and the other elements of Braesteads, had been demolished by 1863 (see *Section 3.3.4* above).

4.6.6 The sale particulars from the Patterdale estate sale in 1937 and other documents from the same period provide further information about the buildings and also the farm stock. The farmhouse at Braesteads is described as:

'stone-built with slated roofs... It contains: living room, 12ft. 9in. by 9ft. 3in., with fireplaces, Kitchen, about 14ft. 3in. by 13ft. 3in., with stone paved floor and open fire. Back kitchen, about 18ft. 9in. by 14ft. 6in., with stone slabbed floor, open range, baking oven and sink. Larder with stone floor and shelves,

smaller Larder and store, Dairy with stone floor and shelves. Stone staircase with cupboard under. Back stairs. On the upper floor: Five Bed Rooms and Box Room. Outside: Timber-built, lean-to washhouse with cement floor fitted with two coppers. THE BUILDINGS near the house include: Large Barn part of which is converted into Cow Byre for 10 and Calf Box with Loft over same. Lean-to long Cart and Implement Store. Sheep Yard partly walled. Large Sheep House with outside steps to Hay Loft over. Three Loose Boxes for calves with Loft above. Sheep-dipping Yard with bath and pens. Boiler Room with 2 coppers. Four-bay lean-to Cart Lodge. Two Pigsties with yard. Outside E.C. Bracken Store. Carhouse Stable for 3 with Loft over. Coal, Wood and Chicken Houses.

In a field a short distance away: Calf Byre with Barn above. Cow Byre for 8 with Barn over.

Further away at Elmhow: Large Barn with Cow Byre for 8 and part enclosed for young stock with platforms over both. Calf Box at end. Open Sheep House. Two Calf Boxes. Calf Box and Sheep House with Loft above, and, in an adjoining field: Barn for hay, implements, etc.' (CAC(C) DB/74/2/4/49/1/5/1 1937).

In the same particulars 'Elmhow Cottage' is described as:

'This picturesque COTTAGE RESIDENCE with lime-whitened stone walls and slated roof... contains: Entrance Corridor Hall with raftered ceiling. Living Room, about 25ft. 6in. by 16ft. 3in., with "heaped" fire set in tiled surround with stone hearth; heavily beamed and raftered ceiling. Stone-paved Dairy, about 11ft. 6in. square. Kitchen, 14ft. 6in. by 12ft., with beamed and raftered ceiling, open range and square stone paved floor. Scullery, with sink. Lobby by back stairs. Large Coal and Wood Store. Larder or Store Room. Stone principal staircase to the Upper Floor on which there are Four Bed Rooms, Bath Room with bath and W.C., and deep cupboard in the roof.

Outside E.C.

Water Supply included in the rent by gravitation from the Fell above' (CAC(C) DB/74/2/49/1/5/1 1937).

4.6.7 Tax documents of about the same date also provide an insight into the amount of stock held at Braesteads (CAC(C) DB/74/2/49/1/4/2 1937-1938). A list dated 5th April 1937 records two horses, six dairy cows, 1020 ewes, 13 other cattle, 318 other sheep, 1cwt of wheat, 10cwts of oats, 8 tons of hay, and 50 poultry. A more detailed list of stock and equipment from 27th September 1937 gives quantities and values:

'Bay Horse, 10 years old	£20
Bay Horse, 18 years old	£2
Red Cow	£20
Red Heifer	£15
Red and White Cow	£9
2 Roan Heifer Calves	£12
Cart, Complete	£8
Grass Machine	£6
Side Delivery Rake	£8
Bamford Hay Strewer	£8
Old Swarth Turner	£1
Horse Hay Rake	£1/10/-
Sledge	5/-
Ladder	2/6
Grindstone	£1
Wood Meal Bin	10/-
10 Sheep Stools	£2
Hen Coop	2/6
Hen House	15/1
Iron Fireplace	5/-
12 Pales[sic]	6/-
4 Buckets of Dip	£1/15/-
Rakes, Forks and Sundry work tools	£1

<i>2 Small troughs</i>	2/-
<i>2 Sets Cart Gear</i>	£1
<i>2 Sets Ploughing Gear</i>	10/-
<i>1 Set Snigging Chains</i>	7/6
<i>End Over End churn</i>	3/-
<i>Diabalo Separator</i>	25/-
<i>Butter Scales and Weights</i>	15/-
<i>Pair Scotch Hands</i>	2/-
<i>2 Milk Bowls</i>	2/-
<i>Old Kitchen Table</i>	5/-
<i>4 Bottles Cattle Medicine</i>	8/- ^s

4.7 Previous Archaeological Work

4.7.1 Only a single piece of previous archaeological work has been carried out within the study area, a desk-based assessment for a proposed water pipe, one section of which was intended to pass along road from the east end of Grisedale before turning to Braesteads (OA North 2003). This only identified the known sites already recorded in the HER.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 The results of the desk-based assessment have revealed a considerable amount about the history and archaeology of Grisedale, largely due to some remarkably detailed archive material. In addition, the site visit revealed considerably more remains of archaeological interest than were previously known, and, although many of these were small-scale agricultural structures of limited significance, others represent evidence of extensive settlement in the valley that was seemingly continuous from at least the late prehistoric period onwards.

5.1.2 The wider significance of these findings is twofold: firstly, it emphasises that seemingly remote and unpopulated valleys such as this were able to support a considerable amount of settlement from an early date, something that has also been highlighted through extensive survey in Glencoyne Park to the north. Secondly, that these areas probably saw continuous occupation over a long period, and if this was probably interrupted at times, it must have recovered.

5.1.3 The details of the manner in which different periods of occupation took place could only be discovered through further investigation. For example, how do the different earthworks associated with the late prehistoric/Romano-British settlement (**Sites 13-19**) relate to each other? Are they all contemporary or did they develop at different times, and how long did the settlement there continue to be occupied? How did the settlement of groups of people known to be incomers to the area, such as the Norse, relate to those that existed when they arrived? Were they replaced or re-used? How did these in turn affect medieval settlement? How did the settlements in the valley relate to the lead mines in the fells to the west, and how early were these being exploited? Many of these questions could only be answered through detailed survey and excavation. Further investigation into the standing buildings would also enable a better understanding of their origins and development, and they may be discovered in turn to link directly to other phases.

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Appendix 1: Census information

Address	Name	Age	Occupation	Place of birth
Elmhow	Henry Rothery	50	Farmer	Westmorland
	Hannah Rothery	50		Westmorland
	John Rothery	25		Westmorland
	Joseph Rothery	20		Westmorland
	Henry Rothery	15		Westmorland
	Isaac Rothery	15		Westmorland
	Mary Rothery	14		Westmorland
	John Collin	15	Male servant	Westmorland
	Nancy Scott	25		Westmorland
	Jane Scott	15		Westmorland
Piethorns	Abigal Rothery	15		Westmorland
	Robert Pattinson	70	Lead miner	Not Westmorland
	Jane Pattinson	60		Foreign
	Robert Pattinson	15		Westmorland

Table 6: Details from the 1841 census (HO 107/1162/7 1841)

Address	Name	Age	Occupation	Place of birth
Braysteads	Henry Rothery	63	Farmer of 360 acres	Cumberland, Beckermont
	Hannah Rothery	64		Cumberland, Ennerdale
	Henry Rothery	29		Westmorland, Grasmere
	Isaac Rothery	27		Westmorland, Grasmere
	Mary Rothery	23		Westmorland, Grasmere
	Ann Rothery	7	Scholar	Westmorland, Patterdale
	Henry Rothery	5	Scholar	Westmorland, Martindale
	Thomas Grisdale	23	Farm servant	Cumberland, Martindale
	John R Jackson	18	Farm servant	Westmorland, Martindale
Elm How	John Brummel	42	Lead Ore Miner	Durham, Etersgill
	Jane Brummel	39		Westmorland, Stavley
	Mary Riff	21	House servant	Westmorland, Stavley
	John Riff	19	Labourer	Westmorland, Stavley
	Thomas Brummel	18?	Scholar	Westmorland, Stavley
	William Brummel	15?	Scholar	Westmorland, Stavley
	Jane Brummel	11		Westmorland, Stavley
	Margaret Brummel	7	Scholar	Westmorland, Patterdale
	George Brummel	5	Scholar	Westmorland, Patterdale
	Phillis Brummel	6		Westmorland, Patterdale
	Martin Brummel	7		Westmorland, Patterdale

Table 7: Details from the 1851 census (HO 107/2440/292 1851)

Address	Name	Age	Occupation	Place of birth
Braysteads	Henry Rothery	73	Farmer	Cumberland, Haile
	Hannah Rothery	74		Cumberland, Ennerdale
	Mary Rothery	33	Farmer's daughter	Westmorland, Grasmere
	Johnathan Birket	23	Farm servant	Lancashire, Langdale
	Ann Brocklebank	20	House servant	Lancashire, Langdale
1 Elm How	Henry Rothery Jnr	39	Shepherd	Westmorland, Grasmere
	Mary Rothery	33		Westmorland, Patterdale
	Moses Rothery	2		Westmorland, Patterdale
2 Elm How	William Nelson	41	Labourer in mines	Westmorland, Loughrigg
	Mary Nelson	31		Westmorland, Kentmere
	Joseph Nelson	10	Scholar	Westmorland, Patterdale
	Agnes Nelson	8	Scholar	Westmorland, Patterdale
	Mary Nelson	6		Westmorland, Patterdale
	Elizabeth Nelson	4		Westmorland, Patterdale

	Isabella Nelson	2		Westmorland, Martindale
	Jane Nelson	10 months		Westmorland, Patterdale

Table 8: Details from the 1861 census (RG 9/3962 1861)

Address	Name	Age	Occupation	Place of birth
Braysteads	Henry Rothery	49	Farmer of 150 acres	Westmorland, Grasmere
	Mary Rothery	45		Westmorland, Patterdale
	Moses Rothery	12	Scholar	Westmorland, Patterdale
	Hannah Rothery	9	Scholar	Westmorland, Patterdale
	Mary Rothery	2		Westmorland, Patterdale
	William Gregg	24	Farm servant, indoors	Lancashire, Langdale
	John Leck	16	Farm servant, indoors	Cumberland, Matterdale
	Sarah Taylor	16	Domestic servant	Cumberland, Plumpton
1 Elm How	George Crosthwaite	40	Mat maker (blind from accident)	Westmorland, Troutbeck
	Sarah Crosthwaite	40		Westmorland, Patterdale
	John Crosthwaite	12	Scholar	Westmorland, Patterdale
	Jonah W Crosthwaite	10	Scholar	Westmorland, Patterdale
	Isabella Crosthwaite	8	Scholar	Westmorland, Patterdale
	George Crosthwaite	6		Westmorland, Patterdale
	Joseph Crosthwaite	4		Westmorland, Patterdale
	Sarah Crosthwaite	1		Westmorland, Patterdale
2 Elm How	Uninhabited	-	-	-

Table 9: Details from the 1871 census (RG 10/5276 1871)

Address	Name	Age	Occupation	Place of birth
Braysteads	Henry Rothery	59	Farmer of 135 acres	Westmorland, Grasmere
	Mary Rothery	55	Farmer's wife	Westmorland, Patterdale
	Moses Rothery	22	Farmer's son	Westmorland, Patterdale
	Hannah Rothery	19	Farmer's daughter	Westmorland, Patterdale
	Mary Rothery	12	Scholar	Westmorland, Patterdale
	John Leck	24	Farm servant, indoors	Cumberland, Matterdale
Elm How	George Crosthwaite	49	Formerly lead miner	Westmorland, Troutbeck
	Jonah W Crosthwaite	19	Lead miner	Westmorland, Patterdale
	Joseph Crosthwaite	15	Lead miner	Westmorland, Patterdale
	Sarah Crosthwaite	12	Scholar	Westmorland, Patterdale
	Emily Crosthwaite	9	Scholar	Westmorland, Patterdale
	Alfred Crosthwaite	7	Scholar	Westmorland, Patterdale

Table 10: Details from the 1881 census (RG 11/5205 1881)

Address	Name	Age	Occupation	Place of birth
Elm How	Edmund Kitching	39	Shepherd	Westmorland, Kentmere
	Elizabeth N Kitching	36		Westmorland, Mardale
	Elizabeth A Kitching	17	General domestic servant,	Westmorland, Mardale
	May L Kitching	11	Scholar	Westmorland, Mardale
	Edith H Kitching	6		Westmorland, Mardale
Braysteads	John Leck	34	Farmer	Cumberland, Matterdale
	Hannah Leck	29		Westmorland, Patterdale
	William Leck	7		Westmorland, Patterdale
	Mary L Leck	4		Westmorland, Patterdale
	Henry R Leck	2		Westmorland, Patterdale
	Jane Coward	15	General domestic servant	Westmorland, Patterdale
	Robert Whalley	22	Farm labourer	Cumberland, Keswick
	John Dixon	16	Farm labourer	Cumberland, Threlkeld

Table 11: Details from the 1891 census (RG 12/4327 1891)

Appendix 2: Site Gazetteer

Site Number: 1

NGR: 337007 514882

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Spring head, with dry stone wall edging east side against the outcropping bedrock and opening covered by stone slabs, including pieces of roof slate, and an iron grill.

Period: Post-medieval?



Plate 16: Spring head, viewed from the north-east (Site 1)

Site Number: 2

NGR: 337000 514928

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Mound, c15m long by 10m wide and up to 3m tall, orientated approximately north-east/south-west. Very gravelly structure, probably a drumlin and others are spread along the valley in this area.

Period: Uncertain



Plate 17 (left): Mound, viewed from the north (Site 2)



Plate 18 (right): Mound, viewed from the south (Site 2)

Site Number: 3

NGR: 337041 514934

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Field barn or perhaps a building associated with the nearby lead mines, clearly extensively rebuilt. Stone built with quoined corners, c8m square, with a slate roof and double door on the north side. There is an attached pound on the west side and ventilation slots in the remaining elevations. Internally the roof is supported by a single tie beam truss.

Period: Post-medieval



Plate 19: Barn, viewed from the north-west (Site 3)

Site Number: 4

Client: Madeleine Scott

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NGR: 336994 514867

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Small hole in wall, hogg-hole or possibly smoot-hole. Immediately to the east is an earthwork forming a possible platform against the field boundary, which extends c2m from the wall and is edged on the north side with stones.

Period: Post-medieval and uncertain



Plate 20: Smoot- or hogg-hole and adjacent earthwork, viewed from the north-west

Site Number: 5

NGR: 336980 514857

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Hogg-hole in wall, c0.6m wide by 0.8m tall.

Period: Post-medieval



Plate 21: Hogg-hole, viewed from the north (Site 5)

Site Number: 6

NGR: 336970 514838

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Platform set against boundary wall comprising a curving bank with stones set along it, c0.8m tall and 20m long. There is a larger bank on the east side, c1m wide and constructed from earth, adjacent to **Site 5**. The main bank appears to pre-date the boundary wall, although there are some large stones protruding from the base of this that may relate to the platform. There is also a low bank curving round the platform, 0.6m wide and 0.3m tall.

Period: Uncertain.



Plate 22 (left): Platform, viewed from the east (Site 6)



Plate 23 (right): Platform, viewed from the north-east (Site 6)

Site Number: 7**NGR:** 336713 514635 (point)**HER No:** -**Sources:** Site visit**Designation:** None**Description:** Track winding east/west through woodland, cut into slope, seemingly connecting Elmhow with the lead mines further up the valley. Typically 2-3m wide and cobble sized stones exposed in one area. Ends not obvious, especially east, but lines up with gate (**Site 8**) at west end and evidently continues beyond this.**Period:** Post-medieval?**Plate 24 (left):** Track, viewed from the east (**Site 7**)**Plate 25 (right):** Track, showing stones, viewed from the east (**Site 7**)**Site Number: 8****NGR:** 336592 514559**HER No:** -**Sources:** Site visit**Designation:** None**Description:** Gate in boundary wall, now blocked with stone. Corresponding to line of track (**Site 7**). It has quoined jambs and is c3m wide.**Period:** Post-medieval



Plate 26: Gate, viewed from east (Site 8)

Site Number: 9

NGR: 336527 514640

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Hogg-hole in boundary wall. Drystone construction with horizontal dividing slab inside. 0.7m wide and 0.7m tall.

Period: Post-medieval



Plate 27: Hogg-hole, viewed from east (Site 9)

Site Number: 10

Client: Madeleine Scott

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NGR: 336379 514431

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Possible cairn situated against the field boundary. C5m by 4m north-east/south-west and 1m at tallest point. It mostly seems to consist of soil but some stones are visible.

Period: Prehistoric?



Plate 28: Possible cairn, viewed from the north-east (Site 10)

Site Number: 11

NGR: 336420 514512

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Possible clearance cairn (a pile of stones removed from a field to improve the land). Irregular spread of material with some stone exposed where it has been eroded by having an animal feeder placed on top. Roughly orientated north-east/south-west and c5m at its widest and perhaps 10m long.

Period: Prehistoric?



Plate 29: Possible cairn, viewed from the north-west (Site 11)

Site Number: 12

NGR: 336261 514399

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Sheepfold set against field boundary. Drystone built and rectangular in plan with timber internal divisions and added sections in post and wire to the east and west. There are entrances to the main part on the east and west sides.

Period: Post-medieval



Plate 30: Sheepfold, viewed from the east (Site 12)

Site Number: 13**NGR:** 336718 514895**HER No:** 2982**Sources:** Hay 1941; HER; Site visit**Designation:** None

Description: Remains of a settlement site now difficult to identify in detail although an outer bank demarking an oval area with a small 'hut circle' off the north-east corner and a bank running off from the south-west corner of the main enclosure to the south are visible. The banks are set against the slope on the north side and so up to 1.2m high, and there is stone exposed in several places. The whole site covers an area of perhaps 20m square.

Period: Late prehistoric

Plate 31 (left): Bank forming part of enclosure, viewed from south (Site 13)

Plate 32 (right): Hut circle on north-east side of enclosure, viewed from south (Site 13)

Site Number: 14**NGR:** 336601 515004**HER No:** -**Sources:** Site visit**Designation:** None

Description: Sheepfold. Drystone circular structure with possible opening on south-west side.

Period: Post-medieval?**Site Number: 15****NGR:** 336772 514957**HER No:** -**Sources:** Site visit**Designation:** None

Description: Hogg-hole in boundary wall. 0.5m wide and 0.6m tall.

Period: Post-medieval



Plate 33: Hogg-hole, viewed from west (Site 15)

Site Number: 16

NGR: 336816 514961 (point)

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Bank running east/west, up to (and below?) the boundary wall to the west and until the beck running north/south down slope and apparently continuing beyond this. C1m tall and 20m long.

Period: Late prehistoric



Plate 34: Bank, viewed from the south (Site 16)

Site Number: 17

Client: Madeleine Scott

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NGR: 336774 514962 (point)

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Bank, similar in dimension to **Site 16**, but with orthostats at east end. Possibly connected to **Site 16** by a lower bank running along the west side of the beck.

Period: Late prehistoric



Plate 35 (left): West end of the bank, viewed from the south-east (Site 17)

Plate 36 (right): East end of the bank, viewed from the south-west (Site 17)

Site Number: 18

NGR: 336817 515012

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Low bank, c0.6m tall and 2m wide running north/south, some stones exposed. Presumably forming part of a field system with **Site 16** and **Site 17**.

Period: Late prehistoric



Plate 37: Bank, viewed from south (Site 18)

Site Number: 19

NGR: 336920 515067

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Low cairn c4m by 5m, and up to 1m tall, orientated north-east/south-west. Lots of stones visible in its fabric.

Period: Late prehistoric?



Plate 38 (left): Cairn, viewed from the south (Site 19)



Plate 39 (right): Cairn, viewed from the north (Site 19)

Site Number: 20

NGR: 337064 515252

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Ruined stone structure, probably former sheepfold. Rectangular in plan, orientated east/west c20m long by c10m wide. Five to six courses surviving and built against the extant field boundary.

Period: Post-medieval



Plate 40: Probable sheepfold, viewed from west (Site 20)

Site Number: 21

NGR: 337190 515313

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Barn, stone built with slate roof and crow-stepped gables. There is a wagon doorway in the east side and vents throughout. The trusses are of simple tie-beam type.

Period: Post-medieval



Plate 41 (left): Barn, viewed from the south (Site 21)



Plate 42 (right): Barn, viewed from the north (Site 21)

Site Number: 22

NGR: 337210 515318

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Rectangular footings of ruined structure, built against existing field walls with up to three courses remaining. Walls remarkably thick, perhaps as much as 1m.

Period: Medieval or post-medieval?



Plate 43: Building footing, viewed from the west (Site 22)

Site Number: 23

NGR: 337363 515488

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Client: Madeleine Scott

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Designation: None

Description: Possible platform comprising a four-sided area set against the field boundary although irregular in plan. It is formed by large angular boulders along the south side, with a single course possibly remaining on top and lots of loose stone on top of the platform in general.

Period: Uncertain



Plate 44: Possible platform, viewed from south-west (Site 23)

Site Number: 24

NGR: 337435 515461

HER No: -

Sources: Client; site visit; aerial photographs

Designation: None

Description: Area of very regular ridge and furrow identified by the client but not visible during the site visit. Evident in aerial photographs and orientated north-east/south-west.

Period: Post-medieval?

Site Number: 25

NGR: 337479 515532

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Hogg-hole built into the boundary wall, c0.5m wide and 0.7m tall, to the west of the possible remains of a structure incorporated into the same field boundary. This has quoins evident at the west corner and to the east, where they are butted by the continuation of the wall. The wall is very thick and there is a possible blocked ventilation slot and other feature in the wall between the two sets of quoins.

Period: Medieval? – post-medieval



Plate 45 (left): Hogg-hole, viewed from the south (Site 25)



Plate 46 (right): Remains of building incorporated into field boundary, viewed from the south (Site 25)

Site Number: 26

NGR: 337491 515381

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Bank 2m wide and up to 0.7m tall, presumably a former field boundary, running north/south, that turns to the east at the south end into a much larger and perhaps natural bank. This is smaller to the west and has a possible track running across it (towards the bridge, **Site 43**) to the south-west) but much larger to the east where it is at least 2m tall.

Period: Post-medieval and natural?



Plate 47 (left): Bank, viewed from the south



Plate 48 (right): Bank, viewed from the north



Plate 49 (left): Bank extending to the west, viewed from the north-east (Site 26)



Plate 50 (right): Bank extending to the east, viewed from the south-west (Site 26)

Site Number: 27

NGR: 337630 515331

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Hogg-hole built into field boundary, 0.7m wide and 0.7m tall and roughly blocked with stone.

Period: Post-medieval

Site Number: 28

NGR: 337584 515517

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit; client

Designation: None

Description: Site of a barn that was demolished, now only evident as a rough patch of ground.

Period: Post-medieval?

Site Number: 29

NGR: 337580 515615

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Gateway in field boundary wall, blocked with stone, with a section of orthostatic walling adjacent to it. A ditch carrying water runs up to the wall and through it via a low stone-built opening.

Period: Medieval – post-medieval?



Plate 51 (left): Blocked gate, viewed from the south-west (Site 29)



Plate 52 (right): Orthostatic wall to the west of the blocked gate, viewed from the south-east (Site 29)

Site Number: 30

NGR: 337693 515573

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Braesteads Farm. The main farmhouse comprises a rectangular range of buildings with the central section probably representing a single double-pile house with a symmetrical front (south) elevation with a gabled porch and chimney at either end. The west end is clearly a later extension, apparently to form an animal house, and incorporates a re-used date stone of 1683. The east end is set back from the line of the rest. There is a two-bay cart shed to south-west, connected by a boundary wall, and early barns to the east and north.

Period: Post-medieval



Plate 53 (left): The front elevation of Braesteads Farm, viewed from the south-east (Site 30)



Plate 54 (right): The re-used date stone at Braesteads Farm, viewed from the south (Site 30)



Plate 55 (left): Barn to the north of Braesteads Farm, viewed from the south-east (Site 30)



Plate 56 (right): Barn to the east of Braesteads Farm, viewed from the south-west (Site 30)

Site Number: 31

NGR: 337784 515624

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Remains of a building comprising just the boulders of the footings, with especially large boulders at the corners and part of the walling still standing in the field wall against which it is set. It is approximately 10m long by 5m wide and has a possible entrance on the east side of the south elevation. It possibly extends to the west as the field wall has a pedestrian doorway surviving to full height, albeit blocked with stone.

Period: Medieval – post-medieval?



Plate 57 (left): Ruined building, viewed from the west (Site 31)



Plate 58 (right): Ruined building, viewed from the east (Site 31)

Site Number: 32

NGR: 337739 515691

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Hogg-hole built into boundary wall. Drystone construction, with jambs constructed from single large pieces of stone. Approximately 0.5m wide and 0.8m tall.

Period: Post-medieval



Site Number: 33

NGR: 337764 515666 (point)

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Section of orthostatic wall running east/west, with only the orthostats remaining, some of which have clearly moved from their original positions down slope. It continues to the extant field boundary to the east and is possibly continued by a ruined field wall on the other side of this. There are also amorphous but essentially linear earthworks orientated north/south running from the east end of it. The line of the wall is probably continued by a ruinous but better preserved section on the east side of the field boundary.

Period: Medieval

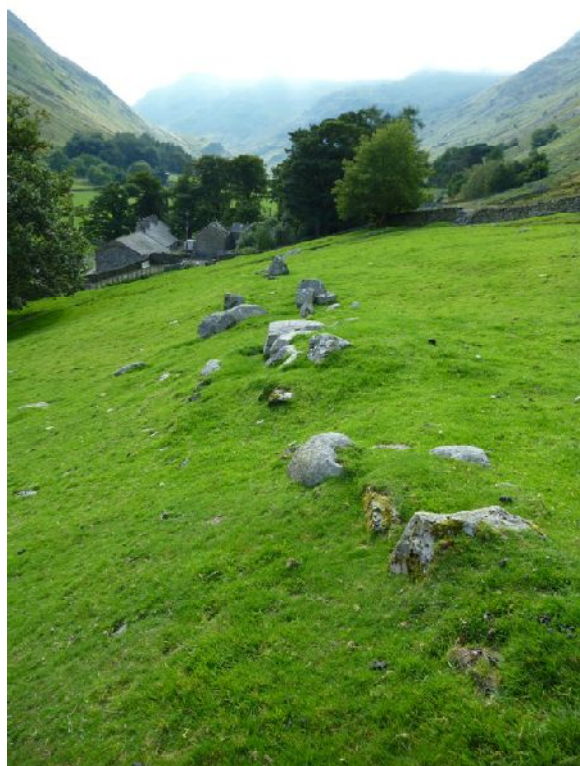


Plate 59 (left): Orthostatic wall, viewed from the west (Site 33)

Plate 60 (right): Orthostatic wall, viewed from the east (Site 33)

Site Number: 34

NGR: 337871 515759

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Area of terraces and ruined structures. There are at least three terraces, all orientated east/west and typically 1.5m tall. To the west of these are the remains of a ruined building, still standing quite high but covered with vast amounts of rubble and with further ruined walls to east. East of this is a much larger ruined enclosure.

Period: Post-medieval



Plate 61 (left): Terraces, viewed from the north-east, part of Site 34



Plate 62 (right): Ruined building, viewed from the east, part of Site 34



Plate 63: Ruined structure, viewed from the east, part of Site 34

Site Number: 35

NGR: 337785 515556

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Hogg-hole in boundary wall. Approximately 0.6m wide by 0.8m tall.

Period: Post-medieval



Plate 64: Hogg-hole, viewed across the field from the east, Site 35

Site Number: 36

NGR: 337907 515606

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Stone bridge, single voussoir arch in essentially packhorse bridge style but topped with walls finished with cams and end posts.

Period: Post-medieval



Plate 65: Bridge, viewed from the south, Site 36

Site Number: 37

NGR: 338055 515611

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Bank, possibly former river terrace but angled to line of river. C1m tall.

Period: Uncertain



Plate 66: Bank, viewed from the north across the beck, Site 37

Site Number: 38

NGR: 338032 515551

HER No: 12684

Sources: HER; OA North 2003; site visit

Designation: None

Description: Marker stone, low piece of dressed sandstone with round head, c0.2m wide and 0.4m tall. Inscribed "P BELOW HOW 15[?]17".

Period: Post-medieval



Plate 67: Stone, viewed from the north, Site 38

Site Number: 39

NGR: 337899 515413

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Lynchet running approximately east/west along the slope, 1-2m tall.

Period: Uncertain



Plate 68: Lynchet, viewed from the north-east, Site 39

Site Number: 40

NGR: 337526 515150

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Lynchet running approximately east/west along the slope, 1-2m tall.

Period: Uncertain



Plate 69: Lynchet, viewed from the north-east (Site 40)

Site Number: 41

NGR: 337368 515085

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Lynchet running approximately east/west along the slope, 1-2m tall.

Period: Uncertain



Plate 70: Lynchet, viewed from the north-east (Site 41)

Site Number: 42

NGR: 337435 515095

HER No: -

Client: Madeleine Scott

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Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Ruined rectangular building, c10m by 5m, up to six courses still standing, with possible doorway on north side and apertures in south side. Apparently pre-dating the field boundary, which butts against it.

Period: Medieval? – post-medieval



Plate 71: Ruined structure, viewed from the north (Site 42)

Site Number: 43

NGR: 337341 515137

HER No: -

Sources: Site visit

Designation: None

Description: Stone bridge, almost semi-circular arch topped with low stone walls with square-section pillars at each end.

Period: Post-medieval



Plate 72: Bridge, viewed from the south (Site 43)**Site Number: 44****NGR:** 337262 515055**HER No:** None**Sources:** Site visit**Designation:** Listed Grade II (see *Appendix 3*)

Description: Buildings at Elmhow. The main farmhouse has a cross passage connecting to a stone spiral staircase on the south side, although the rooms either side of the passage both have fireplaces with square (probably 18th century?) surrounds. The barn to the south-west of the house is cruck framed, while the barn to the west has crow-stepped gables and a date stone of 1677 re-used upside down as a lintel. Between the house and the west barn is a row of four cart sheds.

Period: Post-medieval**Plate 73 (left):** The cruck barn at Elmhow, viewed from the east (part of Site 44)**Plate 74 (right):** The house at Elmhow, viewed from the north (part of Site 44)**Plate 75 (left):** Cart sheds at Elmhow, viewed from the north (part of Site 44)**Plate 76 (right):** The west barn at Elmhow, Viewed from the east (part of Site 44)



Plate 77 (left): Re-used date stone in the west barn at Elmhow, viewed from the east (part of Site 44)



Plate 78 (right): West barn at Elmhow, viewed from the north-west (part of Site 44)

Appendix 3: Listed Building Details for Elmhow

Grade: II

Date first listed: 15-Mar-1974

Elmhow with attached cart sheds. NY 31 NE 12/148 II 2. C17. Colour-washed stone rubble, old slate roof, 2 storeys. Boarded door, 6 small-paned windows on ground floor and 4 above, with slate dripstone over ground floor. 2 square chimneys. Stone rubble cart sheds are attached at right, with rough quoins, flag roof with stepped gable.