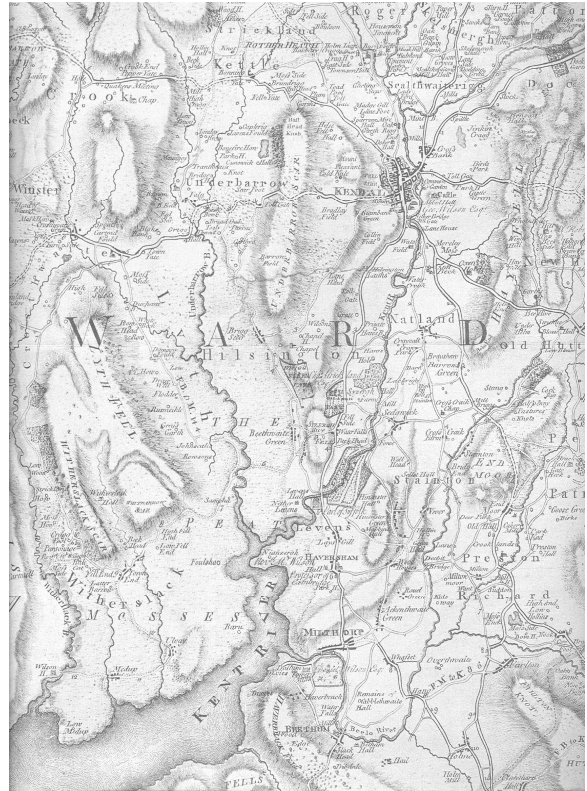


**GREENGATE HOUSE,  
LEVENS,  
KENDAL,  
CUMBRIA**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED  
ASSESSMENT AND  
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION  
CP. No: 1427/11  
08/07/2011**

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
NENTHEAD MINES HERITAGE CENTRE,  
NENTHEAD,  
ALSTON,  
CUMBRIA,  
CA9 3PD  
TEL/FAX: (01434) 382045/043  
WWW.NPARCHAEOLOGY.CO.UK



---

# NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

---

**DOCUMENT TITLE:** Greengate House, Levens, Kendal, Cumbria  
**DOCUMENT TYPE:** Archaeological DBA & Evaluation Report  
**CLIENT:** Russell Armer Limited  
**CP NUMBER:** 1427/11  
**SITE CODE:** GH/A  
**PLANNING APP. NO:** 5/10/1094  
**OASIS REFERENCE:** northpen3-104943  
**PRINT DATE:** 08/07/2011  
**GRID REFERENCE:** SD 4883 8600

## *Quality Assurance*

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

REVISION SCHEDULE			
	01	02	03
<b>PREPARED BY:</b>	Fiona Wooler and David Jackson		
<b>POSITION:</b>	Project Supervisors		
<b>DATE:</b>	08/07/2011		
<b>EDITED BY:</b>	Martin Railton		
<b>POSITION:</b>	Project Manager		
<b>DATE:</b>	08/07/2011		
<b>APPROVED BY:</b>	Frank Giecco		
<b>POSITION:</b>	Technical Director		
<b>DATE:</b>	08/07/2011		

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd is a wholly owned company of North Pennines Heritage Trust (Company Registration No. 4847034; VAT Registration No. 817 2284 31). All rights reserved.

## *Disclaimer*

No part of this report may be copied or reproduced, stored or transmitted by any means without prior written permission from North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, or the client for whom the work was carried out. The report has been produced specifically for the client's usage, and no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of the report; any person or party using or relying on this document for such purposes agrees, and with such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement, to indemnify NPA Ltd for all loss or damage resulting from their action. No liability is accepted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd for any use of this report other than the use and purpose for which it was originally intended. Information contained in this report is provided by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd using due care and diligence and no explicit warranty is provided as to its accuracy. No independent verification of any information provided to North Pennines Archaeology Ltd has been made.

## CONTENTS

<b>SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2 METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>10</b>
2.1 Project Design .....	10
2.2 Desk Based Assessment.....	10
2.3 Visual Site Inspection.....	10
2.4 Trial Trench Evaluation.....	11
2.5 The Archive .....	11
<b>3 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY .....</b>	<b>13</b>
3.1 Location .....	13
3.2 Topography and Geology .....	13
<b>4 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT .....</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1 Introduction .....	14
4.2 Historic Environment Record.....	14
4.3 Historical Background.....	17
4.4 Historical Mapping.....	28
<b>5 VISUAL SITE INSPECTION.....</b>	<b>30</b>
5.1 Introduction .....	30
5.2 Site Inspection.....	30
<b>6 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION .....</b>	<b>34</b>
6.1 Introduction .....	34
6.2 Results.....	34
6.3 Environmental Sampling .....	39
<b>7 FINDS .....</b>	<b>40</b>
7.1 Finds Assessment .....	40
7.2 Medieval Ceramics .....	40
7.3 Post-Medieval Ceramics.....	40
7.4 Clay Pipes.....	40
7.5 Glass .....	41
7.6 Metal Objects.....	41
7.7 Coins .....	41
7.8 Lithics.....	41
7.9 Bone and Shell .....	42
<b>8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>44</b>
8.1 Conclusions.....	44
8.2 Recommendations.....	44
<b>9 BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>45</b>
9.1 Cartographic Sources.....	45
9.2 Secondary Sources.....	45
<b>APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF HER SITES.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT TABLE .....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3: FIGURES .....</b>	<b>53</b>

## ILLUSTRATIONS

---

### FIGURES (APPENDIX 3)

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 2: DETAILED SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 3: LOCATION OF HER SITES WITHIN A 1KM RADIUS OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA

FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THOMAS JEFFERYS MAP OF WESTMORLAND 1770

FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM HEVERSHAM ENCLOSURE MAP (SIZERGH FELL AND BEATHWAITE GREEN) 1813

FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM HODGSON'S MAP OF WESTMORLAND 1823-26

FIGURE 7: FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1862, 6" TO 1 MILE SCALE

FIGURE 8: SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1899, 6" TO 1 MILE SCALE

FIGURE 9: ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1920, 6" TO 1 MILE SCALE

FIGURE 10: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF EVALUATION TRENCHES

FIGURE 11: PLAN AND SOUTHEAST-FACING SECTION OF TRENCH 5

### PLATES

**PLATE 1:** THE SCHOOL GARDEN AT LEVENS, LOCATED OPPOSITE GREENGATE HOUSE, IN THE EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.....27

**PLATE 2:** VIEW LOOKING NORTH SHOWING GREENGATE HOUSE OCCUPYING A CORNER PLOT AT THE EAST END OF CHURCH ROAD.....31

**PLATE 3:** VIEW LOOKING WEST FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE MODERN HOUSING AT GREENGATE.....31

**PLATE 4:** VIEW LOOKING WEST SHOWING THE FORMER AGRICULTURAL BUILDING AT GREENGATE HOUSE.....32

**PLATE 5:** VIEW LOOKING SOUTH SHOWING THE GARDEN AT GREENGATE HOUSE .....32

**PLATE 6:** VIEW LOOKING EAST TOWARDS THE CONVERTED AGRICULTURAL BUILDING AT GREENGATE HOUSE.....33

**PLATE 7:** VIEW LOOKING WEST FROM THE HARD STANDING IN THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA. A MAN HOLE IS VISIBLE IN THE FOREGROUND, SET INTO THE LAWN .....33

**PLATE 8:** TRENCH 1 LOOKING SOUTHWEST .....35

**PLATE 9:** VIEW OF NORTH-NORTHWESTERN END OF TRENCH 2 .....35

**PLATE 10:** TRENCH 3 LOOKING EAST-NORTHEAST.....36

**PLATE 11:** TRENCH 4 LOOKING EAST-NORTHEAST.....37

**PLATE 12:** TRENCH 5 LOOKING NORTHEAST .....38

**PLATE 13:** VIEW NORTHWEST OF FEATURE [103] AND FILL (104).....38

## SUMMARY

---

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Russell Armer Limited to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation at Greengate House, Levens, Kendal, Cumbria (NGR SD 4883 8600). This work follows a planning application for the construction of five new dwellings at Greengate House (No. 5/10/1094). Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service advised the applicant to provide information concerning the potential impact of the proposal on archaeological remains.

The manor of Levens is mentioned in the Domesday Book and it included a number of settlements and farmsteads that grew in to small villages during the medieval period. The proposed development sites lies close to one of these villages, which was formerly known as Beethwaite and is referred to in 15<sup>th</sup> century documents. Despite modern development in the village, 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century houses still survive around the site at Greengate House.

There is also the potential for prehistoric remains as previous archaeological work on Church Road, located approximately 400m to the south west of the proposed development site, has revealed the remains of five Iron Age crouched inhumations.

The desk-based assessment involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the County Records Office in Kendal, the local studies section at Carlisle Library, and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Cumbria based in Kendal. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, a number of published sources were consulted to provide background information, including the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

The historical research has shown that the proposed development area at Greengate House is located within close proximity to Iron Age burials revealed during previous archaeological work on Church Road in 2002-03, and within an area rich in prehistoric remains. The location of the modern village of Levens was also the site of a settlement known as Beathwaite Green which may have existed in the medieval period, although the extent and form that this settlement may have taken is unknown. Historical mapping has shown that the proposed development area has seemingly been a garden or allotment since at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, associated with Greengate House.

The archaeological evaluation has revealed that the study area is comprised of solid limestone bedrock below shallow deposits of subsoil and topsoil. A single archaeological feature was revealed during the evaluation, although it could not be determined whether this represented an actual garden feature cut into the bedrock

or whether it represented a natural void which was filled in some time during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The finds assemblage retrieved during the evaluation revealed that the material from the topsoil, which contained medieval and early post-medieval pottery, largely pre-dates the material from the subsoil, strongly indicating that the topsoil was imported to the site some time during, or shortly after the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although a single Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint tool was recovered during the evaluation, the lack of any other associated finds, features or deposits suggest that the study area was not intensively used during the prehistoric period.

Based upon the results of the desk-based assessment and the trial-trench evaluation, it is considered that no further archaeological work is required within the study area.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Russell Armer Limited, for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. NPA Ltd would also like to thank Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer and Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Records Officer, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service for all their assistance throughout the project. Further thanks are extended to the staff at the County Record Office in Kendal for their help during this project.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd are also extremely grateful to Maria Dobson and Mrs Dorothy Dobson for their assistance and patience throughout the project. Thanks are also due to Graham Maher for his hard work during the project and to Alan James for undertaking the metal detector survey.

The desk-based assessment and visual survey was undertaken by Fiona Wooler. The trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Kevin Mounsey and David Jackson. The report was written by Fiona Wooler and David Jackson. The project was managed by Martin Railton, Project Manager for NPA Ltd, who also edited the report.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

---

- 1.1 North Pennines Archaeology were invited by Russell Armer Limited to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation, prior to the proposed erection of five dwellings at Greengate House, Levens, Kendal, Cumbria (NGR SD 4883 8600; Figure 1). The site lies within close proximity to the centre of a medieval village known as Beethwaite, in the manor of Levens, and within an area rich in prehistoric remains. As a consequence, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service has requested a programme of archaeological works prior to the commencement of groundworks in order to provide information concerning the potential impact of the proposed works on archaeological remains (Parsons 2011).
- 1.2 A desk-based assessment of the existing resource was undertaken prior to the commencement of the trial trench evaluation. This included an assessment of primary and secondary maps and documents relating to the site, in order to set the evaluation results in its geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context. Records held by the County Records Office and the County Historic Environment Record at Kendal were consulted.
- 1.3 A visual inspection of the site was also undertaken prior to the commencement of the trial trench evaluation. This involved a walkover of the site to note any surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of potentially significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work, for example the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders (if any) and public footpaths.
- 1.4 The evaluation involved the excavation of 110 square meters of linear trial trenches to adequately sample the area, and to investigate and record any deposits and features of archaeological interest identified within those trenches. Initial topsoil removal was undertaken by machine. The trenches were subsequently cleaned and investigated fully.
- 1.5 This report outlines the results of the desk-based assessment, the results of the trial trench evaluation and the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

---

### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by Russell Armer Limited, for an archaeological desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation of the study area (Railton 2011). Following acceptance of the project design by Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The rapid desk-based assessment involved the consultation of the County Historic Environment Record in Kendal in the first instance. This included the collection of all available information held within the HER database, in order to achieve a full understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site. Aerial photographs for the area were also examined in order to gain an adequate understanding of the context of the archaeological fieldwork.
- 2.2.2 Following this the County Records Office in Kendal was consulted in order to study maps and documents relevant to the study area. This included the collection of available historic maps, including Tithe or Enclosure maps and early Ordnance Survey maps. Early cartographic evidence, such as surveys and terriers, were also consulted order to achieve an understanding of the medieval and early post medieval landscape. Several secondary sources and journals, such as the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, were also consulted.
- 2.2.3 The desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IfA 2008a).

### 2.3 VISUAL SITE INSPECTION

- 2.3.1 A visual inspection of the site was undertaken prior to the commencement of the trial trench evaluation in order to note any surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of potentially

significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work, for example the location of live services, public footpaths and any Tree Preservation Orders.

## **2.4 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

2.4.1 The trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of 110m<sup>2</sup>, which included two 20m x 1.6m trenches and three 10m x 1.6m trenches. The trenches were positioned to adequately sample the area under investigation.

2.4.2 All trenches were excavated by a tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket to level of the natural substrate, under continuous archaeological supervision. All trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and investigated and recorded fully.

2.4.3 In summary, the main objectives of the evaluation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover paleoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.4.4 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with codes and practices outlined by the Institute for Archaeologists regarding archaeological evaluations (IfA 2008b).

## **2.5 THE ARCHIVE**

2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Kendal, Cumbria, where viewing will be made available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **NPA11, GHL/A, CP 1427/11**.

2.4.2 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd and Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service support the **Online AccesS** to the Index of

Archaeological InvestigationS (**OASIS**) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project (Ref: northpen3-104943).

### 3 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

---

#### 3.1 LOCATION

- 3.1.1 The village of Levens is located approximately six kilometres to the south of Kendal, on raised ground on the east side of the Lyth Valley, and to the north of the River Kent (Figure 1).
- 3.1.2 Greengate House is situated at the eastern end of Church Road, at the junction with Lane Foot, at a height of c.37m above mean sea level. The property is located within a corner plot which is defined by a drystone garden wall. The buildings at Greengate House, which include the dwelling and a former agricultural building (now converted for residential use), are situated in the south-east corner of the plot, the remainder of the proposed development area being gardens (Figure 2).

#### 3.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 The Countryside Commission places the area around Levens in a character area known as 'Morecambe Bay Limestones', which comprises the coastal and inland scenery which lies to the south of the South Cumbria Low Fells and fringes the northern and eastern margins of Morecambe Bay (Countryside Commission 1998, 69).
- 3.2.2 The distinctive landscape of the margins of Morecambe Bay is determined largely by the pattern of much-faulted outcrops of Lowe Carboniferous limestone. In this area thick, relatively pure, limestone typically forms upstanding blocks such as those at Humphrey Head, Kirk Head, Cartmel, Yewbarrow, Meathrop and Cat Crag Fells, Whitbarrow, Yewdale, Underbarrow, Scout Scars, Arnside Knott and Warton Crag. Bare limestone scars and cliffs and extensive limestone pavements are striking landscape features. There are considerable accumulations of limestone scree beneath several of the larger limestone cliffs. Glacial deposits, mainly boulder clay (till), floors most of the valleys which separate the limestone hills (*ibid*, 72).

## 4 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

---

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 In order to achieve a full understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site, a desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the commencement of the trial trench evaluation.
- 4.1.2 The main source of information was derived from the Historic Environment Record (HER), a database of known sites of archaeological and historical interest which is maintained by Cumbria County Council at Kendal. The HER contains information on Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, as well as non-designated sites of archaeological or historical interest. Information on previous archaeological work is also contained within this database. The HER also houses some aerial photographs of the area around Levens, which were consulted as part of this desk-based assessment. A 1km radius around the proposed development area was chosen as a suitable search range for HER sites.
- 4.1.3 Information derived from the HER has been combined with published and unpublished sources to provide a brief narrative of the historical background for the study area.

### 4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

- 4.2.1 Within a 1km radius of the proposed development area at Greengate House, there are a total of 31 HER sites; the locations of which area shown on Figure 3 and a full list is provided in Appendix 1. Many of these sites will be referred to in the historical background below, however there are a number of designated sites such as listed buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and Registered Park and Gardens within the 1km radius which will be referred to here.
- 4.2.2 **Listed Buildings:** there are a total of seven listed buildings located within a 1km radius of the proposed development area at Greengate House:
- *Heaves Farmhouse and attached barn to south.* A 17<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse with later alterations. Barn is of late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The interior of the house has a spice cupboard with initials and date 'W & AW 1665'. Grade II listed.
  - *Underhill House with barn and pigsties.* Late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century house with 19<sup>th</sup> century additions and alterations. Grade II listed.

- *Lawrence House and Levens Brow*. Former agents house for the Levens Estate, now two houses. Main part of Lawrence House was apparently rebuilt on earlier cellars following a fire in 1708; remodelled and extension (now Levens Brow) added to south probably in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. North wing added c.1910. Grade II listed.
- *Dovecote approximately 20m NW of Nether Levens Farmhouse*. Possible 17<sup>th</sup> century dovecote. Grade II listed.
- *Nether Levens Farmhouse and attached store to north*. Initials and date 'T & AP 1594' on panel in gable over entrance. South probably early 16<sup>th</sup> century, addition of wing and cross wing to north probably mid and late 16<sup>th</sup> century, all with later additions. Grade II\* listed.
- *Dovecote 60m NNE of Nether Levens Farmhouse*. Possibly 18<sup>th</sup> century. Grade II listed.
- *Levens Lime Kiln*. Probably mid-19<sup>th</sup> century in date. Grade II listed.

4.2.3 The significance of the listed buildings within a 1km radius of the proposed development area is that they provide some indication for the dates of settlement in and around Beethwaite Green. Greengate House itself is not a listed building.

4.2.3 ***Scheduled Ancient Monuments:*** there are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments located within a 1km radius of the proposed development area, both situated to the south-east of the village of Levens:

- *Levens Bridge Round Barrow*. A damaged round barrow of Bronze Age date, described as a 'ring earthwork', and located north of Levens Bridge (SAM No. 94).
- *Levens Park Round Barrows and Medieval Settlement, including Temple of Diana* (SAM No. 95).

4.2.4 ***Registered Parks and Gardens:*** located to the south-east of the modern village of Levens, at Levens Hall. Here, a park and gardens was laid out by Guillaume Beaumont between 1689 and 1712, which retain almost all of the essential elements of the completed scheme as shown on maps of the park and garden of 1730 (No. 1658).

4.2.5 ***Conservation Areas:*** the proposed development area is *not* located within a Conservation Area.

4.2.6 ***Aerial Photographs:*** the HER has one aerial photograph which shows the south side of the modern village of Levens. Although this undated, oblique, photograph does not show the proposed development area at

Greengate House (located just to the north of the photograph); it does show areas of ridge and furrow in the fields between Church Road and the A590 trunk road to the south of the village.

**4.2.7 Previous Archaeological Work:** the HER contains information on previous archaeological work which has been undertaken within a 1km radius of the proposed development area at Greengate House:

- *7 Nelson Square, Levens:* following on from an earlier evaluation by Oxford Archaeology North (OAN) in 2002 which revealed a crouched inhumation of possible prehistoric date [there is no copy of this report in the HER], a fuller programme of archaeological excavation was undertaken on the site in July 2003, also by OAN. The excavation area measured approximately 140m squared, which was stripped of the topsoil. This was found to either lie directly on top of natural deposits or to seal archaeological features. The topsoil, a loamy garden soil, reached a maximum depth of 0.5m in the south east corner of the site, however over the majority of the site the topsoil only reached a depth of 0.1m. The natural geology was noted to consist of limestone bedrock with occasional patches of orange brown sandy soil. The excavations revealed four further crouched inhumations cut into the limestone bedrock, along with several late post-medieval features which contained 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century material. No artefactual material was recovered from the graves and so dating relied on radiocarbon dating of the bones. This produced a date in the late Iron Age (172-44 cal BC, 2089±24BP). It was noted that flat inhumation cemeteries dating to the Iron Age are rare monuments nationally, and until now, unknown in the north west of England. Consequently, the Nelson Square site has the potential to considerably add to our understanding of the Iron Age in Cumbria, and the north west in general (OAN 2004, HER Report Ref: 5/04/1319).
- *Church Road, Levens:* following on from the evaluation and excavation undertaken at 7 Nelson Square in 2002 and 2003, OAN undertook an evaluation on land to the south of the earlier site, in advance of a new housing development in 2007 (SD 4851 8568). After mechanical stripping and manual cleaning of the entire evaluation area, which measured approximately 115m squared, five features were found cut into the bedrock. From the finds they contained, all were of post-medieval or modern date. Three of the features were modern postholes, one still containing a wooden post. No evidence for further inhumations was revealed during



this scheme of work, suggesting that the burials found in earlier excavations may have formed a discreet group (OAN 2007, HER Report Ref: 5/07/1746).

- *Levens Wastewater Treatment Works to Milnthorpe Wastewater Treatment Works Pipeline (SD 4900 8170 to SD 4860 8515)*: part of the route of a proposed pipeline lies to the south of Levens, just within the 1km radius search area centred on Greengate House. In 2007, OAN undertook a desk-based assessment and walkover survey along the proposed route and identified 10 sites of archaeological potential, which are now included within the HER (HER Report Ref: 5/08/2007). This scheme of works was located south of the modern village of Levens, however it did provide some information on possible medieval features located near Nether Levens Farm.

### 4.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.3.1 *Place Name Evidence*: the place name Levens is believed to mean ‘*Lēofa’s headland*’ from the Old English<sup>1</sup> personal name *Lēofa* and *næss*, possibly in allusion to the tract of land between the rivers Kent and Gilpin, which unite at the south end of the park. The earliest the place name is documented was in the Domesday Book in 1086 when it is referred to as *Lefuenes*. Historically, the modern village of Levens was known as Beethwaite Green, as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1862 (see Figure 7). This place name is believed to mean ‘clearing belonging to the village’, possibly from the Old Norse<sup>2</sup> *býjar-pveit*. The earliest documented forms of this place name are *Berethwayt* in 1458, *Byrthwaith* (1544), *Bithwaite* (1562), *Beavetwhat Greene* (1612) (Smith 1964-65, 90-91); these dates suggest that the settlement was in existence in the medieval period.

4.3.2 *Prehistoric*: the HER contains six entries within a 1km radius of the proposed development area at Greengate House which relate to the prehistoric period:

- *Levens Bridge Round Barrow (HER No. 2504, Site 1 on Figure 3)*: this site is located to the east of the modern village of Levens, to the east side of the A6. This Bronze Age round barrow is now damaged, possibly as the result of quarrying. No artefacts or

---

<sup>1</sup> Old English = The language spoken by the Anglo-Saxons from the 6<sup>th</sup> to the 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. Anglian was the dialect in the north of England (Source: Lee 1998)

<sup>2</sup> Old Norse = The language spoken by Norwegians who colonised Iceland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Hebrides and north west England from the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 12<sup>th</sup> centuries (Source: Lee 1998)

features were observed when a pipeline was being laid close to its site. The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) includes this site in its survey of Westmorland in 1936. The Commission describes the site as: *'Ring earthwork, a foundation on the east side of the road 700 yards north of Levens Bridge consists of a bank perhaps indicating the foundations of a wall forming a circle on plan with a diameter, between banks, of 71ft. The area within appears to have been much excavated in modern times, but there are indications still left that there was an inner bank running concentrically with the outer bank'* (RCHME 1936, 156).

- *Sizergh Fell Cairnfield (HER No. 2508, Site 2 on Figure 3):* the HER records this site as a number of slight, irregular shaped mounds thought to be artificial, and ascribes a prehistoric date to the features, although of an unknown specific period. The RCHME describes this site as a settlement and mounds on Sizergh Fell, located 1 mile NNE of Levens Church. The site was noted to consist of: *'a roughly oval enclosure (nearly ½ acre) surrounded by a slight rampart, and having, to the south side, an outer enclosure with a still slighter rampart. In the larger enclosure there are traces of an entrance on the north with a faint suggestion of the rampart being turned inwards on the north east side of the gap'*. Excavation of a burial mound (tumulus) located close to this site revealed a young skeleton, which appears to have been contracted and since disturbed. Objects found with the burial consisted of a bronze brooch (fibula), a small bronze ring, and parts of a large blue glass bead. These finds were examined by the British Museum, and were believed to be no earlier than the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (RCHME 1936, 157; McKenny Hughes 1912a, 400), placing this particular burial in the Romano-British period rather than the prehistoric. Located to the south east of the settlement site, a cairn was excavated which was found to contain an urn believed to be of prehistoric (Bronze Age) date (RCHME 1936, 157).
- *Levens Barrow (HER No. 3107, Site 4 on Figure 3):* located to the east of Levens, close to the site of HER No. 2504, is a further barrow site which has tentatively been suggested to date to the Bronze Age, although the HER entry refers to the mound as possibly being a natural feature.
- *Axe and Flint Finds, Levens (HER No. 4315, Site 7 on Figure 3):* a stone axe and several flints were found by J Cherry c.50m from a cairn, close to the site of HER No's 2504 and 3107, believed to be of prehistoric date, although not ascribed to a specific period. These

artefacts were discovered during a programme of field walking in 1984, of a ploughed field at the top of Levens Brow, north of Lawrence House. During the field walking, the stone axe and four patinated flints including a small scraper were recovered. All these artefacts were found between 25 and 50 metres from HER No. 2504 (Cherry and Cherry 1987, 254).

- *Axehead Find, Levens (HER No. 19332, Site 25 on Figure 3)*: an early Bronze Age cast-flange axehead was found 'before 1998 at Levens'. The findspot is recorded in the HER as having been to the south-east of Levens, to the north of Levens Hall, and to the west side of the A6.
- *Nelson Square Inhumation Cemetery (HER No. 40250, Site 27 on Figure 3)*: archaeological work on Church Road in 2002 and 2004 revealed five crouched inhumations, placed in grave cuts in the limestone bedrock. Radiocarbon dating of one of the burials produced a date in the late Iron Age (172-44 cal BC, 2089± 24BP). The excavations have already been noted in 4.2.7 above.

4.3.3 Although not located within a 1km radius of the proposed development area, evidence for prehistoric activity at Levens Park should be considered. In 1968 excavations were undertaken of a ring cairn (SD 505 862) as a rescue operation in advance of proposed road works. The ring cairn is one of a large complex of sites at the north end of the Park, which survive as surface features and seem to span all periods. The sites within Levens Park have survived because they lie within a Deer Park which has had a continuous existence since the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The excavations of this ring cairn revealed evidence for a possible house of Bronze Age date, a burial with three Beaker pots and two flint knives or scrapers in a grave lined with charcoal and burnt planks (Sturdy 1972).

4.3.4 A reconsideration of large quantities of struck flint and chert recovered beneath the cairn in Levens Park, has indicated that the lithic material appears to be of Mesolithic date, which must have antedated, by a considerable margin, the sequence of cairn structures (Turnbull and Walsh 1996, 17). Writing with regard to the lithic assemblage, Cherry and Cherry noted that it provided evidence of human presence during the Late Mesolithic period in the Morecambe Bay area, of one or two groups of hunter/gatherers who had contacts with exchange networks that gave them access to supplies of flint from Eastern Yorkshire (Cherry and Cherry 2000, 30).

4.3.5 ***Roman(c.43-410AD)***: the HER does not record any sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area which have been ascribed to

the Roman period, although as already noted above, a burial on Sizergh Fell has been attributed to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century, which places it in the Roman/Romano-British period. The excavations of the ring cairn in Levens Park, just outside the 1km study area, refer to Diana's Temple located 250m south of the ring cairn in Levens Park, possibly the focus of occupation in the Roman period. Further occupation of the area in the 'sub-Roman', 'Anglian' or 'Viking' periods is also alluded to on the site (Sturdy 1972).

- 4.3.6 **Early Medieval (c.410-1066AD):** there is only one HER entry within a 1km radius of the proposed development area at Greengate House which has been attributed to the early medieval period. In 1911, whilst water pipes were being laid for Hynning (located to the north-east of the modern village of Levens), the remains of four skeletons were revealed, lying parallel to each other and orientated east to west, with the heads to the west. There were no finds recovered with these skeletons to suggest a date for burial, except for a single sherd of reddish pottery with criss-cross markings, which was suggested by the reporter to not have been associated with burial. The orientation of the skeletal remains suggests Christian burials, although it has been noted that there was no church at Beathwaite Green until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the nearest prior to that was at Heversham (McKenny Hughes 1912b, 403-404; HER No. 4068). In this article, McKenny Hughes also refers to a cist containing human remains having been opened 'many years ago on one of the moraine mounds between Hynning and Levens' (*ibid*, 404). Although this single sentence reference provides no further information, it does suggest that possible early burials have been found, not only on Church Road, but to the north-east side of the modern village of Levens.
- 4.3.7 Evidence for settlement or land use during the early medieval period generally comes from place names which derive from Old English or Old Norse words of this period. McKenny Hughes suggests that 'Beathwaite Green' is of Danish origin meaning '*Bega's Clearing*' (McKenny Hughes 1912b, 405). It has already been noted in 4.3.1 above that both the place names 'Levens' and 'Beathwaite' derive from Old English and Old Norse words of this period.
- 4.3.8 Another form of evidence for settlement in areas in the early medieval period is the discovery of stone sculpture of Anglo-Scandinavian date, generally in and around churches. Although no such sculpture is known from the immediate area around the modern village of Levens, there is some evidence from Heversham, the parish in which Beathwaite Green was historically located. At Heversham Church there is part of a cross

shaft, suggested by its decoration to have been made by the early 9<sup>th</sup> century at the latest (Bingham 1984, 11).

4.3.9 **Medieval (c.1066-1540AD):** the HER contains six entries within a 1km radius of the proposed development area of sites which are known to, or may, relate to the medieval period:

- *Levens Hall (HER No. 4041, Site 5 on Figure 3):* Levens Hall was constructed mainly in the 16<sup>th</sup> century for the Bellingham's, but it is believed that it may have a 14<sup>th</sup> century core, possibly a pele tower (Perriam and Robinson 1998, 354; RCHME 1936, 151).
- *Nether Levens Farmhouse (HER No. 5389, Site 9 on Figure 3):* the earliest phase of this property is believed to date to the medieval period, although the standing remains contain phases from the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The RCHME notes that the site belonged to the Preston family from 1452 (RCHME 1936, 155).
- *Levens Deerpark (HER No. 5442, Site 10 on Figure 3):* Levens Deerpark was originally enclosed in 1361 by Thomas de Strickland who obtained a licence to impark 300 acres of land. The present park contains 178 acres. There are three blocks of ridge and furrow which may be associated with a deserted medieval settlement which pre-dated the 14<sup>th</sup> century deer park.
- *Nether Levens Earthwork (HER No. 43488, Site 29 on Figure 3):* a D-shaped earthwork of unknown date or function was identified during a walkover survey of a proposed pipeline route in 2008. The site has been suggested to date to the medieval period due to its location to the adjacent Nether Levens Farm which has medieval origins, although this is purely speculative.
- *Nether Levens Ridge and Furrow (HER No. 43489, Site 30 on Figure 3):* remains of ridge and furrow identified during a walkover survey of a proposed pipeline route in 2008. The site, as above, has been suggested to date to the medieval period due to its location to the adjacent Nether Levens Farm, although this is also purely speculative.
- *Nether Levens Building Platform (HER No. 43490, Site 31 on Figure 3):* a ditched square-shaped platform of unknown date identified during a walkover of a proposed pipeline route in 2008. Several earthworks comprising three linear ditches, three oval pits, one circular pit and one sub-round oblong feature were identified. It was suggested this site may be a building platform, possibly associated with Nether Levens Farm which has medieval origins.

As with the two sites named above, this is, however, purely speculative.

- 4.3.10 At the time of the Norman Conquest, or soon after, Levens was part of the possessions of *Tosti*, Earl of Northumberland, and, at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, when it was known as *Lefuenes*, it belonged to *Roger of Poictou*. A footnote in Nicolson and Burn's *History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland*, appears to be an extract from the Domesday Book, which may provide interesting information on small settlements in the manor of Heversham in the 11<sup>th</sup> century: '*In Biedun habuit comes Tosti 6 carucatas terrae and geldum; Nunc habet Rogerus Pictaviensis et Eruvin presbyter sub eo. In Jalent 4 carucatas, Farelton 4 carucatas, Preston 3 carucatas, Berewic 2 carucatas, Hennecastre 2 carucatas, Eureshaim 2 carucatas, Lefuenes 2 carucatas*' (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 199).
- 4.3.11 The manor of Levens was divided into two moieties in 1188 when Over Levens became the property of Henry de Redeman or Redmayne, and Nether or Low Levens was sold to a family bearing the local name, *de Levens*. In 1490, Over Levens was sold by the Redemans to Alan de Bellingham of Burneside, in which family it continued until 1690 when it was purchased by Col. James Graham, keeper of the privy purse to James II. The other moiety, held by the *de Levens* family, was alienated by them to the Preston's, knights and baronets of Preston Richard and Preston Patrick, between which family and the Redmaynes there were several inter-marriages (Kelly 1910, 102).
- 4.3.12 As noted in 4.3.1 above, as a place name Beathwaite appears in documents from at least the middle of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, but it is interesting to consider if the *Berewic* referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086, is also an early form of Beathwaite or Beethwaite. It is possible, given that Beathwaite is named in the 15<sup>th</sup> century that earlier settlement at what is now the modern village of Levens, was in existence in the medieval period. There is evidence for ploughing to the south side of the village, in the fields south of Church Road, in the form of ridge and furrow as noted on aerial photographs (see 4.2.6 above). This site is recorded in the HER as 'Levens Village', and described as 'village, ridge and furrow and farmsteads' of unknown date (HER No. 14906). It is possible that these earthworks may represent medieval settlement.
- 4.3.13 **Post-Medieval (c.1540-1900AD):** the HER contains several entries relating to the post-medieval period within a 1km radius of the proposed development area at Greengate House, many of which relate to small-scale industrial activity such as quarries, lime kilns and gravel pits:

- *Levens Lime Kiln (HER No. 2511, Site 3 on Figure 3):* a lime kiln of probably mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- *Levens Hall (HER No. 4041, Site 5 on Figure 3):* mainly 16<sup>th</sup> century for the Bellinghams, remodelled in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and again in the 1780s.
- *Nether Levens Farmhouse (HER No. 5389, Site 9 on Figure 3):* earliest phase probably 16<sup>th</sup> century, with addition of wing and cross wing to the north probably in the mid and late 16<sup>th</sup> century; all with later alterations.
- *Scar Bank Gravel Pits (HER No. 12901, Site 12 on Figure 3):* small gravel pits shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860s.
- *Spout House Quarries (HER No. 12902, Site 13 on Figure 3):* two small quarries shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899.
- *Whinthwaite Quarry (HER No. 12903, Site 14 on Figure 3):* quarry site shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899, north of Levens and south of Whinthwaite.
- *Hyning Gravel Pit (HER No. 12905, Site 15 on Figure 3):* gravel pit shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 to the east of Hyning.
- *Lane End Middle Quarry (HER No. 12909, Site 16 on Figure 3):* quarry shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899, north of Levens at Lane End on Sizergh Fell.
- *Lane End Low Quarry (HER No. 12911, Site 17 on Figure 3):* marked as 'old quarries' on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 to the north of Levens, in Lane End Plantation.
- *Middle Quarry (HER No. 12919, Site 18 on Figure 3):* quarry site shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 to the east of Heaves Farm.
- *Levens Parsonage (HER No. 12923, Site 19 on Figure 3):* site of 'The Parsonage' shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 at 'Beethwaite Green'.
- *Levens Upper Quarry (HER No. 12924, Site 20 on Figure 3):* quarry site located between Beethwaite and Causeway End, as shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899.

- *Levens Low Quarry* (HER No. 12925, Site 12925, Site 21 on Figure 3): quarry site shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 beside what is now known as Low Gate, north of the church.
- *Causeway End Quarry* (HER No. 12926, Site 22 on Figure 3): quarry site located north east of the church, as shown on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1862 and 1899. Now partly built on.
- *Causewayend Bridge* (HER No. 12929, Site 23 on Figure 3): probably existed for several hundred years. The route that it lies on between Sampool Bridge and Levens Park was called the *Sampull Cawsey* in 1654.
- *Lawrence House Farm Milepost* (HER No. 42103, Site 28 on Figure 3): a painted white cast iron post situated near Lawrence House Farm on the A6.

4.3.14 Writing at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Reverend Thomas Machell provides some interesting information on the area around Levens Hall as he observed during his travels: *'I posted thence [from Upper Levens Hall], over the bridge, down the river side, being a very good way, to Nether Levens Hall, which is an old low sort of building with low ceiled chambers and [a] court wall next to the river, the highway only running between them, with battlements like a little castle, having lands on both sides...I went up the park, a field shall I call it, to a little hamlet or row of houses called Beathwaite Green. The tenants here, as I remember, belong to Nether Levens'* (Ewbank 1963, 72).

4.3.15 The RCHME survey of 1936 noted several properties at 'Levens' which dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. These included a cottage at Underhill, north of the church; a house and shop on the east side of the road north east of Levens Church; Orchard House, two tenements on the east side of the road north of Levens Church; Heaves Farm, located to the north east of Levens, and a house and barn at Frosthwaite, east of Heaves Farm (RCHME 1936, 156). The RCHME survey does not mention Greengate House or Greengate Farm, which may suggest that they did not exist in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (which appears to be the period the RCHME were concerned with), or that later modifications may have hidden earlier fabric which could not be viewed at the time of the survey.

4.3.16 Writing in 1829 Parson and White noted that the church, or chapel as they described it, was constructed at the village of Beathwaite Green in 1828 at a cost of £2000, by the Hon. F G Howard. They also refer to a school having been established there by Lady Howard in 1810. Colonel Howard is noted to have erected another school in 1825 in which 140 boys and girls were educated, solely at his expense *'so that the inhabitants*



*will ever remember with gratitude the munificence of the present representatives of the house of Levens'* (Parson and White 1829, 626). Methodism came to Beathwaite Green in 1790, when Stephen Brunskill of Helsington organised services. The first Methodist chapel was constructed in 1795; it was noted in 1991 that this building still existed, but has been turned into two flats. The present Wesleyan chapel in Levens was built in 1891 (CFWI 1991, 153).

- 4.3.17 Parson and White's 1829 publication also included a trade directory which provides some information on the inhabitants of Beathwaite Green in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The following trades were listed: William Dodgson, wheelwright; George Gibson, wood turner; James Harrison, grocer; Robert Philipson, blacksmith; Mrs Ann Wilson, teacher; John Rare, farmer; and Myles Simpson, farmer (Parson and White 1829, 631). There are no entries in this trade directory which specifically name Greengate House or Greengate Farm, although it must be noted that these directories did not necessarily include all residents, much like modern versions. It is possible that the Robert Philipson listed as a blacksmith at Beathwaite Green in 1829, may be the same 'Philipson' labelled at Greengate House on the Enclosure map of 1813 (see Figure 5).
- 4.3.18 Census Returns and other trade directories from the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries were examined as part of the desk-based assessment in an attempt to establish who may have been living at Greengate House at various points throughout these periods. The following table lists the results of this assessment:

Source	Occupant(s)
1841 Census	All entries are simply listed as under Beathwaite Green, with no reference to Greengate
1851 Census	<p>'Green Gate Cottage'</p> <p>James Barnes, aged 37, proprietor of houses and holder of ?</p> <p>Elizabeth Barnes, wife, aged 47</p> <p>Eliz. Alderson, servant, aged 16</p> <p>'Green Gate' [presumably Greengate Farm]</p> <p>Thomas Powley, aged 43, farmer of 110 acres</p> <p>+ wife and family</p>
History, Topography and Directory of Westmorland with	<p><i>'Levens is a highly picturesque township, containing the large village of Beathwaite Green'.</i></p> <p>The directory section lists the following trades in</p>

Source	Occupant(s)
Lonsdale and Amounderness in Lancashire, Mannex & Co, 1851	Beathwaite Green: Peter Addison, shopkeeper; Thomas Addison, tailor; Thomas Addison, basket maker and PO; Edward Bare, joiner; Joseph Dixon, tailor; Col. Branreth, Hyning; Christopher Dobson, tailor; Wm Dodgson, wheewright; Geo Gibson, wood turner; Wm Hiscock, schoolmaster; Wm Ingman, shopkeeper; Prickett and Story, stonemasons; Isaac Robinson, boot and shoe maker; Robt Robinson, vict, Hare and Hounds; John Vipond, tailor; John Wilson, beerhouse; John Woodburn, joiner; Thos Woodburn, joiner; John Philipson, farmer; Thomas Powley, farmer; James Ridley, farmer; Jas Spicer, farmer; Thomas Stainton, farmer
1861 Census	No houses named as 'Green Gate'  There is a James Barnes listed amongst the many houses at Beathwaite Green, aged 47, proprietor of houses etc. This could refer to Greengate House, as shown by later Census records
1871 Census	A James Barnes, retired custom house officer is listed under Beathwaite Green 22 along with his wife Mary Ann  Greengate Farm appears to be listed as Green Gate 23
1881 Census	'Greengate Cottage' William Penney, aged 32, gardener  'Green Gate' James M Barnes, aged 67, retired custom house office, born Kendal Mary Ann, his wife, aged 43 + 3 children  'Greengate Farm' Thomas Powley, aged 74, farmer of 90 acres
1891 Census	'Green Gate Cottage' John Powley, farm labourer  'Green Gate' Mary Ann Barnes, widow, aged 63 James Martindale Barnes, son, aged 22, teacher Annie Jane Barnes, daughter, aged 16, scholar  'Green Gate Farm' Edward Powley, aged 49, farmer

Source	Occupant(s)
	+ family and servants
1901 Census	No apparent entry for Green Gate House Edward Powley, farmer, and his family are listed at Greengate Farm
Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1910	Edward Powley, Greengate Farm No specific reference to Greengate House
Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1934	William Ellison, Greengate House Mrs Jane Steele, Greengate Farm

4.3.19 In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, a school garden was located opposite Greengate House. Plate 1 is an undated photograph which shows a group of school children and Mr Robert Newell learning horticulture in the garden 'at the turn of the century', with what appears to be Greengate House in the background (Marsh 1991).



*Plate 1: The school garden at Levens, located opposite Greengate House, in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century*

#### 4.4 HISTORICAL MAPPING

- 4.4.1 Historical mapping which shows the study area was consulted at the County Records Office in Kendal. Extracts of the maps are provided as figures in Appendix 3.
- 4.4.2 *Thomas Jefferys Map of Westmorland 1770 (Figure 4)*: although this map was not produced at a scale large enough to show individual properties or landscape features, it is useful in providing evidence for the form of settlements, the locations of roads and tracks, place names, and properties of note at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. At this date, the modern village of Levens was known as 'Beethwaite Green', and appears to have consisted of two streets in particular which were lined with buildings. A comparison of this map with the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the 1860s (see Figure 7) appears to suggest that these two streets shown on Jefferys map were Church Road and Underhill. Although this map does not appear to show a property in the general location of Greengate House, this does not necessarily mean that this property did not exist at this date. It is possible that the buildings that are shown are representative only.
- 4.4.3 *Heversham Enclosure Map (Sizergh Fell and Beathwaite Green) 1813 (Figure 5)*: this Enclosure Map clearly shows the distinctive road layout at Beathwaite Green, with Church Road labelled as 'Causeway End Road, 30 Feet Wide'. The modern road 'Low Gate' is annotated as 'Long Causeway Road'. At this date, the church had not been constructed, although there appears to be a property shown in the approximate location of where the church would be constructed, surrounded by 'Beathwaite Green Quarry'. Greengate House appears to be shown labelled with the name 'Philipson'. The map suggests that, what is now part of the garden at Greengate House, was being enclosed as this date as suggested by the colouring and the fact it has been allocated a plot number and acreage.
- 4.4.4 *Hodgson's Map of Westmorland 1823-26 (Figure 6)*: the scale of this map does not allow for accurate identification of individual properties at Beathwaite Green at this date, however the buildings do appear to be concentrated along the south side of Church Road, and on the east side of the road heading northwards from the settlement. An 'inn' is annotated to the south, possibly the site of the present Hare and Hounds, and the line of Underhill is labelled 'Levens Catchwater Drain', at the base of the western side of higher ground on which the modern village of Levens is located. There appears to be a property shown in the general location of

Greengate House, although as with earlier mapping the scale does not allow for accurate interpretation.

- 4.4.5 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1862 (6" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 7):*** this was the earliest map consulted which shows the locations of buildings and features in and around Beethwaite Green in any detail. As with earlier mapping, buildings are shown to be concentrated around the church, along the south side of Church Road, and on the east side of the road heading northwards out of the village. As well as the buildings, gardens and orchards are represented on this map. Although not annotated, buildings at Greengate House are clearly visible, along with extensive gardens making up the same plot as today; it is within this plot that the trial trench evaluation took place. Features of note that are annotated on this map include the church, an Endowed School (not presently recorded in the HER), a quarry, The Parsonage, and a lime kiln located to the south of the church (HER No. 2511).
- 4.4.6 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1899 (6" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 8):*** by this date, the place name 'Beethwaite Green' appears to have been replaced by 'Levens', consisting of the northern section of the settlement, and 'Causeway End', consisting of the cluster of buildings around the church. Beethwaite appears to only survive as the name of a property at Levens. Features of note at Causeway End include the Hare and Hounds Pub, the Church, a school, a quarry and an 'old quarry'. At Levens, there is another school shown on the south side of Church Road, nearly opposite Greengate House, and a chapel has been constructed, with a Sunday School labelled to the north. Greengate House appears to consist of two separate buildings at this date, in the south-east corner of a large plot.
- 4.4.7 ***Ordnance Survey Map 1920 (6" to 1 mile scale) (Figure 9):*** by 1920, there appears to have been very little change with regards to the settlements of Levens and Causeway End. The property to the north of Greengate House is labelled as 'PO' for Post Office, and the plot within which Greengate House is located remains undeveloped to its north and western sides.

## 5 VISUAL SITE INSPECTION

---

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The site was visited by Fiona Wooler on the 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2011 prior to the commencement of the trial trench evaluation, in order to assess any potential hazards to undertaking further archaeological work, and to note any previously unrecorded archaeological features within the boundary of the site.

### 5.2 SITE INSPECTION

- 5.2.1 Greengate House occupies a corner plot at the eastern end of Church Road. The house and former agricultural building are located in the south-east corner of the plot which is defined by a drystone wall (Plates 1 to 3).
- 5.2.2 The proposed development area is presently the garden for Greengate House, and consists of lawned areas, hard standing for car parking, flower beds, garden paths, greenhouses, low stone walls, and several trees around the periphery, including yews and a walnut, which apparently have temporary preservation orders (*pers.comm. Maria Dobson*) (Plates 5 to 7).
- 5.2.3 No overhead services were noted at the time of the site visit, although a man hole was observed close to the south-eastern corner of the plot (Plate 7). There are no public footpaths which traverse the proposed development area.



***Plate 2:** View looking north showing Greengate House occupying a corner plot at the east end of Church Road*



***Plate 3:** View looking west from the entrance to the modern housing at Greengate*





***Plate 4:** View looking west showing the former agricultural building at Greengate House*



***Plate 5:** View looking south showing the garden at Greengate House*





***Plate 6:** View looking east towards the converted agricultural building at Greengate House*



***Plate 7:** View looking west from the hard standing in the south-east corner of the proposed development area. A man hole is visible in the foreground, set into the lawn*

## 6 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

---

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken over six days between the 27<sup>th</sup> June and the 4<sup>th</sup> July 2011, and comprised the excavation of five trial-trenches, positioned to adequately investigate the study area (Figure 10).
- 6.1.2 All trenches were excavated to the level of the natural substrate using a Takeuchi TB125 with a 1.2m wide ditching bucket. The trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and investigated and recorded fully. The results of the evaluation are outlined below.

### 6.2 RESULTS

- 6.2.1 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 was located toward the southern boundary of the study area and measured 10m in length and 1.6m in width (Figure 10). The northeast to southwest aligned trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m, revealing the natural limestone bedrock (**101**) which was characteristically formed into sprawling flat pavement, interlaced with large fissures and voids (Plate 8). The natural bedrock (**101**) was sealed by a deposit of light brown boulder clay (**105**) mixed with large limestone fragments. The boulder clay (**105**) was further sealed by a c.0.2m deposit of mid-brown silty subsoil (**102**) and a c.0.2m deposit of dark brown silty topsoil (**100**). No archaeological features or deposits were noted within Trench 1.
- 6.2.2 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was located towards the western boundary of the study area, approximately 12m north of Trench 1 (Figure 10). The north-northwest to south-southeast aligned trench measured 20m in length, 1.6m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.68m, revealing the limestone bedrock (**101**) below 0.15m of boulder clay (**105**) mixed with fragmented limestone. The boulder clay (**105**) was sealed by 0.15m of mid-brown silty subsoil (**102**) and a c.0.2m deposit of dark brown silty topsoil (**100**) (Plate 9). No archaeological features or deposits were noted within Trench 2.
- 6.2.3 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 was located within the centre of the study area, approximately 3.5m east of Trench 2 (Figure 10). The east-northeast to west-southwest aligned trench measured 20m in length, 1.6m in width and was excavated to maximum depth of 0.55m, revealing the limestone bedrock (**101**) below 0.15m of boulder clay (**105**) mixed with fragmented limestone (Plate 10). The boulder clay (**105**) was sealed by 0.15m of mid-

brown silty subsoil (102) and a c.0.2m deposit of dark brown silty topsoil (100). No archaeological features or deposits were noted within Trench 3.



*Plate 8: Trench 1 looking southwest*



*Plate 9: View of north-northwestern end of Trench 2*





*Plate 10: Trench 3 looking east-northeast*

- 6.2.4 **Trench 4:** Trench 4 was located towards the northern boundary of the study area, approximately 16m north of Trench 3 (Figure 10). The east-northeast to west-southwest aligned trench measured 10m in length, 1.6m in width and was excavated to maximum depth of 0.9m, revealing the natural limestone bedrock (101). However, only the west-southwestern most c.5m of the trench revealed solid limestone bedrock (Plate 11), the east-northeastern most 5m being comprised of heavily degraded limestone fragments to a depth of over 0.45m. The natural limestone (101) was sealed by a 0.15m deposit of clay (105) mixed with fragmented limestone. This was further sealed by a 0.25m deposit of mid-brown silty subsoil (102) and a 0.22m deposit of dark brown silty topsoil (100).
- 6.2.5 **Trench 5:** Trench 5 was located towards the northeast corner of the study area, approximately 14m east of Trench 4 (Figure 10). The northeast to southwest aligned trench measured 10m in length, 1.6m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m, revealing the natural limestone bedrock (101). At approximately 4m southwest along the northwestern half of the trench, a large feature of interest was revealed which appeared to cut into the bedrock. The feature [103] was circular in plan and measured approximately 2.2m in diameter and over 0.7m in depth (Figure 11). The feature [103] retained a roughly U-shaped profile

and had been filled by a deposit of rubble (104), which was mostly comprised of large limestone fragments with a lesser amount of river rounded cobbles and several sherds of late 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. However, it is unclear as to whether this feature [103] had been deliberately cut into the natural bedrock (101), or whether it was a natural void within the bedrock which was filled in at some point. There were certainly several other potential archaeological features identified during the evaluation which turned out to be regularly shaped natural voids. As the feature [103] was only partially excavated, its function also remains unclear. However, given its overall appearance, it could have potentially have been utilised as a garden feature, such as a pond or a well, although this must remain speculative based on the evidence. The fill (104) of the feature [105] had been sealed by a 0.2m deposit of mid-brown silty subsoil (102) and a 0.4m deposit of dark brown silty topsoil (100).



*Plate 11: Trench 4 looking east-northeast*





*Plate 12: Trench 5 looking northeast*



*Plate 13: View northwest of feature [103] and fill (104)*

### **6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING**

- 6.3.1 All deposits were considered unsuitable for environmental sampling; therefore no samples were retained during the trial trench evaluation.

## 7 FINDS

---

### 7.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT

- 7.1.1 A total of 368 finds from five different contexts were recovered during the trial-trench evaluation, including those from unstratified deposits. The finds assemblage included pottery, glass, clay pipe fragments, a single lithic artifact, and a selection of metal objects
- 7.1.2 The finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of F.Giecco (NPA Ltd Technical Director).

### 7.2 MEDIEVAL CERAMICS

- 7.2.1 A total of 8 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil **(100)** in Trench 1 and Trench 3. The medieval pottery assemblage included reduced and partially reduced wares, including reduced green ware dating from the late 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century.

### 7.3 POST-MEDIEVAL CERAMICS

- 7.3.1 A total of 166 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from all five trenches during the evaluation. The majority of the post-medieval pottery assemblage was recovered from the topsoil **(100)**, with a lesser amount coming from the subsoil **(102)**. Interestingly, the pottery retrieved from the topsoil included significant amounts of late 16<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery, including Cistercian ware and Staffordshire slipware, which pre-dates the pottery retrieved from the subsoil, which was mainly comprised of late 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, including stone wares, red earthen wares and porcelain. This strongly suggests that the topsoil, including the finds it retained, was imported to the site, probably during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### 7.4 CLAY PIPES

- 7.4.1 A total of 44 clay pipe fragments were retrieved from the topsoil **(100)** and subsoil **(102)** within all five trenches. The clay pipe component of the finds assemblage was comprised of both stem fragments and bowl fragments, including a complete bowl and a partial bowl with the image of an animal character on one side. Clay pipe fragments can be notoriously difficult to date, although given the form of the fragments recovered, it is probable that the clay pipe assemblage largely dates to the late 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century.



## 7.5 GLASS

- 7.5.1 A total of 7 shards of glass were recovered from the topsoil **(100)** within Trenches 1-3. The glass assemblage most probably dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and included four shards of green bottle glass, two shards of brown bottle glass, a single shard of clear window glass and a complete medicine bottle.

## 7.6 METAL OBJECTS

- 7.6.1 A total of 74 metal objects were retrieved during the trial-trench evaluation. Sixty-seven of these metal objects were recovered from an unstratified context and included Fe nails, an Fe clasp and Fe buckle. Five Cu alloy objects were also retrieved, including a button, a gun cartridge and a hook. Four Fe objects were also retrieved from the subsoil **(102)** within Trench 3 and Trench 5 and three Cu alloy plant markers **<2>** were retrieved from the topsoil **(100)** within Trench 2.

## 7.7 COINS

- 7.7.1 A total of three coins **<3>** were retrieved from an unstratified context during the evaluation. These included two pennies, dated 1862 and possibly 1860, and a single unidentified coin which measured 27.14mm in diameter.

## 7.8 LITHICS

- 7.8.1 A single lithic tool **<1>** was retrieved from Trench 3 during the evaluation, although it is unclear whether it was from the subsoil **(102)** or the clay deposit **(105)** which sealed the natural bedrock. The general lack of abrasion suggests that it was retrieved from within the latter. The tool has been produced on a blade of heavily patinated grey flint, which retains a small section of direct semi-abrupt retouch along its right lateral margin. The piece is unifacial, displaying two dorsal scars which form a central ridge, indicative of blade technology. The blade has been shaped to a point at its distal end and appears to display use-wear damage along both lateral margins. The blade also retains a marginal butt and two percussion bulbs indicating that it took more than one hammer blow to remove this blade from the core. Although the exact function of the tool remains unclear, the type of blade technology employed to remove the piece was prevalent during the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic periods. Furthermore, the raw material used to produce the blade does not occur locally, the closest source being the east coast of Yorkshire. It has been

relatively well established that the people of Cumbria had strong trading links with East Yorkshire during the later prehistoric periods.

## 7.9 BONE AND SHELL

7.9.1 A total of 50 bone and teeth fragments were recovered from both topsoil (100) and subsoil (102) from Trench 1-3 and Trench 5. A total of four separate species were represented within the bone/tooth assemblage. These were; *Bos primigenius* (cattle), *Ovis aries* (sheep), *Equus ferus caballus* (horse), and *Gallus gallus domesticus* (domestic fowl). A total of 15 oyster shells were also retrieved during the evaluation.

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
100	1	Clay Pipe	4	0.027	C18th/19th
100	1	Shell	3	0.007	-
100	1	Glass	2	0.014	C19th/20th
100	1	Bone	9	0.099	-
100	1	Pottery	4	0.047	C14th
100	1	Pottery	35	0.4	C16th-C19th
102	1	Clay Pipe	2	0.004	C18th/19th
102	1	Bone	6	0.094	-
102	1	Pottery	9	0.052	C18th/19th
100	2	Cu alloy markers	3	0.030	C19th
100	2	Glass	2	0.021	C19th/20th
100	2	Shell	4	0.013	-
100	2	Clay Pipe	11	0.033	C18th/19th
100	2	Bone	5	0.087	-
100	2	Pottery	31	0.6	C17th-19th
100	3	Clay Pipe	7	0.028	C18th/19th
100	3	Glass	2	0.061	C19th
100	3	Pottery	1	0.009	C14th
100	3	Pottery	24	0.26	C18th/20th
100	3	Cu alloy button	1	-	C18th/19th
100/102	3	Fe objects	3	0.029	C18th/19th
100/102	3	Glass	2	0.013	C18th/19th
100/102	3	Shell	3	0.002	-
100/102	3	Clay Pipe	9	0.014	C18th/19th
100/102	3	Bone	8	0.053	-
100/102	3	Pottery	3	0.041	C13th/14th
100/102	3	Pottery	9	0.095	C18th/19th
102/105	3	Flint Tool	1	0.006	Meso/Neo
100	4	Pottery	13	0.125	C18th/19th
100	5	Bone	5	0.06	-
100	5	Pottery	21	0.124	C18th/19th
102	5	Fe object	1	0.243	C19th/20th

102	5	Shell	1	0.006	-
102	5	Clay Pipe	2	0.003	C18th/19th
102	5	Bone	11	0.119	-
102	5	Pottery	15	0.124	C18th/19th
104	5	Shell	3	0.004	-
104	5	Pottery	2	0.011	C19th
U/S	-	Shell	1	0.005	-
U/S	-	Clay Pipe	9	0.027	C18th/19th
U/S	-	Pottery	7	0.083	C18th/19th
U/S	-	Bone	6	0.042	-
U/S	-	Fe objects	52	0.597	C19th/20th
U/S	-	Cu alloy objects	13	0.046	C18th/19th
U/S	-	Coins	3	0.022	C19th

*Table 2: Finds table of artefacts recovered from the evaluation*

## 8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

---

### 8.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The historical research has shown that the proposed development area at Greengate House is located within close proximity to Iron Age burials revealed during previous archaeological work on Church Road in 2002-03, and within an area rich in prehistoric remains. The location of the modern village of Levens was also the site of a settlement known as Beathwaite Green which may have existed in the medieval period, although the extent and form that this settlement may have taken is unknown. Historical mapping has shown that the proposed development area has seemingly been a garden or allotment since at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, associated with Greengate House.
- 8.1.2 The archaeological evaluation has revealed that the study area is comprised of solid limestone bedrock below shallow deposits of subsoil and topsoil. A single archaeological feature was revealed during the evaluation, although it could not be determined whether this represented an actual garden feature cut into the bedrock or whether it represented a natural void which was filled in some time during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.1.3 The finds assemblage retrieved during the evaluation revealed that the material from the topsoil, which contained medieval and early post-medieval pottery, largely pre-dates the material from the subsoil, strongly indicating that the topsoil was imported to the site some time during, or shortly after the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although a single Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint tool was recovered during the evaluation, the lack of any other associated finds, features or deposits suggest that the study area was not intensively used during the prehistoric period.

### 8.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.2.1 Based upon the results of the desk-based assessment and the trial-trench evaluation, it is considered that no further archaeological work is required within the study area.

## 9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

### 9.1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

*Thomas Jefferys Map of Westmorland 1770*

*Heversham Enclosure Map, Sizergh Fell and Beathwaite Green 1813* (Kendal Record Office Ref: WQR/I 38)

*Hodgson's Map of Westmorland 1823-26* (Kendal Record Office)

*First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1862 (Surveyed 1858), 6" to 1 mile scale, Sheet XLII*

*Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1899, 6" to 1 mile scale, Westmorland Sheet XLII.NE*

*Ordnance Survey Map 1920, 6" to 1 mile scale, Westmorland Sheet XLII.NE*

### 9.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

Bingham, R.K. (1984) *The Church at Heversham: A History of Westmorland's Oldest Recorded Church*, Self Published

Brown, D.H. (2007) *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum

CFWI, (1991) *The Cumbria Village Book*, Cumbria Federations of Women's Institutes, Newbury: Countryside Books

Cherry, J. and Cherry, P.J. (1987) *Field Walking at Levens*, Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Second Series, Volume LXXXVII

Cherry P.J. and Cherry, J. (2000) *A Late Mesolithic Assemblage from Levens Park*, Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Volume C

Countryside Commission, (1998) *Countryside Character Volume 2: North-west - The character of England's natural and man-made landscape*, Cheltenham

English Heritage, (1991) *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, London: English Heritage

Ewbank, J. (1963) *Antiquary on Horseback: The First Publication of the Collections of the Reverend Thomas Machell*, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Extra Series, Volume XIX

IfA, (2008a) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, Reading: Institute for Archaeologists

IfA, (2008b) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, Reading: Institute for Archaeologists

*Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1910*

Lee, J. (1998) *The Place Names of Cumbria*, Carlisle: Cumbria County Council

McKenny Hughes, T. (1912a) *On an Ancient Enclosure and Interment on Heaves Fell*, Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Second Series, Volume XII

McKenny Hughes, T. (1912b) *On Some Internments near Hynning, Westmorland*, Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Second Series, Volume XII

Nicolson, J. and Burn, R. (1777) *The History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, Volume I*, Republished 1976 by E P Publishing/Cumbria County Library

OAN, (2004) *7 Nelson Square, Levens: Excavation Assessment Report*, Unpublished Report, Oxford Archaeology North

OAN, (2007) *Church Road, Levens, Cumbria: Evaluation Report*, Unpublished Report, Oxford Archaeology North

Parson, W. and White, W. (1829) *History, Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland*, Republished by Michael Moon, Whitehaven, 1984

Parsons, J. (2011) *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Greengate House, Levens, Kendal, Cumbria*, Unpublished Document, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service

Perriam, D. and Robinson, J. (1998) *The Medieval Fortified Buildings of Cumbria, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Extra Series, Volume XXIX*

Railton, M. (2011) *Project Design for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Trial Trench Evaluation at Greengate House, Levens, Kendal, Cumbria*, Unpublished Document, NPA Ltd

RCHME, (1936) *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments of Westmorland*, Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, London: HMSO

Smith, A.H. (Editor), (1964-65) *The Place Names of Westmorland, Part 1*, English Place Name Society, Volume XLII

Sturdy, D. (1972) *A Ring-Cairn in Levens Park, Westmorland*, Scottish Archaeological Journal, No.4 [copy housed at Carlisle Library Local Studies, Ref: 2 C9 LEV 571]

Turnbull, P. and Walsh, D. (1996) *A Beaker Burial in Levens Park*, Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Second Series, Volume XCVI

UKIC, (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*

## APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF HER SITES

List of HER Sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area:

Site No.	HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref.	General Period
1	2504	Levens Bridge Round Barrow	Damaged round barrow, described as a "ring earthwork" by RCHM, located north of Levens Bridge. The centre has been dug into creating a large hollow c.3m in depth. The spoil from the excavation appears to have been thrown to the sides making an embanked circle of c.21.60 diameter. There are 2 entrances/causeways from the top of the bank on both the W and S sides. Damage may be due to quarrying. An early estate map shows it as a circle	E:349750 N:485870	Prehistoric (Bronze Age)
2	2508	Sizergh Fell Cairnfield	A number of slight, irregular shaped mounds thought by RCHM to be artificial	E:349200 N:486900	Prehistoric
3	2511	Levens Lime Kiln	Probably mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century. Roughly squared limestone; splayed plinth, semi-circular head to hearth with radiating voussoirs. Top incomplete, but otherwise intact. Built into hillside with retaining walls to either side	E:348555 N:485425	Post Medieval (Victorian)
4	3107	Levens Barrow	A mound which appears to be a natural feature. A 1m hole dug into the mound proved inconclusive	E:349700 N:485900	?Prehistoric (Bronze Age)
5	4041	Levens Hall	Levens Hall, mainly 16 <sup>th</sup> century for the Bellingshams, with earlier (?14 <sup>th</sup> century) core, possible pele tower. Remodelled in the late 17 <sup>th</sup> century and again in the 1780s; early 19 <sup>th</sup> century tower attributed to Webster of Kendal	E:349500 N:485100	Medieval Post Medieval
6	4068	Levens Burials	Skeletons found in 1911 while laying pipes for a water supply. The bodies were orientated with the heads to the west. A piece of reddish pottery found in one of the graves may not have related to the internments. Exact dating unknown, possibly early medieval	E:349300 N:486400	Early Medieval



Site No.	HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref.	General Period
7	4315	Axe and Flint Finds, Levens	A stone axe and several flints were found by J Cherry c.50m from a cairn	E:349750 N:485870	Prehistoric
8	4366	Brundrigg Platform, Levens	Possible platforms around former tarn	E:348400 N:485100	Unknown
9	5389	Nether Levens Farmhouse	Farmhouse, originally part of a larger complex now ruined. Initials and date 'T & AP [Thomas Preston] 1594' on panel in gable over entrance	E:348820 N:485110	Medieval Post Medieval
10	5442	Levens Deerpark	Originally enclosed in 1361 by Thomas de Strickland who obtained a license to impark 300 acres of land. The present park contains 178 acres. Deer are still kept there. There are three blocks of ridge and furrow which may be associated with a deserted medieval settlement, pre-1393 emparkings	E:350200 N:485400	Medieval (Plantagenet)
11	6851	Greengate Farmhouse	A damaged round bake oven of brick, found by the owners when renovating. It appears to be 18 <sup>th</sup> century and similar to others found in the S Lakes area	E:348890 N:485970	Post Medieval
12	12901	Scar Bank Gravel Pits	Several small pits lying beside the lane south of Cotes	E:348600 N:486850	Post Medieval
13	12902	Spout House Quarries	Two tiny quarries	E:348600 N:486600	Post Medieval (Victorian)
14	12903	Whinthwaite Quarry	Located south of Whinthwaite on a lane from the Levens road to Hyning and connected to it by a hollow trackway	E:348900 N:486500	Post Medieval (Victorian)
15	12905	Hyning Gravel Pit	Gravel pit which lies on a track to the east of Hyning. A small pond is abutted to it on the west	E:349228 N:486350	Post Medieval (Victorian)
16	12909	Lane End Middle Quarry	Located in Lane End Plantation and was reached by a trackway from Lane End Farm	E:349000 N:486980	Post Medieval (Victorian)
17	12911	Lane End Low Quarry	Site is marked as 'old quarries' on the Second Edition OS map	E:348905 N:486798	Post Medieval (Victorian)
18	12919	Middle Quarry	Located along the lane from Levens to Frosthwaite	E:349320 N:486650	Post Medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref.	General Period
19	12923	Levens Parsonage	Levens Parsonage is a site which appears to have been lost. It is overlain by modern housing on Vicarage Road	E:348850 N:486060	Post Medieval
20	12924	Levens Upper Quarry	Located between Beathwaite and Causeway End. It is now built over with detached houses and gardens	E:348600 N:485950	Post Medieval (Victorian)
21	12925	Levens Low Quarry	Levens Low Quarry lies beside the lane between Beathwaite and Causeway End and west of Lowgate	E:348500 N:485900	Post Medieval (Victorian)
22	12926	Causeway End Quarry	Causeway End Quarry lies NE of St John's Church. Part of the site is now built on	E:348600 N:485800	Post Medieval
23	12929	Causeway End Bridge	Causeway End Bridge has probably existed for several hundred years at least. The route it lies on between Sampool Bridge and Levens Park was called the Sampull Cawsey in 1654. It is also possible that this road and possibly other causeways in the Lyth Valley overlay ancient cordrig roads. Evidence for such roads in the area was found in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century	E:348475 N:485390	Post Medieval
24	14906	Levens Village	Village, ridge and furrow and farmsteads are shown on aerial photographs	E:348700 N:485800	Unknown
25	19332	Axehead Find	An early Bronze Age cast-flange axehead with splayed edges and rounded butt found before 1998 at Levens. The axehead is typical of the Arreton Down metal working tradition	E:349500 N:485300	Prehistoric (Bronze Age)
26	19887	Causeway End Farm	A cave system reported by L Hopkins	E:348420 N:485710	Unknown
27	40250	Nelson Square Inhumation Cemetery	Three archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated at 7 Nelson Square and the land immediately to the west of it. Two trenches on the higher ground on the eastern part of the site were archaeologically sterile, revealing nothing beyond the natural fissured limestone bedrock. The third trench, on the lower ground in	E:348520 N:485700	Prehistoric (Late Iron Age)

Site No.	HER No.	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref.	General Period
			the western part of the site, revealed two features cutting the natural limestone. The first of these contained 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery, whilst the second contained a crouched inhumation burial. Further archaeological work in 2004 revealed four further crouched burials, dated to the Iron Age		
28	42103	Lawrence House Farm Milepost	A painted white cast iron post situated near Lawrence House Farm on the A6	E:349640 N:485552	Post Medieval
29	43488	Nether Levens Earthwork	A D-shaped earthwork of unknown date or function identified during a walkover survey in 2008	E:348650 N:485070	Unknown
30	43489	Nether Levens Ridge and Furrow	Remains of ridge and furrow identified during a walkover survey in 2008. Possibly related to Nether Levens Farm which has medieval origins	E:348670 N:485130	?Medieval
31	43490	Nether Levens Building Platform	A ditched square-shaped platform of unknown date identified during a walkover survey in 2008. Several earthworks, comprising of three linear ditches	E:348720 N:485110	?Medieval Unknown

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT TABLE

---

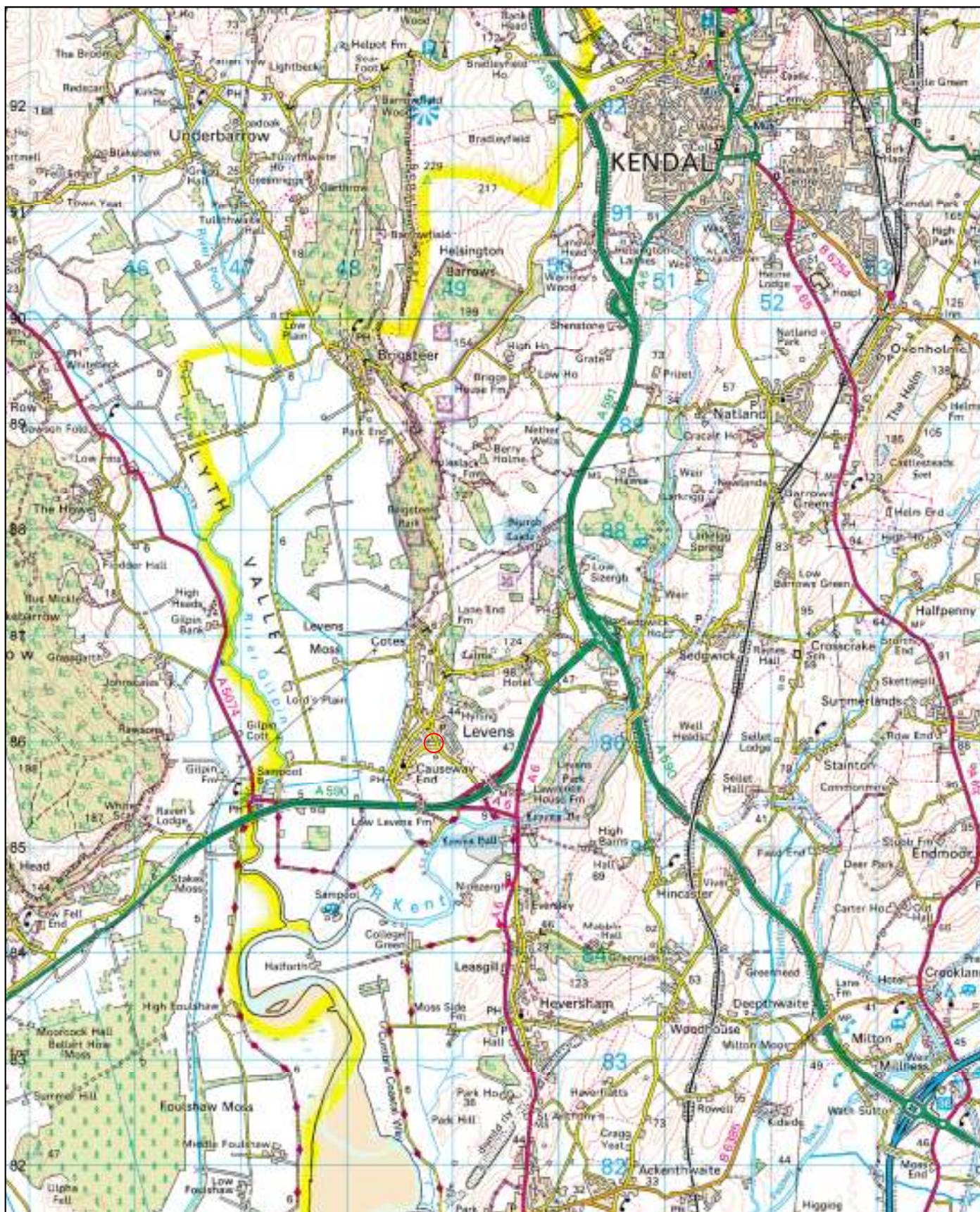
Context Number	Context Type	Description
100	Deposit	Topsoil
101	Geological	Limestone Bedrock
102	Deposit	Subsoil
103	Cut	of 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Feature
104	Fill	of [103]
105	Geological	Boulder Clay/Fragmented Limestone

*List of contexts issued during the evaluation*

## APPENDIX 3: FIGURES

---





North Pennines Archaeology Ltd  
2011

PROJECT: Greengate House, Levens  
SCALE: 1:50 000 at A4  
REPORT No: CP1427/11  
CLIENT Russell Armer Limited  
DRAWN BY: FW  
DATE: July 2011  
FIGURE: 1

KEY:



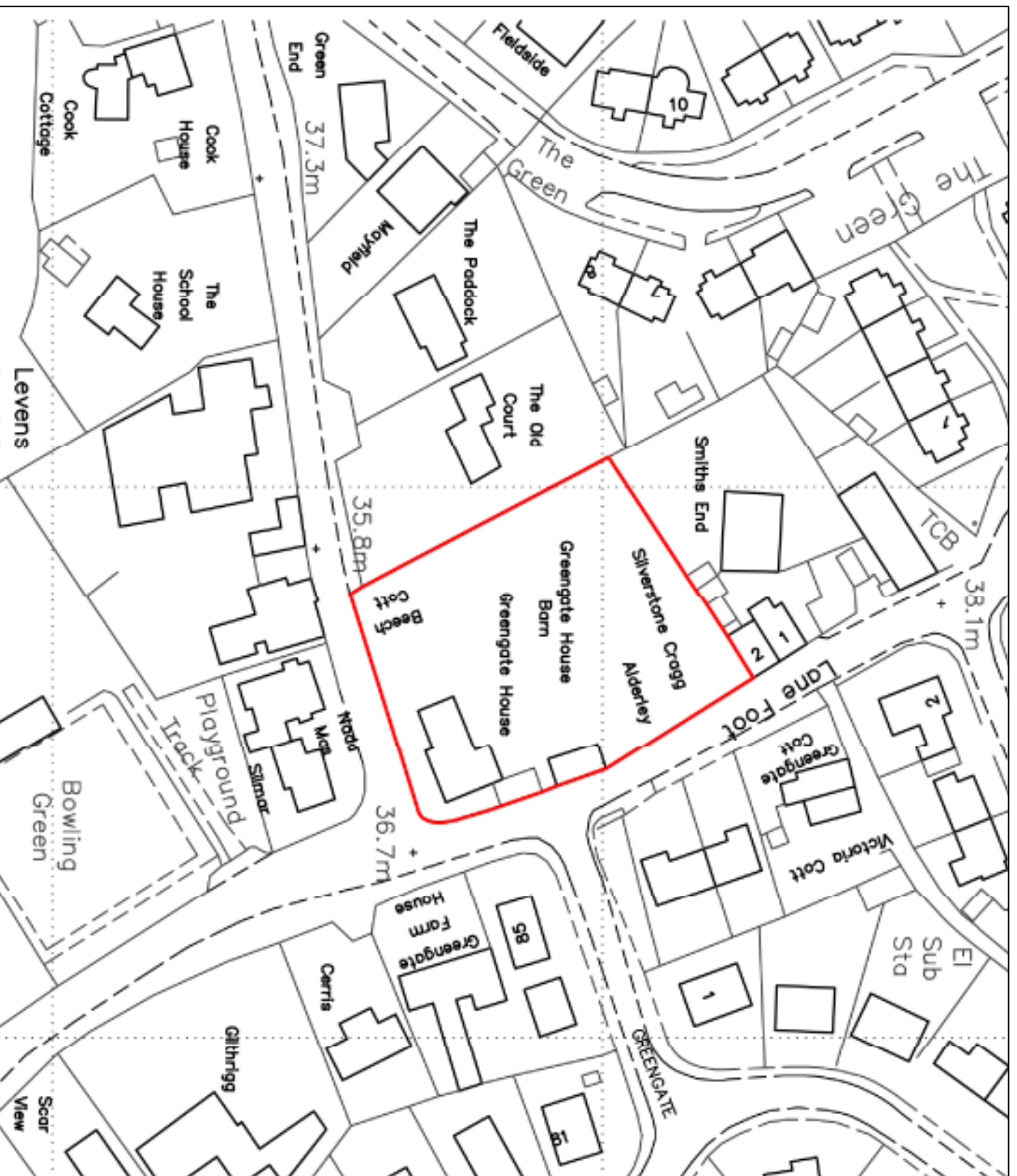
Site Location



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey  
on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's  
Stationary Office. © Crown copyright.  
All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732

Figure 1: Site Location





North Pennines Archaeology Ltd  
2011  
Greengate House, Levens

CLIENT:  
Russell Armer Limited

SCALE: 1:1000 at A4

DRAWN BY: FW

DATE: July 2011

KEY:



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732

REPORT No: CP1427/11
-------------------------

FIGURE:  
2

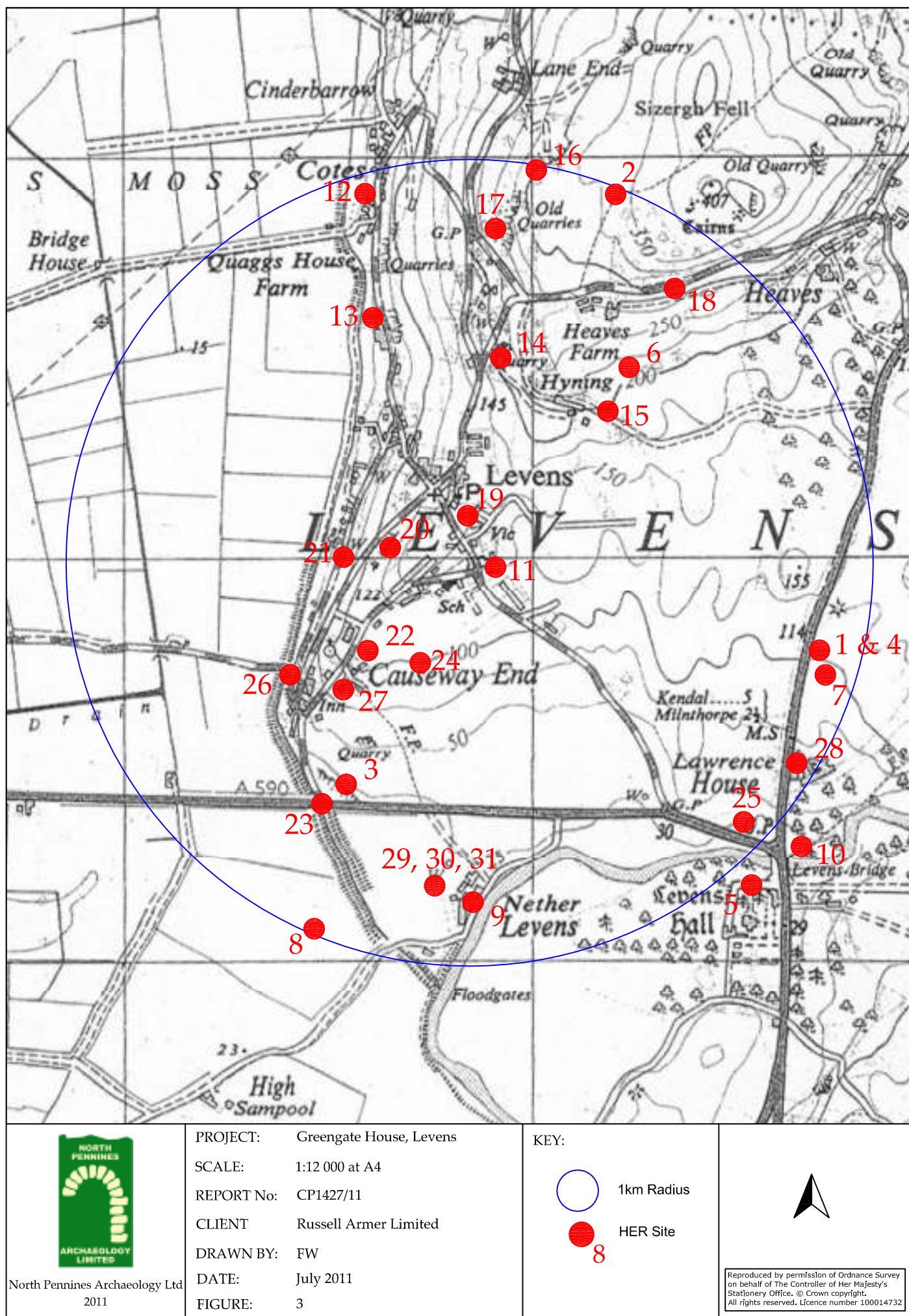


Figure 3: Location of HER Sites within a 1km Radius of Proposed Development Area (based on OS 1960)





North Pennines Archaeology Ltd  
2011

PROJECT: Greengate House, Levens  
SCALE: Not to Scale  
REPORT No: CP1427/11  
CLIENT: Russell Armer Limited  
DRAWN BY: FW  
DATE: July 2011  
FIGURE: 4

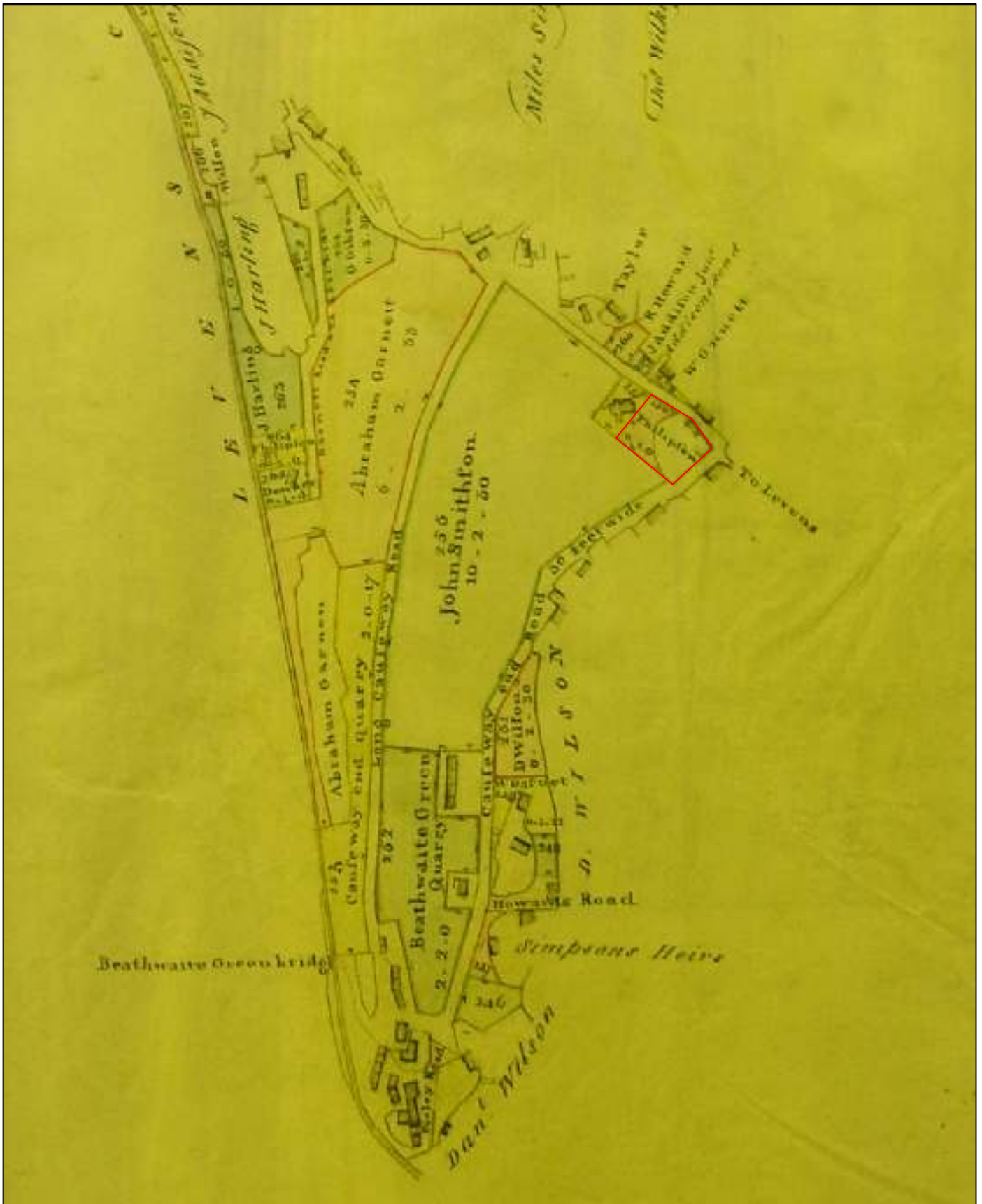
KEY:



Approximate Site  
Location



Figure 4: Extract from Thomas Jefferys Map of Westmorland 1770



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd  
2011

PROJECT: Greengate House, Levens  
SCALE: Not to Scale  
REPORT No: CP1427/11  
CLIENT: Russell Armer Limited  
DRAWN BY: FW  
DATE: July 2011  
FIGURE: 5

KEY:



Approximate Site  
Boundary



Figure 5: Extract from Heversham Enclosure Map (Sizergh Fell and Beathwaite Green) 1813



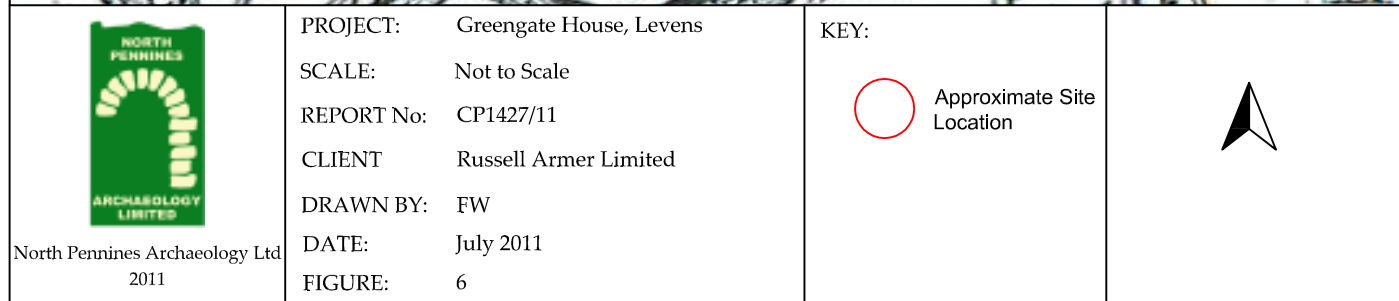
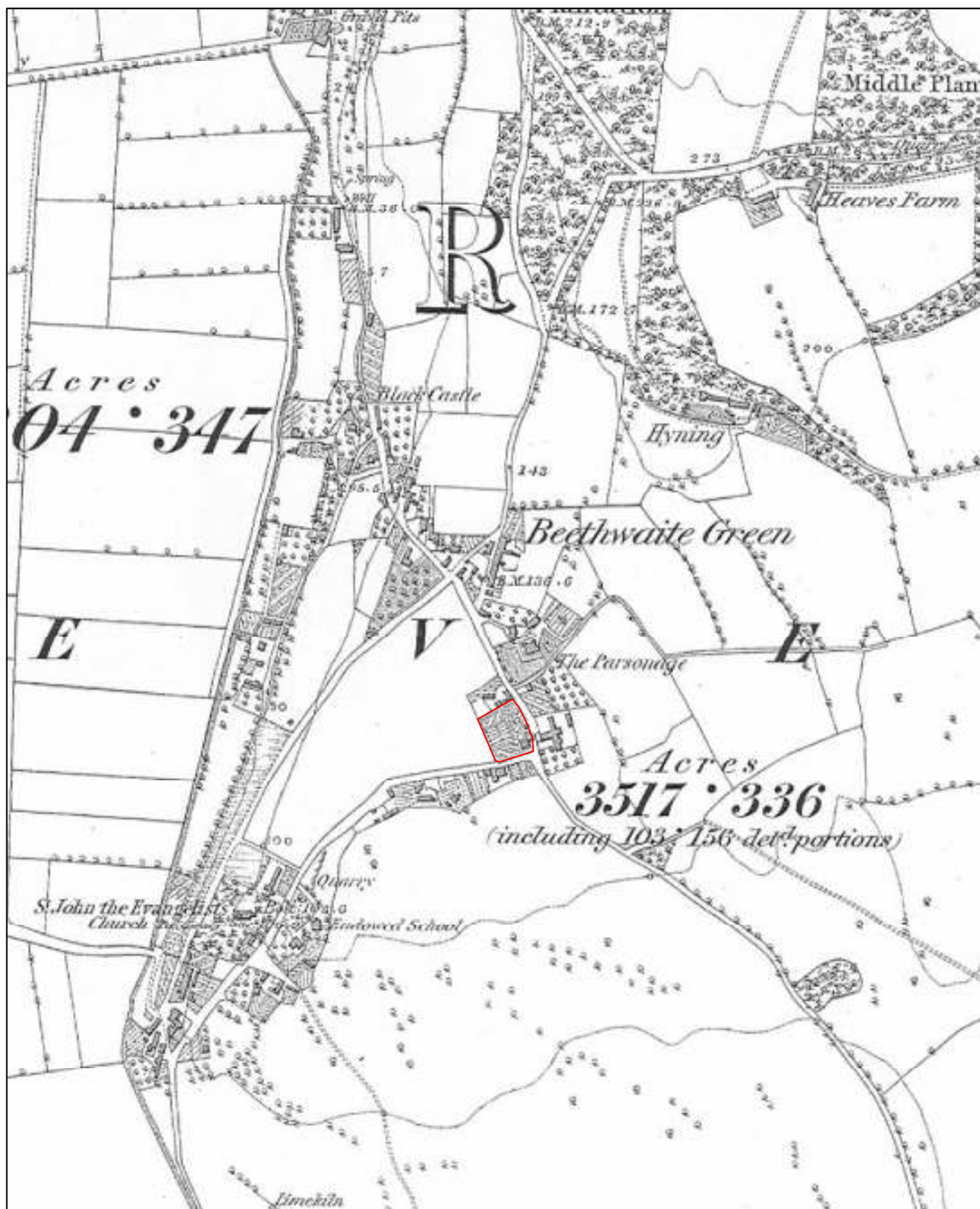


Figure 6: Extract from Hodgson's Map of Westmorland 1823-26





North Pennines Archaeology Ltd  
2010

PROJECT: Greengate House, Levens  
SCALE: Not to Scale  
REPORT No: CP1427/11  
CLIENT: Russell Armer Limited  
DRAWN BY: FW  
DATE: July 2011  
FIGURE: 7

KEY:

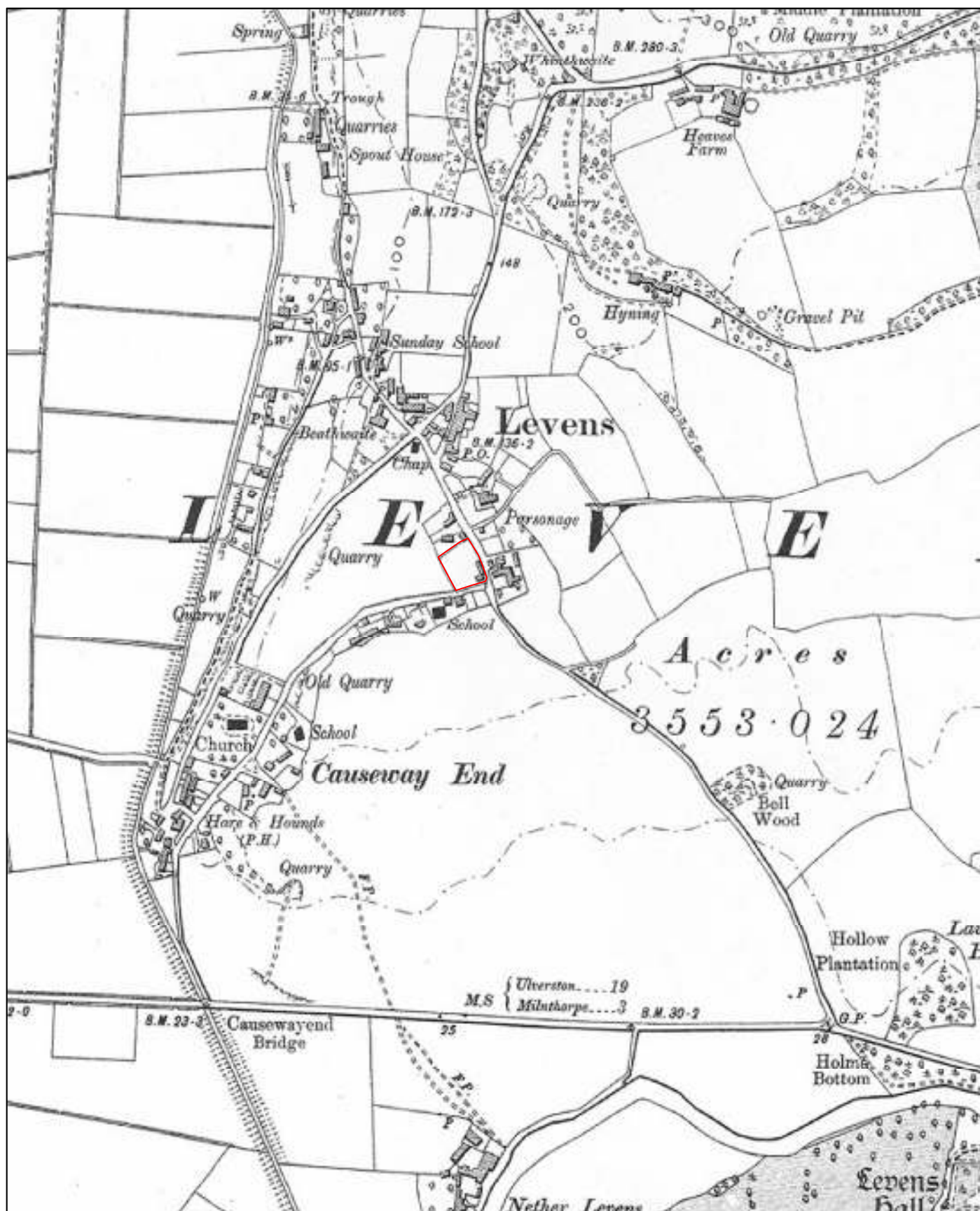


Site Boundary



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey  
on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's  
Stationery Office. © Crown copyright.  
All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732

Figure 7: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1862 (6" to 1 mile scale)



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd  
2011

PROJECT: Greengate House, Levens  
SCALE: Not to Scale  
REPORT No: CP1427/11  
CLIENT: Russell Armer Limited  
DRAWN BY: FW  
DATE: July 2011  
FIGURE: 8

KEY:



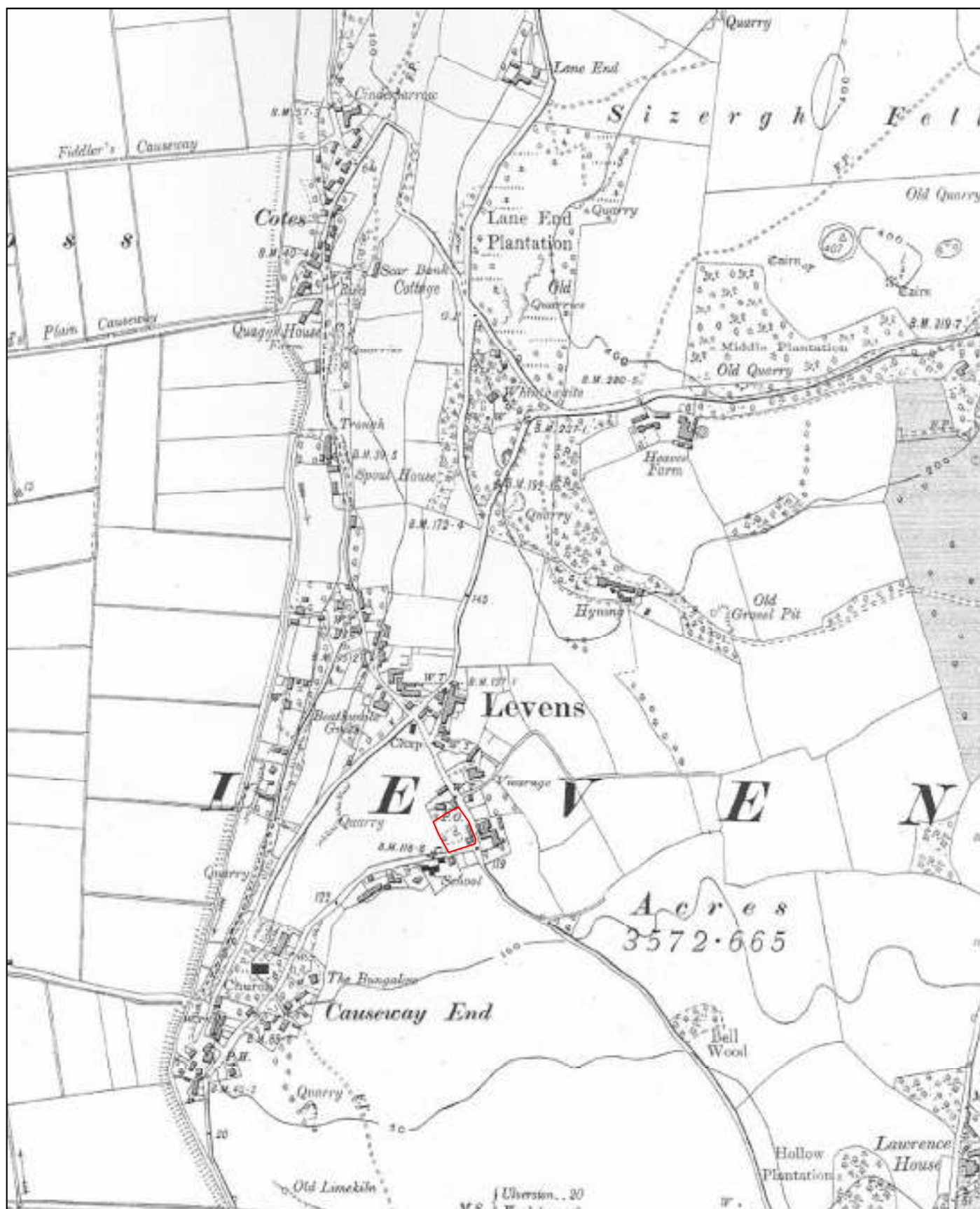
Site Boundary



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey  
on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's  
Stationary Office. © Crown copyright.  
All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732

Figure 8: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1899 (6" to 1 mile scale)





North Pennines Archaeology Ltd  
2011

PROJECT: Greengate House, Levens  
SCALE: Not to Scale  
REPORT No: CP1427/11  
CLIENT: Russell Armer Limited  
DRAWN BY: FW  
DATE: July 2011  
FIGURE: 9

KEY:

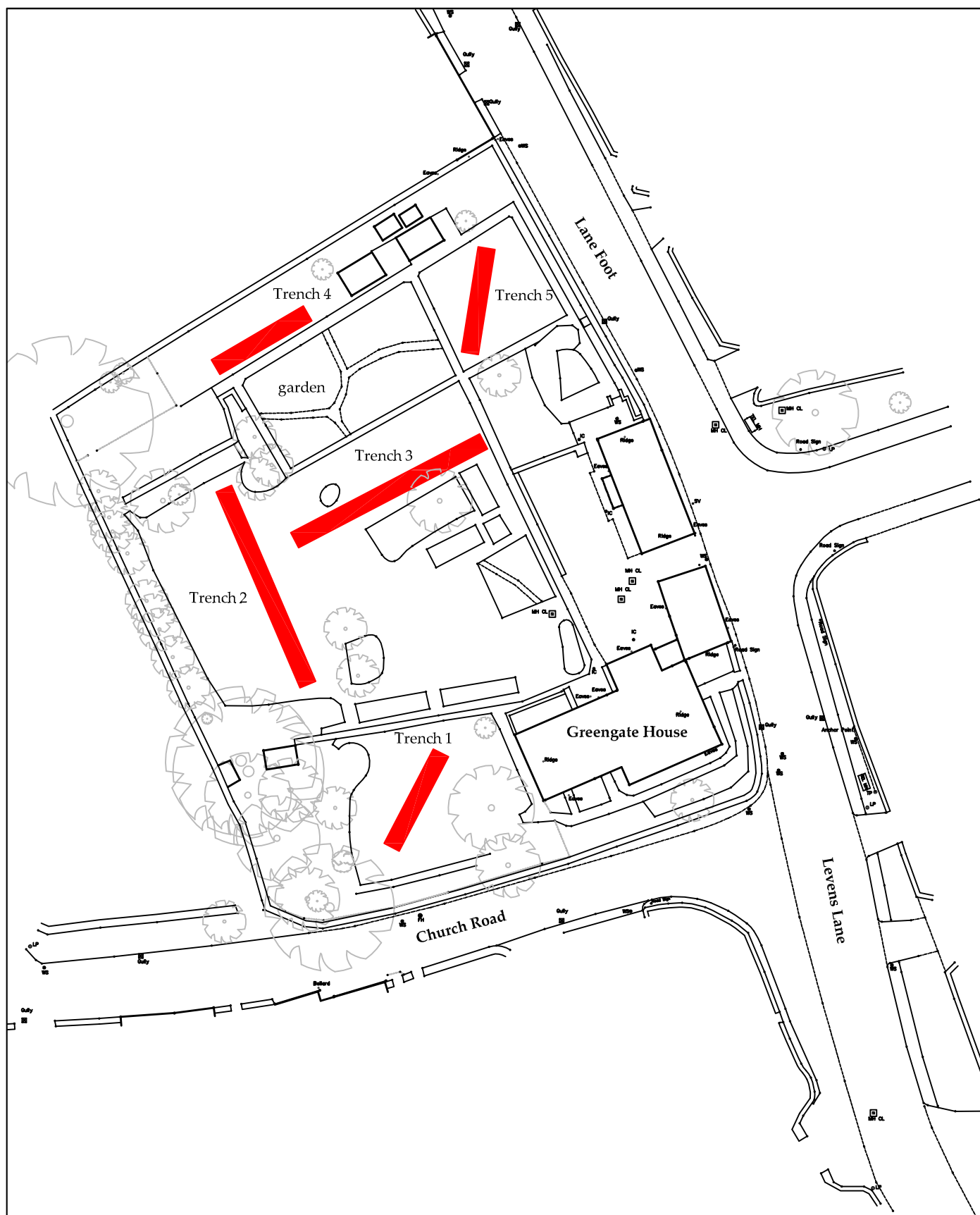


Site Boundary



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey  
on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's  
Stationery Office. © Crown copyright.  
All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732

Figure 9: Ordnance Survey Map 1920 (6" to 1 mile scale)






 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2011</p>	<p>PROJECT: Greengate House, Levens, Kendal</p> <p>SCALE: 1:500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP1427</p> <p>CLIENT Russel Armer Limited</p> <p>DRAWN BY: DJ</p> <p>DATE: July 2011</p> <p>FIGURE: 10</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> trench location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
--	--	---	---

Figure 10: Site plan showing location of evaluation trenches

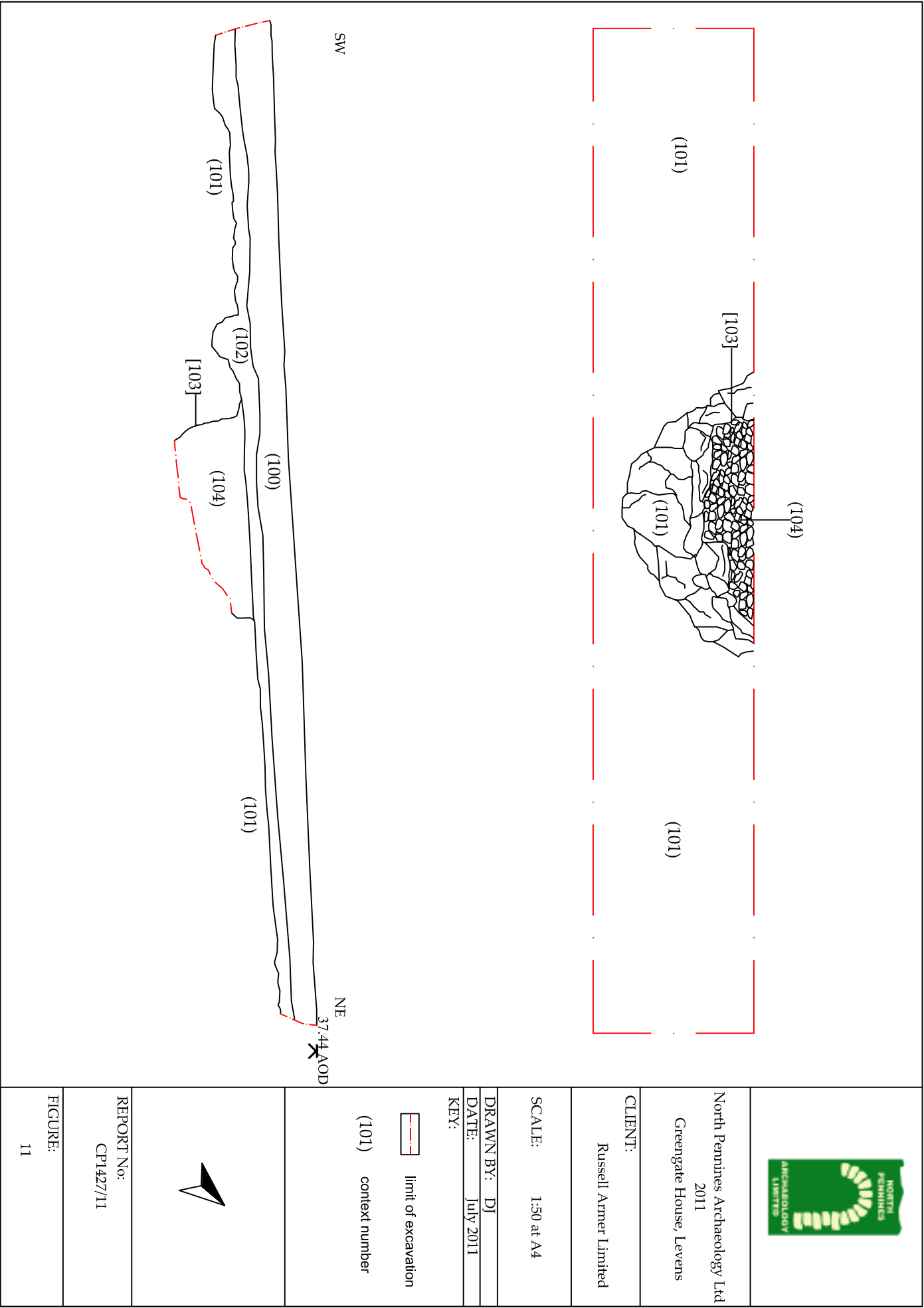


Figure 11: Plan and southeast facing section of Trench 5