


---

# **NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

---

**Project Design and Client Reports No. CP/439/07**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DESK-BASED  
ASSESSMENT, SITE VISIT  
AND FIELD EVALUATION  
FOR A PROPOSED  
DEVELOPMENT AT  
MOSS BANK POULTRY  
FARM  
GREAT SALKELD  
CUMBRIA**

**FOR  
MR ERIC OWEN**

**NY 5527 3681  
Planning Application No  
3/05/0991**

Martin Sowerby BA (Hons)  
North Pennines Archaeology Ltd  
Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre  
Nenthead  
Alston  
Cumbria CA9 3PD  
Tel: (01434) 382045  
Fax: (01434) 382294  
Email: [m.sowerby@nparchaeology.co.uk](mailto:m.sowerby@nparchaeology.co.uk)



---

# CONTENTS

---

|   | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.....                        | IV          |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....                           | V           |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....                            | VI          |
| <b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>                       | <b>7</b>    |
| <b>1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT .....</b>     | <b>7</b>    |
| <b>2 METHODOLOGY .....</b>                        | <b>8</b>    |
| <b>2.1 PROJECT DESIGN.....</b>                    | <b>8</b>    |
| <b>2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT .....</b>            | <b>8</b>    |
| <b>2.3 FIELD EVALUATION .....</b>                 | <b>8</b>    |
| <b>2.3 SITE VISIT.....</b>                        | <b>8</b>    |
| <b>2.4 ARCHIVE.....</b>                           | <b>9</b>    |
| <b>3 BACKGROUND.....</b>                          | <b>10</b>   |
| <b>3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY .....</b> | <b>10</b>   |
| <b>3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>            | <b>10</b>   |
| <b>4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS .....</b>                 | <b>19</b>   |
| <b>4.1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>                      | <b>19</b>   |
| <b>4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER).....</b> | <b>19</b>   |
| <b>4.3 CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICE (CARLISLE).....</b>  | <b>19</b>   |
| <b>4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES .....</b>             | <b>19</b>   |
| <b>4.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS .....</b>    | <b>20</b>   |
| <b>5 SITE VISIT RESULTS .....</b>                 | <b>21</b>   |
| <b>5.1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>                      | <b>21</b>   |
| <b>5.2 RESULTS .....</b>                          | <b>21</b>   |
| <b>6 EVALUATION RESULTS .....</b>                 | <b>22</b>   |
| <b>6.1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>                      | <b>22</b>   |
| <b>6.2 TRENCH 1 .....</b>                         | <b>22</b>   |

---

## CONTENTS

---

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>6.3 TRENCH 2 .....</b>                   | <b>22</b> |
| <b>7 FINDS .....</b>                        | <b>23</b> |
| <b>7.1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>                | <b>23</b> |
| <b>8 CONCLUSION .....</b>                   | <b>24</b> |
| <b>8.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....</b>    | <b>24</b> |
| <b>9 BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>                 | <b>25</b> |
| <b>9.1 PRIMARY SOURCES .....</b>            | <b>25</b> |
| <b>9.2 SECONDARY SOURCES.....</b>           | <b>25</b> |
| <b>10 APPENDIX 1: HER SITES .....</b>       | <b>28</b> |
| <b>11 APPENDIX 2: LISTED BUILDINGS.....</b> | <b>29</b> |
| <b>12 PLATES .....</b>                      | <b>30</b> |
| <b>13 ILLUSTRATIONS.....</b>                | <b>35</b> |

---

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

---

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.....  | APPENDIX 1 |
| FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF HER SITES AND SCHEDULED MONUMENTS.....  | APPENDIX 1 |
| FIGURE 3: DONALD`S MAP OF CUMBERLAND 1774.....  | APPENDIX 1 |
| FIGURE 3: TITHE APPORTIONMENT MAP FOR GREAT SALKELD, 1840.....  | APPENDIX 1 |
| FIGURE 4: FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 25” TO 1 MILE, 1867.....                                     | APPENDIX 1 |
| FIGURE 5: SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 25” TO 1 MILE, 1900.....                                    | APPENDIX 1 |
| FIGURE 6: THIRD EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 6” TO 1 MILE, 1925.....                                      | APPENDIX 1 |
| FIGURE 7: TRENCH LOCATIONS .....  | APPENDIX 1 |
|   |            |
| PLATE 1: DEVELOPMENT AREA, FACING NORTH-WEST AND NORTH .....  | APPENDIX 2 |
| PLATE 2: ST CUTHBERT`S` CHURCH SHOWING 14 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY DEFENDED TOWER .....                      | APPENDIX 2 |
| PLATE 3: PRE-CONQUEST STONEMASONRY WITHIN ST CUTHBERT`S` CHURCH .....                                     | APPENDIX 2 |
| PLATE 4: PRE-CONQUEST CARVED MASONRY WITHIN ST CUTHBERT`S` CHURCH .....                                   | APPENDIX 2 |
| PLATE 5: RE-USED DOOR/WINDOW LINTEL FROM THE ORIGINAL SCHOOL BUILDING .....                               | APPENDIX 2 |
| PLATE 6: TRENCH 1 UNDER EXCAVATION, SHOWING ST CUTHBERT`S` CHURCH IN THE BACKGROUND,<br>FACING WEST ..... | APPENDIX 2 |
| PLATE 7: TRENCH 1, POST-EXCAVATION, FACING WEST.....  | APPENDIX 2 |
| PLATE 8: TRENCH 2, POST-EXCAVATION, FACING SOUTH.....   | APPENDIX 2 |

---

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

In December 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Eric Owen of Moss Bank Farm, Great Salkeld, Cumbria, to undertake an archaeological desk based study, site visit and field evaluation, in advance of a proposed redevelopment of redundant farm buildings and land to create holiday chalets (NGR NY 5527 3681).

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the County Records Office in Carlisle, and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Cumbria County Council 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 and several relevant web sites.

The desk-based assessment located 5 sites from the HER and 7 listed buildings within a 1km radius of the development site. The two HER finds located closest to the site are a Neolithic axe (HER 944) and a Roman Altar which is now located inside the St Cuthbert's Church (HER 947). The listed buildings and associated structures located near to the development site are the medieval church of St Cuthbert (HER 3637), two medieval grave slabs within the church (HER 25065), a sundial (HER 25066) and a war memorial to the south of St Cuthbert's Church (HER 25067).

The archaeological field evaluation failed to locate any significant archaeological features or deposits. It appears that the field on which the development will be sited has seen little in the way of direct human intervention and by the nature of the rich organic soils, was used predominately for pastoral agricultural practises. However, a small, but significant finds assemblage which consisted mainly of medieval pottery was recovered from Trench 1 which will assist in a greater understanding of medieval ceramic traditions in Cumbria.

---

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Eric Owen for excellent and diligent machining of the trenches and also for commissioning the project. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jo Mackintosh of the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), Jeremy Parsons, Assistant Archaeologist, Cumbria County Council, all the staff at the Cumbria County Record Office in Carlisle for their help during this project.

The report was compiled by Martin Sowerby, and edited by Matthew Town, Senior Project Officer, who was also responsible for project management. The specialist finds work was carried out in house by the author. The project was overseen by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd.

---

# 1 INTRODUCTION

---

## 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) were consulted by Eric Owen of Moss Bank Farm, Great Salkeld, regarding the proposed redevelopment of redundant farmland to create holiday chalets (NGR NY 5527 3681) (Fig 1). The proposed scheme affects an area considered to have high archaeological potential. The site lies close to Great Salkeld church (Historic Environment Record No. 3837) Consequently, CCCHES advised that a programme of archaeological works would be necessary prior to the proposed development. The aim of this archaeological evaluation would be to provide information concerning the potential impact of the redevelopment on archaeological remains.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal, the Cumbria County Record Offices in Carlisle (CCRO), and the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. The principal objective of this assessment is to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area, in order to assess the archaeological and historical potential of the development site.
- 1.1.3 A Site Visit was carried out on the proposed development, in order to note any surface features of archaeological interest, areas of potentially significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work. This report also contains the results of the rapid identification survey (Site Visit) carried out in conjunction with the desk-based assessment.

---

## 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 Eric Owen for an archaeological desk-based assessment, site visit and field evaluation, in accordance with a brief prepared by CCCHES. Following acceptance of the project design, 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 of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project brief and project design. The study area consisted of a 1km radius centred on the proposed development area. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), maps and secondary sources.

2.2.2 ***Historic Environment Record (HER):*** the HER in Kendal, a database of archaeological sites within the county, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area, and was examined in depth. Aerial photographs of the area were also studied.

2.2.3 ***County Record Office (Carlisle):*** the County Record Office in Carlisle (CRO(C)) was visited to consult documents specific to the study area. Historic maps of the study area, including surveys, Tithe and Enclosure Maps, Acts of Parliament and early Ordnance Survey maps, were examined. A search was made for any relevant historical documentation, particularly regarding the use of the area, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists. Several secondary sources and relevant websites were also consulted.

2.2.4 ***North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL):*** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any undeposited archives of the sites themselves were examined. An electronic enquiry was also made of English Heritage's National Monuments Record and the website of the Archaeology Data Service. This was in order to enhance and augment the data obtained from a search of the appropriate repositories.

### 2.3 SITE VISIT

2.3.1 The site was visited in order to assess the survival, nature, extent and potential significance of any upstanding archaeological remains on the site, to determine any



constraints to archaeological site survival, and to provide a detailed assessment of area of archaeological potential.

## **2.4 FIELD EVALUATION**

2.4.1 The field evaluation consisted of the excavation of a series of linear trial trenches in order to provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals. 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 palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.4.2 Two trenches measuring 15m by 1.6m were excavated, which constitutes a 5% sample of the development area, which is 1000m<sup>2</sup> in size. The trenches were excavated by a six ton tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket to either the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural substrate, whichever was observed first.

2.4.3 Trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features investigated and recorded according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the Excavation manual (Giecco 2001).

## **2.5 ARCHIVE**

2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA 06 MBF-A.

2.5.2 North Pennines Archaeology and CCCHES support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this evaluation will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

---

## 3 BACKGROUND

---

### 3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The village of Great Salkeld lies within the undulating farmland of the Eden Valley approximately 7 miles (11.2 km) east of Penrith, and 17.4 miles (28.1 km) southeast of Carlisle, in eastern Cumbria. The eastern part of the study area is dominated by the floodplain of the River Eden at an altitude of c87m OD, the land then rises westwards to approximately c151m OD at Salkeld Dykes.
- 3.1.2 The drift geology of the study area is characterised as belonging to the Clifton Association, which is a group of seasonally waterlogged soil developed in reddish fine loamy till, and related glacio-fluvial deposits. The resulting landscape is one of mixed arable and pastoral agricultural land. The underlying geology is mainly composed of Permian sandstone (Jarvis *et al* 1994).
- 3.1.3 The area to be investigated originally formed part of a large linear strip field, which has been built upon to create several poultry sheds. The development consists of the construction of a number of holiday chalets, which covers an area approximately 1000 square meters in size. A number of field names within the parish show evidence of the topography of the parish, which are suggestive of high or low lying positions. Eden Banks, Island, Beckpool and Waterside Close and others, which lie next to the river. Wet Close, Wet Meadow, Wetlands lie on the River Eden flood plain. Kellstead and Pond Hill belongs to the enclosures on the higher parts of the parish. Some of the lighter soils were given names suggested by colour or extent such as, Long Croft, Long Moss, Shortlands, Sandlands, Redlands, Brownrigg and others such as Greenfield, Greengill, Green Close or simply the Greens. The harder subsoil makes its influence know by Stoney Green, Stonelands, Gravel Hill and Craggs Planting (Gordon 1925).

### 3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric to Roman Cumbria:** evidence for early prehistory in Cumbria comes from sites dating to the Upper Palaeolithic period onwards (Young 2002). Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic material has been discovered on the terraces of the Tees at Towler Hill, in Teesdale, approximately 20km south-east of Great Salkeld, and further sites have been identified in south Cumbria (Salisbury 1997, Young 2002). The Cherrys have carried out extensive field walking surveys throughout Cumbria, especially in the Upper Eden Valley, and have succeeded in identifying a large number of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age sites from the material they recovered (Cherry and Cherry 1983).
- 3.2.3 By around 8,000 BP, the last of the major ice sheets had retreated. Rising sea levels submerged the land-bridge between Britain and continental Europe, an event that

traditionally marks the beginning of the Mesolithic, or middle stone age period. Mesolithic populations were active on the Cumbrian coast, for example at Eskmeals, and St Bees, and it is likely that the Kent valley was occupied at this time. On the limestone uplands of the Eden Valley, most sites of Late Mesolithic appearance were discovered at heights of between 275m and 300m AOD. The locations of these lithic scatter sites demonstrate repeated use of specific topography, usually near to a convenient water supply. Most of the sites identified by the Cherrys remain unexcavated and so detailed interpretation has not been possible (Cherry and Cherry 2002).

- 3.2.4 The succeeding Neolithic period is characterised by increased density of occupation, which may be a result of the gradual adoption of a settled agricultural lifestyle. By the Later Neolithic and Bronze Ages, the distribution of artefacts such as stone axes, arrowheads and axe-hammers indicates widespread settlement throughout Cumbria. Studies into the distribution of Stone Axes suggest that both wetlands/coastal areas and the plain itself were occupied at this time (Hodgkinson et al 2000). Polished Stone axes from the Langdale mines in the Cumbrian mountains were traded extensively throughout the British Isles, and it is likely that by the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC, Neolithic inhabitants of Cumbria were part of an extensive trans-European trading network. Indeed, a highly polished stone axe was discovered within the village, which has been attributed to the Neolithic period (HER 944, Site 1).
- 3.2.5 The later Neolithic and earlier Bronze ages are characterised by increasing social sophistication best reflected by the construction of large monuments, like the stone circles of Long Meg and Her Daughters which is located in the nearby village of Little Salkeld. Antiquarian reports written in the early 17th century suggest that there were as many as 77 megaliths at that time (Burl 1995). Traces of bank around the circle also suggest the site may have originally been a henge, however no excavation work has been undertaken to confirm this theory. The circle is actually oval in shape, 92 metres in diameter at its narrowest point, consisting of bulky boulders of grey granite some of them weighing as much as thirty tonnes. Two of the biggest stones stand opposite each other to the east and west, and two huge stones mark a southwest entrance (Waterhouse 2004). Long Meg is the most famous stone in the circle. The stone stands outside the circle positioned towards the southwest, where (when standing in the centre of the circle) the midwinter sun would have set.
- 3.2.6 During aerial reconnaissance of the area in 2006 a possible Neolithic long barrow was revealed at Stoney Green to the west of the main village (HER 41723, Site 5). It is constructed of stone rubble with a kerb, which has been possibly enhanced by a former dry-stone wall on the east side. The entrance has been removed by excavation, which appears to have opened up the main chamber.
- 3.2.7 In the Bronze Age, human society continued to change and develop. Early metalwork finds are rare in Northern England, and metal production and ownership may have been the sole province of a privileged few. Settlement sites dating to the Bronze Age are seldom identified, although aerial photography of the Penrith area has identified a number of sites that are yet to be tested by excavation (Higham, 1986). Environmental studies, however, have identified cereal pollen dating from c2000 BC, clearly demonstrating the presence of agriculture in the North Cumbrian Plain by the Bronze Age (Hodgkinson et al, 2000).

- 3.2.8 During the Iron Age the impression nationwide is of a major expansion in population as evidenced by an abundance of settlement sites. There is also clear evidence for a growing social complexity and hierarchy, as demonstrated by high status burials and contrasting settlement sites, for example hillforts compared to small farmsteads.
- 3.2.9 The Roman advance on the northwest of England was launched during the 70s and 80s AD, and the campaigns of Agricola, governor of Britain AD 78-84, consolidated the Roman hold on the North. During the Roman period there was certainly a heavy military presence in Cumbria. Hadrian's Wall, perhaps begun in 122 AD, was built to define the northern limit of the Roman Empire and a network of military roads, forts and settlements soon sprung up around the focus of Hadrian's Wall (Breeze and Dobson 1976). The earliest timber fort was constructed at Carlisle in AD 72 (Philpott ed. 2004). Intensive occupation of the fort at Carlisle continued until the 4<sup>th</sup> century, with extensive evidence for a vicus and associated civilian settlement to the south. The best evidence for the continued use of forts into the 5<sup>th</sup> century comes from Birdoswald (Wilmott 1997).
- 3.2.10 Pre-Roman settlement in Cumbria is one that has seen little modern archaeological research (Higham and Jones 1991). The area is now known to have been inhabited by the Carvetii, who at first were grouped with the Brigantes tribe of north-east England, who were later granted their own tribal council (*ibid*). A number of tribal centres have been put forward for the Carvetii, the largest being the hill fort at Carrock Fell, Carlisle, lying on the first range of hills above the valleys of the rivers Eden and Petteril. North of the Solway, several substantial late possible prehistoric forts are known, for example at Burnswark and Wardlaw, but south of the estuary alternative sites are, on the whole, small multivallate or univallate settlements which upon excavation turn out to be occupied in the Roman period. Only two sites are likely candidates within north Cumbria, at Dobcross Hall, Dalston, and Clifton Dykes, Penrith, both of which enclose over seven acres of land respectively (Higham and Jones 1991).
- 3.2.11 A number of inscriptions have been discovered that show the Carvetii were at least partly self-governed and controlled some autonomy within what would have been a heavily militarised zone. An inscription from Old Penrith, Plumpton, referred to a certain Flavius Martius who was originally described as being a senator in either the cohort or canton of the Carvetii. It is now clear though, through recent research that the abbreviation **C CAR** should now be read as *Civitas Carvetiorum* (Edwards and Shotter 2005). At Frenchfields, Penrith, a milestone found near the projected line of the Roman road from the fort at Brougham, showed the abbreviation **RPC. CAR**, or *R(es) P(ublica) C(ivitas) Car(vetiorum)* which translates 'to the Public Works of the Carvetian State'. Recently at Langwathby, 2km to the south of Great Salkeld, the top portion of another milestone, complete with its inscription, was discovered which again mentions the *Civitas Carvetiorum*. Interestingly, this milestone also describes **LVG** or Luguvalium (present day Carlisle) and **XVIIII (19)**, which clearly states, that its distance has been measured from Carlisle. It has for some time been assumed that Carlisle was made the Civitas-capital of the Carvetii, the results of recent excavations in the city added strength to this assumption (Edwards and Shotter 2005). It is likely that this milestone possibly represents either a new road, or the road from the fort at Brougham is sited further north than first thought.

- 3.2.12 There is considerable evidence for Roman military activity around the study area during the Roman period (Shotton 1997); The fort at Old Penrith, 'Vordeda', located 3km to the west of Great Salkeld commands the crossing of the River Petteril, a tactically strong position. It was built in either the Late Flavian or Early Trajanic period (90-100 AD) and was abandoned sometime between 125-130 and was rebuilt in the Hadrianic period (117-138). A road south to the fort at Ambleside could have been constructed during any of these four periods (Richardson and Allan, 1990). Prof. St. Joseph originally observed the fort from the air shortly after the Second World War and noted the outline of the *principia* in the centre of the fort with the commanding officer's house, the *praetorium*, to the west and two granaries (*horrea*) on the east. St Joseph also observed cropmarks c.400m to the north of the fort, seemingly indicative of two sides of a rectangular ditched enclosure interpreted as a temporary camp that would pre date the fort. Subsequent excavations in 1977 and 1979, however, evidenced fence construction and ditch infilling throughout the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries at this site, and thus it is unlikely that this cropmark site represents the sub-surface remains of a short-lived temporary military camp. It is more likely that some of the occupation here relates to a vicus associated with the *Voreda* fort (Poulter, 1982, 56).
- 3.2.13 There is a single find dating to the Roman period from a 1km radius around great Salkeld; a Roman altar, located within St Cuthbert's Church (**HER 947, Site 2**), was discovered in 1890 by workmen digging in the churchyard.
- 3.2.14 **Early Medieval Period:** evidence for Early Medieval activity in Cumbria is extremely limited, the end of the Roman economy depriving the archaeologist of diagnostic artefactual evidence on all but a small minority of sites (Higham 1986). However, work in recent decades has shown that the 'Romans' did not leave behind them a cultural vacuum, and archaeology has begun to fill the gap between the 'Dark Ages' and the colour of, for example, such histories as the Northumbrian monk, The Venerable Bede's, *Historia Ecclesiastica* written in the early 8<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.2.15 Once the Roman administration ended in 410AD, the tribal identities of the native Britons gradually reasserted themselves over their pre-Roman territories. Penrith is situated within the early medieval tribal territory of Rheged. The territory of Rheged closely mirrors the north-western portion of the Roman civitas of Brigantia; extending as far north as Galloway and south to either the Lune Gorge, the River Ribble or the Mersey (Clarke and Chapman, 2000, 9).
- 3.2.16 Poems ascribed to the Celtic bard Taliesin record the exploits of the most celebrated king of Rheged; Urien, and his son Owain, who are said to have lived at Lywyfenedd, which may possibly equate to land around the river Lyvennet near Penrith (Clarke and Chapman, 2000, 9). Anglo-Saxons had begun to enter eastern Cumbria by the later 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (Crowe 1984). Legend links Urien and Owain to both King Arthur, the semi-mythical British military leader, and the countrymen of Strathclyde and Wales, who were united in their opposition to invasions by the Saxons.
- 3.2.17 The power of Rheged decreased after the death of Urien in the later sixth century and in the 7<sup>th</sup> century it was absorbed by the expanding Anglian kingdom of Northumbria. Ingle wood (or *Englewood*) forest was named after the Angles (Clarke and Chapman, 2000, 9). In the late 8<sup>th</sup> century Cumbria was annexed from Northumbria by the British kingdom of Strathclyde and ruled throughout the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries by British kings

who were subject to the kings of Strathclyde and Scotland. The River Eamont south of Penrith was possibly the boundary between Strathclyde and Northumbria in 927 when Constantine king of the Scots and the Cumbrian king Owen came to pay homage to Athelstan of Wessex, perhaps at Dacre, following his invasion of Northumbria earlier that year (Clarke and Chapman, 2000, 9).

- 3.2.18 The name Salkeld has been interpreted as meaning *'the spring among the willows'*, from Old English *salig or salh* (willow) and Old Norse *kelda* (*spring or brook*) (Sedgefield 1919). Also, a number of fields within the parish have distinctive titles, which are clearly Old Norse in origin; for example, *'Wandlands'* or *'Wandales'* (Old Norse *vondre* and *deill*), which has been interpreted as a usual name for Norse settlements divided into convenient rod or wand. Similarly, *'Whindales'* is a term for unenclosed common land and *'Near'* and *'Far Barfs'*, which comes from *'Barugh'* or *'Beorh'* meaning mound (Gordon 1925).
- 3.2.19 The internal fabric of the church contains architectural fragments incorporated into the building, which date from the pre-conquest period. The pillars and capitals forming part of the small south-west facing doorway are elaborately carved with animals, birds and serpents. The semi-circular arch resting upon these supports is formed by three recessed mouldings, enclosed by a circular dripstone and possibly replaced an earlier arch, as they of a later date than the pillars and capitals of the doorway. The two upper rows of carved stones forming the arch are carved with animal heads (see Plates 3 and 4).
- 3.2.20 With the evidence presented above, it is likely that the village has early medieval origins and according to medieval traditions, the remains of St Cuthbert were brought to the area in the 7<sup>th</sup> century. St Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, Northumberland, visited Carlisle in AD 685, to take ownership of the district surrounding Carlisle, which was bequeathed to him by Ecgfrid, King of Northumbria (Bonner *et al* 2002) St Cuthbert died on Lindisfarne in AD 687, however before he died he stipulated that the remains of his body *'should be removed should the island come under attack from the northerner* (Norsemen) (*ibid*). The attacks grew in frequency and subsequently his body was removed along with the head of King Oswald, who was martyred in a battle with King Penda at Maserfield, Shropshire in AD 642 (Arnold 1997).
- 3.2.21 The route east from Lindisfarne would have taken them across the high Pennines, in all probability using the Roman Maiden Way which runs directly from Carvoran on Hadrian's Wall traversing Cross Fell and down into the Eden Valley. It is possible that they stayed or rested in the Great Salkeld area and subsequently a church was dedicated to St Cuthbert. Indeed, adding credence to this theory, immediately to the east of Great Salkeld is the village of Kirkoswald, which has a church dedicated to King Oswald. A number of churches in this part of eastern Cumbria share the name of St Cuthbert; these are Clifton, Cliburn, Milburn and Dufton.
- 3.2.22 **Later Medieval Period:** by the 11<sup>th</sup> century, the political situation in Cumbria was volatile, with the emergent kingdom of Strathclyde to the north and the growing power of England to the south competing for political control (Kirkby 1962). Much of the modern county of Cumbria remained outside Norman control (thus not being included in Domesday Book of 1086) until 1092 when William Rufus marched north to Carlisle and drove out one Dolfin. It is likely that the settlement of Great Strickland, was taken

- into the hands of the English crown at this time, but it was not parcelled into baronies as it was situated within the confines of the Royal Forest of Inglewood (Clarke and Chapman, 2000, 12). It is likely that an early church was in existence when Henry I in AD 1133 appointed the first Bishop of Carlisle, Aethelwulf of Athelwold, when he formed the “Land of Carlisle” into a Norman Bishopric (Weston 2000).
- 3.2.23 Between AD 1100 and 1120, two thirds of the tithes of the demesne lands were owned by Ranulph de Meschines, in the parish of “*Salchild*.” They were given by him to the priory of Wetheral (Loftie 1900). It is likely that *Salchild* is an early form of Salkeld. In AD 1236, Henry III, in his capacity as Lord of Salkeld Manor, gave the rectory of Great Salkeld to Waltar Malclerk, the then Bishop of Carlisle (*ibid*).
- 3.2.24 From documentary evidence it is clear that by the 12<sup>th</sup> century the village was established enough to warrant a dedicated archdeacon or rector. The first to hold this position was Macy or Matthew Medicus (1199 –1216) who ‘*held it in Johns time*’ (Loftie 1900). It is not known who served the parish for the next seventy-six years, as records are no longer in existence. In 1242 the rectory was assigned by Waltar Malclerk (Bishop of Carlisle), to Alexander, King of Scotland, however during the reign of Edward I it was seized with the Manor of Penrith and reverted back to English control (Jefferson 1840).
- 3.2.25 In AD 1292, Richard de Whytby, the Archdeacon of Carlisle was appointed rector at the church by Bishop John de Halton who granted ‘*parsona impersonata*’ (Loftie 1900). This is a peculiar title meaning something different from the “persona” or parson of the parish, and indicating rather more personal representative of the bishop himself. Rather bizarrely from this time, it appears that the rectory was attached to the office of Archdeacon of Carlisle, as a part of the endowment inseparable from it; indeed, by 1337, the then Bishop of Carlisle, John de Kirkby, tried to bring this peculiar act to the attention of ecclesiastical court at York, and called upon William de Kentdale (Archdeacon of Carlisle) to explain why the church held the archdeaconry and the church of Great Salkeld (Jefferson 1840 and Loftie 1900).
- 3.2.26 The number of Scottish cross-border raids increased considerably during this period, particularly after the English defeat at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314 (Nusbacher 2005). A number of Archdeacons served the parish throughout this turbulent period, which included a Thomas de Calbeck, whose effigy can still be seen in the church. During the reign of Edward II (1272-1307), Bishop of Carlisle, John of Halton (1293-1324), described the damage to a number of ecclesiastical buildings, which no doubt included Great Salkeld Church as being “*totaliter destructa*” or total destroyed (Jefferson 1840).
- 3.2.27 A bridge was located to the north of the village, however during severe floods it washed away in the medieval period. In 1360, Bishop Gilbert of Welton (1353-1362) issued “*letters of indulgence*” for the repair of a bridge at Salkeld, which had fallen (*diruti et prostati*). It presumably was considered to be an act of charity or a spiritual reward to help the people of the village. The receivers appointed by the Bishop for this money were Robert de Salkeld and Richard Hunter (Loftie 1900). There is also the tradition in the village that another bridge existed, which crossed the River by means of a narrow packhorse or footbridge.

- 3.2.28 Around this period, a fortified tower was added to the church, indicating that raids continued. King Richard II granted the Manor of Salkeld to Ralph 8<sup>th</sup> Baron Nevill of Raby (1365-1425) (Loftie 1900). As there seems little doubt that the Nevills constructed Penrith Castle to protect the people of Penrith and the surrounding area, it is possible that the tower was constructed at the same time. The church is similar to others in the county, which have fortified additions, namely Newton Arlosh and Burgh-by Sands on the Solway Plain (Pevsner 1967, Perriam and Robinson 1998 and Saltar 1998).
- 3.2.29 Early cartographic sources and the fossilised field boundaries present in the landscape today reveal several narrow strip fields at right angles to the single axial village road running through Great Salkeld. The dominant pattern visible on the map is one of enclosed strip fields, generally between 300m and 400m in length, and a number of farmsteads forming the core of the settlement as well as St Cuthbert's Church. There is evidence of a surviving subsidiary lane lying at a right angle to the road at the rear of the strip fields located to the west of the village. This lane, which allows access to these strips from this direction. Immediately adjacent to the modern core of the village, there are several access lanes, which are at right angles to the road rather than running parallel with it. These roads almost certainly provided additional access and have been termed toft and field 'vennels' (Roberts 1993).
- 3.2.30 There is a limited documentary record for the next two centuries. It appears that there was reasonable prosperity in the area as Henry VII (1457-1509), had a policy of peace towards Scotland and subsequently married his daughter to James IV of Scotland (Beven 2000). A worthy note in the parish records show that by 1509, the rector was Cuthbert Conyers who called the village 'Salkeld Magna' (Loftie 1900). Unfortunately peace was short lived, and upon the death of Henry VII, who was succeeded to the throne by Henry VIII, actively encouraged raids into Scotland from England (Alfred 2006). Ultimately, this action by the English resulted in the Battle of Branxton Moor or Flodden Fields, Northumberland in 1513. King James IV was killed in this battle, which marked the start of the Reformation (*ibid*).
- 3.2.31 The village was also affected during the English Civil War. In 1644, there seems to be a vacancy in the Rectory of Salkeld, which can be possibly attributed to the unsettled state of the country and the non-residence of James Usher, Bishop of Carlisle who also Archbishop of Dublin at the same time. Isaac Tullie, writing in his "Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle in 1644-45," mentions that after the Battle of Marston Moor, in which the Royalist army suffered a major defeat and lost the city of York, General Lesley of the Parliamentary Army marched into Cumberland from Newcastle and attempted to cross the River Eden at Little Salkeld (east of Great Salkeld). Almost immediately he was attacked by the local militia raised by Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir Henry Bellingham and Sir Henry Fletcher (Tullie 1840). It is not clear if a battle or that any soldiers were killed as the local militia almost immediately withdrew and headed towards Carlisle. Interestingly, located within the church is a suit of armour, which dates from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 17<sup>th</sup> century that was reputed to have been worn at the time of the skirmish. It shows clear evidence of damage, a large musket ball has pierced the back piece and a sword or sharp blade dented the shoulder piece.
- 3.2.32 The village has number of late medieval buildings, most notably the Rectory (LB HER **25068**, Site 15). It is not clear when this building was completed, however the present



building probably dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Pevsner 1967, Perriam and Robinson 1998). The building suffered severe neglect during the Civil War, which presumably occurred when the Rector (Lewis West 1660-1667) was removed from his livings during the Civil War (Loftie 1900). Interestingly, he was the only member of the Chapter at Carlisle Cathedral who survived the “usurpation” (Jefferson 1840). A entry in the Hearth Tax returns of 1664 (Jefferson 1840), shows that ten names were listed in the village as owning property; Lewis West’s residence (the Rectory) is the only one identifiable from the list, the rest of the properties had a rateable value of one hearth each, whilst the Rectory had four. The condition of this residence caused great concern to Bishop Nicholson of Carlisle (1702-1718) in his Visitations of 1704. He quotes “*The Parsonage-House was left in a runeous and nasty condition by Archdeacon West: But my immediate predecessor (Mr Thomas Musgrave afterwrd D.D and Dean of Carlile), repaired it handsomely and at a considerable charge building the Stable and Granary from the ground. The rest of the out-houses (the old Kitchin only excepted) and a small part of the little barn were built whilst I was incumbent there* (Ferguson 1877). Above the front door of the Rectory is a re-used date stone carved with the initials T and M.M 1674 or Thomas and Margaret Musgrave.

- 3.2.33 A school was established in the village in 1515 utilising the chancel of the church as a classroom (Loftie 1900 and Ferguson 1877). In 1682, appalled at the lack of facilities for the children of the village, Bishop Nicholson was instrumental in setting up a new purpose built school, through the raising of funds through public subscription and donations. The new building was built in 1686 and lasted until 1865 when a new school was constructed (Ferguson 1877). A number of re-used door and window lintels were built into the fabric of the new school, which show the initials of the main benefactors and confirm the date (1686) when the school was constructed Another school, Hunter Hall (LB HER **25062** and **25063**, Sites 9 and 10) was also established.
- 3.2.34 Townend Farmhouse (LB HER **25061**, Site 8), is a cross passage house, which is typical of the type of accommodation owned by ordinary farmers, and dates from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century (Brunskill 1978). A number of listed buildings are associated with Nunwick Hall. The Hall was originally connected with the Hutton family of Penrith and later the Richardsons who originated from Alston. The original Old Hall (LB HER **25072**, Site 19) dates from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The listings also include, The Cottage (LB HER **25073**, Site 20), elaborately carved gate piers (LB HER **25074**, Site 21), Nunwick Hall (LB HER **25070**, Site 17) and the coach house stables and barn, north of Nunwick Hall (LB HER **25071**, Site 18). Finally, Salkeld House (LB HER **25059** and **25060**, Sites 6 and 7).
- 3.2.35 The Jacobite Rebellion of 1745 caused damage, loss of life and expense to the inhabitants of Cumberland and Westmorland, from which the local economy took a long time to recover from. Indeed, the Easter Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland were inundated with petitions for recompense. At the Michaelmass Sessions in 1746, the inhabitants of Great Salkeld received £1 16s for moving military baggage from Penrith to Kendal (Oates 2006). These petitions continued to be heard until Easter 1748.
- 3.2.36 ***Post Medieval and Modern:*** the village of Great Salkeld like many others in the Eden Valley grew gradually in size as a result of the mainly agrarian economy. Cumbria experienced its agricultural revolution later than most regions, but even so there was a

noticeable and notable quickening in the pace of land and stock improvement in the late 18th century and especially in the decades between 1800-1840 when the pioneers such as Howard of Corby and Curwen of Workington were innovating so extensively (Burgess 1989). Enclosure was required before most improvements could be put into effect, and Great Salkeld was covered by an enclosure act in 1840 (CRO(C)). A report into agriculture in the north of England in the 1790's showed the county to be backwards: people took a long time in generally improving land by manuring, introducing new root and clover crops, getting better strains of livestock and above all investing in land drainage (Burgess 1989).

- 3.2.37 Economic development, including easier carriage of agricultural produce, aided by better communications was crucial to the development of Cumberland and Westmorland. It is likely that the construction of the Settle to Carlisle Railway in 1876, to the east and north of the village would have opened up the countryside. Stations opened up at Little Salkeld, Lazonby and Langwathby to serve the area.

---

## 4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

---

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in *Section 3.2*. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are no HER records located within the redevelopment area, and extra information was gathered for **6** HER records located in an immediate study area, defined as a 1km radius centred on the site. This includes listed buildings that have been attributed HER numbers (see Fig 2). A full list of the sites identified by the assessment is given in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 A number of listed buildings were located within the 1km radius of the site. The full list of the **16** historic buildings is also given in Appendix 2.

### 4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

- 4.2.1 **HER:** There were **6** HER records within the study area, which is defined as a 1km radius around the site. Although no sites will be directly affected by the development. All HER sites are summarised in Appendix 1 and shown on Figure 2.
- 4.2.2 **Listed Buildings:** the listed building records shows **16** buildings within a 1km radius of the site, none of which will be directly affected by the development area. The buildings are summarised in Appendix 2. Those buildings that also have been attributed Historic Environment Record numbers are shown on Figure 2.

### 4.3 CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICE (CARLISLE)

- 4.3.1 The Cumbria Record Office in Carlisle (CRO(C)) was consulted to collate maps for regression analysis of the study area. Information from primary and secondary sources, including archaeological or historical journals, has been incorporated into the historic background (*Section 3.2*).

### 4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 4.4.1 As part of the documentary search at the Cumbria Record Office in Carlisle (CRO(C)), an in-depth scan of the early maps for the Penrith area was undertaken. A cartographic date range of between 1774 and 1925 was obtained. The development area will now be discussed with reference to these early sources, noting any changes to the development area within this period.
- 4.4.2 **Thomas Donald Map of Cumberland 1774:** the first available map which shows Great Salkeld great detail is Thomas Donald's Map of Cumberland (Fig 3). This map clearly shows the River Eden and the main road through the village. It also shows that a short section of road turns off this main route and heads towards the river. This is the same road, which is visible on later maps (see below) and which runs directly past Moss Bank farm. Nunwick Hall is shown towards the southern extent of the village.

- 4.4.3 ***David and Charles Map of Appleby District 1840:*** the second available map is David and Charles Map of 1840, which shows Great Salkeld in even greater detail. A long linear building is visible which is clearly Moss Bank Farm (Fig 4).
- 4.4.4 ***Tithe Apportionment Map for Penrith, 1840 (CRO(C)):*** the Tithe Apportionment Map of 1840 (Fig 5) clearly shows the development area in detail. Moss Bank Farm buildings are shown and the fields around the farm have been enclosed. Most of the surrounding numbered plots were in use as arable at this time (e.g. Plot 134, 135, 136, 137 and 140), so it can be assumed that the development site (Plot 136) was an arable field in 1840 at the earliest.
- 4.4.5 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1867 – 25” to 1 mile:*** the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 6) again depicts the site as an open field. The most significant change is a line of trees, which possibly formed a new hedge line fronting onto the road down to the river. The Church and Rectory are clearly shown as well as the school and immediately to the south of Moss Bank Farm is a well. A Presbyterian Church to the north of the village is also visible.
- 4.4.6 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1900 – 25” to 1 mile:*** the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 7) is largely similar to the 1<sup>st</sup> edition. Key changes include the recent construction of a rectangular enclosure and small building within the field. The site visit showed that this enclosure has been subsequently removed and may still exist as a subsurface archaeological feature. The public house, the Highland Drover (now Highland Drove) is labelled for the first time.
- 4.4.7 ***Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1925 – 6” to 1 mile:*** the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 8) is largely similar to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map however a limited number of changes have taken place. The enclosure that was visible on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map has increased in size, however the small building has stayed the same. A new public house, the Hare and Hounds has opened across the way from the site.

## 4.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.5.1 No subsurface archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken in the village in the form of a modern excavation. However a new site (HER 41723, Site 6) was located using aerial reconnaissance in 2006.

---

## 5 SITE VISIT RESULTS

---

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The site was visited on the 9<sup>th</sup> January 2007, in order to complete a walkover survey of the area with the purpose of relating the existing landscape to research findings. The development site covers an area of land 1000 square meters. The plot currently includes the existing poultry sheds, which are due to be removed, a levelled concrete yard surface and two grassed areas (south and west of the plot). A line of mature trees which run parallel and at a right angle to Moss Bank Farm are due to be partly removed in order to create a new access road onto the site.

### 5.2 RESULTS

- 5.2.1 No archaeological features were identified during the survey, but a number of alterations to the landscape of the site, that affected the strategy employed during the subsequent trial trench evaluation, were observed.
- 5.2.2 The southern area of the site was grassed and bounded on its southern extent by a stone built wall, which forms the boundary with the road. Its western extent is formed by another boundary line, which consists of a line of semi-mature leylandii trees. The eastern side is formed by an existing access road and wall. This area of the site is portioned off by another line of full-grown leylandii trees.
- 5.2.3 To the north of the trees the field becomes more open, a number of buildings associated with the poultry farm are located on the right hand side of the site, these building are due to be demolished increase the available space for the development. The western side of the site extent is formed by a line of wire and timber fencing as well as a residential housing.
- 5.2.4 A number of services were visible which included a water pipe and an overhead electricity cable. However the trenches were placed in order to create minimal disturbance to these.

---

## 6 EVALUATION RESULTS

---

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 The machine stripping of the trenches, which were subsequently excavated by hand down to the natural subsoil, permitted an examination of the archaeological remains within the development site. Where no features of archaeological interest were located, a trench record sheet was compiled, and context numbers were not issued. The trench locations are shown on Figure 9.

### 6.2 TRENCH 1

6.2.1 Trench 1 was 14m long by 1.50m wide and was orientated north-west by south-east. The trench was positioned adjacent to a line of mature *Laylandii* trees, which formed the southern boundary of the evaluation area. The natural subsoil was encountered 0.60m below ground level between 104.31m and 103.71m OD.

6.2.2 The trench was machine excavated revealing three distinct layers. The natural was slightly reddish brown sandy silt; moderately to well compacted with frequent small to large stone inclusions. The subsoil consists of moderately compacted dark brownish grey clayey silt, with occasional small stone inclusions, up to 0.35m deep. The topsoil was made up of 0.25m of loose, mid greyish brown clayey silts.

6.2.3 A number of finds were recovered from the trench, however no archaeological features were noted in the base of Trench 1.

### 6.3 TRENCH 2

6.3.1 Trench 2 was 16m long by 1.50m wide and was orientated in a north-south alignment. The trench was positioned parallel to a range of redundant farm buildings which formed the eastern boundary of the development site. The natural subsoil was encountered 0.50m below ground level at 105.27 OD.

6.3.2 The trench was machine stripped to reveal three distinct layers within the trench. The natural consists of mottled greyish orange sand which contained <60% small to large sub-rounded to angular inclusions. The subsoil consisted of mid-brownish grey clayey sand, with occasional sub-rounded-rounded stones, 0.04m in diameter on average, and approximately 0.45m deep in section. The topsoil reached a depth of 0.15m and consisted of mid-grey clayey silts, moderately compacted with little or no inclusions.

6.3.3 No archaeological features were noted in the base of Trench 2.

---

## 7 FINDS

---

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

- 7.1.1 The finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of F Giocco (NPA Ltd Technical Director). The metalwork has been placed in a stable environment and will be monitored for corrosion. At this stage only initial quantification and identification has been undertaken.
- 7.1.2 A total of 15 sherds of pottery weighing 0.257kg was recovered from two evaluation trenches at Moss Bank Farm, Great Salkeld.
- 7.1.3 **Medieval Pottery:** in total eight sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from Trench 1. The pottery was predominately 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century in date and showed a wide range of fabrics, such as regionally produced Northern Gritty Wares.
- 7.1.4 **Post-Medieval Pottery:** in total six sherds of post-medieval pottery was recovered. There were at least three different vessels present. Two cream coloured fragments could be 18<sup>th</sup> century creamware. The rim of a tin glazed plate and two salt glazed stoneware, were other 18<sup>th</sup> century types present. A single fragment of black glazed redware was also recovered
- 7.1.5 **Ironwork:** a single Rowel spur fragment (SF 1) was recovered during the machining of Trench 1. In England the rowel spur is shown upon the first seal of Henry III, however it does not come into general use until the 14th century. The spur, constructed out of iron has a short curved neck which holds the rowel. The rowel is circular in shape and appears to have had eight points. Due to the degraded nature of the spur it is not possible to ascertain a firm date, however the small size and short curved neck strongly indicate a medieval date.

---

## 8 CONCLUSION

---

### 8.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 8.1.1 The desk-based assessment has shown that potential for prehistoric archaeology within the development site is low. Prehistoric finds from within a 1km radius of the site are restricted to a stray find of a highly polished Neolithic axe head (HER 944). However the recent discovery of a Neolithic Long Barrow (HER 41723), at Stoney reen to the west of the village indicates that prehistoric activities were taking place within the environs of Great Salkeld (Fig 2).
- 8.1.2 The potential for Roman archaeology is equally low, despite the discovery of un-inscribed Roman altar within the boundaries of St Cuthbert's Church (HER 947). However, the close proximity of a major Roman fort at Voreda to the west could show that the artefact was removed from the fort and brought to the village. Alternatively, the discovery of a Roman milestone at nearby Langwathby (Edwards and Shotter 2005) and the location of a small marching camp on Langwathby Moor (RCHM 1995), could indicate that Roman activities within this area are more extensive than first thought and future work may be able to locate these features.
- 8.1.3 The potential early medieval archaeology is low. Although the extent of early medieval occupation in within the area is not well known, what evidence there is points to a possible occupation of Great Salkeld during this period. The carved stones within the church, which were described above, date from the 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> centuries, possibly show that at least one building was in existence.
- 8.1.4 The desk-based assessment has shown that the potential for medieval archaeology is moderate due to its close location to St Cuthbert's Church. Also the field on which the development is situated is clearly medieval in origin in the form of a fossilised strip field system.
- 8.1.5 The potential for post-medieval archaeology of the development area is considered to be moderate. There may be deposits and sub surface features at the southern extent of the site associated with a field boundary. The 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey maps show an east-west aligned field boundary subdivision at the southern extent of the site.
- 8.1.6 The archaeological field evaluation failed to locate any significant archaeological features of note. It appears that the field on which the development will be sited has seen little in the way of direct human intervention and by the nature of the rich organic soils was used predominately for pastoral agricultural practises. However, a small but significant finds assemblage which consisted mainly of medieval pottery was recovered from Trench 1 which will assist in a greater understanding of medieval ceramic traditions in Cumbria.



---

## 9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

### 9.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

- Thomas Donald's Map of Cumberland 1774
- Tithe Apportionment Map for Great Salkeld 1840 (CRO(C))
- David and Charles Map of Appleby District 1840
- Ordnance Survey First Edition 1867. HMSO © Crown Copyright
- Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1900. HMSO © Crown Copyright
- Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1925 HMSO © Crown Copyright

### 9.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

- Alfred, A 2006 *Flodden Field, a Tragedy*, Lightning Source Inc
- Arnold, C.J 1997 *An Archaeology of the Early Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms*, Routledge
- Beven, B 2000 *Henry VII: The First Tudor King*, Rubicon Press
- Bonner, G, Rollison D W and Stancliffe, C 2003 *St Cuthbert, His Cult, And His Community to AD1200*, The Boydell Press
- Breeze DJ and Dobson B, 1976 *Hadrian's Wall*, London
- Brunskill, RW, 1978 *Vernacular Architecture of the Lake Counties*
- Burl, A. (1995) *A Guide to the Stone Circles of Britain, Ireland and Brittany*. YUP.
- Burgess, J, 1989, *The Victorian Heritage of Cumbria*, Carlisle
- Cherry, J and Cherry, PJ, 1983 *Prehistoric Habitation Sites in West Cumbria: Part 1, the St.Beas Area and North to the Solway*. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society 83, 1-14
- Cherry, P and Cherry, J 2002, Coastline and Upland in Cumbrian Prehistory – a retrospective, *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society* 3<sup>rd</sup> ser, 2, 1-19
- Clarke, J and Chapman, S 2000 *Penrith: A historical Record in Photographs*, Penrith Museum.
- Crowe CJ, 1984, The Earliest Christian Community, Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, NS vol 84 61
- Edwards BJN and Shotter DCA, 2005, Two Roman Milestones From The Penrith Area. *Trans of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq and Archaeol Soc*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ser, 5, 65-77

- English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*. London: English Heritage.
- Ferguson, RS 1877 *Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle with the Terriers delivered to me at my Primary Visitations, AD 1704*, C.Thurnam and Sons, Carlisle
- Gordon, CJ 1925 *Place and field names at Great Salkeld, Cumberland*, Trans Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq and Archaeol Soc, n ser, 25, 115-127
- Higham, N and Jones G, 1991 *The Carvetii*, Alan Sutton Publishing Limited
- Higham, N. 1986, *The Northern Counties to AD1000*, London
- Hodgkinson, D, Huckerby, E, Middleton, R and Wells, CE, 2000 *The Lowland Wetlands of Cumbria*, Lancaster Imprints 8, Lancaster.
- IFA (1994) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*. Reading: Institute of Field Archaeologists
- IFA (1994) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*. Reading: Institute of Field Archaeologists
- Jarvis, RA, Bendelow, VC, Bradley, RI Carrol, DM, Furness, RR, Kilgour, INL, and King, SJ, 1984, *Soils and Their Uses in Northern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales*, London
- Jefferson, S 1840 *The History and antiquities of Leath Ward*
- Kirkby, DP, 1962 *Strathclyde and Cumbria: a survey of historical development to 1092*, Trans Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq and Archaeol Soc, n ser, 62, 77-94
- Loftie, AG, 1900 *Great Salkeld, its Rectors and History*, Bemrose and Sons, London
- Nusbacher, JS 2005, *1314: Bannockburn*, Tempus Publishing Limited
- Oates, JD, 2006 *The Jacobite Invasion of 1745 in North West England*, CNWRS
- Parsons, J 2006 *Brief for an archaeological evaluation at Moss Bank Poultry Farm, Great Salkeld*
- Perriam, D and Robinson 1998 *The Medieval Fortified Buildings of Cumbria*, CWAAS
- Pevsner, N, 1967, *Cumberland and Westmorland*.
- Poulter A 1982 *Old Penrith: Excavations 1977 and 1979*, Trans Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq and Archaeol Soc, n ser
- Philpott, R (ed.) *The Roman Period: Resource Assessment, North West Region Archaeological Research Framework, Draft*, [www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/arf](http://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/arf)
- RCHM(E) 1995 *Roman Camps in England*
- Richardson A and Allan T M 1990 *The Roman Road over the Kirkstone Pass: Ambleside to Old Penrith Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, n ser.

- Roberts, BK, 1993, Five Westmorland Settlements: A Comparative Study, *Trans of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq and Archaeol Soc*, n ser **93**, 131-144
- Salisbury, C. 1997. *The Prehistoric Occupation of Blenkett Wood, near Allithwaite*. *Trans Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq and Archaeol Soc*, n ser, **97**, 1-10
- Saltar, M 1998 *Old Parish Churches in Cumbria*, Folly Publications
- Sedgefield, WJ 1919, *The place-names of Cumberland and Westmorland*, *Modern Language Notes*, Vol 34, P 96
- Shotter, D, 1997, *Romans and Britons in North-West England*, CNWRS, Lancaster.
- Tullie, I 1840 *Siege of Carlisle*, Michael Moon
- Waterhouse, J 2004 *The Stone Circles of Cumbria*, Phillmore Publishing
- Weston, DWV 2000 *Carlisle Cathedral History*, Bookcase
- Wilmot 1997 Birdoswald: Excavations of a Roman fort and its successor settlements: 1987-92, *Eng Her Archaeol Rep*, 14, London
- Young, R 2002 *The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods in Northern England: An Overview*. In Brooks, C., Daniels, R. and Harding, A, (eds). *Past, Present and Future: The Archaeology of Northern England*, 19-36. Durham: Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland Research Report 5

---

## 10 APPENDIX 1: HER SITES

---

| Site No. | HER No.          | Site Type                         | Description   | Period    | NGR              |
|----------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|------------------|
| 1        | 944              | Findspot                          | A polished celt of felstone 12 ¾ long found at Great Salkeld  | Neolithic | 355000<br>536000 |
| 2        | 947              | Find                              | An uninscribed Roman altar found ca 1890 when digging a grave at Great Salkeld church. On the top is a rectangular hole 7x4x3 in from the bottom of a small drain which runs to the rear and continues down the back as a furrow (possible modern adaption) which implies altar was not found in-situ. Altar now in church  | Roman     | 355100<br>536700 |
| 3        | 3837<br>LB 25064 | Church                            | St Cuthbert's Church  | Medieval  | 355170<br>536770 |
| 4        | 4482             | Earthwork                         | Possible naturally formed mound. Below it are traces of a stone lined earthen bank. Other less prominent banks appear to relate to a track way, which led to the mound. Probably associated with quarrying.   | Unknown   | 354450<br>537210 |
| 5        | 41723            | Earthwork and associated features | Stoney Green Long Barrow. Constructed of stone rubble with a kerb possibly enhanced by a former dry-stone wall on the east side. The entrance has been removed by excavation, which appears to have opened the main chamber, the base of which may survive. The excavation probably took place before the mound became tree covered as depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Ed OS map of 1867. The height of the mound at its highest point is c2.5m. The excavated area measures approximately 10m by 4m. | Neolithic | 354310<br>536900 |

---

## 11 APPENDIX 2: LISTED BUILDINGS

---

| Site Number | LB SMR No | Name/Address of Building(s)                                     | NGR            | Grade |
|-------------|-----------|---|----------------|-------|
| 6           | 25059     | Salkeld House   | 355079 536852  | II    |
| 7           | 25060     | Wall and Gates, Salkeld House                                   | 35 5100 536856 | II    |
| 8           | 25061     | Town Head Farmhouse   | 355015 536900  | II    |
| 9           | 25062     | Hunter Hall School and Stables                                  | 355086 536747  | II    |
| 10          | 25063     | Walls and Gateway, Hunter Hall                                  | 355106 536740  | II    |
| 11          | 25064     | St Cuthbert's Church  | 355166 536764  | II*   |
| 12          | 25065     | Two Grave Slabs, St Cuthbert's                                  | 355170 536752  | II    |
| 13          | 25066     | Sundial, St Cuthbert's  | 355151 536747  | II    |
| 14          | 25067     | War Memorial, St Cuthbert's Church                              | 355178 536740  | II    |
| 15          | 25068     | The Rectory, Great Salkeld                                      | 355156 536600  | II*   |
| 16          | 25069     | Post Office, Office Cottage and attached Cart shed and Hay Barn | 355041 536531  | II    |
| 17          | 25070     | Nunwick Hall  | 355041 536531  | II    |
| 18          | 25071     | Coach House, stables and barn north of Nunwick Hall             | 355292 535969  | II    |
| 19          | 25072     | Nunwick Old Hall  | 355272 535984  | II    |
| 20          | 25073     | The Cottage, Nunwick Hall                                       | 355259 536002  | II    |
| 21          | 25074     | Gate piers and walls at entrance to Nunwick Hall                | 355019 535997  | II    |

---

## 12 PLATES

---



Plate 1: Development area, facing north-west and north





Plate 2: St Cuthbert's Church showing 14<sup>th</sup> century defended tower



Plate 3: Pre-Conquest stonework within St Cuthbert's Church



Plate 4: Detail of Pre-Conquest carved masonry within St Cuthbert's` Church



Plate 5: Re-used door/window lintel from the original school building, constructed into the fabric of the later modern school, *W (William) N (Nicholson) 1686*





Plate 6: Trench 1 under excavation, showing St Cuthbert's Church in the background, facing west



Plate 7: Trench 1, post-excitation, facing west



Plate 8: Trench 2, post-excavation, facing south

---

## **13 ILLUSTRATIONS**

---