NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Client Report No. CP/106/05

DESK BASED ASSESMENT AND REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND AT ASKHAM, LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK, CUMBRIA

NGR: NY 5150 2375

FOR UNITED UTILITIES

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In August 2004 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Paul Harrison of United Utilities, to undertake archaeological work at Askham, Cumbria as required in a brief prepared by Eleanor Kingston, Lake District National Park Authority Archaeologist.

The work involved the consultation of the LDNPA Sites and Monuments Record in order to assess the existing information regarding the site's historic, archaeological, topographical and geographical context. This involved the collection of all readily available information regarding the archaeological landscape of the study area, including the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains.

The development area falls within an area of high archaeological potential, within the medieval village of Askham (SMR 6746). The work consisted of the replacement and improvement of an existing overhead electricity line with an underground line, the course of which may have had an impact upon archaeological deposits within the medieval village. During this watching brief no significant archaeological features were revealed during the trenching. The walkover survey did however pick up evidence of ridge and furrow and related trackways.

Askham is situated at the eastern edge of the Lake District National Park, to the west of Lower Park. The village consists of a linear settlement of medieval date, the remains of the medieval burgage plots have been fossilised by the fields to the south of the village.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the following people and institutions that gave help and assistance during the compilation of this report: Eleanor Kingston, LDNPA Archaeologist and Paul Harrison, United Utilities.

The desk-based assessment and walkover survey was undertaken by Chris Jones BA, MA, AIFA, NPA Project Archaeologist and the watching brief maintained by Phil Jefferson BA, MA, PIFA.

The report was written by Chris Jones and Phil Jefferson, and edited by Juliet Reeves BA. Overall responsibility for the project rested with Frank Giecco BA, Dip Arch, AIFA, NPA Principal Archaeologist and Technical Director.

1 INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION

1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was invited by Paul Harrison of United Utilities to maintain an archaeological watching brief on land around the village of Askham, Penrith, Cumbria.

1.2 The proposed work involved the installation of an electricity cable through the medieval village of Askham, recorded in the Lake District National Park Sites and Monuments Record (SMR No. 6746). The work would severely damage or destroy any archaeological remains that may be present on the route. As a result, the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) recommended a programme of archaeological work be undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by the LDNPA.

1.3 The work consisted of a desk-based assessment for the entire route, including the collection of all relevant material from the LDNPA Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the examination of any available maps (printed and manuscript), aerial photographs and other relevant background material. This was followed by a visual examination by an archaeologist of all parts of the route not within the existing highway in order to identify any visible archaeological features that have not been recorded in the Lake District National Park SMR. Finally, an archaeological watching brief of all sections of the electricity line route not within the existing highway was maintained.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 There has been no previous archaeological work undertaken within the limits of the site.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 PROJECT DESIGN

3.1.1 A project design was prepared in response to a written scheme of investigation by the LDNPA. This included a detailed specification of works to be carried out, which consisted of a desk-based assessment prior to fieldwork, a rapid identification survey to identify extant archaeological remains, the monitoring of the excavation of the cable trench and a programme of post excavation and reporting.

3.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.2.1 The desk-based assessment involved the consultation of the Lake District National Park Sites and Monuments Record in the first instance. This included the collection of all available information held within the SMR 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.

3.2.2 Following this the County Records Office in Kendal was also consulted in order to study maps and documents relevant to the study area. This will include the collection of historic maps, including Tithe or Enclosure maps and early Ordnance

Survey maps. 18th and 19th century mapping was also given particular emphasis given the nature of land use changes during this period. Several secondary sources and journals, such as the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, were also consulted.

3.2.3 All available aerial photographs were studied in order to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the changing landscape of the survey area. This will involve both the consultation of the Lake District National Park SMR in Kendal and English Heritage's National Monuments Record in Swindon.

3.2.4 Some use of the internet was made including a search of Genuki (http://www.genuki.co.uk) and the National Monuments Record (http://www.english-heritage.org.uk).

3.2.5 The desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 1994).

3.3 RAPID IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

3.3.1 A rapid identification survey corresponding to Level 1 (RCHME) was undertaken of all parts of the electricity line route not within the existing highway. The principal aim of the survey was to identify previously unrecorded sites and included information on the location, extent, character, and condition and primary significance of each site.

3.3.2 A proposed route was traversed and any archaeological detail recorded on Ordnance Survey 1:2500 or 10:000 maps, as appropriate. The survey data was then digitised and manipulated within a CAD environment in order to produce an accurate plan to scale. A photographic record was also produced using digital colour and 35mm monochrome formats.

3.4 WATCHING BRIEF

3.4.1 The aims and principal methodology of the watching brief can be summarised as follows:

- to determine the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains;
- adequate time was given to the watching archaeologist, if any archaeological remains were uncovered during the project, he/she was enabled to carry out further excavation and recording;
- to produce a photographic record of all contexts using colour digital, 35mm colour print and monochrome formats as applicable,
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- finds were managed by Frank Giecco. The company will undertake first-aid conservation, but if further stabilisation is required there will be consultations with staff from the University of Durham and the LDNPA Archaeologist.

- any environmental deposits encountered were sampled according to the NPA standard sampling procedure and in consultation with appropriate specialists. The recommended sample sizes for dry deposits being 30-60 litres and for wet deposits the sample sizes should be approximately 5 litres;
- a site archive will be prepared in accordance with MAP2 standards (English Heritage, 1991).
- depending upon the results of the work, to prepare a report for publication;

3.4.2 This process culminated in the production of a bound client report with each page and paragraph numbered, following the guidance set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, 1991), including:

- a site location plan, related to the national grid.
- the dates on which the project was undertaken.
- a concise, non-technical summary of the results
- a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and the results.
- plans and sections at an appropriate scale.
- a list of, and spot dates for, any finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified.
- a description of any environmental or any other specialist work undertaken and the results obtained.
- a table summarising the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and any spot dating of significant finds.
- recommendations for further analysis if applicable.

3.5 PROJECT ARCHIVE

3.5.1 The full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 2nd Ed. 1991). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository and a copy of the report given to the County Sites and Monuments Record, where viewing will be available on request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA 04 ASK-A

4 EXISTING CONDITIONS

4.1 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1.1 The village of Askham is a linear settlement situated on the west bank of the River Lowther (**Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) NY 5150 2375. The village church lies close to the course of the river at the western extent of the village while the remainder of the settlement is stretched out along a broadly east to west axis on a gradual slope up from the river valley bottom. To the west of the village the ground becomes steeper in places and more undulating.

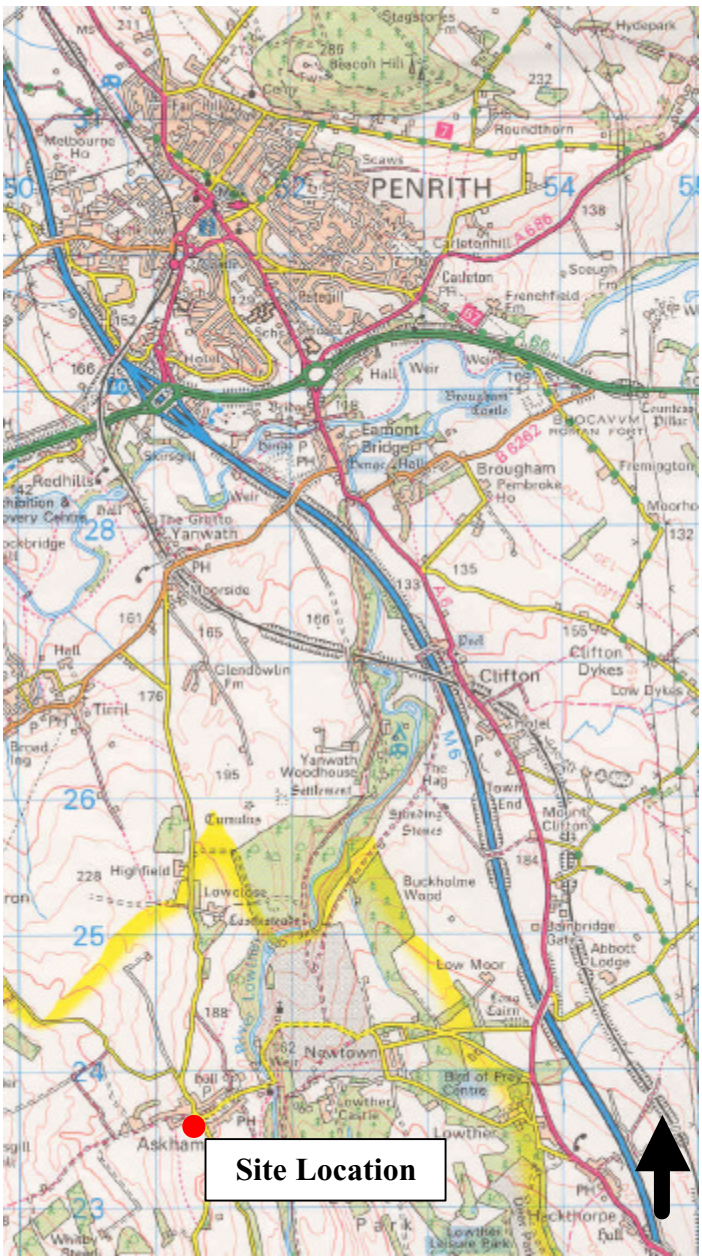

Figure 1: *Map of site and surrounding area.*

4.1.2 The area under investigation lies on a broad shelf ranging from approximately 195 to 220 metres above Ordnance Datum, lying along the southern edge of the village. The land use across the study area is primarily pasture, defined by a mix of boundaries including dry stone walls, fences and hedges. At one point along the route of the cable trench a road through the village bisects it. Beyond the survey area to the south are further small fields used as pasture and discrete areas of woodland. To the north lies the built up area of the village with associated gardens.

4.1.3 The solid geology of the area comprises Carboniferous limestones (Tournaisian and Visean), overlain by drift deposits of boulder clay and morainic drift (British Geological Survey).

5 RESULTS

5.1 THE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

5.1.1 Information for the rapid desk-based assessment was collated from a number of sources. These included the LDNPA SMR, The Cumbria SMR and Kendal Archives. These sources allowed the examination of historic mapping, individual sites and monument records, aerial photography as well as other documentary sources.

5.1.2 The SMR search provided a large number of individual records for Askham and the immediate surrounds (Figure 2, Appendix 1). A large number of these located to the east of the village pertain to the parks and gardens around Lowther Castle and for the purposes of this investigation these have been excluded. The search results will be discussed in chronological order.

5.1.3 **PREHISTORY –** Although nothing is recorded in the SMR within the immediate surroundings of Askham the wider area of the parish contains numerous prehistoric remains. These include stone circles and burial mounds (Curwen, 1932; 237), along with similar places surface finds of prehistoric worked flint have also been recovered (Brann, 1983; 173).

5.1.4 Such activity is more noticeable through a greater degree of preservation and fossilisation on uplands away from settlement and development. This level of activity would suggest that the whole area has seen a degree of use or exploitation within prehistory, and it is possible that under the later development of the village of Askham some evidence for that earlier land use may survive.

5.1.5 **ROMAN –** Within the study area lie two small enclosed settlements with associated field systems. Skirsgill Romano-British enclosure and hut circle settlement (**SMR number 2958**) covers an area of approximately 30 acres and represents several phases of activity during the Roman period. The morphology of the remains suggests that the field systems were added later than the original enclosures (Webster, 1971; 66).

5.1.6 At Lowther Castle, inscribed stones (**4547**) from Drumburgh Roman Fort are said to be incorporated into the fabric of the castle. Although not in situ deposits this does highlight a broader Roman landscape beyond the study area.

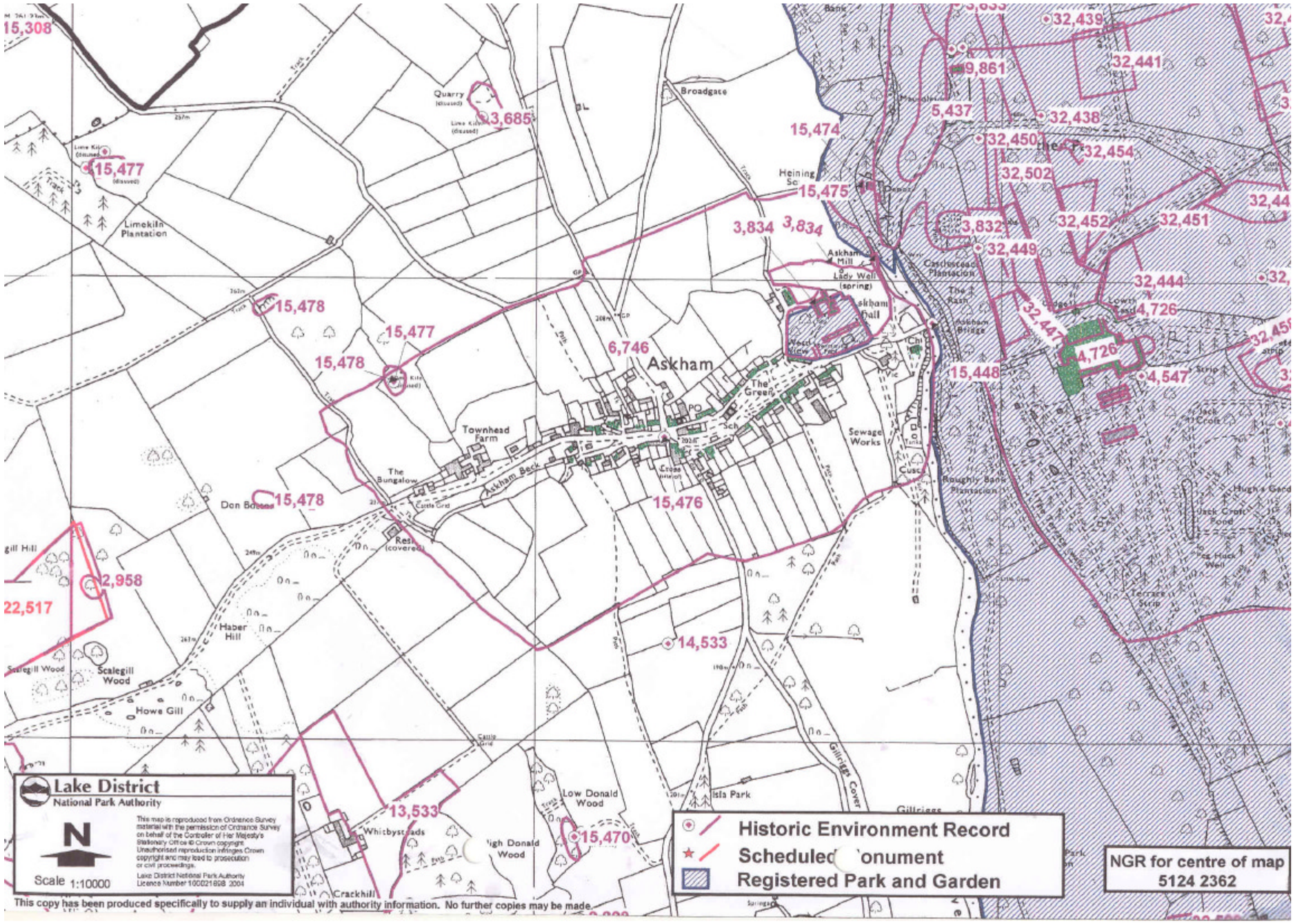

Figure 2: *Location of Sites and Monuments Records within and around Askham*

5.1.7 **EARLY MEDIEVAL –** As with the prehistoric remains there are no records within the SMR relating to the study area during the Early Medieval period. However place name evidence suggests some probable roots during this time. The name Askham derives from either the Old Norse dative plural *askum,* '*at the ash trees*' or the Old Norse *askr* and *ham*, '*home by an ash tree*' (Lee 1998; 4), this suggests probable late 9th or 10th century activity within the area.

5.1.8 Early activity relating to the size of the settlement lands could also be suggested by the place name Threepow Raise, a hill to the west of the current village. This is derived from the Old English *threap*, '*to dispute*'. The literal translation- '*the cairn on the disputed hill*' could an early boundary between Barton and Askham Parishes (Winchester, 1987; 29).

5.1.9 **MEDIEVAL –** Although earlier activities are noted around the village, Askham is thought to have medieval origins (**6746**). It is recorded that William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln granted Canons of Warre Priory the church and lands for a priest in Askham, the gift later being confirmed by Popes Innocent II in 1140 and Innocent IV in 1245 (Curwen, 1932; 238)

5.1.10 By the river were two corn mills (**15475** and **15474**) drawing the water of the same weir, Askham Corn Mill is mentioned in Lowther Castle documents dating back to 1340, and again in 1496 and 1511.

5.1.11 Also during the 14th century while in the possession of the Swynburn family (Curwen, 1932; 241), construction of Askham Hall (**3834**) was undertaken with a large house and outbuildings around a courtyard and also a pele tower. These structures have seen numerous additions and alterations since that time.

5.1.12 On the other side of the River Lowther other buildings and settlements were developing at the same time, Lowther Park Rectangular Enclosure (**3832**), is believed to be the remains of a deserted medieval village or pele tower. The same can be said of a number of earthworks nearby (**5437**). Although not mentioned in the Domesday Book, there are references to a settlement in a number of lay rolls from 1332 and 1334/6.

5.1.13 Lowther Castle (**4726**) also has origins in the 14th century as well, although a licence was granted for a park as early as 1283, the exact extent of which is unknown. In Lowther Park there is also a church (9861) with medieval origins, which is believed to be on or close to the site of a possible medieval monastery.

5.1.14 **POST-MEDIEVAL -** The manor and tithes of Askham came under the possession of Sir John Lowther in 1680 (Curwen 1932; 239), at around the same time when the bridge across river is mentioned in documents (**15448**). Some of these documents are a request for funds for the bridges' construction due to the increasing number of drownings at the existing river crossing between Askham and Lowther (Curwen 1932; 241).

5.1.15 The majority of recorded post-medieval activity recorded in the SMR relates to quarrying of limestone and the production of lime. **3685**, **15308**, **15477**, **15470** and **15478** all relate to individual or groups of lime kilns as well as their associated quarries. Many are from the 19th century.

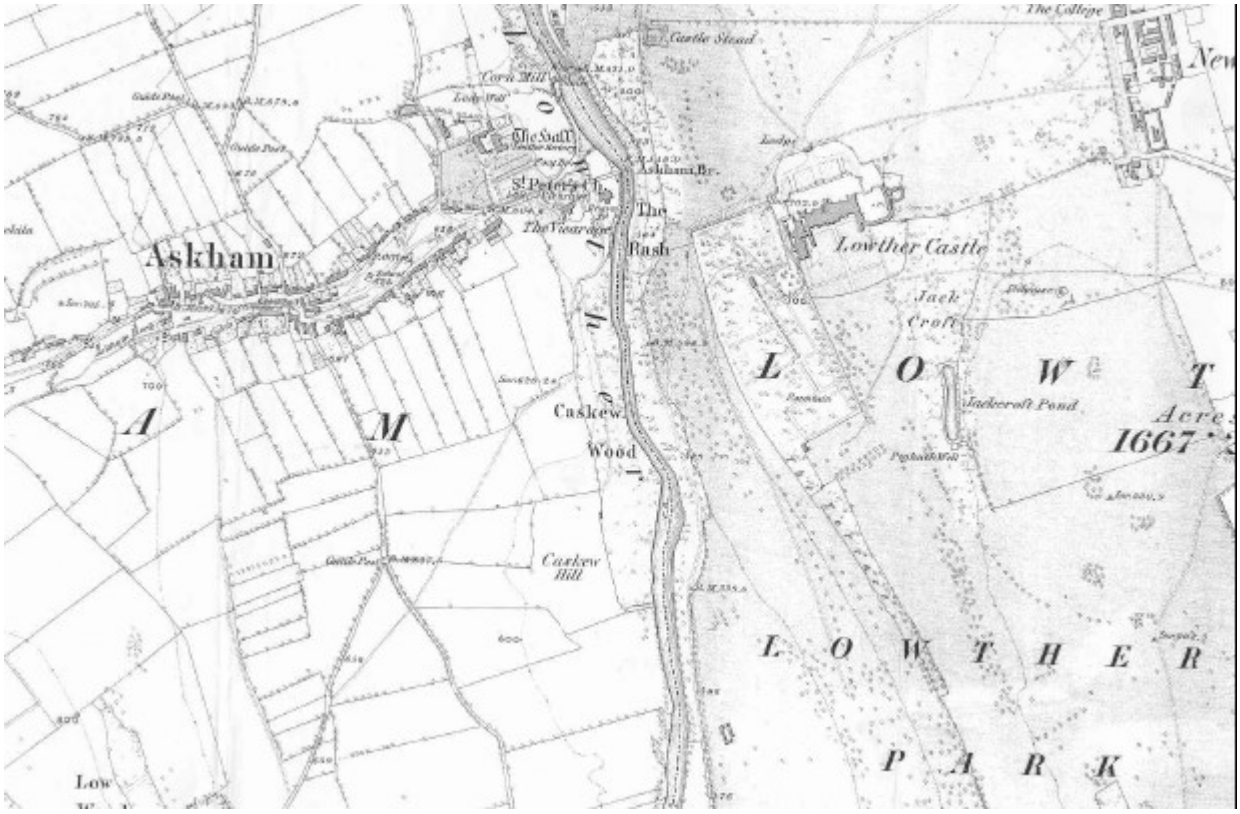

Figure 3: *Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) Scale 12 inches to 1 mile.*

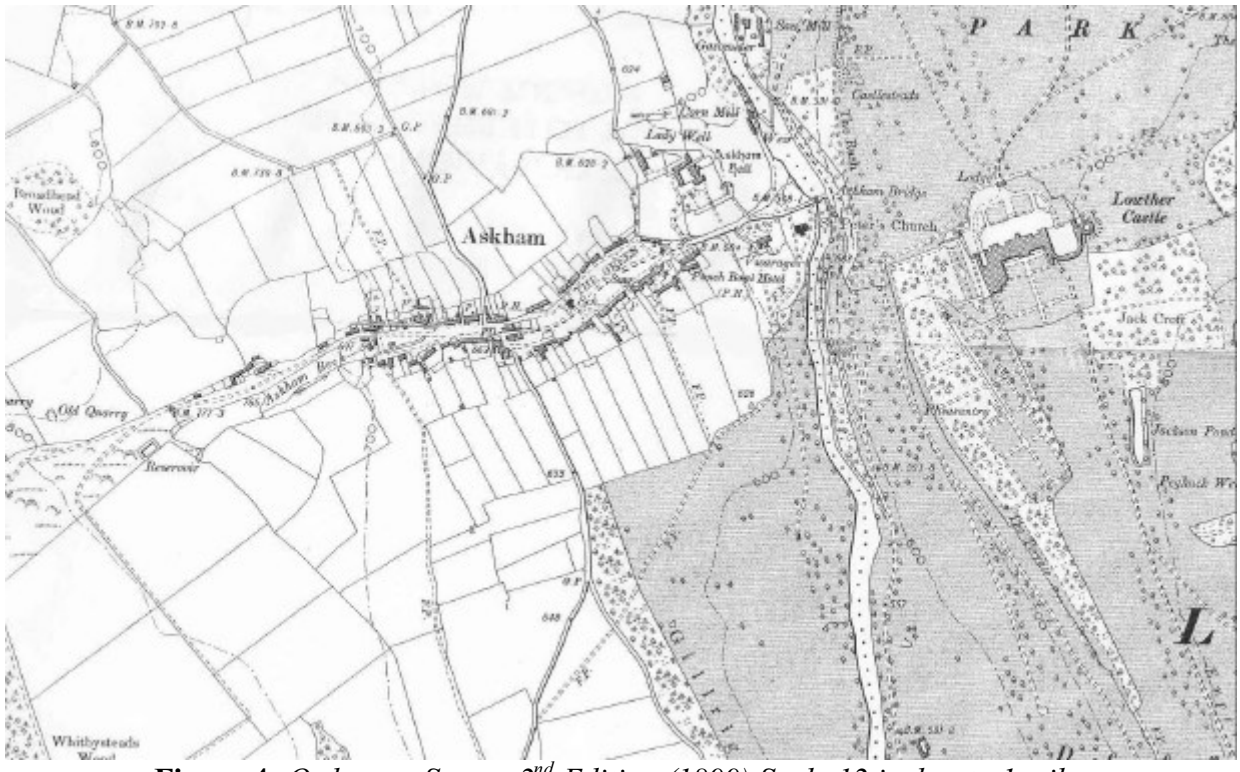

Figure 4: *Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition (1899) Scale 12 inches to 1 mile.*

5.1.16 The Ordnance Survey maps of the 19th century (figures 3 and 4) not only show the location of such industrial features, they also show the layout of the field

systems. When compared with the Tithe map (WDRC/8/195) of 1838, it is evident that the field systems within the study area to the south of the village have changed very little. Even at the present time many of the larger north south boundaries are still in use, although now fenced rather than walled.

5.1.17 Currently the biggest change has been the removal of most of the smaller east west boundaries which formed small paddocks close to the back of the village buildings. The long strips present on the 19th century mapping and still in use today are the fossilised remains of later medieval strip fields, land which would mimic the burgage plots of the buildings along the edge of the settlement.

5.1.18 **UNKNOWN –** A number of features are recorded in the SMR as being of unknown date. To sets of earthworks observed from aerial photography (**13533** and **14533**), in addition to Askham Cross (**15476**) of which fragments still survive are noted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3).

5.2 WALKOVER SURVEY

5.2.1 The results of the walkover survey have been combined with those of the watching brief below.

5.3 WATCHING BRIEF

5.3.1 The watching brief was undertaken over a period of ten days between 21st February and 7th March 2005. During this time all intrusive groundwork involved with the cutting of a trench for the pipe were observed. During this time no archaeological features were observed or archaeological material recovered within the route of the pipe trench. A number of deposits and modern features were recorded during the watching brief. The route of the cable trench has been divided into seven separate areas (figure 5), these are discussed below. Deposits and features referred to in the text are described in Appendix 2.

5.3.2 No archaeological material was recovered from the route of the trench. Several fragments of modern pottery were observed within the topsoil; their presence was noted prior to discarding.

5.3.3 The cable trench maintained an average depth of 1.20 metres across the entire route and varied between 0.40 and 0.60 metres in width. It was excavated by a 360° tracked excavator using a toothed bucket.

5.3.4 **AREA A**- This area forms the western extent of the cable trench, close to Townhead Farm. The area consists of a narrow steep sided valley formerly the course of Askham Beck, now diverted and buried. At the western end a thin layer of topsoil (**Context 100**), disturbed by vehicle rutting covered an 8 metre width of mid orangey brown silt loam with frequent large sub-rounded cobbles (**109**). This deposit lay along the lowest point of the valley, and the cobbles were visible in patches elsewhere close to the line of the trench. The water worn nature of the cobbles suggests this is the former stream bed for Askham Beck. This deposit directly overlay the undisturbed natural geology (**103**).

5.3.5 Lying immediately to the south-east of the former stream bed a 3 metre wide cut trench was observed containing a substantial concrete pipe at its base (**108**). This modern culvert is the redirected route of the beck. The culvert lies close to the break of slope of the valley side, at which point a turf is undisturbed on the topsoil, and a thin deposit of subsoil (**107**) is present overlying the natural. The remainder of the section exposed by the cable trench in this area shows a thin topsoil and turf directly overlying the natural.

5.3.6 **AREA B**- In this area the cable trench cuts across the northern corner of a field, which unlike the areas to the east is steep and undulating. The deposits within the trench follow on from those in Area A with a thin topsoil and turf (**100**) covering natural (**103**) down the reverse slope from the boundary with Area A. After a distance of 24 metres this sequence is broken by two ceramic land drains, the route of the first is visible on the surface by a shallow depression running north to south, while the second appears to feed in to a manhole three metres north of the cable trench.

5.3.7 At this point a subsoil starts to develop (**106**), reaching a maximum depth of 0.50 metres at the boundary between Areas B and C. At this boundary the remnants of a collapsed or robbed out dry stone wall with large orthostat foundations can be observed, and the subsoil and topsoil is built up on its west side forming a lynchet. This build up of material against the older boundary may be the result of ploughing within the field, and traces of a south-west to north-east oriented ridge and furrow was observed.

5.3.8 The end of a small holloway is also present towards the northern corner of the field were a gate leads to a former farm track.

5.3.9 **AREA C**- From the boundary between Areas B and C the same deposits (**100**, **103** and **106**) continue to the east. For the first 30 metres the subsoil has an average depth of 0.30 metres. At this point the trench cut ran along a shallow earthwork of a former trackway. As the trench leaves the track it entered the corner of an area where ridge and furrow (oriented north-west to south-east) and the subsoil increased in depth to 0.60 metres.

5.3.10 The trackway appeared to form the northern extent of the ridge and furrow and is probably contemporary. At the southern end another earthwork is visible, which could either be another track or a removed boundary. A noticeable drop off the last ridge marks the eastern extent of the ridge and furrow, and at the base of this a large quantity of substantial stones were removed from the cable trench (**105**). One of these showed evidence of an attempt to break in half, with a number of tool marks across its centre (**Plate 3**). These stones, some of which were up to 1.60 metres in size did not form a cohesive structure, and are most likely the result of clearance of the adjacent area of ridge and furrow to aid with ploughing. The stones removed had then been deposited at the edge of the agricultural area.

5.3.11 Beyond the concentration of stones to the east a much shallower subsoil (0.2 metres) was present, although the deposit was similar in colour and texture to 106 it was issued a different context number (104) to represent the difference in development through land use. The stratigraphic sequence of topsoil and turf over subsoil over natural continued to the boundary between Areas C and D. At this

point the subsoil had increased in depth to 0.40 metres and the remnants of a former dry stone wall boundary and associated lynchet were observed.

5.3.12 **AREA D**- This area was characterised by the presence of a number of former small fields or paddocks, visible as lynchets, as well as a possible trackway, seen as a very indistinct linear depression. In this area the trench ran from Area C to the east before turning south as it reached the eastern edge of the field. The same stratigraphic sequence was visible from the western edge of the area; with the subsoil (**104**) averaging 0.30 metres in depth except close to the lynchets were it deepened to approximately 0.60 metres.

5.3.13 As the trench approached the corner of the field the subsoil 104 disappeared and directly overlay the natural. Also at this point the natural deposit 103 started to thin and a variation in the natural was observed beneath it (**102**). This layer was increasingly clay rich with and brownish grey in colour. This deposit was observed until the boundary of Area E at which point it dipped below the maximum depth of the trench.

5.3.14 Towards the south a different subsoil (**101**) was observed. This orangey brown material was unlike the other subsoil's recorded, as it had no discernable sand content. The deposit remained relatively thin until the trench passed through the area that lined up with the present and former boundaries that can be seen within the field. At this point the deposit thickened to a maximum of 0.70 metres. Although there were no visible signs left on the surface, this thickening of the deposit is suggestive of continual long term ploughing at some point in the past.

5.3.15 **AREA E**- In this area the subsoil (101) thins rapidly to the east, becoming 0.10 to 0.15 metres thick. The natural deposit 103 also reappears underlying it. This area was very flat and had no visible surface or sub-surface archaeological features.

5.3.16 **AREA F**- This small area covers the road crossing. At the western extent the deposits visible in Area E were truncated by the cut for a mains water pipe running alongside the road (**117**). The road itself consisted of a thin layer of tarmac (**113**) over lying a layer of hardcore (**114**). Underlying this was a compacted layer of material (**115**) that could either be a disturbed remnant of subsoil or the upper surface of the natural 103.

5.3.17 On the western edge of the road the turf and topsoil overlay a subsoil (110) similar in character to 101. This was cut by a modern service trench flanking the road for a telephone cable (116).

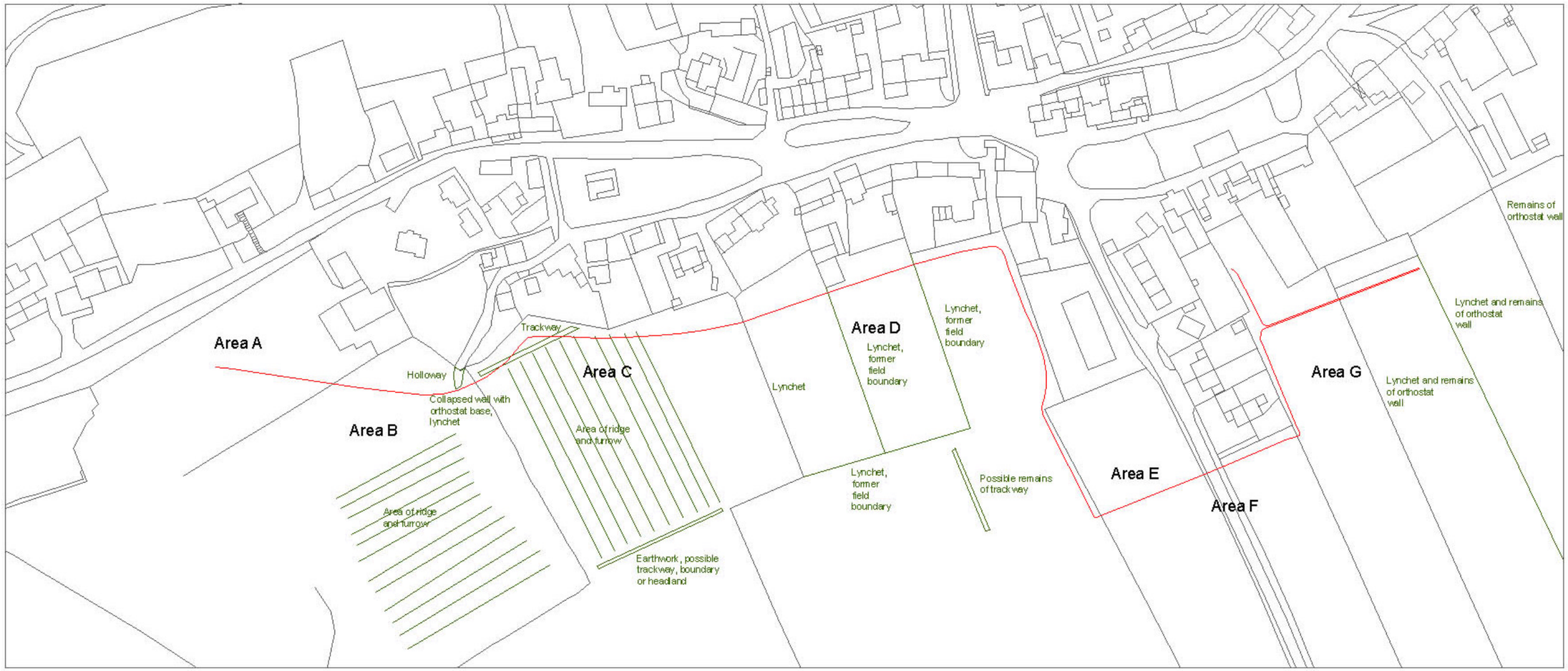

Figure 5: *Location of pipe trench and earthworks observed during watching brief.*

(Mapping based on United Utilities plan. Not to scale)

5.3.18 **AREA G-** This final area was characterised by the route of the trench running through a number of strip fields. Although the modern boundaries consist of fencing a number of small lynchets, orthostats from the base of dry stone walling and mature trees were observed, these are likely to be remnants from much older boundaries on which the modern fields are based.

5.3.19 The stratigraphic sequence of deposits across this area was uniform, with topsoil and turf (**100**) overlying a subsoil (**110**), which in turn overlay natural (**111**). The subsoil was typically 0.20 metres in depth, although close to boundaries with a lynchet formed this increased to 0.50 metres. At two points this deposit was cut by a foul water sewer (**112**) running from some modern buildings to the east.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 The watching brief revealed no significant archaeological features or deposits within the route of the cable trench. However observations of the earthwork evidence, compared with the cartographic sources, showed that there is a degree of fossilisation of a medieval agricultural landscape. The sub-surface remains supported the earthwork evidence through observations of soil development through ploughing for example.

6.2 As no artefactual evidence was recovered during the watching brief it is not possible to accurately date any features observed during the course of the project. The survival of the earlier field systems suggests that the character and limits of Askham along its southern edge is relatively unaltered, and as there are many historic buildings within the village the lack of development would suggest a reasonable possibility of survival of archaeological remains closer to the buildings themselves.

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8 APPENDICES

8.1 APPENDIX 1: SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORDS

Cumbria SMR No.	NGR	Name	Site type	Description	Period
2958	349900 523260	Skirsgill Romano-British Enclosure, Stone hut circle settlement	Aggregate field system, enclosed settlement	Two small Romano-British enclosed settlements and associated field systems covering an area of approximately 30 acres	Roman
4547	352300 523800	Lowther Castle Inscribed Stone Finds	Inscribed stones	Inscribed stones from Drumburgh Roman Fort said to be incorporated into the castle	Roman
3832	351900 524120	Lowther Park Rectangular Enclosure	Rectangular Enclosure	Enclosure within Lowther Park, connected with DMV or Pele	Medieval
4726	352200 523850	Lowther Castle	Castle, hall house, landscaped park, park	Licence granted to park in 1283, exact extent unknown, original structure of castle 14th century with various phases of later remodelling	Medieval
5437	351800 524400	Lowther Deserted Village	Deserted village, lynchet, tenter ground	Possible lynchets recorded by Ordnance Survey, recorded by Davis-Shiel as tenter ground. Also described as DMV. Not mentioned in Domesday book, but in lay rolls of 1332 and 1334/6	Medieval
6746	351000 523000	Askham	Hazard area, village	Village of Askham and immediate surrounds, thought to have medieval origins	Medieval
9861	351900 524455	Lowther Park Church	Church, monastery, museum	Church with medieval origins and the possible site of a medieval monastery	Medieval
15474	351710 524200	Lowther Saw Mill	Water mill	Water mill drawing water off same mill as Askham Corn Mill	Medieval
15475	351730 524040	Askham Corn Mill	Water mill	Corn mill mentioned in Lowther Castle documents in 1340, 1496 and 1511	Medieval

Cumbria SMR No.	NGR	Name	Site type	Description	Period
3834	351840 523940	Askham Hall Pele Tower and Chapel	Chapel, Fortified house, Hall House, Pele	Large house and outbuildings around courtyard with gatehouse. 14th century with later additions. Pele tower 14th century.	Med and Post-Med
3685	350880 524345	Askham Lime Kiln	Lime Kiln	Massive, complete lime kiln. Typical field kiln adjacent to Quarry, 19th Century	Post-Med
15308	349810 524520	High Winder Track Lime Kiln	Lime kiln	Lime kiln	Post-Med
15448	351850 523910	Askham Bridge	Bridge	Bridge mentioned in documents in 1679	Post-Med
15470	351070 522820	Low Donald Wood Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Post-Med
15477	350070 524270	Townhead Quarry Lime Kilns	Lime kilns	Three lime kilns in different sections of Townhead Quarry	Post-Med
15478	350675 523800	Townhead Quarries	Lime Kiln, Quarry	Limestone quarry and associated lime kilns	Post-Med
13533	350900 523000	Askham Earthworks	Bank (earthwork), house platform	Earthwork bank and a possible house platform observed from aerial photographs	Unknown
14533	351300 523300	Unclassified Earthworks	Earthwork	General earthworks seen on aerial photographs	Unknown
15476	351275 523660	Askham Cross	Wayside Cross	Situated at crossroad in middle of village, remnants still *in situ* on 1st ed. OS map	Unknown

8.2 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT RECORDS

Context No.	Area	Description
100	All	Topsoil and turf- mid brown friable clay silt with few small inclusions, root mat. Some areas no turf due to vehicle rutting and animal poaching
101	D - F	Well developed subsoil in places, orangey brown clay silt, few small inclusions
102	D & E	Natural- compacted brownish grey silty clay with frequent cobble inclusions
103	A - F	Natural- slightly mottled mid orangey brown sandy clay silt, frequent small to very large inclusions, often occurring in discrete patches. Some areas show a gradual increase in clay content
104	C, D	Mid orangey brown silt loam subsoil, varying depth, deepening around lynchets where it is probably the result of erosion caused by ploughing. Occasional small inclusions
105	C	Concentration of large boulders, not in a cohesive structure, probably the result of clearance off adjacent ridge and furrow. One stone shows signs of working
106	B, C	As 104, but deeper due to previous ploughing and erosion of hill in area B through ploughing up-slope
107	A	Small area of material formed at base of steep slope, mid orangey brown silty loam, moderate small inclusions
108	A	Culvert containing redirected Askham Beck
109	A	Frequent cobbles in mid orangey brown silt loam matrix, former streambed
110	F & G	Relatively uniform subsoil deposit, mid orangey brown clay silt with occasional small inclusions
111	F & G	Identical to 103
112	G	Ceramic foul water sewer in shallow trench
113	F	Tarmac road surface
114	F	Hardcore sub-base for road
115	F	Compacted subsoil or surface of natural below road, same colour texture as 111/103
116	F	Telephone cable and trench alongside road
117	F	Water main pipe and trench alongside road

8.3 APPENDIX 3: PLATES

Plate 1: View from Area D to west showing the ridge and furrow in area B highlighted by light snow

Plate 2: Aerial photograph (CCC 3011, 31) of western end of Askham showing earthwork remains of ridge and furrow and former field boundaries

Plate 3: Excavation of the cable trench

Plate 4: View of stone from context 105 showing tool marks where attempt has been made to cut in half