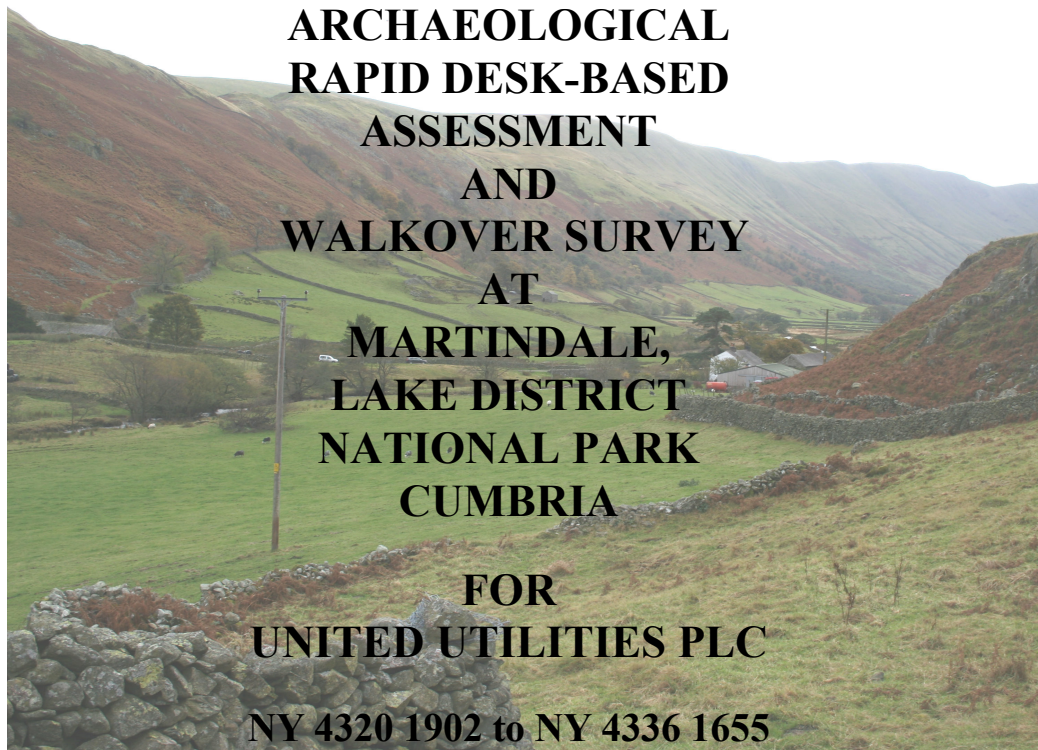

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Project Designs and Client Reports No. CP/541/07



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Cat Peters, BA (Hons), MLitt
North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre
Nenthead
Alston
Cumbria CA9 3PD
Tel: (01434) 382045
Fax: (01434) 382294
Mobile: 07920 105819
Email: info@nparchaeology.co.uk

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October 2007, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by United Utilities PLC, to undertake a rapid archaeological desk based assessment and walkover survey over the proposed undergrounding route of an overhead electricity line between Maudslack and Dale Head, Martindale, Cumbria (NY 4320 1902 to NY 4336 1655). The site is located within an area of high archaeological potential, but because it has not been subjected to previous archaeological investigation, the nature and state of preservation of archaeological features is not well understood. Therefore 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. These works comprised a rapid desk-based assessment study of the area, followed by a walkover survey to test the area for visible archaeological features.

The desk-based study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the Cumbria County Records Office in Kendal and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of the LDNPA based in Kendal, as well as an inspection of the documents held by the HER of Cumbria held 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 on the site.

The rapid desk-based assessment showed that habitation of the valley of Martindale can be traced back to the Neolithic period, with no discernable break in settlement since then. It showed that the present landscape of dispersed small farms surrounded by rectilinear fields in the base of the valley, and surrounded by open fellside to the south, east and west, can be traced directly back to the early 17th century, when the present farmhouse dwellings were built. These early 17th century dwellings probably replaced medieval long barns, on the same plots of land, as did St Martin's church that served the farming community. Thus the medieval landscape would have looked very similar to the present day. The high presence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity, and the recent discovery of a new site to the north on Mallin Fell, together with the possible recent observance of as-yet unrecorded prehistoric rock art, suggested that prehistoric archaeology, in particular, might be located during the walkover survey.

Despite the high prehistoric potential of the area, the walkover survey did not encounter any visible archaeological features of this period. Two previously unrecorded features were recorded, in the form of dry stone walls, probably relating to post medieval agricultural utilisation of the valley. Furthermore, archaeological evidence for the longevity of the agricultural landscape, unhindered since perhaps medieval times, was found in the form of early field boundaries, and possible early 17th century ruined farm buildings, which were of architectural interest.

The results of the rapid desk based assessment and walkover survey outlined in this report have revealed no visible archaeological features that will be directly affected by the proposed cable route. As such, a deviation from the proposed route should not be necessary based on archaeological constraints. As the project brief has already requested a formal archaeological watching brief to be imposed upon the groundworks associated with the proposed cable route, it is unnecessary in this report to express any additional recommendation. There remains the possibility that archaeological sub-surface features may be encountered.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank United Utilities PLC for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Eleanor Kingston, of the Lake District National Park Authority at Kendal for allowing access to the Historic Environment Record (HER) of the area, and all other interesting historical information on the site. Further thanks are extended to all of the staff at the Cumbria County Record Office in Kendal, and to Jo Mackintosh, of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record. In addition, thanks are extended to landowners Mr E. and Mr R. Hassell McCosh, and to occupiers Ms Nadia Stracey, Mr M. Sharman and Mr R. Cookson for all help regarding the fieldwork stage of the archaeological works, and access to privately owned lands.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Cat Peters. The walkover survey was undertaken by Cat Peters and Joe Jackson. The report was written by, and the drawings were produced by Cat Peters. The project was managed by Martin Railton, Senior Project Officer for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Martin Railton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 United Utilities submitted a scheme to the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA), and Friends of the Lake District (FoLD), regarding the undergrounding of an overhead electricity line between Maudslack and Dale Head, Martindale, Cumbria (NY 4320 1902 to NY 4336 1655). It was anticipated that archaeological features may survive along the route, but because little is known as to their extent and state of preservation, a condition of the planning permission was that, before the development commences, a programme of archaeological work be undertaken in accordance with the brief provided by the LDNPA (Kingston 2007). A written scheme of investigation, was submitted to, and approved by the National Park Authority (Railton 2007). This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) and Policy NE 17 of the Lake District National Park Local Plan.
- 1.1.2 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL) were invited by United Utilities PLC, to undertake the required rapid desk-based assessment, walkover survey, and watching brief. The proposed groundworks involved the excavation of a cable trench over a distance of just under 3km. The watching brief condition will form a later phase of the work, and will be recorded in a separate report. A rapid desk-based assessment was completed in order to achieve an understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site. Following the research, a walkover survey based on the results was undertaken to ascertain the survival of any archaeological features along the proposed route. These two preliminary stages were required to inform the proposed route of the cable. All stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IFA 1994).
- 1.1.3 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the LDNPA in Kendal, the Cumbria County Record Offices in Kendal (CROK), and sources held by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (CCCHER), as well as the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. The principal objective of this assessment was to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the extent of possible archaeological features in the vicinity. The purpose of the walkover survey was to test the research, and to assess the nature and state of preservation of any of the known archaeological features along the route, as well as to locate any new visible archaeological features, as yet unrecorded. These two stages of archaeological work were advised, in order to inform the cable route, and outline potential features likely to be encountered during the proceeding groundworks, due to be monitored by an archaeological watching brief.
- 1.1.4 This report comprises the results of the rapid desk-based assessment and walkover survey, as outlined in the approved written scheme of investigation.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (Railton 2007) in response to a request by United Utilities PLC for a rapid archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey in the study area, in accordance with a brief prepared by the Lake District National Park Authority (Kingston 2007). Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned 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 RAPID 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 an area within 1km of the route of the proposed cable line. The principal sources of information were historic maps and plans of the area and secondary sources on the history and geology of the Lake District, with a brief surmise of the Historic Environment Record (HER).

2.2.2 ***Lake District National Park Authority Historic Environment Record (HER):*** the HER in Kendal, a database of archaeological sites within the national park, 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. All secondary sources were also examined, and no aerial photographs or geotechnical data was available for the development site.

2.2.3 ***Cumbria County Record Office (Kendal):*** the County Record Office in Kendal (CROK) 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 also made for any relevant historical documentation regarding the Martindale area, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists. Several secondary sources and relevant websites were also consulted.

2.2.4 ***Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (Kendal):*** the Cumbria County Council Environment Team was contacted, regarding its aerial photograph collection, and catalogue of previous archaeological investigations, but a visit was not necessary as no records of relevance were located (Jo Mackintosh, *pers. com*).

2.2.5 ***English Heritage NMR and Archaeology Data Service:*** 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. No additional relevant sources were provided in the Archaeology Date Service catalogue that were not found elsewhere.

- 2.2.6 **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.

2.3 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 2.3.1 A visual survey was undertaken of the proposed line of the cable route and surrounding areas to locate and record features of potential archaeological interest. The principal aim of the survey was to identify previously unrecorded surface remains within the proposed development area. Landscape Survey sheets were utilised to record the areas affected by the route, and a digital photographic record was made of the lands as existing. These will be deposited with the archive, and the photographs are included on an accompanying CD-Rom, included within the archive.
- 2.3.2 The location and extent of visible archaeological features were surveyed using Thales Mobile Mapper GPS (to provide a location accuracy to within 1m), and the resulting data was downloaded and recorded in Figure 10. A digital photographic record was also made of individual features. The survey corresponded to an English Heritage (formerly RCHME) Level 1 Field Survey (RCHME 1999). The results are included in Section 4 of this report.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository and a copy of the report given to the CCC HER and LDNPA, where viewing will be available on request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA07, MDH-A, CP541/07.
- 2.4.2 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd and the Lake District National Park Authority support the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an online index to, 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 assessment and walkover survey will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, as part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The route of the proposed underground cable is situated between Maudslack (National Grid Reference NY 4320 1902) and Dale Head (National Grid Reference NY 4336 1655), in the parish of Martindale, within the Lake District National Park, Cumbria (Figure 1). The total area of the development affects just under 3km all of which is presently agricultural land, except where the line follows a vehicular carriageway (Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 The solid geology of the area consists of two geological formations, Skiddaw Slates and Borrowdale Volcanic Series, which are found closely intermingled as a result of faulting and thrusting. This is seen in the interwoven pattern of bare crags and gaunt plateaux in the areas around Ullswater. Added to this are the effects of glaciation which have sharpened up some features and yet cast a covering blanket over other areas. The character of the volcanic geology is best seen on Hallin Fell, where beds of hardened tufts give rise to a succession of broken and weathered crags which rise steeply above the lakeside path from Sandwick round by Kailpot Crag to Howtown (Millward and Robinson 1972, 121).

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 specific to the study area. It summarises both documentary and cartographic sources accessed by this study. Site numbers refer to specific known historical sites in the surrounding area. These are outlined in Appendix 1, and shown in Figure 9.
- 3.2.2 **The Prehistoric Period:** Located 1.5km to the west of Maud Slack is the series of prehistoric monuments at Sleet Fell (site 2) consisting of a stone circle, hollow way and cairn,. The stone circle is thought to have origins in the Neolithic, with the other sites perhaps dating to the Bronze Age. Three other cairn sites also lie close to the proposed cable route (sites 3, 4 and 5), about 1km north-east of Maud Slack (Birkett and Clare 1973, 253). Evidence for prehistoric settlement in the area includes Howtown Hut Circle (site 1) located about 500m to the east of Knicklethorns. Although none of these sites are close enough to be affected by the development, their presence in close proximity does indicate that further evidence of prehistory in the area may survive. This potential was highlighted by a recent aerial photographic survey of Hallin Fell by English Heritage which located a discontinuous stone banked enclosure, confirmed on the ground, but not yet subjected to thorough archaeological survey (*confer* 3.3.1).
- 3.2.3 **The Romano-British Period:** With the onset of the Romans, it is unlikely that habitation in Martindale valley suddenly ceased. Although the Romans did construct a routeway known as High Street to the east of the study area, life for the indigenous

population would have continued much as before, demonstrable by the high number of rural sites across the north of England which have shown evidence for occupation throughout the Romano-British era. One such site, about 2km to the south-west of Dale Head, and just outside the study area, lies at Heck Beck (HER 2963). This is an enclosed settlement site of 2 acres with internal enclosures and circular huts. The presence of dwellings within Martindale suggests continued occupation from prehistoric times into the medieval period.

- 3.2.4 ***The Medieval Period:*** According to Nicholson and Burn (1777, 410), Martindale derives its name from the species of mammal, the martin (which was valuable for its fur), because of the large population that could be found in the area. Manwood, writing during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I stated of the martin that, “of these we have no great number in the forests on the south side of the Trent, but yet in the County of Westmorland, in Martendale, there are many” (quoted in Nicholson and Burn 1777, 410). Millward and Robinson (1972, 131) on the other hand, maintain that the valley, like the chapel of its namesake, was named after St. Martin. The name is first referenced in 1226, and it is likely that the original chapel on the site dated to the previous century (Millward and Robinson 1971, 131).
- 3.2.5 The landscape pattern across Cumbria during the medieval period consisted largely of upland forest areas, associated with and peripheral to, a central lowland estate. This meant that documents of the medieval period tended to describe virtually all of the valleys of the Lake District, and the western manors of the Pennines, as forest (Winchester 1987, 20). In 1247 the term ‘forest’ included Martindale, Grisedale and Glencoyne on the Westmorland side of Ullswater. Despite this broad usage of the term ‘forest’ to describe these areas, extensive colonisation during the 13th century included the introduction of new communities into previously unpopulated upland forest, to such an extent that by 1300 there were few vacant valleys in the region. There were farming communities in Martindale and the other valleys within Barton parish by 1291 (*ibid*, 39).
- 3.2.6 Even those marginal upland forest areas associated with the central manors were not wasted lands, but served as demesne hunting preserves. The private forests of the Lake District at this time were not exclusively seen as seigniorial demesne, because regular payments to the lord by the valley communities gave them not common rights, but purchased rights. In 1589, tenants in the forests of Martindale and Grisedale paid separate sums of rent for pastoral rights (Winchester 1987, 84).
- 3.2.7 This division of land in terms of central (lowland fertile areas) and periphery (upland forest lands) was important, not just for the aristocracy during the medieval period, but for the peasant tenant farming communities too, especially during a time when travel and transport was minimal. The uplands, which they paid rent for, were suitably distant from their permanent abodes to warrant the use of shielings or ‘scalings’ (transitory dwellings), and it is clear that these structures were a common feature of the upland landscape during the later 13th and 14th centuries. Indeed, in some marginal border regions in Cumbria and Northumberland, this practice continued into the 1600s (Winchester 1987, 92). There is evidence for shielings in the remote Martindale area in the 1260s and 1270s (*ibid*, 95), although documentary evidence suggests that in this region, this was a virtually obsolete practice by the 15th and 16th centuries. Traces of these shielings still survive in the region, including the sites of Martindale Common

Huts (site 6), located about 1km to the west of Dale Head, and Lanty Tarn farmstead (site 13), about 500m to the east of Maud Slack. It seems that pastoral rights on the fells in some areas were granted to tenants from several miles away. Documents of 1266 and 1279 show that men of Sockbridge and Tirril claimed rights on specific banks of the fellside of Martindale which they exploited using shielings (Ragg 1910). Sockbridge and Tirril are 8 miles away, in the lowlands near Penrith.

- 3.2.8 **Post Medieval:** In 1587, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, Edward Stanhope purchased “all the tithes there [Martindale within the barony of Barton], together with the title of donation and nomination of the stipendiary priest in the chapel of Martindale...[of] Robert Cheyney, gentleman and Winifred his wife, and others” (Nicholson and Burn 1777, 410). The extant chapel of St Martin, located to the east of Winter Crag, was built in 1633, replacing its medieval predecessor on the same plot. This was a time of prosperity in the Lake District and many farmers around Ullswater rebuilt their houses and barns in stone at this period (Millward and Robinson 1972, 131).
- 3.2.9 The early decades of the 17th century saw the rise of the statesmen-farmers, an emerging rural middle class that had a lasting impact on the landscape of the Lake District. This prosperity led to the rebuilding of farms in stone, replacing earlier dwellings and outbuildings, though generally built upon the same plots of land. Millward and Robinson state that “Wintercrag, Henhow and Dalehead belong mainly to the same period of rebuilding. Their rubble walls with whitewashed living quarters and dark grey barns, all under the same roof-line conform to the layout of the statesmen’s farms” (Millward and Robinson 1972, 133). They perhaps replaced the medieval long house farm, reminiscent of the long barns of Celtic Europe.
- 3.2.10 By 1777, the manor had come by purchase to Edward Hasell esquire (Nicholson and Burn 1777, 410), by which time it was predominantly forest, replenished with red and fallow deer. Also by 1777, local tenants were bound to the landowner to assist the land in hunting and turning the red deer on the tops of the mountains to the forest. They earned 8d for every four of them, for undertaking these tasks in ale or other liquor, and had to appear on summons, or otherwise be fined (*ibid*, 411).
- 3.2.11 It has already been seen that Dale Head, Winter Crag and Henhow date to the early 17th century, and it may be that Thrangcrag and Knicklethorns were originally outbuildings to Henhow and Wintercrag respectively, although Thrangcrag could be a replacement for Henhow, leaving the latter as an outhouse. Certainly by 1824, when a plan was made of the area following the Act of Inclosure, the majority of the buildings seen on modern Ordnance Survey Mapping, were already in existence (Figure 4). This plan shows a narrow strip of land between the fells, intensively utilised for agriculture, and divided up into narrow rectilinear fields, a system that may be traced back to the medieval period. The Tithe Award Plan of 1838 (Figure 5), shows this field system in more detail, though only covers the southern half of the study area. It shows that the predominant landowner in the area was Edward Hasell Esquire, who bears the same name as that cited as being the landowner of the area by 1777. Although not shown in this plan, there is evidence for post-medieval developments within Martindale, although they predominantly occur to the north of the proposed able route. This evidence takes the form of a forge (site 10), which is no longer in existence, and three quarries (sites 7, 8 and 9), one of which lay to the east of the study area (site 9). With

the emergence of new stone buildings in the area during the post medieval period, quarrying excavation would have been necessary to provide the material. A Corn Mill (site 14), located to the north of Maud Slack also dates to this period, and shows the longevity of agriculture the area. The study area itself, as shown by the early 19th century plans, remained agricultural and untouched by post medieval small-scale industry.

- 3.2.12 The other names cited on the Tithe Plan (Figure 5) as having, or renting the fields in the area are W. Yarker, John Walker, William Jackson, John Jackson and Richard Mounsey. John Jackson is cited as inhabiting Thrang Crag in 1829 and being a Yeoman, and a John Mounsey is cited in the same year as living possibly at Hen Haw, but certainly in the area, in a place known then as Coat How, and was a schoolmaster (Parson and White 1829). Evidence for occupiers of the houses in the study area throughout the 19th century, based on Trade Directory evidence, is listed in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Occupiers of houses within the study area during the 19th century

Date	Directory	Dale Head	Thrang Crag	Hen Haw	Knickle-thwaite	Winter Crag
1829	Parson and White	Kirkpatrick, William	Jackson, John Junior, yeoman	(Coat How) Mounsey, Jn, schoolmaster	Robinson, John	Chapelhowe, John, shoemaker
1851	Mannex and Co.	Rothery, Jas.	X	X	X	(Winter Craig) Jackson, John, schoolmaster
1885	Bulmer, T.F.	Watson, Jn and Smith, farmers	Wilkinson, Jonathan, farmer	(Hen House) Waugh, Thos, farmer	X	Jackson, Jos, deer keeper
1894	Kelly	Watson, Jn and Smith, farmers	Wilkinson, Jon, farmer	(Hen How) Armstrong, Wm	X	X
1905	Bulmer, T.	Chambers, Thomas Edward	Wilkinson, Jonathan	X	X	Fothergill, Robert

NB: X represents dwellings not listed by that particular directory.

- 3.2.13 The earliest map of Martindale to be surveyed accurately was the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1863 (Figure 6). This shows the same settlement pattern as the Inclosure Award Plan of 1824, with the same number of dispersed farms running across the centre of the valley, sharing the rectilinear strips of fertile land between them, and probably still paying the landlord rent for grazing rights on the fells, though the system of summering in shielings on the fells was no longer practiced. Unfortunately less maps were available of the Second and Third Edition Ordnance Survey Maps of 1898 and 1915, but the proposed cable route outline is shown in Figures 7 and 8. The Second Edition Map shows the same pattern of settlement as previously, although by this later date, Maud Slack has been renamed The Lodge, a

name that survives into the early 20th century, as shown by the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 8). This is evidence that the area was little changed by the Industrial Revolution and associated occurrences during the 19th century that had such impact elsewhere.

- 3.2.14 **Modern:** The 19th century saw a second rise in prosperity, with some new building occurring in Patterdale and Martindale (Millward and Robinson 1972, 132). Martindale Endowed School (site 11) and associated Reading Room (site 12) date to this Victorian age, though no longer survive. They were located some 500m to the north of the northernmost extent of the proposed cable route, and thus have no impact on this study. No post-19th century developments have significantly affected the study area.

3.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 3.3.1 No previous archaeological excavation is known to have taken place in the area, although one study has been made of an area to the north of the present study area, summarised below:

HER Ref:	Contractor	Type of Investigation	Result of Investigation	Grid Reference
32587	English Heritage	Aerial Photographic Survey	Discovery of stone-banked enclosure on Hallin Fell. Full survey due to be undertaken.	343340 519800

- 3.3.2 This recent discovery of a new prehistoric site, together with rumours of a new discovery of prehistoric rock art within Martindale (Eleanor Kingston, *pers. com*), suggests that there is potential for further prehistoric archaeology to survive in the area.

4 WALKOVER SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER SURVEY

4.1.1 The Walkover Survey was undertaken on Tuesday 30th October 2007 and took the form of a visual survey noting features of potential archaeological interest, as outlined in Section 2.3 of this report. For ease of recording, the area affected by the proposed cable route was separated into different plots for the survey (Figure 10), as outlined in the Table 2 below:

Table 2: Summary of walkover survey plots

Plot No.	Central Grid Reference	Land Use	Ground Visibility	Brief Description of Plot
1	343434 516639	Pasture	Moderate	Short section of road and large irregular shaped field.
2	343509 516802	Road and verge	Poor	A narrow band of grass verge and a section of road
3	343463 517003	Pasture	Moderate	Large irregular shaped field
4	373495 517262	Pasture	Moderate	Roughly triangular-shaped field
5	343500 517460	Pasture	Moderate	Short section of road and rectilinear field
6	343478 517598	Pasture	Moderate	Field directly to the east of Thrangcrag
7	343444 517696	Pasture	Moderate	Roughly triangular-shaped field
8	343398 517943	Pasture	Moderate	Large roughly rectangular field
9	343272 518916	Pasture	Moderate	Roughly flame-shaped field
10	343274 518479	Road, track and pasture	Moderate	Short section of road, trackway through Winter Crag and associated field to the north
11	343263 518701	Pasture	Moderate	Large roughly pentagon-shaped field
12	343233 518825	Pasture and trackway	Moderate	Field directly to the east of Maud Slack (The Lodge), and small section of narrow trackway

4.1.2 Two new features were observed during the Walkover Survey, not depicted on modern Ordnance Survey mapping. The first (Feature 1) was a linear ruined section of dry stone wall located within Plot 3 (NGR NY 43451 16964), surviving in places to a height of 0.5m, and for a length of 5m (Plate 1). It is probable that this represents a former field boundary, and probably dates to the post medieval period. Feature 2 was a dry stone wall enclosing a rectilinear space and measuring 60m in length. It was located just to the north of the ruined northern buildings of Henhow, within Plot 8 (NGR NY 43389 17759). This feature (Plate 2) is probably related to post medieval

agricultural use of the area, and may even be of similar date to the rebuilding of Henhow, thought to have taken place in the early 17th century (*confer* 3.2.9 and 3.2.11).

- 4.1.3 Although only two new features were encountered by this survey, this project provided a rare opportunity to record this area of the Lake District, as Millward and Robinson write: “in the quiet valleys of Martindale is a landscape largely untouched by the changes of the 19th century and our times” (Millward and Robinson 1972, 133). As such, several interesting features were noted during the fieldwork, worthy of note here. Firstly, it does indeed seem as though the landscape of this part of Martindale has remained unaltered, at least since 1824 as shown on the Inclosure Award Plan (Figure 4). The fields retain the unusual rectilinear form (Plates 3 and 4) so clearly depicted on the Tithe Award Plan of 1839 (Figure 5). Plate 4 shows the unusual plot of land labelled ‘No 9 W. Yarker’ on the Tithe Plan (Figure 5), located to the east of Plot 3.
- 4.1.4 Another interesting observation was the ruined buildings associated with Henhow in Plot 8, seen from the documentary search to have dated to the early 17th century (*confer* 3.2.9). The buildings were in a poor state of preservation (Plates 5 and 6), and may originally date to this early period. Further buildings that may belong to this date were the ruined outbuildings encountered at Knicklethorns, within Plot 9 (Plates 7 and 8). The three adjoining buildings, seen in Plate 8, were of particular interest, conforming to the same roof line and rubble wall composition of early 17th century rural middle class building techniques. The central part of this block of three was of particular interest, having 5 identical arched doorways on its eastern elevation. These buildings were also in a poor state of repair.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The rapid desk-based assessment showed that habitation of the valley of Martindale can be traced back to the Neolithic period, with no discernible break in settlement since then. It showed that the present landscape of dispersed small farms surrounded by rectilinear fields in the base of the valley, and surrounded by open fellside to the south, east and west, can be traced directly back to the early 17th century, when the present farmhouse dwellings were built. These early 17th century dwellings probably replaced medieval long barns, on the same plots of land, as did St Martin's church that served the farming community. Thus the medieval landscape would have looked very similar to the present day. The high presence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity, and the recent discovery of a new site to the north on Mallin Fell, together with the possible recent observance of as-yet unrecorded prehistoric rock art, suggested that prehistoric archaeology, in particular, might be located during the walkover survey.
- 5.1.2 Despite the high prehistoric potential of the area, the walkover survey did not encounter any visible archaeological features of this period. Two previously unrecorded features were recorded, in the form of dry stone walls, probably relating to post medieval agricultural utilisation of the valley. Furthermore, archaeological evidence for the longevity of the agricultural landscape, unhindered since perhaps medieval times, was found in the form of early field boundaries, and possible early 17th century ruined farm buildings, which were of architectural interest.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 The results of the rapid desk based assessment and walkover survey outlined in this report have revealed no visible archaeological features that will be directly affected by the proposed cable route. As such, a deviation from the proposed route should not be necessary based on archaeological constraints. As the project brief (Kingston 2007) has already requested a formal archaeological watching brief to be imposed upon the groundworks associated with the proposed cable route, it is unnecessary for this report to express any additional recommendation. There is still potential for archaeological deposits to survive sub-surface.

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

The Site Numbers in the table below refer to those outlined in Section 3.2, and their locations are illustrated in Figure 9.

Site No.	HER No.	Name	Period	NGR
1	1235	Howtown Hut Circle	Prehistoric	343850 518250
2	1513	Sleet Fell Cairn, Stone Circle and Hollow Way	Neolithic and Bronze Age	342000 519000
3	1597	Howtown Cairnfield (1 of 3)	Prehistoric	343870 519180
4	1598	Howtown Cairnfield (2 of 3)	Prehistoric	343800 519100
5	1599	Howtown Cairnfield (3 of 3)	Prehistoric	343870 519180
6	6592	Martindale Common huts	Unknown	342500 516900
7	12520	The Hause Quarry	Probable Post Medieval	343730 519270
8	12639	Hause Quarry	Victorian	343580 519240
9	12641	Brownthwaite Crag Quarry	Probable Post Medieval	344100 517390
10	12642	Martindale Smithy (site of)	Post Medieval	343360 519030
11	12643	Martindale Reading Room (site of)	Victorian	343370 519000
12	12644	Martindale Endowed School (site of)	Post Medieval	343380 518985
13	16775	Lanty Tarn Enclosure/ Farmstead	Unknown	343500 519000
14	30914	Corn Mill, Mallin Bank (site of)	Probable Post Medieval	343040 519230

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES
