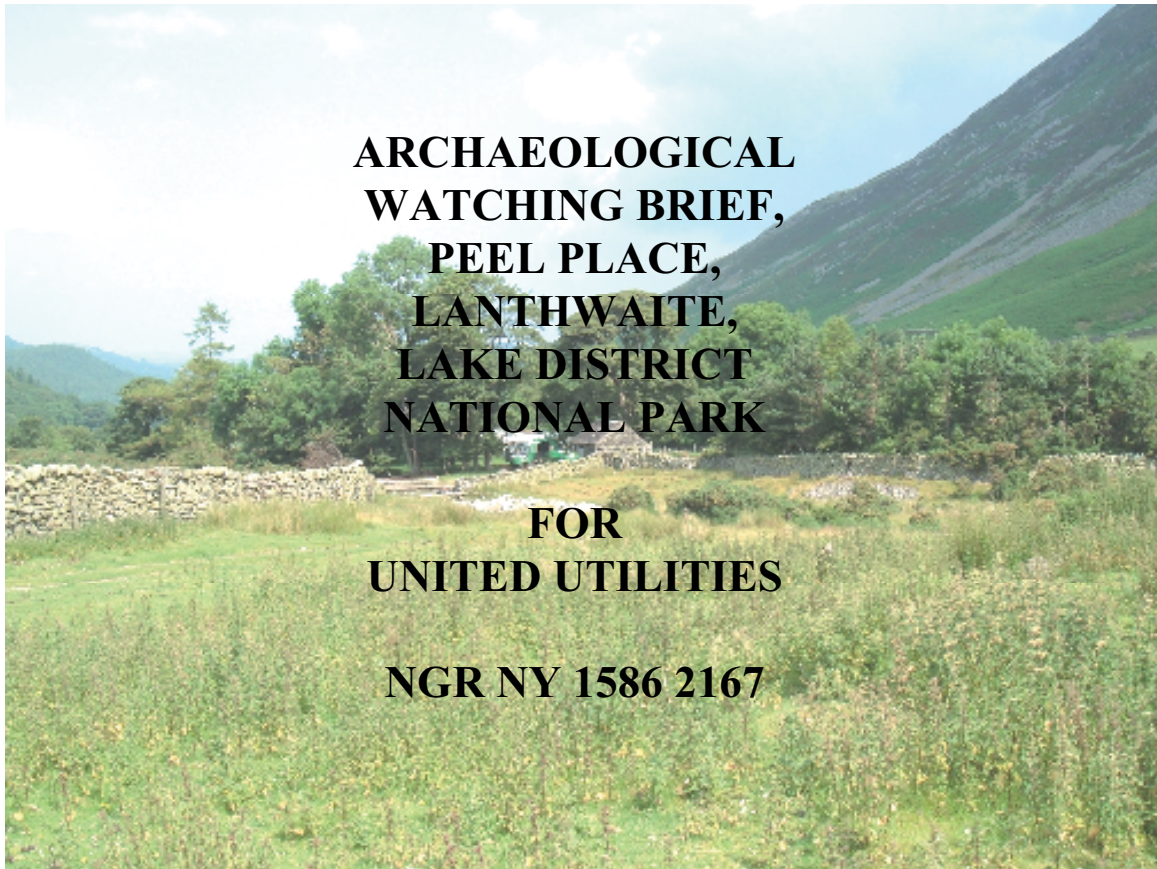

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Client Report No. CP/786/08



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In June 2009, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by United Utilities to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of an electricity cable from Peel Place, Lanthwaite, through a field located immediately to the west (field no.9429), which is owned by the National Trust (centred on NGR NY 1586 2167).

Prior to the ground works commencing a rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to achieve a full understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the area, focusing on sites within a 1km radius of Peel Place. The desk-based assessment involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the County Records Office in Whitehaven, the local studies section at Carlisle Library, and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (LD HER) of the Lake District National Park Authority based in Kendal and the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NT SMR). The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, a number of published sources were consulted to provide background information, including the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

The rapid desk-based assessment revealed that there was potential for archaeological remains to be encountered during the installation of the electricity cable. An extensive Romano-British settlement site exists to the south of Peel Place, and Peel Place itself was a tenanted farmstead during the 19th century, but which was a ruin by the 1860s. The possibility that a fortified dwelling exists on the site, as suggested by the place name, has also been considered. There are several small industrial sites located within a 1km radius of Peel Place such as bloomeries, and the possible remains of a lime kiln in close proximity to the site of the groundworks.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken over a period of two days between the 29th June and 30th June 2009. The watching brief monitored all ground reduction associated with the new underground electricity cable scheme, which passed through field no.9429. No archaeological features or deposits were noted during the watching brief. However, the watching brief did reveal that the monitored area has been subject to extensive geological disturbance, both in the form colluvial and fluvial activity. It is possible that this geological disturbance may have buried or destroyed any archaeology within the immediate area.

As this archaeological watching brief was conducted as part of a recommendation to observe groundworks associated within a specified area of new electricity cable installation, no further work is deemed necessary. However, given the high archaeological potential of the area, it is recommended that any future invasive work be subject to a programme of archaeological observation and investigation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to United Utilities for commissioning the project.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Eleanor Kingston of the Lake District National Park Authority; Jamie Lund, National Trust Archaeologist; Stephen White, Local Studies Librarian at Carlisle Library, and staff at the County Record Office in Whitehaven for their help during this project. Thanks are also due to the staff of Balfour Beatty for their assistance during the project.

The rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken by Fiona Wooler, the archaeological watching brief was undertaken by David Jackson. The report was written by David Jackson and Fiona Wooler. The project was managed by Martin Railton, Project Manager for NPA Ltd.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In September 2008 North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by United Utilities to undertake a rapid desk-based assessment and an archaeological watching brief during the installation of an electricity cable from Peel Place through a field located immediately to the west (known as field no.9429), which is owned by the National Trust (centred on NGR NY 1586 2167).
- 1.1.2 The proposed route of the cable passed close to an area of archaeological potential, which included the Iron Age/Romano-British Enclosed Hut Circle Settlement at Lanthwaite, located to the south of Peel Place (LD HER 1091). Consequently, the Lake District National Park Authority recommended in a specification that a programme of archaeological work be implemented prior to, and during the groundworks (Kingston 2008). The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design that was submitted to, and approved by, the LDNPA (Railton 2008).
- 1.1.3 The rapid desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Lake District National Park Authority Historic Environment Record (LD HER) in Kendal and the records held by the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NT SMR); as well as the County Record Office in Whitehaven (WRO), the local studies collection at Carlisle Library, 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.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken during all groundworks associated with the installation of the cable near Peel Place, where the route passed through the monitored area (field no.9429).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by United Utilities for an archaeological rapid desk-based assessment and watching brief. 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 for 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 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) held by both the Lake District National Park Authority and the National Trust, and maps and secondary sources.

2.2.2 ***LDNPA Historic Environment Record (LD 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; these are listed in Appendix 1 and the locations of each site are shown on Figure 3.

2.2.3 ***National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NT SMR):*** the National Trust also has a database of archaeological sites, which include entries not recorded in the LDNPA HER. A brief description of these entries are also included within Appendix 1 and shown on Figure 3.

2.2.4 ***County Record Office (Whitehaven):*** the County Record Office in Whitehaven (WRO) was visited to consult documents specific to the study area. Historic maps of the study area, including surveys, Tithe and Enclosure Maps, and early Ordnance Survey maps, were examined. Several secondary sources, in particular the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, were also consulted.

2.2.5 ***Carlisle Library Local Studies (CL):*** the local studies collection at Carlisle Library was consulted for any information from publications regarding the area around Peel Place, Lanthwaite.

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. 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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

2.3.1 The works involved a structured watching brief to observe, record and excavate any archaeological deposits from the development site. A watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons, on a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed (IfA 2008).

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

to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record them;

to carry out further excavation and recording work in adequate time, if intact archaeological remains are uncovered during the project;

to accurately tie the area watched by the archaeologist into the National Grid at an appropriate scale, with any archaeological deposits and features adequately levelled;

to sample environmental deposits encountered as required, in line with English Heritage (2002) guidelines;

to produce a photographic record of all contexts using colour digital, 35mm colour slide and monochrome formats as applicable, each photograph including a graduated metric scale;

to recover artefactual material, especially that useful of dating purposes;

to produce a site archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and MoRPHE standards (English Heritage 2006).

2.3 ARCHIVE

2.3.1 The archive arising from the watching brief will be deposited in an appropriate local institution, in a format agreed with that institution. The Lake District National Park Authority will be notified of the arrangements made for the deposition of the archive.

2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd and the Lake District Historic Environment Record support the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project. The overall aim of the project is to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. Details of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd as part of this national project under the unique identifier **northpen3-49693**.

3. LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1 The settlement of Lanthwaite is located approximately 10km south of the town of Cockermouth in Lorton Vale, at the north end of Crummock Water. The village of Loweswater is located *c.*2 kilometres to the west and Buttermere is located *c.*4 kilometres to the south (Figure 1). Peel Place is situated on the east side of the B5269 and the properties of Lanthwaite Gate and Lanthwaite Green Farm. The proposed site is situated at a height of *c.*160 metres above mean sea level.
- 3.2 The land to the north of Peel Place, including the site of the pipeline trench, is agricultural, whilst the land to the south-east is open fell which rises steeply to a height of *c.*850 metres at the top of Grasmoor, and to the north-east to a height of *c.*700 metres at the top of Whiteside. Between these two fells, is Gaskale Gill through which flows the Liza Beck.
- 3.3 The geology of the site is Quaternary Till and Alluvium on the Kirkstile Formation of the Skiddaw Group (British Geological Survey Solid and Drift Geology Sheet 29).

4. RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on secondary sources such as publications. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are 12 LD HER records for the study area defined as a 1km radius centred on the site, and 8 NT SMR entries located within the immediate vicinity of Peel Place. A list of the sites identified by the assessment is given in the Gazetteer in *Appendix 1*. Each entry has been given a site number and the location of each site is shown on Figure 3.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

- 4.2.1 **Lake District National Park HER (LD HER):** there are 12 LD HER records within the study area, which is defined as a 1km radius around the site (Figure 3). A brief description of the relevant HER records can be found in *Appendix 1*.
- 4.2.2 **National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NT SMR):** the database held by the National Trust has entries for 7 sites located within the immediate vicinity of Peel Place. These sites are listed in *Appendix 1* and shown on Figure 3.
- 4.2.3 **Listed Buildings:** the LD HER records three Listed Buildings within a 1km radius of Peel Place. These are Low House, Picket Howe and Palacehow, all located to the north of the site.
- 4.2.4 **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within a 1km radius of Peel Place, located on open moor land immediately to the south of Peel Place, which is described as ‘Enclosed Hut Circle Settlement, Lanthwaite’ (SAM No.27659 and LD HER 1091). This site consists of an enclosure with hut circles and is believed to be Romano-British in date.

4.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 4.3.1 The earliest, readily available map consulted during the rapid desk-based assessment was Hodkinson and Donald’s map of 1774, which was surveyed in 1770 (Figure 4). This map clearly shows properties at Brackenthwaite such as Low House and Hollins. A circular symbol is drawn to the south of Low House; this denotes the site of a watermill. On the west side of the road at ‘Longthwaite’ three properties appear to be shown, although they are not named. These may be the modern day Lanthwaite Gate, Lanthwaite Green Farm and Lanthwaite. No property is marked in the general location of Peel Place, although the reliability of this map with regards to individual properties needs to be considered. Interestingly, on the west side of the top of Crummock Water, below Loweswater, the name ‘Peal’ is annotated.
- 4.3.2 At the end of the 18th century, P Crosthwaite, proprietor of the museum at Keswick, surveyed and planned several of the main lakes. His map entitled ‘*An Accurate Map of Buttermere, Crummock and Lowes-water Lakes, Scale Force etc*’ was produced in June 1793 and the north end of Crummock Water is reproduced in Figure 5. This map annotates properties at Palace How, Tunner How, Low House and The Inn at Scale Hill amongst others. ‘A Foot Path’ is shown leading from Scale Hill to the Boat House at the north end of Crummock Water. A viewing station is shown as ‘3rd Station’ at Dub

Ley Head. Viewing stations were places where the landscape could be seen at its most pictorial for tourists and artists (LD HER 32078). Although Crosthwaite does not name properties at 'Longthwaite', three buildings appear to be shown on the west side of the road from Brackenthwaite, with a further on the east side in the approximate location of Peel Place.

- 4.3.3 Whitehaven Record Office has in their collection an undated map entitled '*Plan of Peile Place and Lanthwaite Green Farm in the Township of Brackenthwaite. The Property of John Marshall Esq*' (WRO Ref: D/WM/1/36/1-25). John Marshall is named as lord of the manor of Brackenthwaite in Parson and White 1829 (Parson and White 1829, 183), therefore it is suggested that this map dates to the first half of the 19th century. Figure 6 shows the estate at this date, with the buildings at Peile Place clearly visible as what may be farm buildings and a farmhouse. The plan contains a list of the plot numbers referred to on the map along with acreage. Plot 10 is noted to be '*houses, yard etc*', although this does not necessarily mean that there was a farmhouse, '*houses*' may refer to farm buildings. The field through which the underground cable is to run is named as '*New Parrock and Beck Side*' on this plan. None of the field names given on this plan provide any evidence for any former archaeological sites within the vicinity of Peel Place. Field names such as 'Kiln Close' or 'Mill Field' can sometimes indicate the presence of former structures.
- 4.3.4 A further undated map of 'Peile Place' and the associated land is also housed at Whitehaven Record Office (WRO Ref: DWM 11/249/16) (Figure 7). This plan shows buildings at Peile Place and names the fields, with the beck running through 'Beck Side Fold'.
- 4.3.5 Tithe maps and awards were produced following the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836, and are useful for providing details of land ownership, occupiers, field names, acreage and state of cultivation. The Tithe map for Brackenthwaite dates to c.1840 (the map at Whitehaven Record Office is not dated); however there is no accompanying Award to provide information on land ownership and occupancy. The map does show quite an extensive set of buildings at 'Peel Place' at this date (Figure 8).
- 4.3.6 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (6" scale) was surveyed in 1861-3 and published in 1867. By this date Peel Place is referred to as a 'ruin'. The field through which the underground cable is to be laid is shown as rough grazing at this date, with the Liza Beck flowing through it and what appears to be a pond at the south end of the field, close to the buildings. To the north of Peel Place, Brackenthwaite Mill is referred to as a 'corn mill' (Figure 9). The larger scale version of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1865) clearly shows the buildings at Peel Place, Lanthwaite Gate and Lanthwaite Green at this date (Figure 10). It would appear that some of the buildings at Peel Place have been demolished (compare Figure 10 with Figure 6).
- 4.3.7 By the 1970s the buildings at Peel Place appear to have almost disappeared with only one small building shown on Figure 11. A track is annotated running through the field in which the cable is to be laid. The enclosure to the south of Peel Place is clearly shown on this Ordnance Survey map.

4.4 PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS

- 4.4.1 The name ‘Lanthwaite’ is believed to mean ‘the long clearing’ (*langr pveit*). Early spellings include *Longthwate* (1505) and *Longthwaite* (1774). Brackenthwaite, as its name suggests, is derived from *bra(c)ken, pveit* meaning ‘the clearing where bracken grows’. Early spellings included *Brakenthwayt* (1230 to 1541) (Whaley 2006, 44 and 207).
- 4.4.2 One of the earliest works consulted during the rapid desk-based assessment was Thomas Denton’s ‘*A Perambulation of Cumberland*’ which was compiled for Sir John Lowther in 1687-68 and recently published in 2003. On describing Brackenthwaite in Loweswater parish, Denton noted that ‘*Brackenthwaite lyes higher eastward from Loweswater a mile, having its name from the brackens which grow there in great plenty; and is parcell of Loweswater. It was part of the possessions of the Moresbies, until Thomas Multon bought it, in whose familie it continued and in the Percyes by match and gift, until Henry, the 6th earl of Northumberland, gave it to King Henry 8th and he to Robinson, who sold this place to the Fishers, in whose line it continues*’ (Denton 2003, 120). Denton makes no reference to Lanthwaite.
- 4.4.3 Writing at the end of the 18th century, Hutchinson described the soil around Brackenthwaite as dry and gravelly, and the soil around Lorton as a light loam which produced all sorts of grain, turnips and potatoes. Referring to roads in the area, he noted that there were very few public roads except that which ran from Cockermouth to Keswick via Whinlatter. On the general appearance of the area: ‘*Proceeding from Buttermere, where the mountains are very high, steep and rocky on every side, we pass through Brackenthwaite, there we find a mountain on the right, and the river Cocker on the left, and other mountains in succession. The ground is dry and gravelly, the road good, the lands slope towards the river. On the skirts of the mountains grow fern and brushwood; many trees in hedge-rows and several small coppices scattered*’ (Hutchinson 1794-97, 123).
- 4.4.4 In his *Magna Britannia* (1815), the only reference Lyson makes of Lanthwaite is to a sheep fair which was held at Lanthwaite Green on the second Friday in September (Lyson 1815, 26).
- 4.4.5 In their ‘*History, Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland 1829*’ Parson and White noted that Brackenthwaite was a township of dispersed houses, with a large travellers inn located at Scale Hill. They noted that John Marshall Esq. of Leeds, MP, was lord of the manor ‘*in which lead mines are wrought and in which is situated the lofty mountain of Grasmooor*’ (Parson and White 1829, 183). In the trade directory, no farmer is listed at Peel Place, indeed Peel Place is not referred to at all. There are three farmers listed at Lanthwaite Green: John Branthwaite, Joseph Grunel and Joseph Watson (*Ibid*, 195).
- 4.4.6 Whitehaven Record Office has an Agreement dating to 1835 which relates to ‘*Conditions of letting the farms called Lanthwaite Green and Piel Place in Brackenthwaite*’. The agreement was signed by Joseph Grindell, although the landowner of the two farms is not given. A full transcript of this Agreement is reproduced in *Appendix 2*.

- 4.4.7 Several trade directories dating to the 19th and 20th centuries were sampled for any references to Peel Place. There were no entries in any of the consulted directories for Peel Place, although Lanthwaite Gate and Lanthwaite Green are listed. A list of the trade directories sampled and relevant entries are provided in *Appendix 2*.
- 4.4.8 Writing in 1860, Whellan noted that ‘The population of Brackenthwaite, who are all engaged in agricultural pursuits, are very scattered, there being no village or hamlet in the township; but at Scale Hill, 7½ miles south-by-east of Cockermouth and near the lakes of Loweswater, Crummock and Buttermere, there is a commodious and delightfully-situated hotel and posting-house, where boats are kept for the convenience of tourists visiting the majestic scenery of the neighbourhood. The township is said to derive its name of Brackenthwaite from the brackens or ferns that formerly abounded here’ (Whellan 1860, 314).
- 4.4.9 In his publication *Castle and Towers of Cumberland and Westmorland* (1913), Curwen refers to Peel, Crummock Water, which he described as probably the early residence of the de Lindsay family ‘*the name at once suggests a palisaded enclosure*’ (Curwen 1913, 45).
- 4.4.10 In the 1924 edition of the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Mason and Valentine reported on ‘*The British Village Site at Lanthwaite Green*’. They provide a description of the site, which consisted of a circular rampart and the remains of hut circles within the interior. They noted that the landowners of the land and adjacent property at this date were Lord Leconfield and Mr W H Marshall of Patterdale Hall (Mason and Valentine 1924). Plates 1 and 2 are a 1923 photograph of the site looking south, and a plan of the settlement.
- 4.4.11 A stone hammer of local stone, measuring 5” in diameter, was reported to have been found at Lanthwaite Gate Camp in 1919 (TCWAAS 1935, 175).
- 4.4.12 The *Loweswater Pele and Parks* was the subject of an article by Mary Fair in 1936, in which she noted that this area was used as a refuge during Scottish raids in the medieval period. Although referring to Loweswater Pele, which was located on the north-west side of Crummock Water, and is still shown on modern OS mapping as ‘Peel’, she noted that there was the possibility of a further fortified dwelling at ‘Peel Place’, as well as a look-out post at Pickett Howe and a warning beacon station at Tindle Crag, both located to the north of Peel Place (Fair 1936, 126).
- 4.4.13 Perriam and Robinson also refer to Crummock Water Peel at NGR NY 149 202, as ‘*supposed remnants of tower*’. This is the site referred to by Mary Fair, located to the west of Peel Place, and is not Peel Place itself (Perriam and Robinson 1998, 99).

4.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.5.1 The Enclosed Hut Circle Settlement at Lanthwaite has been the subject of several archaeological investigations. Potboilers and querns were found on the site and were reported in the 1924 and 1935 volumes of the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society (TCWAAS) (referred to above). In 1990, the National Trust conducted a survey which revealed a small field system of

low stone banks which contained over 30 clearance cairns to the south and south-west of the site. There were also the remains of a simple partitioned structure (LD HER 1091).

- 4.5.2 The National Trust undertook an archaeological survey of Lanthwaite Green and its environs in 1999. The Romano-British settlement enclosure was noted to measure approximately 70m east to west and 65m north to south, and to be sub-circular in plan. The bank of the enclosure was constructed from rounded cobbles, which may have supported a wooden palisade for defensive purposes, or as which acted as a stock proof barrier. Also observed during this survey was a field system and cairn field to the south and south-west of the enclosure. The settlement site at Lanthwaite Green was noted to be similar to other rural sites throughout north-west Britain, which have been dated through archaeological excavations, to the early centuries AD (Lund 1999 and 2001). Several of the features identified during this survey work are now recorded on the NT SMR as No's 20744, 22642, 25058, 25059, 28808 (see *Appendix 1*).
- 4.5.3 Several of the sites within a 1km radius of Peel Place were identified during a watching brief conducted by Oxford Archaeology North in 2002 for the Buttermere Pipeline. The sites included the Enclosed Hut Circle Settlement (LD HER 1091), Lanthwaite Wood Hillfort (LD HER 1093), and the Bloomery in Lanthwaite Wood (LD HER 31737).



Plate 1 – View looking south of the settlement site at Lanthwaite Green as seen in 1923
(Source: TCWAAS 1924)

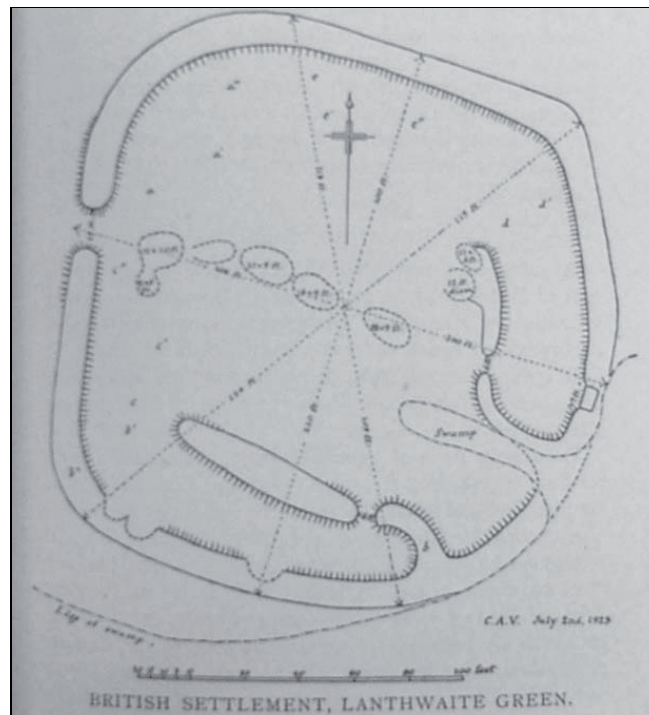


Plate 2 – Ground plan of the 'British Settlement' at Lanthwaite Green drawn in 1923
(Source: TCWAAS 1924)

5. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken over two days between 29th June and the 30th June 2009, and comprised the observation and investigation of the southernmost *c.*107m section of a service trench associated with the proposed underground electricity cable scheme, where the route passed through field no.9429 (Figure 2).
- 5.1.2 All ground reduction was machine excavated using a JCB 8060 with a 0.3m wide toothed bucket.

5.2 RESULTS

- 5.2.1 The work comprised the excavation of a *c.*0.6m wide service trench to a depth of *c.*1m. The trench followed the line of an existing access track and was roughly aligned north to south (Figure 12). The southern extremity of the excavated trench exposed a loose deposit of yellow/light brown gravel and rounded/sub-rounded stones (**103**) which measured over 0.1m in depth. The stony gravel deposit (**103**) was directly below a *c.*1m deposit of orange/light brown loose gravel with frequent small – large rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions (**102**). The deposit (**102**) was sealed by a *c.*0.05m deposit of dark brown clayey silt topsoil with frequent rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions (**100**) (Plate 3). This stratigraphical sequence of deposits was relatively constant throughout the southernmost *c.*50m of the monitored section of the trench (Plate 4).



Plate 3 – Northeast facing section of service trench showing deposits (**102**) and (**103**)



Plate 4 – View north of southern section of service trench



Plate 5 – View north towards northern end of monitored section of service trench

- 5.2.2 Both gravel deposits **(102)** and **(103)** were difficult to interpret, and it was often difficult to distinguish between the two as both were very similar in colour and texture. However, given the location of the deposits at the base of Whiteside, the two probably relate to colluvial debris (scree). It is also probable that the upper gravel layer **(102)** represents a secondary deposit due to the presence of large angular stones similar to those used for dry stone walling. The gravel **(102)** was possibly re-deposited during ground reduction associated with the construction of the disused barn to the east.
- 5.2.3 The excavation of the southern end of the trench also disturbed a line of large stones, previously interpreted as the foundation stones of an earlier building (SMR no.28808). However, once exposed, these stones were ephemeral, and no evidence was revealed to suggest that they relate to a substantial structure. Furthermore, the stones were set into the upper gravel deposit **(102)** which has tentatively been interpreted as a relatively modern disturbance layer. The nature of the stones remains undetermined, although it is unlikely that they relate to any significant archaeological features.
- 5.2.4 As the excavation continued northward at a length of *c.*55m, the ground level began to gently grade downwards as it moved away from a high point at the southern end of the monitored area. This reduction in ground level was consistent with the exposed deposits below ground. At this point, the re-deposited gravel deposit **(102)** began to phase out, eventually being completely replaced by the primary gravel deposit **(103)** which reached a depth of over 1m directly below *c.*0.05m of the dark brown clayey silt topsoil **(100)** (Plate 5). The gravel deposit **(103)** continued at this depth for *c.*30m before being completely replaced by a coarse fluvial gravel with frequent river worn cobble inclusions **(104)**, which measured over 1m in depth. The fluvial gravel **(104)** continued directly below the topsoil **(100)** for *c.*10m before subsequently being replaced by the colluvial gravel **(103)** which made-up the final *c.*10m of the monitored section of the service trench.
- 5.2.5 No archaeological features or deposits were noted during the archaeological watching brief.

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 6.1.1 The rapid desk-based assessment revealed that there was potential for archaeological remains to be encountered during the installation of the electricity cable. An extensive Romano-British settlement site exists to the south of Peel Place, and Peel Place itself was a tenanted farmstead during the 19th century, but which was a ruin by the 1860s. The possibility that a fortified dwelling existed on the site, as suggested by the place name, was also considered.
- 6.1.2 No significant archaeological features or deposits were observed during the watching brief. However, it was apparent that the monitored area had been heavily affected by geological processes, both by colluvial activity from the high ground to the east, and fluvial activity from Liza Beck to the west. It is possible that this geological disturbance has buried or destroyed any archaeological remains within the area. However, without any substantial evidence this must remain speculative.
- 6.1.3 The archaeological watching brief also revealed that a line of stones (SMR.28808) are unlikely to relate to an earlier building as previously suggested. Although the nature of these stones remains undetermined, they are probably relatively modern in date and unlikely to relate to any significant archaeological features.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 As this archaeological watching brief was conducted as part of a recommendation to observe groundworks associated within a specified area of new electricity cable installation, no further work is deemed necessary. However, given the high archaeological potential of the area, it is recommended that any future invasive work be subject to a programme of archaeological observation and investigation.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 MAPS

Hodskinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland 1774 (Carlisle Library)

Crosthwaite's Accurate Map of Buttermere, Crummock and Lowes-Water Lakes, Scale Force etc 1793 (Source: Hankinson 1988)

Plan of Peile Place and Lanthwaite Green Farm in the Township of Brackenthwaite, Undated (early 19th century) (WRO Ref: D/WM/1/36/1-25)

Sketch Plan of Peile Place, Undated (early 19th century) (WRO Ref: DWM 11/249/16)

Brackenthwaite Tithe Map c.1840 (WRO Ref: D/WM/1/200)

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867 (6" to 1 mile) (WRO)

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1865 (25" to 1 mile) (WRO)

Ordnance Survey c.1970 (1:2500 Scale) (Carlisle Library)

7.2 PUBLICATIONS

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site No.	HER No.	Site Name	Description	General Period	Grid Reference
1	LD 1091	Enclosed Hut Circle Settlement, Lanthwaite	An enclosure and hut circles of Iron Age/Romano-British date. Scheduled Ancient Monument	Roman	E:315970 N:521010
2	LD 1093	Lanthwaite Wood Hillfort	Enclosure, alleged hillfort, of unknown date	Uncertain	E:315400 N:520800
3	LD 1094	Brackenthwaite Mill	Remains of mill	Post Medieval	E:315640 N:522260
4	LD 6332	Lanthwaite Hill Unclassified Building	Site of buildings of unknown date	Uncertain	E:315350 N:520820
5	LD 11695	Buttermere Quarry	Site of a disused quarry	Post Medieval	E:315380 N:522270
6	LD 11696	Brackenthwaite Water Corn Mill	Site of watermill for the grinding of corn	Uncertain	E:315640 N:522250
7	LD 19300	Stone Implement Find, Lanthwaite Gate	Findspot of stone implement	Prehistoric	E:315728 N:521062
8	LD 31737	Bloomery, Lanthwaite Wood	Site of a bloomery of medieval date	Medieval	E:315645 N:520627
9	LD 32078	Viewing Station, Brackenthwaite	Site of a viewing station	Post Medieval	E:315210 N:521590
10	LD 32711	Field Boundary associated with ridge and furrow	Field boundary and ridge and furrow field system	Uncertain	E:315771 N:520575
11	LD 32715	Holding Pond associated with a Leat	Pond serving a visible leat system	Uncertain	E:315670 N:520360
12	LD 33144	Possible Bloomery	Bloomery south of Picket How	Uncertain	E:315600 N:521800
13	NT 20744	Bank and ditch near Peel Place	Linear cut feature that could be either a drain or ditch feature	Post Medieval to Modern	NY 15967 21099
14	NT 22642	Possible kiln near Peel Place	Small feature which appears to be partly stone lined	Post Medieval	NY 1597 2110
15	NT 23020	Enclosure at Peel Place	Turfed over wall foundations and relict tracks	Post Medieval	NY 1602 2129
16	NT 25058	Bee Bole near Peel Place	Blocked bee bole located in the corner of a field wall to the SE of Peel Place	Post Medieval	NY 1598 2126
17	NT 25059	Abandoned settlement near Peel Place	Possible remains of a former building or small structure	Medieval to Post Medieval	NY 1598 2118
18	NT 26457	Loose box on Peel Place farmstead site	Rectangular loose box largely rebuilt in the mid-20 th C situated amongst remains of a more extensive farmstead	Post Medieval to Modern	NY 1599 2127
19	NT 28808	Foundation stones situated on path alongside barn, Peel Place	A line of large stones set deep into the ground along the route of a trackway	Medieval to Post Medieval	NY 1587 2128

LD = LDNPA HER No. NT = National Trust SMR No.

APPENDIX 2: DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

'Conditions of letting the farms called Lanthwaite Green and Piel Place in Brackenthwaite in the Parish of Brigham and County of Cumberland from March 25th 1835' – Whitehaven Record Office Ref: DWM/11/266/7

'The rent to be paid half yearly on the 2nd of August and 11th of November'.

'The tenant to pay all tithes, taxes and assessments the same may be liable to and perform all parochial and other offices during this tenancy. The tenant shall keep in repair the hedges, ditches, gates, rails etc also the buildings, the walls and main timber excepted. The tenant to do the carting of any extra repairs'.

'The tenant shall consume all the vestures upon the forenamed but the last year of his tenancy if he keep up his full stock of cattle and horse until the 25th day of March to be allowed to remove the remainder'.

'The tenant shall not sublet or assign any of the said forenamed without consent in writing. The tenant shall not plough or have in tillage more than 24 acres of the said lands in one year, one third of the lands in tillage to be fallow or green crop and to have not less than 24 Carlisle Bushels of lime spread upon each acre so fallowed'.

'The tenant shall not take two white crops in succession but sow down the lands fallowed the ensuing year with 7lbs(?) of white clover and a sufficiency of other perennial grass seeds to each acre and not to plough it out again until it has laid 3 years at the least. The tenant not to plough out any of the ancient meadow grounds under a penalty of 10£ per acre. The tenant to keep in repair all water banks of the river the landlord finding wood for the same in case of damage from any extraordinary flood not occasioned by the tenants neglect. The tenant to perform all carting in repairing the same that is getting materials to the place and the landlord to do the rest of the labour subject to the before mentioned conditions. I agree to take the said farms for the yearly rent of 84 pounds'

Signed

Joseph Grindell

History, Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland, Parson and White, 1829

Farmers listed at Brackenthwaite:

John Banks, Miller place (yeoman)	John Banks, Hollins
Joseph Beck, Hope beck	John Branthwaite, Lanthwaite green
John Dodgson, Low house (yeoman)	John Fisher, Corn howe (yeoman)
Joseph Fisher, Palace howe (yeoman)	Joseph Grundell, Lanthwaite green
John Head, Hollins	John Head, Hope beck
Richard Head, Hope	Joseph Watson, Lanthwaite green
John White, Miller place	
[No entry for Peel Place]	

History, Gazetteer and Directory of Cumberland, Mannix and Whellan, 1847

Joseph Grindall, farmer, Lanthwaite Green

Joseph Watson, Lanthwaite Gate

[No entry for Peel Place]

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1897

Brackenthwaite and Lanthwaite listed under Lorton.

'Brackenthwaite is a township near the River Cocker 6 miles SE from Cockermouth and 3 miles east of Loweswater. Lord Leconfield is lord of the manor. Walker James Marshall Esq. of Patterdale Hall and Miss Reed o Hasness, Buttermere, are the chief landowners. The area is 4390 acres; the population in 1891 was 11'.

Thos Rawling listed as farmer at Lanthwaite Gate

[No entry for Peel Place]

History, Topography and Directory of Cumberland, T F Bulmer & Co 1901

Farmers listed at Brackenthwaite:

The Misses Banks, High Hollins	Thomas Dawson, Palace Howe
Pearson Hop (yeoman), Hope	Thomas Rawling, Lanthwaite Green
William Coates Hope (yeoman), Cornhow and Pickett Howe	

John Reay, Hope Beck
Joseph Thompson, Hope Beck
John Wilson Towers (yeoman, Miller Place)
John Walker (hind), Pickett Howe
John Clarke is listed at Lanthwaite Gate, but not as a farmer

Martin Storr, Low Hollins
Henry Tinnion, Mill Beck
Tennett Weeks, Scale View

Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland 1934
Richard and Thomas Rawling, farmers, Lanthwaite
[No entry for Peel Place]

Cumberland Directory 1954
Listed under Buttermere:
Robert Jackson, Lanthwaite Green
Thomas Rawling, Lanthwaite Farm
[No entry for Peel Place]

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Context Type	Description
100	Deposit	Topsoil
101	Geological	Natural Substrate (not encountered)
102	Deposit	Re-deposited Colluvium (orange)
103	Geological	Primary Colluvium (yellow)
104	Geological	Fluvial Gravel

Table 2: List of contexts numbers issued

APPENDIX 4: FIGURES
