

# **NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

**Client Report No. CP/838/08**

**November 2008**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DESK-BASED  
ASSESSMENT  
OF LAND AT  
SILVER STREET,  
CROSBY RAVENSWORTH,  
PENRITH,  
CUMBRIA**

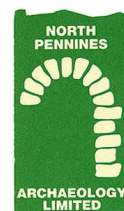
**FOR  
MARSHALLS PLC**

**NGR NY 6228 1473**

**Oasis Ref: northpen3-52172**

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11 December 2008



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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In November 2008, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Marshalls Plc, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment, following a planning application for the redevelopment of this site to include a new housing scheme, with associated access, parking, and services, as well as two tennis courts to be constructed at the southern end of the proposed development area at Silver Street, Crosby Ravensworth, Penrith, Cumbria (NGR NY 6228 1473).

This site is close to the centre of Crosby Ravensworth and to the southeast of the 12<sup>th</sup> century Church of St. Lawrence, and the site of the 16<sup>th</sup> century Crosby Hall. Earthworks are also present in the village that are indicative of medieval and post-medieval occupation. There is the potential that archaeological remains dating to the medieval or post-medieval periods may survive below ground. As a result of this, and in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) and with policy BE9 of the Eden Local Plan, a programme of archaeological work was required in order to appraise the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits on site, and assess the impact construction work associated with the proposed development will have on those deposits.

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the Cumbria Record Offices at Carlisle and Kendal, as well as their local studies and library sections, and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Cumbria held at 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, an on-line search was undertaken of records held by the Archaeology Data Service, managed by York University. A number of published sources and several relevant web sites were also consulted to provide background information.

Documentary evidence has revealed that Crosby Ravensworth has been an area of settlement since at least the medieval period. Silver Street, originally Post Office Lane prior to the mid-1800s, is a side street located off of the main thoroughfare in the village. On the south side of Silver Street lies the now derelict Cumbria Stone Works, opened in the middle of the last century by the Parkin family. During the site visit, it was noted that to the west of the site boundary, the course of the old mill race, noted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, is still visible. Prior to the stone works, the remainder of this area of land appears to have been undeveloped.

Given the close proximity of the site to the medieval St. Lawrence Church and being within the vicinity of the medieval village, it is possible that archaeological deposits of this period survive sub-surface within the proposed development area. There is also the possibility, however, that any early archaeological deposits that once existed within the site area may have since been truncated by post-medieval or modern developments within the area.

Sub-surface remains relating to post-medieval and modern activity are likely to survive within the proposed development area. These include the course of the mill race that was associated with the corn mill dating to at least the mid -19<sup>th</sup> century, appearing on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, which ran along the western boundary of the site.

Given the potential for the survival of medieval or post-medieval deposits within the proposed development area, it is possible that Cumbria County Council will recommend a series of trial trenches be excavated in order to establish the nature and extent of potential archaeological

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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deposits across the site. The extent and level of archaeological mitigation would be determined by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Officer.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to Richard Raper of Richard Raper Planning, Ltd and Mr. Bowness, and for all assistance throughout the work.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Records Officer and Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council; and staff at the Cumbria Record Office at Kendal and Carlisle for their help during this project.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Jocelyn Strickland. The report was written, and the drawings were produced, by Jocelyn Strickland. The project was managed by Martin Railton, Project Manager for NPA Ltd. The report was also edited by Matt Town Project Manager for NPA Ltd.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken following the proposal for redevelopment on land at Silver Street, Crosby Ravensworth, Penrith, Cumbria (NGR NY 6228 1473) (Figures 1 and 2). North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPA) were commissioned by Marshalls Plc to undertake the archaeological desk-based assessment, to meet the requirements of the Eden District Council and the Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES), and to meet professional archaeological standards and best practice.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Historic Environment Record (HER) of this part of Cumbria. A search was made of records held at the Cumbria County Record Offices at Kendal and Carlisle, and local libraries in the vicinity, holding local historical information, as well as a search of the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.
- 1.1.3 The principal objective of this assessment was to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area. This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area.

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## 2 METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake a desk-based assessment on land at Silver Street, Crosby Ravensworth, Penrith, Cumbria. All work undertaken, was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2002), and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with accepted best practice and local council requirements. The study area consisted of a broad overall history of this area of Crosby Ravensworth, with an additional detailed 0.5 km radius area, centred on the proposed development area, which was studied in more depth. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), historical maps and secondary sources.

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

2.2.3 ***Cumbria Record Office, Kendal (CRO (K)) and Carlisle (CRO(C)):*** the archives at Kendal and Carlisle were searched for information on the study area. In particular, the First, Second, and Third Editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping were checked, and a search was made of the local history books and pamphlets held within their collections.

2.2.4 ***Carlisle Library Local Studies (CL):*** the collection of historical engravings, plans and photographs held within the local studies at Carlisle Library were consulted for any relevant information regarding Crosby Ravensworth.

2.2.5 ***North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPA):*** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any, as yet, 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 ARCHIVE**

- 2.3.1 A copy of this report will be deposited with the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record, where viewing will be available on request.
- 2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology and Cumbria County Council support the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

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## 3 BACKGROUND

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### 3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The development site is located south of Silver Street within the northern part of the historic village of Crosby Ravensworth, Cumbria in a predominantly rural setting. Residential housing is located to the north of the site. The Lyvennet Beck is present to the north, east and south of the site and the Church of St. Lawrence is located to the northwest of the site. To the east of the proposed development area is open grassland, beyond which lies the Lyvennet Beck. The south and southwest of the site is also open grassland that is currently being used for grazing. To the west of the site is a working farm and residential housing (Morrison 2008). The area of the site measures a total of approximately 1.0hectares (ha) centred on the National Grid Reference (NGR) NY 6228 1473.
- 3.1.2 Crosby Ravensworth lies within the Orton Fells geological landscape. The Orton Fells, located to the southeast of Penrith and to the northwest of Kirkby Stephen, forms a distinctive block of limestone uplands, between 180 metres and 300 metres above sea level. The landscape is characterised by large areas of moorland and limestone upland. Settlements within the Orton Fells are generally restricted to the lower land around the central upland (Countryside Commission 1998).
- 3.1.3 The underlying geology of the Orton Fells consist of rocks of the Lower Carboniferous age with limestone, forming scars and wide areas of limestone pavement. Also present are beds of sandstone and shale. Boulder clay that was deposited during the last glaciation, covers parts of the area, concealing underlying solid rock (*ibid*).

### 3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 This historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area. The location of known sites within the 0.5 km study area is depicted in Figure 3 and summarised in Appendix 1.
- 3.2.2 ***Prehistoric (up to 43AD):*** it is thought that during the last Ice Age the Lyvennet and Oddendale valleys were thickly wooded. The area is believed to have been inhabited during this period, based on assorted types of flint artefacts that have been found in disturbed soil, mainly in the uplands and almost always on south-facing slopes (Countryside Commission, 1998; Relph 1992).
- 3.2.3 There is no direct evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area. However, evidence of prehistoric occupation around the landscape of Crosby Ravensworth is present in the form of various types of flint artefacts, including local chert tools and some stone axes, possible long barrows, possible settlements, cairns, tumuli and stone circles, many of which are marked on ordnance survey maps. There are also several undated earthworks and cropmarks that are within the 0.5 km study area. This includes a possible sub-rectangular enclosure to the west of Bank Lane (Site 10) that disappears under later field walls. The banks are predominantly grassed over with a few stones

protruding. The existing enclosure is 20 metres by 10 metres in extent with a possible entrance on the south side. Features in the field directly behind the farmyard at Bell Foot Farmstead (Site 5) are another possible sub-rectangular enclosure of unknown date. However, this feature could relate to medieval or post-medieval field boundaries as ridge and furrow are in the field to the north of the rectangular feature, and the existing farmhouse is mainly of 18<sup>th</sup> century character. Lowgreen Skye Linear Earthworks (Site 7), a copper alloy iron hammerhead (Site 15) and a carved head in grey sandstone (Site 16) were also found in the vicinity of the study area. The period to which these finds date are all undetermined.

- 3.2.4 **Romano-British (71 AD- 410 AD):** the Roman conquest of England began in 43 AD, although occupation occurred later in Northern England. The Roman road known as ‘Wicker Street’ was built in 79 AD (Curwen 1932). Crosby Ravensworth parish is crossed by a section of this Roman road from Low Borrow Bridge to Brougham. The line of the road runs across the Howenook Pike and Long Scar Pike, crosses the summit of Wicker Street, across Blea Beck and passes Ewe Close (Risk and Wallis 2000). This road formed the original boundary of the manor of Crosby Ravensworth with the enclosed lands to the east of the Roman road in Orton parish. In this part of England, the Roman roads were strictly used for military purposes and there were not many traces of civilian settlement (Relph 1992).
- 3.2.5 At present there is no known evidence of Roman activity or settlement within the proposed area of development or the surrounding 0.5 km radius. Located a mile southwest of Crosby Ravensworth is Ewe Close, excavated in 1907-08. Ewe Close consisted of a walled village, almost square in shape, with a round hut found in a central position with smaller huts in the immediate vicinity. Finds dated the occupation of this site to the Roman period, but the construction date is uncertain. The Roman road passes within 18 metres of this settlement (Collingwood 1933).
- 3.2.6 **Early Medieval (410 AD-1066 AD):** after the Roman occupation, Carlisle continued as an important centre. The reign of the area was taken over by the ancestors of Urien of Rheged. The Welsh bard, Talesin, said that Urien had a residence at a place called Llwyfenydd, and it is popularly believed that this is Lyvennet, possibly where Crosby Ravensworth was later located (Relph 1992).
- 3.2.7 **Medieval (1066 AD-1485 AD):** the origins of Crosby Ravensworth lie in the medieval period, when the village was first formed (Site 6). The true extent of the medieval village is not known. Place name evidence suggests a strong Danish element, with ‘Crosby’ originating from a medieval cross that was placed to mark the location of where early Christian missionaries had a preaching station. Around this cross, the Danes, on converting to Christianity, built their dwellings. Ravensworth is believed to have been connected with *Rafen*, or the Raven, the national symbol of the Danes. Another opinion is that Ravensworth is derived from the Celtic word *ribheann*, or ‘royal hill’ in which it is thought that royal parleys were held (Bulmer 1885). A medieval stone cross (Site 2) still stands in the churchyard to the south of the church, which is a Grade II Listed and a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The cross includes a medieval chamfered stone shaft measuring 2.1 metres high and consists of three fragments that are fastened together and set into a dog-toothed decoration. The top of the cross was broken off during Cromwell’s reign. Despite the damage, the cross retains architectural decoration distinctive of the Early English style.

- 3.2.8 After the Normans secured the area under William II, the land was parcelled out among the Barons and subdivided in the Feudal system. On the west side of Crosby Ravensworth village, street crofts that once had cottages fronting onto the road can still be identified. There are no remains of crofts to the east of the village possibly due in part to the lay of the land (Relph 1992).
- 3.2.9 Crosby Hall (Site 3) is a moated house and pele tower that was founded in 1286. The pele tower was then built around 1350, with the manor being adjoined in 1550. The first Lord of the manor was Torphin de Alverstain, who gave the Church of St. Lawrence (Site 4), as well as two carucates and 140 acres of land at Crosby Ravensworth, to Whitby Abbey during the reign of Henry I, before the year 1140. The Church of St. Lawrence consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel with a square tower containing three bells (Whellan 1860). The earliest fabric of the church dates to around 1200. The church has undergone major rebuilding programmes in the early and late 19<sup>th</sup> century and includes a 15<sup>th</sup> century castellated tower. The church would have had an important role in the medieval village of Crosby Ravensworth (Peters 2008).
- 3.2.10 Torphin's grandson, Hugh de Hastings, received a grant of free warren in Crosby Ravensworth from Henry II. Hastings held the manor of Crosby Ravensworth, which continued in the family until Henry VI (1452-1453). The manor was then owned by Lancelot Threlkeld, and remained in the Threlkeld name until there were no more sons to pass the manor on to. One of Threlkeld's daughters married Sir John Pickering who inherited the manor. John Lowther purchased the manor from the Pickerings. The Earl of Lonsdale then held the manor. As well as the Earl, W. Dent, Thomas Reively, Mary Howard, John Hill, Sir Richard Lupton, Reverend Thomas Balles, Thomas Gibson and others were the landowners in the parish. The old hall is now a farmhouse. (Whellan 1860).
- 3.2.11 To the north of Crosby Hall is a park pale, or enclosure, (Site 1) that may have been associated with the manor. This park covers an area of 20 acres surrounded by a bank 12 feet wide and 2 feet high, with traces of an inner ditch. It is possible that this enclosure could have been used as a hunting ground for the lords of the manor, similar to a medieval deer park (Peters 2008).
- 3.2.12 There is documentary evidence of a friary having once existed to the north side of the churchyard (Site 4). Monk's Bridge (Listed Building Site 10), to the east of the site boundary, and Monk's Bridge House (Listed Building Site 9) further imply the presence of a friary in the area.
- 3.2.13 All of the sites located within Crosby Ravensworth; the cross, the church, the manor and park, all established by 1300, indicate a well-established medieval village.
- 3.2.14 ***Post-medieval (1485 AD-1900 AD):*** during the post-medieval period, Crosby Ravensworth was divided into four townships: Crosby Ravensworth, Mauld's Meaburn, Reagill, and Birkbeck Fells (the modern-day parish no longer includes Birkbeck Fells) (Bulmer 1885; Jackson 1989). In the mid 1800s, Crosby Ravensworth was a street village with the church and school located at the north end of the village. Farmhouses were along the main road. A short side street, Post Office Lane, later becoming Silver Street, started opposite the churchyard with the Vicarage on the corner (Jackson 1989).

- 3.2.15 The village of Crosby Ravensworth continued to grow with new houses being erected for the villagers' including Jenny Well house with its adjoining barn built in 1784 (Listed Building Site 8) and Ravens' Seat farmhouse with adjoining barn range and cart shed (Listed Building Site 11) dating to 1730. Further evidence of an increase in population can be deduced from the increased number of new crossings over the river. These include stepping stones (Site 9), a footbridge over the Dalesbank Beck (Listed Building Site 5) and a roadbridge also over the Dalesbank Beck (Listed Building Site 12).
- 3.2.16 Crosby Ravensworth was not affected by the Industrial Revolution as much as other Cumbrian villages. The only evidence of post-medieval industrial activity in the village are the smithy (Site 16) dating to the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century, located to the west of the site boundary, and a corn mill (Site 8). The corn mill was located to the west of the site boundary, near the end of the bend in the Lyvennet Beck. The associated mill race crosses this bend, the bank of which is located on the western boundary of the proposed development area. The corn mill and course of the mill race are marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4). At an unknown point in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the mill was either pulled down or incorporated into the monumental stone works. Most of the mill race has been infilled or covered, however where it crosses under Silver Street it can still be seen emerging into the garden of Glebe House.
- 3.2.17 Although the population of the village increased during the medieval and post-medieval periods, the village of Crosby Ravensworth has largely stayed the same throughout both (Peters 2008).
- 3.2.18 **Modern (1900-present):** Cumbria Stone Works began in the 1850s when the church was being rebuilt and enlarged. The 1861 census records a Robert Parkin and his son Christopher, who moved to the area from Orton for the church restoration. After the church was completed, the Parkins stayed in the area and combined their business with house-building and monumental masonry.
- 3.2.19 The 1885 directory for Westmorland lists Robert Parkin as a builder (Bulmer 1885). The 1897 directory lists William Parkin as a stone and monumental mason and farmer (Kelly 1897). Bulmer's directory (1905) lists Christopher Parkin as a builder and farmer and William Parkin as a mason and farmer (Bulmer 1905). Kelly's 1938 directory lists Christopher Parkin and sons as stone masons (Kelly 1938).
- 3.2.20 In 1894, Christopher Parkin bought 'The Fernery' in Silver Street. One room was used to lodge apprentices, '*while the flag floor in another is still hollowed where he used to stand and watch the activity in the yard outside*' (Risk and Wallis 2000).
- 3.2.21 The stone works remained in the Parkin family. The daughter of Kit Parkin married a Crosby stonemason and moved to Kendal creating the firm of Parkin and Jackson Ltd. In 1956 a group of quarrymen employed at Broughton Moor spent their spare time prospecting and were working in the old High Fell quarry at Tilberthwaite. Production was limited to roofing slate, as they had no facilities to cut the stone. A chance meeting by Geoff Myers with George Jackson at Kendal suggested that slab cutting could be carried out at Crosby Ravensworth. This produced the Limestone and Green Slate Slab Company in 1957 and the Crosby yard was rented from Parkin and Jackson. This was

renamed Cumbria Stone in 1969. At an unknown date during the final quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the works closed, and has been derelict since that time.

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## 4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in *Section 3.2*. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are 17 SMR records, and 12 Listed Buildings for the study area defined as a 0.5 km radius, centred on the site. A list of the SMR sites identified by the assessment is given in Appendix 1.

### 4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 ***Sites and Monuments Record (SMR):*** there are a total of 17 SMR records within the study area that has been defined as a 0.5 km radius around the site. Within close proximity to the proposed development area is the site of the post-medieval corn mill (SMR 15070), located due west of the site boundary. The Church of St. Lawrence (SMR 4945) is 56 metres to the north-northwest of the proposed development area and Crosby Hall (SMR 1733) is 186 metres to the northwest.

4.2.2 ***Listed Buildings:*** there are 12 Listed Buildings located within the 0.5 km radius of the proposed development area on Silver Street. These buildings are mainly located on the main thoroughfare through the village. There are 11 Grade II Listed Buildings and one Grade I Listed Building, the Church of St. Lawrence. The nearest Listed Buildings to the proposed development area are the cross stump in St. Lawrence's churchyard (LB SMR 23659), the tombs for members of the Dent family (LB SMR 23660), a footbridge over Dalesbank Beck (LB SMR 23657), Gibson Memorial and railed enclosure in St. Lawrence's churchyard (LB SMR 23661), and the roadbridge over Dalesbank Beck (LB SMR 23653). There are no Listed Buildings within the proposed development area.

4.2.3 ***Conservation Areas:*** Crosby Ravensworth itself is within a Conservation Area, however the proposed development area is just outside of this conservation area.

4.2.4 ***Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM):*** there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument located within the 0.5 km radius of the proposed development area. This is the Crosby Ravensworth Churchyard Cross (SAM 22480) discussed in 3.2.9.

4.2.5 ***Aerial Photography:*** the photograph collections held by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) were checked for any relevant photographs to the development site and study area. There was only one relevant aerial photograph (CCC 2463, 27); this was taken in 1984 from the west and the photo shows the area of Crosby Ravensworth around the Church of St. Lawrence. The photograph shows almost the whole extent of the stone works, apart from the northwestern most aspect. Ridge and furrow can be seen in the fields to the east and west of the proposed development area. The course of the mill race is also visible. The Bank Lane area is also in this photograph, to the east of the site boundary and a rectilinear enclosure can be seen in this area as well as further ridge and furrow.

4.2.6 **Archaeological Investigations:** no archaeological investigations have taken place within the 0.5 km study area. A watching brief occurred during the construction of a pipeline in the village that revealed flint implements (Maynard 1992).

4.2.7 In November 2008, Entec UK Limited undertook a geoenvironmental desk study of the proposed development area at Silver Street. This included the consultation of historical mapping and historical land use. The report concluded that a number of structures are present on site that will be required to be demolished prior to the redevelopment of the site. Geological recording did not record the presence of made ground beneath the site, but it is thought that made ground will be present in the north of the site area.

### **4.3 CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICE, KENDAL (CRO (K)) AND CARLISLE (CRO(C))**

4.3.1 Kendal and Carlisle Record Offices, Archives and Local Studies Centres, hold a comprehensive series of Ordnance Survey Mapping as well as a library of books based on the local history of Crosby Ravensworth. All of these were checked whilst undertaking the research for this report.

### **4.4 CARLISLE LIBRARY LOCAL STUDIES (CL)**

4.4.1 Carlisle Library holds a wealth of historic and geographic information on Crosby Ravensworth and its holdings were checked as part of the research for this report. The relevant information and sources found within the collection are referenced within the text of this report.

### **4.5 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**

4.5.1 A search of maps recording Crosby Ravensworth was carried out at Carlisle Library and at Kendal and Carlisle Record Offices. Only those that reveal the area around the development site and of direct relevance have been included. There are four maps located at the Carlisle Record Office that are of relevance to this report; however, due to the fragile state of these maps they are regarded as ‘unfit for production’ and therefore cannot be viewed by the public. These unreferenced maps are: a map of Crosby Ravensworth demesne land, Crosby Ravensworth boundary map, a map of the common area within Crosby Ravensworth, and the tithe map.

4.5.2 **Thomas Jeffery’s Plan of Westmorland, circa 1770 (Figure 4):** this map shows a general view of Crosby Ravensworth consisting of a village with a single street with houses present on either side of the street. The Church of St. Lawrence is also present.

4.5.3 **First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1859 (Figure 5):** this map shows the St. Lawrence Church and Crosby Ravensworth Hall to the northwest of the proposed development area. To the north of the site boundary is the Vicarage and to the northeast a post office as well as four extant buildings, three of these appear to be terraced. To the west of the site boundary, in an area depicted, as ‘Monk’s Garth’ is a standing building. The Rising Sun Public House is also to the west of the site boundary. Running along the entire length of the western site boundary is a Mill Race.



Located on the other side of the mill race are two standing buildings one of which is a corn mill. At the Carlisle Record Office a document (DLONSL2/37), originating from the 1800s, was found referring to a mill on demesne land that had an annual value of £10.00. A map that may have been able to confirm whether or not this was the mill adjacent to the site boundary was unable to be viewed by the public. To the east and south of the site boundary is open land that is eventually interrupted by the Lyvennet Beck.

- 4.5.4 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1898 (Figure 6)***: the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map retains a similar shape to the First Edition map. The area to the north west of the site still has St. Lawrence Church and the Hall present. Slightly south of the church is an area marked as cross, presumably for a cross that stood there. The Vicarage is still present to the north of the site boundary, but differs slightly to the First Edition map with buildings to the east and west of it. The post office is no longer labelled, though a building retaining the same shape is still present. The ‘terraced’ buildings to the north of the site boundary are now one house and the fourth building in this area retains the same shape. The west of the site boundary has developed slightly. The area labelled as ‘Monk’s Garth’ on the First Edition map now has more buildings present. The Rising Sun Public House is now the Sun Hotel and has also been remodelled, a blacksmith’s shop is also located in this area. The corn mill is no longer labelled, however the buildings that were in this area on the First Edition map are still present and have retained the same shape. The mill race is also no longer present and no body of water is depicted in this area on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map. Presumably this stream atrophied with the abandonment of the corn mill and was eventually in-filled. The east and south retain the same shape as the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 4.5.5 ***Third Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1915 (Figure 7)***: this map retains the same shape as the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map.

## **4.6 SITE WALKOVER SURVEY**

- 4.6.1 The site was visited on November 26<sup>th</sup>, 2008 to assess whether any as-yet unknown archaeological features were visible within the boundaries of the proposed development area, and to assess the impact any development may have on known archaeological, historical and cultural features in the vicinity.
- 4.6.2 The north of the site is presently enclosed by the former Cumbria Stone Quarries Ltd. buildings with a locked gate preventing access. The buildings in this area are all in a state of decay with one of the buildings missing a roof. This is indicative that these buildings have been empty for some time. There is nothing to indicate that these buildings are of any architectural importance, being mostly constructed out of concrete breezeblocks and corrugated sheeting. The ground surface in this area is of concrete hardstanding (Plates 1-3).
- 4.6.3 On the western boundary of the proposed development area are a large number of large stone blocks, ranging in size from cobbles to monumental slabs. Most of this stone is granite, but within this are some worked stone of red sandstone. It has been suggested that the former cornmill may have been integrated into the buildings of the

- monumental stone works. However due to the site being a former stone works, its impossible to distinguish any extant archaeological remains from the industrial debris (Plate 3).
- 4.6.4 Residential housing is located to the north and northeast of the site. A working farm is to the west of the site.
- 4.6.5 To the east and west of the site boundary are areas of open grassland that are currently used for grazing. Beyond this, on the east, is the Lyvennet Beck. On the western boundary of the proposed development area is the course of the mill race that can still be seen as an earthwork (Plates 4-5). The western boundary of the proposed development area was one of the banks of this mill race. There is evidence of tumble that could be remnants of an earlier field boundary to the east of the mill race in the field to the south of the southern site boundary. Wooden planks with modern nails and shaped stone are also present in this area. There is no footprint of the former cornmill evident in the field to the west of the site boundary.
- 4.6.6 Inspection of the Lyvennet Beck, to the east of the proposed development area revealed stone walls lining two parallel sections of the river bank (Plate 6). This suggests that the Lyvennet Beck was well maintained, presumably in order for the mill race to flow unobstructed.
- 4.6.7 Fields to the east and west of the site have evidence of narrow rigg ridge and furrow cultivation and lynchets indicative of medieval and post-medieval agriculture (Plates 7-9).

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## 5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1 As no previous archaeological investigations have taken place in the immediate vicinity of the study area, the potential of the area is yet to be tested.
- 5.1.2 There is no known evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the vicinity of the proposed development area. The potential for archaeological remains within the site pre-dating the medieval period is therefore considered slight.
- 5.1.3 The proposed development area lies within the vicinity of Crosby Ravensworth medieval village as well as the 12<sup>th</sup> century Church of St. Lawrence and the 16<sup>th</sup> century Crosby Hall. Numerous earthworks survive in the village that are indicative of medieval and post-medieval settlement. Fields to the east, west, and south of the proposed development area contain evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation. Therefore, the potential for medieval deposits surviving sub-surface is medium. There is the possibility, however, that any early archaeological deposits that once existed within the site may have since been truncated by post-medieval or modern developments in the area.
- 5.1.4 The potential for post-medieval and modern archaeological remains surviving on the development site is high. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1859) shows the course of a mill race and corn mill to the west of the site boundary. The mill race can still currently be seen as an earthwork. There are five buildings extant on site that first appear on Ordnance Survey maps from the 1970s. It is possible that following the demolition of the extant buildings on the site, that evidence from earlier buildings may be revealed.

### 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 All of the standing structures identified within the proposed development area can be dated to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A brief photographic record was made of the buildings on the site during the site visit, and consequently it is not deemed necessary for any further work to take place on the extant structures.
- 5.2.2 It appears that the land to the south of the extant buildings has remained undeveloped throughout the history of land use. It is not known if the foundations for the concrete hardstanding and existing buildings have truncated this area. Assuming that no significant truncation has occurred, the potential for the survival of any archaeological remains beneath this surface is high.
- 5.2.3 Given the location of the proposed development area to the 12<sup>th</sup> century church and the 16<sup>th</sup> century manor house, and that the remains of post-medieval industrial activity are still evident within the proposed development area, it is recommended that a series of trial trenches be excavated. This will establish the potential for survival of any archaeological deposits, allows investigation of the depth of disturbance from previous structures, and the level of natural subsoil on the site. A definitive decision on the level

and extent of archaeological mitigation will be decided by the Cumbria Council Historic Environment Service.

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## 6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### 6.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

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## APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

The locations of the sites listed below are the SMR Sites within 0.5 km radius of the proposed development site and are illustrated in Figure 3.

ID	SMR	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)	Period
1	1717	Crosby Ravensworth Park Pale	Earthwork	361750	515000	Medieval
2	1732	Crosby Ravensworth Churchyard Cross	Standing Monument	362143	514821	Medieval
3	1733	Crosby Hall	House, Moat, Pele Tower	362000	514800	Medieval
4	4945	Crosby Ravensworth Friary/ Church of St. Lawrence	Church and Friary	362140	514840	Medieval
5	4972	Bell Foot Farmstead	Farmstead, Ridge and Furrow	362700	514500	Unknown
6	6739	Crosby Ravensworth Medieval Village	Shrunken Village	362000	514500	Medieval
7	9962	Lowgreen Skye Linear Earthwork	Linear Earthwork	362170	515070	Unknown
8	15070	Crosby Ravensworth Corn Mill	Corn Mill, Mill Race, Watermill	362230	514730	Post-medieval
9	15071	Crosby Ravensworth Stepping Stones	Stepping Stones	362098	514762	Post-medieval
10	15294	Bank Lane Enclosure	Enclosure	362375	514740	Unknown
11	16750	Crosby Ravensworth Archery Butts	Archery Butts	360000	510000	Medieval
12	19421	Silver Coin	Findspot	362000	515000	Medieval
13	19422	Silver Coin	Findspot	362000	515000	Post-medieval
14	19423	Silver Coin	Findspot	362000	515000	Post-medieval
15	19424	Copper Alloy Iron Hammer-head	Findspot	362000	515000	Unknown
16	19730	Sculptured Head Find, Brook House	Findspot	362010	514620	Unknown
17	40217	Stepping Stones Smithy	Blacksmiths Workshop	362022	514739	Post-medieval

The table below shows the listed buildings surviving within the 0.5km radius around the site boundary.

<b>ID</b>	<b>LB SMR No.</b>	<b>Building Name</b>	<b>Grade of Building</b>	<b>NGR (N)</b>	<b>NGR (Y)</b>
1	23658	Church of St. Lawrence	I	362140	514841
2	23656	Crosby Ravensworth Hall	II	362074	514856
3	23659	Cross Stump in St. Lawrence's churchyard to south of transept	II	362143	514822
4	23660	Dent tombs and railed enclosures in St. Lawrence's churchyard to south-west chancel	Not Listed	362164	514827
5	23657	Footbridge over Dalesbank Beck to south of church	II	362143	514803
6	23661	Gibson memorial and railed enclosure in St. Lawrence's churchyard to east of chancel	II	362205	514858
7	23662	Hearse House in St. Lawrence's churchyard to north-east of chancel	II	362212	514896
8	23655	Jenny Well House with adjoining barn	II	362034	514570
9	23652	Monks' Bridge House	II	362226	514885
10	23651	Monks' Bridge over the River Lyvennet	II	362234	514909
11	23653	Ravens' Seat Farmhouse with adjoining barn range and cart shed	II	362423	514818
12	23650	Roadbridge over Dalesbank Neck to south-east of church	II	362212	514837

The table below shows the Scheduled Monuments within 0.5km radius around the site boundary.

<b>ID</b>	<b>Monument No.</b>	<b>Monument Name</b>	<b>NGR (N)</b>	<b>NGR (Y)</b>
1	22480	Crosby Ravensworth Churchyard Cross	362140	514820



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## **APPENDIX 2: FIGURES AND PLATES**

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