

**LAND ADJACENT TO
THE A591 AT
RATHERHEATH,
LAKE DISTRICT
NATIONAL PARK,
CUMBRIA**



DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

CP. No: 995/09

24/09/2009

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
NENTHEAD MINES HERITAGE CENTRE,
NENTHEAD,
ALSTON,
CUMBRIA,
CA9 3PD

TEL/FAX: (01434) 382045/043
WWW.NPARCHAEOLOGY.CO.UK



NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

REVISION SCHEDULE			
	01	02	03
PREPARED BY:	Jocelyn Strickland		
POSITION:	Researcher		
DATE:	24/09/2009		
EDITED BY:	Martin Railton		
POSITION:	Project Manager		
DATE:	24/09/2009		
APPROVED BY:	Matt Town		
POSITION:	Project Manager		
DATE:	24/09/2009		

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SUMMARY

In August 2009, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Hough Tullett, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of land adjacent to the A591 at Ratherheath, near Plantation Bridge, Lake District National Park, Cumbria (NGR SD 483 965). This work will be used in conjunction with an Environmental Statement in support of a planning application for the development of a business park and ancillary modal transfer facility at the site.

The site of proposed development is located between the parishes of Strickland Ketel and Nether Staveley in an area that has not been previously surveyed. Therefore, nothing is known about the archaeological significance of the application area. There are a number of archaeological sites within the immediate vicinity that include a square enclosure to the northwest of Knott Hill and Tarn Quarry. There is the potential to find features of archaeological significance within the proposed development area.

As a result of this, and in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning), the Lake District National Park Authority advised Hough Tullett that an Environmental Statement that included a desk-based assessment and walkover survey should accompany any planning application. This will provide baseline data of any archaeology likely to be present on site.

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the Cumbria Record Office at Kendal as well as the consultation of the Lake District National Park Authority and the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), both held at Kendal. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, an on-line search was undertaken of records held by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), managed by York University. A number of published sources and several relevant web sites were also consulted to provide background information.

The desk-based assessment has shown that the site boundary was once common or waste ground that was enclosed in 1821. The land within the proposed development area has always been used as pasture or arable land and with the exception of a pinfold marked on early maps; there has never been any standing buildings or roads present on the site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to Kim Tullett of Hough Tullett for all assistance throughout the work.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Eleanor Kingston, Archaeology and Heritage Advisor with the Lake District National Park Authority, and Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Record Officer with the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Services, as well as the staff at the Cumbria Record Office at Kendal 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, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPA) in response to an outline specification provided by the Lake District National Park Authority (Kingston 2009). It is proposed that land adjacent to the A591 at Ratherheath be developed upon to include a business park and ancillary modal transfer facility.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised two distinct phases of investigation: a search of both published and unpublished records and a walkover survey. A search was made of records held at Cumbria Record Office at Kendal 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. For the purpose of this assessment, a study area of a 1.5 kilometre radius around the site boundary has been defined to allow for the study of the wider area and to set the site into context. This radius is distinct from the site boundary, which only refers to the area of the proposed development. The aims of the walkover survey were to note any surface features of archaeological interest and areas of potential significant disturbance. The walkover survey was undertaken over the 16.5 hectare (ha) site.
- 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.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake a desk-based assessment of land adjacent to the A591 at Ratherheath near Plantation Bridge, Lake District National Park, Cumbria (NGR SD 483 965). All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists, as set out in Standards and Guidance For Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (IfA 2008) 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 Strickland Ketel and Nether Staveley, with an additional detailed 1.5 kilometre radius, centred on the proposed development area, which was studied in more depth. This was done in order to help assess the possible impact of the proposed development on archaeologically sensitive areas. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), historical maps and secondary sources.

2.2.2 *Lake District National Park Authority and the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER):* the HER for the Lake District and Cumbria, a database of archaeological sites within the county, were 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. The HER also contained details of previous archaeological work undertaken in the area. Aerial photographs of the area were studied in order to identify the presence or absence of any archaeological remains in the vicinity of the study area.

2.2.3 *Cumbria Record Office, Kendal (CRO(K)):* the archives at Kendal 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 *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 repository.

2.3 THE ARCHIVE

2.3.1 Four copies of the final report will be sent to the Lake District National Park Authority, where viewing will be available on request.

2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology and the Lake District Historic Environment Record 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. This project has the unique identifier of **northpen3-64661**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 Ratherheath lies within the pastoral landscape of the South Cumbria Low Fells, four miles north of Kendal and six miles southeast of Windermere. To the west of the South Cumbria Low Fells is the Duddon Estuary, to the east are the Howgill Fells and the Yorkshire Dales and to the south are Morecambe Bay and the surrounding limestone lowlands (Countryside Commission 1998). The site lies at a height of approximately 120 mAOD and is located to the west of the A591. The area of the site boundary measures a total of 16.5 hectares (ha). The area is shown in Figures 1 and 2.
- 3.1.2 The South Cumbria Low Fells is underlain by mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Windermere Group of Silurian Age. The underlying geology of the site is Bannisdale Slates (*ibid*).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** the township boundary line between Nether Staveley and Strickland Ketel ran directly through the site boundary, with the six rectangular shaped plots of land in Nether Staveley and the three triangular shaped plots of land in Strickland Ketel. The histories of these two townships were researched in detail. 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 1.5 kilometre study area is depicted in Figure 3 and summarised in Appendix 1.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric (up to 43AD):** the landscape of the South Cumbria Low Fells has supported farming since Neolithic times; however, there were no known archaeological sites from the prehistoric period listed within the HER for the area surrounding Ratherheath.
- 3.2.3 Within the 1.5 kilometre radius there was only one site that dated to the prehistoric period. To the north of the site boundary was the site of a burnt mound at Plantation Bridge (Figure 3, Site 33). This Bronze Age mound measured 8x9 metres with a 3.5 metre long depression located near the source of a small stream. Reddened angular fragments of mudstone were observed in an erosion hole in the side of the mound. There were five sites within the vicinity of the site boundary that were of unknown date that could potentially belong to the prehistoric period. These included Halhead Settlement (Site 1), a probable settlement site; High Brundrigg Settlement

- (Site 6), a site of possible hut platforms; Staveley Barrow (Site 8), a possible barrow; an oval enclosure north of Hollin Hall visible on aerial photographs (Site 13); and a square enclosure visible on aerial photographs (Site 14).
- 3.2.4 **Romano-British (43 AD- 410 AD):** there were no known archaeological finds or features that dated to the Roman period within the site boundary or the broader study area.
- 3.2.5 **Early Medieval (410 AD-1066 AD):** again there were no known archaeological finds or features that dated to the early medieval period within the site boundary or study area.
- 3.2.6 **Medieval (1066-1485):** Strickland Ketel and Strickland Roger once formed one manor, the manor of Strickland, described as '*being the pasture ground of stirks or steers, and other young cattle.*' (Parson and White 1829; Whellan 1860). Strickland appears in the *Domesday Book* (1086) as *Stircaland*. At this time Strickland included nine other manors and was held by Gilmichel (Bulmer 1885).
- 3.2.7 The manor of Strickland was divided into two moieties during the reign of Henry I (1100-1135), in the time of Ketel, son of Eldred, son of Ivo de Talbois, the first baron of Kendal (Parson and White 1829; Whellan 1860; Bulmer 1885).
- 3.2.8 During the reign of Edward III (1327-1377) it was found that Joan de Coupland held the hamlet of Strickland Ketel as part of the manor of Wyandermere (Windermere) (Whellan 1860; Nicolson and Burn 1777).
- 3.2.9 Within the 1.5 kilometre site boundary there was one site of medieval date. In the late 17th century, Machell described the foundations of a chapel (Site 40) as '*scarcely discernible at a place called Chapel-le-Wood.*' Slightly outside of the study area there were eight further sites of medieval date, the details of which are listed in Table 1, Appendix 1.
- 3.2.10 **Post-medieval to Modern (1485-present):** during the 20th year of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) it was recorded that Allan Bellingham owned tenements and hereditaments in Nether Staveley. It was recorded that during the 38th year of Elizabeth I's reign Robert Bindlose, Esq and James Bellingham, Esq held messuages in Nether Staveley (Nicolson and Burn 1777).
- 3.2.11 By 1801 the population of Strickland Ketel was 269. In 1829 Strickland Ketel township contained the chapel and part of the village of Burnside with the hamlets of Aik-rig-end, Lowgreenhill, Plumgarths, and Sparrowmire, as well as a number of detached dwellings (Parson and White 1829). The population of this township rose steadily and in 1851 was 409. At that time the principal form of employment was in agriculture

- (Whellan 1860). In 1894 it was recorded that a William Thompson was a farmer on the 'Raddereth side' (Kelly 1894) and again in 1921 when he was recorded as a farmer on the 'Rotherheath side' (Kelly 1921).
- 3.2.12 The historical directories gave a succinct description of Nether Staveley. Nether Staveley was described as being a township in Staveley with a population of 299 in 1858 (Post Office Directory 1858). By 1891 the population of Nether Staveley had risen to 444. By 1911 the population of Nether Staveley had decreased to 354 (Kelly 1921).
- 3.2.13 In 1821, during the reign of George III, there was an Act for enclosing lands within the manors of Strickland Ketel and Nether Staveley in the township of Kirkby in Kendal (WDX 579/17 (CRO(K))). Thomas Buttle was appointed the Commissioner for dividing, allotting, and enclosing the common and waste ground (WDX 1225). Located at Carlisle Record office is the notice from Thomas Buttle to the people of Strickland Ketel and Nether Staveley that stated that '*such perambulations*' were to begin '*at the corner of the plantation belonging to James Bateman, Esq called Barbara Craggs adjoining to the said commons within Strickland Kettle [sic] on the northerly side of the turnpike road there leading to Ambleside and so to proceed in a northerly direction.*' These '*perambulations*' took place on August 8, 1816 (DLONS/L5/2/11/246). On August 9, 1816 Buttle gave public notice that he would begin his perambulations at '*Ratherheath Beck where the Turnpike Road crosses the same and so to proceed on the lefthand side of the said Turnpike Road in a westerly direction*' (*ibid*). Buttle established the boundary line between the townships of Strickland Ketel and Nether Staveley that was approved in 1817 (Curwen 1926).
- 3.2.14 The six plots of land at Ratherheath on the Nether Staveley side of the site boundary were originally one allotment that was bought by John Rowlandson from Thomas Buttle. Upon Rowlandson's death, the land passed to William Rowlandson of The Ashes (Site 52), upon whose death the land passed to Francis Hully, yeoman. In 1829 Hully sold his allotments for £600 to Joseph Swanson. This area of land measured 66 acres, 1 rood and 34 poles and was occupied by Richard Moore, Anthony Rogerson, William Hartley, Richard Graveson, John Thwaite, Thomas Unsworth and William Fleming.
- 3.2.15 In 1834 Francis Hully sold '*25 acres, two roods and 12 poles*' of land in Ratherheath to Thomas Clarke. This land was the six closes of land within the proposed development site. In 1855 Thomas Clarke sold '*six freehold closes inclosures [sic] pieces or parcels of land or ground situate and being on Ratherheath in Nether Staveley in the County of Westmorland containing in the whole by admeasurement 25 acres, two roods and 12 perches*' to Anthony

William and Robert Dixon for £400. Upon the death of Thomas Clarke in 1871, his nephew, Thomas Clark and his friend, Christopher Gardner Thompson were appointed Clarke's share and interest of the Ashes Estate and his enclosures of land on Ratherheath. Apparently Robert Dixon never gave the money for the land to Thomas Clarke. It was recorded that *'it was witnessed that in conson of all principal and interest secured by the therein within written Indre having paid off as aforesaid; He the said Robert Dixon did thereby grant unto the said Thomas Clarke, Christopher Gardner Thomas and Robert Atkinson their heirs and assigns all and singular the closes inclosures [sic] pieces or parcels of land'* (WDX 1225).

- 3.2.16 This resulted in the land at Ratherheath being sold at public auction, the sales particulars of which were found at Kendal Record Office within the sales particulars of the Ashes Estate (WDB 35/1/152) (Plate 1). The six plots of land were sold as Lot II and were described as *'all those several valuable Allotments of Land situate in the immediate vicinity of Lot I [The Ashes Estate], on Ratherheath, adjoining the Turnpike Road from Staveley to Kendal, containing in statute measure 26A. 2 R. 20p, or thereabouts, and now in the occupation of Mr. Robert Atkinson, as yearly tenant thereof...is subject to the payment of an annual Tithe Rent charge of 14s 3d' (ibid).*

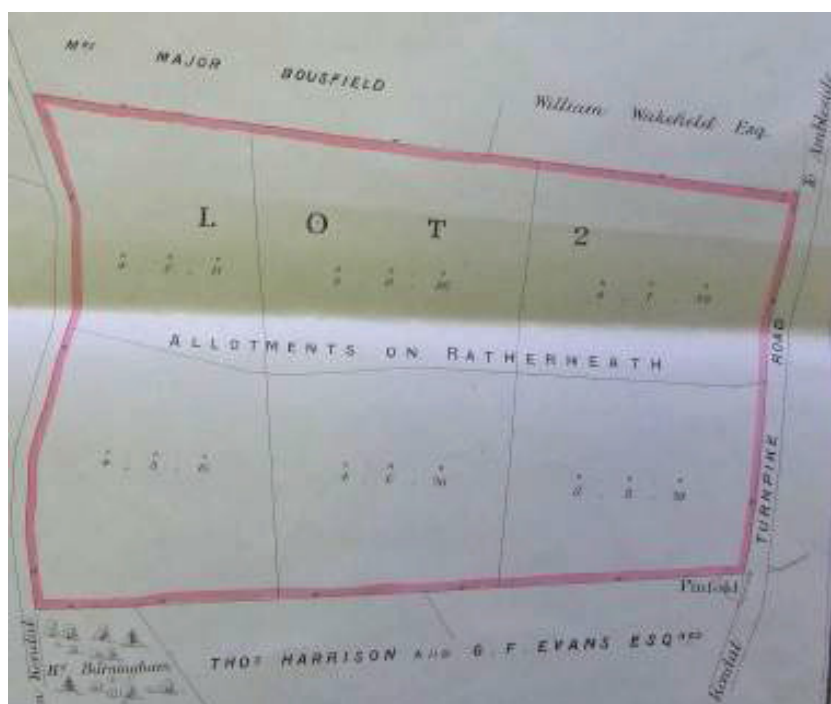


Plate 1: Sales Particulars of Clarke's Land at Ratherheath, 1872

- 3.2.17 The three parcels of land in Strickland Ketel, that adjoin the aforementioned six parcels of land, were traced to 1816 when Daniel Harrison paid John Mount £146 for the rights, interest and property that was located on the commons and waste ground within Strickland Ketel.

Upon Harrison's death in 1851 the land was left to his two daughters, the husbands of which were appointed the joint executors (WDX 1225) (Plate 2).

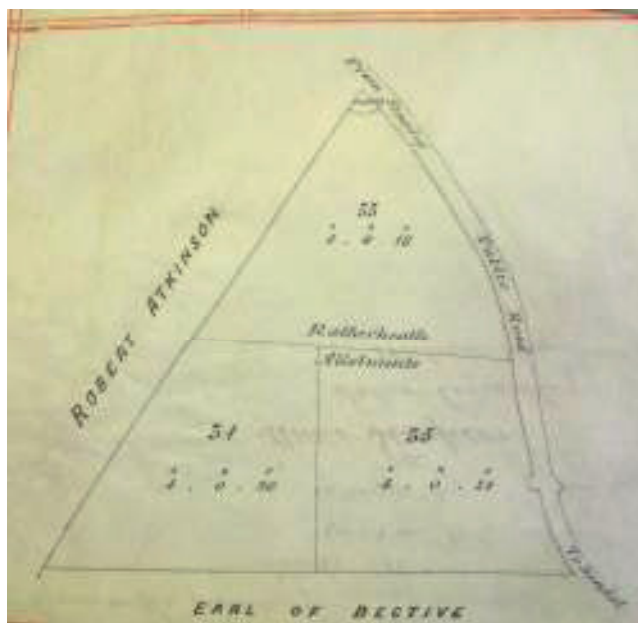


Plate 2: Land at Ratherheath owned by Daniel Harrison

- 3.2.18 In 1855 one of the daughters of Harrison, Betsy, and her husband George Fabian Evans, granted their share of land to John Harrison Evans and Thomas Harrison. The area of this land measured 12 acres, one rood and nine poles and was bound on the north and east by the Kendal and Ambleside Turnpike Road, on the south by land belonging to Mr. Burningham and on the west by land that belonged to Thomas Clarke.
- 3.2.19 Within the 1.5 kilometre radius around the site boundary there were eight sites that date to the Post-medieval period, none of which were located within the site boundary. All of these sites were industrial, two were quarries (Sites 19 and 23); two were potash kilns (Sites 36 and 39); two were paper mills (Sites 37 and 42), although Cowen Head Mill (Site 37) was originally a fulling mill until 1746 when it was converted to make paper; one was a gravel pit (Site 41); and there was one tramway built in 1879 that linked the paper mills at Cowen Head, Bowston and Burneside (Site 38). Within the vicinity of the study area were ten sites that dated to the Post-medieval period listed in Table 1, Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figure 3.

4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in Section 3.2. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There were 18 HER records and seven Listed Buildings for the study area defined as a 1.5 kilometre radius, centred on the site. A list of the HER sites identified by the assessment is given in Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figure 3.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 **HER:** there were a total of 18 HER records within the study area that has been defined as a 1.5 kilometre radius around the site. Of these one was of prehistoric date, one was from the medieval period, eight were from the post-medieval period, and eight were of unknown date, mostly related to industry. Within the study area there were seven Grade II Listed Buildings. Closest to the site boundary was the late 19th century milestone located in the layby to the left of the A591, 200 metres north of Ratherheath Lane. To the northwest of the site boundary was The Ashes Farmhouse (Site 52), originally a farmhouse and cottages that were combined into one building. This was a 17th century house that had been extensively refurbished with later alterations and additions. To the north of The Ashes were garden walls, railings, gate and gate piers (Site 53) thought to be 19th century in date. Also to the north of The Ashes was a barn (Site 54) said to have originally been a gatehouse incorporated with a Catholic Chapel. On the north door was the date of 1737, but the main building was thought to be earlier. To the northeast of The Ashes was another barn (Site 55) with a stable and hayloft thought to be from the 17th century with later alterations and additions. To the south of the site boundary was the Grade II Listed farmhouse at Low Brundrigg that was 17th century in date (Site 46). A panel with the Royal Stuart Arms and date of 1667 is located in the living room of the farmhouse. Also to the south of the site boundary was another late 19th century milestone 10 metres east of the junction of Crook Road and Ratherheath Lane (Site 47).

4.2.2 **Conservation Areas:** Ratherheath is not located within a Conservation Area.

4.2.3 **Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM):** there was one Scheduled Ancient Monument located within the vicinity of the proposed development area.

This was the Tower of the Ruined Chapel of St. Margaret, located in Over Staveley (SAM No. CU 305). The tower is all that remains of a church thought to have been founded in 1388 but demolished in 1865. The tower was probably late 14th/early 15th century in date with later alterations. A watching brief of the area in 1989 revealed only a rubble spread associated with the 19th century demolition. Two holes to the east of the tower exposed the flagstones of the nave floor.

- 4.2.4 **Aerial Photography:** the aerial photograph collection held by the Lake District National Park HER was checked for any relevant photographs to the development site and study area. There were five aerial photographs that included the site boundary. For the purpose of the aerial photograph analysis and walkover survey the fields within the proposed development area will be referred to as:

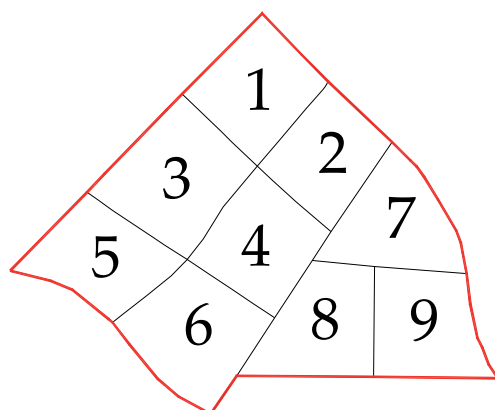


Plate 3: Numbers assigned to fields within the site boundary to help in the identification of features in the aerial photograph analysis and the walkover survey

- 4.2.5 One of the aerial photographs, taken in 1988 by the Aerial Photography Unit, Cambridge (Frame 120), was taken at such a height that no features could be distinguished.
- 4.2.6 The two earliest aerial photographs (Frame Nos. 69 222 322 and 323) were taken in the 1950s for the Ordnance Survey, Southampton. A cultivated field was present in Field 1 that took up around one third of the area. There were gateposts within the field boundary walls with what appeared to be animal tracks leading away/to most of them. During the walkover survey many of these 'animal tracks' were actually watercourses. Large boulders could be seen in Field 5.

- 4.2.7 The two remaining aerial photographs were taken by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in 1983 (Frame Nos. 161 118 and 161 119). The cultivated field seen in the aforementioned aerial photograph was no longer present. All of the watercourses seen on the earlier aerial photographs were also present on these. To the southeast of the site boundary was a farm that was not present on earlier photos.
- 4.2.8 *Archaeological Investigation:* in 1982 a survey of the Furness Fells located five burnt mounds thought to be of Middle Bronze Age date. One of these was the burnt mound at Plantation Bridge described in 3.2.3 above. The four remaining burnt mounds are located at Mere Sike, The Heights, Kirkby Ireleth; Mere Sike, Tottlebank Moss, Blawith; and Plain Riggs, Torver Low Common.
- 4.2.9 G and P Brambles undertook a site visit in 1995 to a Lime Kiln at Halhead Hall in Strickland Ketel (Site 34). At this time there were few remains of the kiln left. In the same year, another site visit by G and P Brambles was to Tullythwaite and Plumgarths Lime Kilns (Site 16) that also had few remains visible.
- 4.2.10 In 1990 Mr. Scott recorded what he believed to be the remains of the Staveley Hall House (Site 5). Scott noted that part of a vaulted structure that stood 1.5 metres high was the Hall. According to Machell there was an old hall at Staveley all that remained of which in 1691 was a wall.
- 4.2.11 In 1989 a watching brief was maintained by Cumbria County Council (Turnbull and Clare) for the Tower of the ruined Chapel of St. Margaret (Site 3 and 54). Repair work involved the digging of trenches around the base of the tower and two holes to the east. The trenches revealed a rubble spread thought to be associated with the 19th century demolition. The two holes to the east exposed the flagstones of the nave floor. The tower was attached at the west end of the church and was not freestanding.

4.3 CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICE AT KENDAL (CRO(K))

- 4.3.1 Kendal Record Office holds a comprehensive series of Ordnance Survey Mapping of Strickland Ketel and Nether Staveley, as well as a good library of books based on the local history of Ratherheath and the surrounding area. All of these were checked whilst undertaking the research for this report.

4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 4.4.1 A search of maps recording this area of Strickland Ketel and Nether Staveley was carried out at Kendal Record Office. Only those that reveal

the area around the development site and of direct relevance have been included (Appendix 2).

- 4.4.2 ***Strickland Ketel and Nether Staveley Enclosure Award, 1816 (Figure 4):*** this was a map of the common ground in Strickland Ketel and Nether Staveley. At this time the proposed development site consisted of two fields between Ambleside Turnpike Road and Ashes Road. Ashes Road and the Ambleside Turnpike Road were both described as public carriage roads and highways. Area 69 on the map consisted of 26 acres and was owned by J. Rowlandson's heirs. Area 56 measured nine acres, three roods, and 30 poles and was owned by Daniel Harrison. The area annotated with a *D* on the map was described as a common watering place for cattle.
- 4.4.3 ***Strickland Ketel and Nether Staveley Corn Rent Award, 1836 (Figure 5):*** by the time of the Tithe map this area had been enclosed into its present day shape that consisted of nine enclosed fields. The six fields that were aligned one on top of the other belonged to Nether Staveley; the remaining three to Strickland Ketel. Thomas Clarke owned the six fields in Nether Staveley. The fields annotated by 466 and 467 were worked by John Wilkinson. These two fields measured 3.744 acres and 4.9 acres respectively. Fields 468 and 469 were worked by John Clark and measured 4.119 and 5.1 acres. The remaining two fields in Nether Staveley were occupied by Thomas Clarke measuring 3.925 and 4.340 acres. The fields worked by John Wilkinson were described as arable, the remaining four fields as pasture. The Strickland Ketel Corn Rent Award recorded Daniel Harrison, Esq as the owner of the three fields and were worked by Robert William. The field annotated as 141 was described as *Near Lott*, pasture ground that measured 4.045 acres, field 142 was named *Far Lott*, also pasture that measured 4.240 acres, and the remaining field, 143, was *Low Lott*, described as arable land that measured 4.040 acres. The common watering place for cattle marked on the Enclosure Award was still present on this map. Ratherheath Beck was also annotated as presumably running under the Turnpike Road into the fields on either side of the road.
- 4.4.4 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1859 (Figure 6):*** the First Edition Ordnance Survey map retained the same shape as the Tithe maps, the aforementioned Corn Rent Award. There were no developments or roads located within this area. The common watering hole that was present on earlier maps was now a pinfold. The field adjacent to 455 was depicted as having large boulders in the field that were still present at the time of the walkover survey. To the north of the area was the Windermere branch of the London and North Western Railway.

- 4.4.5 *Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1898 (Figure 7)*: this map retained the same shape as the First Edition map. There were still no developments, trees, or roads present within the area.
- 4.4.6 *Third Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1914 (Figure 8)*: there was still no change to the proposed development area by the time of the Third Edition map.

5 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 5.1 A walkover survey was undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in September 2009 of the proposed development site. The site was systematically walked in transects, the widths of which were determined by visibility, terrain, safety considerations and archaeological sensitivity. The survey covered the whole of the development area within the site boundary. In addition, any sites lying within the site boundary uncovered by the research were assessed as to their visible survival. A photographic record was made using digital photography.
- 5.2 The site consisted of nine fields that were currently being used for agricultural grazing. There were no trees or buildings present on the site and no roads, lanes or rights-of-way crossed the proposed development area. There were no archaeological finds or features found within the site boundary.
- 5.3 The geography of the site boundary consisted of gently rolling hills and natural rocky outcrops (Plates 4-5).



Plate 4: The rolling landscape within the site boundary



Plate 5: Rocky outcrops as seen in Field 5

- 5.4 All of the fields were separated by limestone drystone walls that occasionally used the natural rocky terrain within the walls (Plate 6). There were gateposts between every field (Plates 7-8).



Plate 6: Limestone Drystone Wall using natural rocky terrain in Field 1, see (Plate 3)



Plate 7: Limestone gateposts between Fields 3 and 1



Plate 8: Limestone and wooden gateposts between Fields 1 and 2

- 5.5 In all of the fields there were either watercourses, some of which were covered by stone culverts, wetlands or an occasional pond. These were all described in detail in the Ratherheath Hydrological Survey; therefore they will not be discussed in further detail here.
- 5.6 In Field 3 there was a causeway that was outlined by limestone rocks on either side (Plates 9-10). The causeway could have been built in order to transport animals over the field while avoiding the marsh that was directly west of the causeway.



Plate 9: Limestone lined causeway in Field 3, looking north



Plate 10: View of the causeway from the marsh, looking northeast

- 5.7 Marked on the early maps was originally a common watering place for cattle (1816) that became a pinfold by the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1859). A few stones were in this area that could have been tumble from the drystone walls. No remains of this early pinfold were present. However, in Field 5, there was a modern timber pinfold.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 6.1.1 Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Notes 15 and 16 stress the importance of preserving archaeological sites and deposits of national significance *in situ*. The preservation of archaeologically sensitive material is preferable to their disturbance by whatever means.

6.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 6.2.1 A burnt mound at Plantation Bridge (HER No. 30449), 328 metres to the north of the site boundary, was the only known archaeological site of prehistoric date within the 1.5 kilometre radius around the site boundary. An on-line search was undertaken for records held by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) to determine if any further known prehistoric finds existed within a wider search radius of three kilometers. Again the only find within the wider three kilometre search radius was that of the burnt mound at Plantation Bridge. Therefore the potential for the survival of remains dating to the prehistoric period is therefore considered slight.
- 6.2.2 There were no known archaeological sites from the Roman period within the 1.5 kilometre search radius or in a wider three kilometer search radius using ADS. The potential for the survival of remains dating to this period is considered to be slight.
- 6.2.3 The potential for medieval archaeological remains surviving sub-surface within the proposed development area are slight. Strickland appears within the historical record during the medieval period. Strickland Ketel and the adjoining township of Strickland Roger were once one manor that was divided into two moieties during the reign of Henry I. Within the 1.5 kilometre search radius there was one site that dated to the medieval period. This was the Chapel-le-Wood- Chapel site (HER No. 4052), 770 metres to the northeast of the site boundary. This was the site of a Premonstratensian cell of Cockersand Abbey. By the late 1600s the chapel was described as '*scarcely discernable*.'
- 6.2.4 Nether Staveley appears in the historical record during the late 16th century. The present day site boundary was once common ground or waste ground that was enclosed in 1821. The land on the Nether Staveley side could be traced to 1816 when J. Rowlandson owned it. The land on the Strickland Ketel side belonged to D. Harrison. All of this land has been arable and pasture land since this time. With the exception of a pinfold in one of the

fields, marked on the Enclosure Award (1816), and the First, Second and Third Ordnance Survey Maps, there have been no standing buildings or roads within the proposed area of development. Therefore, the potential for remains surviving subsurface dating to the post-medieval period are slight.

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

Table 1: Historical Environment Record (HER) Events within a 1.5 kilometre radius of the proposed development site

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (S)	NGR (D)	Period
1	2067	Halhead Settlement, Strickland Ketel	Probable settlement site of unknown date	348500	494400	Unknown
2	3132	Gatefoot Bobbin Mills, Nether Staveley	Site of a bobbin mill that is known to have been working since 1811.	346700	498300	Post-medieval
3	3372	Tower of Ruined Chapel of St. Margaret, Over Staveley	Site of a chapel with only the tower remaining. The chapel was said to have been founded in 1388 and was demolished in 1865.	347130	498170	Medieval
4	4051	Godmond Hall Pele Tower, Strickland Roger	Remains of a Pele tower that are incorporated into a house that is late 17 th century in date with later alterations. Grade II Listed Building.	349900	497800	Medieval//Post-medieval
5	4055	Staveley Hall House, Nether Staveley	The remains of a hall house.	346400	496600	Medieval
6	4622	High Brundrigg Settlement, Strickland Ketel	Possible hut platforms.	348300	495100	Unknown
7	4623	Halhead Hall Field System, Strickland Roger	North of Halhead Hall and east of an old quarry is a possible old field system.	348900	494900	Unknown
8	4733	The Ashes, Staveley Barrow, Nether Staveley	A possible artificial mound and trench.	347370	497180	Unknown
9	4943	Goose Green Farmstead, Staveley	Site of a farm and kiln.	348150	497090	Unknown
10	6320	High House, Strickland Roger	Site of a house associated with a yeoman family named Phillipson. Documents record the existence of High House as early as 1571.	350200	497900	Medieval
11	6816	Over Staveley Park	Documentary evidence of a park where Margaret de Ros was listed as the owner from 1297.	347500	498000	Medieval
12	13834	Over Staveley, Staveley Park Farm Ice House	Site of an ice house. The farmhouse is dated 1661 and the ice house was built prior to the 1859 Ordnance Survey map.	347300	498200	Post-medieval

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (S)	NGR (D)	Period
13	14937	Oval Enclosure North of Hollin Hall, Nether Staveley	Site of an oval enclosure visible on aerial photographs.	346700	496500	Unknown
14	14940	Square Enclosure northwest of Knott Hill, Crook	Site of a square enclosure visible on aerial photographs.	347300	496000	Unknown
15	16688	Hollin Hall Pele Tower, Crook	A house now divided into two. The 14 th century Pele Tower is attached to a 16 th /early 17 th century block with late 17 th /early 18 th century west wing. Grade II Listed Building.	346560	490260	Medieval
16	17322	Plumgarths Quarries and Lime Kilns, Strickland Ketel	Plumgarths Quarries stretched around the west side of Plumgarths. Were on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps.	349280	494560	Post-medieval
17	17348	Side Garth Quarries, Nether Staveley	Quarry shown on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps.	346680	497370	Post-medieval
18	17349	Demesne Place Name Site, Nether Staveley	Demesne, now called Field Close, to the south of Staveley. This was shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.	346700	497560	Unknown
19	17351	Crag Quarry, Nether Staveley	Site of a quarry.	348455	497200	Post-medieval
20	17356	Gowan Bridge Quarries, Nether Staveley	Site of a quarry.	347115	497965	Post-medieval
21	17360	Gowan Bridge, Over Staveley	Gowan Bridge crosses the River Gowan at the confluence with the River Kent in Staveley. The bridge was shown on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps.	347200	498050	Post-medieval
22	17362	Frost Hole Mines, Strickland Roger	Site of a lead mine.	348725	498830	Post-medieval
23	17364	Tarn Quarry, Strickland Ketel	Tarn Quarry was located beside Ratherheath Lane opposite Ratherheath Tarn.	348575	495810	Post-medieval
24	30348	Potash Kiln, Lily Fell, Staveley	Site of a potash kiln.	346400	497630	Unknown
25	30349	Potash Kiln, Crook Road, Staveley	Site of a potash kiln.	346920	497770	Unknown
26	30350	Potash Kiln, Broad Fold, Staveley	Site of a potash kiln.	347950	497330	Unknown

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (S)	NGR (D)	Period
27	30353	Potash Kiln, Grubbing Spring, Staveley	Site of a potash kiln.	348000	498490	Unknown
28	30359	Potash Kiln, Ghyll Pool, North of Cowen Head, Strickland Roger	Site of a potash kiln.	349630	498520	Unknown
29	30439	Fulling Millstead and Tenter Banks, Stock Bridge Farm, Staveley	Site of a Fulling millstead and Tenter Banks.	347250	497630	Unknown
30	30446	Fulling Mill, Side House, Over Staveley	Site of a Fulling Mill.	348890	498450	Unknown
31	30447	Fulling Mill, Emmanuel's Ghyll, Strickland Roger	Site of a Fulling millstead.	349580	498010	Unknown
32	30448	Tenter Banks, Cragg Farm, Nether Staveley	Site of a tenter ground.	348590	497700	Unknown
33	30449	Burnt Mound, Plantation Bridge, Near Staveley	Site of a burnt mound that is near a source of a small stream.	348180	497070	Prehistoric: Bronze Age
34	30450	Halhead Hall Lime Kiln, Strickland Ketel	Site of a lime kiln of which there were a few remains still present in 1995.	348840	494830	Unknown
35	17895	Cockshot Wood Potash Kiln, Nether Staveley	Site of a potash kiln.	348780	497960	Post-medieval
36	17896	Potash kiln west of Cowan Head, Strickland Ketel	Site of a potash kiln.	349000	497370	Post-medieval
37	41233	Cowan Head Mill, Strickland Ketel	Fulling mill.	349200	497350	Medieval//Post-medieval
38	41234	Cowan Head Tramway, Strickland Ketel	Former tramway built in 1879 linking paper mill at Cowen Head, Bowston and Burneside.	349270	497280	Post-medieval
39	17897	Gillthroton Potash Kiln, Cowen Head	Site of a potash kiln.	349180	497130	Post-medieval
40	4052	Chapel-le-Wood Chapel Site	According to Machell, the foundation of the chapel was 'scarcely discernable at a place called Chapel-le-Wood near Hundhow....near to Godmond Hall.'	349000	497000	Medieval

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (S)	NGR (D)	Period
41	17352	Winter Lane Gravel Pit, Strickland Ketel	Gravel pit on the north side of Winter Lane in fields southeast of Staveley.	349135	496975	Post-medieval
42	17365	Bowston Paper Mill, Strickland Ketel	Bowston Paper Mill was built in 1874 near Bowston Bridge between Cowen Head and Burneside. This mill was built in order to prepare material for other mills nearby and a tramway was built to facilitate this. The mill dam and some tanks still exist.	349710	496770	Post-medieval
43	17367	Bowston Old Mill, Bowston Bridge	Near Bowston Bridge on the east side of the River Kent. A possible reference to it was in a 16 th century document describing it as a walk mill.	349880	496670	Post-medieval
44	17353	Bowston Hall Gravel Pit	Located beside the railway line on a track west of Bowston.	349170	496540	Post-medieval
45	5745	Garrett House, Burneside, Strickland Ketel	Said in part to have unusually thick walls, which may be 16 th century. The room within it is lined with late 16 th century panelling.	350000	495950	Medieval//Post-medieval

Table 2: Listed Buildings within a 1.5 kilometre radius of the proposed development site

ID	Listed Building HER No.	Building Name	Description	Grade	NGR (S)	NGR (D)
46	21/11/52 8/31	Low Brundrigg Farmhouse, Strickland Ketel	Farmhouse of 17 th century date with later alterations. In the living room is a panel with the Royal Stuart Arms with the initials CD and date of AD 1667.	II	348377	494986
47	21/11/52 5/38	Milestone 10 miles east of Junction of Crook Road and Ratherheath Lane, Strickland Ketel	Probably late 19 th century in date. Located on the west side of the milestone is 'Kendal 3 miles' and on east side is 'Bowness 5 3/4 miles.' There is also a bench mark on the side.	II	347948	495255
48	21/11/52 8/39	Low Plumgarths now known as Nos. 1 and 2 Plumgarths Cottages, Strickland Ketel	House now divided into two. Dated 1611 over the right hand door.	II	349575	494617

ID	Listed Building HER No.	Building Name	Description	Grade	NGR (S)	NGR (D)
49	21/11/52 5/41	Milestone in layby to the left of the A591, 200 metres north of Ratherheath Lane, Strickland Ketel	Probably late 19 th century in date. Located on the north side of the milestone is 'Kendal 3 miles' and on south side is Windermere 5 1/2 miles.' This milestone is set diagonally.	II	348629	496273
50	21/11/52 5/42	High Hundhowe, Strickland Roger	House that is 17 th century in date with later alterations and extensions.	II	349265	497967
51	21/11/52 5/44	Low Hundhowe and attached outbuilding, Strickland Roger	Farmhouse with attached shippons and hay loft under one roof. 17 th century in date with later alterations.	II	349481	497849
52	12/2/62 6/21	The Ashes Farmhouse, Nether Staveley	Farmhouse and cottage, now all one. 17 th century house extensively refurbished and roof raised during the early 18 th century with later alterations and additions to the rear.	II	346970	496976
53	12/2/62 6/22	Garden Walls, railings, gate and gate piers to the north of The Ashes	Probably 19 th century in date.	II	346973	496980
54	12/2/62 6/23	Barn to the north of The Ashes	Said to have been a gatehouse incorporated with a Catholic Chapel that is now a barn. On the north door are the initials RP and the date 1737, on the roof is RI 1737, but the main building is thought to be earlier.	II	346982	497009
55	12/2/62 6/24	Barn to the northeast of The Ashes	Barn, stable and hayloft thought to be 17 th century in date with later alterations and additions.	II	346999	496990
56	12/2/62 6/27	Tower of Chapel of St. Margaret, Staveley	Tower only. Church was demolished in 1865. Probably late 14 th /early 15 th century in date with later alterations.	II	347133	498173

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES
