
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Project Designs and Client Reports No. CP/65/03

**REPORT ON
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
AND FIELD SURVEY OF
ABBAY FARM,
LANERCOST,
BRAMPTON,
CUMBRIA**

NGR: NY 555 637

**FOR
NAWORTH CASTLE ESTATE**

J R C Jones BSc MA
C J Jones BA MA PIFA
F O Giecco, BA Dip.Arch AIFA
North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.
Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre,
Nenthead
Alston
Cumbria CA9 3PD
Tel: (01434) 382045
Fax: (01434) 382294
Email: np.ht@virgin.net

19th September 2003



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1. INTRODUCTION	5
2. SITE LOCATION	5
3. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	6
4. PREVIOUS WORK	8
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	9
5.1 Prehistoric.....	9
5.2 Roman	9
5.3 Medieval.....	10
5.4 Post Medieval	12
5.5 Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings	13
6. RESULTS.....	14
6.1 The ‘Bull Pen’ field	14
6.2 Field to the south of Abbey Farm.....	14
7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	16
10. BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	17
Primary Sources.....	17
Aerial Photographs	17
Secondary Sources.....	17

LIST OF FIGURES

		<i>Page</i>
Figure 1	Site location	18
Figure 2	Map date 1724	19
Figure 3	Map dated 1743	19
Figure 2	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey (1865)	20
Figure 5	2 nd Edition Ordnance Survey (1901)	21
Figure 6	Barony of Gilsland Map 1829-30	22
Figure 7	Earthworks in bull pen field	23
Figure 8	Crop marks in south field	24
Figure 9	Contour survey of Bull Pen Field	25

LIST OF PLATES

	<i>Page</i>
Plate 1: Rectified AP of study area. Scale 1:2000	26
Plate 2: Photograph of Bull Pen Field	27
Plate 3: Photograph of Earthworks in South Field	27

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to Bette Hopkins, SMR Officer, Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service and to the staff at the Carlisle Record Office. Thanks are also due to Mr Dennis Adams of Boothby, for showing the authors the mound on his property and for discussing previous work.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In September 2003, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to prepare a desk-based assessment in advance of the proposed development of the Abbey Farm buildings, Lanercost Priory, Brampton, on behalf of Naworth Castle Estate. The scheme included the provision of car parking facilities in the Bull Pen field opposite the Priory Gatehouse, and the insertion of a septic tank on land adjacent to the property.

The assessment involved the assessment of all readily available primary and secondary material and aerial photographs held in the Cumbria County Council Sites and Monuments Record, County Record Office (Carlisle) and the National Monuments Record, Swindon and a rapid identification survey.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 North Pennines Heritage Trust was commissioned by Naworth Castle Estate to provide an archaeological desk-based assessment ahead of a proposed scheme for car parking, the conversion of former agricultural buildings and a sewage treatment works, at Abbey Farm, Lanercost Priory, Brampton (see figure 1). This report has been produced in accordance with the Standards and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessments and Field Evaluation produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. This report has been produced in line with a brief produced by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service in line with Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Department of the Environment 1990), policy 26 of the County Structure Plan and policy E30 of Carlisle Local Plan.

2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 Lanercost Priory and Abbey Farm are located in the valley of the River Irthing, just 3.5 km northeast of Brampton. They are situated at the eastern edge of the Carlisle-Solway Plain on relatively low-lying ground, extending southwards as the Vale of Eden. Moors and fell rise to the north, while to the south, the River Irthing provides a corridor connecting to the Tyne Gap.
- 2.2 The solid geology on the eastern side of the area comprises Carboniferous rocks, in the form of a succession of mudstones, siltstones, sandstones and limestones. Some of these are resistant to weathering and have been left as cliffs and ridges alongside the river. To the south of the area a succession of Permo-Triassic sandstones, including St. Bees sandstone, outcrops in places. This fine-grained, dull, red sandstone has long been used as a high quality building stone. Over much of the district the solid rocks are draped by 'drift' deposits, comprising mostly boulder clay, sand and gravel of glacial origin. The drainage patterns we find today were established at the end of the last glacial period. Water action causing erosion, reworking and redistributing the abundant glacially derived material has led to the formation of alluvial deposits along the main river courses. Lanercost Priory stands on an extensive river terrace on the north bank of the River Irthing.

2.3 Place Name Evidence

- 2.3.1 The name Lanercost is known in written form from 1169, as *Lanrecost*, but also written in the Medieval period as *Lanrecorst*, *Langecest*, *Lendercost*, *Lanercrost* (and even *Leonardcoast* in 1671). The first element in the place name is thought to be derived from the British word, corresponding to the Welsh, *llanerch* and Cornish *lanherch* (also, *Lanark*, in Scotland), meaning a grove or glade. However, the no suggestion is offered for the second element -ost, simply listing it as obscure (Armstrong, et al 1950). One suggestion is that it relates to a personal name, possibly from the ancient British for the Latin name, *Augustus*, since -g- between two vowels typically disappears in Celtic usage (Williams, 1953). Thus, for example, welsh for August is *Awst*. Williams speculated the name may be derived from an association between a grove and a northern Briton called Awst, which is not far from the sound of the written -ost; (however, that the place was later to become the site of an Augustinian Priory is, argued Williams, no more than coincidence).

3. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

- 3.1.1 Existing archaeological information was obtained from the Cumbria County Council Sites and Monuments Record, Carlisle Record Office, the National Monuments Record, Swindon, and the North Pennines Heritage Trust archive at Nenthead. This included the collection of all readily available documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic material in order to assess the potential of the archaeological resource within the study area.

3.2 Aerial Photographic Survey

- 3.2.1 An assessment of all available, relevant aerial photographs, was undertaken during this desk-based assessment of the Abbey Farm buildings and their landscape context. This included the consultation of the County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record, Swindon. The survey included the consultation of photographs taken from 1950 and included a recent survey commissioned by English Heritage and undertaken in March 2002.

3.3 Identification Survey

- 3.3.1 A rapid field survey was undertaken by C J Jones assisted by J R C Jones on 2nd September 2003. The principal aim of this was to note any visible archaeological features, modern contamination and constraints to future work within the study area. This was undertaken by means of a rapid walkover survey corresponding to level 1 (RCHME) involving the sketch plotting of archaeological features on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map.

3.4 Project Archive

- 3.4.1 The full archive of the desk-based assessment and rapid field survey has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP) 2nd Edition 1991). The archive will be deposited within the County Record Office and a copy of the report given to the County Sites and Monuments Record where viewing will be available on request.

4. PREVIOUS WORK

- 4.1 Roman remains were found in and around Lanercost throughout the 19th century and Roman inscriptions were found built into various parts of the monastic buildings. The discoveries led to a display in 1836 of artefacts such as altars and vases in the undercroft of the priory (ibid, 70).
- 4.2 Works in 1889 to extend the Abbey Farm dairy, situated immediately to the west of the present site, unearthed the skeletons of three humans and two horses. Two of the human burials were noted to lie in the normal east-west position, with one containing the largest of the three skeletons housed in a partially mortared stone cist (Bulkeley 1891, 70). The cist had a separate chamber for the head and was capped with stone flags. Examples of such burials are known from the Roman period and re-emerge at around the 10th century.
- 4.3 The skeleton of a horse was found at the foot of this burial, and that of a larger horse was located outside the dairy. Although occasional burials of this type are known from the medieval period it is possible that the horse burials are of a later date and may be associated with the use of the farm.
- 4.4 There is some indecision as to whether the third burial was positioned on a north-south or east-west alignment (ibid, 70). If the burial was north-south it is likely to pre-date the east-west burials, suggesting a ritual significance of the site prior to the foundation of the monastery in 1169.
- 4.5 The date of this group of burials is speculative, Bulkeley suggests they pre-date the priory as they were located at some distance from the present churchyard, and suggests a Roman, Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian date (ibid 71). Other burials were apparently discovered close by during drainage works.
- 4.6 Excavations conducted by W S Calverley in 1896 or 1897 on the green to the north-west of the priory revealed the remains of a mound and ditch, together with some masonry of probable medieval date and a small stone cist containing fragments of an urn and bones (Haverfield 1897, 195). It is noted that the urn appeared to be Romano-British, and that at least three of the bone fragments were identified by the Oxford Museum as deer bones, no human bone was identified.
- 4.7 An extensive geophysical survey comprising four survey areas was carried by English Heritage's Ancient Monuments Laboratory in 1992. Resistivity and magnetometry were used to reveal a number of anomalies, notably possible ditches and robbed out walls, a circular feature measuring 5m in diameter and a possible kiln.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 Little to nothing is known concerning the prehistoric inhabitation of the area. No evidence from the prehistoric period has yet been discovered from the actual study area or its immediate environs. Nothing prehistoric is listed in the Cumbria SMR. Two tumuli are marked on the first OS six inch map (see fig. 2); a very large one close by, just over the Abbey Bridge, and another further up the hill southwards at Boothby. Both these were inspected and it is very unlikely that they are prehistoric burial mounds. Neither are they marked as such on later maps. A short note by Lady Henley, describes an axe-hammer, almost certainly Bronze Age in origin and discovered 'on the Naworth Estate' (1931, 135), which is nearby.

5.2 Roman

- 5.2.1 The Lanercost site is not thought to have been Roman in origin, though some discoveries made in the late nineteenth century have given rise to an amount of speculation. In 1895, Haverfield (1897) reported an excavation at Lanercost Priory to the Cumberland Excavation Committee, by the Rev. W. S. Calverley. His trench was positioned on the 'Green', where he noticed a mound and a ditch once running along the north and west sides, just inside the line of the modern wall. Close to the western gate, he unearthed 'some, probably Medieval, masonry' (1897, 195) and near it, inside the mound and ditch, he found a small, stone cist. This contained a cremation deposit, including fragments of a Romano-British urn, and some animal bones. Of those bones that were identifiable, three belonged to deer. It is not usual for animal bones to feature in these kinds of cremation deposits. Also, some burials discovered when deepening the floor of the dairy might just possibly have dated to this period, though a later date is more likely (see below).
- 5.2.2 The SMR lists a Roman coin, an Aes of Magnentius, found in the Lanercost area, but the find carries no exact location. Haverfield (1897) also points out that the Roman road, called the Stanegate, passes down the Irthing valley and Lanercost, on its way to Brampton. However, the specific line it took in this area is still not yet known with certainty. He speculates that the Priory environs may have been 'casually inhabited in Roman times' (1897, 196). As Summerson and Harrison (2000) point out, the site is less than 1 km south of Hadrian's Wall and there is a Roman fort just over a kilometre away at Great Easby. A quantity of Roman building (dressed) stones has been used in the construction of the Priory. Similarly, a group of Roman inscriptions and altars, including a fragment from a statue, are likely to have been brought in from elsewhere, very likely from a location, or locations, on Hadrian's Wall. These finds were used to create a display in the undercroft in 1836 (Summerson and Harrison 2000).

5.3 Medieval

- 5.3.1 In 1889, work to extend the Abbey Farm dairy revealed the burials of three humans with two horses. The largest of the persons was housed in a partially mortared stone cist (Bulkeley 1891, 70). Bulkeley reported that two burials were buried in an east-west alignment, including the one in the cist, but that the other was in the unusual north-south orientation. The editor of the Transactions had information to the contrary, however, and puts it that all three were buried east-west. The stone cist had a separate chamber for the head and was capped with flagstones. This type of burial is known from Roman times, but also re-emerges in the 10th century (Reeves 2002). The skeleton of a horse was found at the foot of this burial, with another, larger horse located outside the dairy. While it seems plausible that the horses were later intrusions, associated with the running of the farm, the lack of disturbance to the human burials persuaded reporters of the find to the contrary. Bulkeley suggested that the burials may well pre-date the Priory on the site, given they are located some distance away from the present churchyard. This might mean they likely date to Roman, late Anglian or Anglo-Scandinavian period.
- 5.3.2 The Lanercost Priory is an Augustinian House founded about 1165 and dissolved in 1537. It comprised a well-preserved church and cloisters grouped around a cloister court and would have housed probably twelve or thirteen canons (Moorman 1949; Summerson and Harrison 2000). The Priory demonstrates the usual layout for an Augustinian house, with an east-west orientated church, forming the north range of the four-sided cloister (see plan HN 1743 fig). Domestic buildings, such as the kitchen and dining hall formed the southern range, the prior's lodging and administrative buildings created the western part (this part now functions as a church hall, known as Dacre Hall, and is considerably altered) and lay-brothers quarters and chapter house formed the eastern range. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The eight-bay nave is still used as the parish church. The eastern part of the chancel may be twelfth century while the rest is early thirteenth century, with eighteenth century alterations. The building was completed in its original state by 1220. Much of the sandstone used is very likely brought from Hadrian's Wall, while the roof is of slate. The choir, transepts and sanctuary are ruined, as is the cellarium and cloisters. Most of these are early thirteenth century, including a battlemented tower, a square bell turret over the choir and the two-bay sanctuary. The refectory just remains and consists of two storeys with the cellarium underneath. The cellarium has two entrances and features a complete fan-vaulted undercroft supported on central columns.
- 5.3.3 The site also preserves a gateway arch, originally part of a gate tower, dating to the early thirteenth century. This was originally an inner arch that had a flanking tower, or towers, with buttresses and an entrance to the now destroyed porter's lodge. Part of the outer arch survives as buried remains. A perimeter wall encloses the Priory, built and maintained at various times between the thirteenth

- 5.3.4 and eighteenth centuries. While well preserved on the north side, the wall only survives as an earthwork bank on the western and eastern edges of the precinct. The wall around the graveyard dates to the eighteenth century.
- 5.3.5 To the west of the church, there is a modernised fortified tower, called the Pele tower, now part of the vicarage. This building incorporates some thirteenth century remains and would have been the Priory guesthouse of the outer court. The main part of this building work seems to date to the sixteenth century with nineteenth century repairs and alterations.
- 5.3.6 To the north of the Pele tower, in the part of the grounds called the ‘Garth’, various earthworks can be observed, remaining from further buildings not yet investigated. Also in the Garth are remains of a standing cross, dated to 1214. This consists of a stepped plinth, with a chamfered, square socket stone, and a fragment of shaft decorated by carvings on the edges. Another fragment of shaft, minus the cross head, is kept in the north aisle of the church.
- 5.3.7 The Priory was founded by Sir Robert De Vaux, probably as a memorial to his parents, around 1169. The canons expanded the lands owned by the Priory throughout the thirteenth century, only interrupted by Thomas de Multon, who after first having donated lands, decided to go back on his generosity and tried to take back the endowments through the courts in 1255 (Moorman 1949). The dispute did not end there however, and five years later de Multon arrived at Lanercost with a force and seized the Priory, which he held for more than a year. He died in 1271, and his widow, Matilda, was able to compensate the canons. Matilda de Multon was a daughter of Hubert de Vaux, and made considerable gifts between 1271 and 1295, when she died.
- 5.3.8 Edward I visited the Priory on three occasions; in 1280, in 1300 and in 1306/7. On the last occasion, the King was very ill and remained for six months until he made a recovery. Considerable building work dates to this period of Edward’s convalescence when his entourage included up to 200 people.
- 5.3.9 In the years between the King’s visits, the Scots ransacked the Priory. In 1296 the cloisters were burned, though the rest of the Priory was left alone. Although this was quickly repaired, the following year the Scots returned, this time under the leadership of William Wallace, and destroyed it again. Robert Bruce also came to Lanercost with his army, in 1311, when he stayed for three days and imprisoned a number of the monks.

5.3.10 In 1346, the Scots again attacked the Priory. King David II (of Holland) ransacked the buildings and desecrated the church. While the Priory was rebuilt following this, much of the estate had to be sold off to raise the funds. Both the long Royal stay and the rebuilding work meant that the Priory was always relatively poor and never really recovered from this sacking by King David. This has also had the effect of keeping much of the Priory intact, even if in a ruinous state, because lack of wealth meant no major rebuilding could ever be undertaken.

5.3.11 The last prior was John Robynson who surrendered the Priory in 1536, and it was dissolved by Henry VIII by 1537/8. The Priory was granted to Sir Thomas Dacre and some of the buildings were demolished, such as the refectory and cloister (Summerson and Harrison 2000) He made other alterations and converted some of the monks' buildings into private dwellings. This phase included the making of Dacre Hall as his manorial hall by 1559. The north aisle of the church was shut off from the rest and henceforth used a parish church. A parsonage was built for the vicar to the west of the thirteenth century tower. The rest of the monastic buildings were allowed to fall into decay. Monastic life at Lanercost was now brought to an end.

5.4 Post Medieval

5.4.1 The Dacre family remained at the Priory until James Dacre died in 1716, without an heir. This family had never been particularly wealthy and the Priory continued to decay. The Priory and its manor and estate, reverted to the crown, being held into the nineteenth century on lease to the Earl of Carlisle, although some more remote members of the Dacre family did try and hold on the property for a number of years after James' death, until a lawsuit by the Earl was successfully upheld in 1724 (Summerson and Harrison 2000). The Earl even offered to buy the lease in 1787, but the Crown declined to sell. The Howards of Naworth had some financial involvement in the 1840s work and carried out a restoration in the 1870s entirely at their own expense (Summerson and Harrison 2000). However, the parishioners of Lanercost must also be given credit, particularly for the upkeep of the chancel of the church, during the years before the Howards of Naworth released their wealth for restorations and repairs.

5.4.2 The crown kept a reversionary interest in the ruins and spent public money on the upkeep of the ruins in the 1840s. The estate was sold in the late 1860s, at which time Queen Victoria expressed concern for the preservation of the ruins (Summerson and Harrison 2000), foreshadowing the growth in public guardianship of such monuments.

5.4.3 A model farm was built, Abbey Farm, probably in the 1850s, immediately to the west of the monastic courts and houses. The dairy and adjoining building was positioned over another earlier probable medieval building already built next to the Priory (see figures 2 and 3). Figure 3 defines this building as a dairy which does not appear to be the same structure that is shown on the figure 2 map of

1724. It is unknown at this stage if the earlier building was incorporated in part, or demolished.

5.4.4 An order to construct this farm is held at the Naworth Estate Archive, Naworth castle, dated to the 1850s (F. Giecco pers. comm.). The model farm appears on the 1st edition OS map (see fig. 4) and appears largely unaltered on the second edition OS map of 1901 (see fig 5). The deepening of the floor level of this dairy in around 1890, is what led to the discovery of the horse burials (see above, 5.3.1).

5.4.5 In the late 1920s, the Priory was taken into guardianship of the Department of State.

5.4.6 Recent excavations ahead of the construction of drains around the Presbytery and the Lady Chapel (Whitworth 1998) revealed child burials. The excavators interpret this as evidence for local people burying stillborn or small children still not baptized as close as possible to spiritual safety, as without being christened they are not allowed to be buried in the churchyard proper.

5.5 Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings

5.5.1 The grounds and buildings of the Priory lie within an area designated as Scheduled Ancient Monument (AM No: 23689) and many of the buildings are Listed Grade 1. This area includes however, a number of features are excluded from the scheduling; the church, the vicarage ('Pele tower'), the west and south graveyard walls, the gateway arch west of the Priory and the surfaces of the roads and paths (although the ground beneath these surfaces is included). The burial ground is also excluded

5.5.2 The model farm has been given status as a Listed Building in its entirety.

6. RESULTS

The landscape around Lanercost Priory and Abbey Farm is characterised by extensive ridge and furrow, field boundaries and enclosures, although these are visible from aerial photographs and seldom survive at ground level. They would appear to represent an extensive farmed landscape contiguous with the Priory. A circular, denuded earthwork to the south of Abbey Farm may represent a monument from later prehistory.

6.1 The 'Bull Pen' field (see figures 7 and 9)

6.1.1 Although the documentary research found nothing significant regarding this field with the exception of a linear building and track way, visible on Current Ordnance Survey maps but appearing to have been demolished in the 1970s, the combined use of aerial photographic and field survey evidence discovered a number of significant features visible as well defined earthworks.

6.1.2 Rectilinear Enclosure

Aerial Photographs 17223/29; 17697/08 and 17697/09 show a rectilinear enclosure located centrally within the field. This enclosure is represented by a grass-mark and no trace of this feature is visible at ground level. It appears to be divided into two sections by a linear partition, and at least one entrance is visible on the west side of the enclosure. One possible interpretation of this is a cattle enclosure which gave the field its name.

6.1.3 Stone and earth mounds

Twelve stone and earth mounds were observed and recorded during the identification survey (see plate 2 and figure 7). These consist of two rows of six, evenly spaced (though not parallel) mounds containing stone overlain by turf. The precise interpretation of these is uncertain but one possible interpretation is that these form the basis for a rectangular aisled building that had been demolished prior to the first edition OS map of 1864.

6.2 Field to the south of Abbey Farm (see figure 8)

6.2.1 The south field is characterised largely by ridge and furrow, however, there are a number of interesting features visible both from aerial photographs and at ground level.

6.2.2 Circular earthworks

Two circular earthworks were observed by identification survey, visible on aerial photographs 17223/28 and RXB 3402/17A. Severely denuded, both consist of a low earth bank. The larger of the two, located within the north-west corner of the field, appears to be related to a north-west – south-east running linear feature at

its south eastern tip, and does not appear to close the circle. The second forms a curving 'reverse C' pattern, extending from the corner of the farmhouse and extending towards the other in a sinuous south-westerly direction. Further work would be required in order to characterise the exact nature of these earthworks, although the current use of the field as pasture minimises further damage to their structure.

6.2.3 Lynchet

A low positive lynchet was observed during identification survey, forming a terrace or platform at the north end of the south field (see figure 6 and plate 3).

6.2.4 Rectilinear Feature

A rectilinear feature, visible from aerial photographs although not at ground level, was observed within the south field. This consists of a dark cropmark against a light background and could represent the surviving remains of a series of fishponds.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 This assessment has discovered a number of significant archaeological features within the landscape of Lanercost Priory. These include cropmark enclosures, earthworks and the remains of ridge and furrow. Largely, this landscape is contiguous with the Priory itself, as little or no evidence of prehistoric or Roman settlement survives. Given this scarcity of evidence for pre-medieval settlement, the significance of the low earthwork to the south of Abbey Farm is heightened. Further archaeological investigation in the form of geophysical and topographic survey could be undertaken prior to development within this area to gain a better understanding of the archaeological potential.
- 7.2 Proposals for the Bull-Pen field involve a 'no-dig' specification design for the car park. This will involve the laying of terram geo-textile matting on the present ground surface and the building up of levels with Type 1 sub-base, graded with fine dust and should cause minimal impact on any potential archaeological remains. One small area, approximately 5 m x 2 m will be excavated to allow access to the car park from the road. In this area it is recommended a full archaeological watching brief be maintained during the course of all these groundworks.
- 7.3 The complex of Farm buildings represent a complete set of model farm buildings dating to the mid-19th century that, although not of recognised national importance are certainly of extreme significance within a regional context. Prior to the redevelopment of these buildings it is recommended that a building survey of the complex be carried out, corresponding to Level 2 (RCHME), in order to record its historic character prior to its redevelopment.
- 7.4 As at least two phases of earlier structures are likely to have once stood in the north east corner quarter of the current farm complex, it is also recommended that wherever levels are reduced or service trenches excavated in the farm complex and new small car parking area, a full archaeological watching brief be maintained.
- 7.5 In the field to the south of the Farm complex it is recommended that a series of evaluation trenches be excavated prior to the final decision on the location for the septic tank and associated pipe work as the area is likely to contain sensitive archaeological deposits.

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

Survey of the Barony of Gilsland, 1829
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1865) London: HMSO
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition (1901) London: HMSO
Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition (1925) London: HMSO

Aerial Photographs

National Monuments Record

NMR 17223/28 13 MAR 02
NMR 17223/29 13 MAR 02
NMR 17686/25 13 MAR 02
NMR 17697/07 13 MAR 02
NMR 17697/08 13 MAR 02
NMR 17697/09 13 MAR 02
NMR 17697/10 13 MAR 02

Cumbria County Sites and Monuments Record

MU CS 66/35
RXB 3402/17A
RXB 3402/18A

Secondary Sources

Armstrong et al. (1950) *The Place Names of Cumberland*. English Place Name Society.

Bulkeley, H. J. (1891) On the supposed internment of a horse burial with human remains at Lanercost. *Trans Cumbria and Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 1st ser, **11**, 70-2.

Giecco, F.O. (2003) *Project Design for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Abbey Farm, Lanercost*. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. Project Designs and Client Reports No. 65/03.

Haverfield, F. (1897) Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee. *Trans Cumbria and Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 1st ser, **14**, 185-97.

Henley, Lady D. (1931) Stone implements found in the parish of Lanercost, Cumberland. *Trans Cumbria and Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2nd ser, **31**, 135-6.

- IFA (1994) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*. Reading: Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- Martindale, J. H. (1926) The Priory of Lanercost. *Trans Cumbria and Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2nd ser, **26**, 255-61.
- Mawson, D. J. W. (1979) The Irthing Bridges at Lanercost. *Trans Cumbria and Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2nd ser, **79**, 75-84.
- Moorman, J. R. H. (1949) The estates of the Lanercost canons. *Trans Cumbria and Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2nd ser, **48**, 77-107.
- Reeves, J. (2002) *Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief of works at Lanercost Priory*. North Pennines Heritage Trust. Project Designs and Client Reports.
- Summerson, H. & Harrison, H.(2000) *Lanercost Priory, Cumbria. A survey and documentary history*. Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. Research Series **10**. Henry Ling: Dorchester.
- Whitworth, A. M.(1998) Lanercost Priory Excavations in 1994. *Trans Cumbria and Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2nd ser, **98**, 133-43.
- Williams, Sir I. (1953) Art VI.- Lanercost. *Trans Cumbria and Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2nd ser, **52**, 67-9.

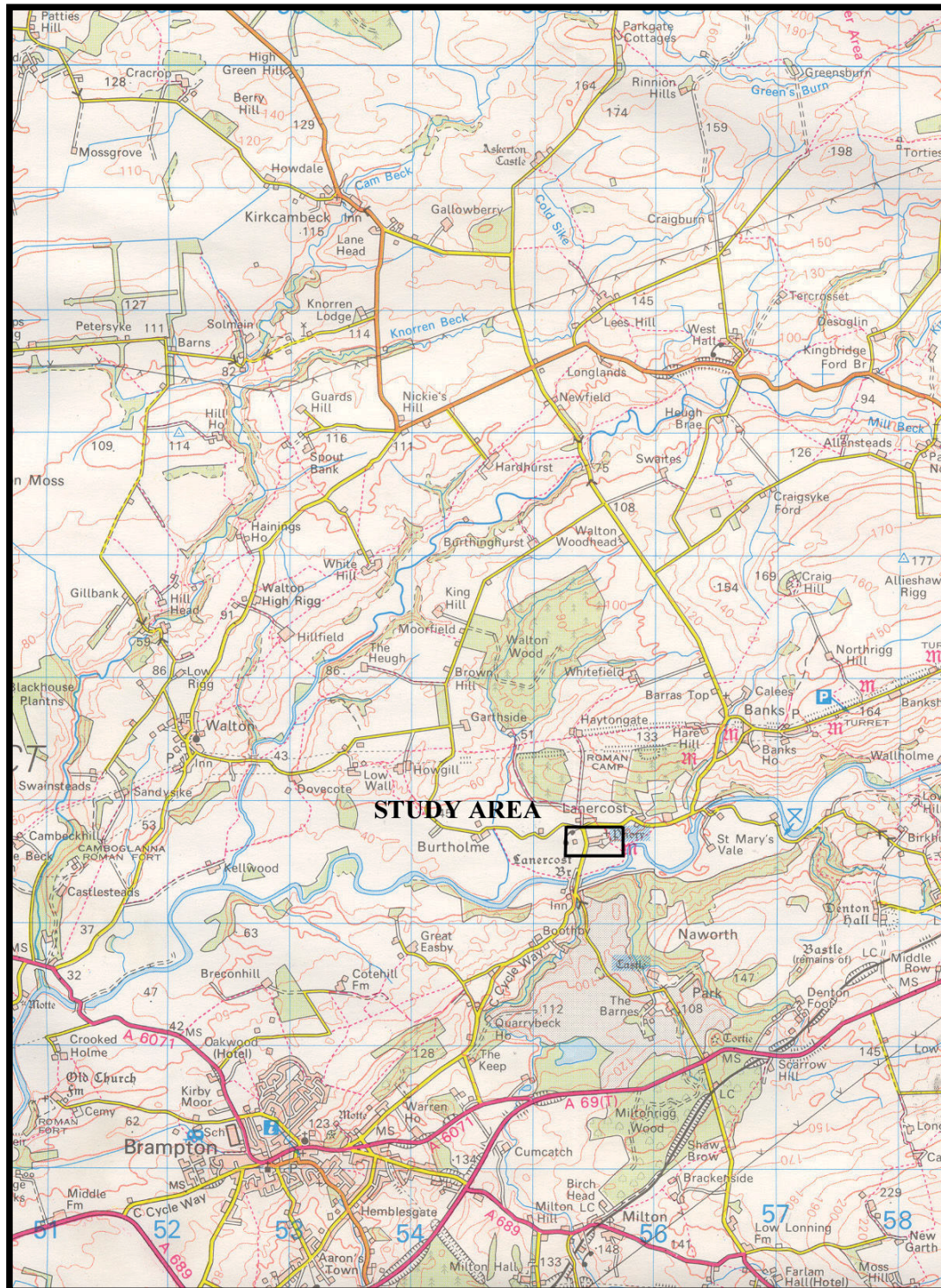


FIGURE 1: Site Location.

Reproduced from Landranger® 1:50,000 scale by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright (2002). All rights reserved. Licence number WL6488

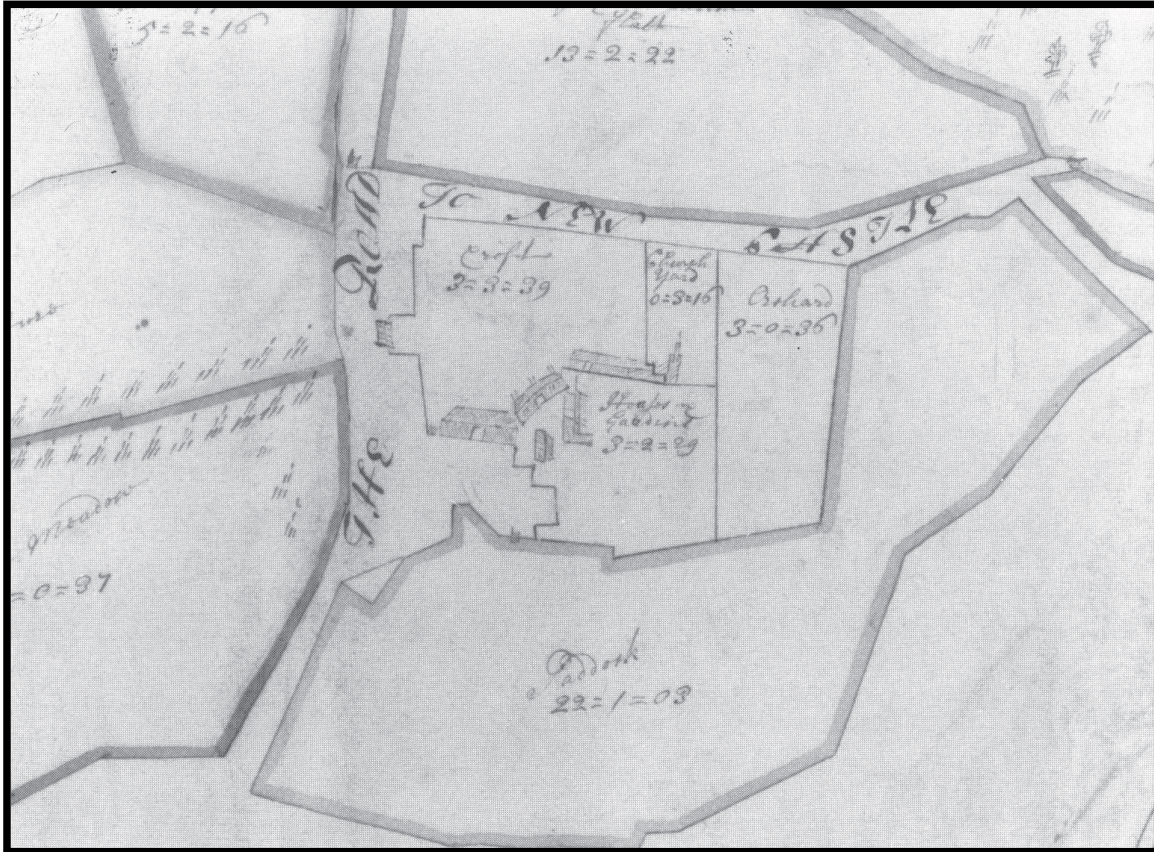
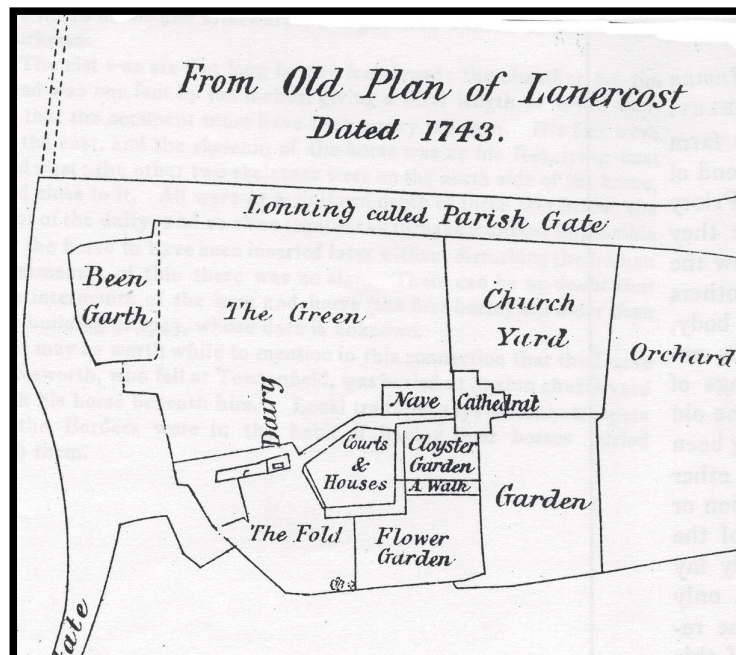
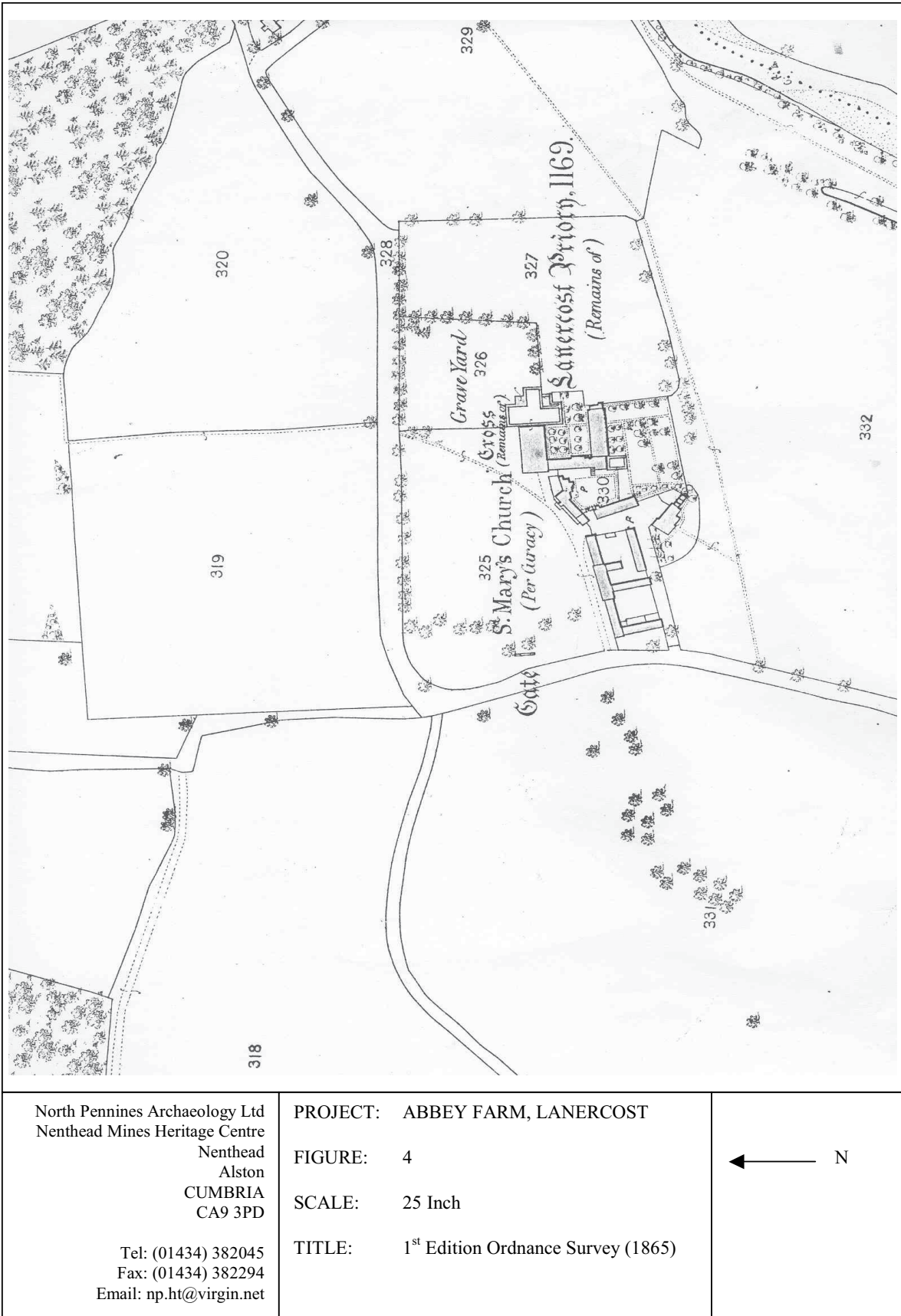
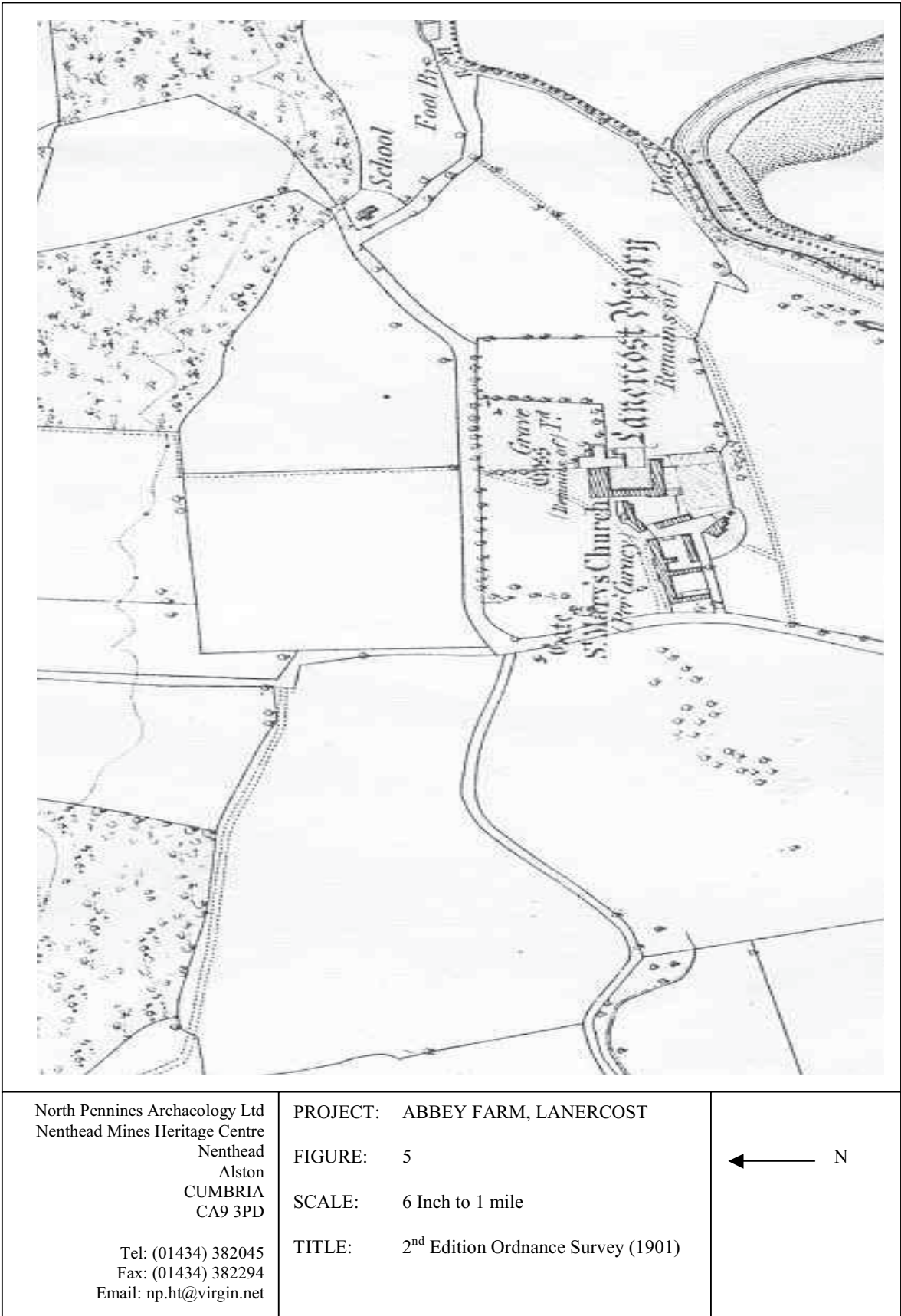


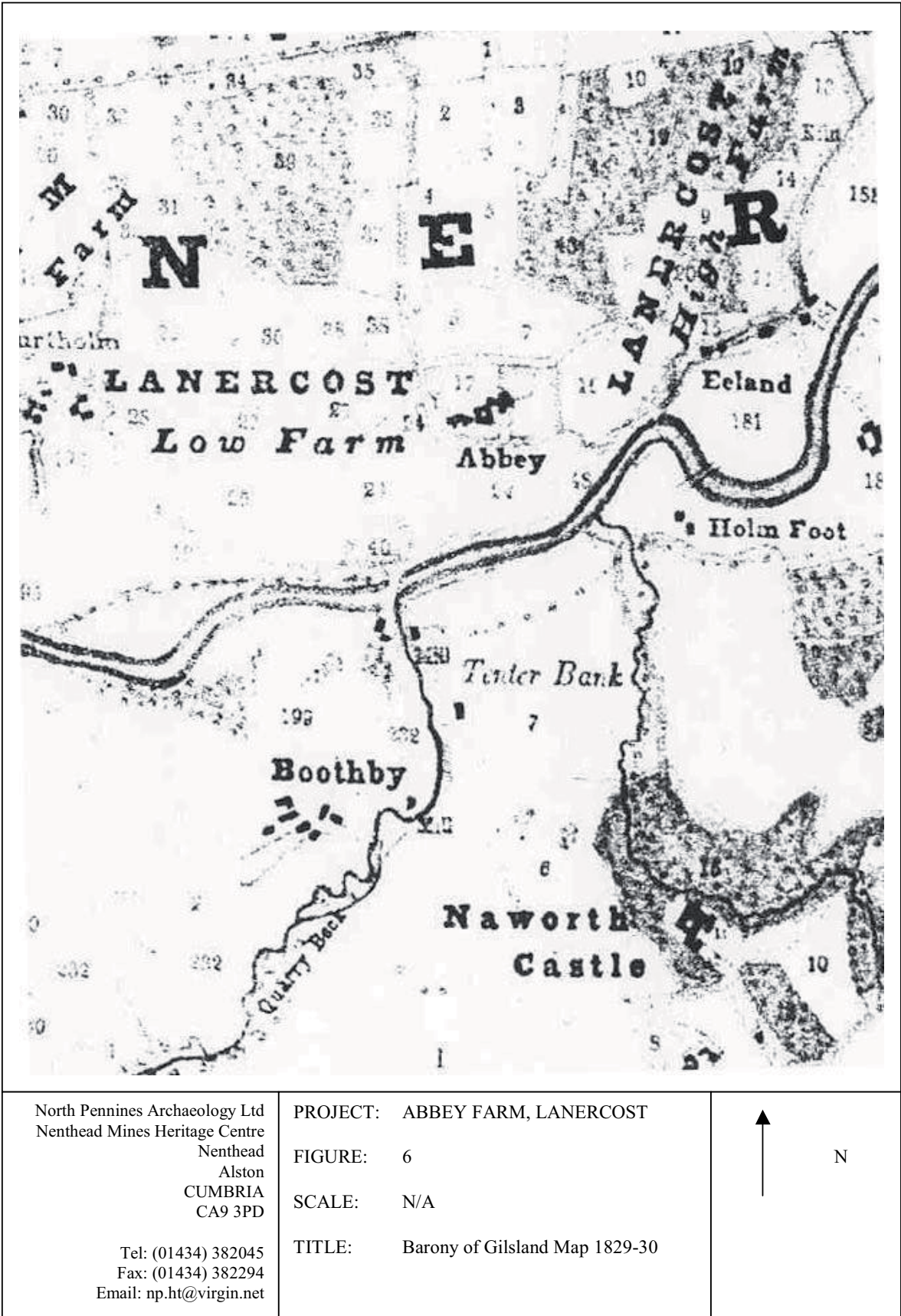
FIGURE 2 (ABOVE): Extract from Estate map dated 1724. (Howard of Naworth map 202/1 © University of Durham). Scale: N/A

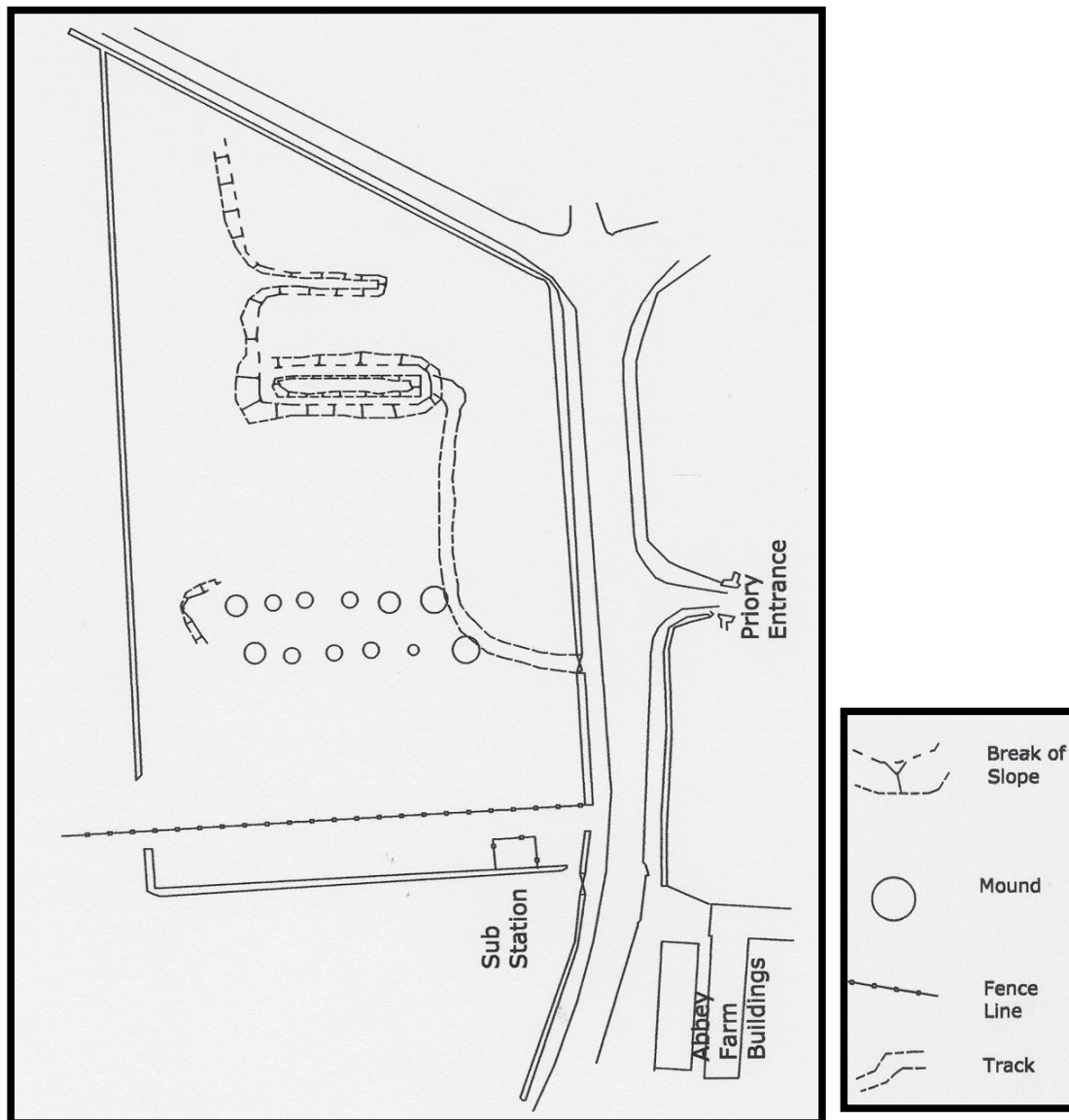
FIGURE 3 (BELOW): Extract from map dated 1743. (*Trans Cumbria and Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 1st ser, **1891**, 70-72. Scale: N/A



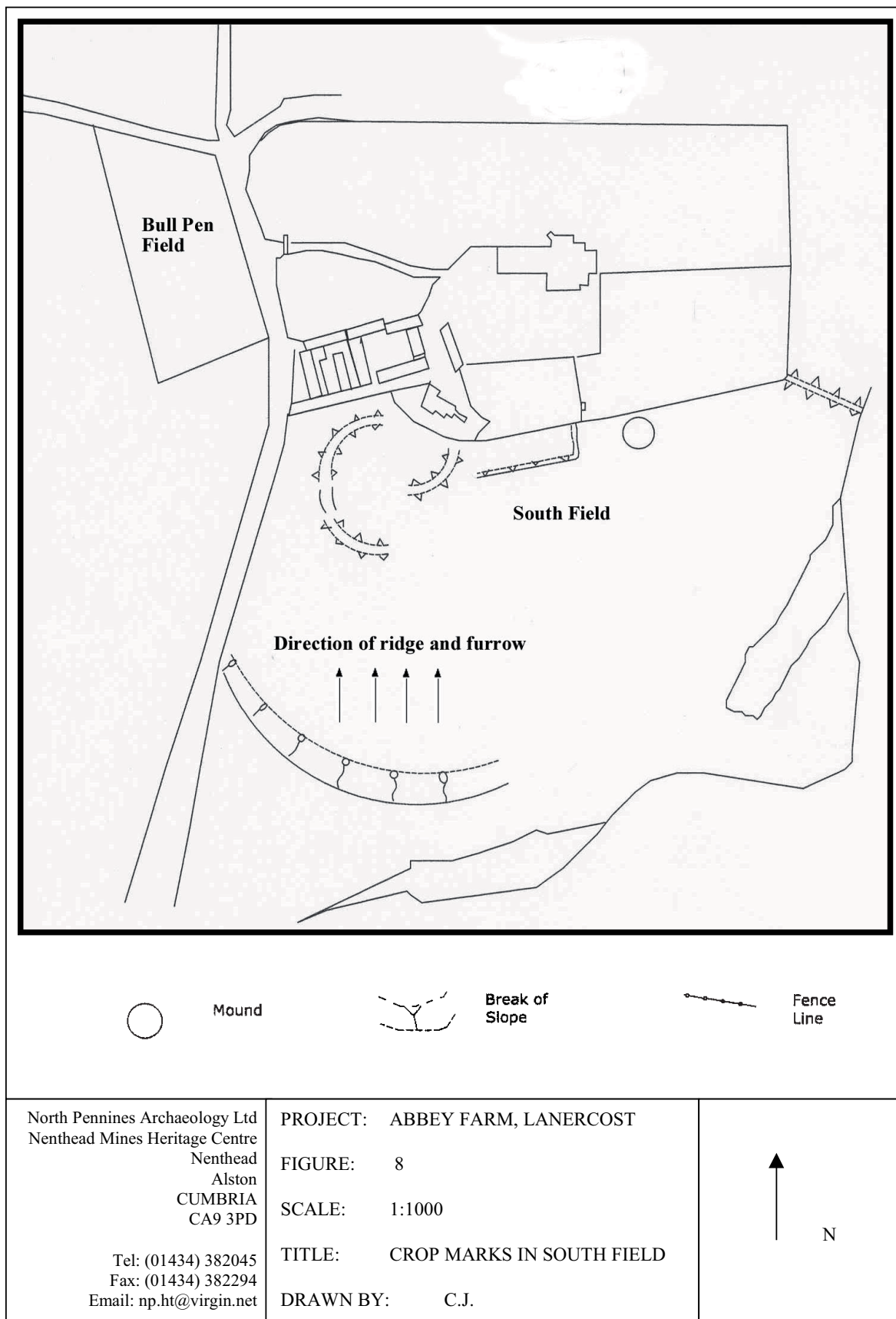








<p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre Nenthead Alston CUMBRIA CA9 3PD</p> <p>Tel: (01434) 382045 Fax: (01434) 382294 Email: np.ht@virgin.net</p>	<p>PROJECT: ABBEY FARM, LANERCOST</p> <p>FIGURE: 7</p> <p>SCALE: 1:1000</p> <p>TITLE: EARTHWORKS IN BULL PEN FIELD</p> <p>DRAWN BY: C.J</p>	<p>N</p>
---	---	----------



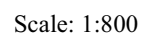




PLATE 1: Rectified AP of study area.
Scale 1:2000

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre
Nenthead
Alston
CUMBRIA
CA9 3PD

Tel: (01434) 382045

← N



PLATE 2: Earthwork in Bull Pen Field



PLATE 3: Earthwork in South Field