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SUMMARY

Prior to additional proposed phases of expansion to Peel Place Quarry, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by Tendley Quarries Ltd to undertake an archaeological investigation to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment for the area. The investigation consisted of a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey on land adjacent to the west side of the present sand and gravel quarry at Peel Place, Holmrook, Cumbria (NY 067 011).

A desk-based assessment was carried out in early January 2004 and involved a search of all primary and secondary maps and records held in the Cumbria Record Office in Whitehaven and the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (CSMR) in Kendal. The assessment identified 19 sites of archaeological interest within the study area (Fig 2), none of which will be affected by the development. The site is considered to have archaeological potential due to the significant quantities of prehistoric worked flint which have been recovered from an extensive programme of field walking in the area. Four findspots of flint artefacts (Sites **02-05** and **13-14**), a polished stone axe (Site **01**), and a hand axe roughout (Site **12**) have shown evidence of prehistoric activity in the area. Evidence of occupation during the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods was also produced. In particular the Roman coin (Site **06**) located to the immediate north of the proposed development, the medieval cross fragment (Site **16**), and the relict strip fields associated with the settlement of Hallsenna are considered significant.

The geophysical survey was undertaken in December 2003 by Stratascan Ltd. Although the general magnetic response was relatively low, a number of faint linear anomalies were located that may be of archaeological origin, particularly given the prehistoric potential of the area. In addition, a discrete probable thermoremanent response was observed which may be of archaeological significance, perhaps a hearth. Plough marks were also seen in the plots, which may either relate to the medieval settlement of Hallsenna or could possibly be modern.

The walkover survey was undertaken in March 2004, in which four new archaeological sites were identified (Sites **20-23**). These sites included trackways and field boundaries associated with possible remains of strip-fields of medieval origin.

The assessment showed that the proposed development area will not impact on any known sub-surface archaeological sites. However, the perceived potential for undiscovered archaeological sites within the area from the desk-based assessment, the geophysical survey and the walkover survey will necessitate further evaluation. It is recommended that the anomalies of archaeological potential located by the geophysical survey are examined by trial trenching.

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Oxford Archaeology North would also like to express its thanks to the staff of the County Record Office in Whitehaven for their assistance, and also the Cumbria County Council Archaeological Service for help and information. Further thanks are expressed to David Sabin at Stratascan Ltd for the geophysical survey.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken and written by Peter Schofield, the drawings being produced by Emma Carter. The walkover survey was carried out by Anthony Lee and written by Louise Ford. The report was edited by Emily Mercer and Jamie Quartermaine. The project was managed by Emily Mercer.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Tendley Quarries Ltd (hereafter the client) commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to conduct an archaeological assessment at Peel Place Quarry, Holmrook, Cumbria (centred on NY 067 011; Fig 1). This is required for the purposes of an Environmental Impact Assessment for a proposed expansion of some 12 ha in the fields to the west of the existing sand and gravel quarry. In accordance with a verbal brief provided by Cumbria County Council Archaeological Service (CCCAS), an enhanced desk-based assessment, further to that already undertaken for the original quarry (OA North 2003), was required in the initial stages of enquiry, together with a geophysical survey of the development area. The work was undertaken in December 2003 and January 2004. A subsequent walkover survey was undertaken in March 2004 at the request of CCCAS and in agreement with the client.
- 1.1.2 The proposed area outlined for archaeological investigation lies immediately to the west of an area previously investigated in four distinct phases. The first three phases comprised evaluation (from 1997-99) by OA North, in their former guise as Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). The fourth, and most recent, phase comprised a low level desk-based assessment and evaluation (OA North 2003).
- 1.1.3 The current desk-based assessment is an enhancement of that undertaken in 2003 and focuses on a 2km radius centred on the proposed extension, examining the evidence of sites with archaeological potential (Fig 2). The assessment consisted of an investigation of all cartographic and primary documentation pertinent to the immediate area surrounding the proposed development held in the Cumbria Record Office in Whitehaven (CRO(W)), a search of previously identified archaeological/historical sites identified in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Register (SMR) in Kendal, and a synthesised general history of the region collated from any secondary sources identified.
- 1.1.4 The geophysical survey was undertaken to assess any potential sub-surface remains not identified during the desk-based assessment and consisted of a reconnaissance survey and subsequent detailed survey of identified areas of potential.
- 1.1.5 The walkover survey was carried out to identify any additional archaeological sites in the area, which may be affected by the proposed development. The walkover survey involved a systematic examination of the ground surface within the defined assessment area, and recorded the character and extent of any archaeological features.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 Tendley Quarries Ltd requested that OA North submit proposals for an archaeological assessment consisting of a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey (*Appendix 1*). The results will be used to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment on proposed future phases of quarry expansion to the west of the current quarry at Peel Place Quarry, Holmrook, Cumbria. The project design was prepared in accordance with a verbal brief from CCCAS, and was adhered to in full. The work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project design. The study area consisted of a 2km radius centred on the proposed development site. The principal sources of information were the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), maps, and secondary sources.
- 2.2.2 ***Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (Kendal)***: the Cumbria SMR, held in Kendal, was consulted to establish the sites of archaeological interest already known within the study area and the extent and character of these. The SMR is a database of all archaeological sites within Cumbria, and is maintained by the County Council. For each entry a brief description was obtained which was added to the site gazetteer (*Appendix 2*) and marked on a location plan (Fig 2). Aerial photographs were consulted for the study area where these were available. The SMR is a database of all archaeological sites in Cumbria, and is maintained by Cumbria County Council.
- 2.2.3 ***Cumbria Record Office (Whitehaven) (CRO(W))***: the County Record Office in Whitehaven was visited to consult primary records relating to the study area. Tithe and enclosure maps for the study area were examined, as well as Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. Primary documents such as letters and estate plans were also consulted where these related to the site. In addition, secondary sources were investigated.
- 2.2.4 ***Oxford Archaeology North***: OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out under its former title of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), and as OA North. These were consulted where appropriate.

2.3 GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION

- 2.3.1 The proposed development area was subjected to a geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan Ltd, using two techniques (Stratascan 2004). The first

to be used was magnetic susceptibility, employed as a reconnaissance technique over the area outlined for the quarry extension encompassing 12ha. The second technique was detailed magnetometry, requiring a 10% sample equating to 1.2ha. This was divided between three separate survey areas. Two of the areas were considered to be of possible archaeological potential due to the enhanced magnetic susceptibility levels, and a third was used to test an area of low response.

- 2.3.2 **Magnetic susceptibility:** alteration of iron minerals in topsoil through biological activity and burning can enhance the magnetic susceptibility (MS) of that soil. Measuring the MS of a soil can therefore give a measure of past human activity. This was carried out using an MS2D field coil manufactured by Bartington Instruments Ltd to take *in situ* readings, and assessed approximately the top 200mm of topsoil. The survey was carried out on a 20m grid with readings being taken at the node points. This results in a very coarse resolution but adequate to pick up trends in MS variations (Stratascan 2003, 4).
- 2.3.3 **Detailed magnetometry:** the mapping of an anomaly in a systematic manner will allow an estimate of the type of material present beneath the surface. Strong magnetic anomalies will be generated by buried iron-based objects or by kilns or hearths. More subtle anomalies such as pits and ditches can be seen if they contain more humic material which is normally rich in magnetic iron oxides when compared with the subsoil (Stratascan 2003, 5).
- 2.3.4 The survey was carried out using an FM256 Fluxgate Gradiometer, manufactured by Geoscan Research, which has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m. Readings were taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart providing an appropriate methodology balancing cost and time with resolution (Stratascan 2003, 5).

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full archive of the work has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic, and plastic media) with the Cumbria Record Office (Whitehaven).

2.5 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 2.5.1 A walkover survey was conducted in March 2004 in order to record the existence, location and extent of any previously unrecorded sites.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The proposed assessment area encompasses 12 ha to the west of the existing quarry at Peel Place. It is located approximately 2km north of the village of Holmrook on the coastal plain of west Cumbria, with Seascale to the north and Ravenglass to the south, and between the main river valleys of the Calder and the Irt. The landscape is gently undulating with several low hills, the ground cover consisting mainly of pastoral land of an open agricultural landscape with small copses of trees. A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), in the form of the surviving raised mire of Hallsenna Moor, is located to the immediate south of the assessment area (Countryside Commission 1998).
- 3.1.2 The topsoil identified in previous evaluations is generally 0.2m-0.25m in depth and comprises friable, well-draining coarse loam and sandy gravels of the Ellerbeck Brown Earth series of soils (OA North 2003). The underlying geology of the site comprises sedimentary red and grey sandstones with partings of red mudstones of the Triassic Age (British Geological Survey 1982) overlain by a complex succession of glacial or post-glacial deposited gravel, sand, silt and clay (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** the historical and archaeological background is principally compiled through secondary sources and previous phases of archaeological investigation, and is intended to place the results of the assessment for the site into a wider context.
- 3.2.2 **Mesolithic Period:** previous investigations on the West Cumbrian Coastal Plain have shown that this area was a focus of late Mesolithic and early Neolithic activity. The landscape characteristic of low sandhills suggests a potential for prehistoric activity, as typified by other sites in the North West. Evidence for Mesolithic settlement is well represented on the Cumbrian coastal plain from St Bees to Walney Island but is almost exclusively confined to the raised beaches of former coastlines. Extensive fieldwalking at Drigg (Cherry and Cherry 1985), to the south-west of the study area, produced evidence of early prehistoric lithic assemblages. These assemblages showed a predominance of beach pebble flint, which has produced small artefacts of variable quality (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 76). These tended to be late Mesolithic, and consisted of flint and tuff scatters dating as late as the fourth millennium BC (Cherry and Cherry 2002, 3).
- 3.2.3 **Neolithic Period:** there appears to be a degree of continuity between the end of the Mesolithic period and the start of the Neolithic period, with the flint artefacts being indistinguishable (*ibid*). The Neolithic period was, however, a time of significant social change, with the introduction of ceramics, large funerary and ritual monuments, such as the reconstructed stone circle at Grey Croft near Seascale (SMR 1288; Fletcher 1957, 1), more intensive agricultural

practices and the large-scale production of polished stone axes. These are found throughout Cumbria and were traded across Britain and into Europe (Rollinson 1967). In the general area much of the early Neolithic activity is defined through the presence of polished stone axes such as the Halsenna axe (Site 01, SMR 1273), found to the west of the site. There are many such casual findspots of axes from the general area around the proposed development; the presence of these tools suggests intensification of activities including hunting and tree clearance. Pollen analysis of material from Barfield Tarn (Bootle, North Cumbria) to the south of the study area revealed episodes of forest clearance and evidence for cereal cultivation (Pennington 1970, 69). The presence of rough-out, part-polished axes near the proposed development suggests an axe polishing site nearby, similar to that at Ehenside Tarn (Darbishire 1873) where the second stage of axe manufacture was undertaken, the first being production of rough-out axes at Langdale and at Scafell. Large quantities of flint materials have also been recovered from the putative settlement and axe finishing site at Ehenside Tarn to the north-west, near St Bees (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 71; Walker 2001) dated to this period. Flintwork continued to be dominated by beach pebbles, resulting in small artefacts such as the leaf-shaped arrowheads from the sandhill sites at Drigg (SMR 1396; SMR 3561; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 75). Within the localised area, in the parish of Gosforth, a small but significant assemblage of lithic scatters has been found. These have a less dense distribution than those from the prominent raised beaches to the west (Cherry 1967, 5), and probably reflect the exploitation of the resources of the basin mires to supplement the exploitation of the coast (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 69).

3.2.4 **Bronze Age:** the evidence of clearance activity and burial cairns on the upland margins of the West Cumbrian Plain suggests an expansion of settlement during the Bronze Age (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming). However, the large amount of lithic materials recovered through extensive field walking in the area suggests that much of the lowland settlement pattern was as before and the coast was exploited. This process can be plotted across the area through the recovery of artefacts. The Drigg dunes in particular have produced large quantities of flint, including barbed and tanged arrowheads (SMR 16924; SMR 1400; SMR 1396), from an organic layer revealed by sea erosion. Again the flint was predominantly beach pebbles, although some chalk flint was recovered (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 77). Also eroding out of the cliff was evidence for a prehistoric structure (possibly a burnt mound), which has been radiocarbon-dated to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age (LUAU 2001, 7). Further to the east and inland at Holmrook a middle Bronze Age funerary urn and cremation were discovered (SMR 1277), and there was also a central burial cairn with cremation and Bronze Age artefacts recovered at Grey Croft stone circle (SMR 1288; Fletcher 1957).

3.2.5 **Iron Age:** evidence for Iron Age activity on the west Cumbrian Coastal Plain is fairly scarce. Eskmeals, to the west of the site, has produced artefacts of a possible Iron Age date consisting of a pair of blue beads found together with an earlier flint assemblage (SMR 1399; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). There is some antiquarian evidence for the recovery of a bog body from within Seascale Moss in the nineteenth century, which could have been typologically dated to the

Iron Age or Romano-British periods (Turner 1989, 21). This limited evidence is not sufficient to prove habitation on the sandhills during this period (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 77).

- 3.2.6 **Romano-British Period:** Roman activity in this area was concentrated at Ravenglass (SMR 1378, Potter 1979) where a mid-Hadrianic Roman fort and baths were situated. The fort is generally believed to have formed the terminus of an extended coastal defensive system to protect the Solway (Shotter 1993, 49). Further evidence of activity in this area is generally limited to scattered finds, consisting of coins and small artefacts, such as the findspot of the Hallsenna coin (SMR 1275; Parker 1906; Shotter 1989). At Barnscar to the south-east of Ravenglass is an enclosed settlement dated to the Roman period (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming). A single coin of Nerva (AD 96-98) was discovered on the edge of the field immediately north of the present study area. There is evidence of a possible local iron manufacturing industry and associated pottery at Eskmeals, and possible small-scale encampments within the sandhills at Drigg (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 78).
- 3.2.7 **Early Medieval Period:** due to the lack of surviving records there is no documentary evidence of activity within the study area between the end of the Roman period and the twelfth century, apart from place-names; Seascales is rooted in Old Norse *skali* and *erg*, implying sheilings or shelters by the sea (Parker 1904, 38). In addition, there are no archaeologically excavated settlement sites that can be dated to the early medieval period in the area. At Devoke Water to the south-east, however, pollen evidence indicated episodes of clearance extending into the eighth and ninth centuries (Pennington 1970; Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming).
- 3.2.8 The West Cumbrian Coastal Plain is significant for the large number of pre-Conquest stone crosses, especially to the north of the study area at Gosforth (Rollinson 1996) where the greatest of the Anglo-Scandinavian crosses stands along with a large assemblage of other sculptures (Bailey 1980). The Northumbrian cross at Irton (SMR 1271) is also regarded as 'one of the finest examples of ninth century sculpture in the country' (Bailey and Cramp 1988).
- 3.2.9 **Medieval:** monastic records are the first documented evidence of the population in the area, and show the progressing expansion of settlements into the upland areas. Evidence of peat extraction can be shown from these sources, and from manorial records (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 79).
- 3.2.10 Hallsenna, the small hamlet on the west side of the study area, is first recorded in the Chartulary of St Bees c1225 and the assize rolls of 1278 as 'Sevenhoues'. It is also recorded variously as 'Sewenhauis' in 1285, and 'Sevenhoghes' in 1292. By the seventeenth century it is known as 'Halseonhouse' (1662) and 'Hall Senhouse' (1668) (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 394). Peel Place was also first named in a deed of 1365 as 'Pyel' (*ibid*). This would normally indicate the presence of a medieval defended house in the area, but there is no evidence of the existence of such a site except for this place name. The hamlet and the now disappeared medieval hall at Hallsenna are thought to have been the ancestral home of the notable Senhouse family. For a time they also owned the manor of Low Bolton in which the study area is

found, and had a 500 year association with the manor of Seascale further to the west (Parker 1904, 39). There is a local legend that in the thirteenth century King John encamped overnight within the area and was entertained by Walter de Sewynhouse at Hall Sevenhouse (*ibid*).

- 3.2.11 From within the study area is the site of the Hallsenna/Percy cross (Site **16**) which was found re-used as masonry in a shed within the hamlet of Hallsenna. It was a boundary cross that demarcated the boundaries between land owned by the Percy family, Barons of Egremont, and land owned by Furness Abbey, some time between 1414 and 1537 (Parker 1909, 91). There is a long tradition of boundary disputes in the area, with the place-name *Threapland Gate* to the west of the study area meaning ‘the road to the disputed lands’ (Parker 1902, 98), although this may not refer to the boundary mentioned above.
- 3.2.12 **Post-Medieval Period:** it was not until enclosures of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries that these areas of peat and mosses were drained to produce agriculturally viable land (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 81). However, exploitation of the basin mires and raised moorland peat has been part of the process of common rights since the medieval period. The southern half of Hallsenna Moor, to the south of the proposed development, for example was formerly stinted with pastures held in common (Fair 1930, 63).

4. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 In total, 19 sites of potential archaeological interest were identified within the study area and are listed in *Appendix 2*. Of these, 14 were identified from the SMR. None of these sites will be directly affected by the development. An outline of the results is presented in Table 1 below and in Figure 2. It is assumed that the houses and quarry were of post-medieval date, with no evidence that they were any older. There were no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) or listed buildings within the study area.

Period	No of Sites	Sites
Prehistoric	8	Axe findspots (Sites 01 and 12), other lithic scatters (Sites 02 - 05 and 13 - 14)
Roman	1	Coin findspot (Site 06)
Medieval	1	Cross fragment (Site 16)
Post-medieval	3	Sites of houses (Sites 11 and 17), quarry (Site 10)
Unknown	6	Enclosures (Sites 07 - 08), place-names (Site 09 and 19), roads (Site 15 and 18)

4.2 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD (SMR)

- 4.2.1 A total of 14 sites of potential archaeological interest was identified within the study area, which are listed in *Appendix 2*. None of these sites will be affected by the development. Aerial photographs of sites within the study area were also consulted.
- 4.2.2 **Prehistory:** the prehistoric period was represented by surface finds including the Halsenna stone axe (Site **01**) and the Burnt Moor axe rough-out (Site **12**), along with several flint scatter findspots (Sites **02-05** and **13-14**). This indicates the potential for the discovery of prehistoric remains in the area. The stone axe was a butt portion but is likely to be of Neolithic origin, as was the axe roughout, and may relate to the Langdale Axe Factories. The flint recovered was typically Neolithic in origin and included scrapers, knives and flakes.
- 4.2.3 **Roman:** finds of the Roman period are limited to a Roman coin of Nerva (AD 96-8) (Site **06**), which was located in the field directly north of the current proposed development, beside the trackway running south to Halsenna (Fig 2). It may attest to the presence of a Romano-British population in the vicinity but as it is a coin of high denomination caution should be applied in using it to date any activity beyond the Roman period. It was common for such high denomination coins to be in circulation for many decades from their minting date and certainly beyond the reign of the Emperor detailed on the coin.
- 4.2.4 **Medieval:** there were no entries for the medieval period within the SMR.

- 4.2.5 **Post-medieval:** one entry in the SMR is definitely dated to the post-medieval period, this being the site of a quarry (Site **10**) to the immediate south of Drigg Cross farm.
- 4.2.6 **Unknown:** a sub-rectangular enclosure at Gosforth, near Blackbeck Bridge, and a cropmark enclosure in Irton-with-Santon (Sites **07** and **08**, Plate 2) are of an unknown date, having been identified through aerial photographs. The place-name of 'Gallows Hill' (Site **09**) to the north-east of the study area is of unknown date, but represents a traditional place of execution. Finally, Bleawath Road (Site **15**) is a section of metalled trackway of unknown period discovered beneath peat, suggesting a certain antiquity.

4.3 COUNTY RECORD OFFICE – WHITEHAVEN (CRO(W))

- 4.3.1 The remaining five sites were identified by reference to sources held in the Cumbria Record Office in Whitehaven. In addition, further information about many of the sites identified in the SMR was gathered. All of the additional sites were identified by reference to maps, in particular the Ordnance Survey and Tithe maps or documentary evidence. Earlier maps of Cumberland were consulted but revealed limited information.
- 4.3.2 **Donald 1771 (Fig 3):** the main road through Holmrook to Gosforth is depicted with the crossroad (unnamed) at Benfold. The map is at such a large scale that only the positions of houses at Peel Place and 'Hall Sina' are shown within the study area.
- 4.3.2 **Enclosure Map 1810 (CRO(W) YSPC 12/41 1810):** surviving primary cartographic evidence of the tithes and enclosures within the study area are limited to this map. The map and indenture show that the land south of the current proposed development was enclosed and reclaimed from Hallsenna Moor by this period. There were no newly enclosed fields shown within the current proposed development, but these lands were held by farmers Christian Choice, Isaac Hartley, John Stephenson and John Long, all from the hamlet of Hallsenna.
- 4.3.3 **Greenwood 1823 (Figure 4):** the map is at a similar scale to Donald's (Section 4.3.2). However, it is geographically correct and shows more ancillary roads around the study area. Both Hallsenna and Peel Place are marked, along with Drigg Cross. Greason Cottage (Site **11**) and Benfold House (Site **17**) are also marked as 'Grayson House' and 'Benn Flat'.
- 4.3.4 **Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (1st and 2nd Edn) (Figure 5):** the OS maps for both the first edition 6" (1865) and 25" (1871) and the second edition (1899) show the relatively static nature of the agricultural landscape around the study area in the mid-late nineteenth century. Directly within the proposed development area, occasional grubbing out of old field boundaries is evident, but the OS first edition map (1871) shows the partial pattern of medieval strip-field cultivation on both the west and east sides of Hallsenna. These field boundaries are evident when compared with the recently enclosed and reclaimed fields to the south, where boggy areas are still shown on the improved fields to the north of Hallsenna Moor. The OS maps also show both

the positions of Greason Cottage and Benfold (Sites **11** and **17**), which are both no longer marked on present-day maps (OS 2001) but are likely to be of the post-medieval period.

- 4.3.6 **Sources relating to study area:** several primary and secondary sources connected to the parish of Gosforth were also consulted. The parish registers of Gosforth mention the Senhouse family of Hallsenna in 1576, and Peel Place is first mentioned in 1596 (Parker 1884, 70). The registers also show that in 1599 over 100 people out of the 600 that lived in Gosforth parish succumbed to the plague (Mannex and Whellan 1847). By 1639 Joseph Tyson held Peel Place (*ibid*) and deeds show that it was held by Christopher Peele and Nicholas Kitchen in the late seventeenth century (CRO(W)YDX 68/1; YDX 68/3). Secondary sources also identified the Hallsenna/Percy Cross (Site **16**), located within the hamlet (Parker 1902; 1909) and dated to the medieval period. Of an unknown period is both the place-name 'Drigg Cross' (Site **19**), possibly relating to a boundary cross (possibly where the Hallsenna Cross stood; *ibid*), and 'Old Routeway' (Site **18**), which ran from the coast up into the fells and on to Wasdale (Fair 1930; Parker 1906).
- 4.3.7 **Previous Archaeological Investigations:** the currently proposed area outlined for quarrying lies immediately to the west of an area previously evaluated in four separate phases from 1997 to 2003 (OA North 2003). During this time 37 trenches were excavated and were found to contain no significant archaeological deposits or features. Sieving retrieved an iron nail and a number of post-medieval and modern ceramic artefacts, including pottery and clay pipes. A number of flint pebbles and fragments were also retrieved but none proved to be worked.

5. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 A geophysical survey consisting of two techniques was undertaken over the proposed area of the quarry extension. Initially, the reconnaissance technique of magnetic susceptibility was carried out over the whole of the proposed area, encompassing 12ha, to detect any trends in the levels of enhancement. The results informed the location of three areas of detailed magnetometry (Fig 6), two of which were considered to be of possible archaeological origin, and the third was used to test an area of low response (Stratascan 2004).

5.2 MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY

- 5.1.1 The results of the reconnaissance survey, detailed in the Stratascan report (2004), showed that the magnetic susceptibility levels increased towards the west and in the south-east of the study area. The highest area of magnetic susceptibility correlated with the small field on the western side of the study area. Consequently, this field was targeted with detailed magnetometry (Area 1), together with the area of magnetic susceptibility enhancement in the south-east corner (Area 2), and an area in the south-west with low levels (Area 3).

5.3 DETAILED MAGNETOMETRY

- 5.3.1 The results of the detailed magnetometer survey are detailed in the report by Stratascan (2004). The survey located a number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin. The abstraction and interpretation of anomalies was problematic due to the low magnitude of the magnetic response because of the generally low background levels. Furthermore, there does not appear to be any obvious correlation between the high levels of magnetic susceptibility and the anomalies located by detailed magnetometry.
- 5.3.2 Positive linear anomalies identified in Areas 1 and 2 may be associated with cut features of archaeological origin, although there were no obvious archaeological characteristics from which they can be interpreted. Such linear responses are typical of ditch-type features where an accumulation of topsoil within the fill of the feature produces a magnetic response. Of particular interest is a large discrete anomaly located near the south-west corner of Area 2, which appears as a typical response of a thermoremanent feature, such as a kiln or hearth.
- 5.3.3 In Area 2 anomalies associated with ploughing have produced fragmented linear responses across much of the survey area. The orientation of these linear anomalies was generally north-east to south-west and approximately parallel to nearby land boundaries.
- 5.3.4 The diffuse nature and low magnitude response of a number of area anomalies within Areas 1 and 2 may indicate a geological origin. Alternatively these may

be depressions or pit-like features from episodes of small-scale gravel extraction.

- 5.3.5 Positive area anomalies are low magnitude diffuse responses of uncertain origin. Although these anomalies may relate to cut features of archaeological origin it is possible that they have a geological origin.

6. WALKOVER SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 A walkover survey was undertaken in March 2004 within the defined assessment area. This was carried out subsequent to the results of the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey at the request of CCCAS. It took the form of a rapid walkover survey in order to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the area and information on topography, current land use and identify any areas of former ground disturbance. Four additional unknown archaeological sites were identified and have been listed in the Gazetteer of Sites (*Appendix 2*) and are shown in Figure 2.

6.2 WALKOVER SURVEY RESULTS

- 6.2.1 **Topographical information:** the area of the proposed western extension is generally low lying and undulating throughout. The whole of the site is being currently used as pasture.
- 6.2.2 **Archaeological Features:** the walkover survey identified four previously unrecorded sites consisting of the remains of landscape features (Sites **20-23**).
- 6.2.3 **Site 20** belongs to the extant field boundaries on the western side of the site, comprising a hedge situated on a 0.80m high and 2.0m wide earthen bank. These are likely to be surviving elements of a relict medieval strip-field system, of which remains can be identified in the present field boundaries to the north-west of the proposed quarry extension (Fig 2). The field boundaries, Site **20**, can be observed as part of a more complete field system extending across the whole of the proposed development area on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1865 (Fig 5).
- 6.2.4 **Site 21** is an existing trackway that appears to be of some antiquity. It is banked on both sides with a distance of 3.0m between the embankments and a depth of 1.2m to the bottom of the track. It can also be identified on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1865 (Fig 5).
- 6.2.5 **Site 22** is an apparently disused hollow way that is c3m wide and has a depth of c4m from the top of the embankments. The hedgerow lining the trackway either side has become overgrown with trees and gorse. The track slopes gently downwards in a north/south direction. The function of such a narrow and deep hollow way is unclear but it can be seen extending northwards on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1865 (Fig 5) and present day mapping (Fig 2).
- 6.2.6 **Site 23** consists of two gateposts. The first situated on the northern side of the opening is 0.75m high and 0.24m wide. The second post on the south side is 0.42m high and 0.23m wide. They are undecorated, showing only tool marks. On the south side of the first post is an iron bolt with a chain.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 7.1.1 The desk-based assessment showed a moderately rich archaeological resource within the study area, but there are no sites within the actual proposed development area. The previous phases of evaluation at the quarry did not reveal any significant archaeological deposits and archaeological remains were limited to drainage features and post-medieval artefacts (OA North 2003). Although no archaeological sites have been systematically investigated there are a number of chance findspots and sites recognised through field walking within the immediate vicinity. In addition, the number of isolated prehistoric finds recorded within the SMR suggests that there is potential for the discovery of further evidence of activity and artefacts within the development area. The discovery of a Roman coin (Site 06) may also point to a possible small-scale settlement in the area associated with communication routes to the north of the fort at Ravenglass or it could be the result of a casual loss during military activity.
- 7.1.2 Both the desk-based assessment and the walkover survey have shown there to be evidence of medieval agricultural practice in the proposed development area. The close proximity of the medieval settlement of Hallsenna and the surrounding relict strip cultivation, seen in the extant field boundaries observed from the walkover survey and in documentary evidence, shows a potential for tofts and other such archaeological evidence associated with farming in this area.
- 7.1.3 The geophysical survey showed a relatively low response due to the general background levels. However, numerous linear features have been seen which are reminiscent of infilled ditches, and also an anomaly that may be due to the presence of a hearth. Given the potential for prehistoric and medieval activity within the development area it is possible that these are archaeological in origin. Anomalies attributable to agricultural activity were also seen that may be related to the medieval settlement of Hallsenna.

7.2 IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.2.1 The proposed development of the area defined to the west of the current quarry at Peel Place does not impact on any known archaeological sites or features. However, there is a potential for archaeological remains, particularly on the western side close to Hallsenna where there may be evidence of medieval tofts. It is therefore recommended that a programme of evaluation trenching is carried out to examine the anomalies observed in the results from the geophysical survey. Extraction outside the defined limits of the current proposed development area will also require further desk-based assessment and evaluation.

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CRO(W)/YDX 68/3 Bargain and Sale - Henry Salkeld of Threapland esq to Nicholas Kitchen of Peelplace, of the consideration of £22, 10s messuage and farmhold at Peelplace, in occupation of the second party

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

November 2003

Oxford
Archaeology
North

PEEL PLACE PROPOSED QUARRY EXTENSION, CUMBRIA.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PROJECT DESIGN

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request by Tarmac Northern Ltd on behalf of Tendley Quarries Ltd for an enhanced archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey for the purpose of an Environmental Archaeological Assessment prior to the proposed western extension to the existing Peel Place Quarry, Holmrook, Cumbria.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Tendley Quarries Ltd (hereafter the 'client') are proposing to extend the existing sand and gravel quarry at Peel Place, Holmrook, Cumbria (centred NY 307 501) to the west, encompassing an area of approximately 28ha. As a result an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required, to which the client has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for an archaeological assessment of the outlined area. In response to this Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service (CCCAS) issued a verbal brief requesting an enhanced desk-based assessment to that already undertaken over the original quarry in 2003 (OA North 2003), together with a geophysical survey. The results from this initial phase of the investigation will allow a programme of targeted trenching to be collated. To this effect these proposals have been prepared in accordance with the CCCAS brief.
- 1.2 The proposed area outlined for archaeological investigation lies immediately to the west of an area previously investigated in four distinct phases from 1997-2003. During this time a total of 37 trenches were excavated and were found to contain no significant archaeological deposits or features. Sieving retrieved an iron nail and a number of post-medieval and modern ceramic artefacts, including pottery and clay pipes. A number of flint pebbles and fragments were also retrieved but none proved to be worked.
- 1.3 The previous desk-based assessment (OA North 2003) identified eleven sites of archaeological interest within the study area. An extensive programme of field walking in the area located large quantities of prehistoric flint and four findspots of flint artefacts (SMR 1309; SMR 6459; SMR 6463 and SMR 6465) and a polished stone axe (SMR 1273) showed further evidence of prehistoric activity in the area. This suggests there is potential for the survival of prehistoric remains. Evidence of settlement during the Roman and post-medieval periods was also produced.
- 1.4 The site lies approximately 2km north of Holmrook on the west coast of Cumbria. It is located between the main river valleys of the Calder to the north and the Irt to the south. The landscape is gently undulating with several low hills on which there would be potential for prehistoric activity as typified by many other sites in the North-West.
- 1.5 OA North has extensive experience of desk-based assessments, as well as the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods in this area, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 23 years. These have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.
- 1.6 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an **Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed according to a verbal brief prepared by CCCAS to identify any surviving archaeological deposits and provide for accurate recording of any archaeological remains that may be disturbed by ground works for the proposed development.
- 2.2 **Desk-based assessment:** to provide an enhanced desk-based assessment of the site to that already prepared in 2003.
- 2.3 **Geophysical survey:** it is required that 28ha of geophysical survey will be undertaken over the outlined area that will be impacted by the quarry extension. The purpose of the survey is to identify the sub-surface character of the site using non-intrusive methods in order to identify any archaeological anomalies and hence to provide a precise locations for a programme of targeted trenching that will follow.
- 2.4 **Report and Archive:** a report will be produced for the client within eight weeks of completion. A site archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (MAP 2) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990).

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out by OA North in 2003 for the current quarry site. However, due to the area outlined for extension to the existing quarry it is necessary to extend the study area as appropriate. Therefore, an enhanced desk-based assessment will be undertaken depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the timescale of the project.

3.1.2 **Documentary and cartographic material:** this work will rapidly address the full range of potential sources of information. It will include an appraisal of the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record and OS 1st Edition maps (both 6" to 1 mile and 25" to 1 mile). Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed as appropriate.

3.1.3 **Aerial photography:** a brief survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. This would provide an indication of recent land-use, but is not likely to significantly inform the archaeological potential of the site. The Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record has a valuable aerial photographic collection.

3.2 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

3.2.1 The survey will examine the full extent of the outlined area to be impacted on by the quarry extension using two survey techniques. The first will be a rapid reconnaissance survey across the whole site to identify areas of possible archaeological potential. These areas will be then be targeted with more detailed survey to examine the likely cause of the areas of potential. The two techniques are defined below and will be carried out according to English Heritage Guidelines (1995):

3.2.2 **Reconnaissance survey:** a magnetic susceptibility survey will be undertaken across the site encompassing approximately 28ha. Topsoil possesses a certain level of naturally derived iron oxides. Under certain conditions these iron oxides become magnetically enhanced through past anthropogenic activity, such as burning, or the decomposition of humic material associated with settlement or other such sites. The varying degree of enhancement, compared to the background level, can be measured using a field coil which provides a rapid scan. This provides areas to target with the higher resolution technique of magnetometry.

3.2.3 The equipment that will be used is an MS2 Magnetic Susceptibility meter manufactured by Bartington Instruments Ltd. A field coil, known as an MS2D, assesses the top 200mm or so of topsoil. To overcome any problems of ground contact all readings will be taken 4 or 5 times and the average recorded. Obvious localised "spikes" will be ignored.

3.2.4 The survey will be carried out with readings being taken on grid node points 20m apart.

3.2.5 **Detailed magnetometry:** due to the potential already outlined for prehistoric archaeological remains the preferred high resolution geophysical technique is magnetometry. This will be used to target areas of magnetic enhancement identified from the rapid reconnaissance survey in order that the cause can be examined in detail.

3.2.6 Using an appropriate instrument, magnetometry can locate 'strong positively magnetic' material such as iron-based features and objects, or those subjected to firing such as kilns, hearths, and even the buried remains of brick walls. This technique is also widely used to locate the more subtle magnetic features associated with settlement and funerary remains, such as boundary or enclosure ditches and pits or postholes, which have been gradually infilled with more humic material. The breakdown of organic matter through microbiotic activity leads to the humic material becoming rich in magnetic iron oxides when compared with the subsoil, allowing the features to be identified. Conversely, earthwork or embankment remains can also be identified with magnetometry as a 'negative' feature due to the action in creating the earthwork of overturning the relatively low magnetic subsoil on to the more magnetic topsoil. In this way, magnetometry is a very efficient technique and is recommended in the first instance by the English Heritage Guidelines (1995) for such investigations.

3.2.7 The mapping of the anomaly in a systematic manner will allow an estimate of the type of material present beneath the surface. In order to do this an FM36 or FM256 Fluxgate Gradiometer, manufactured by Geoscan Research, will be used. The instrument consists of two

fluxgates mounted 0.5m vertically apart, and very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the earth's magnetic field. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background.

- 3.2.8 Readings will be taken at 0.5m centres along traverses 1m apart. A depth of penetration of approximately 0.5m-1.0m will be achieved with subtle magnetic anomalies. However, this would increase with more strongly magnetic anomalies. The data are captured in the internal memory of the FM36 or FM256 and then downloaded to a portable computer. The individual grids are matched together to produce an overall plan of the surveyed area.
- 3.2.9 Processing of the data will be carried out is performed using specialist software known as *Geoplot 3*. This can emphasise various aspects contained within the data but which are often not easily seen in the raw data. Basic processing of the magnetic data involves 'flattening' the background levels with respect to adjacent traverses and adjacent grids. 'Despiking' is also performed to remove the anomalies resulting from small iron objects often found on agricultural land.

3.3 ARCHIVE/REPORT

- 3.3.1 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the CSMR (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum. Wherever possible, OA North recommends the deposition of such material in a local museum approved by the Museums and Galleries Commission, and would make appropriate arrangements with the designated museum at the outset of the project for the proper labelling, packaging, and accessioning of all material recovered.
- 3.3.2 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 3.3.3 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client, and a further three copies submitted to the Cumbria SMR within eight weeks of completion of fieldwork. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. Any finds recovered will be assessed with reference to other local material and any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted and the potential of the site for palaeoenvironmental analysis will be considered. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.
- 3.3.4 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the identified archaeology within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans.
- 3.3.5 Provision will be made for a summary report to be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork, if relevant results are obtained.
- 3.3.6 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

4 PROJECT MONITORING

- 4.1 Monitoring of this project will be undertaken through the auspices of the Assistant Archaeologist CCCAS who will be informed of the start and end dates of the work.

5 WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 OA North are required to complete this first phase of work by early January.
- 5.2 The desk based assessment is expected to take approximately three days to complete.
- 5.3 The geophysical survey is expected to take six days to complete.
- 5.4 An interim report on the findings will be submitted to the client in January once the results of the geophysical survey have been received. These will be used to inform subsequent targeted trenching.
- 5.5 Due to purpose of the report for an Environmental Impact Assessment the final report will encompass the results of this first stage and the subsequent trenching.

6 STAFFING

- 6.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Emily Mercer BA (Hons) MSc AIFA** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 6.2 Present timetabling constraints preclude detailing exactly who will be carrying out the rapid desk-based assessment, but it is likely to be supervised by an OA North project supervisor experienced in this type of project. All OA North supervisors are experienced field archaeologists capable of carrying out projects of all sizes.
- 6.3 The geophysical survey will be subcontracted to Stratascan Ltd. Stratascan have undertaken geophysical surveys across the whole of the UK and abroad, having worked with Oxford Archaeology on numerous large projects such as Oxford Castle, the Birmingham Northern Relief Road, Chateau Mayenne in France and Zeugma in South East Anatolia.

7 INSURANCE

- 7.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site Number	1
Site name	Hallsenna Axe
NGR	NY 06030 01140
SMR Number	1273
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Prehistoric
Source	SMR, Crawford and George 1983; Collingwood 1923, Cherry 1967
APs	-
Description	The butt portion of a stone axe was found west of Hallsenna by a Mr Poole when draining a peat moss in 1855 and is now at Gosforth School Museum.

Site Number	2
Site name	Drigg Cross Flint
NGR	NY 05900 01100
SMR Number	1309
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Prehistoric
Source	SMR,;Cherry 1967; Crawford and George 1983
APs	-
Description	Three flint scrapers, a knife, a struck flake of volcanic tuff, and a core were found in 1965 by J Cherry in a field north of Drigg Cross.

Site Number	3
Site name	Gosforth, Gallows Hill
NGR	NY 07500 02300
SMR Number	6459
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Prehistoric
Source	SMR; Cherry and Cherry 1984
APs	-
Description	Three flint flakes, of which two were fire damaged, together with a flake of volcanic tuff, were found on Gallows Hill.

Site Number	4
Site name	Drigg and Carleton
NGR	NY 06000 00500
SMR Number	6463
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Prehistoric
Source	SMR; Cherry and Cherry 1984
APs	-
Description	Three slightly patinated flakes of flint and a flake of volcanic tuff were found above Hallsenna Moor.

Site Number	5
Site name	Drigg and Carleton Moorside Farm
NGR	NY 05800 00200
SMR Number	6465
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Prehistoric

Source	SMR; Cherry 1967
APs	-
Description	A collection of scrapers, a knife made on a thin flake of grey flint, and several flakes were found on a saddle of high ground above Moorside Farm.

Site Number	6
Site name	Hallsenna Coin
NGR	NY 06700 01700
SMR Number	1275
Site Type	Findspots
Period	Roman
Source	SMR; Collingwood 1923; Crawford and George 1983; Parker 1904; Shotter 1989; Shotter 1992
APs	-
Description	A Roman first century coin of Nerva was found by a gamekeeper in 1905 in a field near Hallsenna.

Site Number	7
Site name	Gosforth nr Blackbeck Bridge
NGR	NY 07400 01100
SMR Number	13542
Site Type	Enclosure
Period	Unknown
APs	CCC3020, 3, 4
Description	A sub-rectangular enclosure can be identified from aerial photographs, which appears to have some internal detail.

Site Number	8
Site name	Irton with Santon
NGR	NY 07700 00600
SMR Number	13545
Site Type	Enclosure
Period	Unknown
APs	CCC3020, 7
Description	A cropmark of an enclosure was identified from aerial photographs.

Site Number	9
Site name	Gallows Hill
NGR	NY 07600 02270
SMR Number	12162
Site Type	Gallows
Period	Unknown
Source	SMR; Parker 1906
APs	-
Description	The place name evidence of 'Gallows Hill' suggests the existence of a gallows here at some time in the past. Parker refers to 'Gallabanks' as a legendary place of execution.

Site Number	10
Site name	Drigg Cross
NGR	NY 05900 00850
SMR Number	12178
Site Type	Quarry

Period	Unknown
APs	-
Description	The site of a disused quarry seen on current mapping. The site is shown on the current OS mapping but does not appear on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition maps, which would suggest it is post-medieval.

Site Number	11
Site name	Greason Cottage
NGR	NY 06970 00850
SMR Number	-
Site Type	Structure
Period	Post-medieval
Source	Greenwood 1823; Ordnance Survey 1st Edn 1865; Armstrong <i>et al</i> 1950
APs	-
Description	The site of the now demolished Greasons Cottage was marked on the OS 1st edition map. It is first seen on Greenwood's map (1823) as 'Grayson House'. It could possibly be related to a place called ' <i>grossa grisa petra</i> ' mentioned in a number of medieval documents of the Priory at St Bees, and possibly means 'grey stones' (Armstrong <i>et al</i> 1950).

Site Number	12
Site name	Burnt Moor, Axe
NGR	NY 05400 00600
SMR Number	6462
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Prehistoric
Source	SMR; Cherry and Cherry 1984
APs	-
Description	A rough-out axe of volcanic tuff was found in a field to the south of Burnt Moor. It appears to be a rough-out for a Cumbrian-type axe.

Site Number	13
Site name	Burnt Moor, Flints
NGR	NY 05400 00800
SMR Number	3556
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Unknown
Source	SMR; Cherry 1967; Crawford and George 1983
APs	-
Description	A flint end scraper, flint flakes, and a small flint knife were found in 1965.

Site Number	14
Site name	Hallsenna Bank, Flints
NGR	NY 07000 00000
SMR Number	6464
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Prehistoric
Source	SMR; Cherry and Cherry 1984
APs	-
Description	Two flakes of slightly patinated flint were found during fieldwalking.

Site Number	15
Site name	Bleawath Road
NGR	NY 05470 02560
SMR Number	1286
Site Type	Road
Period	Unknown
Source	SMR; Crawford and George 1983
APs	-
Description	An 'ancient' paved road from Egremont to Ravenglass passes through this point.

Site Number	16
Site name	Hallsenna/Percy Cross
NGR	NY 06270 0120
SMR Number	-
Site Type	Cross Fragments
Period	Medieval
Source	Collingwood 1923; Parker 1902; Parker 1909
APs	-
Description	An inverted square block of carved red sandstone is built into the wall of a shed at Hallsenna. Surviving upon it are the coats of arms of the Percy family who had intermittently held the Barony of Egremont in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and Furness Abbey, who held land in the area. It may possibly have been displaced from Drigg Cross (Site 19).

Site Number	17
Site name	Benfold House
NGR	NY 07120 01940
SMR Number	-
Site Type	Structure
Period	Post-medieval
Source	Greenwood 1823; OS 1st edn 1865; Fair 1930; Parker 1906
APs	-
Description	The site of a house, now demolished. It is seen on Greenwood's map (1823) as 'Benflatt', and on the OS 1st edition as 'Benfold'. The point is called both 'Benfold' and Sandy Lonnins' (Parker 1906). A surviving cellar and steps of red sandstone were present here and known as the 'smuggler's cellar' in the 1930s (Fair 1930).

Site Number	18
Site name	Old Routeway
NGR	NY 06850 01780
SMR Number	-
Site Type	Trackway
Period	Unknown
Source	Collingwood 1923; Fair 1930; Parker 1906
APs	-
Description	It is seen as an ancient track (possibly prehistoric) running through Hallsenna and inland over to Wasdale. It crosses the main road between Holmrook and Gosforth at a place called 'Benfold or Sandy Lonnins' (Parker 1906). It was possibly used to carry goods up into the fells from the coast (Fair 1930).

Site Number	19
Site name	Drigg Cross

NGR	NY 05800 00900
SMR Number	-
Site Type	Place name
Period	Unknown
Source	Parker 1902; Parker 1909; Collingwood 1923
APs	-
Description	Site of the extant Drigg Cross Farm. Possibly the site of a boundary cross where the boundaries of three manors (Drigg, Bolton and Seascale) meet (Parker 1909). It could be the original position of the Hallsenna/Percy Cross (Site 16). Nearby is a place called 'Threapland Gate'; meaning 'the road to the disputed land' (Parker 1902).

Site Number	20
Site name	Hallsenna Relict Strip-Field System
NGR	NY 06500 01150
SMR Number	-
Site Type	Field boundaries
Period	Medieval
Source	Walkover survey, OS 1 st Edn 1865
APs	-
Description	Field boundaries visible as earthen banks, surmounted by a hedge, 0.80m high and 2.0m wide. They appear to be the possible remains of a strip-field system of a probable medieval date.

Site Number	21
Site name	Trackway north of Hallsenna
NGR	NY 06500 02000
SMR Number	-
Site Type	Trackway
Period	Unknown
Source	Walkover survey, OS 1 st Edn 1865
APs	-
Description	Existing trackway of some antiquity. It is bound on both sides by an embankment, c3m apart, and 1.2m wide at the bottom.

Site Number	22
Site name	Hollow way east of Hallsenna
NGR	NY 06600 01000
SMR Number	-
Site Type	Trackway
Period	Unknown
Source	Walkover survey, OS 1 st Edn 1865
APs	-
Description	The overgrown trackway is c3m wide and has a depth of 4m from the top of the bank. The date and function of the feature is unknown. The track slopes gently downwards in a north-south direction.

Site Number	23
Site name	Gateposts on hollow way east of Hallsenna
NGR	NY 06500 02000
SMR Number	-
Site Type	Gateposts
Period	Unknown
Source	Walkover survey
APs	-

Description

Two gateposts were noted on the west side of Site 23 at its southern end. The northern gatepost stands 0.75m high and 0.24m wide. Attached to its south side is an iron bolt with a chain. The southern post is 0.42m high and 0.23m wide. Both posts are undecorated but show evidence of tool marks. The track is 5m wide at this point and the existing gatepost is located 60m to the north and extends 1.3m high.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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