



Crosby Ravensworth to Colby Pipeline, Cumbria

Rapid Desk-based Research



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SUMMARY

United Utilities proposed the construction of a c 13km long flow transfer structure pipeline, from south of Crosby Ravensworth through Maulds Meaburn to the south-west of Colby in Cumbria (NGR NY 362134 513956 to NY 366557 520400). The Cumbria County Council Planning Archaeologist recommended that rapid archaeological desk-based research be undertaken as the first stage in a potential programme of archaeological works. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was subsequently commissioned by UU to undertake this work.

In total, 41 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the desk-based research, 34 of which (Sites **01-34**) had been previously identified by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), the remaining seven sites were identified on historic maps (Sites **34-41**). Amongst the sites identified were five Scheduled Monuments (Sites **13-16** and **28**) which include the remains of the two shrunken medieval villages of Maulds Meaburn (Site **13**) and Crosby Ravensworth (Site **24**). Maulds Meaburn is also a designated Conservation Area. A number of sites were also identified within the core of the medieval villages including archery butts (Site **25**), a park pale (Site **26**) and a hall (Site **27**). Several sites are indicative of post-medieval industrial and agricultural activity, including corn/sawmills (Sites **02, 16** and **31**), a windmill (Site **04**), quarries and associated limekilns (Sites **08, 11-12**), possible indications of wool manufacturing (Site **36**) and farms/barns and field systems (Sites **06-07, 09, 18, 35**). A single Grade I Listed Building, the church of St Lawrence in Crosby Ravensworth, two Grade II* Listed Buildings and 18 Grade II Listed Buildings are located within the study area, although none of these would be impacted by the proposed pipeline.

The research has identified a potential for archaeological sites from the prehistoric period onwards. A socketed axehead of Bronze Age date was found at Crosby Ravensworth (Site **20**) and two findspots of Roman date were identified within the study area (Sites **03** and **34**). In the immediate vicinity of the study area a number of Romano-British settlements have been excavated including Ewes Lock (SM 22477) and Ewe Close (SM 22476), an enclosure and associated field system at Wickerslack (SM 22478) and Howarcles Romano-British settlement to the south of Crosby Ravensworth.

In light of the potential for archaeological remains it has been agreed with Cumbria County Council HER, that an archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of the proposed development. The archaeological watching brief will be subject to a separate report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Jo MacKintosh of Cumbria County Council HER and the staff at Cumbria County Record Office in Carlisle.

Vicki Bullock undertook the rapid desk-based research and Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project and also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 United Utilities (UU) proposed the construction of a *c* 13km long flow transfer structure pipeline, from south of Crosby Ravensworth through Maulds Meaburn to south-west of Colby in Cumbria (NGR NY 362134 513956 to NY366557 520400; Fig 1). Following recommendations made by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Officer, United Utilities commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake rapid archaeological desk-based research of the proposed development area as the first stage in a potential programme of archaeological works.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 The proposed pipeline (Fig 1) runs from the south of the village of Crosby Ravensworth, Cumbria in the northerly direction to the centre of the village. A short section of the pipeline branches off to the west along Harberwain Lane. Further towards the village church the pipeline again branches to the east along Silver Street. The main route follows the road northwards to Maulds Meaburn as far as Low Bridge. The proposed route then splits and a short section runs south towards The Green, with a longer section to the east heading south and south-east towards the Stepping Stones. The main pipeline then follows Brackenslack Lane as far as the junction with Long Rigg where it follows a track and turns sharply north/north-west through fields as far as Fousonsrigg Plantation. The proposed route turns sharply eastwards along a lane past Teas Bridge terminating in Colby Village to the south of Hill Top Farm.

1.2.2 Crosby Ravensworth is located in the valley of the River Lyvennet. Maulds Meaburn is situated on the upper reaches of the Lyvennet, which flows north to join the River Eden. The area is approximately 180-190m OD and the land rises steeply to the limestone pavements to the south (Countryside Commission 1998). The land around the village is gently undulating. Colby is approximately 5.6km to the north-east of Maulds Meaburn at approximately 140m OD.

1.2.3 The solid geological deposits comprise Tournaisian and Visean rock of the Carboniferous Limestone Series (www.bgs.ac.uk), which is part of a limestone escarpment that extends south-east/north-west from the Kirkby Stephen area towards Carlisle. The drift geology is largely a product of glacial activity common in the Northern Counties, being mostly boulder clays (Countryside Commission 1998). The overlying soils are mostly of the Brickfield Association, which are typical stagnogley soils.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 The Planning Archaeologist, at Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record Office (CCCHER) issued a verbal brief for the archaeological work. The rapid desk-based research was carried out in accordance with the relevant IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001, *Standard and guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessments*; English Heritage 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)).

2.2 RAPID DESK-BASED RESEARCH

2.2.1 A study area of comprising a corridor 500m wide and approximately 13km long was examined. All known archaeological sites identified have been integrated into the Historical and Archaeological Background (*Sections 3.2 and 3.3*) in order to place the sites in an archaeological and historical context. The location of these sites is shown in Figures 2a and 2b.

2.2.2 Several sources of information were consulted as part of the assessment, which have provided a good understanding of the developmental history of the study area. Archive sources that were consulted include:

- ***Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (CCCHER)***: the Historic Environment Record held in Kendal was consulted to establish the presence of sites of cultural heritage interest already known within the 13km study area centred on the proposed development and to consult aerial photographs covering the study area.
- ***National Monuments Record (NMR), Swindon***: holds the public archive of English Heritage. The database (Pastcape) can be accessed online to search over 400,000 records. The database was consulted to provide information on Scheduled Monuments within the vicinity of the study area.
- ***Cumbria County Record Office, Kendal***: cartographic and secondary sources relating to the study area were consulted at the Record Office.
- ***OA North Library***: 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 both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full and professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the verbal brief and with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2006). The archive will be deposited in the County Record Office in Kendal, and copies of this report will be deposited with the Cumbria County Council HER.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 3,500 BC
Neolithic	3,500 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.2 THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

- 3.2.1 **Mesolithic-Neolithic:** during the Mesolithic period the inhabitants of the British Isles employed a subsistence strategy traditionally viewed as the exploitation of natural resources by activities based on hunting, gathering, and fishing. Approximately commensurate with the adoption of farming, from c 3,500 BC the Neolithic period saw a limited increase in more permanent settlement in the North West region, and the beginnings of widespread construction of monumental architecture. The Bronze Age (*Section 3.2.5*) developed gradually from the preceding Neolithic during the mid third millennium BC, although beyond the appearance of metal artefacts the distinction is somewhat over stressed (Hodgson and Brennan 2006, 29-30).
- 3.2.2 In the 1980s Iron Hill, Hardendale Nab and Seal Howe, approximately 3km and 3.5km to the west and south-west of Crosby Ravensworth, were walked as part of a larger survey of the limestone uplands in eastern Cumbria (Cherry and Cherry 1987). Although little of this land is used for arable cultivation which would allow for examination of ploughed fields, mole hills, earth from rabbit burrows, and other eroded areas were examined for finds. As a result, a number of lithic artefacts were recorded within these areas, as well as a sherd of Grooved Ware and a sherd of Peterborough Ware found at separate sites on Seal Howe. Although some characteristically Mesolithic lithics were found within the assemblage, the types of finds recovered predominantly point towards occupation of the area between Seal Howe and Oddendale in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (*op cit*, 11-12; Turnbull and Walsh 1997, 13).

- 3.2.3 There are a number of monuments in the marginal uplands and valleys of the locality, which testify to the extensive use of this area in the Neolithic/Bronze Age, including stone circles, cairns and barrows. A number of these monuments are Scheduled. Following consultation of the NMR a bowl barrow (NMR 22475; NGR NNY 6200 1776) 70m to the west of Lyvennet Beck was identified which includes a circular mound 11m in diameter and up to 1.1m high with traces of a kerb of boulders around the base of the barrow. Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age. Scheduled stone circles in the area include the Crosby Ravensworth Stone Circle (SM 22457), which measures 6m in diameter and comprises 11 fallen granite boulders with a series of outlier stones (www.pastscape.org.uk).
- 3.2.4 No Mesolithic or Neolithic sites were identified within the present study area.
- 3.2.5 **The Bronze Age:** round cairns are considerably more common than stone circles. These are typically circular mounds of stone placed over individual burials, which were either inhumations or cremations set within a stone cist, and predominantly date from the Bronze Age. A slightly mutilated round cairn is situated 300m to the west of Lyvennet Beck (SM 22457), approximately 3.5km from Crosby Ravensworth. There are numerous other examples within the wider study area including a round cairn north-west of Seal Howe (SM 22452) and a round cairn on Wickerslack moor, c 2.7km south-west of Maulds Meaburn. This cairn has an oval mound of earth and stone measuring 13m by 9m, and stands up to 0.6m high (www.pastscape.org.uk).
- 3.2.6 A fragment of a copper alloy socketed axehead (Site **20**; c 1100-950 BC) was found in 2005 at NGR 362500 516000; Fig 2), within Crosby Ravensworth.
- 3.2.7 **The Iron Age:** a comparative lack of material culture in the North West relating to the Iron Age has historically made sites of this period difficult to identify in the archaeological record, particularly with reference to small-scale rural sites. Both the uplands and lowlands of Cumbria have produced evidence of enclosures that may date to the Iron Age, although a lack of dating evidence has made it difficult to assign these sites firmly to the Iron Age (Hodgson and Brennan 2006, 52).
- 3.2.8 There appears to have been a partial abandonment of the uplands in the early Iron Age, possibly due to a deterioration of the climate (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming). This put pressure on the better lowland agricultural land, and as a result, hillforts and enclosed settlements were established to protect these areas. Multivallate hillforts, with possible Iron Age origins, are known from the surrounding region at Castle Craggs, to the south-west of the study area on the Shap Fells, c 6km to the west of the study area (OA North 2008). Approximately 6km to the south-east of Crosby Ravensworth is an example of enclosed settlement at Castlefolds, Orton (SM 23634) which occupies a flat-topped limestone knoll close to the summit of Great Asby Scar. The enclosure has an irregular shape with a prominent external stone wall/rampart and the remains of at least 12 roughly circular round houses arranged against the inside of the enclosure bank. The emphasis of its form is on the inaccessible location, with a strongly defended stone enclosure wall, which indicates that the defence of the settlement was a high priority in its design.

3.2.9 There are no known sites of Iron Age date within the present study area.

3.3 THE HISTORIC PERIOD

3.3.1 ***The Romano-British Period:*** Roman forts are located at Low Borrowbridge, 12.4km to the south-south-east of the proposed pipeline route and at Brougham *c* 14.5km to the north-west. Both forts are on Wicker Street, the Roman road from Manchester to Carlisle which runs through the eastern part of the Lake District and was the primary north/south communication line through North West England for the substantial Roman forces stationed on Hadrian's Wall (OA North 2008). The road is located approximately 2.3km to the south-west of Crosby Ravensworth, and is partly within the scheduled area of Ewe Close (SM 22476).

3.3.2 Despite the considerable presence of the Roman army throughout the region, the cultural impact on the native population was slight. A number of enclosed settlements are located close to the study area in particular the Scheduled Romano-British enclosed settlement and associated field system at Ewe Close (SM 22476), is located on the Wicker Street. Several other Romano-British sites are, like Ewe Close, located around the head of the Lyvennet valley, and include a scheduled enclosure and associated field system at Wickerslack, (SM 22478); and a scheduled settlement and farmstead (SM 22477) at Ewe Locks *c* 1km to the south-east of the south end of the proposed pipeline route.

3.3.3 The settlement at Ewe Locks (SM 22477) includes an oval-shaped stone-walled enclosure containing two hut circles at its south-eastern side that open on to a yard. The remainder of the oval enclosure is sub-divided into three fields with the main entrance in the north-easterly field. Adjoining the south-western side of the oval enclosure is a rectangular enclosure measuring *c* 48m by 44m that has an entrance on the eastern side, and contains two stock pens at its north-east corner, together with faint traces of two circular huts towards the centre. Sixty metres south of the enclosure is a farmstead that includes one hut circle and three small sub-rectangular fields. There are traces of a stone wall running south from the rectangular enclosure of the settlement, passing immediately to the west of the farmstead, and continuing in a southerly direction for a short distance.

3.3.4 The monument at Wickerslack (SM 22478) includes the turf-covered stone walls, standing up to 1m high, of at least eight hut circles that vary in internal diameter from *c* 3.6m to 6.4m. There are three associated fields to the east of the huts, two sub-circular and one rectilinear, with traces of a stock pen in the southerly field. Limited antiquarian investigation of some of the hut circles has located paved floors and hearthstones.

3.3.5 Howarcles Romano-British settlement (SM 22460) is situated *c* 1.9km to the south-west of Crosby Ravensworth. The site occupies a sloping shelf on the west-facing hillside and includes turf-covered stone walls up to 1m high which enclose a series of rectangular and curvilinear fields containing smaller enclosures that were stock pens. The site is divided into two by a trackway that runs north/south along a terrace. The site is a good example of a small Romano-British native settlement with attached fields and enclosures. Its earthworks survive well and preserve much detail of the layout of the settlement and forms

one of a group of similar settlements at the head of the Lyvennet valley which also includes Burwen's Romano-British settlement (SM 22469), c 2.5km south of Crosby Ravensworth.

- 3.3.6 Three Roman coins were found in Crosby Ravensworth (Site 34), although the exact findspots are unknown. The first was a *denarius* of Commodus, dating from the second century AD. The second is a *denarius* of Elagabalus, dated to the third century AD and the third is another *denarius*, but of Titus dating from the first century AD.
- 3.3.7 **Early Medieval:** as is the case throughout Cumbria, evidence for early medieval activity from excavations and surviving remains is extremely limited. Following the cessation of organised Roman military occupation in Britain, most of Cumbria became part of the rapidly fluctuating early medieval kingdoms in the region: firstly Rheged in the sixth and seventh centuries and then the expanding and conflicting kingdoms of Northumbria and Strathclyde (Higham 1986; Bingham 1995). Evidence for rural settlement is beginning to emerge at sites such as Fremington, 3km south-east of Penrith (Oliver *et al* 1996, 127-169), Bryant's Gill in Kentmere (Dickinson 1985) and at Shap, where evidence for timber buildings was found and loom-weights were recovered (Heawood and Howard-Davis 2002). There is also some evidence for the re-use of prehistoric burial mounds in the early medieval period (Newman 2006, 102). At Hardendale Nab (NGR 5814 1401) an early medieval strap end was recovered from a cairn excavated in 1986 (Williams and Howard-Davis 2004).
- 3.3.8 No known sites of early medieval date were identified as a result of the desk-based research.
- 3.3.9 **Medieval:** Norman centres appear to have been established in the area around Kendal shortly after the Conquest in 1066. However, it was not until 1092 that the Normans were able to take full control of Cumbria (Bingham 1995), and the resultant political divisions appear to have been based on already existing entities (Winchester 1987). The village of Crosby Ravensworth (Site 24) is situated near the source of the Lyvennet rivulet, four miles east of Shap, and five miles south-west of Appleby. The term Crosby, from the Latin *crux*, a cross, and *by*, a town or village, is the primitive denomination of several places. It is probable that it originated from the circumstance of crosses being generally erected in commemoration of early Christian missionaries (North Pennines Archaeology 2008). The place-name 'Ravensworth' may have Danish origins or may be related to the Celtic element '*ribhean*' or 'royal hill'. There is also a tradition of a friary adjoining the north side of the church of St Lawrence (Nicholson and Burn 1777) possibly attested in part by the place-name evidence of 'Monks Bridge and 'Monks Bridge House' both listed buildings (LB 23652 and LB 23651). Crosby Hall (Site 27) was a moated house and the site of a Pele tower first mentioned in 1286. The Pele tower was constructed c 1350 and the manor abutting it in c 1550. In 1750 the ruins of the tower were pulled down. The hall was moated, but only parts of the north and south arms and the west side of one moat are now extant. A plan of 1739 suggests there was another inner moat and also that the tower was separate from the hall (Nicholson and Burn 1777). Henry de Threlkeld held this Grange in 1304 and in 1336 William de Threlkeld received a licence to impark some 700 acres of

his woods and glens. The park pale (Site **26**) to the north-west of the church of St Lawrence is formed by a bank with traces of an inner ditch. The enclosure is best preserved at the south-east angle. The church (LB 23658) dates from around 1200 and the churchyard cross (Site **28**; SM 22480), located to the south of the church, includes a medieval chamfered stone shaft distinctive of an Early English style. The village also contained medieval archery butts (Site **25**), although no visible traces remain (Bland 1910). Remains of a medieval field system at Crake Trees also survive (Site **18**). The original Crake Trees (HER 1681) may have had its own field system, which ran in an east/west direction down to Micklebank Sike; the fields could have formed part of the holdings of Wickerslack (HER 6723). Some earthworks survive and also the boundaries of strip fields, although the pattern is confused (English Heritage 2000).

- 3.3.10 Maulds Meaburn (Sites **13-15**) is also a village with medieval origins and is both a Scheduled Monument (SM 32844) and a designated Conservation Area. Visible traces of the shrunken village survive on the west side of the existing village, on the west side of the road. An indistinct series of banks, some forming almost rectangular enclosures can be seen but with no clear pattern. The Scheduled monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of the settlement, together with part of its associated field system and a millrace. Although the date of the first settlement is unknown it is unlikely to have predated the eleventh century Norman Conquest of the region. The plan is typical of this part of Cumbria in which two parallel lines of tofts or houses with crofts or gardens to the rear face onto a village paralleled by back lanes to the west and east (Roberts and Wrathmell 2002). Beyond these lanes lay open, communal fields where crops were grown, while to the south the village green broadened out into a driftway leading south-eastwards to the common grazing land. The remains comprise abandoned tofts and associated earthwork features which pre-date the existing post-medieval field system (Winchester 1987, 48-49).
- 3.3.11 The court records from 1472 (Maulds Meaburn Court Roll CROK D/LONS/L5, Court roll 12 Ed IV) highlight three main aspects in the development of Maulds Meaburn. Firstly, there is an indication that by this date there were seven ‘unbuilt’ tofts within the village. It has been speculated that these represent a quarter of the holdings in the village and that they may relate to some of the earthworks, although which is unknown (Winchester 1987, 48-49). The evidence could be used to suggest that the village was either a planned settlement, perhaps initiated in the twelfth century, and that by the fifteenth century there were still tofts ‘unbuilt’ on, or that by the fifteenth century there was a change in the demography or land holdings within the village, resulting in the tofts no longer being occupied and being abandoned rather than ‘unbuilt’ perhaps after plagues, murrains and Scottish raids during the fourteenth century (OA North 2002, 6).
- 3.3.12 Secondly, Maulds Meaburn would have been under the jurisdiction of several administrative organisations (OA North 2002): the church, organised into parishes (in this case the parish of Crosby Ravensworth), to which the tithes were paid; the Crown, which owned land, such as Kings’ Meaburn to the north; and finally the manor. It was the manor that would have probably had most relevance to the inhabitants of Maulds Meaburn, as services were owed and

carried out on the manor lands and the manor was the most immediate recourse to justice, with regular local courts.

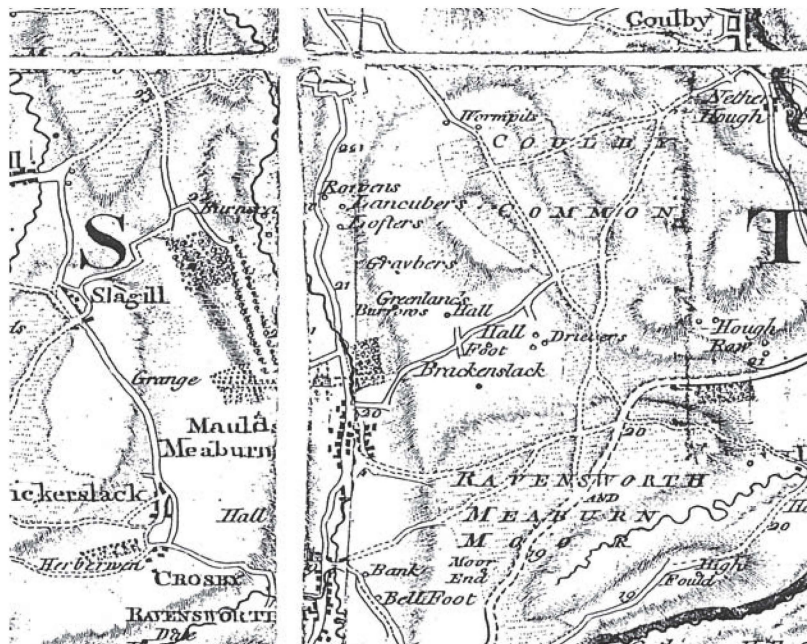
- 3.3.13 Lastly, there are records of the bovate (areas of land) holdings, showing the number of holdings of varying sizes, indicating in part the wealth of the individual. A comparison of available data suggests that, in about 1240 the village had 28 bovates and by 1472 the number was 27, suggesting stability in the area of the village (OA North 2002, 7).
- 3.3.14 Colby also has medieval origins (Site **01**), although now almost a suburb of Appleby-in-Westmorland, it was established during the eleventh century and was named after the family who owned the land from the time of Henry II to Richard II. Well-defined lynchets survive behind Green Farm and there are also remains of possible house platforms near Colby Hall and Midtown Farm (Brigantia Archaeology Practice 2003).
- 3.3.15 **Post-medieval:** the Muster Roll taken in 1595, which gives a list of musterable men (between the ages of 16 and 60) for Maulds Meaburn, records there were 39 archers with horses, and 59 tenants who could go as footmen (infantry). In addition to these men, there were 28 others who were not tenants (Muster Roll for Maulds Meaburn 1595 (CRO(C)). The Hearth Tax of 1669-1672 recorded 39 hearths in Maulds Meaburn, with 11 properties being exempt. Of these, 34 properties had only one hearth each and one property, Meaburn Hall, had five hearths (Hearth Tax (CRO(C)).
- 3.3.16 There is some information for demographic trends in Maulds Meaburn village in the post-medieval period. For instance, the Coale Rent for Michaelmas, 1704, showed that 45 people paid and a list of their names is given (CRO D/LONS/L Am3). In the nineteenth century census information and lists in local directories show that in 1829 there were 287 residents in Maulds Meaburn (Parson and White 1829) and 305 in 1891 (Kelly 1894). The enclosure of land in Maulds Meaburn was given consent in Parliament in 1822 and much of the land was divided among landowners in the village (CRO (K) WD/HH/38b).
- 3.3.17 **Industrial period:** Crosby Ravensworth had 337 residents in 1821 (Parson and White 1829) and in the same year there was 121 residents in Colby. Evidence of post-medieval activity in Colby includes a corn mill (Site **02**), which appears to be only part of the building presently occupying the site, and a windmill (Site **04**). The windmill was situated in a lane close to the road to Appleby. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1863 as an oval building annotated as an 'old windmill'. The lane in which it is situated was broadened around it although there are no longer any visible traces of the structure. There are also a number of agricultural buildings including a field barn (Site **06**) and the outbuildings at Nether Hoff farm (Site **07**), which include a dairy, forge, kitchen and storehouse.
- 3.3.18 There are a number of quarries across the study area (Sites **08**, **11**). Limestone was quarried either for use as stone or tile (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 159) or, once burnt, had numerous uses including lime wash, and lime mortar. The lime was also used in agriculture, where it was spread on fields to help neutralise soil acidity and aid absorption of nutrients from manure (Mawson 1980, 137). Other traces of post-medieval industrial activity in the area include Scattergate lime kilns (Site **12**), which are associated with Scattergate quarries

(Site 11), a blacksmiths workshop and building (Site 29) at Crosby Ravensworth and a corn mill and mill race at Crosby Ravensworth (Site 31).

- 3.3.19 Maulds Meaburn Corn and Sawmill (Site 16) is part of a Scheduled Monument (SM 32844) and is now a private residence but retains the upper of two waterwheels. Marshall and Davies-Shiel (1977) describe it as the oldest dated and still recognisable corn mill which retains its kiln tile, and runner stones, although no mill machinery survives. It was the manorial mill and bears the Lowther crest, together with the date 1690.
- 3.3.20 The remaining sites include farms and farmsteads (Sites 09, 10) and stepping stones (Sites 17), a weir (Site 22) and a commemorative monument (Site 21) at Maulds Meaburn marking the parental home of Joseph Addison, an essayist and poet who was born in 1672 and died in 1719. There are also diverse earthworks in the field where the monument stands (Site 13).
- 3.3.21 A number of sites within the study area are of unknown date and include a sculptured stone head (Site 33), an enclosure (Site 32), a linear earthwork (Site 23), the stepping stones at Maulds Meaburn (Site 17), and the Teas Hill Thunderstone, Colby (Site 05), which lay to the west of Teas Bridge.

3.4 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.4.1 *Jeffery's Map of Westmorland, 1768*: this mapping is large-scale, and therefore shows little detail of the study area. The main settlements of 'Coulby,' Maulds Meaburn and Crosby Ravensworth are shown, along with

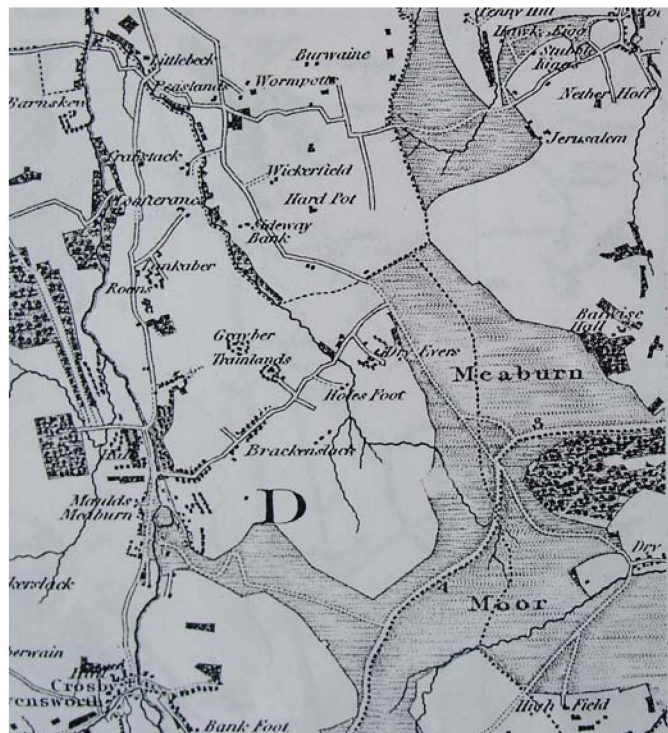


Extract from Jeffery's Map, 1768

the principal roads between them. Crosby Ravensworth and Maulds Meaburn are depicted as linear settlements, with a church at Crosby Ravensworth to the north-west of the village. Maulds Meaburn appears is a slightly larger settlement with buildings situated on both sides of the river Lyvennet and the

village green. To the north of the village, Meaburn Hall as shown with a ‘Grange’ and a tree-lined avenue. The ‘Grange’ may relate to the possession of land granted from Shap Abbey in 1728, to Robert Lowther of Maulds Meaburn. The road towards Colby, along which ‘Hall Foot’ and ‘Brackenslack’ (Sites 09, 10) are marked, passes over ‘Coulby Common’ and into ‘Coulby’ village, where a water mill is marked (Site 02). The circles marked on the map around Hall Foot and Brackenslack may relate to mining activity.

- 3.4.2 **Greenwoods Map of the County of Westmorland, surveyed 1822/1823:** the settlement of Crosby Ravensworth appears to have expanded both eastwards and westwards and along the road running south-west to Oddendale. A simple cross marks the church and Crosby Hall is shown (Site 27). Maulds Meaburn has also expanded westwards and to the south of the village. There is also increased settlement along Brackenslack Lane. Trainlands and Grayber are shown to the east/north-east of Maulds Meaburn, possibly enclosed, and Holes Foot (Sites 09 and 10) and Dry Evers are also marked. Coulby Common is no longer marked and the corn mill in Colby is not a discernible feature.
- 3.4.3 **Hodgson’s Map of the County of Westmorland, 1828:** Town Head farm is marked for the first time to the south of Crosby Ravensworth, as is the ‘Mill’ in the village (Site 31). There appears to be an area of trees in the same location as the Park Pale (Site 26). There are structures to the west of the Lyvennet in

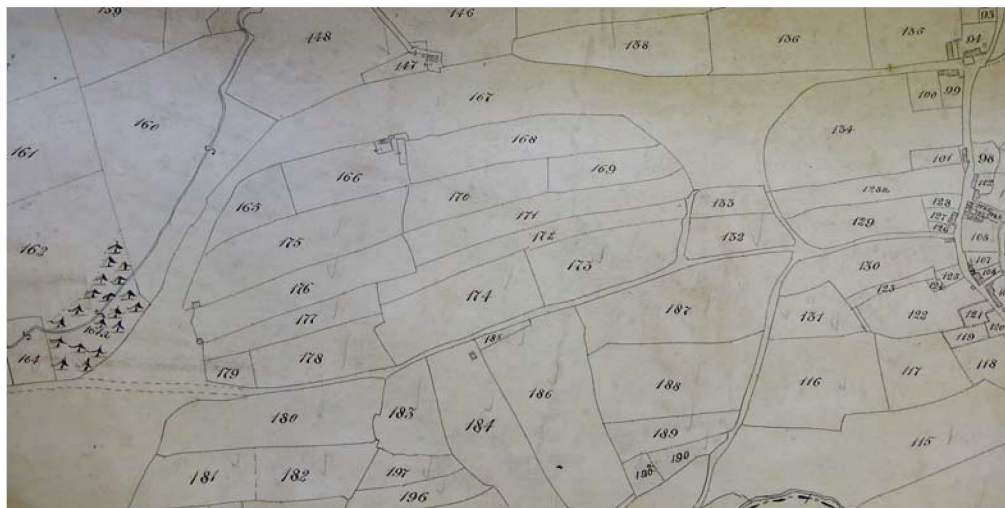


Extract from Hodgson’s Map, 1828

Maulds Meaburn, some of which appear to be further west of gardens, which front the main thoroughfare. A ‘Mill’ (Site 16) is shown and Meaburn Hall is shown within a Deer Park. There is little change to the area between Maulds

Meaburn and Colby, although limekilns are shown at the southern edge of Colby Moor and Colby Mill is also shown (Site **02**).

- 3.4.4 ***Tithe map of Colby 1845:*** this map is the first available published map which shows the area in any detail. The tithe plan for the township of Colby illustrates a single building in tithe field 175 (Site **40**) just to north of Colby windmill (Site **04**) depicted as an circular-shaped building both situated next to what appears to be a possible droveway leading to open grazing land. There is also a small rectangular building in tithe field 184 (Site **41**).



Extract from Colby Tithe map, 1845

- 3.4.5 ***Tithe Plan of Maulds Meaburn, 1841:*** in addition to the area to the east, this plan also shows the village of Maulds Meaburn in detail. None of the earthworks are shown and the buildings are not named on the map, but the field system is shown in detail radiating both east and west either side of the village green. The quarries are not marked but it is clear the corn/saw mill is present (Site **16**).
- 3.4.6 ***Crosby Ravensworth Tithe plan, 1845:*** it was not possible to consult the tithe in the record office as the map requires conservation, however a copy was obtained on CD-Rom that shows the main habitations within the village accompanied by the tithe schedule listing owners and occupiers of the individual plots. No new sites were added to the gazetteer following consultation of the tithe plan.



Extract from Crosby Ravensworth Tithe plan, 1842

3.4.7 ***Plan of Trainlands and Brackenslack Estates in the Parish of Crosby Ravensworth, 1854:*** the plan illustrates the system of ‘crofts’ in Mauds Meaburn which were possibly planned around the twelfth century and never completed or could have suffered from the amalgamation of some holdings at an early stage. Further south, in Crosby Ravensworth (not illustrated) two fields on this plan indicate a possible connection to wool processing (Site **36**); ‘Tenter Bottom’ and ‘Tenter Hill’ A number of the fields to the east of the main thoroughfare with a ‘mill’ element in the field-name are related to the Crosby Ravensworth corn mill (Site **31**) and a mill is shown to the south-east of the church of St Lawrence in Mill Croft. Holesfoot is also shown (Sites **09** and **10**) although the quarries are not marked. The parish boundary which follows the eastern edge of Foulsons Rigg is also illustrated.

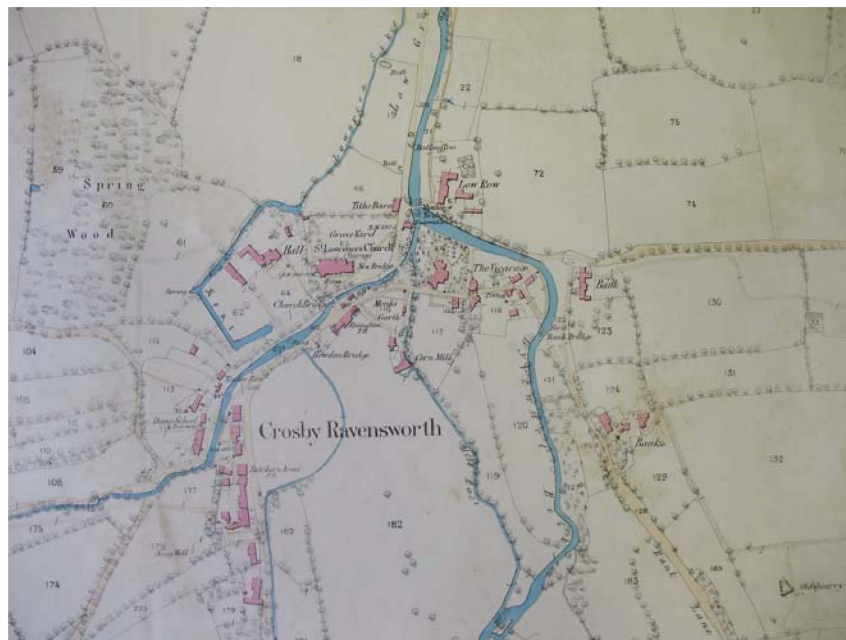


Extract from Plan of Trainlands and Brackenslack Estates, Crosby Ravensworth, 1854

- 3.4.8 **Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" Maps, 1863 (Fig 3):** Teas hill Thunderstone (Site **05**) is shown on this map to the north of Teas Hill Bridge, as is the Windmill (Site **03**), and the small square building to the north (Site **40**), although the rectangular building (Site **41**), to the east and shown on the tithe, is no longer depicted on this map. Colby Corn Mill is also shown (Site **02**). To the west of Colby the field pattern is more indicative of the medieval strip system, however, to the east of Colby Beck the fields are larger, square or rectangular in shape and perhaps reflect a later period of enclosure.
- 3.4.9 The medieval strip fields to the east and west of Maulds Meaburn are clearly evident on this map, as is the separate field system further west belonging to the original Crake Trees (Site **18**), which runs east/west to Micklebank Sike. The earthworks (Site **15**) are marked as the remains of a 'British Settlement'. Four sets of Stepping Stones (Site **17**) are marked within the village, as is the Corn and Sawmill (Site **16**). Scattergate Quarry (Site **11**) and Scattergate Lime Kilns (Site **12**) are shown, as are the Meaburn Hall earthworks (Site **14**) adjacent to Low Bridge.
- 3.4.10 The settlement at Crosby Ravensworth extends down the west side of road heading south from the village, as far as Town Head. The area between Bank Lane and Well Head remains largely agricultural, although the Corn Mill and Mill Race are marked (Site **31**). The area of Spring Wood appears to be enclosed reflecting the earlier Park Pale (Site **26**).
- 3.4.11 **Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25" maps, 1898:** the copy held at KRO is of poor quality and has not been reproduced in the report. However, as a result of consultation of the map it was noted that the Colby Windmill (Site **04**) is

shown on this map as an oval-shaped building annotated as ‘Old Windmill’. Dry Evers and Holesfoot Quarries are marked as ‘Old Quarry’ (Sites **11** and **08**) as are Scattergate Quarries and Limekilns (Sites **11** and **12**). Adjacent to the Corn and Sawmill (Site **16**), a series of earthworks are shown, which form a subdivided rectangle open at the north-east corner (Site **15**). These probably relate to a shrunken settlement and may represent crofts and tofts, a possible building platform and vestiges of a track/back lane. Further remains are more clearly visible on the opposite side of the street, where they are still marked on this map as ‘British Settlement’. They create an indistinct series of banks, some forming almost rectangular enclosures and, again, possibly reflecting the medieval system of crofts/tofts and back lanes. Further south in Crosby Ravensworth, the Park Pale (Site **26**) is annotated on this map as ‘Dike’ and the moat surrounding Crosby Hall (Site **27**) is also marked. The most obvious change from previous maps is that the Corn Mill (Site **31**) is no longer shown. The ‘Union Boundary’ (Site **37**) is also shown to the south of Town Head Farm.

3.4.12 **Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25” map, 1915:** Holesfoot Quarry (Site **08**) is still shown although it is no longer annotated. The ‘old quarry’ and ‘old limekiln’ at Maulds Meaburn are marked (Sites **10** and **11**), as are the shrunken village earthworks (Site **15**). Maulds Meaburn Corn and Sawmill is marked (Site **16**). The Maulds Meaburn weirs are marked, along the millrace (Site **22**), as are the stepping stones (Site **17**). In Crosby Ravensworth the ‘Dike’ (Site **26**) is no longer shown and the area marked as ‘Spring Wood’ although the ‘Moat’ surrounding Crosby Hall (Site **27**) is marked. The Corn Mill is also marked on this map (Site **31**).



Extract from Ordnance Survey Third Edition map, 1915

3.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.5.1 The HER holds a short report on a desk-based assessment undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in 2008, prior to the development of land partially occupied by a disused quarry works on Silver Street, on the southern edge of Crosby Ravensworth. The research found the site was formerly agricultural land, and identified the course of a disused millrace along the western edge of the development site. It was associated with a corn mill to the west (Site **31**) shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map of 1863 (Fig 3).
- 3.5.2 Oxford Archaeology North undertook a watching brief during demolition of the former village institute hall in Maulds Meaburn in 2002. The site is located on the west side of the road to the north of Meaburn Hill Farm. Few remains of particular archaeological significance were encountered. A relatively dense area of stone, post-medieval pottery and glass along the east edge of the site showed signs that the enclosure had probably been used quite recently as an allotment. A buried soil horizon was discovered below this, and across the whole site, which contained several sherds of medieval pottery and a glass bead. On the west of the development area were the remains of what appeared to be a heavily eroded lynchet, which also contained medieval pottery (OA North 2002).
- 3.5.3 A subsequent watching brief was undertaken on this site in 2003 following the proposed excavation of a field drain trench in pasture to the west of the village institute. No features of archaeological significance were noted and a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered (OA North 2003).
- 3.5.4 Oxford Archaeology North in its former guise as Lancaster University Archaeological Unit undertook a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation, in October 2000, at Meaburn Hill Farm ahead of a proposed residential development. No topographical features were visible in the immediate area concerned but modern material overlay part of the site. To the north there was a large number of earthworks associated with the larger medieval village of Maulds Meaburn, and it was suggested that there may be remains of similar features existing in the study area beneath the modern overburden (LUAU 2000).
- 3.5.5 A small evaluation, comprising four trenches was subsequently carried out. The first three trenches were located along the western side of the site and partly encompassed an area inside a standing barn, the last trench was on the eastern side of the site and was situated within a disused barn. The excavation revealed the level of truncation from modern features is relatively low but although earlier features were observed no certain dates for these could be established. The site is immediately north of the location of a prehistoric findspot. A socketed axe head (Site **20**) of Bronze Age date was found in 2004/5 and recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (LANCUM-D99FD1).
- 3.5.6 In 2003, Brigantia Archaeology Practice undertook a building survey and watching brief at Nether Hoff Farm, Colby just to the south of the present study area. The farmhouse has a datestone of 1683, however, the watching

brief did not record any evidence of pre-seventeenth century occupation on the site and no features of archaeological interest were noted.

3.6 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

3.6.1 The HER was consulted for any aerial photos of the study area, in order to gain further information on the cropmark sites. Photos were available for Sites **13** and **15** (CCC 1667/23), comprising black and white obliques from 1979 and 1984. The photos of Site **15** were clear and showed the extent of the earthworks and strip fields to the east and west of the road through Maulds Meaburn, but did not add any information on the character of the site. Aerial photographs were also available for Site **14**, Meaburn Hall shrunken village earthworks (NY 362580 516720) to the east of Low Bridge and the site of a quarry and former limekiln (Site **11**; CCC 2463/21). The photos showed clearly former field boundaries to the south of Meaburn Hall. For copyright reasons the photos could not be reproduced in this report.

3.7 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

3.7.1 The table below shows the Scheduled Monuments within the study area.

Site No	Monument No	Monument Name	NGR
13	32844	Maulds Meaburn Medieval Village	NY 362400 516400
14	32844	Meaburn Hall Earthworks	NY 362400 517000
15	32844	Maulds Meaburn Shrunken Village Earthworks	NY 362580 516720
16	32844	Maulds Meaburn Corn and Sawmill	NY 362530 516760
28	22480	Crosby Ravensworth Churchyard Cross	NY 362140 514820

Table 2: Scheduled Monuments within the study area

3.8 CONSERVATION AREAS

3.8.1 There are fourteen designated conservation areas within the Eden Local Plan area (1996) including parts of Crosby Ravensworth and Maulds Meaburn and in accordance with Sections BE 1-6 of the Local Plan the Council aims to preserve or enhance the character and appearance of these areas.

3.9 LISTED BUILDINGS

3.9.1 In total, there are 21 listed buildings within the study area, the majority of sites are Grade II, although there is a single Grade I listed building; the church of St Lawrence in Crosby Ravensworth, and, two Grade II* listed buildings;

Holesfoot House, Brackenslack Lane and two summer houses on the bowling green to the south of Meaburn Hall. The proposed pipeline route follows the highway and should not affect any of them. The table below lists those listed buildings within the study area.

LB HER No	Building Name	Grade	NGR
23679	Two summer houses on bowling green immediately to south of Maulds Meaburn Hall	II*	NY 362400 517011
23658	Church of St Lawrence	I	NY 362140 514841
23656	Crosby Ravensworth Hall	II	NY 362074 514856
23659	Cross Stump in St Lawrence's churchyard to south of transept	II	NY 362143 514822
23654	Fell Gate farmhouse and adjoining garage	II	NY 362086 514010
23657	Footbridge over Dalesbank Beck to south of church	II	NY 362143 514803
23671	Footbridge over Lyvennet Beck c 160 yards north of Flass House	II	NY 362712 515841
23661	Gibson Memorial and railed enclosure in St Lawrence's churchyard to east of chancel	II	NY 362205 514858
23662	Hearse House in St Lawrence's churchyard to north-east of chancel	II	NY 362212 514896
23655	Jenny Well house with adjoining barn	II	NY 362034 514570
23674	Meaburn Hill Farmhouse	II	NY 632492 516053
23673	Meaburn Lodge	II	NY 362528 516482
23652	Monks Bridge House	II	NY 362226 514885
23651	Monk's Bridge over river Lyvennet	II	NY 362234 514909
23653	Ravens' Seat Farmhouse with adjoining cart shed and barn range, Crosby Ravensworth	II	NY 362423 514818
23650	Roadbridge over Dalesbank Beck to south-east of Church	II	NY 362212 514837
23676	School House with adjoining barn and byre, Maulds Meaburn, Crosby Ravensworth	II	NY 362476 516561
23675	The Green, Maulds Meaburn, Crosby Ravensworth	II	NY 362506 516333

LB HER No	Building Name	Grade	NGR
23670	Well-head 150 yards north of Flass House	II	NY 362723 515835
23632	Parish boundary stone	II	NY 364600 518100
23646	Holesfoot House, Brackenslack Lane, Crosby Ravensworth	II*	NY 364134 517351

Table 3: Listed Buildings within the study area

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site Name Colby Medieval Village
Site number 01
NGR NY 366500 520400
HER no 6772
Site Type Field System/Shrunken Village/Village
Period Medieval
Statutory Designation -
Source CCCHER
Description The area for Colby Medieval Village. Some glazed eighteenth and nineteenth century glazed pottery pieces were found at NY 668 200. Well-defined lynchets survive behind Green Farm and there are also remains of possible house platforms near Colby hall and Midtown Farm.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name Colby corn Mill, Colby
Site number 02
NGR NY 366670 520325
HER no 15737
Site Type Corn Mill/House/Watermill
Period Post-medieval
Statutory Designation -
Source CCCHER
Description Colby Corn Mill is in Colby village and appears to be only part of the building presently occupying the site. The headrace runs from a weir at NY 6676 2022. The tailrace re-enters Hoff Beck at NY 6662 2046. Stepping stones lie nearby at NY 6665 2038. The mill is now a private residence in good condition. There does not appear to be any mill machinery surviving.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name Silver Coin Find, Colby
Site number 03
NGR NY 365910 520110
HER no 19470
Site Type Findspot
Period Roman
Statutory Designation -
Source CCCHER
Description A silver denarius of Antonius Pius (138-161 AD) was found in 1999. The coin was minted at Rome. The obverse bears the inscription COS II(?) and the find was recorded in the Portable Antiquities database (LVPL842).
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name Colby Windmill, Colby
Site number 04
NGR NY 365740 520000
HER no 17142
Site Type Windmill

Period	Industrial
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER
Description	Colby Corn Windmill was situated in a lane close to the road to Appleby. Shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map and on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25" map of 1898 where it is shown as an oval building and described as an old windmill. The lane in which it was situated broadened around it. There are no longer any obvious traces of the windmill.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Teas Hill Thunderstone, Colby
Site number	05
NGR	NY 365280 519915
HER no	17141
Site Type	Stone
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER
Description	Teas Hill thunderstone lay to the north-west of Teas Bridge. Another such stone lay on Foulsons Rigg (HER 14950). The stone is also marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1863.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Chitty Hill Field Barn, King's Meaburn
Site number	06
NGR	NY 364382 519870
HER no	40549
Site Type	Field Barn
Period	Industrial
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER
Description	An unnamed building shown as disused on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map of 1863, possibly a field barn. The building is still shown as disused on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map of 1898.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Dryevers Quarry
Site number	07
NGR	NY 364367 517907
HER no-	
Site Type	Quarry
Period	Industrial
Statutory Designation	-
Source	Ordnance Survey First Edition map, 1863
Description	A quarry shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1863.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name Holesfoot Quarry, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number 08
NGR NY 364195 517480
HER no 14990
Site Type Quarry
Period Industrial
Statutory Designation -
Source CCCHER
Description A quarry to the south-east of Brackenslack Lane shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1863.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name Holesfoot House
Site number 09
NGR NY 364134 517351
HER no 23646
Site Type House
Period Industrial
Statutory Designation Grade II* Listed Building No 74027
Source CCCHER
Description A house constructed c 1845 with later alterations.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name Holesfoot, Brackenslack Lane, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number 10
NGR NY 364130 517350
HER no 41985
Site Type Farmhouse/Farmstead
Period Industrial
Statutory Designation -
Source CCCHER
Description The farmstead is shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1863. The associated farmhouse is Grade II* Listed (Site 09; 70427).
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name Scattergate Quarries, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number 11
NGR NY 362630 516780
HER no 14966
Site Type Quarry
Period Industrial
Statutory Designation -
Source CCCHER
Description Scattergate quarries is a group of quarries to the north-east of Maulds Meaburn beside Scattergate Gill and Brackenslack Lane. The other two quarries also have associated lime kilns (HER Site 12; HER 14997)
Assessment The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and may be affected by the works.

Site Name	Scattergate Lime Kilns, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number	12
NGR	NY 632715 516960
HER no 14997	
Site Type	Lime Kiln
Period	Industrial
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER
Description	Scattergate lime kilns are two limekilns near Scattergate Gill with associated quarries (Site 11 ; HER 14996) and are shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1863.
Assessment	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and may be affected by the works.

Site Name	Maulds Meaburn Medieval Village, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number	13
NGR	NY 362400 516400
HER no 1697	
Site Type	Shrunken Village
Period	Medieval
Statutory Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument (32844)/Conservation Area
Source	CCCHER
Description	Visible traces of Maulds Meaburn shrunken village survive to the west of the existing village on the west side of the road. An indistinct series of banks, some forming almost rectangular enclosures can be seen, but no clear plan emerges. The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of the settlement, together with part of its associated medieval open field system and a millrace. It is in six separate areas of protection including Site 15 . Although the date of the first settlement is unknown it is unlikely to have pre-dated the eleventh century Norman Conquest of the region. The plan is typical of this part of Cumbria in which two parallel lines of tofts or houses with crofts or garden areas to the rear face onto a village paralleled by back lanes to the west and east. Beyond these back lanes lay communal open fields where crops were grown, while to the south the village green broadened out into a driftway leading south eastwards to the common land where cattle would be grazed. The remains of the settlement comprise abandoned tofts and associated earthwork features, which pre-date the existing post-medieval field system.
Assessment	The pipeline follow the highway through the village and the remains of the shrunken village are Scheduled the site will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Meaburn Hall Earthworks, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number	14
NGR	NY 362400 517000
HER no 5420	
Site Type	Shrunken Village
Period	Medieval
Statutory Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument (32844)
Source	CCCHER
Description	The earthworks are clearly visible and may be associated connected to the medieval Meaburn Hall. The remains of the shrunken settlement appear to comprise house platforms, field boundaries and enclosures. Most of the earthworks were included in a revised scheduling for Maulds Meaburn in July 2000.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and as part of the Scheduled Monument will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Maulds Meaburn Shrunken Village Earthworks, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number	15

NGR	NY 362580 516720
HER no	15292
Site Type	Shrunken Village
Period	Medieval
Statutory Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument (32844)
Source	CCCHER
Description	The earthworks appear as low grass-covered banks and probably relate to a shrunken settlement, which is more obvious on the opposite side of the village street. The earthworks seem to represent crofts and tofts, a possible building platform and vestiges of a track/back lane. The earthworks were included in the revised scheduling for Maulds Meaburn in July 2000.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Maulds Meaburn Corn and Sawmill, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number	16
NGR	NY 362530 516760
HER no	15038
Site Type	Corn Mill/House/Mill Race/Saw Mill/Watermill
Period	Post-medieval
Statutory Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument (32844)
Source	CCCHER
Description	Maulds Meaburn Corn and Saw Mill is now a private house but retains the upper of two waterwheels. Davies-Shiel (1977) describes it as the 'oldest dated and still recognisable corn mill' which retains its kiln tile, and runner stones. It was the manorial mill and bears the Lowther crest together with the date 1690. A brand new pair of Dutch blue or Cullin stones have been made into garden seats and a giant Penrith sandstone runner is now mounted indoors on the sitting room floor. The mill race ran from the weir on the Lyvennet Beck at NY 362600 516390 to NY 362480 516480. The mill is in a good condition although no mill machinery survives. The mill is excluded but the mill race is scheduled (SM 32844).
Assessment	The site lies just outside of the proposed pipeline route and neither the extant building or the mill race, which is a Scheduled Monument, will be affected by the works.

Site Name	Maulds Meaburn Stepping Stones, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number	17
NGR	NY 632490 516695
HER no	15039
Site Type	Stepping Stones
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER
Description	Maulds Meaburn Stepping Stones are still in place and in reasonable condition. Others are visible in parts but have been replaced by footbridges. Others lay at NY 362505 516595, NY 362550 516500 (Ordnance Survey First Edition 1863), NY 362550 516190 and NY 362660 515660 (Ordnance Survey First and Second Editions 1863 and 1898 and 1: 10000 series).
Assessment	The site lies adjacent to the pipeline and may be affected by the works.

Site Name	Craketrees Field System, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number	18
NGR	NY 361500 516000
HER no	6724
Site Type	Field System

Period	Medieval
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER
Description	The original Crake Trees (HER 1681) may have had its own field system which ran in an east-west direction down to Micklebank Sike. Some earthworks survive and also the boundaries of strip fields. However, there is a confused pattern of land holding here; the fields could have formed part of the holdings of Wickerslack (HER 6723) or Maulds Meaburn village (Site 13; HER 1697). There are diffuse earthworks around Crake Trees itself and many of the surrounding fields have been improved in recent years.
Assessment	The pipeline follow the highway through the village and the remains of the field system and earthworks are unlikely to be affected by the works.

Site Name	Maulds Meaburn Cross
Site number	19
NGR	NY 362520 516480
HER no	1702
Site Type	Cross
Period	Medieval
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER
Description	The pedestal of the village cross was found when the school was built at Maulds Meaburn, although no traces have remained of the cross base.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Socketed Axe Find, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number	20
NGR	NY 362500 516000
HER no	42242
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Bronze Age
Statutory Designation	-
Source	CCCHER
Description	The mouth fragment of a copper alloy socketed axehead (c 1100-950 BC) probably came from a plain axe with a 'rope' upper mouth moulding. There is no indication of casting seams, meaning that it is a fragment of a face, not a side of the axe. The fragment was found in 2005 and recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (LANCUM-D99FD1).
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Addison's Monument, Maulds Meaburn, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number	21
NGR	NY 362500 515727
HER no	1682
Site Type	Commemorative Monument
Period	Post-medieval
Statutory Designation	Conservation Area
Source	CCCHER
Description	A monument marking the home of paternal ancestors of the celebrated Joseph Addison. Addison was an essayist and poet who was born in 1672 and died in 1719. There are also diverse earthworks in the field where the monument stands (Site 13;

Assessment HER 1697). The sandstone monument is situated in a field of permanent pasture and although weathered is in reasonable condition.
The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected by the works.

Site Name Maulds Meaburn Weirs, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number 22
NGR NY 362670 515990
HER no 15040
Site Type Weir
Period Post-medieval
Statutory Designation -
Source CCCHER
Description Maulds Meaburn Weirs are a series of weirs on the Lyvennet Beck in the south of Maulds Meaburn (for the large weir associated with the manorial mill see Site 16; HER 15038). The others are at NY 362700 515920 (First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps and 1: 10000 series), NY 362710 515850 (First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps), NY 362710 515770 (First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps and 1: 10000 series) and NY 362640 515630 (First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps and 1: 10000 series). The weirs still exist although they are weed-infested in many places and parts have little or no water flowing through them. Below the mill the weir has been cut off in part and the mill is now a private house.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected by the works.

Site Name Lowgreen Syke Linear Earthwork, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number 23
NGR NY 362170 515070
HER no 9962
Site Type Linear Earthwork
Period Unknown
Statutory Designation -
Source CCCHER
Description An aerial photograph shows several linear features which may be the remains of narrow banks. There are two, parallel and close together, at the above NGR. The aerial photograph was taken in 1979 and in the interim the field has been improved and re-seeded and there are no longer any obvious archaeological features showing.
Assessment The route of the pipeline crosses the site in two places and although the earthwork is of unknown date it is possible it has been truncated by the road. The pipeline is in the highway and therefore the site should not be affected by the works.

Site Name Crosby Ravensworth Medieval Village
Site number 24
NGR NY 362000 514500
HER no 6739
Site Type Shrunken Village
Period Medieval
Statutory Designation -
Source CCCHER
Description A defined area for Crosby Ravensworth Medieval Village. No obvious archaeological features were located during a watching brief in 1993 although some flint implements were picked up during surface collection.

Assessment The pipeline follows the highway through the village and the remains of the field system and earthworks are unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name Crosby Ravensworth Archery Butts
Site number 25
NGR NY 362200 515000
HER no 16750
Site Type Archery Butts
Period Medieval
Statutory Designation -
Source CCCHER
Description In 1910 there were traces of archery butts at the above grid reference although no traces were found during a site visit in 1996 by B. Hopkins in 1996.
Assessment The pipeline follows the highway through the village and the remains of the field system and earthworks are unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name Crosby Ravensworth Park Pale
Site number 26
NGR NY 361750 515000
HER no 1717
Site Type Park Pale
Period Medieval
Statutory Designation -
Source CCCHER
Description A park pale or enclosure 300 yards west/north-west of Crosby Ravensworth church. The enclosure is of polygonal form and *c* 20 acres in extent. A bank approximately 12 feet wide and two feet high with traces of an inner ditch surrounds the enclosure. The enclosure has been extensively mutilated but is best preserved at the south-east angle where it largely survives as described. The whole is consistent with a small park pale. The earthworks are still quite obvious with some breaks, although they are eroded on the south side. The bank appears to curve round at NY 6173 1483 (not shown on the Ordnance Survey maps) where it shows as an earthwork with a few large boulders protruding. A later stone wall probably de-marks the west side of the enclosure. There appears to be a rectangular feature on the south-east side. Another early 'boulder' bank, which may be connected, follows the road up to Harberwain for some distance on the south side of the modern road. The park pale is shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1863).
Assessment The pipeline follows the highway through the village and the remains of the field system and earthworks are unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name Crosby Hall, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number 27
NGR NY 362000 514800
HER no 1733
Site Type House/Moat/Pele Tower
Period Medieval
Statutory Designation Listed Building /Conservation Area
Source CCCHER
Description Crosby Hall was a moated house and the site of a Pele tower. The Pele tower was constructed *c* 1350 and a manor abutting it *c* 1550. In 1750 the ruins of the tower were pulled down. The hall was moated, but only parts of the north and south arms and the west side of one moat are now extant. A plan of 1739 suggests there was another, inner moat and also that the tower was separate from the hall. The hall is a working farm and various buildings have been added to the complex.

Assessment The pipeline follows the highway through the village and the remains of the field system and earthworks are unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name Crosby Ravensworth Churchyard Cross
Site number 28
NGR NY 362143 514821
HER no 1732
Site Type Cross
Period Medieval
Statutory Designation Scheduled ancient Monument/Listed Building
Source CCCHER
Description The monument is located to the south of the church and includes a medieval chamfered stone shaft. Despite post-Reformation damage and the loss of the cross head, the cross survives reasonably well and still retains architectural decoration distinctive of Early English style.
Assessment The pipeline follows the highway through the village and the remains of the field system and earthworks are unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name Stepping Stones Smithy, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number 29
NGR NY 362022 514739
HER no 40217
Site Type Blacksmiths Workshop/Building
Period Post-medieval
Statutory Designation -
Source CCCHER
Description A building at Crosby Ravensworth forms part of Stepping Stones Smithy as shown on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map, 1898.
Assessment The pipeline follows the highway through the village and the remains of the field system and earthworks are unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name Crosby Ravensworth Stepping Stones
Site number 30
NGR NY 362098 514762
HER no 15071
Site Type Stepping Stones
Period Post-medieval
Statutory Designation -
Source CCCHER
Description Crosby Ravensworth Stepping Stones cross Dalebanks Beck in the village. The Ordnance Survey 1:10000 series however, simply marks a ford at the spot. The stones are still in place, crossing the beck just south of the ford that leads to Crosby Hall and are in good condition.
Assessment The pipeline follows the highway through the village and the site is to be affected by the works

Site Name Crosby Ravensworth Corn Mill
Site number 31
NGR NY 362230 514730
HER no 15070
Site Type Corn Mill/Mill Race/Watermill
Period Post-medieval
Statutory

Designation -
Source CCCHER
Description Crosby Ravensworth Corn Mill lies in Crosby Ravensworth village near the end of a broad bend in the Lyvennet Beck, which skirts most of the village to the east. The millrace crosses this bend from NY 362320 514460. It is only marked as a corn mill on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1863.
Assessment The pipeline follows the highway through the village and the site is unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name Bank Lane Enclosure, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number 32
NGR NY 362375 514740
HER no 15294
Site Type Enclosure
Period Unknown
Statutory Designation
Source CCCHER
Description The site comprises part of what appears to be a sub-rectangular enclosure west of Bank Lane, which disappears under later field walls. The banks are spread *c* 1m wide and mainly grassed over with a few small stones protruding. Below, to the west, is a stream. The existing 'half' is *c* 20m by 10m, with a possible entrance on the south side.
Assessment The pipeline follows the highway through the village and site is unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name Sculptured Head find, Brook House, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number 33
NGR NY 362010 514620
HER no 19730
Site Type Findspot
Period Unknown
Statutory Designation -
Source CCCHER
Description The carved head in grey sandstone was found in the rear garden at Brook House, Crosby Ravensworth in 1963 when part of a wall collapsed. It is carved in relief on the end of a rectangular-shaped block. The dating of stone heads is always very difficult; although the Brook House head does possess some ancient features, especially lentoid eyes, an early date has not been confirmed.
Assessment The pipeline follows the highway through the village and the site is unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name Roman Coin Finds, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number 34
NGR NY 362000 514000
HER no 19105
Site Type Findspot
Period Roman
Statutory Designation -
Source CCCHER
Description Three Roman coins were found in Crosby Ravensworth, although the exact findspots are unknown. The first was a Denarius of Commodus, dating from the second century AD. The second, is a denarius of Elagabalus, dated to the third century AD and the third is another Denarius, but of Titus dating from the first century AD.

Assessment The pipeline follows the highway through the village and the site is unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name Tithe Barn, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number 35
NGR -
HER no-
Site Type Barn
Period Post-medieval
Statutory Designation -
Source Ordnance Survey First Edition map
Description Rectangular structure aligned north/south along main road through Crosby Ravensworth marked on Ordnance Survey mapping as Tithe Barn but not shown on modern mapping.
Assessment The pipeline follows the highway through the village and the remains of the field system and earthworks are unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name Tenter Row, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number 36
NGR
HER no NY 362002 514753
Site Type Fieldname
Period Post-medieval
Statutory Designation -
Source Ordnance Survey First Edition map 1863
Description A fieldname with possible wool processing associations.
Assessment The pipeline follows the highway through the village and the remains of the field system and earthworks are unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name Boundary, Town Head, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number 37
NGR NY 362109 513921
HER no-
Site Type Boundary
Period Post-medieval
Statutory Designation -
Source Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25" map
Description A boundary marked as 'Union Boundary' on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map 1898.
Assessment The pipeline follows the highway through the village and the remains of the field system and earthworks are unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name Milestone, Foulson Rigg, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number 38
NGR NY 364613 519740
HER no-
Site Type Milestone
Period Unknown
Statutory Designation -
Source Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map 1863
Description A milestone shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1863 Inscribed with 'Appleby3'

Assessment The pipeline follows the highway through the village and the remains of the field system and earthworks are unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name Boundary, Foulson Rigg, Crosby Ravensworth
Site number 39
NGR NY 364736 519778
HER no-
Site Type Boundary
Period Unknown
Statutory Designation -
Source Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map 1863
Description A boundary shown on the 1863 Map as a '3ft R.H.' meaning the boundary stood three feet from the root of the hedge. The dot-dashed line indicates the boundary represents a county or civil parish boundary and 'F.W.' indicates the 'face of wall'.
Assessment The route of the pipeline crosses the line of the boundary which may be affected by the works.

Site Name Square-shaped building
Site number 40
NGR
HER no-
Site Type Building
Period Unknown
Statutory Designation -
Source Colby Tithe map, 1845
Description A building shown on the Colby Tithe map of 1845 in tithe field 175.
Assessment The pipeline follow the highway through the village and the remains of the field system and earthworks are unlikely to be affected by the works

Site Name Rectangular-shaped building
Site number 41
NGR NY
HER no-
Site Type Building
Period Unknown
Statutory Designation -
Source Colby Tithe map, 1845
Description A building shown on the Colby Tithe map of 1845 in tithe field 184.
Assessment The pipeline follow the highway through the village and the remains of the field system and earthworks are unlikely to be affected by the works

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 Rapid research using the available evidence from the HER and historic maps held at the Kendal Record Office, has shown that there are archaeological remains within, or close to, the proposed pipeline route. There have been finds from the Neolithic period onwards in the environs of the proposed pipeline and 41 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area, thirty-four of which were previously identified on the HER. There is a single site of Bronze Age date (Site **20**) and two findspots of Romano-British date (Sites **03** and **34**). There are also numerous known sites of Romano-British date within the vicinity of the study area. The majority of the sites pertain to the medieval villages of Crosby Ravensworth, Maulds Meaburn and Colby. Well-preserved earthworks exist in the villages, particularly Maulds Meaburn (Sites **13-16**) which may indicate the original extent of the villages. Traces of post-medieval industrial and agricultural activity are evident in all three villages.
- 5.1.2 Consultation of the historic maps resulted in a further seven sites being added to the gazetteer, including two buildings depicted on the Colby tithe map (Sites **40** and **41**) a tithe barn (Site **35**) and a field-name (Site **36**). Two boundaries (Sites **37** and **38**) were also added to the gazetteer and a milestone (Site **38**). There are five Scheduled Monuments within the study area (Sites **13-16** and **28**) and the village of Maulds Meaburn is a designated Conservation Area. A single Grade I Listed Building, two Grade II* Listed Buildings and 18 Grade II Listed Buildings are located within the study area, although none of these would be impacted by the proposed pipeline

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 Planned nucleated settlements in the region, especially in the north, are considered to have originated in the later twelfth century, yet there is often little confirmatory excavated data (Newman and Newman 2007, 97). The origins of nucleation and site continuity from earlier periods, especially in relation to rural settlements, has been identified as important research question (*ibid*) and the opportunity to link below-ground remains with standing buildings or remains is seldom available.
- 5.2.2 The majority of the proposed pipeline route follows the modern road through Crosby Ravensworth, Maulds Meaburn and eastwards towards Colby. The pipeline also follows a track or former Occupation Road through the area of Foulsons Rigg and, therefore, there is probably only a limited opportunity for archaeological discoveries along the route. However, it is possible that traces of archaeological features may be present under the current highway, particularly within the villages. It is recommended that a targeted watching brief is maintained during groundworks for which the proposed route deviates from the main thoroughfare, particularly within the core of both Crosby Ravensworth and Maulds Meaburn, and along the 'Green Lane' or track sections within

Foulsons Rigg plantation (Figs 2a and 2b). This further work would be the subject of a separate report.

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7. ILLUSTRATIONS

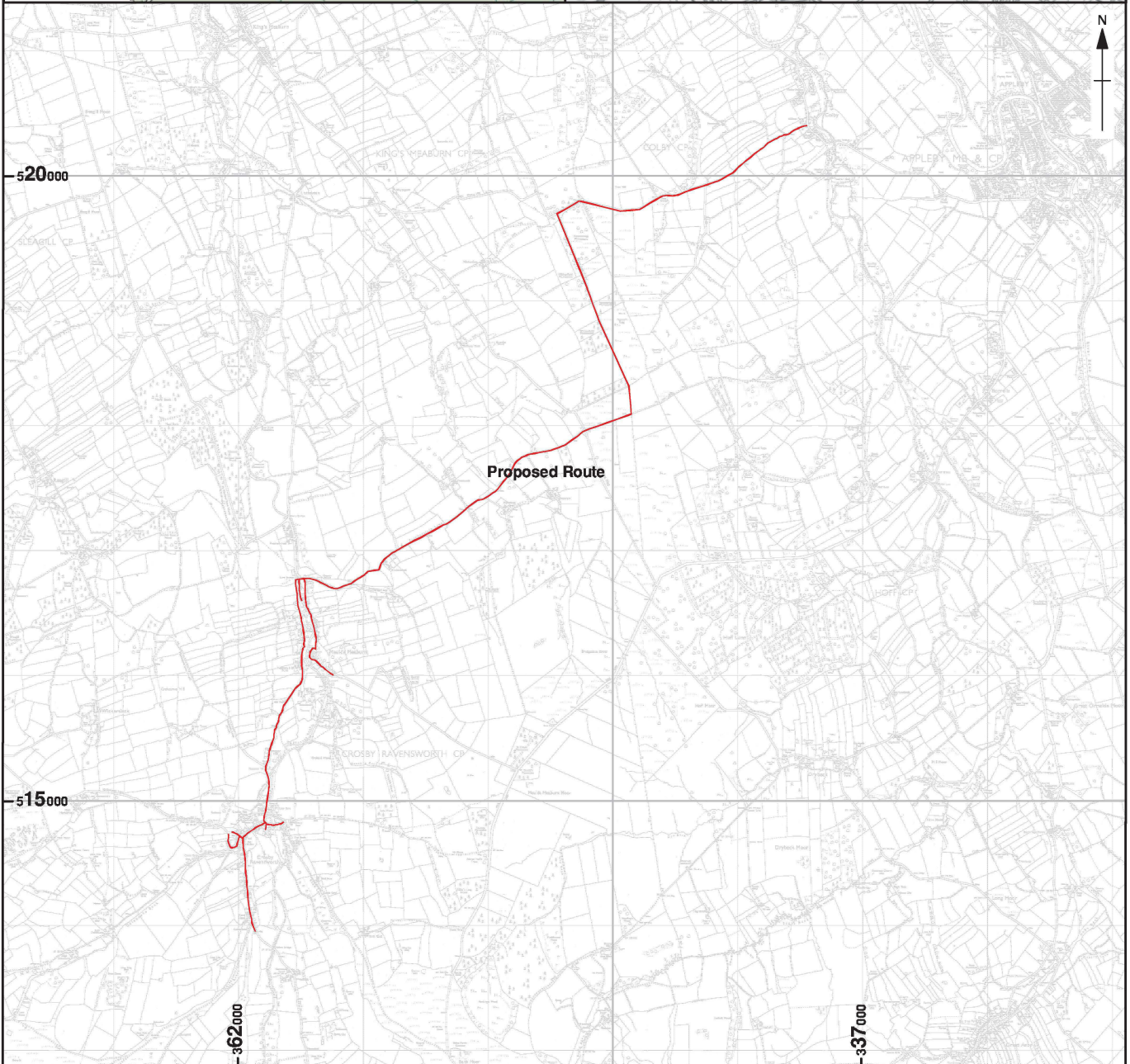
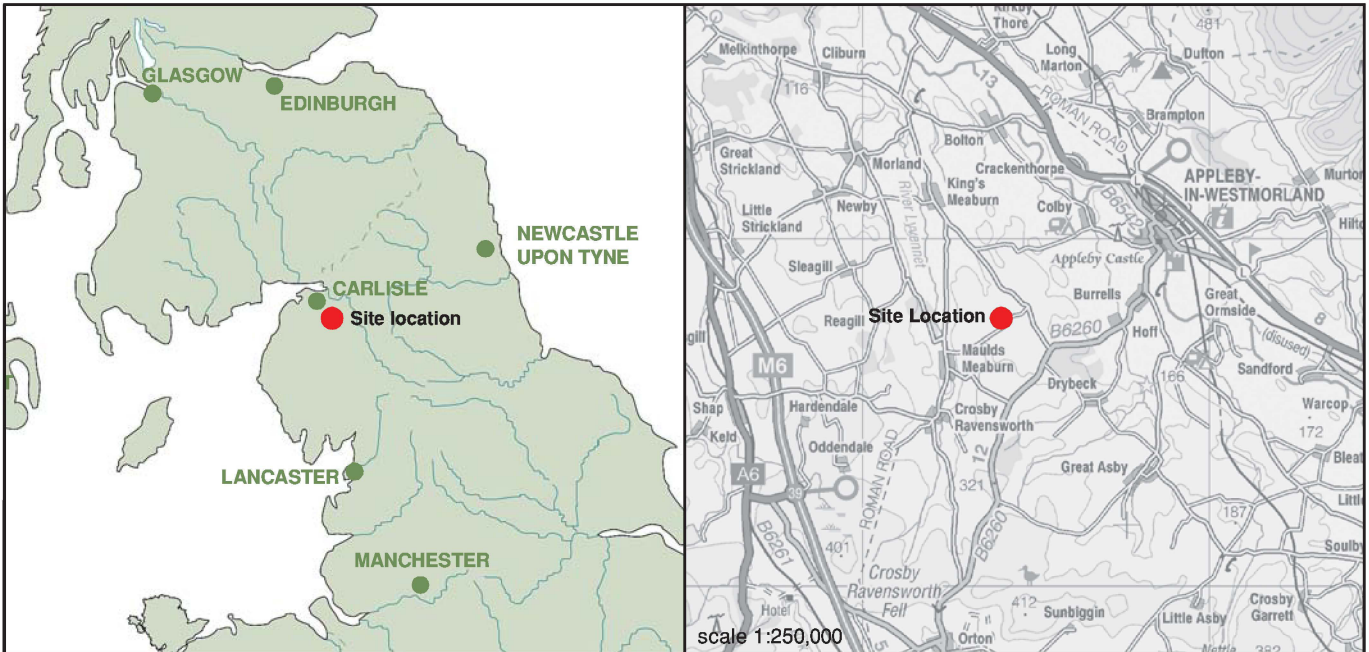
7.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2a: Gazetteer Sites Plan showing proposed targeted watching brief areas

Figure 2b: Gazetteer Sites Plan

Figure 3: Ordnance Survey First Edition 6” map 1863 showing pipeline route



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Figure 1: Site location

AP*L10157*MT* JUN 2009

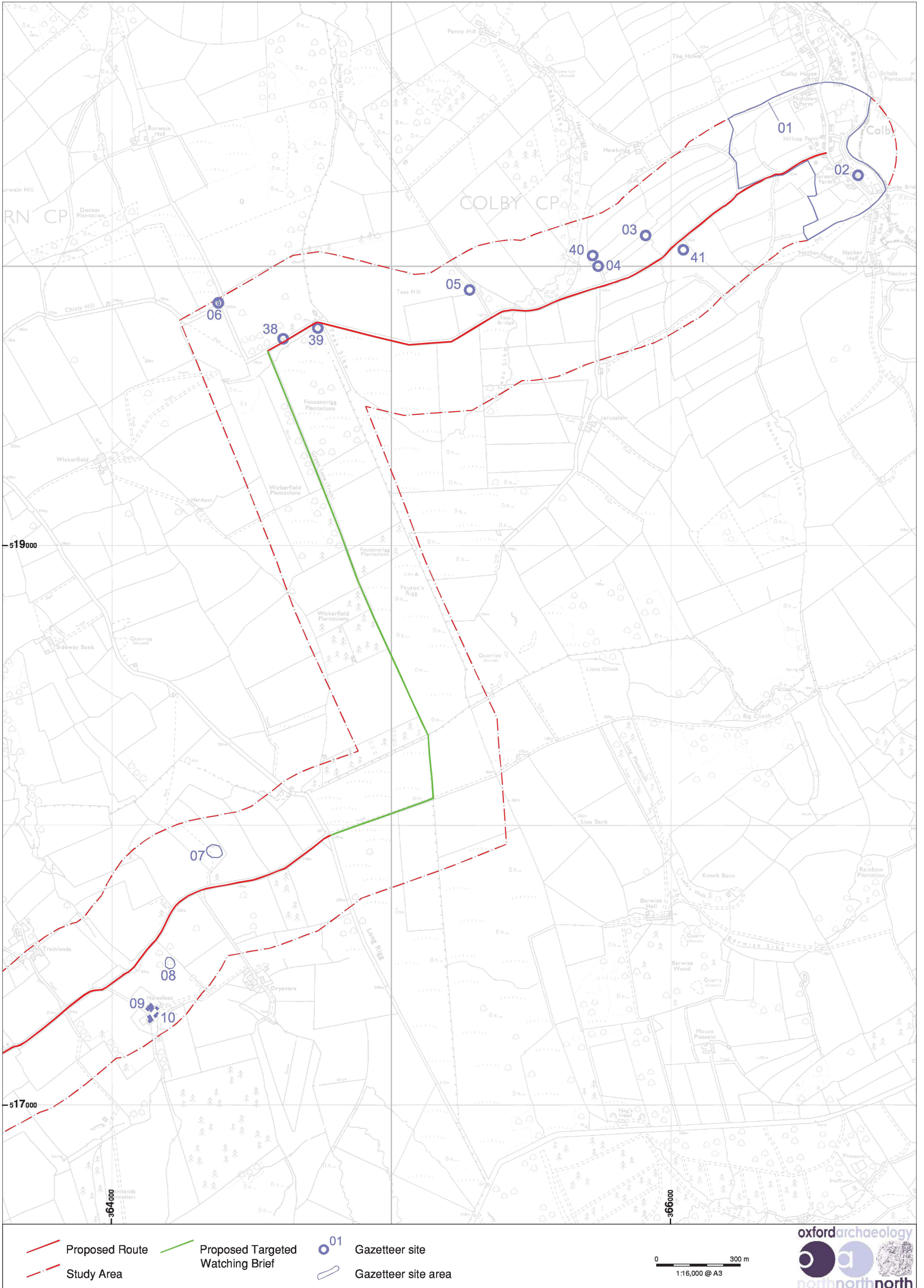


Figure 2a: Gazetteer sites plan(north), showing targeted Watching Brief section

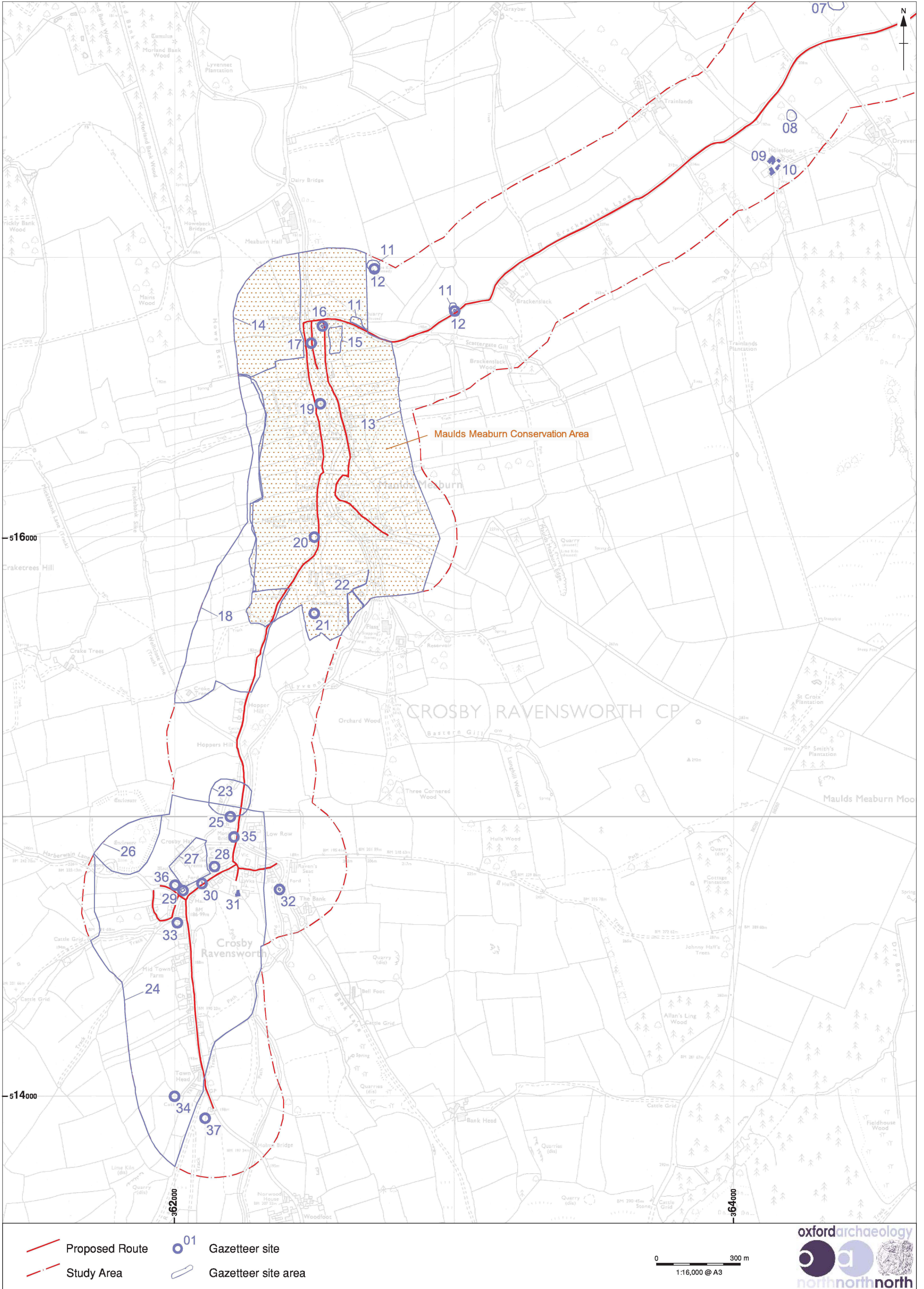
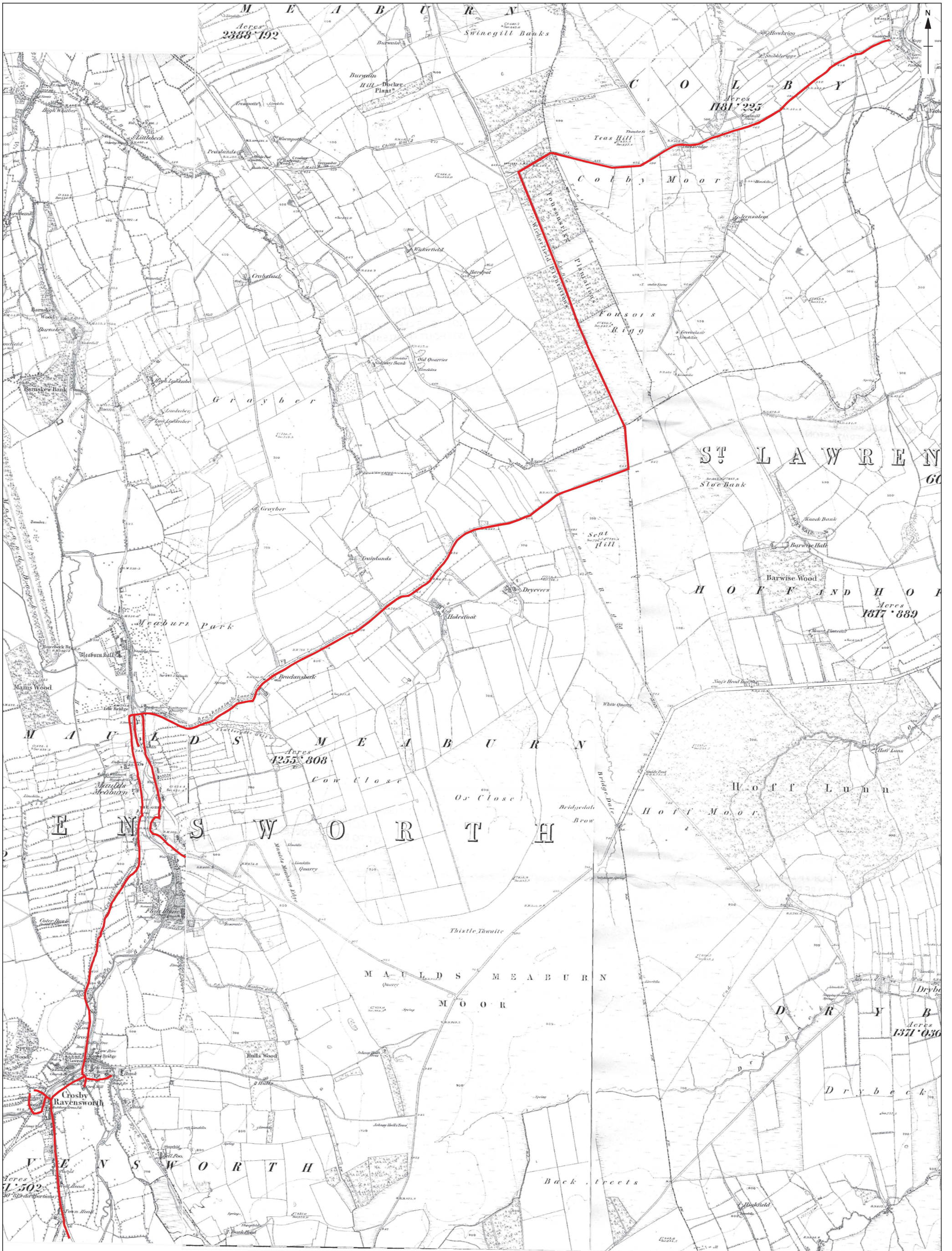


Figure 2b: Gazetteer sites plan(south),



Proposed Route

Not to Scale



Figure 3: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition 6"-1 mile map, 1863