

Matterdale Archaeological Project Baldhowend, the Lake District

Research Excavation 1998



**Data Structure Report
June 2013**

MATTERDALE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
BALDHOWEND, THE LAKE DISTRICT, CUMBRIA

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DATA STRUCTURE REPORT
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Project Directors

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Abstract

Survey and Excavation was conducted at the site of Baldhowend, Matterdale in order to define and explore the upstanding remains of an unenclosed settlement. A resistivity survey was carried out in the summer of 1997 in order to refine a topographic survey of the features. In the summer of 1998 five trenches were opened on areas identified by the surveys of having potential archaeological interest. Excavations revealed three hut circles, a large paddock area, and associated activities. Small finds included a quantity of ground stone tools, iron and pottery fragments. A program of flotation recovered several charcoal macrofossils of wheat and barley. The site has also demonstrated metal - working in the form of slag and hammerscale. Radiocarbon dating reveals these features to date broadly from the late first millennium BC and first century BC, suggesting that at a minimum this site was occupied from the Late Iron Age through to the Roman period.

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Aims and Objectives

This is a report on the results of the 1997 and 1998 seasons of archaeological work undertaken at Baldhowend, Matterdale (OS NY 396226) (Fig. 1), near Penrith, Cumbria, jointly by the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The first season in July 1997 consisted of an intensive topographic and geophysical survey at Baldhowend Farm (Hoaen and Loney 1999 a, b; Loney and Hoaen 2000). In the second season of September 1998, a follow-up excavation was begun with the aims of 1) further investigating select structures identified via geophysics; 2) dating the different elements of what appeared to be an ancient settlement; and 3) recovering environmental information relating to the land use and economy of the inhabitants.

The investigations at Baldhowend formed part of a wider research project into the Later Prehistoric archaeology of the Matterdale area. The programme integrates survey evidence (phase 1) with excavation (phase 2) to provide a dated sequence of landscape and settlement change for the later prehistoric period, from the Bronze Age through to the immediate post-Roman period. The site at Baldhowend was selected as suitable for excavation as it represents a type of site, an unenclosed settlement, poorly understood in a Cumbrian context (Loney and Hoaen 2000; 2007; Brennand et al. 2006; Quartermaine and Leech 2012:20).

Introduction: Archaeological Background

The Lake District is an area of great archaeological interest but at the start of this project in 1997, despite several campaigns of excavation (e.g. Jones 1977; Higham and Jones 1983; Higham 1981, 1982, Bewley 1994) there had been little use of radiocarbon dating consequently few Iron Age settlements had been identified. Investigations by Bradley and Edmonds (1993) into the Neolithic axe factories of the Great Langdales, the aerial photographic survey of the Solway Plain by Jones (1975), Bewley (1994) and unpublished surveys of the Haweswater and Ennerdale estate commissioned by the Lake District National Park Authority, and completed by the Central Lancashire Archaeological Unit (Quartermaine 1989) had all demonstrated the rich archaeological potential of the Lake District. Because of the concentration on non-intensive and non-intrusive archaeology, and the lack of follow-up excavation, there was an absence of both relative and absolute dating evidence, as well as a dearth of accurately described sites and monuments. Consequently, for many periods of the past, the Lake District had a poorly understood pattern of settlement development and subsistence economy, no unifying chronology, and therefore integration between the palaeoenvironmental and archaeological records still remains substantially a task for the future (Huntley and Stallibrass 1996; Hall and Huntley 2007; Huntley 2010: 19).

Since the initiation of the Matterdale Project in 1997, a number of projects have been published, most notably the Haweswater and Ennerdale Estate Survey, mentioned above (Quartermaine and Leech 2012), but also including smaller scale projects such as the excavations at Sizergh Fell (Evans and Edmonds 2003)

and the Bronze Age Cairn excavation at Seathwaite Tarn (Hodgson and Kingston 2008). Further, there have been a number of syntheses, notably Evans (2008), Barrowclough (2010) and McCarthy (1996, 2013), but despite the recommendations of the North West Region Archaeology Framework document (Brennand et al 2006), research excavation has not expanded, and research in Cumbrian prehistory has thus far failed to impact on the national narrative (though see Loney and Hoaen 2005, forthcoming).

The settlement record for the late Bronze and Iron Ages in the Lake District is particularly poorly known. Again, at the start of this research, there had been a well-established truism that Iron Age sites in Northern England were, in general, difficult to identify due to poor preservation, a paucity of finds, and a poorly understood site typology (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, Bewley 1994). Consequently, few sites had been identified as pre-Roman Iron Age, resulting in some authors arguing that the Lake District was depopulated after the Bronze Age, a trend which was only reversed by Roman intervention (e.g. Burgess 1985, 1989; Higham 1986: 135). While surveys have hypothesized the evidence for wide spread settlement during the first millennium, based on pollen evidence (e.g. Wells 2003) this remains unconfirmed through excavation. Work conducted in Cheshire (e.g. Philpott 2010) and the Peak district (e.g. Bevan 2000, 2006), Northumbria (e.g. van der Veen 1992; cf. Huntley 2010 for a review) has revealed an extensive later first millennium BC settlement pattern, thus providing valuable comparisons for Cumbria.

Physical Background

The site of Baldhowend lies within the Matterdale Parish, sitting between Ullswater to the south and Greystoke to the North, in the Lake District National Park. The area around Baldhowend, modern Matterdale End, sits at around 280m o.d., on rather heavy clay soils deriving from the Borrowdale series of Ordovician volcanics. The underlying geology has affected the settlement development of the area and there is historically a gradient of decreasing settlement density from Hutton to Matterdale, reflecting the increasingly impoverished soils. Modern farming within this part of the Lake District is restricted to some stock farming and hay production, though historically the fields have been under more intensive agriculture.

Previous Work

The area around Baldhowend Farm has several sites of note. First there is the site of the Matterdale Church, erected in the 16th century, and consecrated by the Bishop of Carlisle in 1557. Across from the church, on the western side of the Ullswater road, is a reported potential deserted medieval village, which includes a 'hollow-way' leading to the ruins of a post-medieval barn and cattle enclosure (Birkett 1980). There is also the presence of an ancient trackway, which runs roughly east-west, parallel to the modern Thornythwaite-Ulcat Row Road. This trackway was the subject of two small inconclusive excavations investigating a potential Roman origin (Richardson and Allan 1990). Finally, there is the site of Baldhowend itself, which remained unreported until 1997.

Methods: 1997 Season, Geophysical Prospection and Topographic Survey

The site of Baldhowend was initially identified by Mr Keith Clark, of the Matterdale Historical and Archaeological Society. A visual inspection and walk-over survey in Easter 1997 by the authors suggested the presence of several hut circles, with associated field boundaries, paddocks, and cairns, as well as the previously reported trackway or possible Roman road. Today, the site covers approximately a hectare, but may have extended beyond this. To the south the site is bounded and truncated by the Thornythwaite-Ulcat Row Road, and to the north by the old Church Glebe Field (Fig. 1).

Topographic Survey

A topographic survey of all visible remains was carried out using a Leica Wild 1200 EDM loaned by the Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh. Survey data was collected using an automatic data logger and was processed using Liscad v.3. The survey results are presented in Figure 2. A number of surface remains were identified in the course of this study, including a further stretch of the old trackway, and a number of linear features and circular enclosures.

The topographic survey revealed three main areas of activity, including the unenclosed settlement to the south of the old trackway, a series of large bank features and possible hut circles to the north, and a cluster of cairns and a hollow-way to the east.

Geophysical Survey

Geophysical survey was carried out using a Geoscan gradiometer FM18, and a RM15 resistivity meter. Both machines used automatic data loggers. The data was processed using Geoplot version 2.0.1. Both machines were loaned by the Centre for Field Archaeology, Edinburgh. The magnetometry survey was not successful, due to background signal problems, and so the results will not be discussed further.

Resistivity Survey

The resistivity survey was carried out using a twin probe array at a 0.5 m sampling interval over 20 x 20 m grids, at 1 ohm. The results (Fig. 3) provide a much more detailed and extensive view of the site than that revealed by surface survey. In particular, they allow for the identification of a number of features not present on the ground. The survey clearly revealed a number of linear field boundaries, the old trackway, a hollow-way and hut circles. The linear feature running through the middle of the site is the old trackway, which is not visible on the ground at the western part of the site, but can be seen on the resistivity plot running east-west.

Other elements identified include three high resistance features interpreted as field boundaries, running from northwest to southeast approximately parallel to each other, which in turn appear to be sub-divided by high resistance features running approximately northeast to southwest. A low resistance feature runs from

the northeast corner and may be tentatively interpreted as a drove road or hollow-way, and it appears to align with an entrance between the field boundaries.

Within the field boundaries on the south side of the old trackway are two small hut circles, one of which is built into a field boundary and the other is free standing. There are two more small hut circles to the east, one of which appears to have a larger circular structure associated with it, possibly a small paddock. The boundary appears to be truncated by the old trackway, but may possibly continue to the north and west of the circular enclosure as an enclosing embankment.

North of the old trackway there are a number of high resistance features that appear to represent a number of superimposed phases of activity. The resistivity plot suggests that archaeological remains may continue to the east of the area presently surveyed.

Survey Interpretation

Combining the results of the topographic and resistivity surveys provides a useful synthesis on the remains at the Baldhowend site.

The remains at Baldhowend may be interpreted as a small, possibly unenclosed, settlement, with an adjacent field system and hollow-way. This field system appears at the northern edge of the site to overlie an earlier phase of activity. This earlier phase may consist of two hut circles. The final phase of activity on the site is the old trackway, which may be seen to truncate or impinge upon several of the field boundaries.

Methods: Season 1998 excavation

The 1998 excavation concentrated on the area of related hut circles and field boundaries south of the old trackway. Five trenches were opened and excavated (Fig. 2). The main focus of this season's excavation was the hut circle, with an adjacent enclosure in Trench A and E, and a neighbouring hut circle and bank in Trench B. In addition, two other smaller trenches were opened up: one across the old trackway and the small bank on its northern edge (Trench C); and one (Trench D) corresponding to a large rectilinear anomaly on the resistivity survey (Fig. 3).

Results: Trench A

Trench A was a 5 x 10 m trench excavated to bisect an approximately 9 m diameter hut circle adjacent to the large enclosure (Fig. 4). After the removal of the topsoil (001) a thick layer (varying between 0.10 - 0.75 m) of mid-grey sandy silt (002) was found to overlay the tumble (007) and floor of the hut circle (011). The layer (002) overlay a possible exterior entrance to the adjacent enclosure, the floor of which was (012). Upon removal of (002), a layer of tumble (007) approximately 3 m wide and 0.40 thick was found to overlie the wall (015) and the interior of the hut circle (011). There was no difference in the size or amount of tumble beneath the layer of sandy silt and beneath the topsoil. At this level, two stone drains (identified by the local farmers as part of nineteenth century field

drainage) were found to have cut the hut circle at both the east and west entrances (003 and 031).

After the removal of the tumble, the underlying wall (015) was found to be in a poor state of preservation. In places the wall had been completely robbed out, whilst elsewhere it was of a single course, approximately 1.5 m wide. Where preserved the wall was constructed of two parallel rows of boulders approximately 0.5 m apart. The space between these two rows of stone was filled with smaller rubble. Though the structure of the wall has been badly damaged by frost heave and by stone robbing, several of the stones recovered from the wall had been shaped and smoothed, suggesting that the hut wall may originally have been dressed.

The maximum internal diameter of the hut circle was 6 m, with an approximate floor area of 30 m². The floor of the hut circle (011) was covered in a thin layer of cobbles, which were damaged in places. Outside the walls of the hut circle to the north a 'yard' was formed from a layer (012) of cobbles and gravel (116). This gravel layer extended between the two hut circles (Trench A and B), underlying the bank and the wall of the second hut circle in Trench B (108).

Two entrances were identified in the hut. At the eastern end, the exterior wall had been thickened to produce a passage approximately 2 m long into the hut. At the interior end of this passage a small slot (018) and two post holes (020, 023) were found, indicating that admittance to the hut was through a door. Conversely, the western entrance leading into the enclosure was a simple, direct passageway, with no evidence of a door socket. In addition to the elaborate east entrance, a number of other internal features were located within the hut. The most significant of these was the central hearth (019), only a portion of which was exposed this season. Two post holes (025, 027) were also excavated, which may relate to roof support timbers, and finally there was evidence of a niche built beside the entranceway from the hut into the enclosure.

A number of artefacts were found within the structure of the hut including five pieces of worked stone, one piece of iron fragment (sf 1), a smoothing stone for possible use in textile production (sf 12), and a saddle quern (sf 56) with a possible grinder (sf 57). The worked stone (sf 6, sf 48, sf 49, sf 12) was found to have been built into the wall of the hut (015). The piece of iron was also found within the hut wall (015). Two white Romano British glass bangle fragments (sf 61, sf 62) and an unidentifiable iron object (sf 1) were found during deturfing (Plate 1). Burnt worked stone (sf 54) was found within the hearth context (019). Finally, two pieces of work stone (sf 58 and sf 59) and a slate bangle blank (sf 60) were found in an unstratified context.

The saddle quern is of particular interest, due not only to its size, approximately 1 m long x 0.5 m wide and approximately 0.3 m thick, but also its position within Trench A (Plate 2, Loney and Hoaen 2005). The quern was found within the walls (015) in the northern portion of the hut, within a prepared niche (Figure 4, Plate 3).

This quern has parallel with a very similar quern fragments found in Trench B, but also importantly, found during excavation within the hut circle at Glencoyne Park (GP1) in 2001 (Loney and Hoaen 2004, 2005; Hoaen and Loney 2010).

Interpretation of Trench A

The hut circle in Trench A represents a type of hut circle of which few have been excavated and reported previous to this excavation in Cumbria. It appears to have been constructed in one phase, along with the adjacent enclosure. Access to the enclosure was through a simple exit in the west of the hut. This is in contrast with the eastern exit, which was deliberately embellished with a short passage and door to control access into the hut. The hearth lay centrally within the hut.

The construction of the walls is difficult to interpret, because of their denuded state. The wall tumble contained few large boulders and did not appear extensive enough to represent the collapse of a large, many-coursed wall. The amount of tumble beneath the layer of grey silty sand deposited when the bank of the enclosure collapsed was similar to that found elsewhere on site, suggesting that, if robbing of the hut circle occurred, it did so shortly after abandonment. The presence of a number of well cut and shaped wall stones within the tumble suggest that the original wall face of the hut had a smoothed appearance.

Results: Trench E

Trench E was a 7m x 1m section dug to obtain a profile through the interior of the enclosure and its bank (Fig. 5). In profile a number of deposits of both *in situ* and apparently slumped material were recognised. Moving upslope from the interior of the enclosure a thick lens of clean mid-grey sandy silt (402) approximately 0.10 m to 0.60 m thick was found to overlie an approximately 0.75 m thick deposit of large boulders set in a brown silty-sand matrix (403). The layer 403 had slumped from a revetment cut into the underlying till, approximately 0.75 m deep (410). On top of this revetment formed a circa 1m thick wall whose inside edge was formed of massive boulders (c. 1m in length) and whose outside edge was revetted into the slope.

Interpretation: Trench E

The enclosure adjacent to the hut appears to have been used contemporaneously with the hut described, as above. The enclosure is approximately 20-25 m in diameter and has three entrances – one on either side of the hut, in addition to the one from inside the hut. The results of both the surface survey and the excavation suggest that the enclosure banks were graded, with the highest banks to the north and west and the lowest to the south and east. Where examined in Trench E, the construction of the bank is of one phase, with the construction of a revetted edge supported by large boulders. On top of this revetment a drystone wall was constructed, which itself was topped by a bank of earth or possibly turf. At the present day, the top of the bank in the northern segment of the enclosure stands approximately 1.75 m higher than the centre. Given the slumping that has occurred, it may originally have stood more than 2 m higher than the centre.

Results: Trench B

Trench B was a 5 m x 5 m trench to determine the relationship between the linear feature running south-east to north-west, adjacent to the second hut circle (Fig. 6). Removing the topsoil revealed two features: a late nineteenth century field drain (101/102) and an extensive deposit of tumble (103), which covered the remainder of the trench. The field drain was aligned north to south and was of a similar construction to those in Trench A. Once the field drain had been excavated and the tumble removed, the outline of the wall of the hut and a small bank could be observed (108). Further excavation demonstrated that the walls of the hut (107) cut and overlay the adjacent bank.

The exposed portion of the second hut wall was of similar construction to that of hut 1 (Trench A). On the removal of the wall of hut 2, however, it was discovered that the foundation course of the wall had been set into a shallow bedding trench cut into the underlying gravel. The bank which the second hut had cut into was found on excavation to be an approximately 1 m wide and 0.30 m high linear feature, formed from small to medium boulders (approximately 0.10 – 0.30 m). The bank was poorly constructed and did not show any evidence of coursing, rather it appeared to be a simple accumulation of stones that accentuated and increased a natural break of slope. Both the bank and hut circle were found to overlie a similar layer of gravel to that exposed in Trench A.

A number of stone tools were recovered from Trench B. The tumble (103) produced a whetstone (sf 37) and a worked piece of flint (sf 4). The tumble (105) over the bank and hut circle produced a piece of worked stone (sf 10) and some vitrified material (sf 43). The hut circle wall (107) produced a hammer stone (sf 9) and a stone ard (34). The bank (108) produced two hammer stones (sf 8, 39) and a rubbing stone (sf 38). The lower hut circle floor (112) produced a ground stone tool (sf 23) and some charcoal. Finally, another hammerstone (sf 5) was found in an unstratified context.

Interpretation: Trench B

Interpretation of the bank and hut features is restricted by the limited nature of the excavation, and the absence of dating evidence. The construction technique of the second hut, and the fact that it overlies the gravel layer and cobbles continuous from Trench A to Trench B suggests that both the bank and the hut belong to the same phase of activity as the hut circle in Trench A.

Results: Trench C

Trench C was a small 2 x 2 m test pit sunk across the trackway and adjacent bank. The purpose of this trench was to investigate the possibility that the trackway was in fact a Roman road, as suggested by Richardson and Richardson (1980) and Richardson and Allan (1990). After excavation of the topsoil, a late nineteenth century field drain on a north to south alignment (the continuation of the drain identified in Trench A) was removed. The bank was found to have been constructed of re-deposited till mixed with small cobbles (201). Along the base of the bank the edge of a track surface was uncovered. In the trench the track

surface appeared to be formed of small cobbles set in a yellow-brown gravel matrix 0.1 m thick (203).

Interpretation: Trench C

As the ancient trackway had been previously tentatively identified as a Roman road, we expected to find evidence of ditching and kerbing associated with it. In addition, we expected the trackway to cut the bank or underlie it. Instead, there is no evidence for the ditching or kerbing, which was interpreted in earlier excavations. The profile of the small section of trackway excavated was similar to that found by Richardson and Allan (1990). Finally, instead of the bank overlying the trackway, we found that the trackway curved around the bank. The absence of any clear ditches to the trackway, the poor quality of metalling, and the relationship between track and bank suggests that it may be a later medieval road associated with the nearby church. The road marked on the 1770 map of Cumberland would appear to be the most likely candidate.

Results: Trench D

An area of 5 m x 10 m was deturfed in an attempt to interpret a large rectilinear anomaly revealed by the resistivity survey. After the removal of the turf, a large stone spread (302) was revealed which had the appearance of a cobbled surface, bounded in the west by a possible low wall footing (306). Two small areas of this cobbling were removed to examine the depth and likely composition of the stone extent. The first of these (Di) revealed a number of cut features and a probable bedding trench for a wall, at which point the trench was recorded and excavation ceased (303). The second small test area (Dii) revealed a possible wall and an area of intense burning on which a number of pieces of iron slag and vitrified pottery were identified. At this point, the trench was recorded and backfilled for further work in the 1999 season.

A surprising quantity of artefacts suggesting industrial activity was recovered from Trench D. The topsoil produced a large piece of glassy slag (sf 44), three pieces of slag/vitrified material (sf 45), a piece of slate (sf 47) and a piece of very abraded samian ware (sf 46). A single rubbing stone (sf 5) was discovered in context (302), within the wall (Plate 4). Finally, context 309 consisted of a deposit of slag (sf 51), vitrified material (sf 50), hammerscale and pottery fragments (sf 52).

Interpretation: Trench D

The structures identified in Trench D, which were also visible in the resistivity survey (Fig. 3), represent one or more buildings belonging to a number of different phases. The apparently rectilinear outline of the structure identified in the resistivity plot initially suggested a possible post-Roman or later phase of the site, perhaps 6th – 8th century A.D. However, the radiocarbon dating of hearth samples (E309) has revealed activity dating to the late pre-Roman and Romano-British eras (Appendix 8). These dates place the activities in Trench D roughly contemporaneous with Trench A. The finds are highly suggestive of sustained industrial activity, probably focussing on metal-working (Loney and Hoan 2010).

Results: Radiocarbon dating

The results of the six samples from season 1998 that were submitted for radiocarbon dating are reported in Appendix 6. The results of the radiocarbon dating of the central hearth in the hut circle in Trench A produced a single conventional date of 205 – 35 BC at 1 sigma (Beta 123084). This places huts 1 and 2 and their associated enclosure and bank in the late, pre-Roman Iron Age. Two AMS dates from a Trench A hearth feature produced calibrated dates of AD 74-133 at 1 sigma (GU-9337) and AD 241-378 at 1 sigma (GU-9336), respectively. This dates the later activity on the site during the earlier and later Roman periods.

A date from a hearth sample associated with metal working debris in Trench D produced an AMS date of 38 BC – AD 79 at 1 sigma (GU-8237), and a further hearth sample in Trench D produced an AMS date of AD 4 – 126 at 1 sigma (GU-9338), confirming the overall picture pre-Roman Iron Age as well as Roman period activity on site.

Finally, a wooden stake (sf 40) recovered from context material in Trench E (403) produced an AMS date of AD 1059 – 1221 at 1 sigma (GU-9335), providing a date for the slumping/slighting of the bank of the enclosure, which appeared on the basis of surface survey to have occurred at the same time as the track was constructed.

Conclusion

The site at Baldhowend is an unenclosed settlement, and as such it has few obvious parallels in Matterdale. The nearby sites at Brownrigg farm, and the sites at Glencoyne Park, are enclosed settlements with no physical connection to relict field systems, as at Baldhowend (Hoaen and Loney 1999). A possible parallel is the settlement at Threlkeld, which is at a similar elevation, 260 m o.d., to Baldhowend (Hay 1943). There are further comparisons found in southern Scotland and Northumbria (RCHAMS 1997). Significantly for Cumbria, Baldhowend provides dated contexts in the pre-Roman and Roman Iron Ages, and includes evidence for industrial and agricultural activity allowing an insight into the past economy of the region.

Intensive survey methods, including resistivity survey, at Baldhowend have demonstrated the presence of an extensive set of archaeological remains of several different periods. Chief among these are the prehistoric hut circles, adjacent field systems, and the probable medieval road.

The major success of the 1998 season was the successful radiocarbon dating of two of the hut circles, and the subsequent absolute identification of a pre-Roman Iron Age strata within the Lake District National Park, the first of its kind.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Summary of Contexts

Area	Feature Type	Feature No.	Description of Deposit or Cut	Stratigraphic Matrix		Small Finds	Interpretation
				Above	Below	No. and Descr.	
Trench A	Deposit	topsoil	Turf	002		(1) iron Fragment (61) white glass bangle (62) white glass bangle	Topsoil.
Trench A	Deposit	002	Moderately compact, yellow brown silty sand with angular and rounded inclusions between 10 - 80mm in size. Extends over most of the trench.	005, 007, 019, 011, 016	topsoil	(2) psuedolith (41) worked stone (42) barbed wire	Subsoil.
Trench A	Fill	003	Fairly loosely compacted, mixed dark topsoil and subsoil of yellow brown clayey silt. The drain structure has largely collapsed; water is still flowing in the bottom.	004	002		18th - 19th century field train cutting through an earlier wall.
Trench A	Cut	004	Linear cut across the whole trench with no corners. Approximately 40cm wide, 5m long, approximately 30cm deep.	002, 007	003		18 - 19th century field drain cutting through an earlier wall.
Trench A	Deposit	005	Lightly compacted, mid-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and sub-angular cobbles and boulders. Approximately 12cm thick. Charcoal scatter located in 1m square area in SW corner of trench recorded as 006.	008	002		Colluvium. Same as 006.

			pebbles. In a matrix of brown sandy silt. Boulders moderately well rounded.			(48) rubbing stone (49) worked stone	
Trench A	Deposit	008	Lightly compacted, mid-brown clayey silt with sub-rounded gravel, pebble and cobble inclusions. All stones are outside of hut circle.	topsoil	007		Subsoil layer adjacent to context 002. Context same as 010, 012, 013, 014.
Trench A	Deposit	011	Moderately well compacted, mid-grey silty gravel with frequent cobbles. Extends over the inside of the hut circle, approximately 4m x 1.5m x 20cm.		005, 007	(12) ground stone tool (smoothing stone) (25) worked basalt	Hut circle floor that underlies tumble 007 and bank material 005.
Trench A	Deposit	012	Well-compacted, grey silty clay with approximately 5% inclusions of pebbles from 5mm - 750mm in size. Extends from SW corner of trench to wall tumble.		005, 007		Floor of paddock. Same as 008, 014.
Trench A	Deposit	013	Moderately well compacted, grey silty sand with occasional (-2%) large pebbles.		005, 007	(13) worked stone	Base of revetted paddock. Same as 008, 012
Trench A	Deposit	014	Charcoal in 012.		005, 007		Charcoal spread. Same as 008.
Trench A	Deposit	015	Friable, light yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles, cobbles and small boulders. Approximately 130cm wide and c.35cm deep.		002, 005, 007	(56) saddle quern (57) grinding stone	Hut wall built with outer large kerbs and rubble fill. Soil amongst fill.
Trench A	Deposit	016	Cobbles.				Floor
Trench A	Deposit	017	Moderately compact, brown and grey silty clay. 40 - 50% stones that are generally small. Approximately 2 inches deep, 32 inches x 9 inches at the bottom, slight broadening at the end furthest from the trench wall.	018	016		Fill of 018 slot trench.
Trench A	Cut	018	Roughly Oval, approximately 5 – 10 cm in depth. Steep sides at top, gentle break of slope at bottom. Rough base of varying height and width. Oriented E-W.				Cut of slot trench. Filled with 017.

Trench A	Deposit	019	Moderately loosely compacted black or dark brown burnt clay (80%) and silt with burnt pebbles (20%). Approximately 10cm x 5cm x 10cm deep, from against trench wall.		016	(54) burnt worked stone from hearth	Burnt material from hearth.
Trench A	Deposit	020	Moderately compacted, yellow grey sandy silt and clay (30 - 40%) with occasional small pebbles (20mm - 140mm).	025	016		Post hole.
Trench A	Deposit	021	Moderately loosely compacted orange, yellow mottled grey silty clay, with charcoal and rounded pebbles moderate in size. Patchy extent.	Natural	016		Deposit spread by animal burrowing.
Trench A	Fill	022	Loosely compacted grey clay with high sand content and some small stones. Extends 35 cm x 35 cm x 10 cm.	023	016		Post hole. Contemporaneous with 017.
Trench A	Cut	023	Roughly circular with diameter of approximately 35cm and 10cm in depth. 90% slope at top, with sides forming gentle curve to bottom. Filled by context 022. Stone lined sides and base.	Natural	017, 022		Post hole. Contemporaneous with 018.
Trench A	Fill	024	Moderately loosely compacted yellow - brown silty clay (60% silt) with small, occasional pebbles and charcoal. Patchy extent.	029	019		Post hole. Filled by 025.
Trench A	Cut	025	Egg shaped with no corners. 48cm in length, 35cm wide, 18cm deep. Right angle break of slope, vertical sides. Orientated NE - SW. No truncation. Fill of 020.		020		Post hole cut. 024
Trench A	Fill	026	Compact, grey – orange, clay and frequent stone.	016	027		Fill of 027 - packing for posthole.
Trench A	Cut	027	Round profile, 42cm wide - 27cm deep. Sharp sides, NE-SW orientation. Filled by 026.				Cut of post hole fill 026.
Trench A	Deposit	028	Moderately compact, yellow – brown silty sand with 60% pebbles, 1% cobbles, 20% gravel, and boulders. Approximately 10 cm deep and 40 cm ² in extent.	015			Deposit in south door. Like disturbed natural. Contemporaneous with 016.
Trench A	Fill	030	Fill of drain cut	031			Fill of modern drain.
Trench A	Cut	031	Cut of drain	002	031		Cut of modern drain.

Trench B	Deposit	Topsoil			105, 108,		
Trench B	Deposit	103	Moderately compacted, mid yellow – brown silty sand with 15% angular - rounded 5-40 cm stones. Thickness - extent - south of drain cut. Possibly more than one context, to be revealed upon excavation. At east end of Trench 17 cm in plan, approximately 22cm in section, at west end of trench 4 cm.	102	110, 105	(37) Whetstone (4) flint	Prehistoric bank and tumble, related to wall of hut circle. Confined to east of trench as tumble from bank (109) in a topsoil matrix. Extends to drain cut 102. This is a mixed layer of topsoil and field clearance lumped against the bank. Same as 104.
Trench B	Deposit	105	Moderately compacted mid brown -. Stone inclusion - rounded to angular 5-15 cm 60%, stones - angular 1-5 cm 20%. Thickness - approximately 10cm. Stones loosely compacted - not structural - layer immediately beneath very solid and packed.	Topsoil	110, 108, 107	(10) stone tool (43) vitrified material	Tumble over the hut circle and bank. Same as 106.
Trench B	Deposit	107	Compacted, closely packed stones. Greyish. Granite and other metamorphic stones, 5 cm - 50cm sub-angular cobbles-boulders. Soil is mid brown silty clay with some sand (30%). Inner face clearly defined by large boulders - outer face hard to define	105	108	(9) hammer stone (34) stone tool (ard point)	Hut circle wall which overlies bank 108. Curving dry stone wall forming wall of hut circle.
Trench B	Deposit	108	Compacted, closely packed stones. Greyish. Granite and other metamorphic stones 5-50cm sub-angular cobbles and sub-rounded boulders. Soil - mid brown to yellowish brown sandy silty clay. At south end of feature, the bank is 2m wide. At the north end, the hut circle wall 107 is built into/onto the bank (appears to be contemporary) and the bank is 1m wide.	Topsoil, 107, 102, 105		(8) hammer stone (38) rubbing stone (39) hammer stone	Stone bank.
Trench B	Deposit	110	Moderately compacted, yellow brown sandy clay with 35% rounded cobbles 2-20cm and gravel. Approximately 10 cm thick.	108, 103			Cobbled surface as in Trench A, same as 111, 116
Trench B	Deposit	112	Moderately compacted, mid-brown sandy clay, 70% clay. Granite cobbles 2-10cm, approximately 50%, occasional gravel	110		(23) stone tool	Hut circle Floor

			inclusions. Approximately 1 – 5cm thick.				
Trench B	Fill	113	Loosely compacted, dark brown clay (60%) with sand. Frequent subangular sones, 1-10 cm. Approximately 40 cm x 40 cm in plan, 25 cm in depth.		114		Fill of Post hole 114
Trench B	Cut	114	Roughly circular cut, approximately 40 cm x 40 cm in plan and 25 cm in depth. Steep sided top slope, with curved bowl-like bottom. East facing, truncated by later ploughing.	113			cut of post hole 113
Trench B	Deposit	115	Moderately compacted, grey fine silty clay. Occasional small pebbles 1 – 2cm in size. Approximately 1 -2cm thick in SW corner of trench, extends into hut circle.	112			Hut circle floor layer 2, under 110
Trench C	Deposit	Topsoil			202, 204		
Trench C	Deposit	201	Compacted, orange-brown, well mixed matrix, loamy clay with pea grits and larger stone inclusion; frequent angular inclusions 1cm – 10cm; length of trench 2m x 1m unexcavated, possibly overlying road cobbles	209, 205	203		Bank, possibly redeposited natural, overlies track cobbles 203.
Trench C	Deposit	202	Semi-compacted, dark brown, mixed matrix loamy clay with pea grits and occasional large stones; frequent inclusions 1 - 8cm; length of trench 2m x 1m; unexcavated.	Topsoil	203		Hill wash over track cobbles.
Trench C	Deposit	203	Compacted, dark brown loamy clay, cobble stone inclusion; frequent inclusions from 2cm - approximately 16cm; 1m wide and 1m in length (in 2m x 2m trench).	202	210		Cobbles from trackway.
Trench C	Fill	204	Firm compaction, light brown with orange tinged loamy clay, - some stones with gritty pieces, frequent inclusion from 1cm - approximately 10cm; approximately 70cm in length, 30 - 38cm width.	topsoil	205		Drain fill.
Trench C	Cut	205	Irregular sided, v-shaped profile, length - 70cm, width 38 - 30cm (max-min), depth - 20cm max, steep sided, east-west orientation. Filled by 204	204	201		Cut of drain fill.

Trench C	Fill	208	Firm compaction, dark brown and orange tinged loamy clay, with grit pieces and small and larger stones, inclusions frequent range from 1 - 6 cm approximately. Length 0.5 m in 2 x 2m trench.		209		Fill of linear feature. Same as 206
Trench C	Cut	209	Elongated semi-circular cut, vertical edge/inward slope, 18 cm wide, 45 cm long, pit like bowl at base. East-west orientation, filled by 208	208	201		Cut within linear feature. Same as 207
Trench C	Cut	210	Rectangular – regular cut in profile, 30.5 cm x 2 m approximately, 5 cm in depth maximum, is filled by 203, is oriented east-west.	203	Natural		Cut for cobbles in road 203
Trench D	Deposit	Topsoil			302	(44) glassy Slag (45) red pot (samian) (46) slate (47) vitrified material	
Trench D	Deposit	302	Well compacted, mid brown silty sand. Inclusion consists of 60% small-large angular-rounded stones. Rubbing stone found just outside this context.	Topsoil		(5) rubbing stone	Tumble/cairn material.
Trench D	Cut	303	Linear cut - half sectioned. Approximately 60 cm wide, 90 cm length excavated, 7 cm - 13 cm deep. Gentle slope 20 - 30°. Shallow c. 30 - 35° sections. Uneven, stones set into it. Filled by 304	304	Natural		Half-sectioned cut. Filled by 304.
Trench D	Fill	304	Loosely compacted, mid-yellow brown silty sand, 30% sand, 5% gravel and small stones, 2 m in length, 40 cm in depth. Fill of 303.	302	303		Fill of 303.
Trench D	Fill	307	Moderately loose compaction, grey brown Loamy clay. Stone inclusions - sub-angular, 6 cm - 1 cm. 30 cm wide - extends across trench 6 meters. Drain cuts across feature 309. Part excavated	001	308		Drain (fill), 18-19th century field drain.
Trench D	Cut	308	Rectangular, profile 90°. 10 cm deep - 12 cm	309	Natural		Cut of field drain (part excavated).

			wide. 70 cm long. Steep sides, 90° from surface, flat bottom, East oriented. Truncates 310. Filled by 309 part excavated.				18th/19th century drain.
Trench D	Fill	309	Loosely compacted, brown sandy silt. Charcoal and stone inclusions. 5 cm deep - extent uneven (around 50 - 60 cm).	302	310	(50) vitrified material (51) slag (52) pot fragments (53) metal fines	Finds of charcoal, slag and pot. Possibly industrial waste.
Trench D	Cut	310	5 cm deep - 50 cm wide. Gentle slope, Flat and uneven bottom, south east orientation. Truncated by 308, filled by 309.	309	Natural		Filled by 309.
Trench E	Deposit	Topsoil		402			
Trench E	Deposit	402	Loosely compacted, greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and occasional pebble inclusions, thickness - 12 cm maximum in section, maximum length in section - 45 cm.		403		Layer of hillwash.
Trench E	Fill	403	Soft compaction, greyish brown, silty clay; occasional pebbles and root disturbance.	1	405	(40) wooden stake	Collapsed bank material, same as 409.
Trench E	Fill	404	Loosely compacted, orangey-brown silty sand with large cobbles (10%).	1	407		Field drain fill.
Trench E	Deposit	405	Wall constructed of large boulders.	406	410		Forming part of banked wall set into hill slope as a revetment.
Trench E	Deposit	406	Constructed of cobbles and small boulders in a matrix of brown silt. Boulders maximum 28 x 12 cm.		410		406-405, same as 408, 108.
Trench E	Cut	407	For field drain.	403	Natural		Cut of 404.
Trench E	Cut	410	For revetment wall	405/406	Natural		Cut of 405/406

Appendix 2: Small finds inventory by number and context

Finds No	Context	Area	No of Pieces	Material
1	topsoil	Trench A	1	Iron Fragment check plan 6
61	topsoil	Trench A	1	White glass bangle
62	Topsoil	Trench A	1	White glass bangle
2	002	Trench A	1	psuedolith
41	002	Trench A	1	worked stone
42	002	Trench A	1	fragment of barbed wire
6	007	Trench A	1	ard (plan 6)
7	007	Trench A	1	iron Fragment
48	007	Trench A	1	Rubbing stone
49	007	Trench A	1	Worked stone, possibly ard
12	011	Trench A	1	smoothing stone
25	011	Trench A	1	worked basalt
13	013	Trench A	1	worked stone
56	015	Trench A	1	Rubbing stone (from alcove)
57	015	Trench A	1	Saddle quern (not kept)
54	019	Trench A	3	Burnt worked stone from hearth
58	Unstrat	Trench A	1	Possible beehive quern fragment
59	Unstrat	Trench A	1	Worked stone
60	Unstrat	Trench A	1	Slate bangle hole/blank
37	103	Trench B	1	whetstone
4	103	Trench B	1	flint
10	105	Trench B	1	worked stone
43	105	Trench B	1	vitrified material
9	107	Trench B	1	hammer stone
34	107	Trench B	1	worked stone
8	108	Trench B	1	hammer stone
38	108	Trench B	1	rubbing stone, possible residue
39	108	Trench B	1	hammer stone
23	112	Trench B	1	stone tool, possible ard
55	Spoil	Trench B	1	Hammerstone
44	Topsoil	Trench D	2	Glassy slag

45	Topsoil	Trench D	3	Slag/vitrified material
46	Topsoil	Trench D	1	Red pot, possibly samian
47	Topsoil	Trench D	1	Slate
5	304	Trench D	1	rubbing stone
50	309	Trench D	+5	Vitrified material, possibly mineralized soil
51	309	Trench D	5	Slag/vitrified material
52	309	Trench D	4	Pot fragments
53	309	Trench D	+10	Metal fines/hammer scale
40	403	Trench E	1	wood (stake)

Appendix 3 Environmental Sample Summary

E Sample No.	Flot size (1mm unless otherwise stated)	Fragment Count	Flot Weight gm	Trench	Context No.	Context Type	Sample Size
E2	1mm	0	0	A	2	subsoil	5 litres
E11	1mm	0	0	A	11	subsoil	7 litres
E12	1mm	few frags	<0.01 gm	A	12	layer	5 litres
E16	1mm	0	0	A	16	layer	50 litres
E17	1mm	<5	<.03	A	17	fill by doorway	2 bags
E19	1mm	100+	192 g	A	19	possible mole/hole /disturbance of hearth	2 bags
E21	1mm	2	<0.01	A	21	posthole fill	5 litres
E26	1mm	2	<0.01	A	26	posthole fill	5 litres
E28	1mm	<5	<0.01	A	28	near south door	7 litres
E24	1mm	<5	<0.01	A	24	posthole fill	5 litres
E104	1mm	0	0	D	104	layer near bank	7 litres
E108	1mm	0	0	D	108	stony bank	5 litres
E109	1mm	0	0	D	109	stony bank	5 litres
E110	1mm	6	0.132	D	110	gravel layer	5 litres
E112	1mm	0	0	D	112	floor	5 litres
E113	1mm	0	0	D	113	posthole	5 litres
E115	1mm	0	0	D	115	floor	5 litres
E116	1mm	0	0	D	116	natural	5 litres

Appendix 4 Hand collected charcoal

Context number	small find number	Frag Count	Flot Weight gm	Trench	Context Type	retained (y/n)	scanned for macros	plant macros
2		30+	3.65	A	subsoil	y	y	n
7	17	9	0.42	A	wall tumble	y	y	n
7	16	2	0.18	A	wall tumble	y	y	n
11	20	10+	1.3	A	floor	y	y	n
11	22	23	1.53	A	floor	y	y	n
11	26	4+	0.36	A	floor	y	y	n
11	27	10+	1.25	A	floor	y	y	n
11	28	1	0.17	A	floor	y	y	n
11	29	2	0.12	A	floor	y	y	n
11	30	2	0.26	A	floor	y	y	n
11	31	1	0.11	A	floor	y	y	n
11	32	5	0.92	A	floor	y	y	n
14	11		28.13	A	splodge	y	y	n
15	15	13+	0.68	A	wall	y	y	n
16	33	1+	0.53	A	cobbles/floor layer	y	y	n
107		1	0.04	B	wall	y	y	n
108		3	0.39	B	stone bank	y	y	n
108		20+	3.0	B	stone bank	y	y	n
112		4	0.10	B	floor	y	y	n

Appendix 5 Photo record

shot number	Trench	Description	taken from
film 1 colour slide			
1/1 - 1/16		site record shots	
1/18	C	Trench C	East
1/19	B	Trench B pre-Excavation	South
1/20	B	Trench B pre-Excavation	South
1/21	B	Trench B pre-Excavation	North
Film 2			
2/1	B	Trench B pre-Excavation	south
2/2	B	Trench B pre-Excavation	South
2/3	C	Trench C (207) (mistake)	East
2/4	C	Trench C (207 + 209)	East
2/5	A	Trench A after removal of top soil 2	
2/6	A	Trench A after removal of top soil 2	
2/7	C	Trench C with cuts 205, 207, 209	East
2/8	D	Trench D pre-excavation	south
2/9	D	Trench D - cut 303 half-sectioned	north
2/10	D	Trench D after cleaning and excavation of 303	north
2/11	D	Trench D after cleaning and excavation of 303	north
2/12		unlogged	
2/13		unlogged	
2/14	B	spring at end of drain to the E. of Trench B	West
2/15	B	114 drain at East end of Trench B immediately outside trench	
2/16	B	West section through the above 114	East
2/17	A	Trench A relationship of context 5 and wall of hut circle 7	East
2/18	A	Trench A relationship of context 5 and wall of hut circle 7	
2/19	C	Trench C after cleaning. 13/9/98 203 road 204 drain fill	West
2/20	B	Trench B and Drain cut 116	West
2/21	B	Trench B and Drain cut 116	west
2/22	A-B	slip trench between trenches A and B	west (elevation)
2/23	C	Trench C drain cut and stone filling	East
2/24	A-B	slip trench between trenches A and B pre excavation	East
2/25	A	Trench A charcoal scatter sw corner	East
2/26	D	Trench D	South

2/27 - 2/32	D	Trench D	East	17/09/1998
2/33	B	Trench B 110 south of drain	East	17/09/1998
2/34	B	Trench B 111 north of drain	East	17/09/1998
2/35	A	Trench A General working	North East	20/09/1998
2/36	A	Trench A General working	E	20/09/1998
Film 3				
3/1-3/8	A	Trench A General Working	SE/E	20/09/1998
3/9	B	Trench B some tumble off	N	20/09/1998
3/10	B	Trench B some tumble off	N	20/09/1998
3/11	B	Trench B some tumble off	N	20/09/1998
3/12	B	Trench B some tumble off	E	20/09/1998
3/13	B	Trench B some tumble off	NE	20/09/1998
3/14	A	Trench A some tumble off	NE	20/09/1998
3/15	A	slip trench and Trench A	E	20/09/1998
3/16		Mell Fell		
3/17	A	Trench A	W	20/09/1998
3/18	A	Trench A	W	20/09/1998
3/19	A	general of slip trench and Trench A	SW	20/09/1998
3/20	A	Trench A	E	20/09/1998
3/21	A	Trench A	E	20/09/1998
3/22	A	Trench A	E	20/09/1998
3/23		general shot of the area	E	20/09/1998
3/24	C	Trench C final shot	N	20/09/1998
3/25	C	Trench C final shot	E	20/09/1998
3/26	B	Trench B kerb stone in situ	E	21/09/1998
3/27	B	Trench B kerb stone in situ	W	21/09/1998
3/28	B	Trench B hut circle wall and part bank	E	21/09/1998
3/29	B	Trench B hut circle wall and part bank	S	21/09/1998
3/30	B	Trench B hut circle wall and part bank	N	21/09/1998
3/31	B	Trench B bank and hut circle removed	E	21/09/1998
3/32	B	Trench B bank and hut circle removed	N	21/09/1998
3/33	B	Trench B bank and hut circle removed	S	21/09/1998
3/34		General view		22/09/1998
3/35		General view		22/09/1998
3/36		General view		22/09/1998
Film 4				
4/1	B	Trench B possible post hole	E	22/09/1998
4/2	B	Trench B Kerb stone cut into natural	N	22/09/1998
4/3		duff shot		
4/4	B	Trench B Kerb stones removed showing cut	N	22/09/1998

4/5	D	Trench D drain and burnt area	E	22/09/1998
4/6	D	Trench D Stone	NW	22/09/1998
4/7	D	115 hut circle floor	W	22/09/1998
4/8	E	Trench E Birch wood	E	22/09/1998
4/9	E	Trench E Birch Wood	E	22/09/1998
4/10	A	Trench A - showing final excavation and floor surface	W	22/09/1998
4/11	A	Trench A - showing final excavation and floor surface	W	22/09/1998
4/12	A	Trench A - showing final excavation and floor surface	E	22/09/1998
4/13	A	Trench A - showing final excavation and floor surface	E	22/09/1998
4/14	A	Trench A Detail of inside of hut circle wall south quad	W	22/09/1998
4/15	A	Trench A Detail of inside of hut circle wall northern half	E	22/09/1998
4/16	A	Trench A - detail of inside of hut circle floor	W	22/09/1998
4/17	A	Trench A Detail of walling northern half of Trench	SW	22/09/1998
4/18	A	Trench A Detail of possible alcove	NE	22/09/1998
4/19	A	Trench A Detail of possible alcove	SW	22/09/1998
4/20	B	Trench B post excavation	E	22/09/1998
4/21	B	Trench B post excavation	E	22/09/1998
4/22	B	Trench B hut circle floor	S	23/09/1998
4/23	B	Trench B hut circle floor	E	23/09/1998
4/24	E	Trench E section of S. Facing, top half	S	23/09/1998
4/25	E	Trench E detail of top half of section	S	23/09/1998
4/26	E	Trench E detail of top half of section	S	23/09/1998
4/27	E	Trench E south facing section	SE	23/09/1998
4/28	E	Trench E detail of S facing Section	S	23/09/1998
4/29	E	Trench E north facing section	N	23/09/1998
4/30	E	Trench E top half of north facing section	N	23/09/1998
4/31	E	Trench E Detail of Wood fragments	N	23/09/1998
4/32	E	Trench E detail of tumble	N	23/09/1998
4/33	A	Trench A East facing section	SE	23/09/1998
4/34	A	Trench A detail of cobbling under wall	S	23/09/1998
4/35	A	Trench A north facing wall from north	N	23/09/1998
4/36	A	Trench A - Trench B slip trench East facing section showing gravel layer	E	23/09/1998
4/37	A	Trench A long shot of east facing section	NE	23/09/1998
Film 5				
5/1	B	Trench B Detail of hut circle floor where charcoal was found	E	23/09/1998
5/2	B	position in relation to section of SF 36	E	23/09/1998

5/3	B	South facing section	S	23/09/1998
5/4	B	East facing section	E	23/09/1998
5/5	B	North facing section	N	23/09/1998
5/6	B	Western half of North facing section	N	23/09/1998
5/7	B	eastern half detail north facing section	N	23/09/1998
5/8	B	East facing section south half	E	23/09/1998
5/9	B	East facing section north half	E	23/09/1998
5/10	B	South facing section detail Western half	S	23/09/1998
5/11	B	South facing section detail of Eastern half	S	23/09/1998
5/12	A	Stake hole in floor of trench A - charcoal 21	W	23/09/1998
5/13	A	Charcoal close up	N	23/09/1998
5/14	A	context 18	N	23/09/1998
5/15	A	Context 20 - post hole	E	23/09/1998
5/16	A	context 22 - post hole	N	23/09/1998
5/17	A	post hole - possible wrong number	W	23/09/1998
5/18	B	kerb stone detail		23/09/1998
5/19	B	kerb stone detail		23/09/1998
5/20	B	kerb stone detail		23/09/1998
5/21	B	kerb stone detail		23/09/1998
5/22	slip A- B	detail of smooth stone	E	23/09/1998
5/23	slip A- B	position of stone in trench	E	23/09/1998
5/24	A	possible posthole 26	E	23/09/1998
5/25	A	cut of post hole 25	E	23/09/1998
5/26	A	posthole 29 (?)	W	23/09/1998
5/27	A	19 fragment of hearth	W	23/09/1998
5/28	A	cut of post hole 27	E	23/09/1998
5/29	A	Trench A cut features	E	23/09/1998
5/30	A	Trench A cut features	E	23/09/1998
5/31	A	Southern half of trench	E	23/09/1998
5/32	A	General shot	E	23/09/1998
5/33	A	West facing section, south-west corner	W	23/09/1998
5/34	A	hearth detail, centre of trench	W	23/09/1998
5/35	A	North-west corner, detail	W	23/09/1998
5/36	A	General shot	SW	23/09/1998
shot number	Trench	Description	taken from	date
Film 1 black and white print				
1/1	C		E	
1/2	B	pre-excavation	S	
1/3	B	pre-excavation	S	
1/4	B	pre-excavation	S	
1/5	B	pre-excavation + drain	N	

1/6	B	pre-excavation + drain	S	
1/7	C	207 + 209	NE	
1/8	A	Trench A from W after removal of topsoil 2	W	
1/9	A	Trench A from W after removal of topsoil 2	W	
1/10	C	Trench C with cuts 205, 207, 209	E	
1/11	D	Trench D pre-excavation	S	
1/12	D	Trench D pre-excavation	S	
1/13	D	Trench D after excavation of 303	E	
1/14	D	Trench D after excavation of 303	E	
1/15	D	Trench D after excavation of 303	E	
1/16		Spring at end of drain NE of Trench B	W	
1/17	B	East end of drain cut through Trench B immediately outside N end	E	
1/18	B	section through the above (west section)	E	
1/19	A	relation of context 5 and wall of hut circle	W	11/09/1998
1/20	A	relation of context 5 and wall of hut circle	E	11/09/1998
1/21	A	relation of context 5 and wall of hut circle	E	11/09/1998
1/22	D	Trench D after clearing 203 road 204 drain fill	W	13/09/1998
1/23	B	Trench B and drain cut	W	13/09/1998
1/24	B	Trench B and drain cut	W	13/09/1998
1/25	A-B	slip trench between A and B	NW	13/09/1998
1/26	C	Trench C drain cut and stone filling	E	14/09/1998
1/27	A-B	slip trench between A and B pre-excavation	E	14/09/1998
1/28	A	Trench A charcoal scatter in 5	E	14/09/1998
1/29	D	Trench D	S	17/09/1998
1/30	D	Trench D	E	17/09/1998
1/31	D	Trench D	E	17/09/1998
1/32	blank			
1/33	B	Trench B 110 south of drain	E	17/09/1998
1/34	B	Trench B 111 north of drain	E	17/09/1998
1/35	A	General working	NE	20/09/1998
1/36	A	General working	E	20/09/1998
Film 2				
2/1	A	General working	SE	20/09/1998
2/2	A	General working	E	20/09/1998
2/3	blank			
2/4	blank			
2/5	B	Trench B	E	20/09/1998
2/6	A	Trench A	NE	20/09/1998
2/7	missing			

2/8	B and A	Trench B and Trench A	E	20/09/1998
2/9	missing			
2/10	Little Mell Fell			20/09/1998
2/11	A	Trench A	W	20/09/1998
2/12	A	Trench A	W	20/09/1998
2/13	Slip trench	and Trench A	SW	20/09/1998
2/14	A	Trench A	E	20/09/1998
2/15	C	Trench C	N	20/09/1998
2/16	C	Trench C	E	20/09/1998
2/17	B	Trench B with kerb stone in situ	E	21/09/1998
2/18	B	Trench B with kerb stone in situ	W	21/09/1998
2/19	B	Trench B hut circle wall and part bank	E	21/09/1998
2/20	B	Trench B hut circle wall and part bank	N	21/09/1998
2/21	B	Trench B hut circle wall and part bank	S	21/09/1998
2/22	B	Trench B band and hut circle removed	E	21/09/1998
2/23	B	Trench B band and hut circle removed	E	21/09/1998
2/24	B	Trench B band and hut circle removed	N	21/09/1998
2/25	B	Trench B band and hut circle removed	S	21/09/1998
2/26	B	Trench B and post hole	E	22/09/1998
2/27	B	Trench B kerb stone into natural	NSW	22/09/1998
2/28	B	Trench B kerb stone removed	NSW	22/09/1998
2/29	D	Trench D drain and bank pash?	E	22/09/1998
2/30	D	Trench D stone	NW	22/09/1998
2/31	A	115 hut circle floor	W	22/09/1998
2/32	E	Birch wood	E	22/09/1998
2/33	E	Birch wood	E	22/09/1998
2/34	A	Trench A - final excavation showing floor	W	22/09/1998
2/35	A	Trench A - final excavation showing floor	W	22/09/1998
2/36	A	Trench A - final excavation showing floor	E	22/09/1998
Film 3				
3/1	not taken			
3/2	not taken			
3/3	A	Trench A - final excavation showing floor	E	22/09/1998
3/4	A	Trench A - final excavation showing floor	E	22/09/1998
3/5	A	Trench A - final excavation showing floor	E	22/09/1998
3/6	A	Trench A - final excavation showing floor	E	22/09/1998
3/7	A	Trench A - final excavation showing floor	E	22/09/1998
3/8	missing			
3/9	A	detail of outside of hut circle wall SW quadrant	W	22/09/1998

3/10	A	detail of inside of hut circle wall - northern half	E	22/09/1998
3/11	A	detail of inside of hut circle floor	W	22/09/1998
3/12	A	detail of walling North half of trench	SW	22/09/1998
3/13	A	detail of possible alcove	SW	22/09/1998
3/14	A	detail of possible alcove	W	22/09/1998
3/15	A	detail of possible alcove	W	22/09/1998
3/16	B	post excavation showing section through gravel subsoil	E	22/09/1998
3/17	B	post excavation showing section through gravel subsoil	E	22/09/1998
3/18	B	Hut circle floor	S	23/09/1998
3/19	B	Hut circle floor	E	23/09/1998
3/20	E	north facing section top half (west)	N	23/09/1998
3/21	E	north facing section top half (west)	N	23/09/1998
3/22	E	north facing section bottom half (west)	N	23/09/1998
3/23	E	Detail of wood	N	23/09/1998
3/24	E	Detail of wood	N	23/09/1998
3/25	E	south facing slope top half	S	23/09/1998
3/26	E	Detail of s. facing slope top half	S	23/09/1998
3/27	E	Detail of s. facing slope top half	S	23/09/1998
3/28	E	detail of s. facing section	SE	23/09/1998
3/29	E	detail of Grey Clay	S	23/09/1998
3/30	A	East facing section	SE	23/09/1998
3/31	A	East facing section ladder shot	E	23/09/1998
3/32	slip trench A - B	East facing section	E	23/09/1998
3/33	A	East facing section ladder shot	SE	23/09/1998
3/34	A	north facing section	N	23/09/1998
3/35	A	detail of SE corner of trench	N	23/09/1998
3/36	A	Detail of revetment downslope	SE	23/09/1998
3/37	A	Detail of revetment downslope	E	23/09/1998
Film 4				
4/1	B	detail of charcoal 36 in section	E	23/09/1998
4/2	B	position in section w/a 36	E	23/09/1998
4/3	B	south facing section	S	23/09/1998
4/4	B	east facing section	E	23/09/1998
4/5	B	north facing section	N	23/09/1998
4/6	B	north facing detail eastern half	N	23/09/1998
4/7	B	north facing detail western half	N	23/09/1998
4/8	B	east facing section south half	E	23/09/1998
4/9	B	east facing section north half	E	23/09/1998

4/10	B	south facing detail western half	S	23/09/1998
4/11	B	south facing detail eastern half	S	23/09/1998
4/12	A	Charcoal	W	23/09/1998
4/13	A	Charcoal	W	23/09/1998
4/14	A	context 18	N	23/09/1998
4/15	A	context 20 post hole	E	
4/16	mistake			
4/17	A	context 22 post hole	N	23/09/1998
4/18	A	post hole	W	23/09/1998
4/18a	B	kerb stone detail		23/09/1998
4/19	B	kerb stone detail		23/09/1998
4/20	B	kerb stone detail		23/09/1998
4/21	B	kerb stone detail		23/09/1998
4/22	B	detail of smooth stone		23/09/1998
4/23	B	position of smooth stone		23/09/1998
4/24	B	position of smooth stone		23/09/1998
4/25	A	possible post hole 26	E	23/09/1998
4/26	A	cut of post hole 25	E	23/09/1998
4/27	A	fragment of hearth 19	W	23/09/1998
4/28	A	posthole 21	W	23/09/1998
4/29	A	posthole cut 27	W	23/09/1998
4/29	A	southern half	E	23/09/1998
4/30	A	northern half	E	23/09/1998
4/31	A	middle section	E	23/09/1998
4/32	A	west facing section from north-west	W	23/09/1998
4/33	A	West facing section	W	23/09/1998
4/34	A	detail of hearth, centre	W	23/09/1998
4/35	A	south end, west facing section	SW	23/09/1998
4/36	B			24/09/1998
Film 5				
5/1	B	Trench B, general, looking west	E	24/09/1998
5/2	B	Trench A and B general	NW	24/09/1998
5/3	B	West side showing natural layer bank and circle	S	24/09/1998
5/4-36		general backfilling		

Appendix 7 Drawing record

Drawing No.	Trench	Description	Contexts													
1	C	plan	201	202	203	204	206	207	208							
2	D	plan	302													
3	A	plan	002													
4	B	plan	102	103	104	105	106									
5	D	plan	302													
6	A	plan	004	005	006	007	009	010								
8	C	plan	204	205												
10	B	plan	102	103	104	105	107	108	109	113						
11	A, D	plan	014	302	305	306	307	308	309							
12	A	plan	004	007	010	011	012	013	014							
13	B	plan	102	107	108	110	112	111								
14	C	plan	205	207	208	210	209									
15	C	section	201	203	210											
16	B	plan	102	108	109	112	113	114	115	116						
17	A	plan	004	015	016	017	018	019	020	021	024	026	030			
18	B	section	114													
19	D	plan	307	308	310	309										
21	E	section	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409						
22	B	plan	115	116												
23	A	section	002	003	004	005	012	013	030	031	008					
24	A	section	010	003	004	008										
25	B	section	103	108	109	110	116									
26	A, B	section	008	101	102	105	106	107	108	109	112	116				
27	B	section	104	105	107	108	111	112	115							

Appendix 8: Summary of radiocarbon dates for Baldhowend

Sample Name	ID	Sample Description	Context	Lab ID	Uncalibrated Date BP	1 sigma	2 sigma	date of analysis
MATT980000001	Hearth sample BH98 Trench A	mixed charcoal	Conventional C14 date of hearth charcoal	Beta-123084	2120+/-80	205BC-35BC	375BC-AD 65	09/10/1998
BHMH98E309	Hearth sample Trench D E309	Salix	From a hearth associated with metal working debris	AA-33596 (GU-8237)	1970+/-50	38BC-79AD	88BC-130AD	19/08/1999
BHE44	Hearth Trench A E44	Betula	Hearth	AA-42990 (GU-9336)	1745+/-40	AD241-378	AD179-408	02/07/2001
BHE19	Trench A E19	Betula	Hearth	AA-42991 (GU-9337)	1890+/-40	AD74-133	AD27-237	02/07/2001
BHE309	Trench D E309	Corylus	Hearth	AA-42992 (GU-9338)	1940+/-50	AD4-126	44BC-212AD	02/07/2001
BHE409	Trench E E409	Birch (wood)	Sealed by slumping	GU-9335	870+/-50	AD1059-1221	AD1027-1276	22/05/2001

Figures and Plates

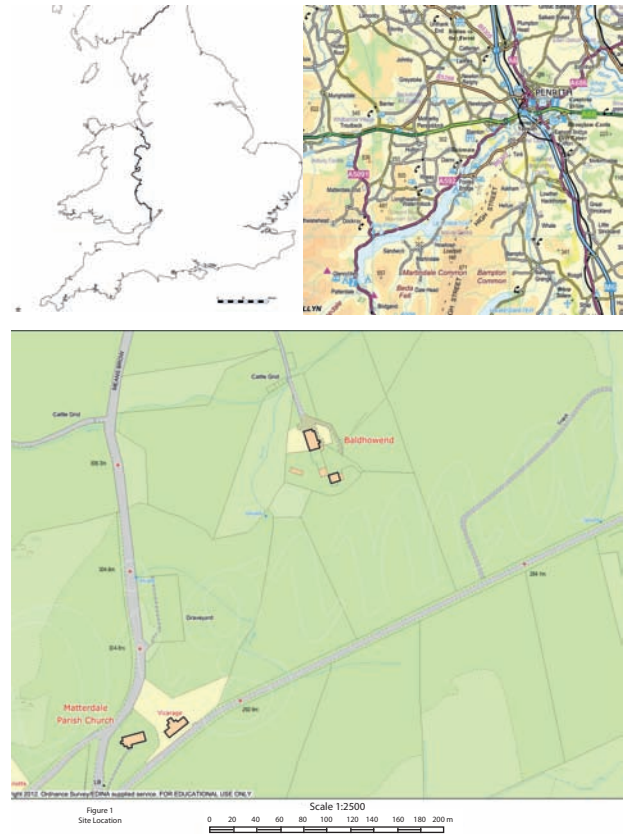


Figure 1 Location of Baldhowend (NY396226)

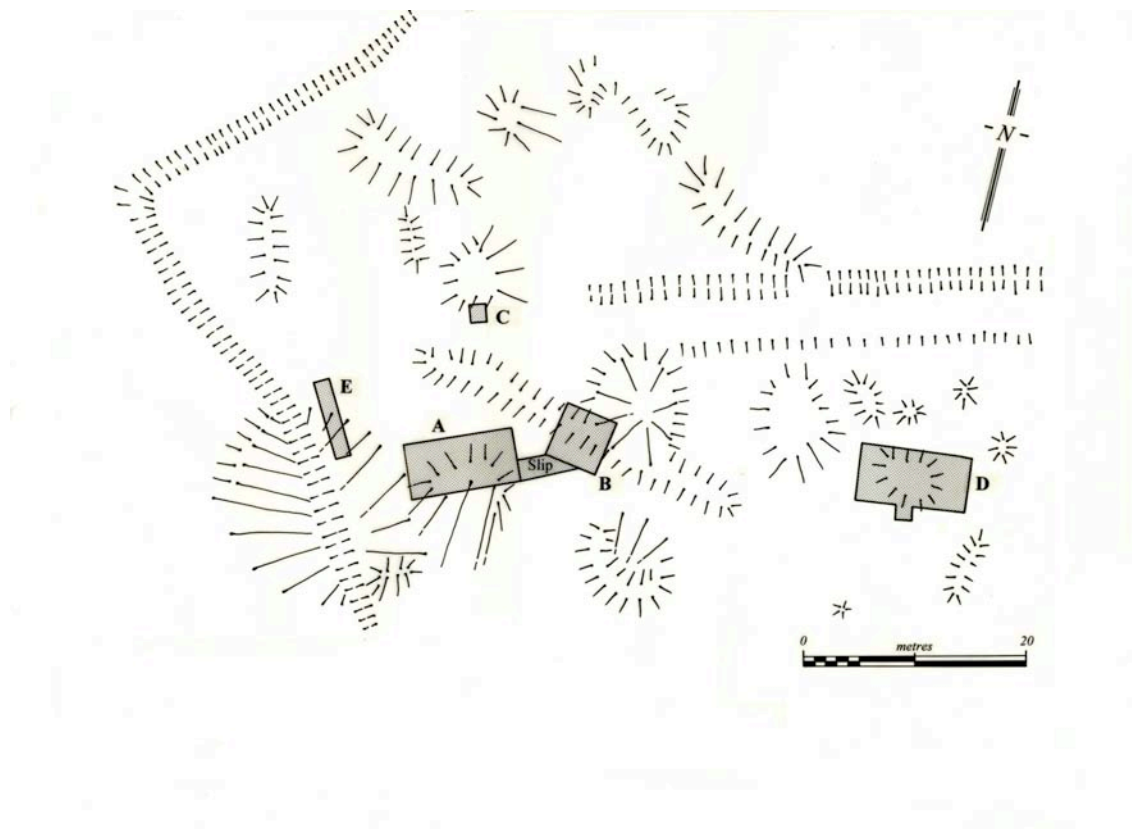


Figure 2 Topographic Survey with Trench Locations

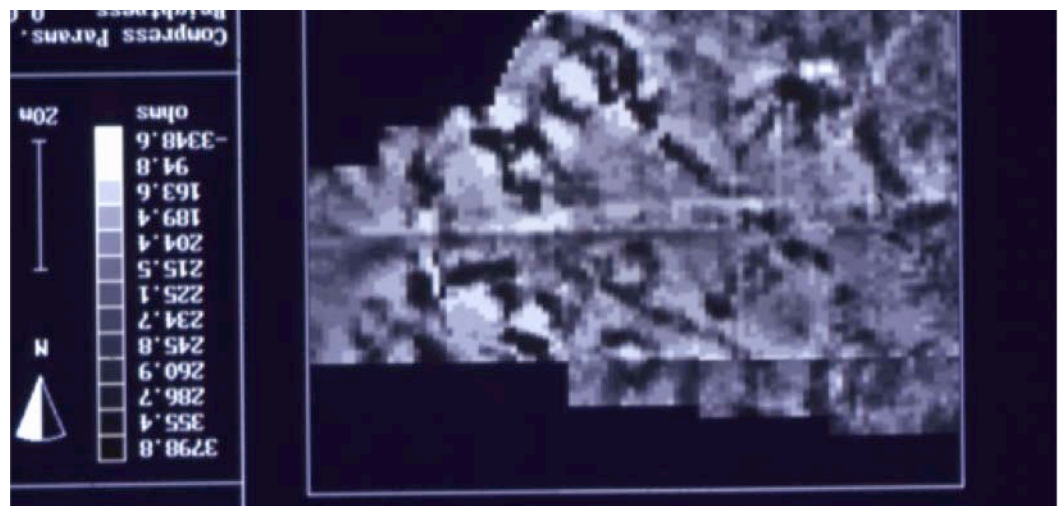


Figure 3 Resistivity Survey of Baldhowend

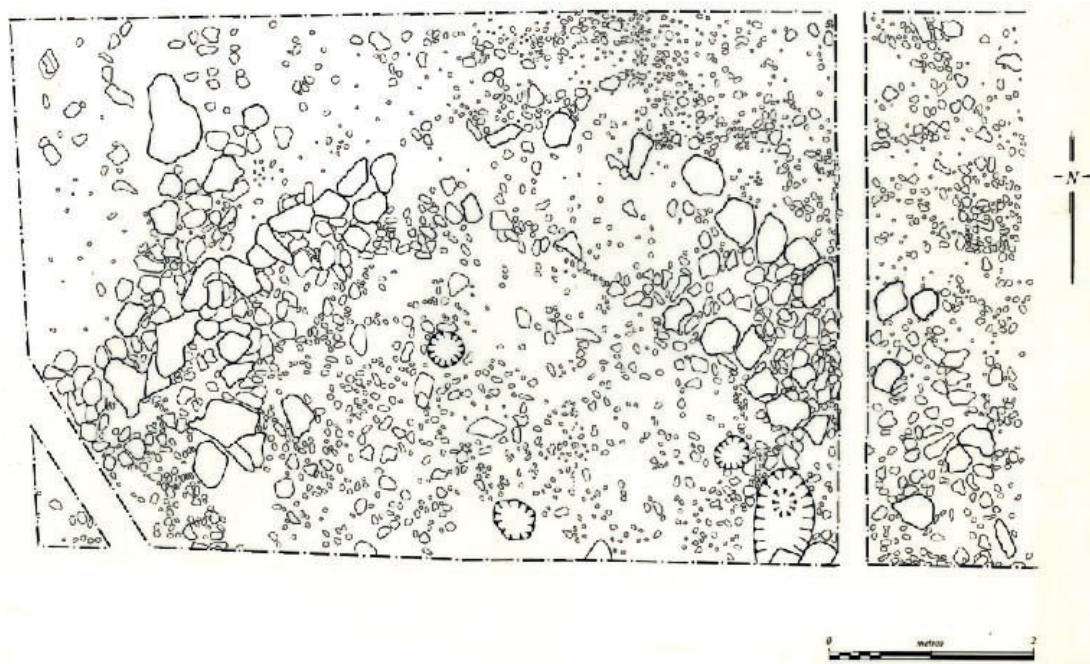


Figure 4 Trench A, final phase

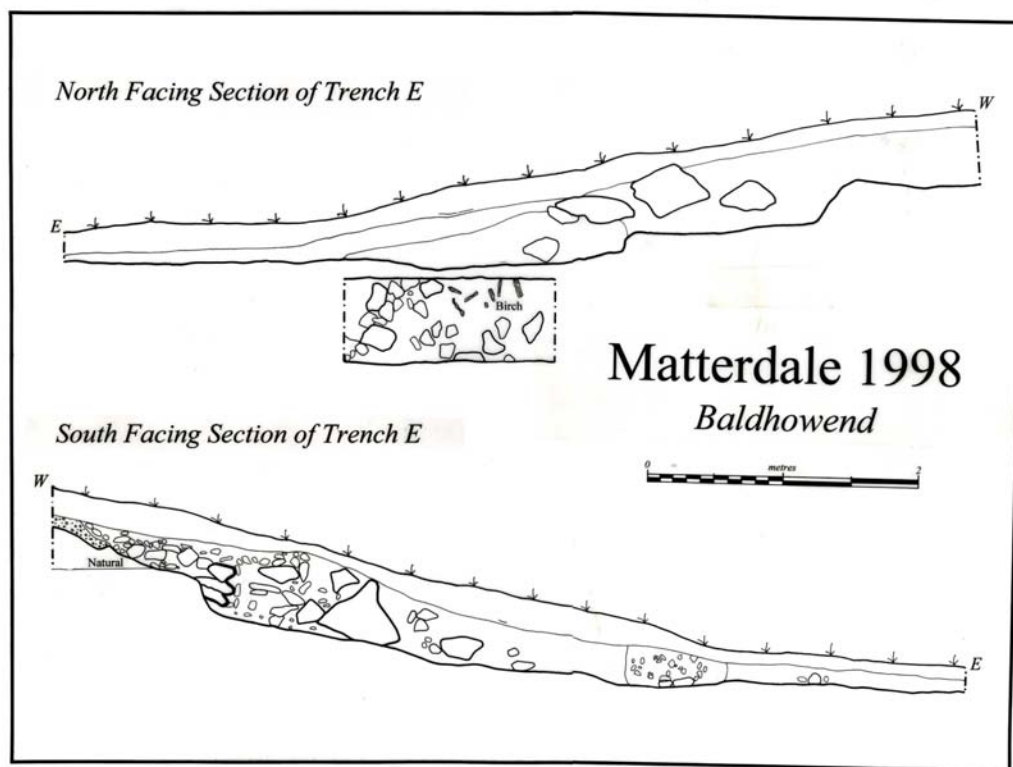


Figure 5 Section of Trench E, showing position of radiocarbon sample E409 (403)

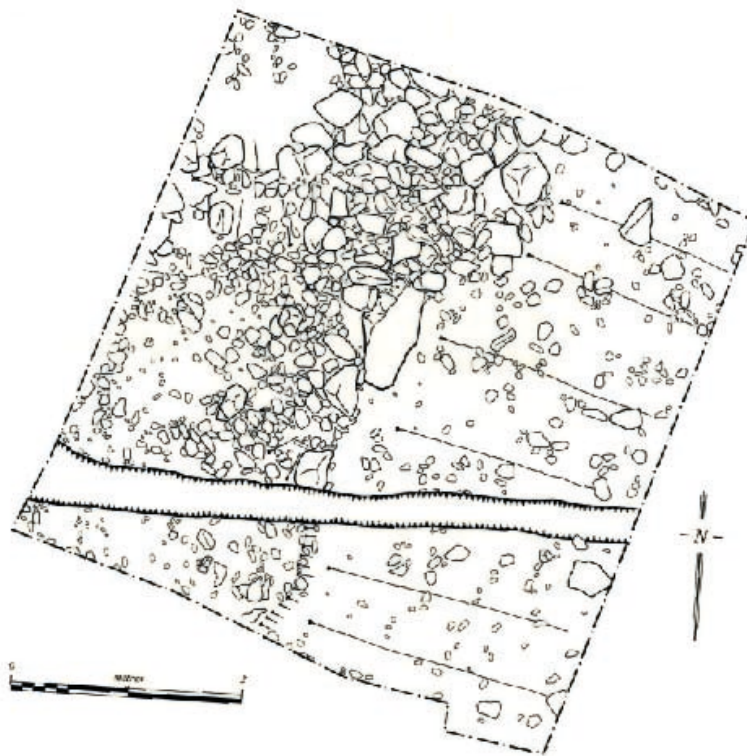


Figure 6 Trench B, final phase



Plate 1 Romano-British glass bangle (sf 61) from Trench A (topsoil)

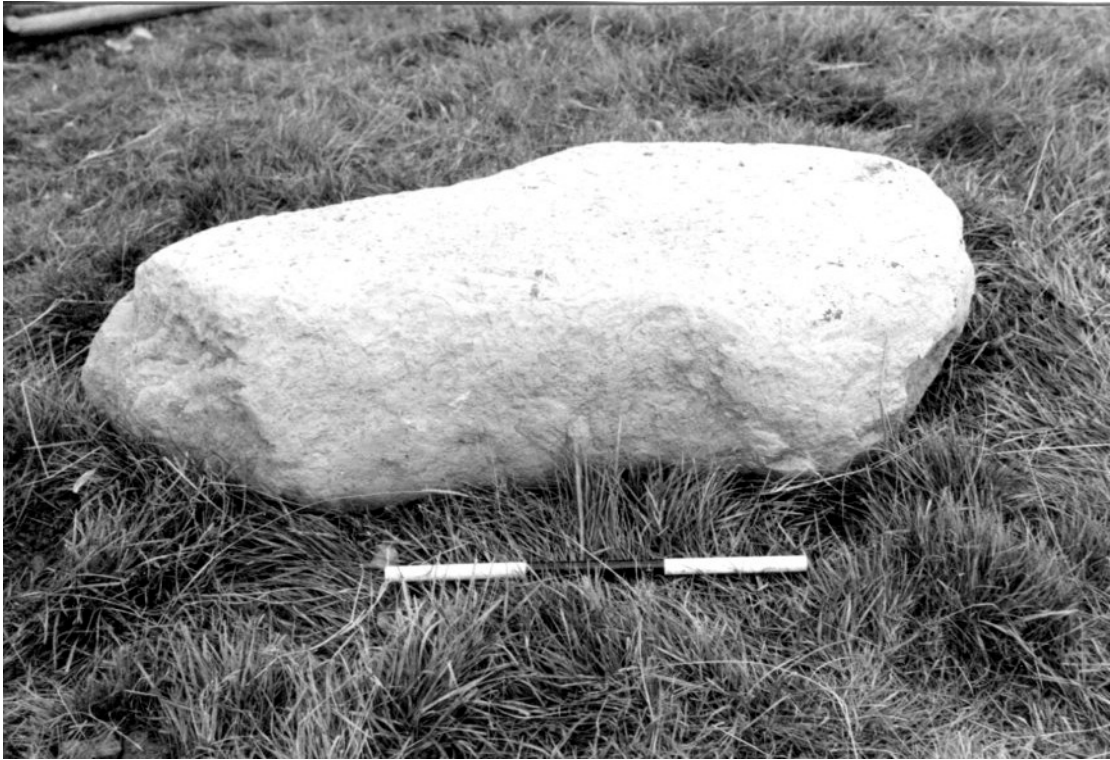


Plate 2 Quernstone (sf 56) from Trench A (015)



Plate 3 Position of Niche for saddle quern, Trench A (015)



Plate 4 Rubbing stone (sf 5) Trench D (302)

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