
North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Client Report No. 402/06

January 2007

MUSGRAVE CHURCH FIELD SURVEY, GREAT MUSGRAVE, CUMBRIA

on behalf of

MUSGRAVE CHURCH FIELD TRUST

NGR NY 7664 1323



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SUMMARY

In March 2007, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. undertook an earthwork survey of Musgrave Church Field, Great Musgrave, Cumbria, at the request of the client, Mrs Joy Thomson of Musgrave Church Field Trust. The work corresponded to an English Heritage Level 3 survey, which comprised a metric earthwork survey, supported by background historical research.

Historic Ordnance Survey maps and an early title map of the site were consulted, along with a number of other pertinent primary and secondary documentary sources. These suggested that a rectory had been present at the site since at least the 13th century. The survey recorded the remains of an earthen dyke of medieval or post-medieval date, post-medieval field boundaries, and the earthwork remains of an 18th century rectory, including an orchard and gardens. The standing remains of a post-medieval stone outbuilding, and stone culvert were also recorded.

The well-preserved earthwork remains of St Theobald's Rectory were recorded in plan and in profile. These comprised the remains of at least two buildings, and earthen banks forming the rectory enclosure. Banks and ditches enclosed the site of the former rectory orchard and gardens. All are likely to date to the 18th century. These were situated on the north side of an earthen dyke, which had previously been constructed along the north side of the River Eden as a flood defence.

The location of the earlier medieval rectory is unknown, although this may have been situated beneath the later buildings. Further information about the rectory, gardens and associated buildings could be gained through targeted archaeological excavation, which could be undertaken as an interesting community archaeology project.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In March 2007, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. (NPA) undertook an earthwork survey of Musgrave Church Field, Great Musgrave, Cumbria, at the request of the client, Mrs Joy Thomson, Musgrave Church Field Trust. This work was undertaken in advance of proposed drainage and tree planting at the site.
- 1.2 The site is c.300m to the south of the village of Great Musgrave (centred on NGR NY 76641323), in the Parish of St Theobald, Musgrave, in the Eden Valley. Musgrave Church Field comprises 1.5ha of land immediately to the west of St Theobald's Church, on the north bank of the River Eden, adjacent to Musgrave Bridge (Figure 1). The B6259 road between Kirkby Stephen and Warcop bounds the field on the east side. The field is subdivided by a driveway, lined by an avenue of mature chestnut trees.
- 1.3 The present St Theobald's Church was constructed in 1845 to a design by G.R. Appleby. The earliest church on the site is believed to date to the 12th century. A 13th century stone coffin lid is contained in the east wall of the present church. Musgrave Church Field contains a number of earthworks, which include field banks and the possible remains of a building. It was the presence of these earthworks that necessitated the earthwork survey, which is presented in this report.
- 1.4 The geology of the area comprises New Red Sandstone overlain by deposits of glacial boulder clay. The proximity of the site to the River Eden, means that the field is prone to flooding, and alluvial deposits of river sand and gravel are likely to be present. The field lies within a glacial river channel, and is predominantly level, with elevations ranging between 144.7m and 145.5m OD. Ground rises steeply along the northern edge of the field towards Great Musgrave. A slight knoll is located on the western side.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and Scale

2.1.1 The survey was conducted in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (Riley & Wilson-North 2001), and corresponds to an English Heritage/RCHME Level 3 survey (RCHME 1991).

2.1.2 A nominal scale of 1:500 was adopted for the survey. This scale was considered most appropriate for showing earthwork detail clearly and accurately. At this scale measurement inaccuracies of 10cm would be represented as a deviation of 0.2mm on the plot, invisible to the eye.

2.2 Station Establishment

2.2.1 Three primary survey stations were established using a Trimble 3605 Reflectorless Total Station and marked with permanent survey markers. The elevation values for these stations were established using a known mapped Ordnance Survey benchmark, located on Musgrave Bridge (148.68m OD).

2.3 Survey Methods

2.3.1 Earthworks were surveyed in plan from the primary survey stations using a Trimble 3605 Reflectorless Total Station. This instrument has an angular measuring precision of 5", well within the required tolerances for a 1:1000 scale survey. The principal plan components of the buildings were established by standard EDM measurement using a detail pole mounted prism. Measurements were stored directly within the instrument's internal memory. Three earthwork profiles were surveyed by the same method, using 100m tapes as a guide.

2.4 Data processing and Presentation

2.3.2 Survey data was downloaded onto a laptop computer for initial data processing using Terramodel 10.3 software. The data was subsequently exported as .DWG files in order to produce hachured plan and profile drawings in AutoCad 2004.

2.3.3 The earthworks are shown in plan at a scale of 1:500. Profile locations are shown on the plan and are also illustrated at a scale of 1:500.

2.5 Project Archive

2.5.1 One copy of the report will be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record, where viewing will be available on request. The project is also registered with the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS)**.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is based on a combination of documentary and map research, undertaken at the Cumbria Record office in Kendal (CROK), a search of records held by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (HER), and the consultation of various online sources, including the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

3.2 The results of this research are presented in chronological order below, and include a historical map-progression illustrating the post-medieval development of the site (Figures 3-6).

3.2 Prehistoric and Roman Periods (to 5th Century)

3.2.1 There is no conclusive evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the site. A number of Roman stones were reputedly found at the east end of Musgrave Church Field, when the old rectory was demolished in 1884 (Ousby 1984). However, it is possible that were reused stones, originally from the Roman fort of *Verteris*, c.2.5km to the northeast of the site at Brough.

3.3 Medieval Period (5th Century to 1540)

3.3.1 Great Musgrave takes its name from the Musgrave family who resided there for several generations (Nicolson & Burn 1777). The remains of the medieval village of Great Musgrave are preserved as earthworks around the village, and are protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No.393). These remains include two possible house plots (crofts) in fields to the east of the present village, which can be seen as low rectangular mounds (HER No.2767). To the west of the village an associated sub-rectangular enclosure, and boundary banks are visible (HER No.4119). Two lynchets in a field of pasture immediately southeast of the village, at the north end of Church Lane, are probably also medieval (HER No.4120). Prominent lynchets are also visible in a field to the east of the village close to Hall Garth Farm.

3.3.2 It is not known when St Theobald's Church was first founded, but a church and rectory have existed at the present site since at least the 13th century. The church was appropriated to the Abbey of St Mary's York. However, the parish revenues being small, the abbot and convent of St Mary's could not maintain a vicar, so it continued as a rectory (Nicolson & Burn 1777). In 1248 the patronage of the church was granted to the Bishop of Carlisle. A list of the early rectors of St Theobald's Church is included in Appendix 1.

3.3.3 The earthworks of the medieval village of Little Musgrave are visible in fields c.1km to the west of Musgrave Church Field (HER No.6516). These earthworks comprise field banks, cultivation features and possible house platforms. The neighbouring field to the west of Musgrave Church Field contains the slight remains of ridge and furrow earthworks, which could be medieval or post-medieval in date.

3.4 *Post-medieval Period (1541 to 1899)*

- 3.4.1 St Theobald's Church was originally located a few yards from the river but was prone to flooding. The present St Theobald's church was built in 1845 on higher ground to the previous building at a cost of £550 (Wheelen 1860). This followed the 'great flood' of 1822, during which the church and rectory stood 3 or 4 feet in water, and most of the bridges on the River Eden were destroyed. This church was restored following a fire in 1921 (Plate 1).
- 3.4.2 A rectory stood at the east end of Musgrave Church Field, until it was demolished in 1884 (HER No.4118). Nicolson and Burn (1777) state: "*The parsonage house stands about 50 yards west of the church. It is a good strong building, erected by Mr Pinder, beautifully situated on the north bank of the River Eden. Both house and church are subject to inundation by high flood. The outhouses were rebuilt by the late incumbent Mr Knowsley*". This statement indicates that the former rectory was built in the early 18th century. The gardens may also date to this period. Mr Knowsley was clerk to the Bishop of Carlisle in 1756, and was rector until 1775. Therefore, at least some of the outbuildings associated with the rectory are likely to date from the late 18th century.
- 3.4.3 W. Wheelen described the rectory as "*a plain commodious building, which the present rector has modernised and otherwise improved.*" (Wheelen 1860, 759). The earthwork remains immediately in front of St Theobald's Church have previously been interpreted as the site of this building (Ousby 1984). An oil painting in the church dated to 1880, depicts the rectory in this location, facing the church at the bottom of church lane (Figure 2). The building was a plain square, two-storey building with a pitched roof, and five windows at first floor level. Chimneys were located at either end of the building. An abutment is also illustrated below the church on the north bank of the river, but no trace of this now survives.
- 3.4.4 The earliest documentary reference to a bridge at Musgrave is dated 18th July 1649, when Musgrave Bridge was listed at the Assize held in Appleby as one of 16 bridges in need of repair following the Civil War (Curwen 1932, 9-16). This timber bridge was rebuilt in 1732, but collapsed two years later and was again repaired.
- 3.4.5 The present stone bridge (HER No.15793) was built in 1825 (Plate 2). However, this bridge exacerbated the flooding of the church and rectory, so in 1829 a 'tunnel' was built next to the bridge to take the overflow water (Curwen 1932, 175-82). It is popularly believed that this bridge replaced a medieval packhorse bridge near the church (HER No.15300), which was destroyed in the floods of 1822.
- 3.4.6 A number of river-management features have been identified to the south of Musgrave Church Field, including the Musgrave Dykes (HER No.15761). These are located either side of the river, and were presumably intended as a flood defence although their date is unknown. Part of the northern dyke extends into the west side of the site. A number of timber bridge piles (HER No. 15762) have been identified on the south side of the river, to the west of the present bridge, close to a river channel.
- 3.4.7 The earliest available plan of Musgrave Church Field (1840) is included with the Great Musgrave Tithe Award, dated 4th November 1842 (CROK, WDRC/8/175). This plan shows the rectory and garden [54], which was occupied by Rev. Alfred Heslop at the time of the award (Figure 3). To the south of the garden is a narrow strip of pasture,

- bordering the river [53] known as 'Island'. The remainder of Musgrave Church Field [55] was known as 'Green Garth' and was also pasture. Both fields were rented by Rev. Heslop. A number of outbuildings are shown to the north and east of the rectory. St Theobalds's Church and church yard are to the east [56]. This church was replaced in 1845.
- 3.4.8 An 1859 Inclosure Award for Great Musgrave was also examined, but this provided no further information regarding Musgrave Church Field (CROK, WQR/I.32).
- 3.4.9 Construction of the North Eden Railway (HER No.19990) began in 1858 and it opened for passengers in 1862. The railway was closed one hundred years later in 1962. It ran north to south, to the west of Great Musgrave, crossing the river via a viaduct (HER No.15792) which has since been removed. The railway bank and some of the viaduct sandstone supports survive, and are c.100m to the west of Musgrave Church Field. Musgrave Railway Station (HER No.15794) was c.300m to the north of the site, but closed in 1952 and is now a dwelling.
- 3.4.10 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1862 shows the same buildings as the 1840 plan, with the addition of an outbuilding immediately northeast of the rectory building (Figure 4). Two tracks are shown crossing Musgrave Church Field; one runs along the south side of the field from the bottom of Church Lane towards Musgrave Bridge, and the other runs from the northwest corner, eastwards across the field to the north of the present barn and stables. A field boundary is shown running along the west side of the field, parallel with the road.
- 3.4.11 The rectory was demolished in 1884, and does not appear on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1898 (Figure 5). Field boundaries clearly demarcate the location of the former rectory enclosure, gardens and orchard. A field boundary is also shown running across the south side of the field in a similar location to the 1840 tithe plan. This boundary aligns with a linear earthwork depicted in the neighbouring field to the west. The field had been enlarged slightly by this time, by the removal of a field boundary on the west side of the field, which was shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. The new church building is illustrated on this map. The only buildings within Musgrave Church Field at the end of the 19th century, were a barn and shed in the locations of the present buildings, with a smaller shed and yard to the northwest.
- 3.5 *Modern Period (1900 to present)*
- 3.5.1 By the time of the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1915) a small shed had been added to the existing farm buildings on the east side of the site. The field boundaries enclosing the former rectory site had been largely abandoned by this time; only the orchard appears to have been intact at this time (Figure 6).
- 3.5.2 In 1937 new stables were constructed adjacent to the barn and shed by Rev. Keith Fraser. The small shed to the north of these was demolished during the 20th century. The track running from the northwest corner of Musgrave Church Field was diverted at its east end to join Church Lane to the south of the barn, and a new gateway was constructed, cutting through the earlier field boundaries in this area. The orchard was also finally abandoned, and the site reverted to a single field of pasture.

4 THE EARTHWORK SURVEY

4.1 *Earthwork Plan*

- 4.1.1 The earthwork survey was undertaken between 6th and 8th March 2007, and included all visible earthworks and structural remains contained within Musgrave Church Field. At the time of the survey an area north of the drive was permanently flooded. However no earthworks were believed to be present in this area. A written description of the earthworks is included below. The numbers in square brackets refer to the earthworks as depicted in the hachured plan (Figure 7).
- 4.1.2 The most notable earthwork was a 153m long, 3m wide and 0.5m high earthen bank or dyke [1], which ran east-west across the entire length of the field (Plate 3). This bank had steeply-sloping sides and a 0.8m-wide flat top. It was straight over most of its length but, turned northwards at the western end (Plate 2), and could be seen to continue in the neighbouring field, across the road to the west. The dyke was interrupted in places along its length, but would have originally formed a continuous barrier, presumably to defend against the flooding of the River Eden. At the east end, the earthwork turned north to meet Church Lane, where it contained stone revetment on the south side (Plate 1). Two stone gate posts marked the location of a former pedestrian gateway at the eastern corner of this earthwork.
- 4.1.3 At the western end of the dyke was a sunken area [2] measuring 4m by 5m, which was associated with the entrance to a stone culvert (Plate 4). This culvert ran eastwards under the road to the river, and was fed by a modern open drain running down the west side of the field.
- 4.1.4 Parallel with the western boundary to Musgrave Church Field was a low straight bank measuring 64m long and 4m wide, aligned north-south [3]. Immediately west of this was a shallow sunken linear feature, measuring 82m long and 3m wide, and 0.3m deep. It is probable that these are the remnants of a former field boundary, illustrated on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Plate 5).
- 4.1.5 At the northwest corner of the field, on the north side of the drive, was a short straight section of ditch measuring 7m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep [4]. This ditch was bounded on the east side by a short section of bank, which curved to the west and the south for a further 16m, being 3m wide and 0.2m high (Plate 6). This ditch and bank may also form part of a former field boundary, similar to that seen to the south of the drive. The curving section of bank may have resulted from the construction of the drive.
- 4.1.6 Situated 100m to the east of St Theobald's Church was an earthen bank [5] measuring 3m wide and 0.5m high, with steeply sloping sides and a 0.5m-wide flat top. This bank ran roughly east to west for 152m, and turned south to run for a further 21m to meet the linear dyke. This feature enclosed a rectangular area measuring 0.3ha to the north of the dyke, which is identified on the 1840 plan as orchard and gardens (Plate 7).
- 4.1.7 Bounding this bank on the north and west sides was a shallow ditch [6], which measured between 2.5m and 3m wide, and 0.2m deep. This ran for 28m west to east, and 17m north to south, further defining the area of the former orchard.

- 4.1.8 Within the enclosed area a number of slight earthworks were visible (Plate 8). A central raised rectangular area on the east side measured 18m by 34m. This was separated from another raised area to the west by a 2.5m-wide shallow depression [7]. This depression marks the location of a former boundary feature, shown on the 2nd and 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey maps separating the former rectory orchard and gardens. The area to the west measured 27m by 15m, and contained two circular depressions on the south and west sides, interpreted as tree bowls [8]. These are probably the locations of former orchard trees.
- 4.1.9 At the east end of the orchard/garden boundary banks and ditches was a short section of bank [9], aligned north-south, which measured 4.3m long, 3m wide and 0.5m high. On the top of this bank a short section of stonework was visible, indicating that this bank may have originally been a section of boundary wall, forming part of an annex enclosing the former rectory buildings.
- 4.1.10 Immediately north of this was a 10m-long section of earthen bank [10] aligned northeast to southwest. This was 3m wide and 0.6m high with steeply sloping sides and a flat top. A similar 10m-long section of earthen bank [11] was located 7m to the east, aligned northwest to southeast. Between these two banks was a low rectangular earthwork mound [12] measuring 14m long, 6m wide and 0.3m high, interpreted as the remains of a former building.
- 4.1.11 To the east of these was another 10m-long section of curving earthen bank [13], aligned approximately east to west. This was 4.2m wide and 0.2m high on the south side, being 0.6m high on the north side where the ground level appeared to have been reduced. Together with the two similar sections of bank above, this bank formed part of an annex, enclosing the former rectory buildings, as shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898. This enclosure has since been destroyed at the east end, although a remnant of this survives at the eastern tip of the earthen bank [13]. The original entrance to this enclosure was probably on the north side, between the two surviving sections of bank, measuring 6m wide (Plate 9).
- 4.1.12 Immediately to the south of this bank were a series of four irregularly-shaped mounds [14] up to 0.5m in height, covering a combined area of approximately 15m by 15m. Large pieces of sandstone were visible in west sides of the northern two mounds. These are almost certainly the remains of the former rectory building (Plate 10).
- 4.1.13 On the north side of Musgrave Church Field, a small earth mound and irregular hollow [15] were noted, at the bottom of the natural hill slope. The bank measured 7m by 4m and was 0.3m high. The hollow measured approximately 8m by 5m with steep sides to the north and west. These features probably mark the location of a recent tree throw (the disturbance left by the falling of mature tree).
- 4.1.14 Three post-medieval and modern agricultural sandstone buildings with pitched slate roofs were situated at the northeast corner of the site (Plate 11). The animal shed and barn appeared to be 18th century, but earlier foundations were visible beneath these buildings. The stable had a datestone above the south door, which stated that the building was constructed in 1937 by the Rev. Keith Fraser. The southern stable wall contained a number of pieces of dressed and decorated red sandstone, which could have come from the former rectory building (Plate 12).

4.1.15 To the north of these buildings was a section of stone building, comprising the end wall of a 3m-wide shed, incorporated into the stone wall (Plate 13). The foundation stones of a stone wall were also visible in the northeast corner. This is shown as a stone wall on the 2nd and 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey maps.

4.2 *Earthwork Profiles*

4.2.1 Three earthwork profiles were recorded across the site of the former rectory, orchard and gardens. The locations of these are shown in Figure 8. The earthwork profiles are illustrated at a scale of 1:500, with reference to an arbitrary Ordnance Survey datum of 140m (Figure 9).

4.2.2 Profile A-A1 was located across the entire rectory enclosure, including the orchard and gardens. This shows the enclosure bank and ditch at the west end, the earthwork mounds of the former rectory building, and the boundary bank at the east end incorporating part of Church Lane. The ground was predominantly level across the site.

4.2.3 Profile B-B1 included the enclosure annex, the northern building, rectory and dyke, which was less well-preserved in this area. The ground surface within the enclosure is slightly higher in the vicinity of the buildings, but is significantly lower immediately north of the dyke and north of the enclosure bank. This would have been a problem during times of flooding.

4.2.4 Profile C-C1 was located across the former rectory orchard and clearly shows the profile of the boundary bank and ditch, and the earthen dyke. It is interesting to note that the ground surface within the orchard is lower than the ground to the south of the dyke, again showing that flooding would have been a problem at the site.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 A number of earthworks are visible around Great Musgrave, and are likely to be part of the original medieval village, which has since reduced significantly in size. However, it is unlikely that the earthworks within Musgrave Church Field are associated with the medieval village, as this field is located some distance from the village to the south.
- 5.2 It is uncertain why St Theobald's Church and rectory were located away from the village, on a strip of land prone to flooding. One possibility is that the church was deliberately situated close to a river crossing, which may have originally been located near the end of Church Lane. The river is shallow at this point and provides a possible fording place.
- 5.3 The earliest recorded earthwork is a substantial dyke bounding the River Eden, on the south side of Musgrave Church Field. It is likely that this earthwork was originally constructed as a flood defence in the medieval or post-medieval period. This barrier continues in the neighbouring field to the west, but was interrupted by the construction of the road between Kirkby Stephen and Warcop prior to 1840. A low bank and shallow linear feature on the west side of Musgrave Church Field mark the location of a former post-medieval field boundary.
- 5.4 The majority of the earthworks recorded in Musgrave Church Field are associated with St Theobald's Rectory, and are likely to date from the post-medieval period. A rectory has existed at the site from at least the 13th century. The former rectory building was constructed in the early 18th century and survived until demolition in 1884. A series of low mounds were recorded in the vicinity of the rectory building, indicating that something of this building survives below ground. Another building, shown on an 1840 plan, survives as a low mound and bank to the north.
- 5.5 A series of well-preserved earthen banks and associated ditches bound the area of the former rectory orchard and gardens, on the north and west sides. These probably date to the early 18th century, and existed intact as field boundaries until the early 20th century.
- 5.6 A number of post-medieval and modern outbuildings survive on the east side of the site. The partial remains of a small post-medieval shed to the north of these were also recorded. This building, a barn and shed are shown on the 1840 plan. At least some of these buildings were built in late 18th century by a former rector, Mr Knowsley, on earlier foundations.
- 5.7 The entrance to a culvert was located at the southwest corner of the site. It is very likely that this is the 'tunnel' referred to by Curwen, which was built next to the bridge to take the overflow water in 1829.
- 5.8 It is very likely that sub-surface archaeological remains associated with the former rectory survive at the site, dating from the post-medieval and possibly medieval periods. The location of the 18th century rectory has been located with a high degree of confidence. The location of the earlier medieval rectory is unknown, although this may have been situated beneath the later buildings. Further information about the rectory,

gardens and associated buildings could be gained through targeted archaeological excavation. This could be undertaken as an interesting community archaeology project.

- 5.9 A number of mature trees are situated on the earthwork banks, and in the vicinity of the rectory buildings. These pose a serious threat to the earthwork and building remains, through root growth, and the damaging effects of tree collapse. Any further similar disturbance should be minimised where possible.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology is grateful to Joy Thomson and the Musgrave Church Field Trust for facilitating the earthwork survey. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Cumbria Record Office at Kendal, and Jo Mackintosh, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service.

The earthwork survey was conducted by Martin Railton, NPA Senior Project Officer, with the assistance of Kevin Mounsey, NPA Archaeologist. This report was prepared and illustrated by Martin Railton, and edited by Matthew Town, NPA Senior Project Officer.

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Ordnance Survey, c.1898 2nd Edition 25"/mile map, Sheet 10.16

Ordnance Survey, c.1915 3rd Edition 25"/mile map, Sheet 10.16

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7.3 *Websites*

Archaeology Data Service:

URL: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

British History Online:

URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.asp?compid=43510>

Appendix I: Rectors of St Theobald's Church

Source: British History Online

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.asp?compid=43510&strquery=great%20musgrave>

1298–1303	William de Burdon	
1303–	Robert de Halton	
1312–	Rich. de Graystoke	
1313–	John de Burdon	
1317–1330	Tho. de Goldington	
1359–1361	John de Soulby	
1378–	Thomas de Malteby	
1535–	John Knollys	
1556–	Thomas Anggrome	
–d.1577	John Birkbeck	
1577–	Jeoffrey Birkbeck	
–r.1599	Barker	
1599–r.1612	Bernard Robinson	
1612–d.1634	John Spencer	
1634–d.1637	William Dodding	
1637–d.1670	John Vaux	
1671–d.1684	John Ardrey	
1684–d.1720	Chris. Thornton	
1720–d.1755	Simon Pinder	Built the former rectory
1755–d.1756	Robert Hall	
1756–d.1775	Edward Knowsley	Rebuilt the outhouses
1775–d.1807	William Paley	
1807–	Robert Whitehead	
1811–1829	Richard Atkinson	
1832–	John Boustead	
1847–	Joseph Chapelhow	

Appendix II: Plates



Plate 1. St Theobald's Church, looking northwest



Plate 2. Musgrave Bridge showing the west end of the earthen dyke on the south side of Musgrave Church Field



Plate 3. Earthen dyke on the south side of the field, looking east towards the site of the rectory gardens



Plate 4. Entrance to a stone culvert at the southwest corner of the field, looking southwest



Plate 5. Bank of possible field boundary on the west side of the field, looking south



Plate 6. Short section of bank and ditch at the northwest corner of Musgrave Church Field, looking southeast



Plate 7. Banks and ditches enclosing the former gardens, looking southeast



Plate 8. Interior of the former rectory gardens, looking east



Plate 9. Site of the former rectory building looking east towards St Theobald's Church



Plate 10. Probable location of the former entrance to the rectory enclosure, looking southwest



Plate 11. Post-medieval and modern buildings at the east side of Musgrave Church Field

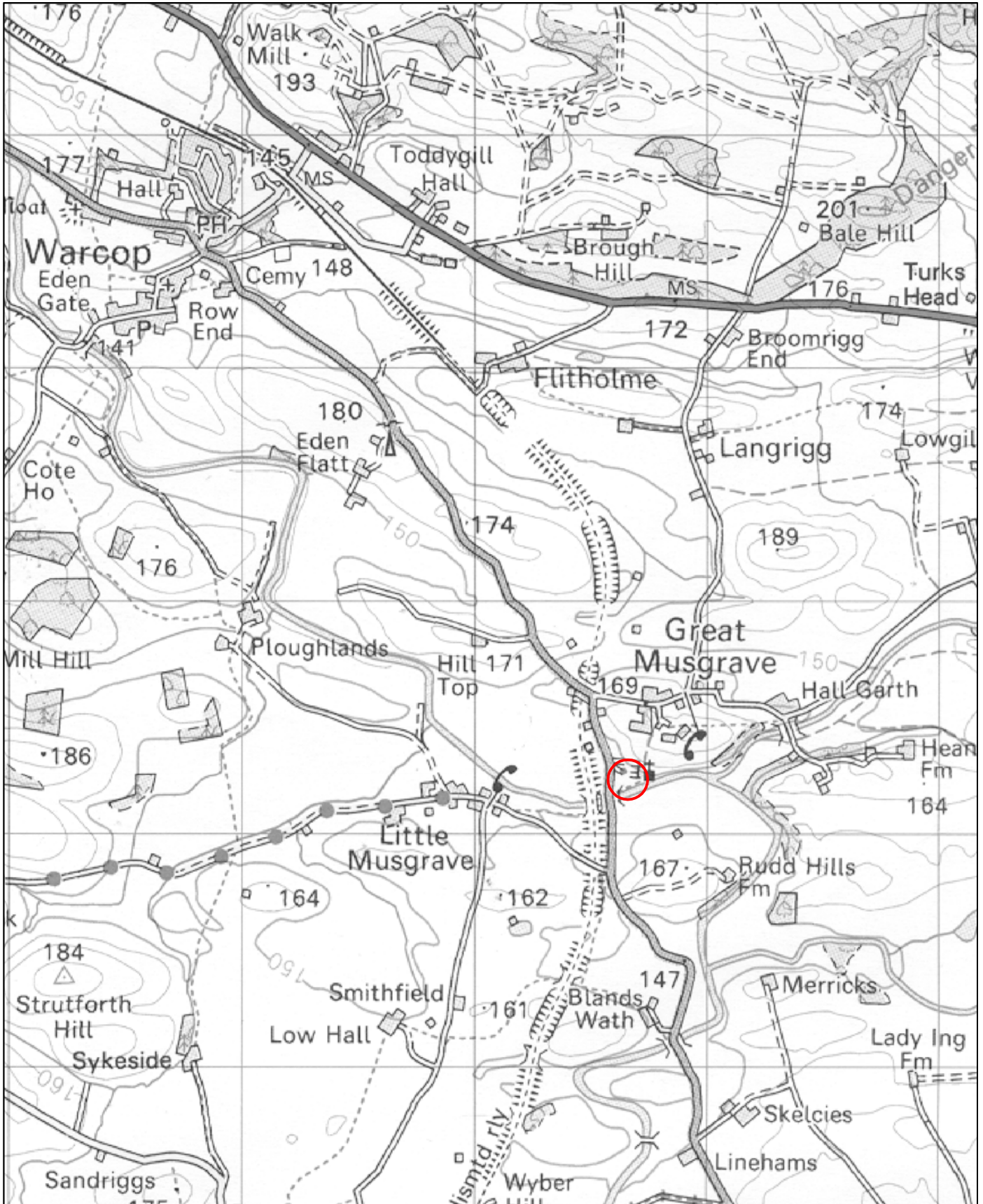


Plate 10. Reused decorated sandstone in the south wall of the modern stable building



Plate 12. North wall of a former shed contained within the northern site boundary wall, looking north

Appendix III: Figures



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007

PROJECT: Musgrave Church Field Survey,
Great Musgrave, Cumbria

REPORT No: CP 402/06

CLIENT: Musgrave Church Field Trust

DRAWN BY: MDR

DATE: January 2007

FIGURE No: 1



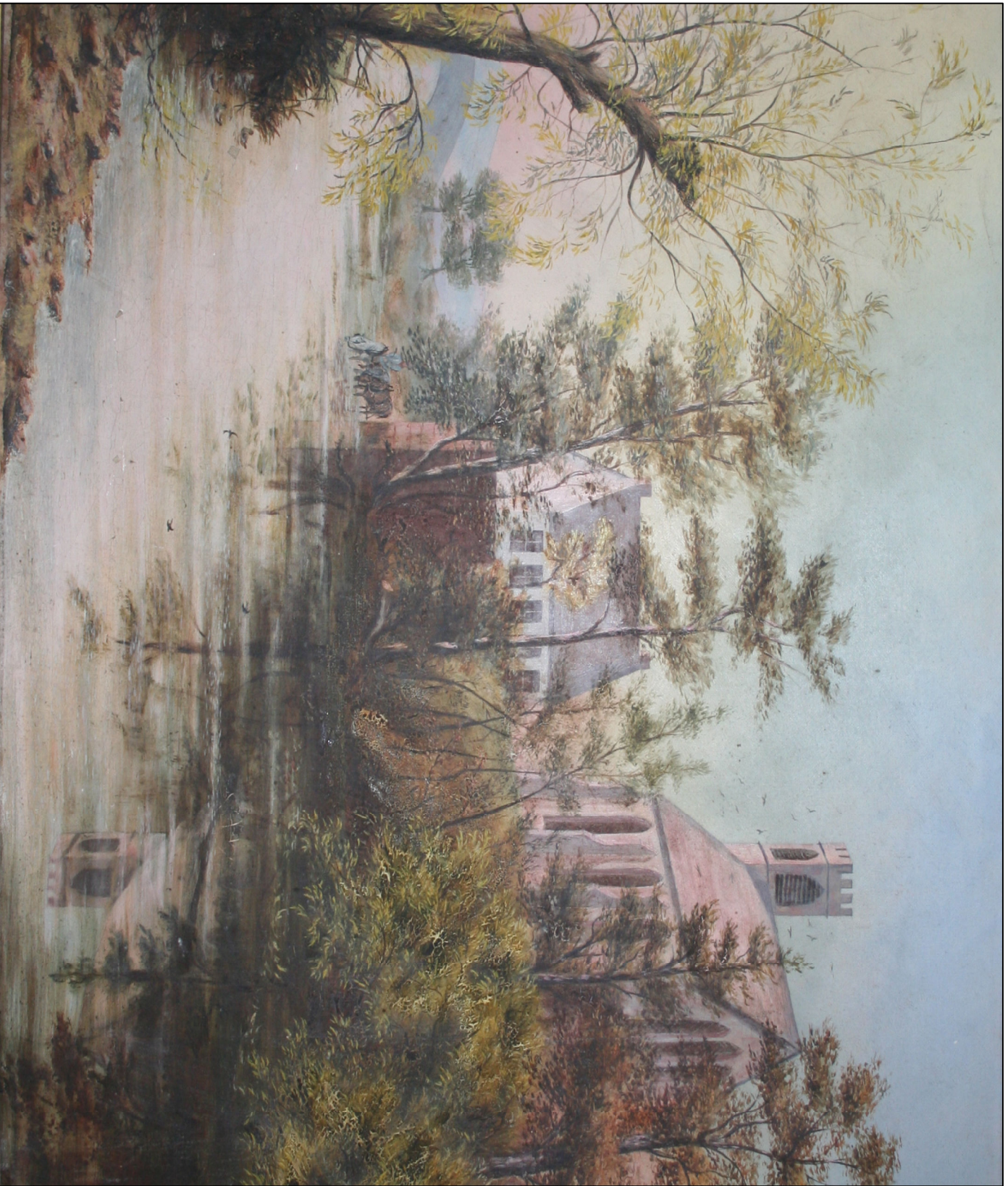
SCALE: 1:10 000

Key:



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Figure 1: Location plan



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2007
Musgrave Church Field Survey

COMMISSIONED BY:
Musgrave Church Field Trust

SCALE: Not to scale

DRAWN BY: MDR

DATE: Mch 2007

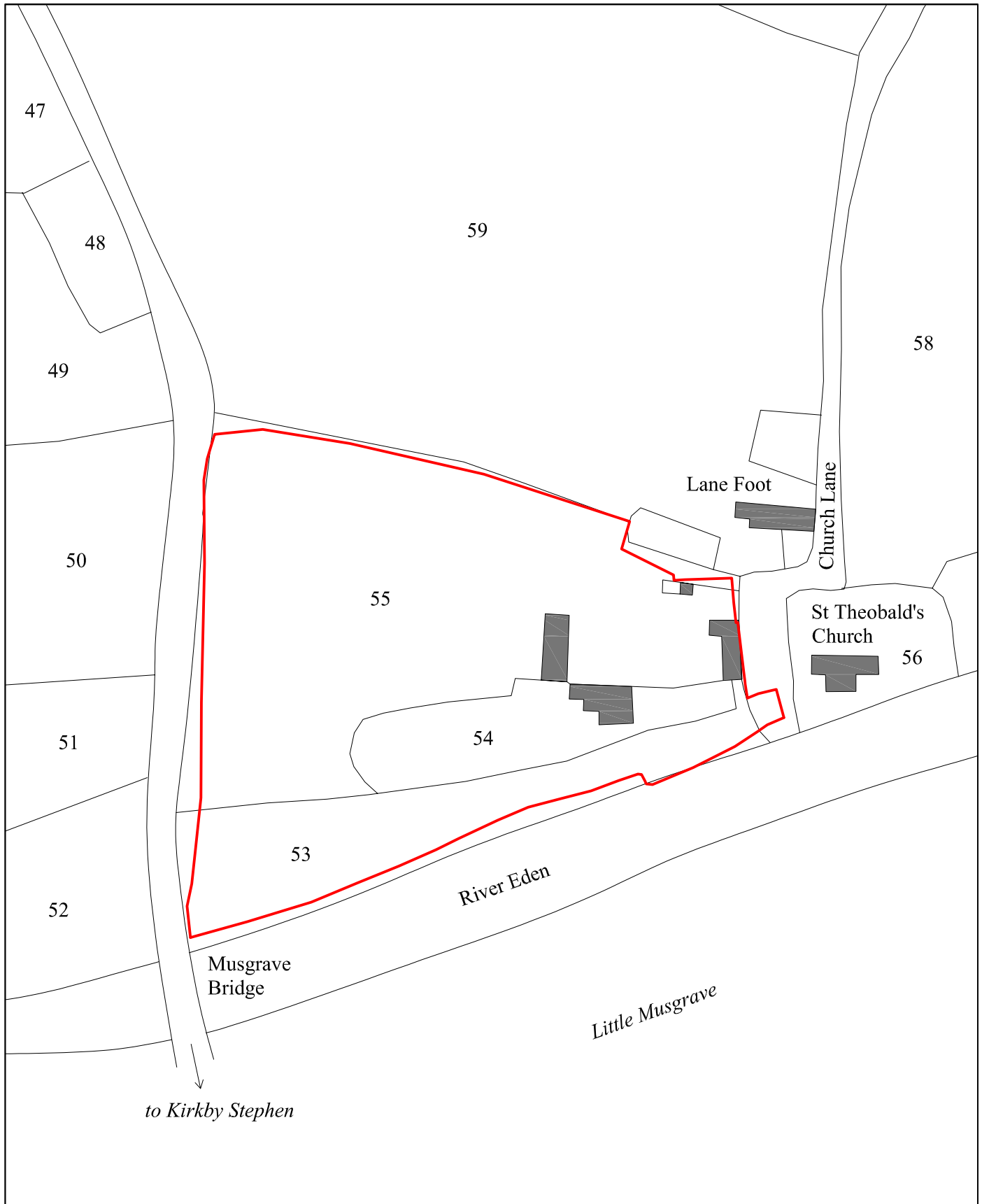


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Musgrave Church Field Trust

REPORT No: CP 402/07

FIGURE No: 2

Figure 2 : Oil painting by A M Syer dated 1880







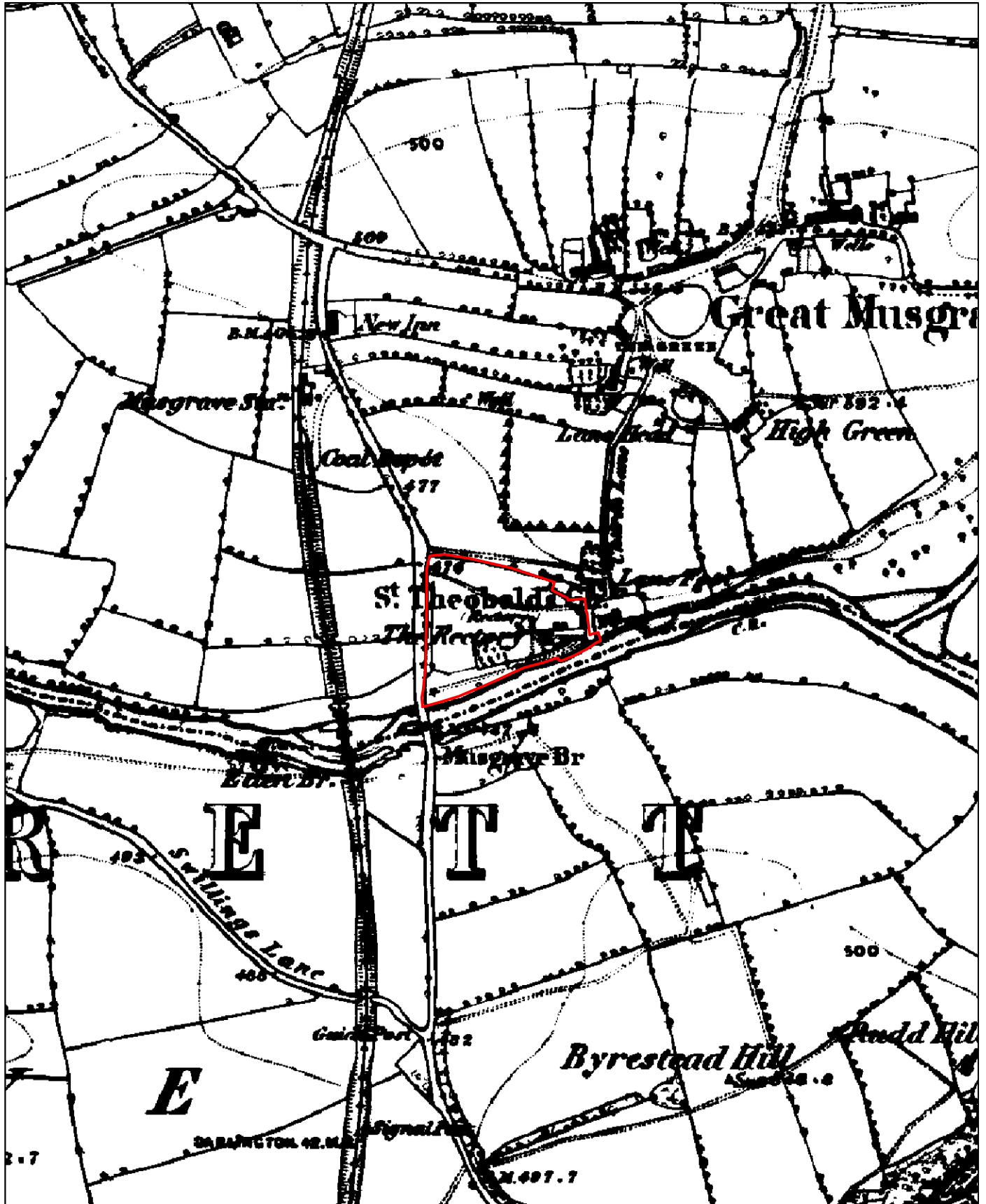
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2007</p>	<p>PROJECT: Musgrave Church Field Survey, Great Musgrave, Cumbria</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 402/07</p> <p>CLIENT: Musgrave Church Field Trust</p> <p>DRAWN BY: MDR</p> <p>DATE: March 2007</p> <p>FIGURE No: 3</p>	 <p>SCALE: 1:1500</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> outline of survey area</p> <p> building</p>
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Figure 3 : Extract from the 1840 Plan of the Parish of Musgrave by W Powson






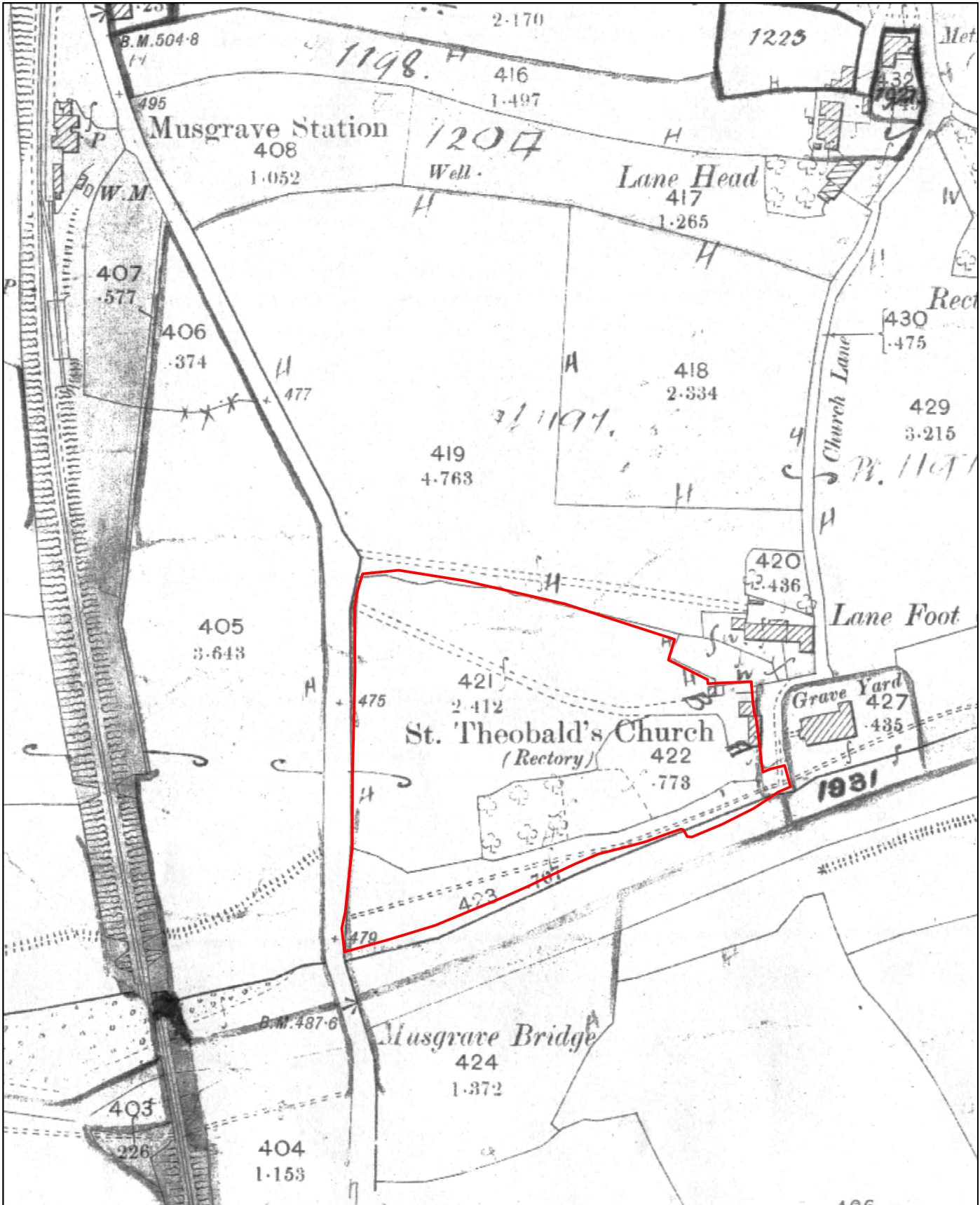
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2007</p>	<p>PROJECT: Musgrave Church Field Survey, Great Musgrave, Cumbria</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 402/07</p> <p>CLIENT: Musgrave Church Field Trust</p> <p>DRAWN BY: MDR</p> <p>DATE: March 2007</p> <p>FIGURE No: 4</p>	 <p>SCALE: 1:5000</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>outline of survey area</p>
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Figure 4 : Extract from the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1862






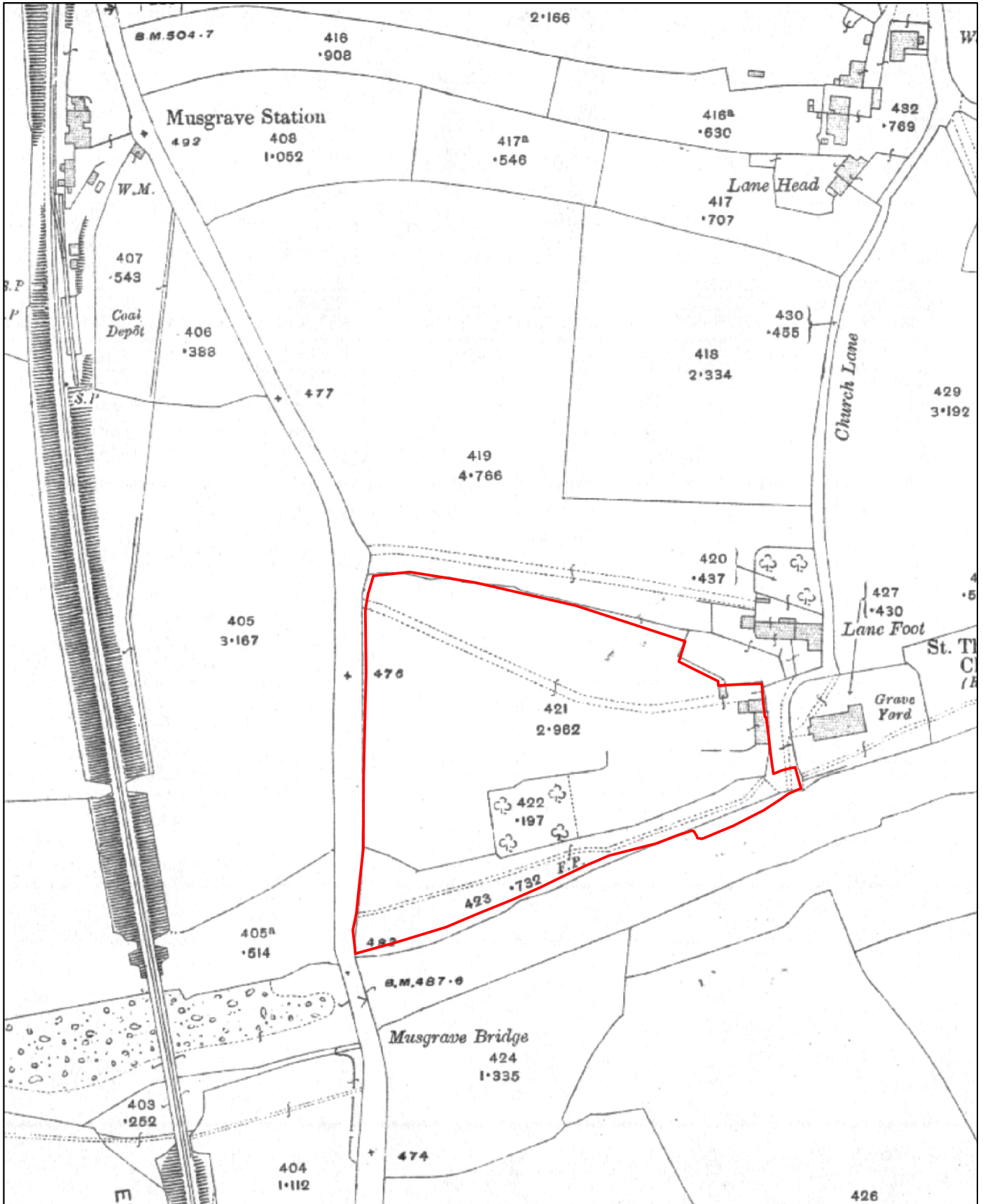
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2007</p>	<p>PROJECT: Musgrave Church Field Survey, Great Musgrave, Cumbria</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 402/07</p> <p>CLIENT Musgrave Church Field Trust</p> <p>DRAWN BY: MDR</p> <p>DATE: March 2007</p> <p>FIGURE No: 5</p>	 <p>SCALE: 1:2000</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  outline of survey area
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Figure 5 : Extract from the 2nd Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1898






 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2007</p>	<p>PROJECT: Musgrave Church Field Survey, Great Musgrave, Cumbria</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 402/07</p> <p>CLIENT: Musgrave Church Field Trust</p> <p>DRAWN BY: MDR</p> <p>DATE: March 2007</p> <p>FIGURE No: 6</p>	 <p>SCALE: 1:2000</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  outline of survey area
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Figure 6 : Extract from the 3rd Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1915



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

Scale 1:750

DRAWN BY: MDR

DATE: March 2007



KEY

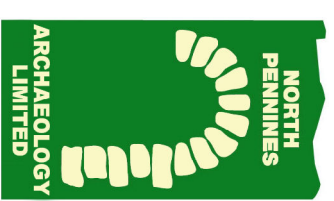
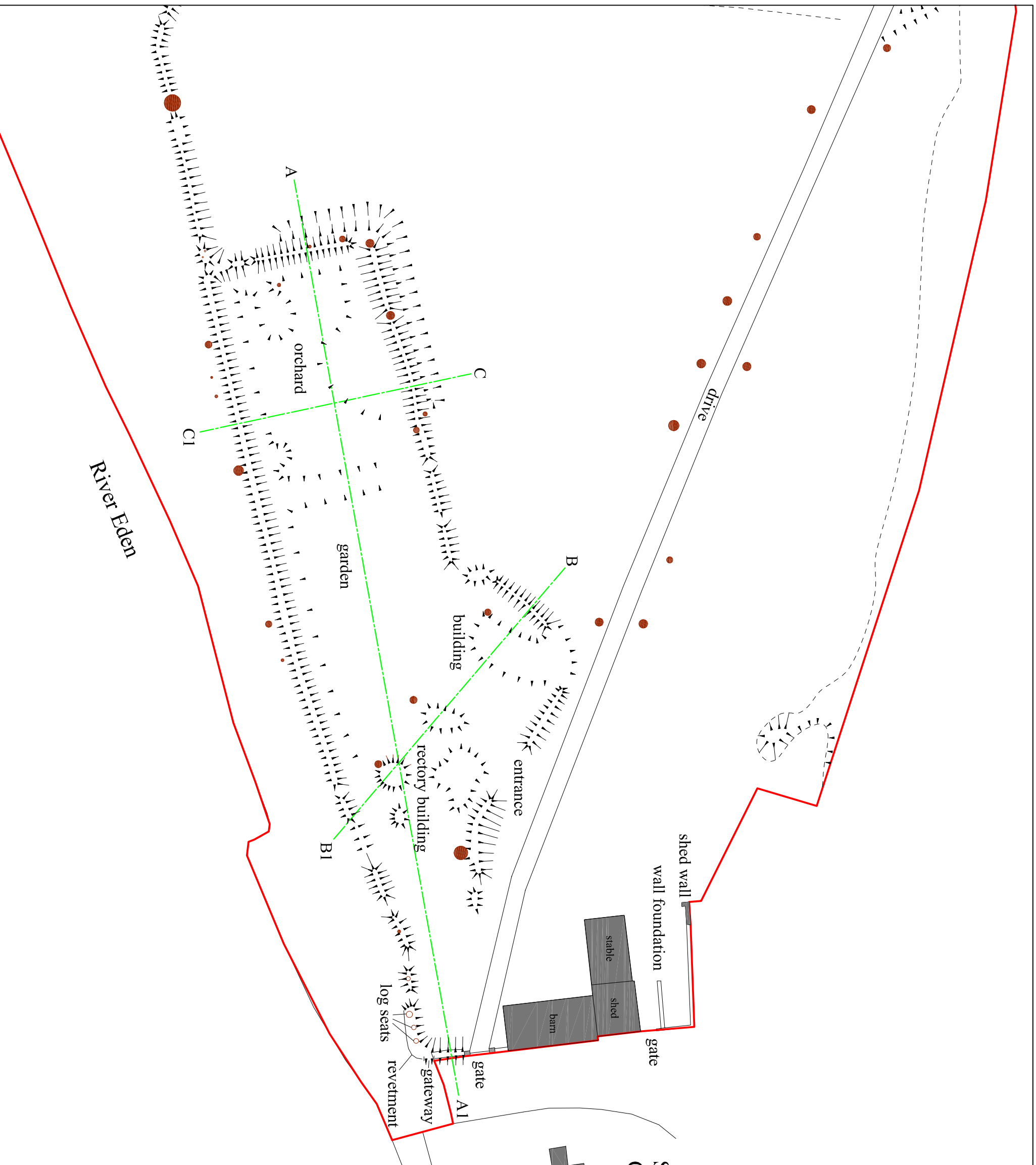
-  outline of survey area
-  building
-  tree
-  bottom of slope
-  earthwork

Report No: CP 402/07

Figure No: 7



Figure 7 : Earthwork plan of Musgrave Church Field



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Scale 1:500

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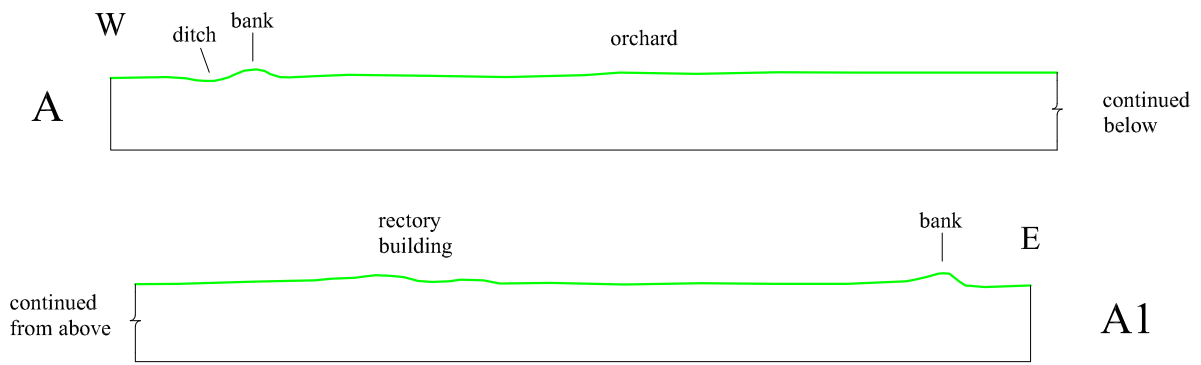
KEY

- outline of survey area
- profile location
- building
- tree
- bottom of slope
- earthwork

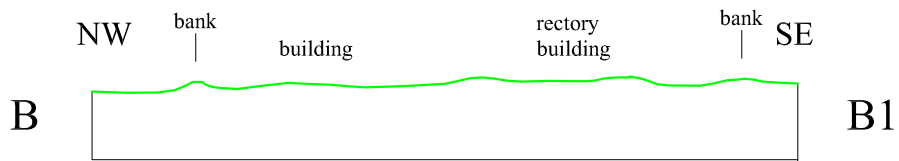
Report No: CP 402/07

Figure No: 8

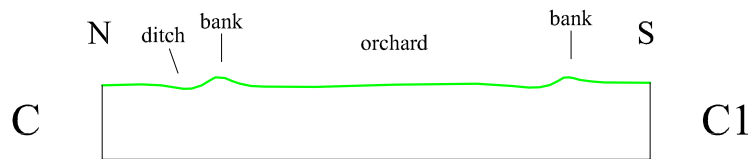
Figure 8 : Plan of the site of St Theobald's Rectory showing profile locations



Profile A - A1



Profile B - B1



Profile C - C1



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PROJECT: Musgrave Church Field Survey,
Great Musgrave, Cumbria

REPORT No: CP 402/07

CLIENT Musgrave Church Field Trust

DRAWN BY: MDR

DATE: March 2007

FIGURE No: 9

— datum 140m OD

SCALE: 1:500

KEY:


 ground surface

Figure 9 : Earthwork profiles