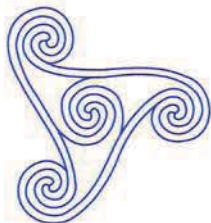


AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
OF
THACKWOOD LANDFILL SITE, SOUTHWAITE,
CARLISLE

JANUARY 2006

AOC
ARCHAEOLOGY
GROUP



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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned to undertake an archaeological Desk-based Assessment (DBA) by White Young Green Environmental in advance of a proposed landfill development site at Gaitsgill, Carlisle. The main purpose of this study was to collate information that would inform an assessment of the archaeological impact of the proposed development. As such, this report is designed to comply with advice and policies outlined in National Planning Policy Guidance 18, 1999 (NPPG 18); National Planning Policy Guidance 5, 1994 (NPPG 5) and Planning Advice Note 42, 1994 (PAN 42).
- 1.2 The development area is within the former Forest of Inglewood and lies to the south of a number of crop marked features listed by the Carlisle Sites and Monuments Register. As such the development area is bordered by a number of potentially significant archaeological sites.
- 1.3 The potential impact to archaeology from the proposed development is thought to be of Medium to High significance and in terms of mitigation it is recommended that all ground-breaking works are subject to archaeological evaluation prior to any development. This entails a 5% evaluation as recommended in consultation with Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Development site

2.1.1 *Location and extent*

The development area is centred around Grid Reference: NY 422 467. It is situated to the north west of the township of Southwaite, lies directly to the south of the Gaitsgill to Broughthwaite Road, and north of the farmstead called Monkcastle. The area of the site covers approximately 11 hectares and is made up of mainly arable field (see figure 1).

2.1.2 *Geology and topography*

Geological investigations indicate that the site is comprised of Glacial boulder clay of Pleistocene origin overlaying 200 m of Upper Carboniferous strata, which in turn overlies about 100 m of Upper Carboniferous Great Limestone and below that, more than 200 m of Dinantian limestones and shales (H&E Trotter 2005:15).

2.1.3 Site investigation works were carried out between February 2001 and November 2004. These found varying levels of glacial boulder clay to between 3.5 m at Cell 4 NE corner and 8.8 m in Cell 5 NW corner, with a thin perched sand and gravel deposit found in all boreholes.

2.2 Development proposal

2.2.1 *Developer*

White Young Green Environmental commissioned AOC Archaeology Group to undertake this desk-based assessment on behalf of H & E Trotter Ltd in advance of a planning application.

2.2.2 *Nature of development*

The client proposes to extend their existing clay extraction and landfilling operations, located to the immediate east of the application site (see figure 2). Soils will be progressively stripped and stored for use in restoration of the quarry following in-filling. As clay is extracted the void will be filled with non-hazardous waste. Once the final levels have been reached the site will be restored to an agreed after-use. Vehicle access will be via existing haul roads, however it will be necessary to upgrade these in order to allow vehicles to reach the operational area.

2.3 Government and local planning procedures

2.3.1 National Planning Policy Guidelines

Legislated criteria for significance assessments of archaeological and heritage sites exists at both National and Local levels in the planning process. This legislation includes the *Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment)(England and Wales)Regulations 1999*. This regulation resulted as a response to European Legislation, and highlights that assessment of damage to the natural environment including cultural heritage, is to form part of planning applications for developments. It recommends that an Environmental Impact Assessment is undertaken to assess any potential impacts to heritage from development. A second relevant legislation is the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. This legislation makes a provision that all planning areas must have a local plan in place in which specific planning policies are outlined.

2.3.2 Relevant National Planning Policy Guidance Notes

National Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 (PPG15) and 16 (PPG16) are referenced as they contain the most effective regulations relating to the management of built heritage and archaeology within England and Wales.

Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15) 1994 serves an important role in applying the provisions of the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. It is an explicit recognition of the need for informed conservation – i.e. understanding the significance of historic sites, and the potential impacts that any proposed development might have, so that decisions are made based on available facts. The Guidance emphasises the use of a range of mechanisms to achieve this including:

- appropriate policies in development plans,
- early consultations by developers with local authority archaeologists, conservation officers and planners - ideally well before the submission of an application, and
- ensuring applications are supported by necessary information such as the results of archaeological assessments or evaluations, or historic building assessments.

Particular emphasis is placed upon the identification and the listing of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, their protection and the preservation of their setting. The circumstances within which alterations, extensions or even demolitions might be allowed are set out, having regard to the potential for substantial beneficial redevelopment in certain circumstances.

The guidance also seeks to ensure the preservation or enhancement of the special character or appearance of Conservation Areas. This includes the setting of a Conservation Area (PPG15, paragraph 4.14) that may be affected by

development. The guidance recommends the “controlled and positive management of change” under the control of the local authority. The guidance also applies to historic parks and gardens that are recorded on the English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

National Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 - Archaeology and Planning

The Department of the Environment published its Planning Policy Guidance note on archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) in November 1990. This sets out the Secretary of State’s policy on archaeological remains on land, and provides recommendations, many of which have been integrated into local development plans. The key points in PPG 16 can be summarised as follows:

- Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.
- Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be presumption in favour of their physical preservation.
- The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.
- When important remains are known to exist, or when archaeologists have good reason to believe that important remains exist, developers will be able to help by preparing sympathetic designs using, for example, foundations which avoid disturbing the remains altogether or minimise damage by raising ground levels under a proposed new structure, or by careful siting of landscaped or open areas. There are techniques available for sealing archaeological remains underneath buildings or landscaping, thus securing their preservation for the future even though they remain inaccessible for the time being.
- If physical preservation in situ is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be regarded as a second best option.

- Agreements should also provide for the subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme.
- Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation - including archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest, and their settings.
- Decisions by planning authorities on whether to preserve archaeological remains in situ, in the face of proposed development, have to be taken on merit, taking account of development plan policies and all other material considerations - including the importance of the remains - and weighing these against the need for development.

Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with the archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.

2.3.3 *Eden District Local Plan (1996)*

The Eden District Local Plan (1996) contains heritage planning policies that are pertinent to the proposed development. These are outlined below. Where the policies are accompanied by paragraph numbers they are included with the text, so as to be distinguished from this current report. The policies and proposals relevant to cultural heritage in this assessment are:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERESTS

ANCIENT MONUMENTS

Policy BE8 Development which would adversely affect scheduled ancient monuments, nationally important monuments or their settings will not be permitted.

PROTECTION AND RECORDING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

Policy BE9 When development affecting sites of archaeological significance is acceptable in principle, the remains should be preserved in situ if possible. If this approach cannot be justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavating and recording before and during development.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

Policy BE10 Where development proposals affect sites of known or possible interest, the Council will require an archaeological assessment or evaluation to be submitted as part of the planning application. Planning permission will not be granted without adequate assessment of the

nature, extent and significance of the remains present and the degree to which the proposed development is likely to affect them.

2.39 To facilitate continuing research it is important that archaeological sites, monuments and historic features in the landscape, many of which have not been properly recorded, are protected from development. The value of such remains as a finite cultural resource is widely recognised. The Local Plan seeks to reflect the level of importance accorded both to scheduled and other sites indicated in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 and Structure Plan Policy 26. The archaeological significance of a Scheduled Ancient Monument or equivalent site is likely to be already known or to be apparent at an early stage. On other sites, however, the archaeological interest may be unclear. In such instances an evaluation of the archaeological interest may be necessary before a planning application may be properly considered. PPG16 indicates that such investigations will normally be arranged by the intending developer. To assist in the planning of development proposals, the Proposals Map indicates a number of sites in the District identified by survey which it is believed may be of archaeological interest. In all cases, and particularly in cases of doubt or obscurity, would-be developers are strongly recommended to contact the County Archaeologist and the County Sites and Monuments Record at an early stage for an initial indication of the possible archaeological implications of their proposal.

2.3.4 *Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan, 2001 – 2016 (Deposit Draft 2004)*

Structure Plans are strategic land-use policy documents designed to cover a period of several years, and which set down policies with regard to various land-use types across a broad region. The approved *Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan*, (Deposit Draft 2004) covers the parish council area of Hesket in the Forest. Where these policies are accompanied by paragraph numbers they are included with the text, so as to be distinguished from this current report. The cultural heritage policies in the Structure Plan closely reflect those in the National Planning Policies, i.e.:

Policy E31 4: Areas and features of national and international conservation importance

- Sites of archaeological or historic interest which are scheduled ancient monuments

6.11 Cumbria's historic environment provides it with a unique cultural heritage. This includes archaeological remains, structures and buildings, ancient woodlands, historic trees, parks and gardens registered as being of historic interest and other elements of the landscape. Cumbria's maritime heritage, the influence of extractive industries and the Anglo-Scottish border disputes contribute to a distinctive man made landscape. The layout, date or design of individual components and the use of traditional materials, in a

traditional way, help to give an area its character. It provides a sense of identity to its inhabitants and can also be a valuable stimulus for economic regeneration.

6.12 Development proposals must avoid damage to and, where possible, should enhance the overall quality of the historic environment. In determining the impact of proposals, reference should be made to the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, the Cumbria Extensive Urban Survey and the Cumbria Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme (see also Policy E33). On sites of potential archaeological interest Local Planning Authorities may need to ensure that an archaeological field evaluation is carried out before an application is determined. Where development is then permitted, conditions may need to be imposed to enable the sites to be recorded, protected or rescued.

Policy E34: Historic environment

Measures will be taken to identify, record, protect, conserve or enhance areas, sites, buildings and settings archaeological, historic and architectural importance. Proposals which fail to preserve or enhance character or appearance of Conservation Areas or which damage, obscure, or remove important archaeological sites or other historic features or are detrimental to the character or setting of a listed building will not be permitted unless the harm caused to their importance and intrinsic interest is clearly outweighed by the need for the development.

Development and land use change should be compatible with the distinctive characteristics and features of ‘Cumbria’s Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme’.

2.3.5 Planning considerations pertaining to the site

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the study area.

2.4 Restrictions on reporting

The assessment will be based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the *Data Sources* in section 4.2

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The aim of this study is to identify the cultural heritage value of the site proposed for development at Thackwood, Gaitsgill. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered will provide a comprehensive basis for further discussion and decisions regarding the future of this site and for the formulation of a mitigation strategy, should this be required.

- 3.2 The objective of the study is to assess the cultural significance of the proposed development area by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains in and around this area. Based upon the cultural heritage value thus identified, and the nature and scale of the proposed redevelopment, a mitigation strategy will be proposed.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Standards

- 4.1.1 This desk-based assessment must meet the requirements of current planning regulations set out in PPG15 and PPG16.
- 4.1.2 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
- 4.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO) of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.

4.2 Data sources

The following data sources were consulted during the preparation of this Desk Based Assessment:

Carlisle Sites and Monuments Records: for maps, manuscripts and documentary resources.

Carlisle Records Office: for maps and documentary resources.

Carlisle Local library: for historical and documentary resources.

Public Records Office: for historical and documentary resources.

British Library: for historical and documentary resources.

4.3 Report structure

- 4.3.1 Each archaeological or historical site, monument or building referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 1. Each has been assigned a 'Site No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, NMRS number, statutory protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources, for each Site No.

- 4.3.2 Each archaeological or historical site, monument or building referred to in the text is plotted on the location plan at the end of this report (see Figure 3), using the assigned Site No.'s. The area proposed for development is also outlined in this plan.
- 4.3.3 Features of potential archaeological or historical significance located just beyond the site proposed for development have also been assessed. The aim of this is to predict whether any similar types of archaeological remains survive on the development site, which are currently unknown about.
- 4.3.4 All sources consulted during the desk-based assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed in the *References* in Section 8.

4.4 Copyright and confidentiality

- 4.4.1 AOC Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, but provides an exclusive license to the Client in all matters directly relating to the project.
- 4.4.2 AOC Archaeology will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. AOC Archaeology will advise the Client of any materials supplied in the course of projects, which are not AOC Archaeology's copyright.
- 4.4.3 AOC Archaeology undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the Client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. In addition, and where commercial factors require it, AOC Archaeology further undertakes to keep confidential for the time being any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that Clients respect AOC Archaeology's and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Each site, monument and building considered to be of archaeological or historical interest within a 50 m radius of the development site has been identified and researched, and assigned a Site No. unique to this assessment. Each Site No. is plotted on the Location Map at the end of this report (Figure 3), and details about each are provided in the Gazetteer (Appendix 1). This methodology has been adopted to help us predict the type of remains that could survive below ground on the development site, and also to allow us to assess the potential impact of the development on the known archaeology and built heritage in the immediate vicinity. Any statutory protective designations assigned to these sites and monuments (e.g. Listed Building or Scheduled Ancient Monument status) are indicated in the Site Gazetteer in Appendix 1.

5.2 The Prehistoric and Medieval periods

5.2.1 There is little evidence of use of this area prior to the later medieval period. However, analysis of aerial photographs indicate cropmark features located to the north (site 1) and to the north east (site 2) which may relate to prehistoric or early medieval settlement or agricultural enclosures. A Roman Road from Penrith to Carlisle is located to the east of the application site.

5.2.2 The study area had its origins as a demesne of the Crown called Inglewood Forest. The area of land was taken from the Scots by Ranulph de Meschines. This land was not relinquished lightly and it wasn't until 1237, at a conference held in York regarding this disputed county, that Alexander II of Scotland gave up the forest to Henry III. The forest was demised by James I, in 1616 as the Honour of Penrith.

5.2.3 Commissioners of Edward I made the following remarks of the boundaries of the forest:

‘Beginning at the bridge of Caldew, without the city of Carlisle, and so by the highway unto Thursby towards the south; and from Thursby by the same way through the middle of the town of Thursby to Waspatrick wath, ascending by the water of Wampole to the place where Shawk falls into Wampole. And from thence going up straight to the head of Rowland beck; and from that place descending to the waters of Caldbeck; and so down by that water to the place where Caldbeck falls into Caldew. And so up to Gyrgwath; and so by the highway of Sourby unto Stanewath under the castle of Sourby; and so by the highway up to Mabil cross; and so to the hill of Kenwathen, going down by the said highway through the middle of the Alleyby’ and so by the same way through the middle of the town of Blencowe; and so by the same way unto Pelat; and so going down by the same way unto the bridge of Amote; and so from that bridge going down by the bank Amote unto Eden; and from that place to the bridge of Caldew aforesaid without the date of the city of Carlisle.’(Mannix & Whellan 1847).

- 5.2.4 The study area is located in the western portion of the Parish of Hesket in the Forest, and eastern portion of the Parish of Dalston, east of Gaitsgill, within Inglewood Forest.
- 5.2.5 Dalston Barony was granted by Ranulph de Meschines to Robert de Vallibus, who assumed the surname of Dalston. The barony was seized by the Crown after successive Scottish incursions, and continued as Crown land until 1230 when it was granted to Walter, Bishop of Carlisle by Henry III. The barony was divided into five parts, including the manor of Great Dalston, and the smaller lordships of Gaitsgill and Raughton.
- 5.2.6 There are a number of early records which record the history of the area surrounding Southwaite and Gaitsgill in the Parish of Hesket in the Forest. On April 7 1380 the kings esquire, and keeper of Inglewood Forest, Roger de Coghull, was appointed the custody of Thoughtuayth (Southwaite), rent £5 (Collingwood & Collingwood (eds) 1923:41).
- 5.2.7 The close of Touthwaite, with common of pasture, was granted to John Skelton, son of John Skelton on December 15, 1461. The Transaction of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society 1923 record that at this period ‘the Prior of Wetheral had committed waste “in the demesne of wood in le Bankes above Erminthweyt”...probably on the very edge of Wetheral parish and perhaps identical to ‘Armathwaite Bank’ granted to John Skelton. The bishop [s] beasts wasted the herbage of the lawns of Barrok-sleghtes, Ellerton, *Thowethueyt*, [Southwaite] *Blakeberithueyt* and Hescayth, while the cattle of Sowerby committed similar waste in the lawn of Braythueyt and the demesne covert of Middelscoch.’ (Collingwood & Collingwood (eds) 1923:45-6).
- 5.2.8 A rough indication of land-use which occurred in the Inglewood Forest as well as agricultural use, comes from Birrell’s 1969 comparison of occupational surnames with primary source evidence from the 13th and 14th centuries. Forests played an important role for economy of their regions in the 13th century. Farmers, landlords and peasants paid agistment fees to put livestock in forests; inclusive of this, a wider range of industries also developed within Inglewood Forest. Birrell writes that:

‘Four surviving early fourteenth-century forest accounts for the Cumberland Forest of Inglewood reveal the presence of a group of charcoal-burner peasants...of those with occupational surnames, a couple...are called Colier (or Charcoal-burner). One is called Wheeler. A couple have the Latin surname *Cinerarius*, and several are called Askbrunner, or Ashburner. This suggests the manufacture of potash used...[for] glass manufacture.’ (Birrell 1969:96).

5.2.9 Glass making is illustrated through surnames such as Verrer, Vitrear and Glasenwright, recorded at the 1285 eyre indicated that such an industry was well established in the Forest of Inglewood (P.R.O., E.32/5, MI6, 17, 10). A 14th century record recounts that a John Vitrear paid for a glass house, and the right to take dead wood and ferns of 13s. 4d. in the 1320's. He was a farmer and also paid to agist his cattle in the forest (P.R.O., E. 101/131/22; E.101/534/10; E.101/130/9; E.101/121/27). Lime burners and Tanners are also recorded as being active industries in the Forests of Inglewood. In 1335-6 John Rauld paid 6s. 8d. to burn lime and agist livestock in the forest (Birrell 1969:103; P.R.O, E101/534/10 (1323-4); E.101/130/9 (1324-5); E.101/534/2 (1326-7); E.101/131/27 (1335-6). Birrell comments that this form of industry was probably a subsidiary to agriculture, which formed the main focus for land-use and economy within the Inglewood Forest (Birrell 1969: 105).

5.3 Seventeenth century

5.3.1 The Honour of Penrith was granted by William III to William Bentinck, the first Earl of Portland. Bentinck received his title in 1689, acquiring extensive tracts of land with it, including Inglewood Forest. Land-use did not change during this time.

5.4 Eighteenth century

5.4.1 The application site falls between the township of Gaitsgill in Dalston Parish and Petteril Crooks and Southwaite which lies on the Petteril River to the east, in Hesket in the Forest Parish.

5.4.2 The Gibson London to Carlisle 1766 Strip Map shows the distance from the Royal exchange. It follows the Roman Road, located to the east of the application site, and crosses through Inglewood Forest at the town ships of High and Low Hesket (see figure 4). The application site however, lies to the west of this strip.

5.4.3 The Bentinck estates were largely disposed of in the 18th and 19th centuries. The Duke of Devonshire purchased the Manor of the Forest of Inglewood in 1737, which included the Parish of Hesket in the Forest and the Parish of Dalston. The Dalston family, although dispossessed of the barony retained the surrounding estate, called the manor of Little Dalston. This was purchased by Monkhouse Davidson, Esq, in 1761, and was sold to John Sowerby, Esq.

5.4.4 A reference to the immediate area of the application site from records of a public auction held at the Crown and Mitre Inn, Carlisle, on November 12, 1812, records the purchase of land at Monk Castle Hill (site 3) by John Bond of Lancaster. The land was presented for auction by the appointed commissioners John Sadler of Fritington, John Machell of Low Plains, and John Fryer of Newcastle upon Tyne. A description of the land records it as being bounded on the east by the Kings Highway leading from the city of Carlisle to the Village of Calthwaite, on the

- west by the land of Richard Bell and William Hack, on the north by a public Road from Gaitsgill to the village of Broughthwaite, and on the south by the lands of Isaac Parker and John Gale Esquires.
- 5.4.5 In 1847 the land of Dalston Parish was recorded as being arable low lying land, and contained industries such as three large cotton mills, an iron forge, a flax mill, and two corn mills (Mannix & Whellan 1847). The principal proprietors were Lord Brougham, Thos. Salkeld, Esq, Mrs Watson, and Mr Edward Bond (Mannix & Whellan 1847). John Bond (referred to above) and Edward Bond are possibly both of the same family who owned the land of Monkcastle.
- 5.4.6 The Transactions records that ‘Thouthwaite’ is spelt this way on Fryers 1818 map, and became Southwaite recently (Collingwood & Collingwood (eds) 1923:47). In 1847, the Gazetteer and Directory of Cumberland describes the Parish of Hesketh in the Forest as being about 10 miles in length and 5 in breadth. It contains the townships of High and Low Hesketh, Itonfield, Petheril Crooks, Plumpton Street, and Calthwaite. The principal landowners were the earl of Lonsdale, Wm. James Esq., Wm. Marshall, Esq. MP Capt Martin, R.N., G.H. Oliphant, Esq (who owned Broadfield to the south of the application site), and Joshua Stranger, Esq. The commons were enclosed under the 1803 Act, and the tenants were mainly copyholders under the Duke of Devonshire.
- 5.4.7 The Enclosure Act of 1809 bought about the enclosure of lands in 1812 for the area covered by the Forest of Inglewood (QRE/1/135). As the study area covers roughly two parishes, two tithe maps are referenced. Petheril Crooks West (QCR/8/152) covers a partial section of the application area, whilst the Dalston, Gaitsgill and Raughton 1852 tithe map covers a section to the west (DRC/8/31). However neither offer complete information on the application site.
- 5.4.8 The earliest Ordnance Survey Maps for the region date from 1863 at a scale of 1:2500 (see figure 5). This marks the application site as plot 17. It is bounded by a plantation to the west, and also on the south eastern boundary.
- 5.4.9 The 1868 1:10 560 scale Ordnance Survey map places the application site in the context of the surrounding buildings (see figure 6). The closest settlement is located at the crossroads of the west to east running Gaitsgill to Broughthwaite Road and north to south running Calthwaite Road. The Greyhound Inn is recorded next to the site of a Smithy or Forge (site 4). To the south sits the farmstead of Moncaster Castle. To the east of Moncaster castle sits Thackwood House.
- 5.5 Modern (Post-1900)**
- 5.5.1 The 1901 1:10 560 scale Ordnance Survey map records the application site as being located adjacent to the Becksey Plantation (see figure 7). To the north at the cross roads sits Beck House, the location of the Smithy recorded in the 1868

- 1:10 560 scale Ordnance Survey map. To the south Moncaster castle has been renamed Monk Castle, and a Lodge House has been recorded at the entrance to the farm from the Calthwaite Road. To the south west of Monk Castle is located an Old Marl Pit (5). To the west and east ends of the application site at the Gaitsgill to Broughthwaite Road is located Powbeck Bridge and Beckhouse Bridge respectively. Beck is a term for small stream, and the naming of the built features here take their name from the streams. Powbeck River runs to the west.
- 5.5.2 The 1957 1:10 560 scale Ordnance Survey map shows no change to the land tenure and place naming situation (see figure 8). This stays the same for the 1971 1:10 560 scale Ordnance Survey map.
- 5.5.3 By the 1974 1:10 000 scale Ordnance Survey map significant changes have taken place (see figure 9). The area of the application site now includes the area marked as Becksey Plantation. The area formerly under plantation on the south west boundary contains a sludge bed. To the south Monk Castle has become Monkcastle and a series of bungalows have been built to the south.
- 5.5.4 The 2000 1:10 000 scale Ordnance Survey map illustrates the area of land owned by the client on the south eastern boundary, which is marked as a 'Landfill Site' (see figure 10). To the south the complex of buildings which marks Monkcastle includes various tracks. The complex of Beck House is marked at the crossroads.
- 5.5.5 A visual inspection was made of the aerial photographs for the region, available from the Internet site MultiMap. This showed the possible outline of cropmark features, but due to the quality of the print-out cannot be definite. What the aerial photographs appeared to show was a rounded enclosure with a central feature.
- 5.5.6 A visual site inspection was made but no features were apparent as the ground surface visibility was poor and extensively covered by crops. The area is still rural in land-use. The Transactions record that Inglewood has been '...ploughed and ploughed until not a vestige of primaeval forest (so far as regards timber) remains... and where the plough has ceased to run the wild growth would quickly reassert itself, were it not effectively exterminated by way of close cropping of domestic cattle, especially sheep' (Collingwood & Collingwood (eds) 1923:48). In the application site crop cultivation has destroyed much of the forest.

6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

- 6.1 No previous archaeological works have been defined in the vicinity.

7 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT AND MITIGATION

7.1 Direct impacts

- 7.1.1 The magnitude of impact on the existing application site will be high as the applicant proposes extraction of clay on site to depths varying from 5 to 7 metres. The site will be worked in 9 phases, with the soils progressively stripped and stored for use during restoration following landfilling.
- 7.1.2 The impact of any ground breaking works undertaken across the site will be high and could severely damage any potential pockets of underlying pre-medieval and medieval remains thus affecting our understanding of the settlement patterns in this area of the application site in the Inglewood Forest. Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service has recommended a 5 % evaluation of the area given an understanding of the nature of the archaeological resources in the immediate area.

7.2 Indirect impacts

- 7.2.1 The magnitude of the impact on surrounding built environment will be low to nil. The site of the smithy lies 100 metres to the north east. This site will not be affected by the proposed works. The farmstead of Monkcastle is located approximately 300 metres to the south and will not be affected by the proposed works.
- 7.2.2 Crop mark features identified through aerial photographs held by the SMR are located approximately 600 metres to 1 km to the north and north east of the application site and will not be impacted upon by the development.

7.3 Summary of significant impacts

- 7.3.1 The most significant impacts in the area will come from the stripping of top soil and extraction of the clay beneath. This could disturb any below ground archaeological deposits.
- 7.3.2 SMR data and a visual appraisal of a MultiMap aerial photo indicates the presence of potential archaeological features within the greater landscape of the application site. An understanding of land-use suggests that this evidence would probably comprise a settlement or agricultural enclosure.
- 7.3.3 Monkcastle, is recorded in the 1812 land purchase records as being Monk Castle Hill. The spelling of this name changed during the next 200 years. Various changes include Moncaster, Monk Castle, and now Monkcastle. It is possible, as

has been the case for ‘Pele’ castles to the east, that this is a farmstead that developed around an early defensive structure. The settlement which may have existed at this place may have implications for the application site.

7.4 Mitigation of significant impacts

- 7.4.1 Whilst the assessment has not conclusively identified definitive crop mark features within the application site this does not, in any way, indicate an absence of archaeological remains. It is possible, given an understanding of identified crop mark archaeology adjacent to the application site, that sub-surface archaeology may be present.
- 7.4.2 In the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service *Brief for a Desk Based Assessment at Thackwood Landfill Site, Southwaite, Carlisle, Cumbria* (September 2005), the author notes in Section 2.2 “An archaeological field evaluation will be required to determine the nature and extent of the below ground survival of archaeological remains within the development area” (2005:2).
- 7.4.3 In conclusion, and based on the findings of this report, and requirements of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, it is recommended that the impacts will require mitigation. This mitigation may comprise a programme of trial trench evaluation to determine the nature of the features visible on the MultiMap site. The detail of these mitigation works will comprise a 5% evaluation of the application site. Further details have yet to be agreed with the client.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliographic references

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H&E Trotter May 2005 *Thackwood Landfill Site Stability Risk Assessment*. Unpublished Report.

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Graham, T.H.B., 1923 Hesketh in the Forest, *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society new series* vol 23, 36-48

Mannix & Whellan 1847 *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Cumberland*.

The Scottish Office Development Department, 1994, *National Planning Policy Guideline NPPG5. Archaeology and Planning*, January 1994.

The Scottish Office Development Department, 1999, *National Planning Policy Guideline NPPG18. Planning and the Historic Environment*, April 1999.

The Scottish Office Environment Department, 1994, *Archaeology - the Planning Process and Scheduled Monument Procedures. Planning Advice Note PAN42*, January 1994.

8.2 Cartographic references

Ordnance Survey Maps

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

A gazetteer of the sites, monuments and buildings of archaeological or historical significance located during the desk-based assessment is presented below. The location and extent of each, to the best accuracy available, is shown on the Location Map in Figure 1 at the end of this report. Each site number is unique to this assessment and corresponds to the numbering on the Location Map. A selected extract of descriptive information is included below for each Site No.

Site No.1

Site Name: Gillhead Enclosure Cropmark
Site Type: Enclosure
Cumbria SMR site: 3798
Grid Ref: E: 342900 N:547600 (NY44NW)
Status:
Parish: Hesket in the Forest

Description: Enclosure appearing as Crop mark. Gently sloping fields; improved pasture. There were no traces of any archaeological features when visited in February 1998. The St Joseph AP shows what appears to be two separate enclosures. One at approx NY 42864760 is c.30m x 20m, oval in shape with a possible entrance at its eastern end. The other is roughly rectangular, at NY 42884754, c45m x 35m. There appears to be a third sub-rectangular feature in the north western corner of the field and other possible features which are too blurred to distinguish (Hopkins).

AP: St Joseph
Number: STJ AEB 23

Site No.2

Site Name: Beck House Forge
Site Type: Forge
Cumbria SMR Site: 10746
Grid Ref: E 3424000 N: 547000 (NY44NW)
Status:
Parish: Hesket in the Forest

Description: Site of a Smithy. The smithy appears to be not in use; the buildings are part of the farm complex now (Hopkins).

Site No.3

Site Name: Monkcastle Place Name Site
Site Type: castle/monastery ?

Cumbria SMR Site: 12482
Grid Ref: E: 342850 N: 546100 (NY44NW)
Status:
Parish: Hesket in the Forest
Description: The name Monkcastle may indicate there was once a Monastery or Castle in the area. The area is now a large farm complex/depot for local farmers. The present farmhouse is 18th century and later. Documentary research is required to determine whether or not the name relates either to a monastery or castle. The surrounding fields are generally levelled, improved and reseeded (Hopkins).

Site No.4

Site Name: Monkcastle Quarry, Hesket
Site Type: Pit
Cumbria SMR Site: 16814
Grid Ref: E: 342490 N: 545850 (NY44NW)
Status:
Parish: Hesket in the Forest
Description: Site of a disused quarry

Site No.5

Site Name: Unclassified Cropmark, St Cuthbert Without
Site Type: Site
Cumbria SMR Site: 19906
Grid Ref: E: 342255 N: 547606
Status:
Parish: Hesket in the Forest
Description: Unclassified cropmark
AP: Cumbria County Council
Number: CCC 3013, 16
AP: Cumbria County Council
Number: CCC 3013, 17

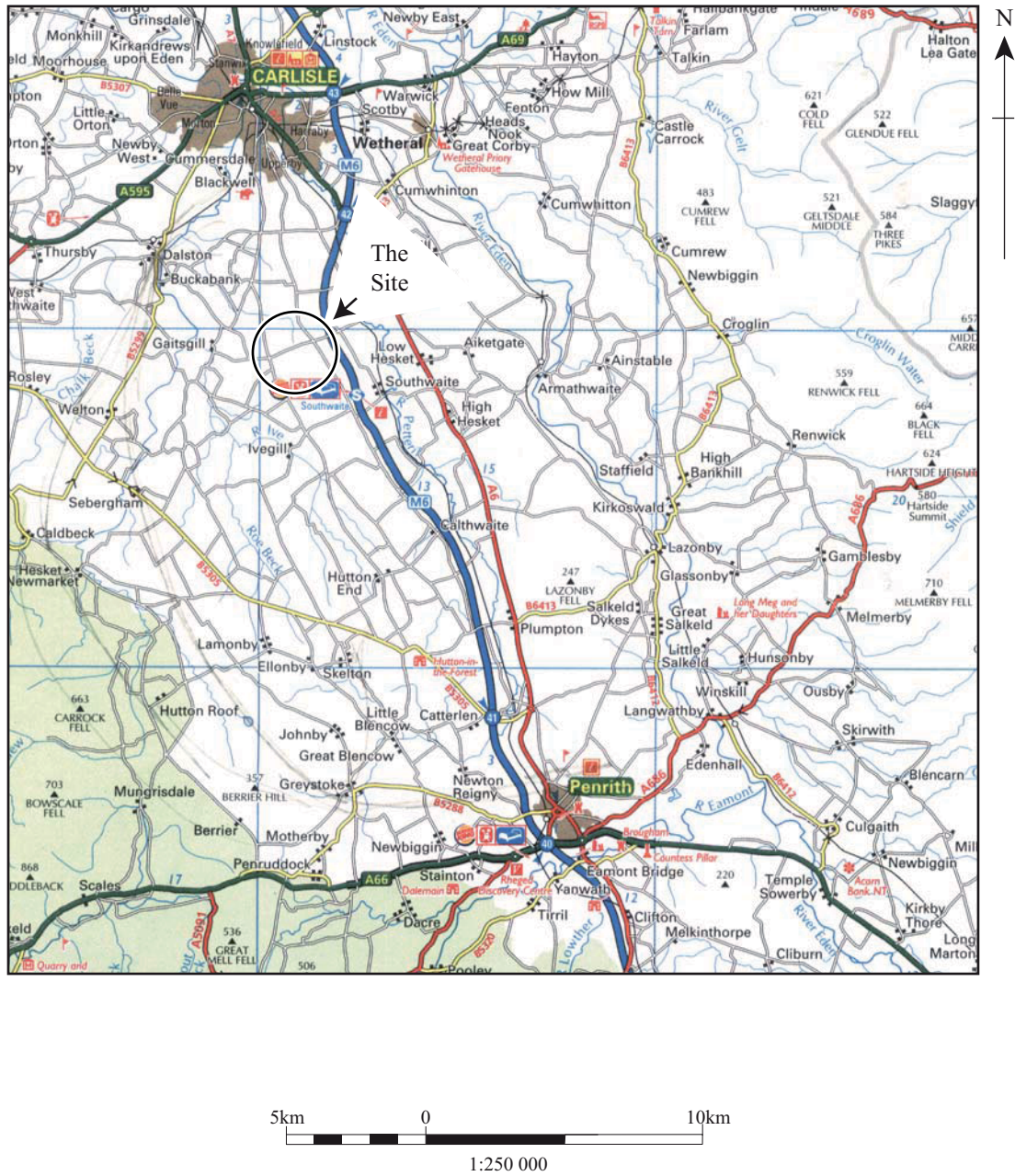


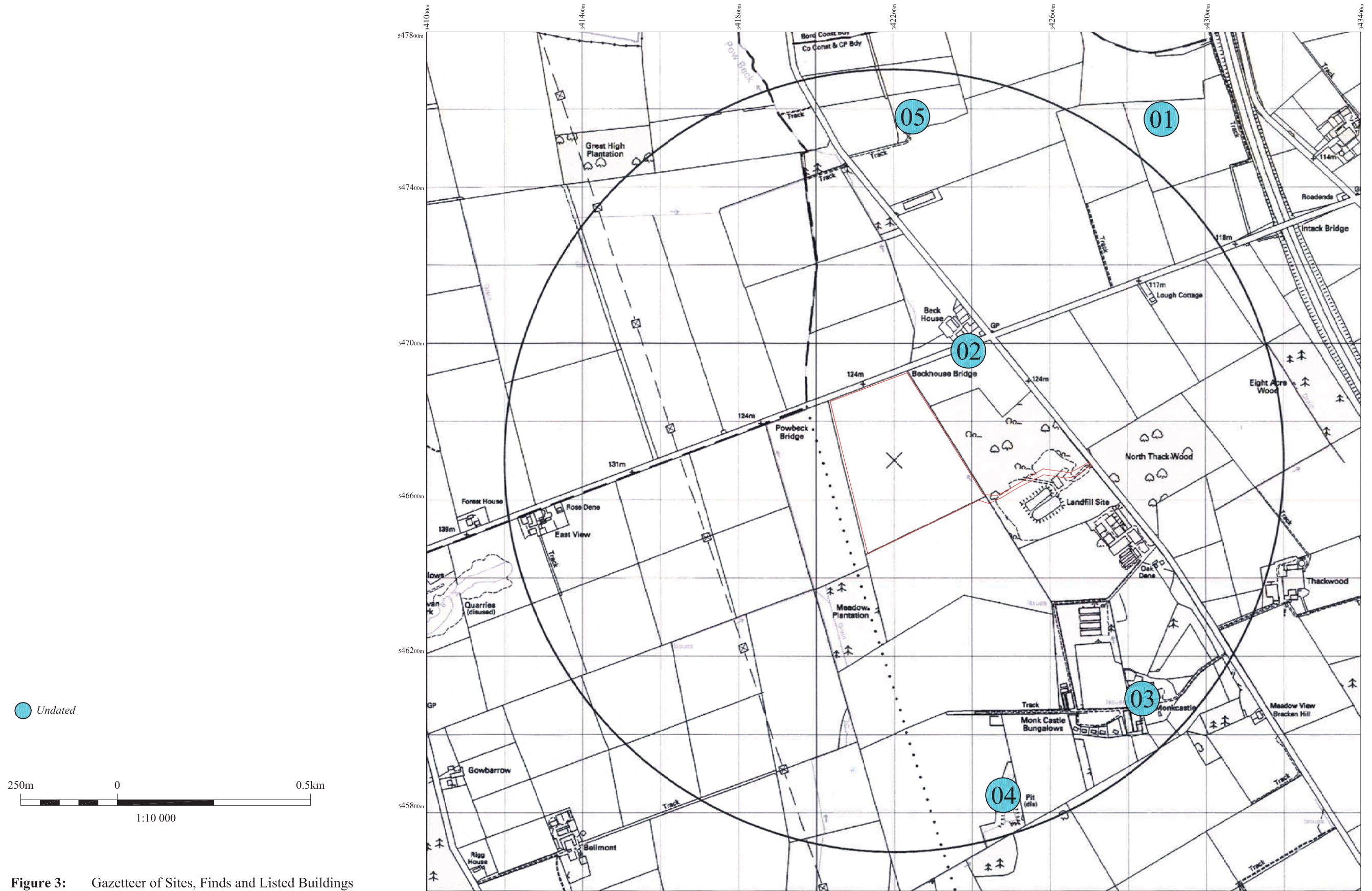
Figure 1. Site Location



Based on Mapping Data Supplied by White Young Green Environmental

Figure 2: Detailed Location/Site Layout



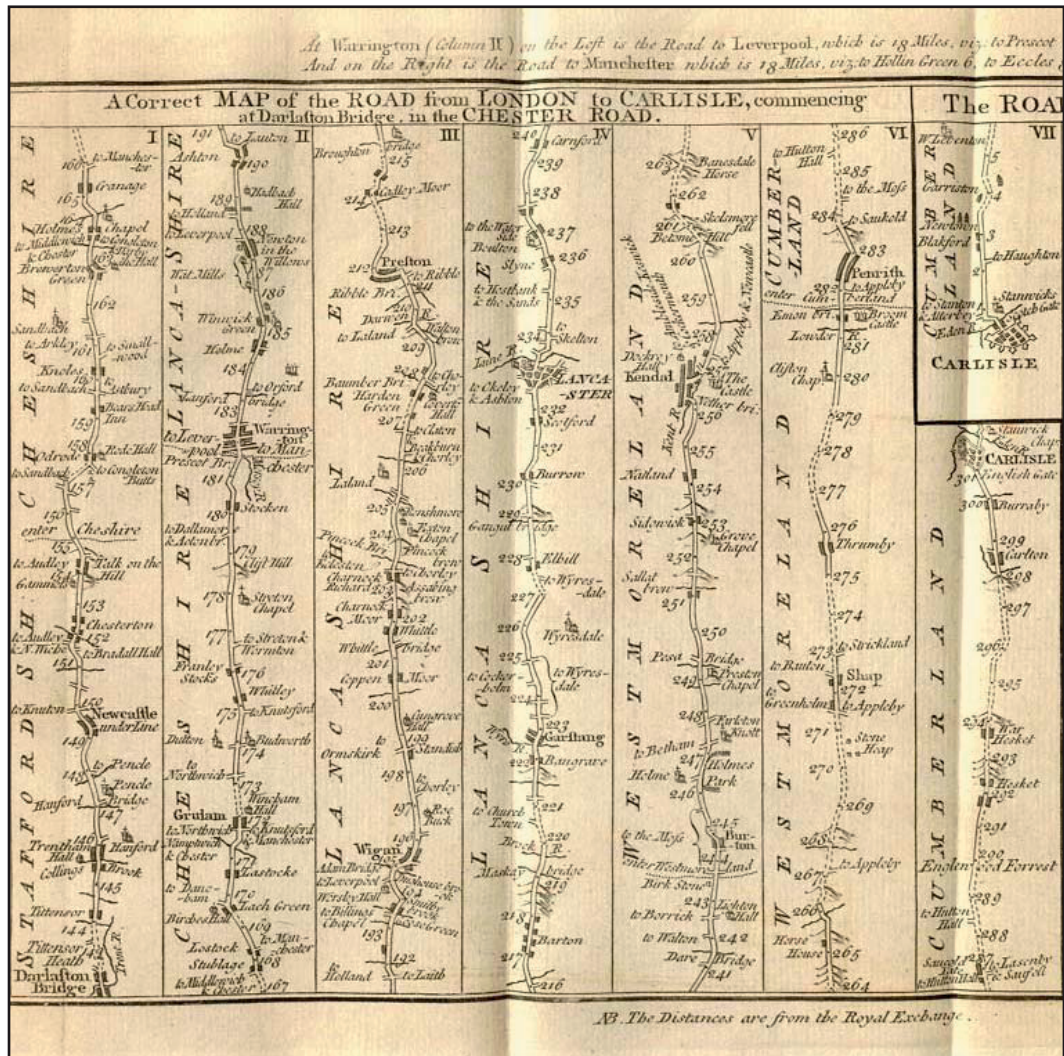


● Undated

250m 0 0.5km
1:10 000

Figure 3: Gazetteer of Sites, Finds and Listed Buildings

Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:10 000 Superplan Digital Data of 2000 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 1000 16114



Not to Scale

Figure 4. Extract from J. Gibson's 1766 London to Carlisle Road Map

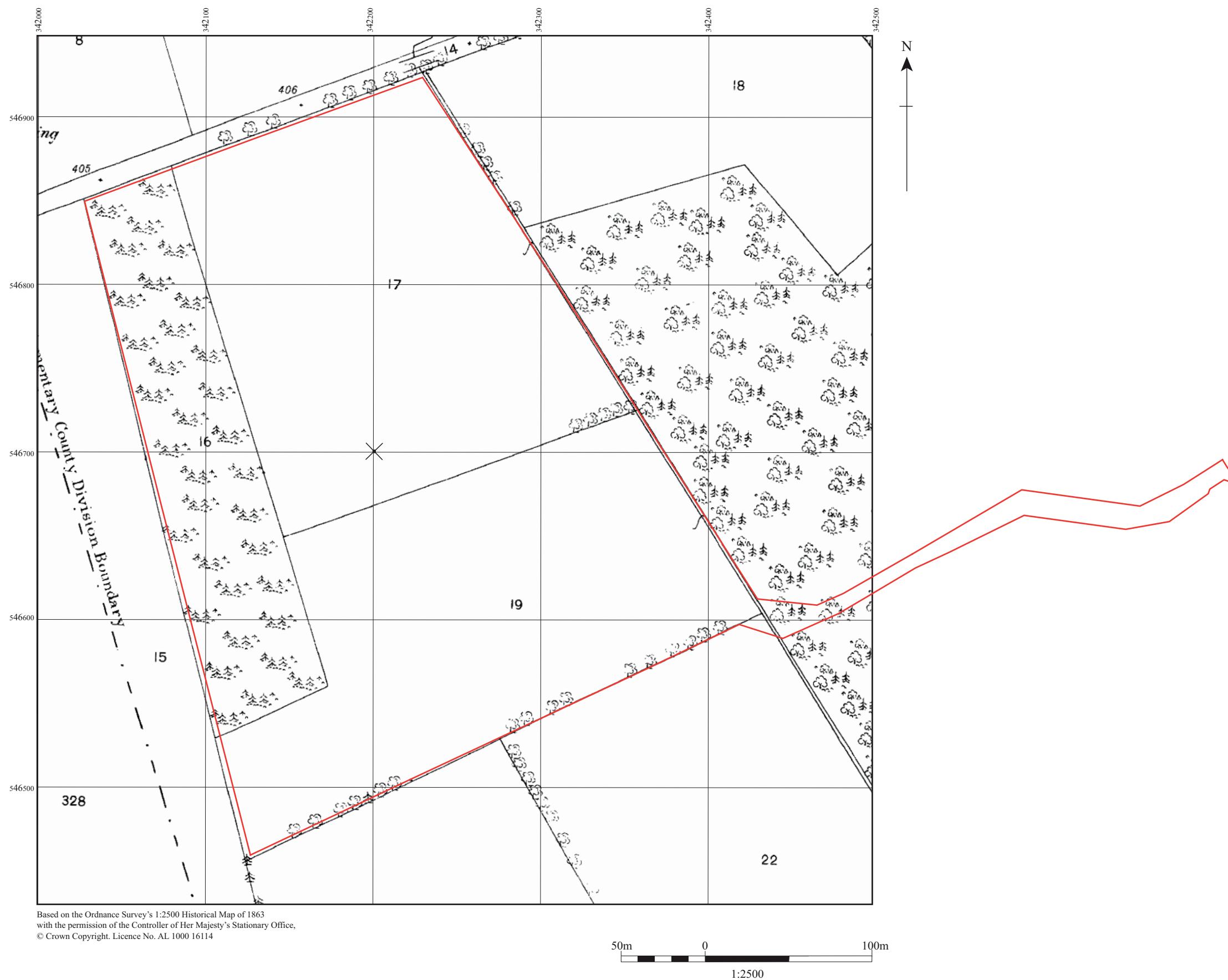
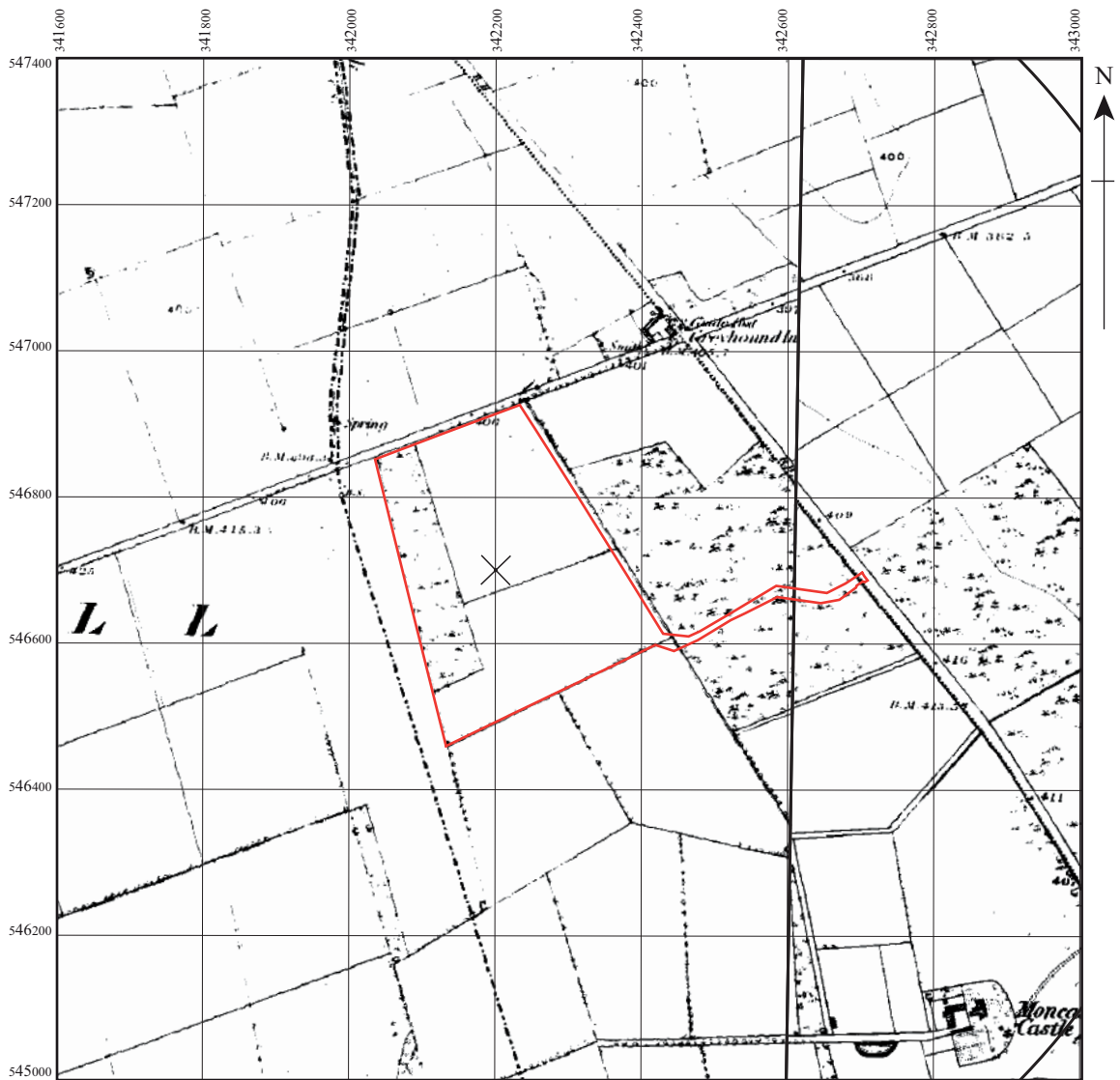


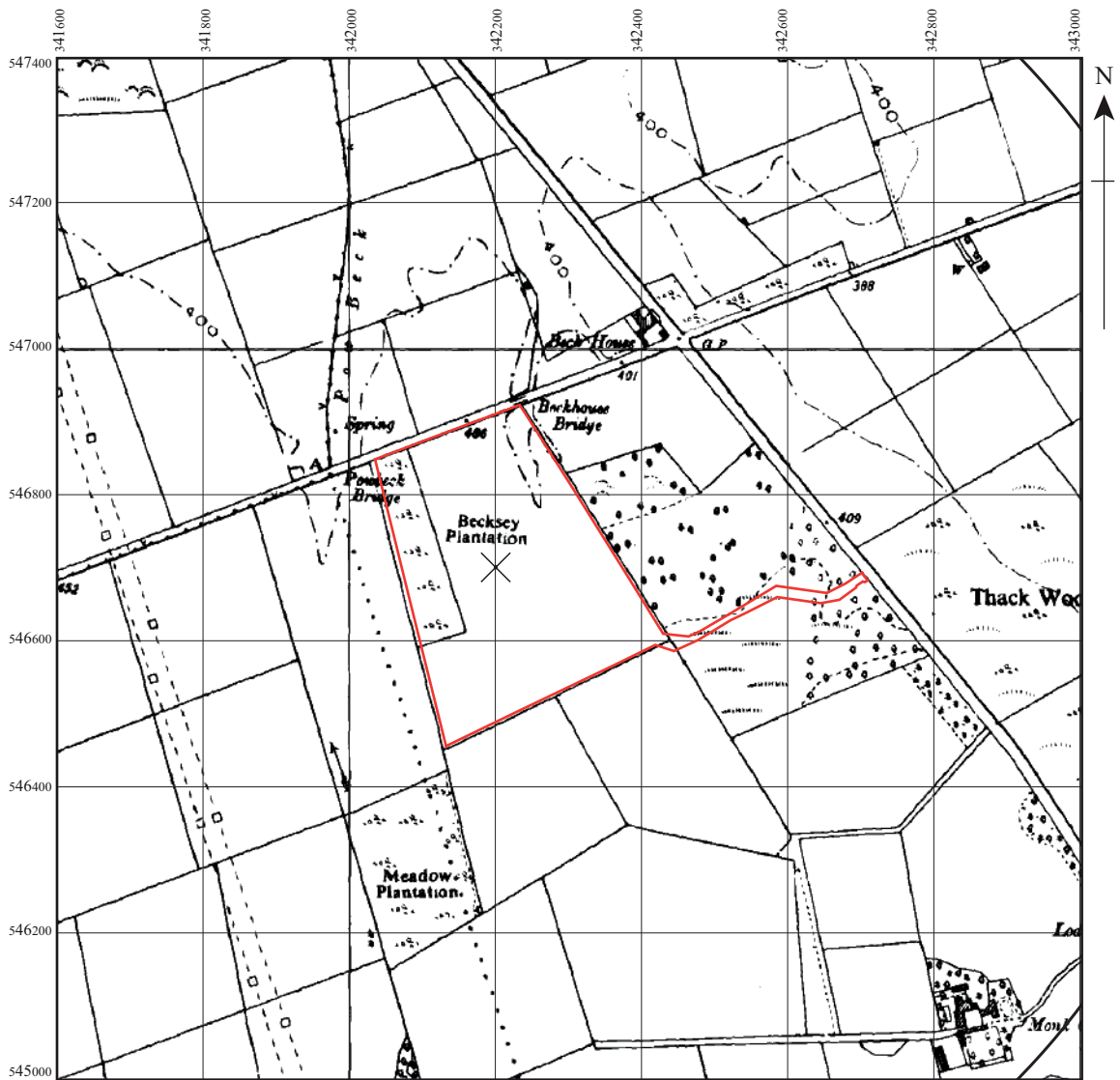
Figure 5. Detail from Ordnance Survey's 1:2500 Map of 1863



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:10560 Historical Map of 1868 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 1000 16114



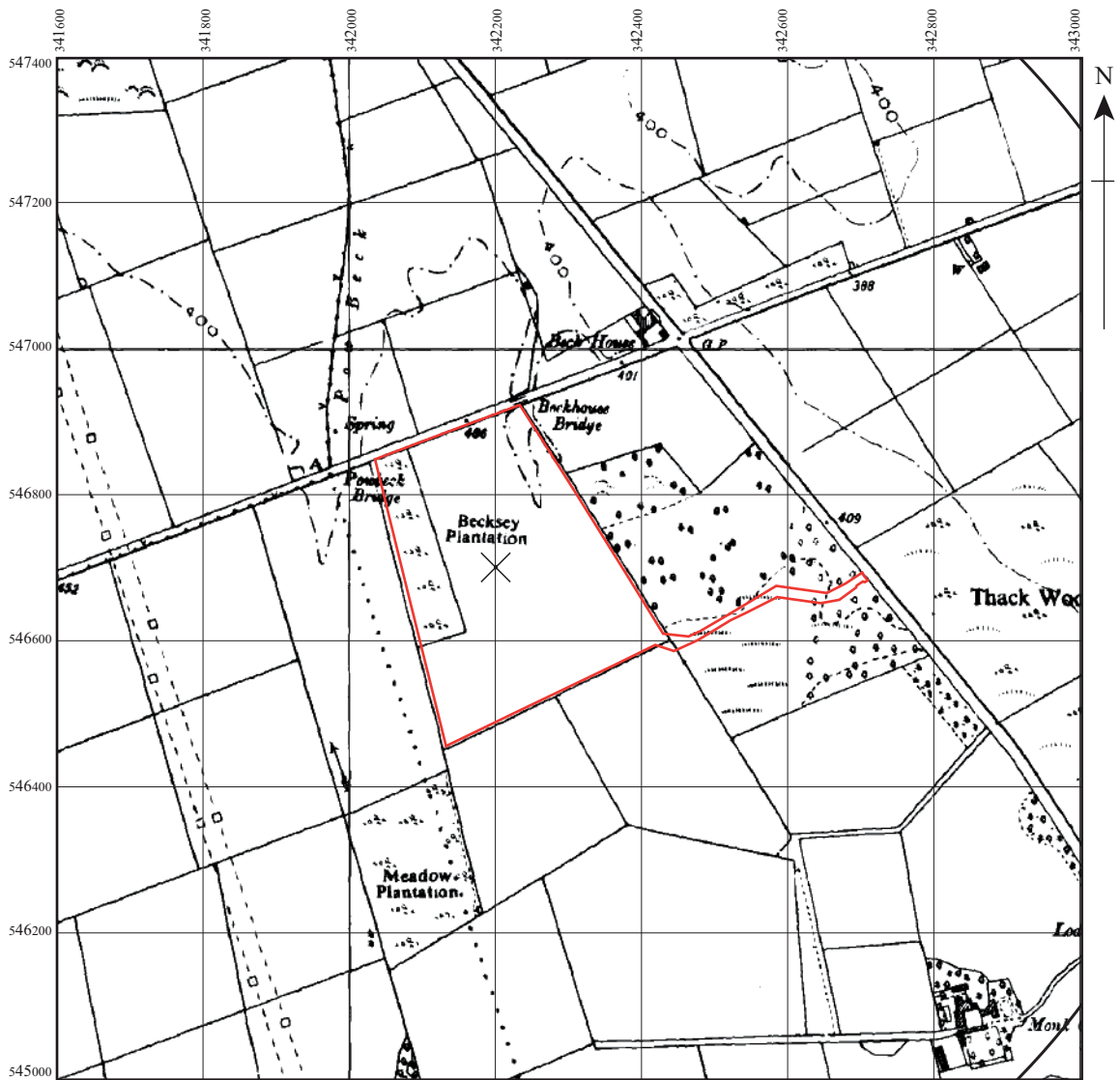
Figure 6. Detail from Ordnance Survey's 1:10560 Map of 1868



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:10560 Historical Map of 1901 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 1000 16114



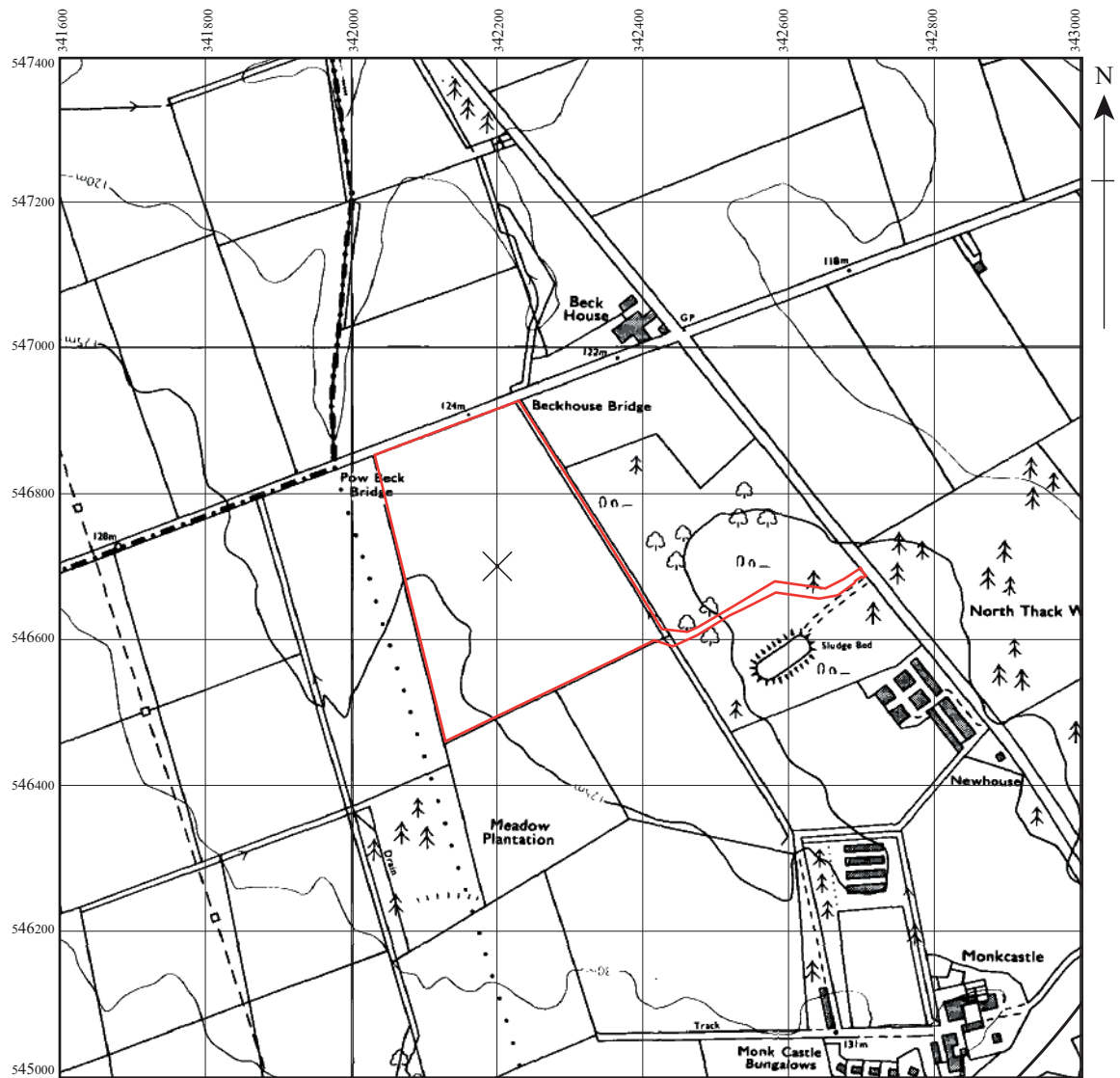
Figure 7. Detail from Ordnance Survey's 1:10560 Map of 1901



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:10560 Historical Map of 1957 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 1000 16114



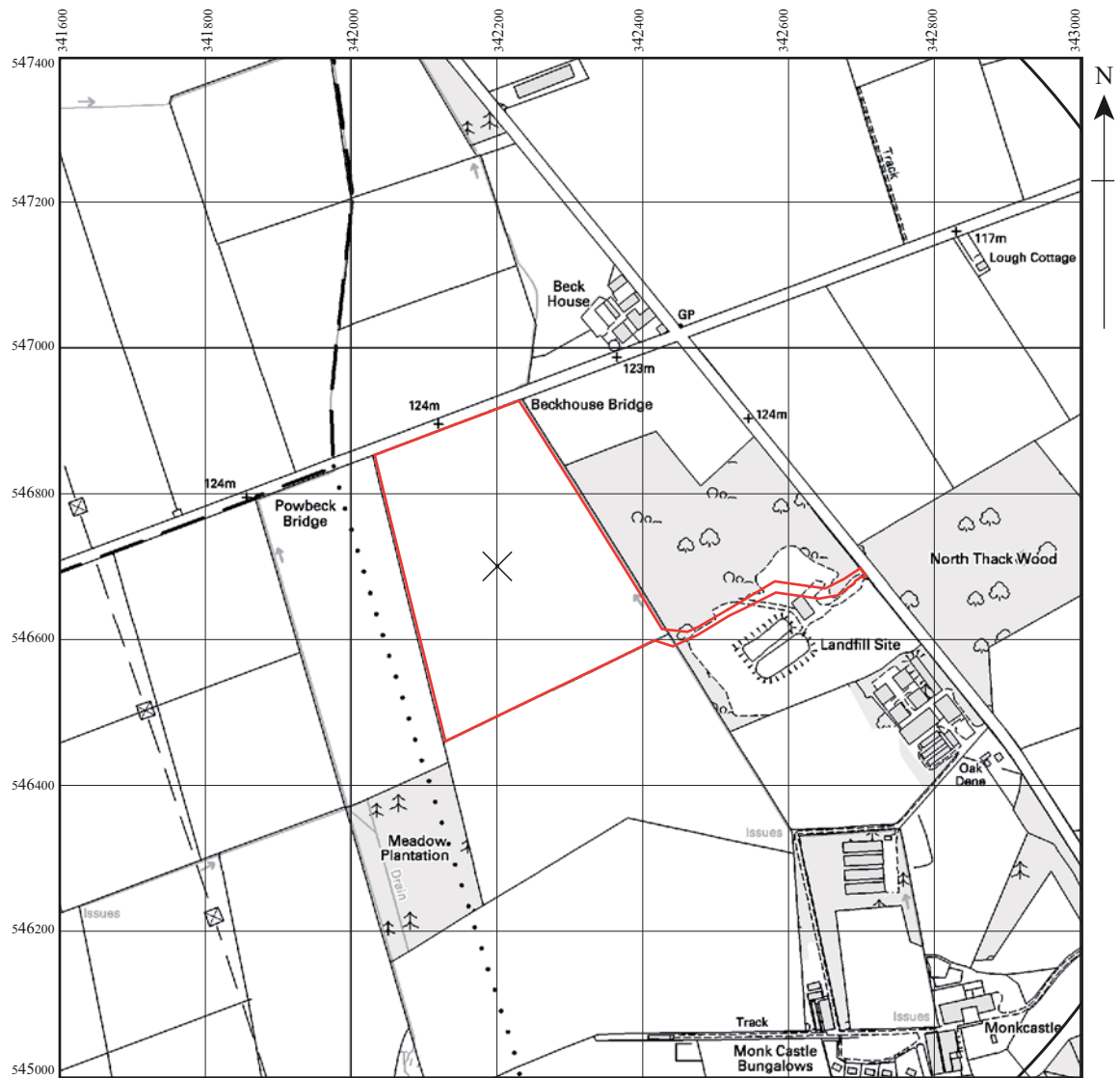
Figure 8. Detail from Ordnance Survey's 1:10560 Map of 1957



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:10 000 Historical Map of 1974 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 1000 16114



Figure 9. Detail from Ordnance Survey's 1:10 000 Map of 1974



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:10 000 10K Raster Map of 2000 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 1000 16114



Figure 10. Detail from Ordnance Survey's 1:10 000 Map of 2000