

NEW BUILDINGS, WHITBECK, MILLOM, CUMBRIA



**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT
CP. No: 01519/11
15/09/2011**



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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by NP Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

NP Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by H&H Bowe, on behalf of their client Mr. J. Lowry, to undertake a rapid desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation at land adjacent to New Buildings, Whitbeck, Millom, Cumbria (centred on NGR SD 1147 8311). This work follows a planning application (Planning Application No. 7/2011/4019 and 7/2011/4059) for the proposed construction of a new agricultural worker's dwelling including an oil storage tank with screening. The National Park Senior Archaeology and Heritage Advisor at the Lake District National Park Authority granted planning consent for the development, on the condition that a rapid desk-based assessment and an archaeological evaluation be undertaken at the site. The work is required as the site lies within an area of known prehistoric activity and it is possible that archaeological features may be affected by the proposed works.

The desk-based assessment involved an assessment of pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the County Records Office in Barrow-in-Furness and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) for the Lake District National Park Authority based in Kendal. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, a number of published sources were consulted to provide background information, including the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*.

The rapid desk-based research has shown that the area immediately around the proposed development site is one of intensive prehistoric activity. Field survey undertaken by Cherry and Cherry in the 1980s revealed several concentrations of flint around New Buildings farmstead. In 1977 a cropmark of a double ditched enclosure was identified through aerial photography. This site was described by Higham as a late prehistoric bivallate hillfort. Several stone circles and enclosures were also once present within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 11th September 2011 and involved the excavation of three trenches, measuring 28.5m² of excavation in total. All three trenches were excavated into the natural sand which was noted at maximum depth of 0.80m. No archaeological remains were noted.

As this archaeological evaluation was conducted as part of a condition in association with the development of a new agricultural dwelling house, no further work is deemed necessary. However, given the high archaeological potential of the area, it is recommended that any future work be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NP Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Neil Henderson of H&H Bowe for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. NPA Ltd would also like to thank John Hodgson, Senior Archaeology and Heritage Advisor with the Lake District National Park Authority, for all their assistance throughout the project. Further thanks are extended to the staff at the County Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness for their help during this project.

The desk-based assessment and visual survey was undertaken by Jocelyn Strickland. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Angus Clark and Kevin Mounsey. The report was written by Jocelyn Strickland and Angus Clark and the drawings were produced by Jocelyn Strickland and Angus Clark. The project was managed by Martin Railton, Project Manager for NPA Ltd, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In August 2011, NP Archaeology were invited by H&H Bowe, on behalf of their client, Mr. Lowry, to undertake an archaeological evaluation and rapid desk-based assessment at land adjacent to New Buildings, Whitbeck, Millom, Cumbria (NGR SD 1147 8311; Figures 1 and 2), prior to groundworks associated with the development of a new agricultural worker's dwelling at the site. The proposed works lie within the immediate vicinity of known prehistoric activity. As a result, John Hodgson, Senior Archaeologist and Heritage Advisor with the Lake District National Park Authority requested a rapid desk based assessment and an archaeological evaluation. This is in line with government advice as set out in PPS5, Planning for the Historic Environment (DCLG 2010).
- 1.1.2 All stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IfA 2008a & 2008b), and were consistent with the specification provided by the Lake District National Park Authority (Hodgson 2011) and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the rapid desk-based assessment and evaluation, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by NP Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by H&H Bowe, for an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation of the study area. Following acceptance of the project design by John Hodgson, Senior Archaeology and Heritage Advisor with the Lake District National Park Authority, NP Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 RAPID DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 The rapid desk-based assessment involved the consultation of the Historic Environment Record at the Lake District National Park Authority in Kendal in the first instance. This included the collection of all available information held within the HER database, in order to achieve a full understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site.

2.2.2 Following this the County Records Office in Barrow-in-Furness were consulted in order to study maps and documents relevant to the study area. This included the collection of historic maps, including Tithe or Enclosure maps and early Ordnance Survey maps. Early cartographic evidence, such as surveys and terriers, were consulted in order to achieve an understanding of the medieval and early post-medieval landscape. Maps from the 18th and 19th century were also consulted. Several secondary sources and journals, such as the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, were consulted. Other collections consulted for pertinent references included Directories, Business Records, Miscellaneous Records and Diocesan Records.

2.2.3 The desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IfA 2008b).

2.3 THE FIELD EVALUATION

2.3.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of three trenches covering 28.5 m² of the proposed 477m² development area. The purpose of the evaluation was

to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within development area. All work was conducted according to the recommendations of the Institute for Archaeologists (2008a).

2.3.2 In summary, the main objectives of the field evaluation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.3.3 Turf and topsoil were removed by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recording according to the NP Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2003).

2.3.4 No finds were recovered and all deposits encountered were deemed unsuitable for environmental sampling, and therefore no samples were retained.

2.3.5 The three evaluation trenches were scheduled to be backfilled at the discretion of the client, following excavation and recording.

2.3.6 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, 1991).

2.4 THE ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository, with copies of the report sent to the Lake District National Park Authority Historic Environment Record at Kendal, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA11, NBW-A, CP 01519/11.

2.4.2 NP Archaeology Ltd, and the Lake District National Park Authority, support the **Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS)**

project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by NP Archaeology, as a part of this national project under the unique identifier **nparchae1-107251**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 Whitbeck lies within the lowland river valleys of the West Cumbria Coastal Plain approximately 10 kilometres southeast of Millom. The West Cumbria Coastal Plain is located between the Irish Sea to the west and the Cumbria High Fells to the east (Countryside Commission 1998).
- 3.1.2 The proposed development site is located to the north of New Buildings farmstead. The proposed dwelling is designed as a two storey house with overall dimensions of 13.15 metres by 9.8 metres. The siting of the dwelling will be to the north of an access track as an existing water pipeline is adjacent to the original fenceline. The oil storage tank will approximately measure 1.8 metres high and 2.4 metres in length by 2 metres in width. The area of proposed development is shown in Figure 2.
- 3.1.3 The underlying geology is of glacio-fluvial sands and gravels. Glaciation by ice has affected the area leaving a widespread mantel of boulder clay (*ibid*).

3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area.
- 3.2.2 *Prehistoric:* there is evidence of prehistoric human activity along the coastline of Cumbria. This evidence is largely influenced by the exposure of diagnostic material and concentrations of fieldwork in particular areas such as the work undertaken by Cherry and Cherry in West Cumbria (Brennand 2006).
- 3.2.3 Scatters of lithic material has provided the main evidence of occupation during the prehistoric period. At Annaside, to the north of New Buildings, a concentration of 30 flints, that included a scraper, an awl and four utilised flakes, were found. A core of pebble flint was found to the south of Annaside farm and to the north of the farm, a small pebble core was recovered (Cherry and Cherry 1987).
- 3.2.4 To the north of Gutterby Farm 16 flints, that included a scraper, a core and three utilised flakes, were found as well as a heat damaged fragment. To the southeast of the farm 238 flints were found within an area of 100 square metres. A barb from a barbed and tanged arrowhead was also recovered at Gutterby Bank (*ibid*).

- 3.2.5 To the south of the proposed development site, at Silecroft, in the area known as Walkhole Bank, a total of 1,065 flints were recovered that included a small quantity of chalk flint that differed from the local beach pebbles. This assemblage is mainly Bronze Age in date and includes a barbed and tanged arrowhead (*ibid*).
- 3.2.6 Numerous concentrations of prehistoric flints have been found within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site. On high ground to the north, northeast of the farmstead 37 flints were recovered (Figure 3, Site 2). These consisted of four cores, a scraper and two fragments of flint with some retouch. Four of the pieces of flint waste had evidence of heat damage. A further 17 flakes and fragments of flint were found 370 metres west of New Buildings (Site 3) (*ibid*).
- 3.2.7 In 1977 to the east northeast of New Buildings, on the summit of a hill in a field belonging to Townend Hall, a cropmark of a double ditched enclosure was discovered (Site 1). Higham described this site as a bivallate, near circular hillfort (Higham 1986). The field containing the enclosure slopes towards the northwest, to a sandy hollow way leading to New Buildings farmstead. A concentration of 73 chips and flakes of flint were found on the sloping ploughed ground and in the track below. The entirety of the field was searched for further signs of pre-Roman Iron Age or later occupation, but none were noted (Cherry and Cherry 1987).
- 3.2.8 A letter from the same year regarding the ditched enclosure stated that it was located immediately east of New Buildings at NGR SD 117 831. The site was described by C. Fell as '*of drift-covered sandstone on rising ground to the west of Silecroft Beck. It is just above the 75 ft contour and is at present grazing [land]. The ground falls steeply to the north, more gradually eastward and there is slightly higher ground to the west, rising to rather over 100 ft. New Buildings is in a dip and does not stand quite as high as the westerly part of the field in which the settlement is situated...The old field wall shown on the 2½" OS Map of 1952 survey which runs from Silecroft Beck towards New Buildings is no longer there and there are other alterations to the field boundaries*' (Handwritten letter from C. Fell regarding the ditched enclosure at Whitbeck 1977).
- 3.2.9 At Gutterby, to the north of the proposed development site and to the southwest of Kirkstones (see below) was a cropmark of a timber circle (aerial photographs and drawings of this held at the LDNPA HER).
- 3.2.10 Cherry and Cherry stated that the absence of prehistoric occupation sites can be explained by the erosion of the coastline. Hutchinson even noted that old roads and hedges were once visible a considerable way beyond the water mark indicating that ocean levels were at one time much lower (Hutchinson 1774).

- 3.2.11 Towards the sea, past New Buildings farmstead, was a boggy hollow that was bounded by rough pasture on the east and south as well as a number of erosion scars. A drainage trench was excavated across a hollow in this area in 1977. Within the drainage trench a hearth and a number of flints were found that were sealed by the peaty sediment of the bog. Within the erosion scars an additional 313 flints were recovered, that included 13 cores, eight scrapers, five blades, six utilised flakes, two 'scalar' cores and 32 heat damaged fragments (Site 5). This concentration of finds also included two flakes of volcanic tuff that appears to have been retouched along one edge to form a scraper (Cherry and Cherry 1987).
- 3.2.12 To the north of the larger concentration of flint flakes a further 52 flints were recovered that included six cores, four utilised flakes and a knife as well as a large flake of volcanic tuff (*ibid*).
- 3.2.13 Hutchinson stated that within the peat moss found in the area large oak and fir tree trunks have been found. At some point in the later 18th century an entire tree was excavated that measured c. 6.4 metres in length and around 0.6 metres in diameter. It appeared as if this tree had been sawn into planks. Nuts and acorns have also been reported at great depths (Hutchinson 1774).
- 3.2.14 As well as the prehistoric flakes found within the area, there are several known stone circles that exist or existed within the locality. To the north of New Buildings farmstead were the sites of Kirkstones stone circle and Annaside stone circle. Hutchinson stated that in a field belonging to Mr. J. Mounsey of Hall-foss were the remains of a stone circle referred to as the *Standing Stones* that formed a circle 25 yards (22.86 metres) in diameter. This stone circle consisted of eight large columns some of which had been previously broken and removed (Hutchinson 1774).
- 3.2.15 Another stone circle was located at Annaside comprising of 12 stones, measuring 20 yards (18.29 metres) in diameter. On the northwest side of the circle were the remains of a building and road of unknown provenance (*ibid*). Only one stone from the Annaside stone circle was still standing in 1923 (Clare 1973 as referenced in Johnson 2009).
- 3.2.16 In a field near Gutterby was the Kirkstones stone circle that comprised of 30 stones that formed part of two circles, an interior and exterior one, said to be similar in style to Stonehenge. The interior circle was described as '*two sides, very entire, opposite to each other. The stones are larger and the stones have been more extensive than those before described, lying in the parish.*' In the middle of a ploughed field 183 metres to the south of Kirkstones was a large cairn of stones that stood about 13.7 metres in diameter surrounded with large stones at the base (*ibid*).

- 3.2.17 *Roman*: it has been suggested that there are traces of Roman occupation in the Millom district. Warriner noted that a Roman road led from Ambleside to Ravenglass over Wrynose where it then crossed the Duddon at Cockley Beck where it possibly went to Black Hall and then onto Hardknott Fort (Warriner 1932). However, these sites are all located a considerable distance to the north of Millom.
- 3.2.18 Further Roman finds have been found within Millom including Roman coins and inscribed stone and several pieces of stone sculpture at Millom Castle. However the HER does not record any sites or findspots dating to the Roman or Romano-British period within the 500 metre study area around the proposed development site.
- 3.2.19 *Medieval*: little is known about the early history of Whitbeck Manor. The manor was held by Sir William Morthing, who gave it to Conishead Priory in Furness. The manor was held by the priory until the Dissolution by King Henry VIII when it was seized by the crown. Around 1687 the manor was granted to a resident of the parish, Mr Lawrence Parke. It remained in this family until 1807 when it was sold by Charles Parke, Esq. to Lord Londale (Bulmer 1883).
- 3.2.20 There are no known sites or findspots recorded within the HER from the medieval period within a 500 metre radius around the proposed development site.
- 3.2.21 *Post-medieval and Modern*: in 1794 Hutchinson stated that a large band of peat moss runs through the middle of the greatest part of the land that splits the area into two kinds of soil. Towards the sea the soil was sandy turning towards clay as it approaches the moss. This area was known as Lowfields. The area above the moss contains heavy moulds with stones that turns gravelly as it approaches the base of the mountains; with the area known as Highfields. Local farmers used two types of plough depending on the type of soil within their land. The highfield plough was historically drawn by oxen, but by this time was drawn by three horses The plough consisted of a straight wooden mould-board and a sock with a feather. The lowfield plough consisted of a twisted mould board, made of cast iron, with a feathered sock and was drawn by two horses (Hutchinson 1797, Mannix and Whellan 1847).
- 3.2.22 Around the end of the 18th century Whitbeck had no public houses or shops. It was described that the inhabitants of the village seldom left the area. The population of Whitbeck consisted of 22 families (*ibid*).
- 3.2.23 There are no known sites or findspots recorded within the HER from the post-medieval period within a 500 metre radius around the proposed development site.

3.2.24 New Buildings was not listed within any of the historical trade directories. The reason for this is unknown. At the time of Cherry and Cherry's field survey New Buildings was described as a '*rather ruined and deserted farmstead*' (Cherry and Cherry 1987). It is possible that the farmstead had been a ruin for quite some time and would not have been worked and therefore not appeared within the historical trade directories.

4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 As part of the rapid desk-based assessment an assessment was made of archaeological sites within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site. The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably historical maps, and on the secondary sources that are referred to in Section 3.2 above. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There were five HER records for the study area defined as a 500 metre radius, centred on the proposed development area. A list of the HER sites identified by the assessment is given in below and illustrated in Figure 3.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 *HER*: there were a total of five HER records within the study area that has been defined as a 500 metre radius around the site. Four of the sites dated to the prehistoric period. The remaining site (HER No. 4635) was referred to as a bivallate hillfort of later prehistoric date (Higham 1986).

Table 1: Gazetteer of Sites within 500 metres of the proposed development area

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (S)	NGR (D)	Period
1	4635	New Buildings Ditched Enclosure and Flint Flake and Core Finds	A double ditched enclosure appearing as a cropmark on aerial photographs. Finds of flint and flake cores also found in the area	311700	483100	Uncertain
2	18902	Flints, New Buildings	37 flints found on the high ground to the northeast of the farmstead. This included four cores, a scraper and two fragments with some retouch.	311500	483300	Prehistoric
3	18903	Flint Flakes, New Buildings	17 flakes and fragments found	311300	483300	Prehistoric
4	18905	Hearth and Flints, South of New Buildings	A drainage trench was excavated in this area that revealed a hearth and several flints sealed by a peaty sediment of bog. A further 313 flints were discovered from erosion scars and rough ploughing of the area.	311300	482900	Prehistoric
5	18906	Flints, Town End Bank, New Buildings	52 flints were found on the edge of higher ground that included six cores and four utilised flakes and a knife.	311200	482800	Prehistoric

4.2.2 *Listed Buildings*: there were no Listed Buildings within the present site boundary or within the wider search radius.

4.2.3 *Conservation Areas*: the site boundary is not located within a Conservation Area.

4.2.4 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM)*: there were no Scheduled Ancient Monuments located within the 500 metre search radius around the site boundary.

4.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

4.3.1 A search of maps recording New Buildings, Whitbeck was carried out at Barrow-in-Furness Record Office. Only those that reveal the area around the development site and of direct relevance have been included (Appendix 2).

4.3.2 *First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1858, 6" to one mile and 25" to one mile (Figures 4 and 5)*: the First Edition mapping shows the proposed development site to the north, northeast of New Buildings farmstead. The farmstead consisted of two buildings with a yard to the east. This was surrounded by open fields. Access was gained by a small track that ran north/northeast of the farmstead. The proposed development site would have been to the north of this track.

4.3.3 *Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1898, 25" to one mile (Figure 6)*: the Second Edition mapping retained the same shape as the First Edition. On this mapping New Buildings farmstead was shown in slightly more detail. The farmstead consisted of two main buildings to the south of an access track. The building further west consisted of one main building, possibly a former dwelling with three outbuildings attached to it. Further east was one linear building with a small yard or paddock further east. The proposed development site would have been located in an open field to the north/northeast of the farmstead

4.3.4 *Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1924, 25" to one mile (Figure 7)*: by the time of the Third Edition mapping the New Buildings farmstead had retained its same shape. The yard or paddock to the east of the linear building was no longer demarcated and the land opened up into what looked like grassland. The proposed development site was still located within an open field to the north of the access track to the farmstead.

4.4 PREVIOUS WORK

4.4.1 No previous work has been undertaken within the proposed development site. As previously mentioned Cherry and Cherry (1987) undertook field

walking and gathered evidence for prehistoric occupation in West Cumbria that included many concentrations of finds within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site (see 3.2.6 and 3.2.10-11). In 1977 Professor Barri-Jones identified the double ditched enclosure immediately east of New Buildings farmstead through aerial photographs (see 3.2.7 and 3.2.8).

4.5 SITE VISIT

- 4.5.1 The site was visited on August 17, 2011 in an attempt to identify any features or structures surviving at the site that would be of archaeological interest, and to determine any constraints to archaeological site survival.
- 4.5.2 The proposed development site consisted of a grassy field to the north of track. No earthworks or archaeological features were noted on the site. The design access statement states that a water pipeline is located near the original fence line. No sign of a water pipeline or previous groundworks were noted within the area.



Plate 1: Proposed development site (the ranging rod marks the location of where the proposed dwelling is to be built) looking west



Plate 2: Proposed development site, looking east



Plate 3: Proposed development site, looking south



*Plate 4: Proposed development site taken from access track, looking north/northwest.
(Wooden stake denotes where the building is to be erected)*

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken on the 11th September 2011 and comprised the excavation of three 5m by 1.9m trenches. These were positioned to sample the proposed development area. Trench 3 was located within the footprint of the proposed dwelling (Figure 8).

5.2 RESULTS

5.2.1 *Trench 1:* Trench 1 was located towards the south west corner of development area and was aligned northeast southwest (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.89m revealing orange natural sand (101) below c.0.58m of light brown sandy subsoil (102) and c.0.12m of mid brown silty sand topsoil (100). No archaeological features were noted. (Plate 5, Figure 8)



Plate 5: Trench 1 looking north

5.2.2 *Trench 2:* Trench 2 was located in the northern extent of the development area. This trench was also aligned northeast southwest. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.91m revealing natural orange sand (101)

below c.0.64m of light brown sandy subsoil (102), which was sealed by c.0.12m of mid brown silty sand topsoil (100). No archaeological features were noted (Plate 6, Figure 8).



Plate 6: Trench 2 looking north

5.2.3 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 was located roughly in the centre of the development area and within the footprint of the new building and was aligned north south. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m revealing natural orange sand (101) below c.0.45m of light brown sandy subsoil (102), which was sealed by c.0.07m of mid brown silty sand topsoil (100). Again no archaeological features were noted (Plate 7, Figure 8).



Plate 7:Trench 3 looking northwest

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

- 5.3.1 No archaeological finds were recovered, and no environmental samples were retained during the groundworks.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The rapid desk-based assessment has shown that the area within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site was one of prehistoric activity. Immediately east of New Buildings farmstead was a double-ditched enclosure as well as numerous flint finds and stone circles.
- 6.1.2 The design access statement stated that the proposed agricultural worker's dwelling is to be constructed '*slightly further from the access track*' as an earlier water pipeline runs adjacent to the original fenceline. Therefore no trial trenches were excavated parallel to the original fenceline.
- 6.1.3 The proposed building plans show that the foundations for the dwelling will be excavated to a minimum depth of 0.60 metres. The foundations for the oil storage tank will also go below ground level. Therefore both of these structures have the potential to have an impact on any subsurface archaeological remains if present. The design access statement also states that '*excavation work to a max 2 metres depth will be sloped and grassed, to retain the rural feature when viewed from the rooms adjacent.*' Any excavation would have a detrimental impact on any subsurface archaeological finds/features.
- 6.1.4 During the archaeological field evaluation three trenches were excavated, covering 29.5m² of the proposed 477m² development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, the evaluation trenches being located to provide a representative sample of the development area. All trenches were excavated down to the top of the natural substrate. All three trenches were devoid of any archaeological features and no finds were recovered.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 As the purpose of this archaeological field evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground remains within the proposed development area, no further work is deemed necessary associated with the present study. However, given the significance of previous archaeological discoveries within the immediate vicinity of the study area, it is recommended that any future invasive work be subject to a similar programme of archaeological investigation.

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Handwritten letter from C. Fell regarding the ditched enclosure at Whitbeck 1977. Located at Lake District National Park Authority HER.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description
100	Deposit	Topsoil
101	Deposit	Natural
102	Deposit	Subsoil

Table 1: List of Contexts issued during Watching Brief

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES
