



UNITED UTILITIES

ADDITIONS TO NETWORK MAINS FROM QUARRY HILL

TO STAINBURN AND COCKERMOUTH, CUMBRIA

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
AND WALKOVER SURVEY**

June 2016


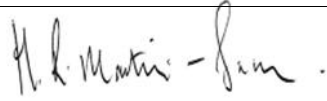
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Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey

JUNE 2016

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DESK BASED ASSESSMENTS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
TOPOGRAPHIC AND LANDSCAPE SURVEY
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by United Utilities, to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment and walkover survey across land due to be impacted upon by the installation of a new pipeline in west Cumbria. The main area of land to be affected was predominantly along a linear route beginning at the reservoir east of Stainburn (NGR NY 02410 29347) and heading north-eastwards to the reservoir west of Boltongate (NGR NY 22008 41202). This has been covered by an earlier study (Peters and Newman 2015a). More detailed plans of the pipeline construction methods has led to the addition of 64 new areas; this present study has focused on these additional areas.

This desk based assessment and walkover survey was undertaken to achieve an understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the 64 areas (Areas 92 - 155), in order to provide an assessment of their archaeological potential.

A total of 83 heritage assets have been identified from the additional areas, the majority of which had been previously identified through the work undertaken in 2015. A total of 13 new heritage assets have been identified as a result of this current survey work (Assets 530-542). These mainly relate to agricultural features such as field boundaries, ridge and furrow and trackways.

The identified important hedgerows (Assets 108, 109, 410, 411, 432 and 505) should be photographically recorded along the stretch likely to be impacted by any groundworks and construction. The species composition should be analysed and on the basis of woody species present, their approximate date of origin should be estimated.

Further archaeological work is recommended at the locations of Areas 137, 138 and 142 in order to assess the presence, character and state of preservation of archaeological remains relating to heritage assets identified through the desk-based research and walkover survey. Evaluatory work would provide information for clearly assessing the significance of these heritage assets.

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The desk based research and site walkover survey was undertaken by Fiona Wooler.

The report was written by Fiona Wooler, and the figures were produced by Helen Phillips. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The archaeological work was undertaken in response to United Utilities' proposed pipeline route from Quarry Hill to Stainburn and Cockermouth, West Cumbria. The main route have been covered by earlier research work (Peters and Newman 2015a and 2015b), the results of which has been incorporated into Chapter 12 (Cultural Heritage) of the Environmental Statement (Volume 2) for the West Cumbria Water Supplies Project – Thirlmere Transfer (Jacobs 2016). This present study focuses on an additional 64 areas (Areas 92-155) identified as a result of alterations to the pipeline route. For consistency, heritage asset and area numbering follows on from earlier projects relating to the same pipeline route (see Peters and Newman 2015a and 2015b).

1.1.2 The land affected consisted of areas sporadically occurring along a linear pipeline route. The pipeline route extends for approximately 25km, beginning at the reservoir east of Stainburn (NGR NY 02410 29347), and heading north-eastwards to the reservoir west of Boltongate (NGR NY 22008 41202) with additional areas of land to the south and west of Cockermouth (Figure 1). The new areas covered in this report are all outside the Lake District National Park and thus come under Cumbria County Council as the historic environment curatorial authority.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 **Location:** the 64 areas (Areas 92-155) occur at variable intervals across the wider pipeline route (Figures 2-14). The following table lists the location of each area, along with the associated United Utilities UID numbers, the illustrations showing the areas, and the approximate grid references:

Area No.	United Utilities UID	Site Location	Figure No.	Approx. Ref.	Grid
A92	16	North of Low Mill, Mealsgate, on the east bank of the River Ellen	3	320251, 540798	
A93		West of Low Mill, Mealsgate, to the north of Torpenhow	3	319933, 540610	
A94	15	North of the A595, south-west of Kirkland Guards, north of Overgates	4	318543, 539938	
A95	15	North of the A595, north of Overgates, south of Eller Beck	4	318401, 539869	

Area No.	United Utilities UID	Site Location	Figure No.	Approx. Ref.	Grid
A96	15	North of the A595, north of Overgates, south of Eller Beck	4	318339, 539848	
A97		West of Bothel, south side of School Lane	5	316997, 539091	
A98		East of Threapland Lees, north of the A595	6	316399, 538073	
A99	13	North of A595 at Moota, east side of Threapland Gill	6	316078, 537790	
A100	13	North of A595 at Moota, east side of Threapland Gill	6	316043, 537620	
A101	13	North of A595 at Moota, west side of Threapland Gill	6	315946, 537578	
A102	13	North of A595 at Moota, west side of Threapland Gill	6	315945, 537517	
A103	13	North of A595 at Moota, west side of Threapland Gill	6	316004, 537378	
A104	12	Along north side of A595 at Moota Quarry	7	315157, 536130	
A105	12	Along north side of A595 at Moota Quarry	7	315046, 536009	
A106	12	Along north side of A595 at Moota Quarry	7	315000, 535942	
A107	12	Along north side of A595 at Moota Quarry	7	314939, 535888	
A108	12	Along north side of A595 at Moota Quarry	7	314883, 535799	
A109	12	Along north side of A595 at Moota Quarry	7	314811, 535713	
A110	12	Along north side of A595 at Moota Quarry	7	314742, 535631	
A111	12	Along north side of A595 at Moota Quarry	7	314680, 535552	
A112	20/41	North side of A595 near Moota	7	314480, 535323	
A113	11	North side of A595, north-east of Williamsgate	8	314099, 534919	
A114	11	North side of A595, north-east of Williamsgate	8	314037, 534872	
A115	11	North side of A595, north-east of Williamsgate	8	313990, 534831	
A116	11	North side of A595, north-east of Williamsgate	8	313904, 534764	
A117	11	North side of A595, north-east of Williamsgate	8	313782, 534649	
A118	11	North side of A595, north of Williamsgate	8	313690, 534568	
A119	11	North side of A595, north of Williamsgate	8	313602, 534500	
A120		North of A595, north-east of Bridekirk	9	312645, 534173	
A121		North of A595, north-east of Bridekirk, north of Pinggy Wood	9	312556, 534144	
A122		North of A595, north-east of Bridekirk,	9	312382, 534080	

Area No.	United Utilities UID	Site Location	Figure No.	Approx. Ref.	Grid
		north of Pinggy Wood			
A123		North of A595, north-east of Bridekirk	9	312077, 533933	
A124		North of A595, north of Bridekirk	9	311850, 533902	
A148		West of Bridekirk, south side of Bridekirk to Dovenby road	10	311211, 533364	
A125	21	East of Kellywell Woods, east of Dovenby and north of A595	10	311002, 532868	
A126	21	East of Kellywell Woods, east of Dovenby and north of A595	10	311043, 532626	
A127	21	East of Peatmoor Wood, south-east of Dovenby and north of A595	10	311043, 532519	
A149		West of A594, north of Papcastle and A595	11	310713, 532081	
A150		West of A594, north of Papcastle and A595	11	310651, 532037	
A128		North of A595, north of Papcastle	11	310686, 531678	
A129		North of A595, north of Papcastle	11	310569, 531602	
A130	22	Immediately to the west of the A595, and immediately north of the River Derwent	11, 12	310146, 531196	
A131	22	East of East House, Low Road	11, 12	309904, 530881	
A132	37	North of East House, Low Road	11, 12	309760, 530998	
A133	37	South of Low Road, north-west of East House	12	309555, 530991	
A134	37	South of Low Road, north-west of East House	12	309416, 530976	
A135	37	South of Low Road, east of East House	12	309278, 530944	
A136	37	South of Low Road, immediately east of Cockermouth Lonning	12	309140, 530906	
A137	37	South side of Low Road, east of Brigham	12, 13	308951, 530852	
A138	37	North of Low Road, east side of Brigham	12, 13	308733, 530846	
A139	37	North of Low Road, close to junction with Stan Lonning, east of St Bridget's Church	13	308547, 530806	
A140	37	North of Low Road, close to junction with Stan Lonning, east of St Bridget's Church	13	308536, 530834	
A141	37	North of Low Road, east of St Bridget's Church	13	308511, 530879	
A142	37	East of St Bridget's Church, Brigham	13	308499, 530915	
A143	37	South of A66, north-west of Brigham	13	308050, 530874	
A144	37	South of A66, north-west of Brigham	13	307918, 530695	
A145	37	South of A66, west of Brigham, near Stoneybeck	13	307878, 530602	

Area No.	United Utilities UID	Site Location	Figure No.	Approx. Ref.	Grid
A146	37	South side of A66, west of Brigham, Stoneybeck	13	307865, 530502	
A147		North of Ellerbeck Brow, west of Cockermouth	14	310539, 530209	
A151		South of the A66, west of Cockermouth	12	310098, 531004	
A152		East of East House, west of Cockermouth	12	310059, 530816	
A155		North of Ellerbeck Brow, west of Cockermouth	14	310481, 530211	
A154		North of Simonscales Beck, west of Cockermouth	14	311039, 529208	
A153		Linear area near reservoir, to the north-west of Boltongate	2	321604, 541022	

Table 1: Locations of additional areas

- 1.2.1 **Geology:** the underlying rock formations and superficial deposits of an archaeological search area can greatly influence the nature of that area’s archaeological resource. Between the Stainburn and Cockermouth part of the route, the solid geology comprises rocks of the Pennine Upper Coal Measures formation and Yoredale Group consisting of limestone, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone and Dination Rocks (limestone with subordinate sandstone and argillaceous rocks). The area to the south of Cockermouth comprises predominantly interbedded siltstone and mudstone of the Bitter Beck formation. Between Papcastle Bridge and Bothel, the solid geology comprises Dination Rocks, with the area to the north of Bothel being Yoredale Group rocks. The drift geology of the area comprises predominantly alluvium in the valleys, and glacial till elsewhere. At Stainburn there is alluvium (clay, silt and sand) with some areas of till, with alluvium occurring around the Little Clifton to Cockermouth area, where till dominates. North of Papcastle Bridge, the area is largely comprised of till (diamiction), with some peat to the south-west of Redmain and around Bothel (British Geological Survey 2016).
- 1.2.2 **Historic Landscape Character:** the proposed pipeline route passes through a region of west Cumbria which has been defined as two historic landscape character areas, character area 18: Ellen and Marron Valleys and character area 47: West Cumberland Plain (Cumbria County Council 2009).
- 1.2.3 The Ellen and Marron Valleys area is dominated by a mix of large and small nucleations, mostly medieval in origin, retaining medieval plan forms. This pattern has

been exaggerated to some extent by 19th century industrial-related development. The fieldscape is dominated by former arable commonfields (Cumbria County Council 2009, 62). In this character area, hedgerows dominate the field boundaries. Important hedges are protected under the Hedgerow Regulations (SoS 1997). The legacy rating of both character areas is *'a mixed pattern of modern and older enclosures but with a more traditional settlement pattern, strong legibility of landscape elements of medieval origin'* (*ibid*, 45).

1.2.4 The West Cumberland Plain character area is dominated by large urban and industrial developments, especially around Workington, Whitehaven, Cleator Moor and Egremont. Much of the field pattern has been disrupted by modern development, however, where historic patterns are still visible, former common fields and areas of ancient enclosure can be recognised (Cumbria County Council 2009, 105).

1.3 Statutorily and Non-statutorily Designated Sites

1.3.1 None of the 64 areas contain any heritage assets that are afforded statutory protection, such as scheduled monuments and listed buildings (Table 2).

1.3.2 The additional areas do not contain any heritage assets that are afforded protection through non-statutory designation, such as Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens.

1.4 Planning Background and Legislative Framework

1.4.1 National planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012. Sites of archaeological or cultural heritage significance that are valued components of the historic environment and merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as 'heritage assets'; 'heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource', the conservation of which can bring 'wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits...' (DCLG 2012, Section 12.126). The policy framework states that the 'significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting' should be understood in order to assess the potential impact (DCLG 2012, Section 12.128). In addition to standing remains, heritage assets of archaeological interest can comprise sub-surface remains and, therefore, assessments should be undertaken for a site that 'includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest' (DCLG 2012, Section 12.128).

- 1.4.2 NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; ‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be; substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional’ (DCLG 2012, Section 12.132). Therefore, preservation in-situ is the preferred course in relation to such sites unless exception circumstances exist.
- 1.4.3 It is normally accepted that non-designated sites will be preserved by record, in accordance with their significance and the magnitude of the harm to or loss of the site as a result of the proposals, to ‘avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposals’ (DCLG 2012, Section 12.129). Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest will also be subject to the policies reserved for designated heritage assets if they are of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments (DCLG 2012; Section 12.132).
- 1.4.4 In addition to the provisions of the NPPF the historic environment is protected within the *Hedgerow Regulations 1997*. In these regulations, hedgerows can be considered ‘important’ for archaeological or historical purposes if they contain or are part of an archaeological site or formed a boundary of an estate that pre-dates 1600. Additionally they can also be defined as ‘important’ if they are; “recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts” or are “part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system” or are part “of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act, for the purposes of development control within the authority’s area, as a key landscape characteristic”.
- 1.4.5 The implication of the *Hedgerow Regulations* is that any hedgerow that can be shown on a document held at the local archives to be part of a field system pre-dating 1850 can be regarded as an important hedgerow for archaeological and historical purposes.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk Based Research

2.1.1 The archaeological assessment has focused on the 64 additional areas, although information for the immediate environs has been considered in order to provide an essential contextual background. This has largely utilised work undertaken as part of the original pipeline route study (Peters and Newman 2015a).

2.1.2 The assessment was carried out in accordance with the relevant ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014). The principal sources of information consulted were historical and modern maps, although published and unpublished secondary sources were also reviewed. The following repositories were consulted during the data-gathering process:

- ***Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (CCC HER)***: the CCC HER holds data on the historic environment for Cumbria outside of the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales national parks. It includes listed buildings, all known archaeological sites, along with the location and results of previous archaeological interventions in a linked GIS and database format. It includes an extensive collection of aerial photographs. The CCC HER was consulted to establish the extent of sites of archaeological and historic interest within the study areas.
- ***Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle (CRO(C))***: holds an extensive series of mapping for Carlisle and Allerdale Districts, as well as a collection of secondary sources about the area.
- ***Local Studies, Carlisle Library (CL)***: the local studies catalogue of Carlisle Library was searched for information relating to the study area and some secondary sources were consulted.
- ***Historic England on-line databases***: the following Historic England on-line databases were consulted which provide information on both designated and non-designated heritage assets: PastScape, Heritage Gateway, National Heritage List for England and Images of England.
- ***Other on-line resources***: the following on-line resources were consulted with regard to comprehensive aerial photographic coverage and mapped designation extents: Google Earth, the Environment Agency's Lidar dataset, the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) and MAGIC.

- **Wardell Armstrong Archaeology:** Wardell Armstrong Archaeology has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, incorporating both published work and unpublished client reports. In particular it holds unpublished records of geophysical surveys undertaken in the vicinity of Papcastle.

2.1.3 Modern aerial photographs were consulted through the Google Earth images dating to between 2003 and 2011. Recent and more historic air photographs (both oblique and vertical) were consulted in the Cumbria County Council collection. Provision was not allowed within this rapid desk based assessment for direct consultation of the air photographs held in the National Monuments Record, but this is not considered to be a deficiency, as the National Monuments Record air photograph collection for the vicinity has been analysed systematically and extensively by Historic England. The results of such work are provided in PastScape (PastScape 2016), Historic England's on-line database for the National Monuments Record. These results include the RCHME's 1990s air photographic coverage and analysis of parishes in the north of the study area, the 2001 Skiddaw Massif Project which covered Blindcrake parish and more recent National Monument Mapping Programme work which has covered much of the route and combines the analysis of both LiDAR and air photographic imagery. The Skiddaw Massif Project included coverage of air photographs from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography. The other online resource for aerial photographic coverage which was consulted was 'Britain from Above' (Britain from Above 2016).

2.1.4 Only heritage assets identified within the additional areas have been included in the Gazetteer (Appendix 2; Figures 2-14).

2.2 Walkover Survey

2.2.1 The survey consisted of a level 1 survey as set out in the English Heritage guidelines for landscape survey (English Heritage 2007). A level one survey will typically consist of a core monument record, a written account of any findings and any survey drawings which contribute to the survey. A level one survey is the least complex of surveys and will be typically undertaken when the '*aim is to provide essential core information to agreed standards*' (*ibid*).

2.3 The Archive

2.3.1 A digital copy of the report will be deposited at Cumbria County Council’s Historic Environment Record, Kendal, where viewing will be made available on request.

2.3.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd and Cumbria County Council support the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, as a part of this national project. This project has the unique identifier of **wardella2-255362**.

2.4 Assessment Methodology

2.4.1 The results of the assessment have identified the significance of the heritage assets within the study area, against a set of definable and qualitative criteria. These are shown and explained in Table 2.

<i>Significance</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Asset types and justification</i>	<i>Preferred response to negative impact</i>
International	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets	World Heritage Site (NPPF s132)	Avoid negative impact where asset contributes to the WHS’s defined outstanding universal values (NPPF s 138)
National	Statutorily designated heritage assets.	Scheduled monuments, grade I and II* listed buildings (NPPF s132).	Avoid negative impact.
National	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets.	Registered battlefields, grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens (NPPF s132).	Avoid negative impact.
National	Non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable equivalence to a scheduled monument (NPPF s138).	Assets where assessment for designation is pending, assets that have been assessed as being capable of designation but have not been designated at the SoS discretion, assets worthy of designation but which are outside the scope of the 1979 Act (NPPF s139).	Avoid negative impact.

<i>Significance</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Asset types and justification</i>	<i>Preferred response to negative impact</i>
District or County (higher)	Statutorily designated heritage assets.	Grade II listed buildings (NPPF s132).	Limit negative impact (avoid substantial harm) and mitigate.
District or County (higher)	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets.	Conservation area (NPPF s127), grade II registered park and garden (NPPF s132).	Limit negative impact (avoid substantial harm) and mitigate.
District or County (lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets within a national park or AONB.	Any extant heritage assets (NPPF s115) that are not otherwise given a higher significance.	Limit negative impact and mitigate.
District or County (lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets.	Heritage assets placed on a local planning authority list (NPPG).	Limit negative impact and mitigate.
District or County (lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets.	Any area of potential listed in a local plan (NPPG).	Limit negative impact and mitigate.
District or County (lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets.	Any hedgerow that can be considered, for historic reasons, important, under the provision of the Hedgerow Regulations Act (Secretary of State 1997).	Limit negative impact and mitigate.
Local	Non-designated heritage assets.	Any extant heritage assets outside of a national park or AONB.	Mitigate.
Negligible	Non-designated heritage assets.	Heritage assets recorded in the HER that are no longer extant, individual find spots.	No action.

Table 2: Definition of Heritage Asset Significance

2.4.2 The identification of asset significance allows areas of particular archaeological concern to be identified.

2.4.3 The assessment of significance and the nature of the historic environment resource are used to inform the need for further evaluatory works to clarify the presence, character and state of preservation of those heritage assets that are believed to survive only as buried remains or earthworks. Recommendations with regard to these further evaluatory works are made in section 6.2.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Historical Background

3.1.1 The following section provides an historical context to the present study area, and is considered by period as detailed in Table 3 below. The asset numbers referred to in the historical background relate to those listed in the gazetteers within Peters and Newman 2015a and 2015b.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Date Range</i>
Prehistoric	Pre AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c. 1750
Industrial Period	c. AD 1750 – 1914
Modern	Post 1914

Table 3: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.1.2 This historical background is compiled mostly from earlier documentary work undertaken as part of the original pipeline route study (Peters and Newman 2015a), which utilised secondary sources, and the records consulted during the desk-based assessment. It is intended only as a summary of historical developments around the study area.

3.1.3 The historical character of each individual site will be referred to within Section 4 below, in which cartographic, documentary and Historic Environment Record (HER) information will be noted where applicable.

3.1.4 ***The Pipeline Route/ General Historical Overview:*** the route traverses a landscape for which the basic structure had been established in the medieval period. It passes through a series of townships that had been established by the Middle Ages. The western part of the route passes through the township of Stainburn within the parish of Workington, which is likely to have Anglo Saxon origins. The township of Clifton, also within the parish of Workington, was enclosed prior to 1770, as was the area around the adjacent township of Greysouthern, within the parish of Brigham. The route then passes through the township of Brigham, before extending into the medieval planned town of Cockermouth, first referenced in 1150 (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 361). North of the Cocker, and west of Cockermouth, the main part of the route

crosses into the township of Papcastle, in the parish of Bridekirk, before passing through the historic township of Bridekirk, itself a nucleated settlement first mentioned in documents in 1210 (*ibid*, 272), though the association with St Bridget suggests the church foundation may be much earlier. The route continues north-eastwards through the township of Dovenby, also in Bridekirk parish, before it passes into the parish of Isel. To the north-east, the route passes briefly through the township and parish of Plumbland, before traversing the townships of Bothel and Threapland within the parish of Torpenhow. North of Bothel, the route passes through the township of Blennerhasset and Kirkland, first referenced in 1386 and into the township of Torpenhow itself. The far north-eastern extent of the route, historically, lies within the parish of Bolton, and the township of Low Bolton, first referenced in 1296 (Armstrong *et al* 1950).

- 3.1.5 The medieval landscape structure so clearly visible, especially to the north of Cockermouth (Cumbria County Council 2009, 45), overlies earlier landscapes, elements of which still survive below ground and, occasionally, on the surface. Air photographic survey and geophysics have revealed traces of Roman and late prehistoric landscape organisation and settlement, the structure of which is only occasionally discernible within the later landscape. The most striking surviving element of these earlier landscapes is the Roman road which later became the A595.
- 3.1.6 **Prehistoric Period:** known Mesolithic activity in Cumbria is focused on coastal, estuarine, riverine and lacustrine locations (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 25) and the Derwent valley may be an area which will produce evidence of Mesolithic occupation. The earliest evidence for cultivation in Cumbria, at around 4000BC, lies close to the coast and in the Eden Valley. Evidence from inland is more limited, but points towards habitual use of valleys as important routeways. The valley of the River Derwent may have been one such routeway. Upland areas were exploited for their summer pasture, with both wild and domesticated animals retreating to more sheltered areas in the autumn months. The ripening of crops and fruits probably influenced the timing of these movements (Barrowclough 2010, 222-223).
- 3.1.7 Evidence for local Bronze Age activity in the area comes primarily in the form of metalwork. A small cast copper alloy unlooped palstave axe with a very short, flared blade, dating from the Middle Bronze Age (1500-1150 BC) was found in the Bridekirk area in 2010 (PAS Ref: LANCUM-D724A4). In addition, other finds include a twisted gold armlet from Eaglesfield near Cockermouth and a looped spearhead from

Blindbothel, both of supposed Irish tradition (Barrowclough 2010, 230). Further evidence includes a stone axe-hammer, found south-west of Cockermouth (*ibid*, 146). These stray finds may indicate greater links between Bronze Age communities across the Irish Sea, rather than with communities on the mainland to the east, as crossing the sea rather than the land was easier at this time. Although not much is known about the later prehistoric period in the area of the proposed pipeline, research around Papcastle has revealed probable pre-Roman structures in the vicinity of the later Roman fort and attached civilian settlement of *Derventio*.

- 3.1.8 **Roman period:** one of the key tasks of the Roman occupying forces was to provide safe routes for their troops to travel along. Roads were an important part of the early infrastructure. Forts were established throughout north-western Cumbria, including at Carlisle, Old Carlisle (near Wigton) and Papcastle, where a road, the modern A595 route, was established to link them. Whilst much of the modern A595 follows the exact course of the Roman road, there are significant departures especially where the route was altered in the medieval period to pass through medieval settlements. This is particularly true around Bothel where the route of the Roman road lies to the west of the A595. Part of this route can be clearly seen on Google Earth™ imagery. It was thought that the pipeline route would bisect the former course of the Roman road to the north of Bothel (Asset 508; Peters and Newman 2015a), but when the area was evaluated no sign of the Roman road was found (Peters and Newman 2015a, 19).
- 3.1.9 It is thought that Roman Papcastle may have been at a crossroads of four main routes, one of which was the former route of the current A595 and another of which may have run close to the modern A66 east towards Keswick (Shotter 2004, 76). The remains found in the vicinity of Papcastle, subjected to excavation, have revealed a considerable Roman civilian settlement associated with the fort of *Derventio*. This settlement has the size and characteristics of a town and included a water mill and domestic, industrial and probable commercial areas (Frank Giecco, excavation co-director, *pers. comm.*). Geophysical surveys to the south of Papcastle and west of Cockermouth have revealed evidence of a wider farmed Romano-British landscape surrounding this civilian settlement (Graham 2011).
- 3.1.10 **Medieval Period:** the earliest settlement along the pipeline route to be referenced is Bothel, as 'Bothle' c. 1125, with several others referred to during the 12th century, including Stainburn, as 'Steinburn' in c. 1135, Clifton in c. 1160, , Brigham, as 'Briggham' in c. 1175, and Broughton Cross as 'Broctuna'. More settlements along the

proposed pipeline route are first mentioned in the 13th century, including Bridekirk, in 1210, Threapland as 'Trepland' in c. 1220, Papcastle as 'Pabecastr' in 1260, Wood Hall as la Wodehall in 1278, the River Ellen as 'Aquam de Alen' in 1278 and the River Marron as 'Aquam de Maran' in 1282 (Armstrong *et al* 1950).

- 3.1.11 Several finds of the medieval to early post-medieval era have been encountered in the Bridekirk area, further indicating that this was a settlement of at least medieval origin (Portable Antiquities Scheme online database). A cast copper alloy damaged medieval mount from AD 1200-1600 was found in the Bothel area in 2011 (PAS Ref: LANCUM-42BBB7); as was a silver hammered groat of Henry VII dating from c. AD 1490-1504, minted in London (PAS Ref: LANCUM-42D6D7).
- 3.1.12 The remains of former medieval common fields occur throughout the area traversed by the pipeline. These are especially evident along the route north of Cockermouth and are evidenced by enclosed strip fields which have fossilised the strips of the open medieval common fields. Especially good examples occur around Redmain and Blindcrake. Within these areas the preserved earthworks of ridge and furrow are also evidence of this type of arable farming. During the medieval period, much of the route would have been within medieval common fields (Newman 2014).
- 3.1.13 The enclosure of open common arable fields was one of the main changes in the landscape that has taken place since the medieval period. Much of the structure of the area through which the pipeline route passes is still substantially medieval in origin. One area in which this has altered is an area of land marked on the historic Ordnance Survey mapping as the 'Tarnties' (Asset 375). This is an area of fields that contain some ridge and furrow but with no evidence of strip fields fossilising earlier common field arrangements. Additionally, the area is situated well away from any existing settlements. In the 18th century the area was referred to as a field called the Trinities (Nicholson and Burn 1777, II, 95). This land was in the township of Redmain which was granted as a manor to Guisborough Priory in Yorkshire in the medieval period, when it seems the Trinities was the demesne land of the manor (*ibid* ii, 97). This may mean that the area was a monastic grange (McElligott 2015b, 28).
- 3.1.14 During the Middle Ages a town grew up at Cockermouth, to the south of the former Roman town at Papcastle. Cockermouth was probably a deliberately planted and planned town and it seems to have been founded in the mid-12th century (Winchester 2012, 1). Medieval burgage plots line Main Street, though some were abandoned during the mid-14th century. The town recovered in the 16th century and remained a

thriving market centre and textile mill town into the later 18th century (*ibid*). To the immediate west of Cockermouth was the supposed chapel of St Leonard's (HER 43340). This is referenced in one later 13th century document. The location appears to be a close called St Leonard's on the site of the later railway station. St Leonard is often associated with hospices or leper hospitals. The location beyond the western edge of the town and the nearby site of Spittal Ings suggests this was the chapel of a hospital. There is a tradition that a hospital was founded here by Dominican friars from Carlisle (Bradbury 1995, 138).

3.1.15 **Post-medieval:** Hodkinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland (1770-71) shows that the area through which the pipeline will pass is broadly similar in structure to the present day landscape, especially to the north of Cockermouth. To the west of Cockermouth, along the Derwent valley towards Workington, the landscape has changed more because of the influence of industry, especially coal mining. The first large scale industry to arrive in Cumbria was the Mines Royal development of silver mines to the north of Keswick in the 1560s. The Mines Royal looked to export their product through the port at Workington and one of their smelters was at Brigham. The costs of road transport for the raw materials involved in mining and smelting as well as the export of the finished product may have contributed to the industry's ultimate demise (Hindle 1984, 128).

3.1.16 Improving heavy goods transport was a clear priority for industrial development to take place. Although the first turnpike act in England was passed in 1663, the real boom came between 1751 and 1772 when over 400 trusts were established. The Turnpike 'system' was essentially a local affair, organised by local landowners, merchants, manufacturers, town councils and anyone else interested in improving roads (Hindle 1984, 138). A few new Cumbrian roads were built in the early 18th century, principally by wealthy landowners, to service the developing coal ports (Smith 2011, 29), such as the road to Whitehaven in 1739. Turnpikes were established between Workington and Bridgefoot, and Bridgefoot and Cockermouth in 1753 (Hindle 1984, 139). This turnpike route is followed by the pipeline for much of the proposed pipeline route to the west of Cockermouth. Turnpikes generally took over existing roads, improving the worst parts, and were constructed with milestones, mileposts and toll houses. A turnpike house survives at Broughton Cross. The turnpike road between Carlisle and Workington was first established in 1753, but went through Wigton to Allonby and along the coast through Maryport (*ibid*, 63). It took the more

direct route via Cockermouth at a later date (along the current A595), and now has the longest stretch of surviving milestones, 17 in total, in the County, though not all in their original positions. Only two milestones survive along the Cockermouth to Workington route, and both lie outside the proposed pipeline route (Smith 2011, 72). A guidepost is known from one of the 29 study areas, within Area 73 (Asset 167; Peters and Newman 2015a).

- 3.1.17 The construction of roads and buildings to serve the growing industrial era would have required new quarries for raw materials. One such quarry is known to have existed in Area 72, marked as a quarry on the 1866 Ordnance Survey map, but 'Old Quarry' on the 1900 Ordnance Survey map (Asset 26; Peters and Newman 2015a).
- 3.1.18 Improved roads and tramways led to the development of coal mining, especially in the Derwent valley. In 1761 Sir James Lowther was mining coal at Reelfitz Pit, Greysouthern at a depth of 34 fathoms (Wood 1988, 76). The growth of coal mining aided the expansion of settlement at places such as Clifton and Greysouthern. A trackway (Asset 175; Peters and Newman 2015a) shown on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map and labelled 'Cat Bank Lane' is shown heading to Lowther Pit, and to Lowther Brickworks on 1900 Ordnance Survey mapping, and may be affected by activity in Area 67.
- 3.1.19 As well as coal mining, the textiles industry developed during this period especially around Cockermouth. South of the town was a fulling mill in existence by 1478 (Bradbury 1995, 165; Asset 24; Peters and Newman 2015a). It was not mentioned in a list of 1437/8 suggesting a date of construction of between 1438 and 1478. An indenture drawn up between Sir Henry Fletcher and Andrew Green dated 1830, refers to "*all that Fulling and Spinning Mill and premises... at Badgkin... in a certain close... called Leather Mill Field but formerly known by the name of Badgkins Close, which sd. Premises were lately occupied by Mrs Beeby and used by her as a spinning and carding mill*" (Bradbury 1995, 165). This mill may be affected by activity occurring within Area 75.
- 3.1.20 **Industrial Period:** The rise of industry meant a rise in population in towns in the area, with major expansions at Workington and Cockermouth. The coal mining industry continued to grow during the 19th century. Greysouthern was producing 10,000 waggons of coal annually in 1816 (Wood 1988, 123), run by Joseph Harris & Co, who opened new workings at Neggill, in 1837 and at John Pit in 1838, which together comprised the Millbanks Colliery situated near Bridgefoot (Wood 1988, 124). In 1853

Messrs. Fletcher & Co were working coal at their Bridgefoot Colliery, near Greysouthern, and in that year raised 1,953 tons (*ibid*, 174).

3.1.21 Railways, were constructed, initially to assist with the transport of bulky goods like coal. The Cockermouth & Workington railway was incorporated on 21 July 1845 with a capital of £80,000. It passed within 10 yards of Brigham Vicarage, the incumbent being John Wordsworth, son of famous poet and conservationist William, who criticised the railway for “*cutting between him and the river through his garden and little pleasure ground*” (Joy 1983, 152). It was incorporated in the Act to build a new vicarage within ¼ mile of the original with stable, offices, outbuilding, fixtures and a garden of not less than ½ an acre. The vicar was to be paid £5 for every month which elapsed between commencement of building the railway and completion of the vicarage as well as a sum of £50 for moving. The line was opened on 28th April 1847, intermediate stations being provided at Brigham, Broughton Cross, Camerton and Workington Bridge (*ibid*, 152-3). The line closed in the 1960s and is now partly reused as the route of the A66 road.

3.1.22 Various connections were made from mines and quarries, including a tramway from Brigham limestone quarries, and in 1863 a link was opened from Derwent Junction in Workington to the harbour. At the Cockermouth end, the line terminated west of the town at what became known as the Low Station or St Leonard’s (Bradbury 1995, 191). On 1st August 1861, the Cockermouth, Keswick and Penrith Railway was granted powers to build its line. The existing station was to become a joint holding, but it was finally decided to build a new passenger station nearer the town centre, the old one becoming a goods station. It was primarily a mineral line, though passenger numbers were boosted by special trains for hiring days for workers, school and workhouse outings. The section from Workington to Keswick eventually closed to passengers in April 1966 (*ibid*, 192-4).

3.1.23 Despite these industrial developments, most of the areas due to be affected by the groundworks in the additional areas remained agricultural, and the majority of the assets identified relate to agricultural land use in the form of field boundaries.

3.1.24 **Modern:** the original use of the railways quickly came to be supplemented by passenger transport which helped to develop the region’s tourism industry. Hiking became increasingly popular during the 1930s, especially among the unemployed and working classes, and special trains were run from industrial centres, such as Manchester, to the Lake District (Thompson 2010, 301). In 1936, numerous

organisations including the Ramblers' Association, the Youth Hostel Association and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England formed a Standing Committee on National Parks, lobbying for legislation. As part of the post-war reconstruction, a report on National Parks was produced in 1945, eventually leading to the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act in 1949 (*ibid*, 302). The Lake District finally became a national park two years later (*ibid*), predominantly to preserve and protect its landscape.

3.1.25 In recent times the creation of the Lake District National Park has undoubtedly had the greatest impact on the development of the local landscape through which the pipeline will pass. To the north of Cockermouth the A595 marks the western boundary of the Lake District National Park and there is a clear distinction in landscape quality on either side of the boundary (see Cumbria County Council 2007). Within the Park there is a lack of modern development within settlements such as Blindcrake and Redmain, in comparison to nearby Bridekirk and Gilcruix outside the park. Moreover, the field systems appear to have retained more of their boundary integrity and for the most part there is a better survival of earthworks such as ridge and furrow. The quality of the Park's surviving historic landscape is one of the factors in the Lake District being put forward for inscription in 2017 as a World Heritage Site. None of the new areas are within the Lake District National Park boundary.

3.2 Aerial Photographs and LiDAR

3.2.1 Colour vertical composite digital aerial photography was accessed using Google Earth and black and white oblique and vertical aerial print photographs were consulted at Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Record offices.

3.2.2 LiDAR images were accessed from the Environment Agency online dataset. LiDAR measures the height of the ground surface and other features across large areas of landscape. LiDAR operates by using a pulsed laser beam which is scanned from side to side as the aircraft flies over the survey area, measuring between 20,000 to 100,000 points per second to build an accurate, high resolution model of the ground and the features upon it. This allows the detection of otherwise hard to recognise features.

3.2.3 LiDAR images were studied online across the study area, though full coverage of the route was not available (Environment Agency 2016). No previously unknown potential heritage assets were noted from the LiDAR imagery.

3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

- 3.3.1 An ongoing research project studying the former Roman fort and associated civilian settlement at Papcastle (Grampus Heritage’s *Discovering Derwentio* project, not yet published) has included a series of geophysical surveys, some of which cover parts of the proposed pipeline route close to Papcastle Bridge, where the route deviates from the main roads (see Figure 15 in Peters and Newman 2015a). Several features thought to represent a possible roundhouse, rectangular timber building and field systems have been identified on land to the west of the A595, north of the River Derwent, in the location of present study Area 130 (Figure 11; Graham 2011).
- 3.3.2 Various places along the proposed pipeline route have been subjected to previous archaeological investigations discussed in the main pipeline route report (Peters and Newman 2014a and 2014b). Those of most relevance to these additional areas include recent archaeological evaluations and geophysical surveys (McElligott 2015a and 2015b; Railton 2015a and 2015b). The following areas were evaluated:

Areas	Description of Archaeological Work and Results
94-96	Seven evaluation trenches were excavated across these areas. No archaeological deposits or features were identified (Trenches 56-62; McElligott 2015b, 45)
121	Three evaluation trenches were excavated in this area in 2015. Several archaeological features were identified including the remains of stone walls in Trenches 51 and 52, and in Trench 53, there was a levelling layer, a ditch and demolition layer. A medieval silver long cross was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 53. The site was interpreted as part of a medieval grange associated with Guisborough Priory (McElligott 2015b, 1)
125-127	Six evaluation trenches were excavated in these areas. No archaeological deposits or features were identified (Trenches 25-30; McElligott 2015b, 38)
128	An evaluation trench excavated in 2015 did not reveal any evidence for archaeological features or deposits (Trench 46; McElligott 2015b, 42)
130	Four evaluation trenches were excavated in this area in 2015. This was an area highlighted as having high archaeological potential from a previous geophysical survey. Archaeological features were observed in Trenches 37, 38 and 39 that relate to the landscape of pits and ditches highlighted by the previous survey. No archaeological features were observed in Trench 40 (Trenches 37-40; McElligott 2015b, 11)
131-134	Eight evaluation trenches were excavated along these areas in 2015. Only one trench revealed archaeological features; Trench 14 in close proximity to Area 131. Within this trench an oval shaped pit was revealed, which contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery from its fill. A sample of the fill was taken from which a hazelnut shell was radio carbon dated to 3650-3525 cal. BC, placing it within the Neolithic period (Trench 14; McElligott 2015b, 14)

Areas	Description of Archaeological Work and Results
148	Four evaluation trenches were excavated within this area. No archaeological deposits or features were identified (Trenches 49-50 and 81-82; McElligott 2015b, 43, 48)
149-150	An evaluation trench excavated immediately to the south of Areas 149-150 did not reveal any evidence for archaeological features or deposits (Trench 48; McElligott 2015b, 42)
152	Three evaluation trenches were excavated in close proximity to Area 152 in 2015. No archaeological features or deposits were identified (Trenches 16-18; McElligott 2015b, 36)

Table 4: Summary of Previous Archaeological Work in vicinity of additional areas 92-155

4 SITE VISIT RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Each of the additional areas were visited in June 2016, as part of this project to assess the survival of known heritage assets, identified through documentary research (*confer* 3.1), and to identify any previously unrecognised assets as evidenced through surviving earthworks or other features in the landscape.

4.1.2 Each area is discussed separately below (4.2), roughly following a route from north-east to south-west along the wider pipeline route. The relevant heritage assets are assessed within the area in which they are located or are close to. Each asset referred to in Section 4 is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 2.

4.1.3 For each area, the evidence for heritage assets is presented in an introductory paragraph. Where these assets have been identified through previous work, their assessment of significance is included in the introductory paragraph. When new assets have been identified, their assessment is included in a secondary paragraph entitled 'Assessment'. Where no new assets have been identified, the assessment paragraph contains the statement 'No additional heritage assets'.

4.2 Site Visit Results

4.2.1 Area 92 is located to the north of the River Ellen, on the edge of a large field (Figure 3). Woodland is located immediately to the west. No archaeological features were noted, although the area is in close proximity to the line of a former field boundary shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1868 (Asset 530).

Assessment: the heritage asset (530) is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge.

4.2.2 Area 93 is located in a field on the west side of the road which leads to Torpenhow from the A595 (Figure 3). At the time of the site visit the field was under grass, seemingly having recently been cut for silage. Historically, the land appears to have been agricultural in character. There is no information on known heritage assets within this area, and no potential archaeological features were noted in June 2016.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.3 Area 94 is located immediately south of the Eller Beck near Kirkland Guards (Figure 4). At the time of the site visit the land was under pasture, with sheep present in the field. Hedgerows are present to the south and east, both of which have been previously

identified (Assets 144 and 483). Previous archaeological work has taken place in close proximity to this area in 2015; no archaeological features or deposits were identified during the evaluation (McElligott 2015a, 8).

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

- 4.2.4 Area 95 forms part of the same field in which Area 94 is located (Figure 4). Currently under pasture. Hedgerows are present to the south and west, both of which have been previously identified on the first edition OS map (Assets 143 and 482). A linear area of disturbance was noted within this field; this appears to relate to recent archaeological work undertaken by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this area during the evaluation (McElligott 2015a, 7-9).

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

- 4.2.5 Area 96 is also located immediately south of the Eller Beck (Figure 4). At the time of the site visit the field was under pasture with cows present. Hedgerows form the north, east and west boundaries; these have previously been identified on the first edition OS map and during the 2015 walkover (Assets 142 and 482). A linear area of disturbance was noted within this field; which relates to an archaeological trial trench excavated by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology in 2015. No archaeological features or deposits were identified during this work (McElligott 2015a, 7-9).

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

- 4.2.6 Area 97 is located to the west of Bothel, on the south side of School Lane (Figure 5). At the time of the site visit the field in which Area 97 is located was under crop and it was not possible to note any potential archaeological features. Hedgerows to the north and east have previously been identified on the first edition OS map and during the walkover in 2015 (Assets 471 and 472).

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

- 4.2.7 Area 98 is an area of land located immediately east of Threapland Lees Farm (Figure 6), and was under grass at the time of the site visit. The boundaries of the field in which Area 98 is located have previously been identified on the first edition OS map and during the walkover in 2015 (Assets 170, 321 and 463). Threapland Lees Farm has previously been identified as a post medieval farmstead (Asset 28).

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

- 4.2.8 Area 99 is located to the west of Threapland Lees (Figure 6). At the time of the site

visit the field in which this area is located was under long grass (not currently being grazed) and therefore it was not possible to note any potential archaeological features. Historic field boundaries to the north and south have previously been identified (Assets 319 and 461). A line of telegraph poles crosses the field to its west side.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

- 4.2.9 Area 100 is located north of the A595 at Moota, on the east side of Threapland Gill (Figure 6). Area 100 has recently been cut for silage and therefore the grass was short. Post medieval ridge and furrow has previously been identified in this field (Asset 515), although there was no evidence for this at the time of the site visit. The pipeline would impact on an historic field boundary to the north of Area 100; this boundary has previously been identified (Asset 461). Post medieval ridge and furrow has previously been identified in this field (Asset 515). The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

- 4.2.10 Area 101 is located on the west side of Threapland Gill (Figure 6). At the time of the site visit the field in which Area 101 is located was under crop and therefore it was not possible to observe any potential archaeological features. Plumbland Tithe Map c. 1850 shows this field was under arable cultivation and was known as 'Common Field'. An historic former field boundary has previously been identified to the east side of Area 101 (Asset 460); no evidence for this boundary was visible during the walkover survey in 2015, or at the time of the site visit.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

- 4.2.11 Area 102 is located on the west side of Threapland Gill (Figure 6). At the time of the site visit the field in which Area 102 is located was under crop and therefore it was not possible to observe any potential archaeological features. Plumbland Tithe Map c. 1850 shows this field was under arable cultivation and was known as 'Common Field'. An historic former field boundary has previously been identified to the east side of Area 101 (Asset 460) not visible during 2015 walkover survey; no evidence for this boundary was visible at the time of the site visit. The south boundary of Area 102 has also previously been identified (Asset 459); this boundary was still extant at the time of the site visit.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.12 Area 103 is also located to the west side of Threapland Gill (Figure 6). At the time of the site visit the field was under crop and therefore it was not possible to note any potential archaeological features. The field is shown in the same form on the Plumbland Tithe Map c. 1850.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.13 Area 104 is located on the north side of A595 at Moota Quarry (Figure 7). Area 104 was under pasture at the time of the site visit, although no animals were present. The length of the grass did not allow for any potential archaeological features to be noted.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.14 Area 105 is located immediately north of the access road to Moota Quarry (Figure 7). The area is now wooded; this does not appear to be historical, but may have been created to form screening of quarry operations. Due to the wooded character of this area it was not possible to note any potential archaeological features.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.15 Area 106 is a triangular area of land formed by the creation of the access road to Moota Quarry (Figure 7; Plate 1). At the time of the site visit the land was under pasture and was being grazed by sheep. A small relatively modern brick structure is present against the western boundary. No features of note were observed, however historical mapping has indicated the former presence of a field boundary through this area (Asset 531).

Assessment: the heritage asset (531) is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge.



Plate 1: Area 106, view looking west

4.2.16 Area 107 is located in the same field as Area 108, on the north side of the A595 (Figure 7). At the time of the site visit the field was under pasture and was being grazed by sheep. A trackway crosses the field in which this area and Area 108 are located; this trackway is present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 (Asset 532).

Assessment: The heritage asset (532) is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.



Plate 2: Area 107, view looking north-west from the A595, showing trackway (Asset 532)

4.2.17 Area 108 is located in the same field as Area 107 (Figure 7). At the time of the site visit the field was under pasture and was being grazed by sheep. A trackway crosses the field in which this area, and Area 108, are located; this trackway is present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 (Asset 532, and is referred to above). A Grade II listed milestone of late 18th/early 19th century date is present on the south side of the field boundary at this location (Asset 533; Plate 3).

Assessment: The heritage asset (532) is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge. The Grade II listed post-medieval milestone (Asset 533) in the verge of the A595 will need to be protected should it be encompassed within the area of groundworks in order to avoid disturbance. It is of district or county (higher) significance.



Plate 3: Detail of Milestone on the north side of the A595, adjacent to Area 108

4.2.18 Area 109 is located on the north side of the A595 near Moota Quarry (Figure 7). Area 109 was under pasture at the time of the site visit, with sheep grazing. Trees line the limestone escarpment to the north. A drystone stone wall forms the eastern boundary; this boundary is present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 (Asset 534). There are linear earthworks, indicative of ridge and furrow, in this field, orientated north to south (Asset 535; Plate 4).

Assessment: the heritage assets (534 and 535) are considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

4.2.19 Area 110 is located on the north side of the A595 near Moota Quarry (Figure 7; Plate 5). Area 110 was under pasture and being grazed by sheep at the time of the site visit. There is a noticeable limestone escarpment in this field which extends into the field to the south-west (Area 111). The eastern boundary is formed by a hedgerow, and the western boundary by drystone walls; both these boundaries correspond with those shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 (Assets 536 and 537). Towards the south side of this field, within Area 110, were traces of linear earthworks indicative of ridge and furrow (Asset 538). The location of these earthworks appears to correspond to the presence of the limestone escarpment.

Assessment: the heritage assets (536, 537 and 538) are considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.



Plate 4: Area 109, view looking east showing linear earthworks indicative of ridge and furrow



Plate 5: Area 110, view looking north showing linear earthworks

4.2.20 Area 111 is located on the north side of the A595 near Moota Quarry (Figure 7). This area was under grass at the time of the site visit, however no animals were present therefore the length of the grass did not allow for potential archaeological features to be noted. Historic mapping shows that the field in which this area is located was formerly two; a field boundary has been removed (Asset 313), although there was no evidence for this on the ground. This asset had been previously identified. An area of ridge and furrow had also previously been identified, recorded as being towards the south-west side of Area 111 (Asset 228). The heritage asset (313) is of negligible significance. The heritage asset (228) is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.21 Area 112 is located on the north side of the A595, to the south-west of Moota Quarry (Figure 7). This area is currently occupied by a modern agricultural shed, track and big

bale silage. An historic field boundary was identified during the previous work (Asset 227), on the first edition OS map 1867 and during the walkover in 2015. The heritage asset (227) is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.22 Area 113 is located on the north side of the A595, to the north-east of Williamsgate (Figure 8). Area 113 has two historic field boundaries, one to the north-east and one to the south-west, both of which have been previously identified (Assets 221 and 440), on the first edition OS map 1867 and during the walkover in 2015. The heritage assets (221 and 440) are considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.23 Area 114 is located on the north side of A595, north-east of Williamsgate (Figure 8). Area 114 has two historic field boundaries, one to the north-east and one to the south-west, both of which have been previously identified (Assets 220 and 440), on the first edition OS map 1867 and during the walkover in 2015. Traces of ridge and furrow have previously been identified in this field (Asset 514) in aerial photography and during the 2015 walkover, however no clear evidence for this was visible at the time of the site visit in June 2016.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.24 Area 115 is located on the north side of the A595, north-east of Williamsgate (Figure 8). Area 115 has two historic field boundaries; one to the north-east and one to the south-west which have previously been identified (Assets 220 and 219), on the first edition OS map 1867 and during the walkover in 2015.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.25 Area 116 is located on the north side of the A595, north-east of Williamsgate (Figure 8). Area 115 has two historic field boundaries; one to the north-east and one to the south-west which have previously been identified (Assets 217 and 219). The previous work has also identified ridge and furrow in this area (Asset 218), although there was no clear evidence for this at the time of the site visit in June 2016. The heritage assets (217, 219 and 218) are considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.26 Area 117 is located on the north side of the A595, north-east of Williamsgate (Figure

8). Area 117 has two historic field boundaries; one to the north-east and one to the south-west which have previously been identified (Assets 217 and 215) on the first edition OS map 1867 and during the walkover in 2015. Previous work has also identified ridge and furrow in this area (Asset 216) during the walkover in 2015, although there was no clear evidence for this at the time of the site visit in June 2016.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.27 Area 118 is located on the north side of the A595 near Williamsgate (Figure 8). Area 118 has historic field boundaries to the north-east, south-west and north-west (Assets 215, 439 and 437), identified on the first edition OS map 1867 and during the walkover in 2015. No additional heritage assets were noted in June 2016.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.28 Area 119 is located to the north of Williamsgate, on the north side of the A595 (Figure 8). Area 119 was under pasture, and being grazed by sheep and horses at the time of the site visit. An historic boundary has previously been identified to the north-east (Asset 437) on the first edition OS map 1867 and during the walkover in 2015.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.29 Area 120 is located to the north of the A595, and to the north-east of Bridekirk (Figure 9). No access was possible to Area 120 in June 2016 because of the presence of cows in the field. The previous walkover in 2015, however, identified ridge and furrow in this area (Asset 236).

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.30 Area 121 is located to the north of the A595, north-east of Bridekirk, and north of Pinggy Wood (Figure 9). No access was possible to Area 121 in June 2016 because of the presence of cows in the field. A number of heritage assets have been identified in this area (Assets 180, 307, 375). All these assets relate to a landscape associated with a medieval monastic grange (Newman forthcoming). This area was the subject of an archaeological evaluation in 2015. Three trenches were excavated which revealed evidence for stone walls, a levelling layer, a ditch and demolition layer. A medieval silver long cross coin of Edward I. was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 53 (Trenches 51-53; McElligott 2015b, 1).

Assessment: the heritage assets (180 and 375) are considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge. The area has been the subject of an

archaeological evaluation. The heritage asset (307) is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge.

4.2.31 Area 122 is located north of the A595, north-east of Bridekirk, and north of Pinggy Wood (Figure 9). At the time of the site visit this field was under pasture, with cows grazing. Previous work has identified a mature hedgerow along the south-west boundary (Asset 432); this boundary is present on the Bridekirk Tithe Map of 1842-44 and as such is a hedgerow of historical/archaeological importance under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.32 Area 123 is located to the north of Bridekirk, on the north side of Brides Beck (Figure 9). This was noted as an area of young woodland at the time of the site visit in June 2016. An historic field boundary has previously been noted in this area (Asset 505).

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.33 Area 124 is located to the north of Bridekirk, on the north side of Brides Beck (Figure 9). At the time of the site visit Area 124 was under pasture, although no animals were present. A stream forms the southern boundary of this area. In the south-west corner of this area there is a section of stone wall which has previously been identified on the first edition 1867 OS map and during the 2015 walkover (Asset 229). The heritage asset (229) is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.34 Area 148 is located to the west of Bridekirk, on the south side of the road between Bridekirk and Dovenby (Figure 10). The area was under grass at the time of the site visit, although not grazed, consequently the length of the grass did not allow for any potential archaeological features to be noted. Previous work has identified a former field boundary in this area from research (Asset 303), although no evidence was observed in June 2016. Evaluation trenches excavated in 2015 in the location of this area did not reveal any evidence for archaeological features or deposits (Trenches 49-50, 81-82; McElligott 2015b, 43, 48). The heritage asset (303) is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.35 Area 125 is located east of Kellywell Woods, east of Dovenby and north of A595 (Figure 10). Area 125 is bounded to the west by Kellywell Woods, and historic field boundaries

to the north and east, both of which have been previously identified (Assets 420 and 421). A modern post and wire fence forms the southern boundary. A line of telegraph poles crosses the field in which this area is located, orientated north to south. At the time of the site visit the length of the grass in this field did not allow for any potential archaeological features to be noted. An evaluation in 2015 in this area did not reveal any evidence for archaeological features or deposits (Trenches 25-30; McElligott 2015b, 38). The heritage assets (420 and 421) are considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.36 Area 126 is located to the east of Kellywell Woods, east of Dovenby of the A594 (Figure 10). Area 126 is a linear strip of land which is currently overgrown and consequently it was not possible to observe any potential archaeological features. A trackway from the A594 heads in an easterly direction into this area between Kellywell Woods and Peatmoor Wood. This trackway is present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 (Asset 539), and on the earlier Papcastle Tithe Map 1838. An evaluation in 2015 in this area did not reveal any evidence for archaeological features or deposits (Trenches 25-30; McElligott 2015b, 38).

Assessment: The heritage asset (539) is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

4.2.37 Area 127 is located east of Peatmoor Wood and the A594, and south-east of Dovenby (Figure 10). Area 127 is located immediately to the west of Peatmoor Wood. The field in which the area is located was under crop at the time of the site visit and therefore it was not possible to note any potential archaeological features. Previous work has identified the location of a former field boundary orientated west to east within this field (Asset 300). An evaluation in 2015 in this area did not reveal any evidence for archaeological features or deposits (Trenches 25-30; McElligott 2015b, 38). The heritage asset (300) is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.38 Area 149 is located to the west of the A594, and to the north of Papcastle (Figure 11). Area 149 was under pasture at the time of the site visit. Previous work has identified the boundary to the north of the field in which this area is located as an historic boundary which is shown on the Papcastle Tithe Map of 1838-39 (Asset 507), although

it only survives in part. No additional heritage assets were identified at the time of the site visit in June 2016. An evaluation trench excavated immediately to the south of this area in 2015 did not reveal any evidence for archaeological features or deposits (Trench 48; McElligott 2015b, 42). The heritage asset (507) is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.39 Area 150 is located to the west of the A594, and to the north of Papcastle (Figure 11). Area 150 was woodland at the time of the site visit. The north boundary to the field in which Area 150 is located is the same as that noted for Area 149. This field boundary is shown on Papcastle Tithe Map 1838-39 (Asset 507). A stream forms the southern boundary of this area. No additional heritage assets were identifiable at the time of the site visit in June 2016 due to the presence of woodland. An evaluation trench excavated immediately to the south-east of this area in 2015 did not reveal any evidence for archaeological features or deposits (Trench 48; McElligott 2015b, 42). The heritage asset (507) is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.40 Area 128 is located to the north of the A595, and to the north-west of Papcastle (Figure 11). Area 128 was under pasture at the time of the site visit. Previous work has identified a mature hedgerow which forms the western boundary of this area (Asset 109). No additional heritage assets were noted in June 2016. A single evaluation trench was excavated in this area in 2015; no archaeological features or deposits were identified (Trench 46; McElligott 2015b, 42). The heritage asset (109) is considered to be of district or county (lesser) significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.41 Area 129 is located to the north of the A595, and to the north-west of Papcastle (Figure 11). Area 129 was also under pasture at the time of the site visit, and was being grazed by sheep. The previous work has identified a mature hedgerow which forms the eastern boundary of this area (Asset 109), and an historic field boundary to the west (Asset 108). No additional heritage assets were noted in June 2016. The heritage assets (108 and 109) are considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.42 Area 130 is located immediately to the west of the A595, and immediately north of the River Derwent (Figure 11; Plate 6). Area 130 is a roughly triangular area of pasture land located immediately to the north of the River Derwent and adjacent to the A595 road bridge. The previous work has identified several heritage assets within close proximity to this area: two mature hedgerows (Assets 410 and 411); Papcastle Ditch, unclassified earthworks, which when examined archaeologically revealed a ditch which contained some sherds of Romano-British pottery (Asset 210); an area of mature trees (Asset 105); and Papcastle Ring Ditch Cropmarks, which when investigated by geophysical survey were interpreted as an enclosure, hut circle and postholes for a large timber building, possibly associated with the extramural settlement around Papcastle Roman Fort (Asset 159). An evaluation in 2015 revealed archaeological features in the form of a small pit in Trench 37 dated to the Mesolithic period; a posthole in Trench 38 carbon dated to the early medieval period; and an undated ditch in Trench 39 (McElligott 2015b, 11). The heritage assets (410 and 411) are considered to be of district or county (lesser) significance based on current knowledge. Heritage assets (210, 105 and 159) are considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge. The area has been the subject of geophysical surveys and an archaeological evaluation.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.



Plate 6: Area 78, southern part, facing north-east

4.2.43 Area 131 is located to the east of East House, and to the south of the A66 (Figure 12). Area 131 is situated to the east of East House, and on the south side of Low Road. At the time of the site visit the field in which this area is located was under crop, and therefore it was not possible to note any potential archaeological features. The

previous work has identified a former field boundary and trackway to the east of this area (Asset 284), and a field boundary to the west (Asset 94). The heritage asset (284) is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge. The heritage asset (94) is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.44 Area 132 is located to the south of Low Road, and to the north of East House (Figure 12). Area 132 is located within a field to the east of the lanning to East House. At the time of the site visit the field was under crop and it was not possible to note any potential archaeological features. Hedgerows form all of the boundaries for this field, including Asset 94. The HER contains an entry for 'Brigham Unclassified Earthworks' in this field, which have been identified through aerial photography (Asset 208). It was not possible to note any evidence for these earthworks in June 2016 because of the crop. An archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2015 did not reveal any archaeological features or deposits (Trench 11; McElligott 2015b, 16). The heritage assets (94 and 208) are considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.45 Area 133 is located to the south of Low Road, north-west of East House (Figure 12). Area 133 is located to the south side of Low Road, and is bounded on all sides by hedgerows (Assets 392 and 393). At the time of the site visit the field was under pasture. An evaluation trench excavated in this area in 2015 did not reveal any archaeological features or deposits (Trench 5; McElligott 2015b, 33). Two evaluation trenches excavated in this area in 2015 did not reveal any archaeological features or deposits (Trenches 7 and 9; McElligott 2015b, 34). The heritage assets (392 and 393) are considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge. This area has been the subject of an archaeological evaluation.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.46 Area 134 is located on the south side of Low Road (Figure 12). Area 134 also has historic field boundaries, which have previously been recorded (Assets 391 and 392). This area was under crop at the time of the site visit in June 2016 and therefore it was not possible to note any potential archaeological features. An evaluation trench excavated in this area in 2015 did not reveal any archaeological features or deposits (Trench 5; McElligott 2015b, 33). The heritage assets (391 and 392) are considered to

be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.47 Area 135 is also located on the south side of Low Road, to the north-east of Brigham (Figure 12). Area 135 had recently been cut for silage at the time of the site visit in June 2016, although no potential archaeological features were noted. The previous work has identified historic field boundaries to the east and west (Assets 388 and 391), with the northern boundary containing mature trees. The heritage assets (388 and 391) are considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.48 Area 136 is located on the south side of Low Road, immediately to the east of the junction with Cockermouth Lonning (Figure 12). The field in which Area 136 is situated, had recently been cut for silage, however no potential archaeological features were noted. The field has historic boundaries, which have previously been recorded (Asset 388). The heritage asset (388) is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.49 Area 137 is located on the south side of Low Road, to the west of Cockermouth Lonning (Figure 12; Plate 7). Area 137 is located on the south side of Low Road, at the edge of Brigham. The previous work has identified former field boundaries in this area (Assets 268 and 278), however historic mapping shows that this field contained more boundaries, many of which are clearly visible on Google Earth™, and were noted during the site visit in June 2016 (Asset 540) (these earthworks are not currently recorded in the HER). It is possible these boundaries could represent earlier activity given the proximity of Area 137 to the church. The heritage assets (268 and 278) are considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: The heritage asset (540) is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge. Further archaeological work would be required in this area in order to clarify the presence, character and state of preservation of this heritage asset which survive above and below ground.



Plate 7: Area 137, view looking west showing linear earthworks of former field boundaries

4.2.50 Area 138 is located on the north side of Low Road, in a field immediately to the east of St Bridget's Church, Brigham (Figure 13). At the time of the site visit in June 2016 the field in which this area is located was under pasture and being grazed by sheep. A line of telegraph poles crosses this area from north to south. An historic field boundary has previously been recorded to the north, although this has since been replaced by a post and wire fence (Asset 385). Although no potential archaeological features were noted at the time of the site visit, satellite imagery shows linear earthworks in the field immediately to the north (Asset 541); these may represent former field boundaries which could extend into the location of Area 138.

Assessment: The heritage assets (385 and 541) are considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge. Further archaeological work would be required in this area in order to clarify the presence, character and state of preservation of heritage assets which may survive below ground.

4.2.51 Area 139 is located to the north of Low Road, on land opposite St Bridget's Church at Brigham (Figure 13). This is a linear strip of woodland. It was not possible to note any potential archaeological features due to the presence of woodland, however it is possible quarry operations, or features associated with nearby quarrying, may extend into this area (Asset 206).

Assessment: no additional heritage assets.

4.2.52 Area 140 is located to the north of Low Road, on land opposite St Bridget's Church at Brigham (Figure 13). Area 140 is also a linear piece of land, located at the south end of the field in which Area 142 is located. At the time of the site visit this area was under pasture. It is possible some made ground extends into this area, associated with

historic quarrying at Kirk Cross Quarry (Asset 206), as seen on the 1980 map. The heritage asset is of local significance.

Assessment: no additional heritage assets were.

4.2.53 Area 141 is located to the north of Low Road, on land opposite St Bridget's Church at Brigham (Figure 13). This area comprises pasture and woodland. No additional heritage assets were noted during the site visit in June 2016, although it is possible features associated with historic quarrying at Kirk Cross Quarry (Asset 206) may extend into this area.

Assessment: no additional heritage assets.

4.2.54 Area 142 is located to the north of Low Road, and to the south of the A66, on land opposite St Bridget's Church, Brigham (Figure 13; Plate 8). Information derived from the county HER and historical mapping shows that there is a feature known as 'Chantry Well' in this area, possibly now located within an area of woodland, although historical references suggest that it was destroyed by quarrying. The HER entry refers to 'a mound supposed by some to cover the ruins of some ancient religious edifice' (Asset 542). A tramway which formerly linked Brigham Quarries with the Cockermouth to Workington Railway was located to the north and east of this area (Assets 9 and 86). Earthworks associated with this tramway were observed to the east of the area at the time of the site visit in June 2016. Groundworks in this area may also impact on the site of a former Railway Station (Asset 165) and a former field boundary (Asset 273). A modern borehole/monitoring station was observed in this area (Plate 8).

Assessment: the heritage assets (9, 86, 165 and 542) are considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge. The heritage asset (273) is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge. Further archaeological work would be required in this area in order to clarify the presence, character and state of preservation of heritage assets which may survive below ground.



Plate 8: View looking north-east towards St Bridget's Church showing Area 142

4.2.55 Area 143 is located within a wider field, immediately to the south of the A66, north-west of Brigham (Figure 13). At the time of the site visit in June 2016 this area was under long grass, and therefore it was not possible to note any potential archaeological features. The previous work has identified a former field boundary (Asset 274). The heritage asset (274) is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.56 Area 144 is located within a field to the south-east of the A66, north-west of Brigham (Figure 13). At the time of the site visit this field was under pasture. Hedgerows line the boundaries of this field. No potential archaeological features were noted in June 2016.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.57 Area 145 is located to the east of the A66, north of Stoneybeck (Figure 13). Area 145 was under pasture at the time of the site visit. No archaeological features were noted in June 2016, however the previous work has identified a former field boundary (Asset 270) to the east and an historic mature hedgerow to the west (Asset 383). The heritage asset (270) is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge. The heritage asset (383) is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.58 Area 146 is located to the east of the A66, north of Stoneybeck near Brigham (Figure 13). The area is located immediately to the east of a utilities compound. The land was under pasture at the time of the site visit, and no potential archaeological features

were noted.

Assessment: no additional heritage assets.

4.2.59 Area 147 is located to the north of Ellerbeck Brow, to the west of the A66 (Figure 14). The area is located at the southern end of a field which was under pasture at the time of the site visit in June 2016. No additional archaeological features were noted at the time of the site visit. Groundworks in this area could impact on historic field boundaries, such as that previously noted (Asset 395), and on below-ground remains associated with an early 20th century building (Asset 43). The heritage assets (43 and 395) are considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.60 Area 155 is located to the north of Ellerbeck Brow, to the west of the A66 (Figure 14). At the time of the site visit in June 2016, this area was under pasture and being grazed by sheep. Groundworks in this area could impact on historic field boundaries, such as that which has previously been recorded (Asset 395), and on below-ground remains associated with an early 20th century building (Asset 43). The heritage assets (43 and 395) are considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.61 Area 154 is located on land to the north of Simonscales Beck, south-east of Wellington Farm near Cockermouth (Figure 14). This area has been covered by the previous work which identified an historic field boundary which survives as a mature hedgerow (Asset 402). The heritage asset (402) is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.62 Area 151 is located immediately to the south of the A66, west of Cockermouth (Figure 12). This area has been covered by the previous work. The area lies partly within woodland.

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.63 Area 152 is a linear area located to the east of East House (Figure 12). Three evaluation trenches were excavated in close proximity to this area in 2015; no archaeological features or deposits were noted (Trenches 16-18; McElligott 2015b, 36).

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

4.2.64 Area 153 is located in close proximity to a reservoir, north-east of Boltongate (Figure 2). This area has been previously assessed by studies (Peters and Newman 2015).

Assessment: No additional heritage assets.

5 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of 83 heritage assets have been identified from the additional areas, the majority of which had been previously identified through the work undertaken in 2015 (Peters and Newman 2015a and 2015b). A total of 13 new heritage assets have been identified as a result of this current survey work (Assets 530-542). These mainly relate to agricultural features such as field boundaries, ridge and furrow and trackways. Summaries of all heritage assets are provided in Appendix 2.

5.2 Significance

5.2.1 Based on current knowledge, there are no assets of international significance or of national significance in these additional areas. There are no other statutory or non-statutory designated heritage assets deemed to be of national cultural heritage importance, although a Grade II listed milestone is located within close proximity to Area 108 (Asset 533).

5.2.2 The seven assets of district or county significance relate to field boundaries known to have predated 1850, and a Grade II listed Milestone located on the roadside of the A595 near Moota Quarry (Asset 533). There are 59 assets of local significance and 17 of negligible significance. All assets are summarised in the table below by their level of significance:

Significance	Number of Assets	Asset Numbers
District or County (lesser)	7	108, 109, 410, 411, 432, 505, 533
Local	59	9, 28, 43, 86, 94, 105, 142, 143, 144, 159, 165, 170, 180, 206, 208, 210, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 227, 228, 229, 236, 300, 321, 375, 383, 385, 388, 391, 392, 393, 395, 402, 420, 421, 437, 439, 440, 459, 461, 471, 482, 483, 514, 515, 532, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542
Negligible	17	268, 270, 273, 274, 278, 284, 303, 307, 313, 319, 460, 463, 472, 507, 530, 531,

Table 5: Number of heritage assets by level of significance

5.3 Important Hedgerows

5.3.1 The most frequently noted historic assets encountered by this research have been field boundaries. Under the *Hedgerow Regulations*, hedgerows that pre-date 1850 can

be defined as important hedgerows. Where a hedgerow is demonstrably in existence before 1850 it has been accorded a county or district (lesser) significance.

5.3.2 Where these hedgerows are clearly part of field systems that pre-date 1850, such as the fossilised strip fields of the former medieval common fields, the hedgerows should be regarded as 'important' under the definitions of the *Hedgerow Regulations*.

5.4 **Risk of Encountering as yet Unknown Remains**

5.5.1 The risk of encountering unknown heritage assets relates entirely to below ground archaeological remains. The possibility of encountering previously unknown Roman remains, especially in the vicinity of the A595, has been highlighted above. Beyond these, a consideration of the assets noted set within the context of the historic landscape character of the 30 areas suggests that there is a moderate likelihood of encountering previously unsuspected archaeological features relating to prehistory, especially in the Derwent valley.

5.5.2 It is unlikely that any as-yet unknown remains encountered during the construction process will be of international or national significance.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 As noted in 2.4.3 above, the assessment of significance and the nature of the historic environment resource are used to inform the need for further evaluatory works to clarify the presence, character and state of preservation of those heritage assets that are believed to survive only as buried remains or earthworks. Recommendations with regard to these further evaluatory works are made below.
- 6.1.2 Any of the noted remains which will be directly impacted upon by groundworks associated with the Network Mains will require detailed archaeological recording. This should include a photographic record to better understand any importance the sites have in their wider landscape.
- 6.1.3 The potential still exists for other unknown buried remains, which are not visible above ground, to be encountered during construction. Consequently, It is recommended that a full watching brief be undertaken of all excavations linked with the topsoil stripping.

6.2 Further Archaeological Work

- 6.2.1 A number of heritage assets and groups of assets have been identified that would benefit from further archaeological investigation in order to clarify their significance and ascertain the likely impact of pipeline development as well as to better define a mitigation strategy.
- 6.2.2 The identified important hedgerows (Assets 108, 109, 410, 411, 432 and 505) should be photographically recorded along the stretch likely to be impacted by any groundworks and construction. The species composition should be analysed and on the basis of woody species present, their approximate date of origin should be estimated.
- 6.2.3 Further archaeological work should be undertaken in Area 137 in order to assess the presence, character and state of preservation of archaeological remains which survive as earthworks above ground, and any potential below-ground remains. Evaluatory work would provide information for clearly assessing the significance of this heritage asset (540).
- 6.2.4 Further archaeological work should be undertaken in Area 138 in order to assess the presence, character and state of preservation of archaeological remains which may

survive below ground. Evaluatory work would provide information for clearly assessing the significance of this heritage asset (541).

- 6.2.5 Further archaeological work should be undertaken in Area 142 in order to assess the presence, character and state of preservation of archaeological remains associated with recorded heritage assets, such as Chantry Well (Asset 542); a tramway (Assets 9 and 86) and potentially the site of a former railway station (Asset 165), and on any potential un-recorded below-ground archaeological remains. Evaluatory work would provide information for clearly assessing the significance of these heritage assets.

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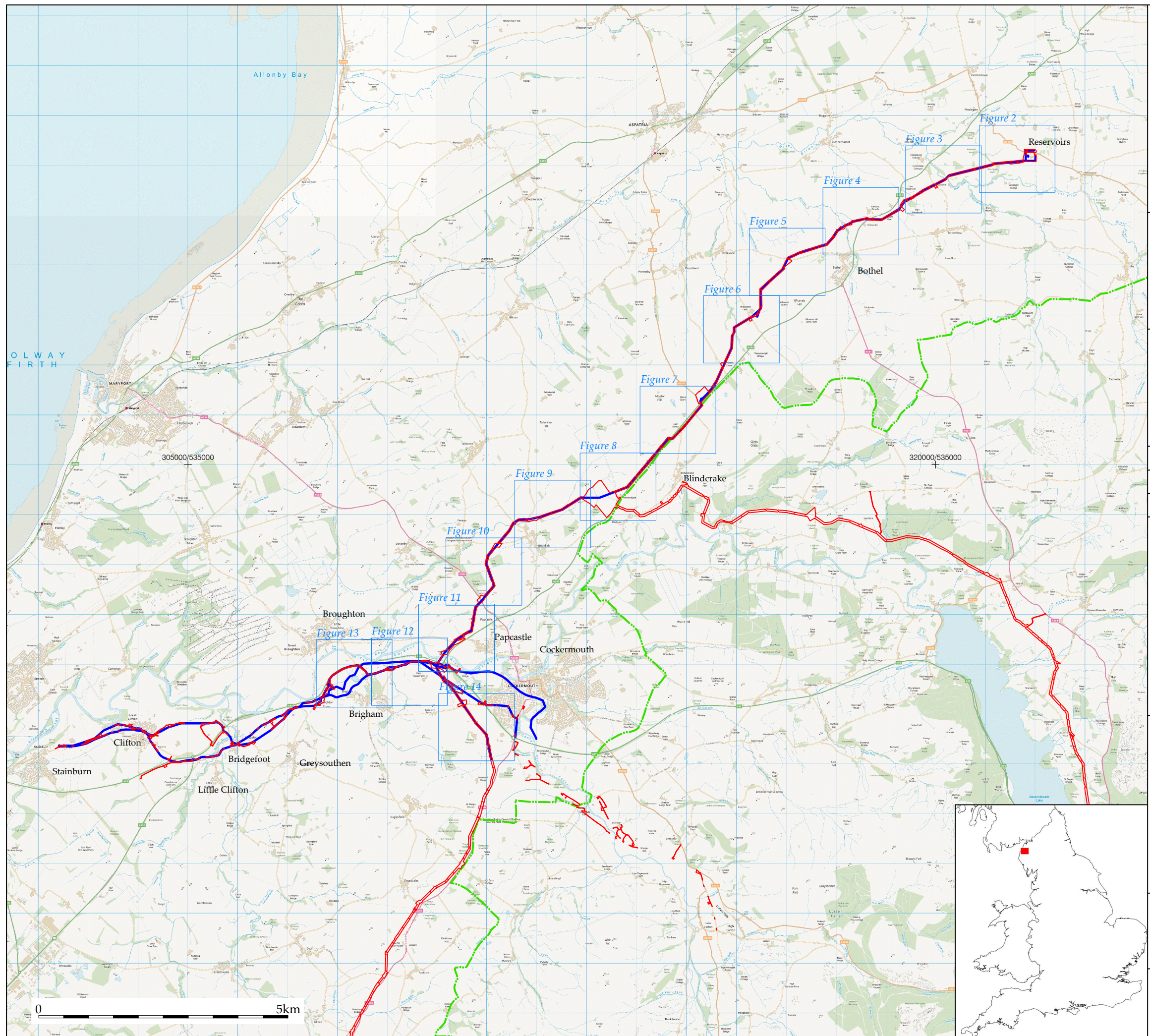
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APPENDIX 1: FIGURES



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Archaeology
2015

PROJECT:

Additions to Network Mains
from Quarry Hill to Stainburn
and Cockermouth, Cumbria




CLIENT:

United Utilities

SCALE: 1:75,000 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB/HP

DATE: June 2016

KEY:
 Route of pipeline
 Lake District National Park Boundary
 Location of figures 2-14



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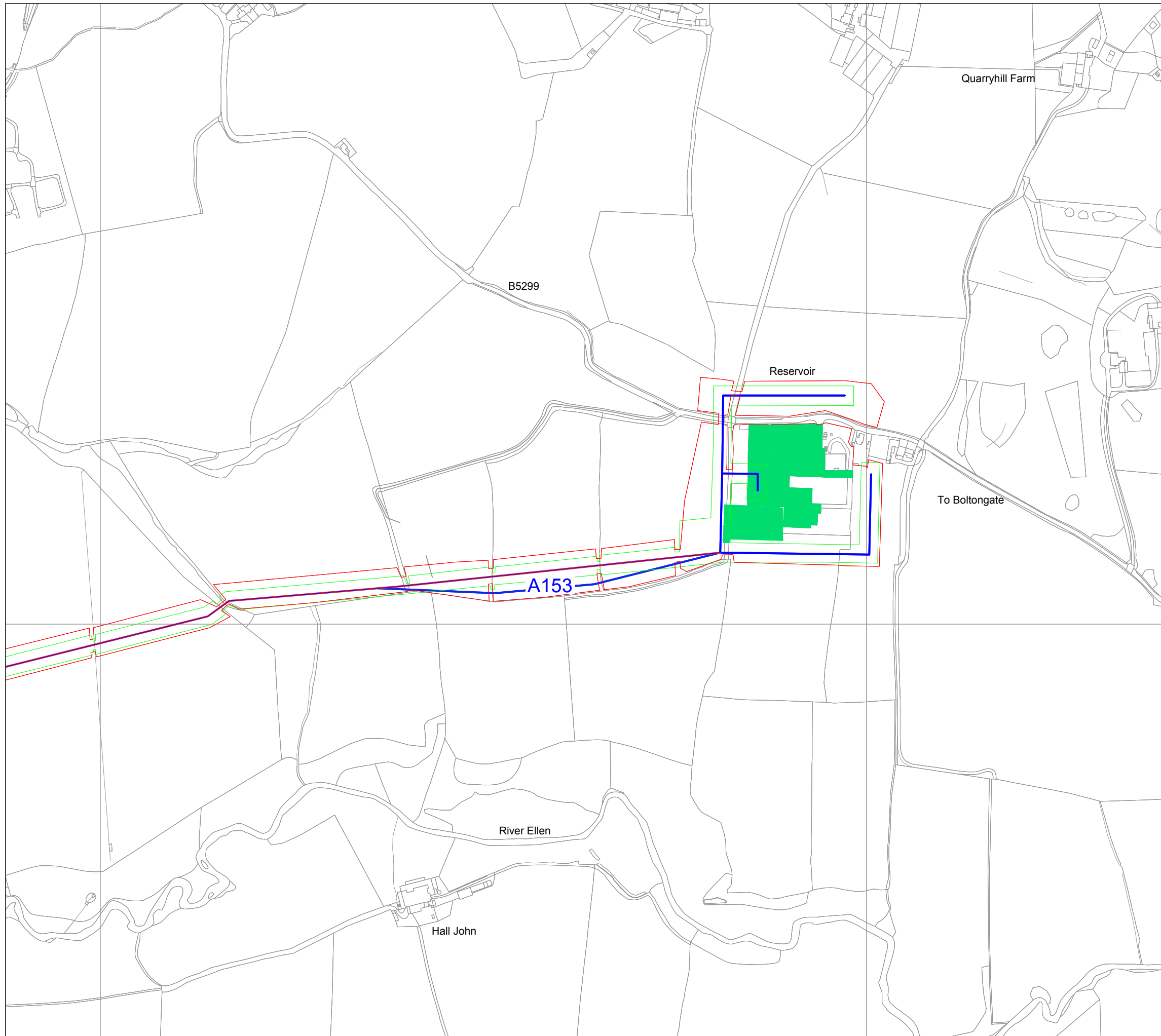
REPORT No:

CP11801

FIGURE:

1

Figure 1: Route of pipeline.



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2016

PROJECT:
Additions to Network Mains
from Quarry Hill to Stainburn
and Cockermouth , Cumbria

CLIENT:
United Utilities

SCALE: 1:5,000 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB/HP

DATE: June 2016

- KEY:
- New planning application boundary
 - Previous planning application boundary
 - Proposed pipeline route
 - A92 New survey areas
 - Heritage assets

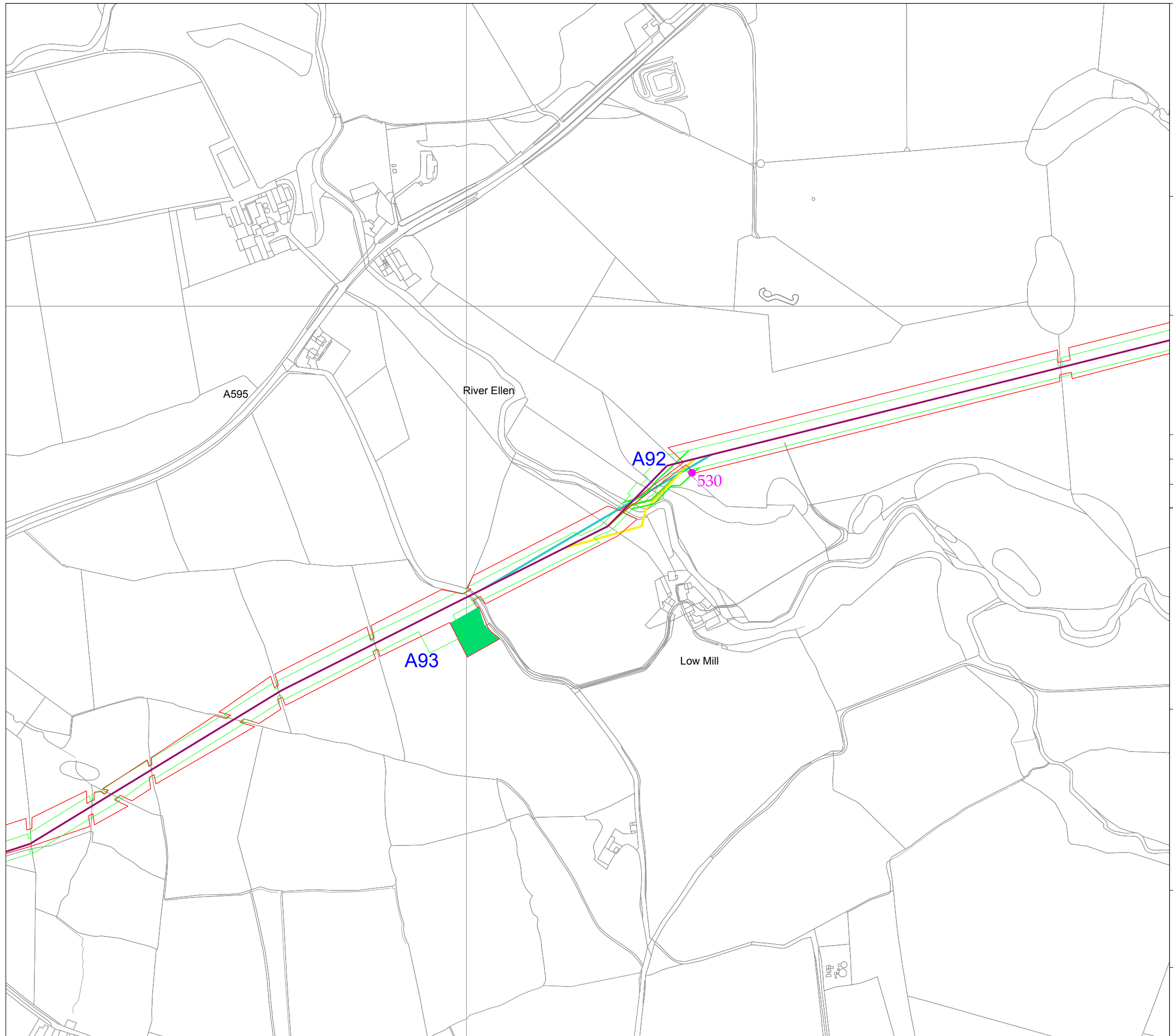


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FIGURE:
2

Figure 2: Location of heritage assets within additional areas forming extension to pipeline route (Area 153).



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- KEY:
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FIGURE:
3

Figure 3: Location of heritage assets within additional areas forming extension to pipeline route (Areas 92-93).



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- KEY:
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 - Previous planning application boundary
 - Proposed pipeline route
 - A92 New survey areas
 - Heritage assets

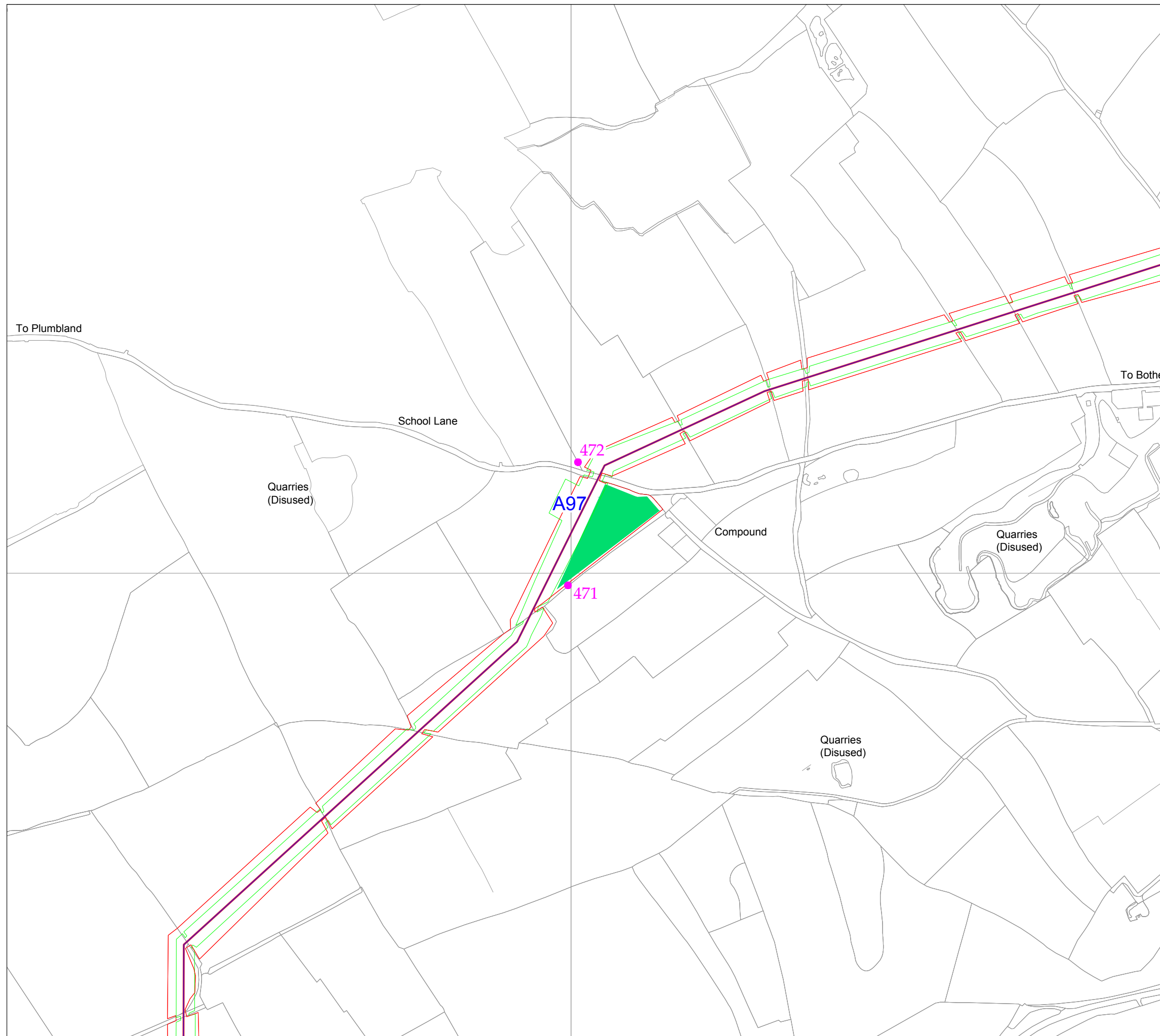


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FIGURE:
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Figure 4: Location of heritage assets within additional areas forming extension to pipeline route (Areas 94-96).



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 - Heritage assets



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FIGURE:
5

Figure 5: Location of heritage assets within additional areas forming extension to pipeline route (Area 97).

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FIGURE:
6

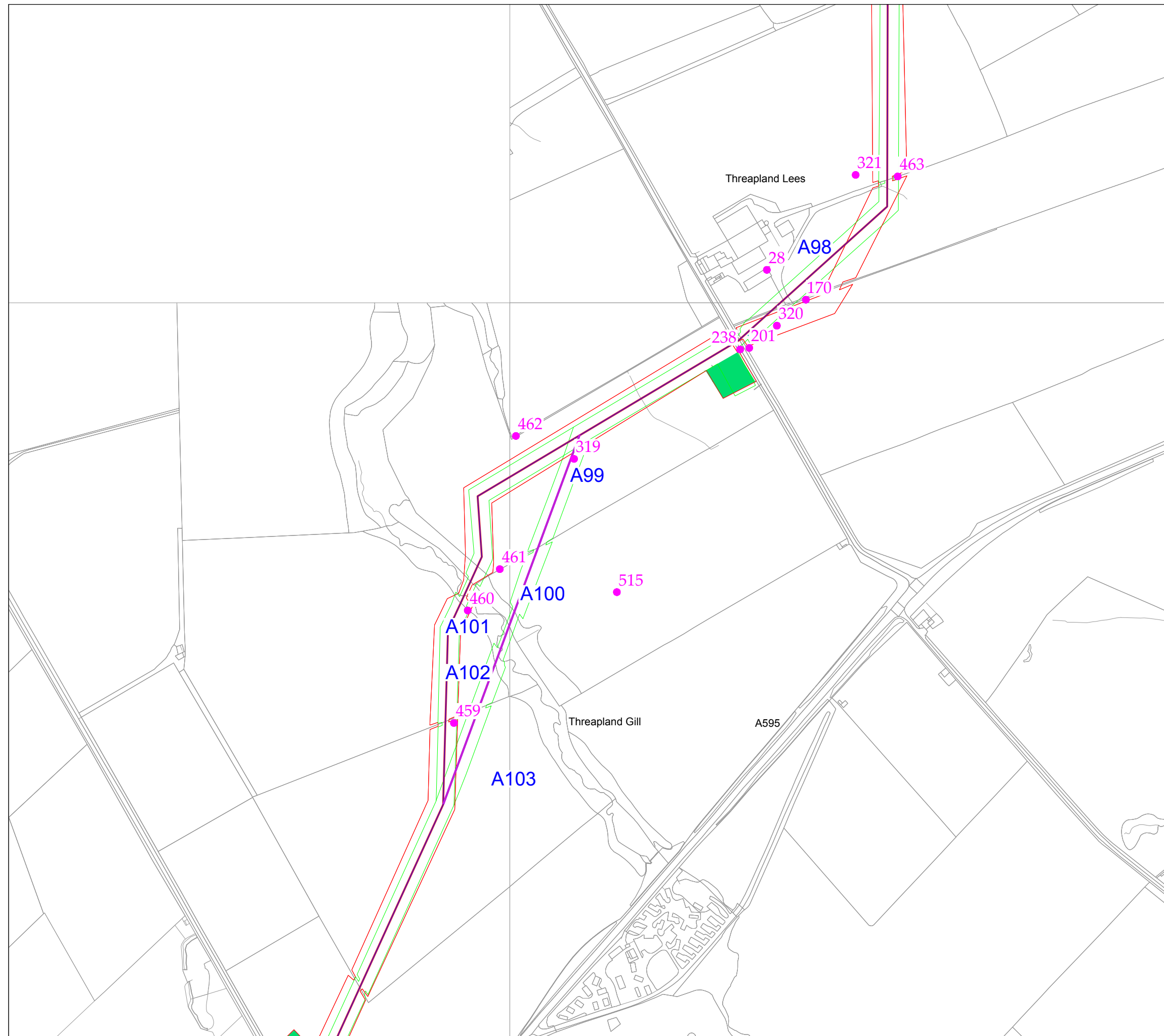
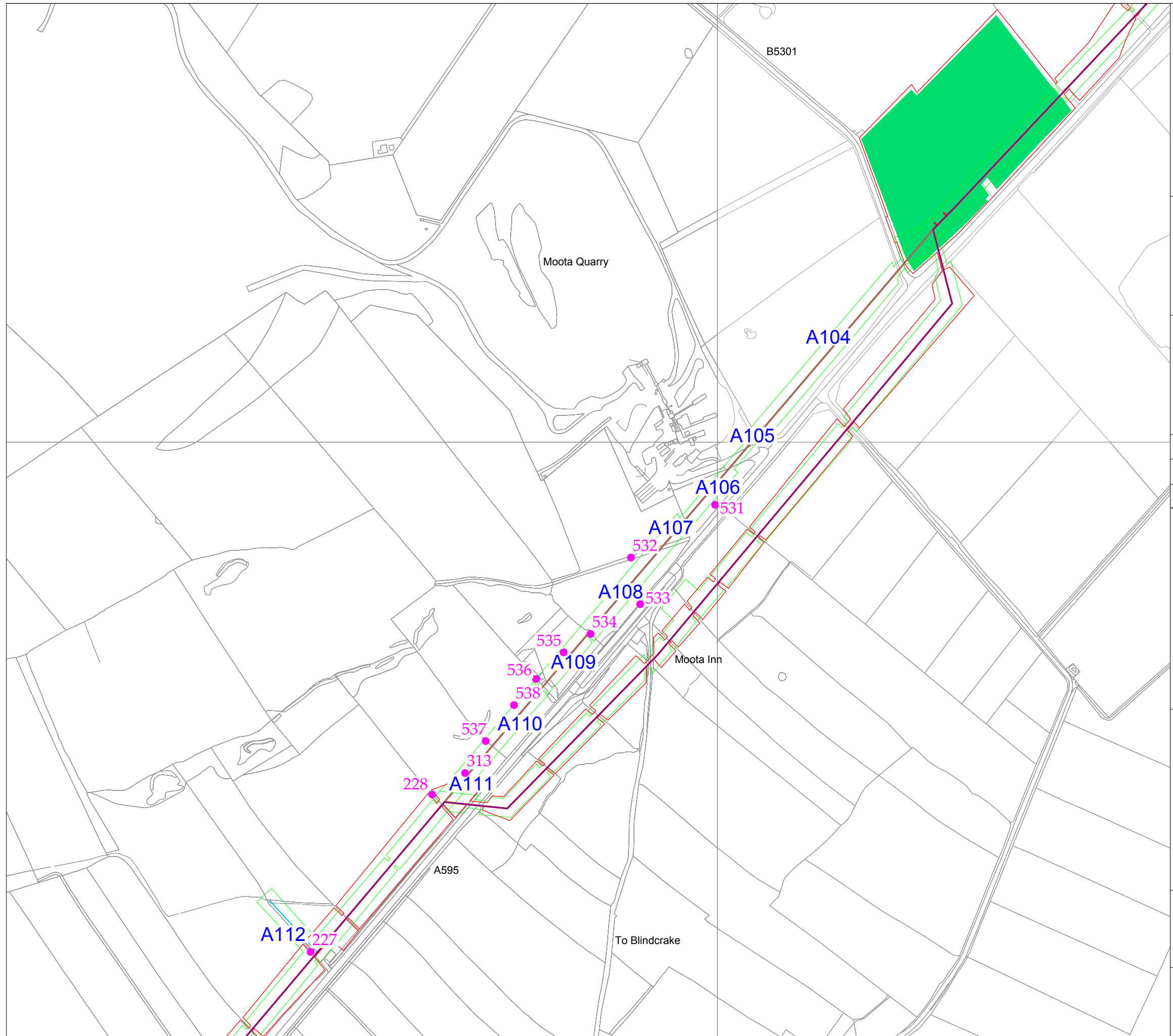


Figure 6: Location of heritage assets within additional areas forming extension to pipeline route (Areas 98-103).



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 - Proposed pipeline route
 - A92 New survey areas
 - Heritage assets

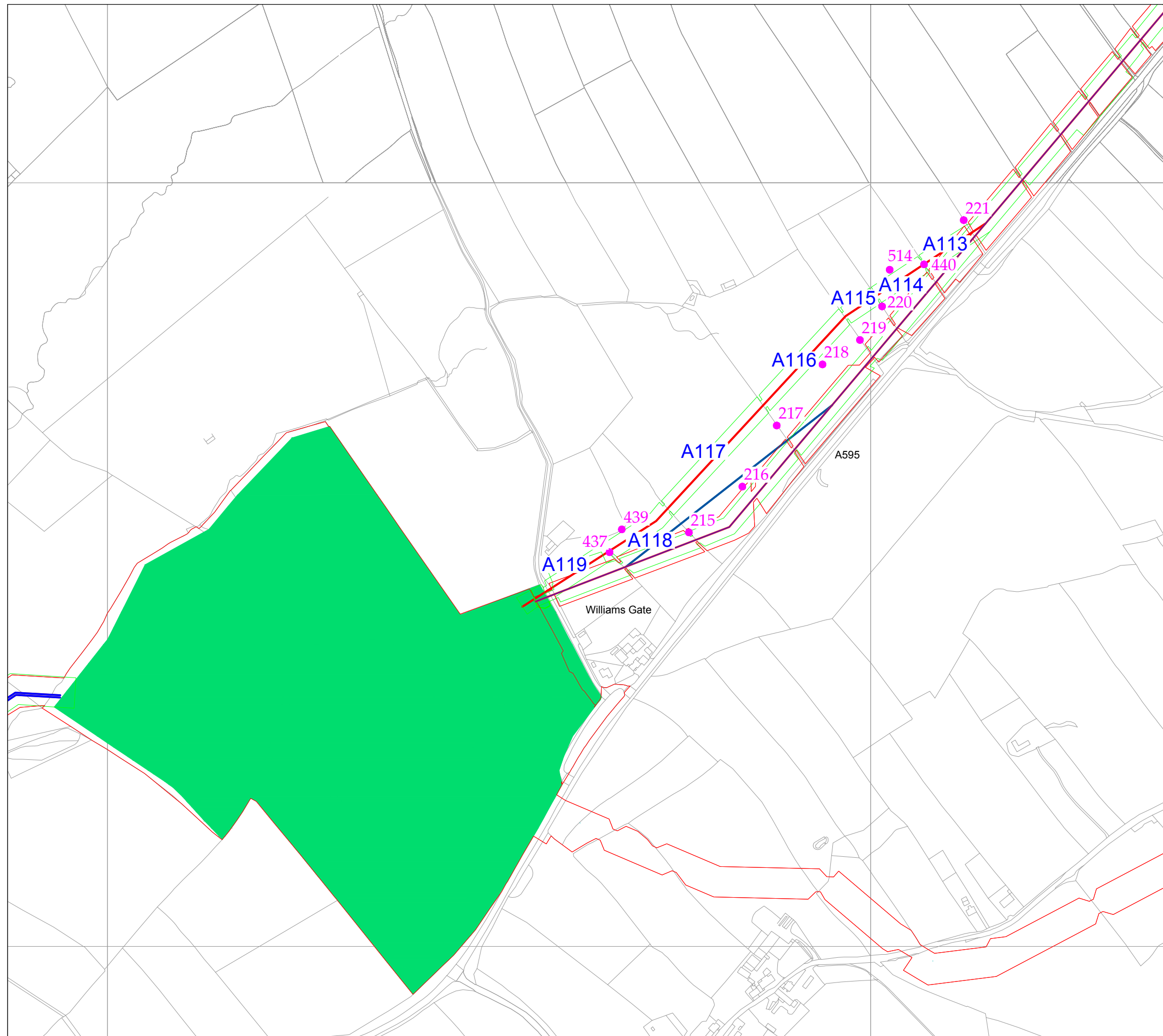


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FIGURE:
7

Figure 7: Location of heritage assets within additional areas forming extension to pipeline route (Areas 104-112).



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FIGURE:
8

Figure 8: Location of heritage assets within additional areas forming extension to pipeline route (Areas 113-119).

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FIGURE:
9

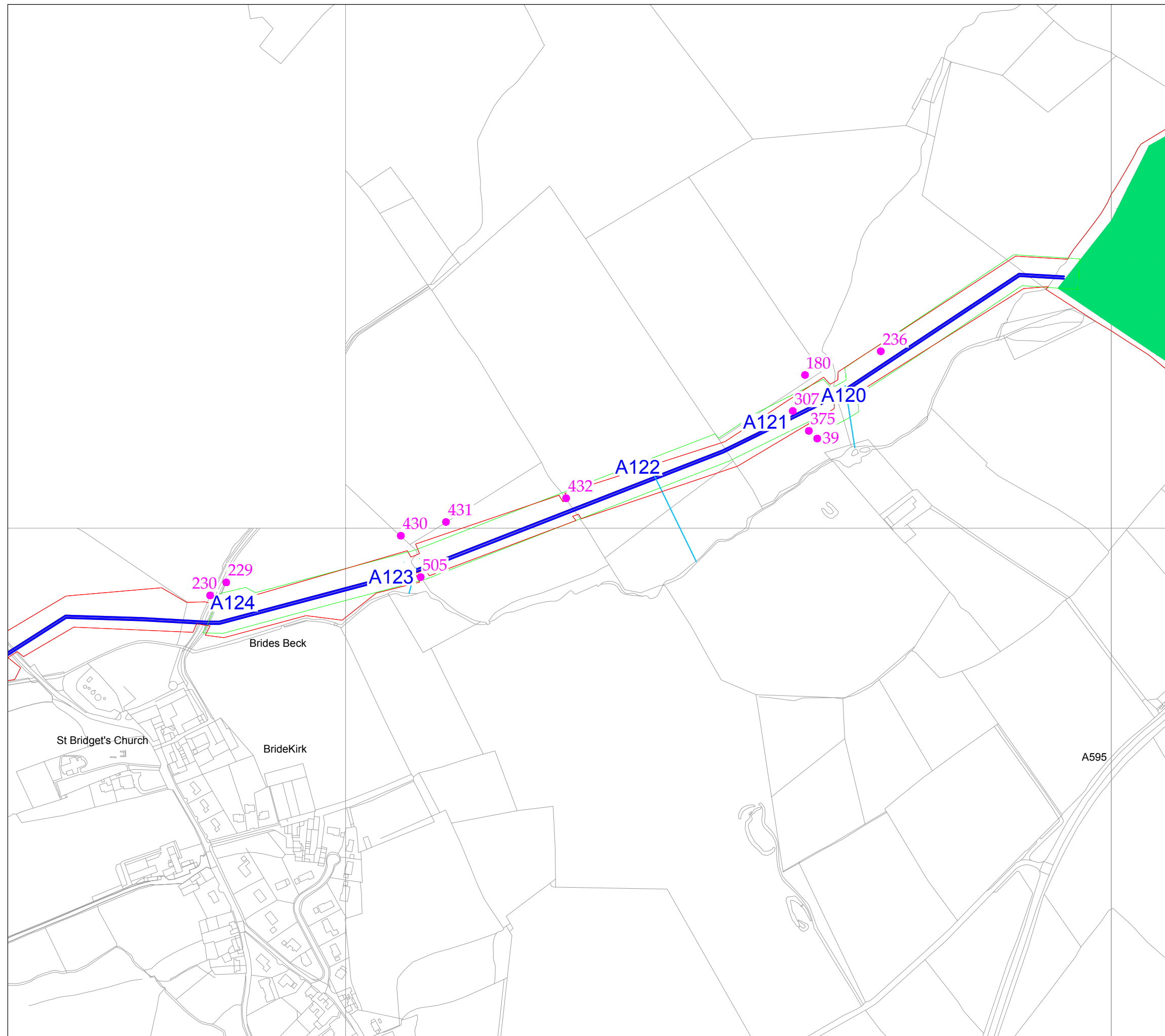
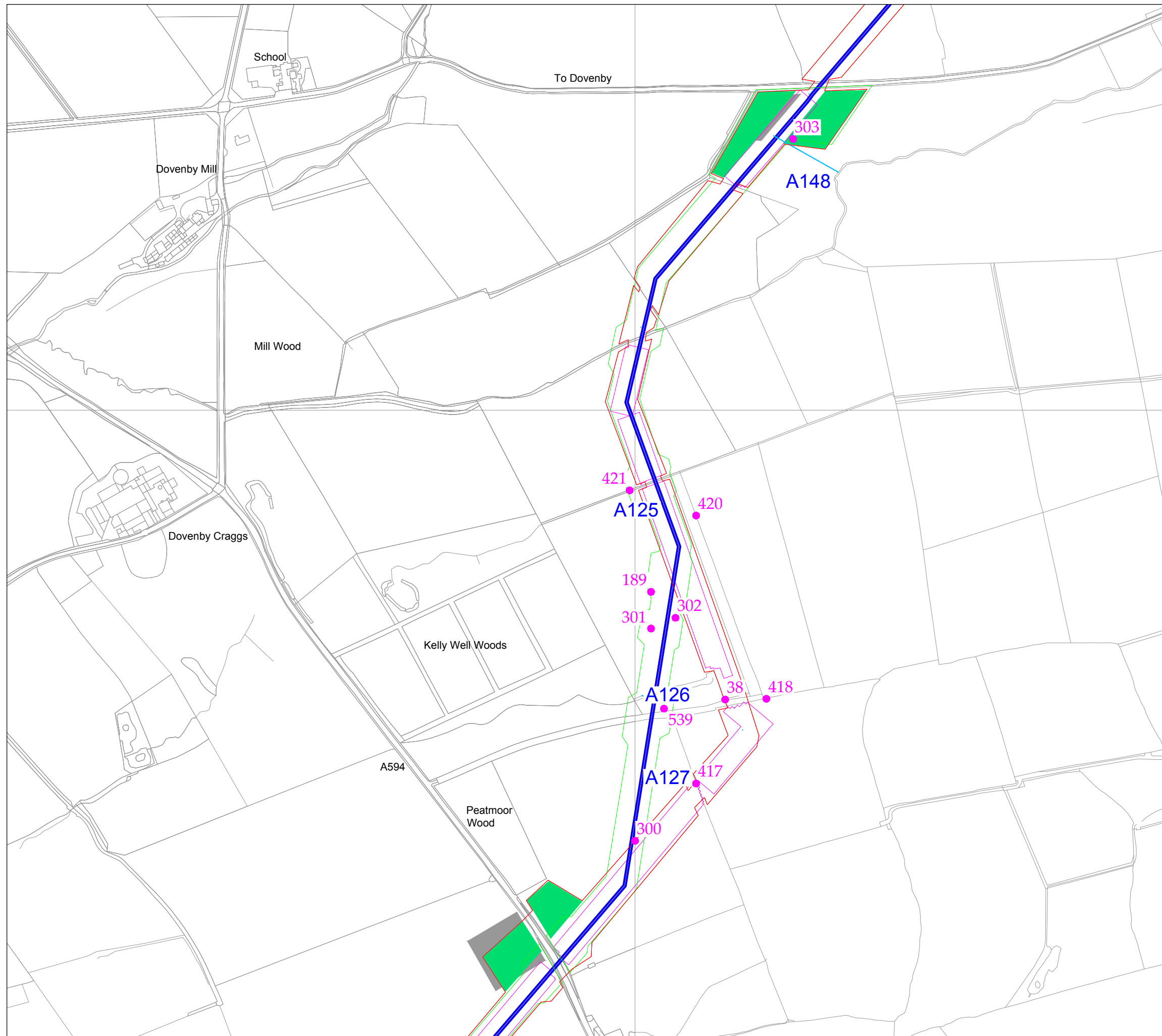


Figure 9: Location of heritage assets within additional areas forming extension to pipeline route (Areas 120-124).



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FIGURE:
10

Figure 10: Location of heritage assets within additional areas forming extension to pipeline route (Areas 125-127 and 148).

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FIGURE:
11

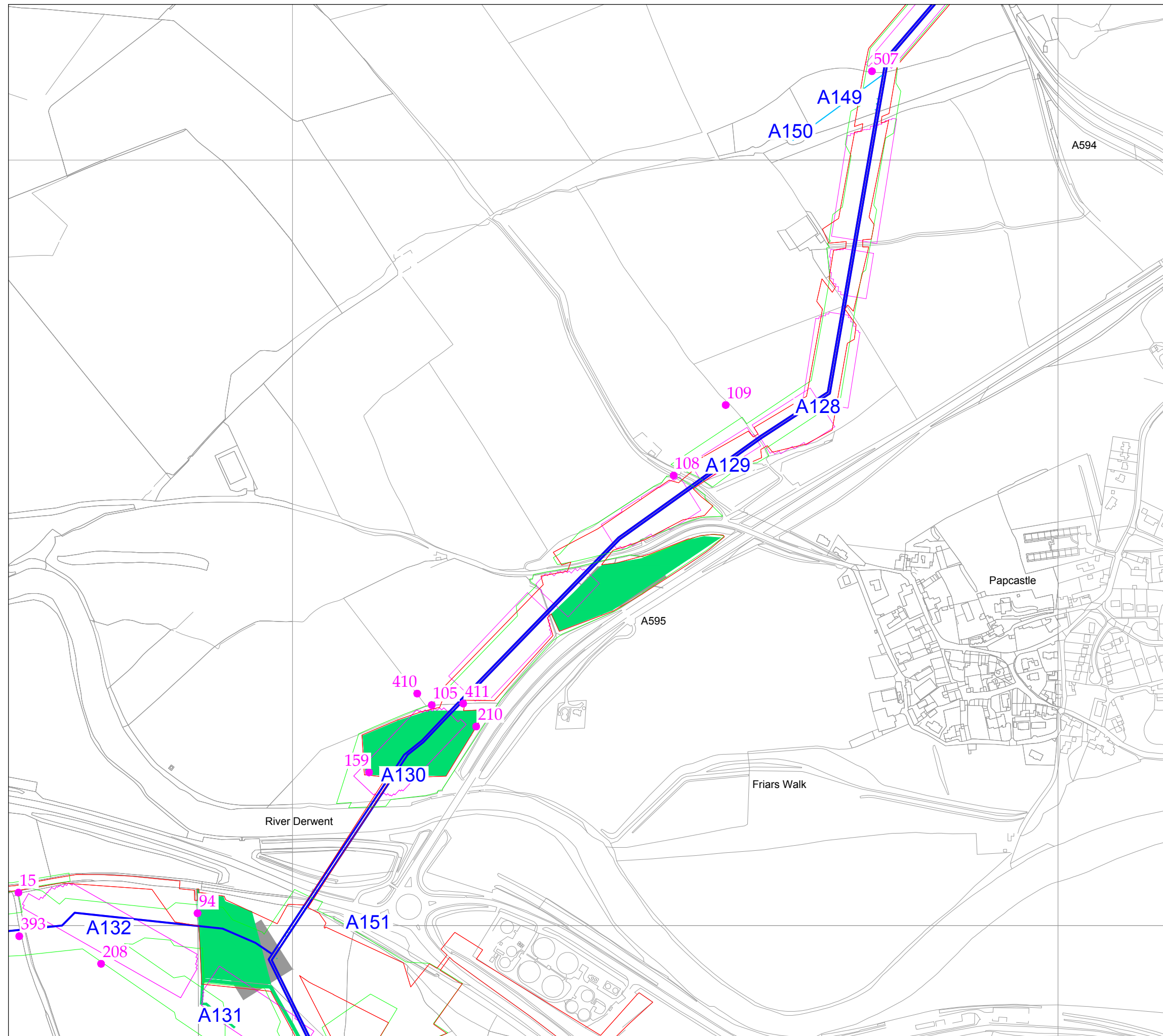
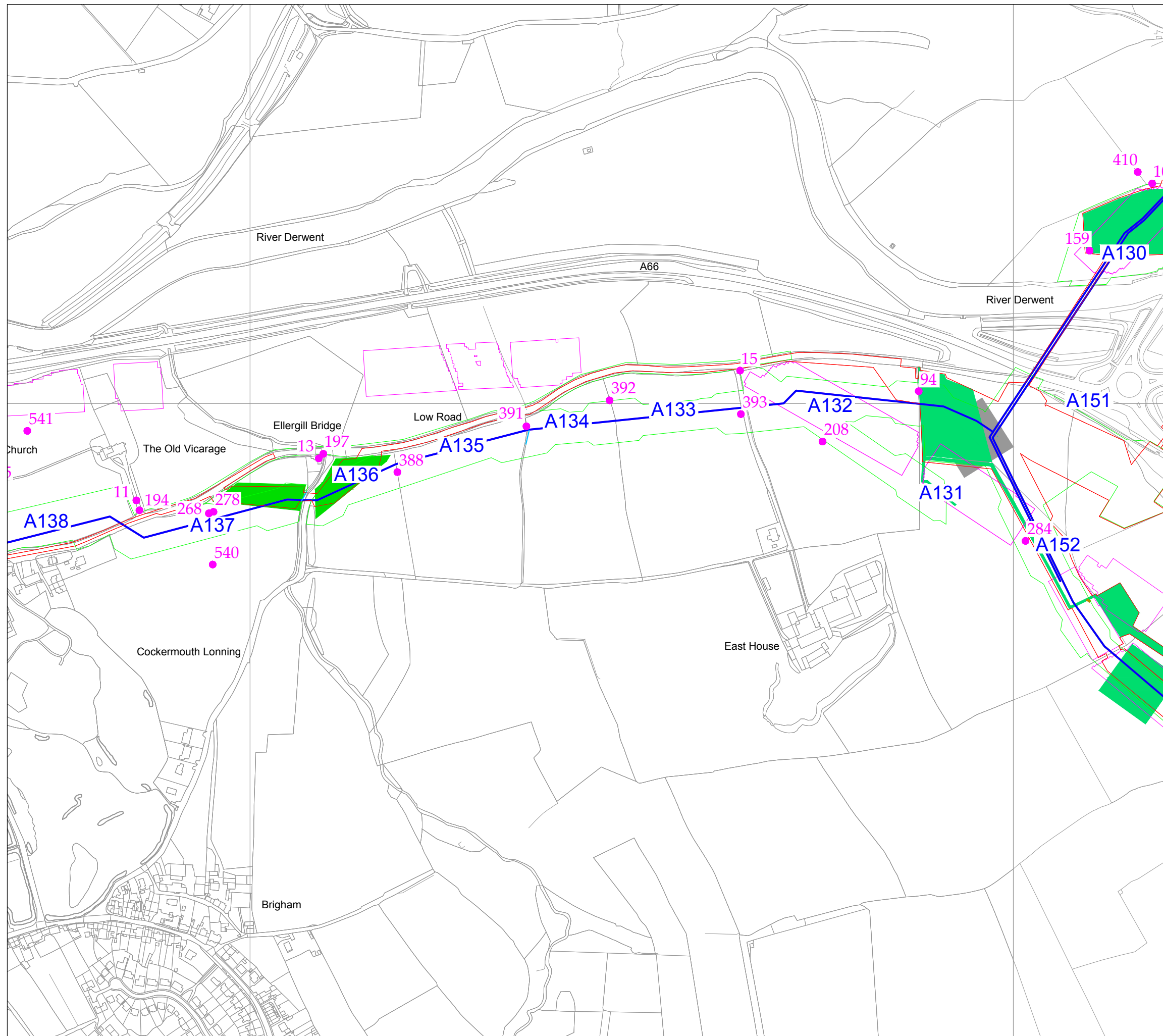


Figure 11: Location of heritage assets within additional areas forming extension to pipeline route (Areas 128-132, 149, 150 and 151).



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 - Previous planning application boundary
 - Proposed pipeline route
 - A92 New survey areas
 - Heritage assets

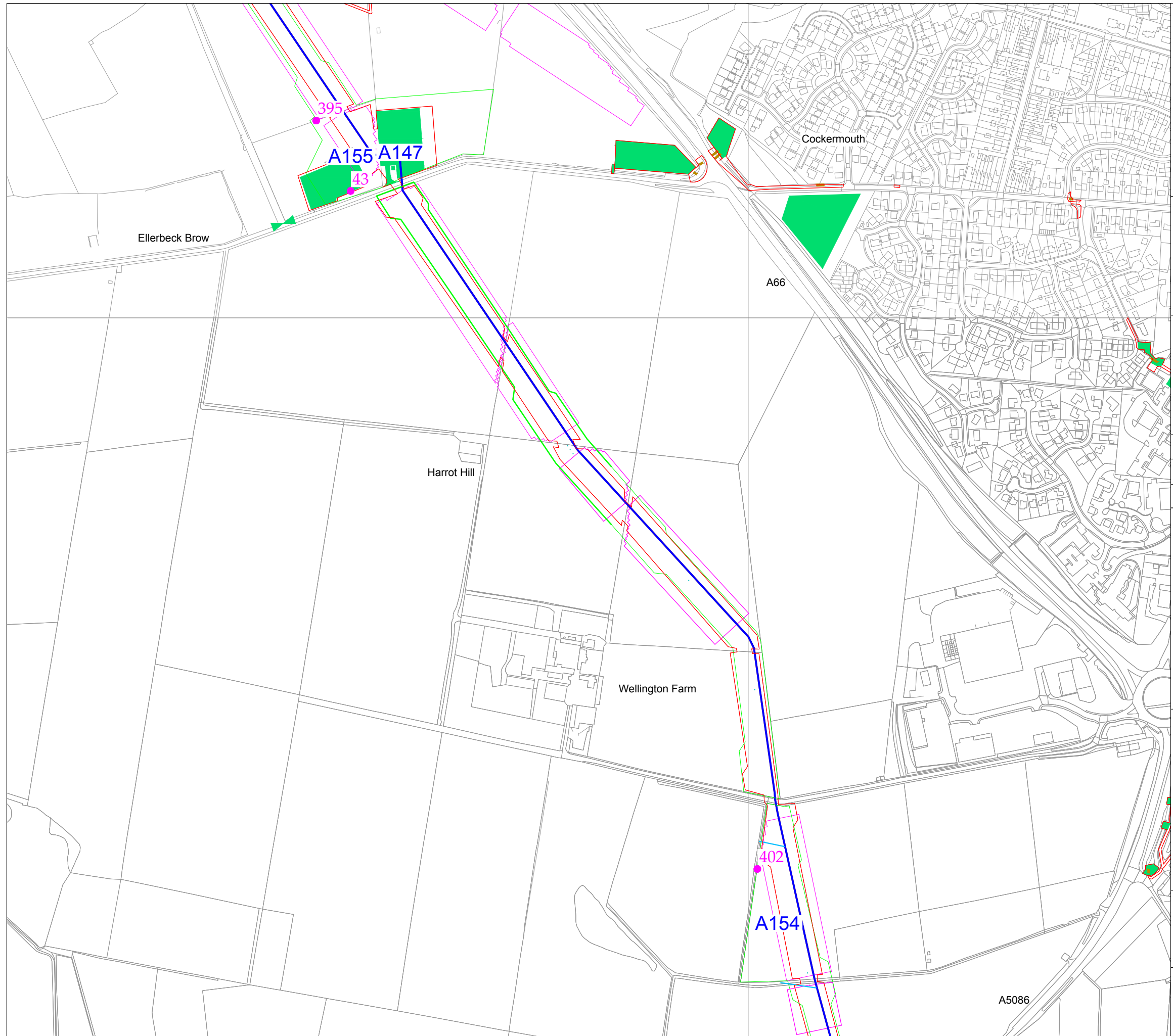


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FIGURE:
12

Figure 12: Location of heritage assets within additional areas forming extension to pipeline route (Areas 130-138, 151 and 152).



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2016

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FIGURE:
14

Figure 14: Location of heritage assets within additional areas forming extension to pipeline route (Areas 147, 154 and 155).

APPENDIX 2: GAZATTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Asset Number 9

Site Name	Site of Tramway
Designation	Non-Designated
HER Number	N/A
Site Type	Tramway
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	308545, 530874
Area Number	142
Source	First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1867; NMR 1574908
Description	Tramway, shown on the First Edition OS map to the north of Brigham. Also shown on the Second Edition OS map of 1900 by gone by 1925. This linked the Brigham Quarries to the Cockermouth and Workington Railway (NMR 1574908)
Assessment	The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 28

Site Name	Features associated with Threapland Lees
Designation	Non-Designated
HER Number	N/A
Site Type	Features associated with Threapland Lees
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	316336, 538043
Source	First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1867
Description	'Threapland Lees' farmstead is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. It is not marked on Hodkinson and Donald's map of 1770-71. The pipeline route passes to the south of the farm, but may encounter earlier boundary features
Assessment	The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 43

Site Name	Site of Rectangular Building
Designation	Non-Designated

HER Number N/A
Site Type Site of Building
Period 20th Century
NGR 310480, 530166
Area Number 147, 155
Source Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1924
Description Rectangular building shown from the early 20th century to 1967 on historical maps, but gone by 1988
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 86
Site Name Earthworks
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Earthworks
Period Unknown
NGR 308384, 530932
Area Number 142
Source Walkover Survey (2015)
Description The walkover survey in 2015 noted earthworks close to the former route of the railway
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 94
Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 309876, 531016
Area Numbers 131, 132
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867; Walkover Survey (2015)
Description Field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map and observed at the time

of the walkover survey in 2015 surviving as a well-maintained drystone wall

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 105

Site Name Area of Mature Trees

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Area of Mature Trees

Period Pre 1867

NGR 310182, 531288

Area Number 130

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867; Walkover Survey (2015)

Description Several mature trees observed along a boundary which is shown on the First Edition OS map

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 108

Site Name Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Mature Hedgerow

Period Pre 1867

NGR 310498, 531588

Area Number 129

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867; Walkover Survey (2015)

Description Field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map, and noted in 2015 as surviving as a mature hedgerow on a raised earthen bank with several layers of stone visible within its construction

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of district or county (lesser) significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 109

Site Name Mature Hedgerow
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Mature Hedgerow
Period Pre 1838
NGR 310566, 531680
Area Numbers 128, 129
Source Tithe Award Plan for Papcastle CAC(C) Ref: DRC 8/149
Description Field boundary shown on the Tithe Award Plan for Papcastle. Surviving as a mature hedgerow with several mature trees along its length in 2015
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of district or county (lesser) significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 142

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1860
NGR 318323, 539809
Area 96
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map
Description Field boundary surviving as an established mature hedgerow set on a raised embankment lined with stone
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 143

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1860
NGR 318410, 539838

Area Number 95
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map
Description Former field boundary, now surviving as a disused boundary consisting of several mature trees and bushes sparsely spread along its length. At a higher level to the field to the south
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 144
Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1860
NGR 318474, 539856
Area Number 94
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map
Description Field boundary shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey map and subsequent mapping. Surviving as a well-established mature hedgerow with several mature trees along its length, at a higher elevation to the field to the south, raised up 1.5m by a large earthen bank.
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 159
Site Name Papcastle Ring Ditch Cropmark
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number 13560
Site Type Geophysical Anomaly
Period Unknown
NGR 310100, 531200
Area Number 130
Source CCC HER
Description Cropmarks investigated by geophysical survey and interpreted as an enclosure, hut circle and postholes for a large timber building. Possibly

associated with the extramural settlement around Papcastle Roman fort. An evaluation in this area revealed archaeological features including a pit dated to the Mesolithic period; a posthole carbon dated to the early medieval period, and an undated ditch

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 165

Site Name Site of Railway Station, Brigham

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Railway Station

Period Post Medieval

NGR 308450, 530977

Area Number 142

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1867

Description Site of a railway station shown on the First Edition OS map on the Cockermouth and Workington Railway Line

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 170

Site Name Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Field Boundary

Period Pre 1860

NGR 316387, 538004

Area Number 98

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, walkover survey (2015)

Description A field boundary noted as an established hedgerow

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 180
Site Name Bridekirk Enclosure Field System
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number 3723
Site Type Field System
Period Unknown
NGR 312600, 534200
Area Number 121
Source CCC HER
Description Garth, field system. Field subjected to infrequent ploughing. Pronounced ridge and furrow
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 206
Site Name Site of Kirk Cross Quarry
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number 11497
Site Type Quarry
Period Post Medieval
NGR 308350, 530700
Area Number 139, 140, 141
Source CCC HER
Description Site of a quarry. On the 1980 map, the site appears to be filled with water
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 208
Site Name Brigham Unclassified Earthworks
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number 13557
Site Type Cropmarks
Period Unknown
NGR 309750, 530950
Area Number 132

Source CCC HER
Description Unclassified cropmarks
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 210

Site Name Papcastle Ditch, Papcastle Sewerage Works

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number 16741

Site Type Field Boundary; Find Spot

Period Unknown

NGR 310240, 531260

Area Number 130

Source CCC HER

Description Unclassified earthworks features in the direct line of the Papcastle by-pass. Previous geophysical survey suggested a double alignment of pits. No pit alignments were found during excavation, but there was a single ditch which followed approximately the same line. The ditch had an average width of about one metre and contained some sherds of Romano-British pottery including a piece of an East Gaulish cup. Iron nails were also found in the ditch-fill at regular intervals of little over a meter; these presumably represent a timber fence in or alongside the ditch. The ditch has been interpreted by P Turnbull as a field boundary used in the agricultural exploitation of the land in the 3rd century AD.

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 215

Site Name Remains of Former Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Former Field Boundary

Period Pre 1867

NGR 313762, 534542

Area Number 117, 118

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867

Description A field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map, and by the time of the walkover survey, had been replaced with two modern fence lines. The remains of the previous field boundary however, can be seen as an earthen bank with several tree stumps and areas of drystone walling remaining (as noted in 2015)

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 216

Site Name Ridge and Furrow

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Earthworks

Period Post Medieval

NGR 313832, 534602

Area Number 117

Source Walkover Survey (2015)

Description An area of ridge and furrow observed within a field close to the village of Blindcrake

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 217

Site Name Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Field Boundary

Period Pre 1867

NGR 313877, 534682

Area Number 116, 117

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867

Description A field boundary visible on the First Edition OS map and noted as a drystone wall during the walkover survey in 2015

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current

knowledge

Asset Number 218

Site Name Ridge and Furrow

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Earthwork

Period Post Medieval

NGR 313937, 534762

Area Number 116

Source Walkover Survey (2015)

Description An area of ridge and furrow observed within a field close to the village of Blindcrake. No obvious traces were noted during the site visit in June 2016

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 219

Site Name Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Field Boundary

Period Pre 1867

NGR 313986, 534794

Area Numbers 115, 116

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867

Description A field boundary visible on the First Edition OS map and noted as a drystone wall during the walkover survey in 2015

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 220

Site Name Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Field Boundary

Period Pre 1867
NGR 314015, 534838
Area Numbers 114, 115
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867
Description A field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map and noted as an established hedgerow during the walkover survey in 2015
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 221

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 314122, 534951
Area Number 113
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867; Walkover Survey (2015)
Description A field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map and noted as a drystone wall during the walkover survey (2015)
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 227

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 314468, 535333
Area Number 112
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867; Walkover Survey (2015)
Description A field boundary visible on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping and noted during the walkover survey of 2015 as an established hedgerow with an attached modern fenceline

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 228

Site Name Ridge and Furrow

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Earthwork

Period Post Medieval

NGR 314627, 535539

Area Number 111

Source Walkover Survey (2015)

Description An area of ridge and furrow observed within a field close to the village of Blindcrake

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 229

Site Name Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Field Boundary

Period Pre 1867

NGR 311844, 533929

Area Number 124

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867; Walkover Survey (2015)

Description A field boundary visible on the First Edition OS map, and noted as a drystone wall, in poor condition, during the walkover survey in 2015

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 236

Site Name Ridge and Furrow

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Earthwork
Period Post Medieval
NGR 312699, 534231
Area Number 120
Source Walkover Survey (2015)
Description An area of ridge and furrow observed within a field close to the village of Blindcrake
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 268
Site Name Former Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Former Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 308946, 530856
Area Number 137
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867
Description Former field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map. No traces were noted in 2015
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 270
Site Name Former Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Former Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 307928, 530576
Area Number 145
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1867
Description Former field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map. No traces were noted in 2015

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 273

Site Name Former Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Former Field Boundary

Period Pre 1867

NGR 308432, 530947

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1867

Description Former field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map, but not on modern mapping. No traces were visible during the walkover survey in 2015

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 274

Site Name Former Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Former Field Boundary

Period Pre 1867

NGR 308050, 530818

Area Number 143

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1867

Description Former field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map. No traces were visible during the walkover survey in 2015

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 278

Site Name Former Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Former Field Boundary

Period Pre 1867
NGR 308952, 530858
Area Number 137
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867
Description Former field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map. No traces were visible during the walkover survey in 2015
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 284

Site Name Former Field Boundary and Trackway
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Former Field Boundary and Trackway
Period Pre 1867
NGR 310016, 530820
Area Number 131
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867
Description Former field boundary and trackway shown on the First Edition OS map, but not on the Third Edition of 1925. No traces were visible during the walkover survey in 2015.
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 300

Site Name Former Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Former Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 311000, 532436
Area Number 127
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867
Description Former field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map. No traces noted in 2015

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 303

Site Name Former Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Former Field Boundary

Period Pre 1867

NGR 311207, 533355

Area Number 148

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867

Description Former field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map. No traces were noted during the walkover survey in 2015 or during the site visit in June 2016

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 307

Site Name Former Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Former Field Boundary

Period Pre 1867

NGR 312584, 534153

Area Number 121

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867

Description Former field boundary shown on First Edition OS map but not on the Second Edition of 1900. No traces were visible during the walkover survey in 2015

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 313

Site Name Former Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Former Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 314670, 535567
Area Number 111
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867
Description Former field boundary shown on First Edition OS map and on subsequent mapping, but gone by 1971. No evidence at the time of the site walkover in 2016
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 319

Site Name Former Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Former Field Boundary
Period Pre 1860
NGR 316084, 537796
Area Number 99
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map
Description Former field boundary shown on historical mapping up to 1971. No evidence in 2015
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 321

Site Name Former Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Former Field Boundary
Period Pre 1860
NGR 316452, 538167
Area Number 98
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map
Description Shown on historical mapping up until 1971. No evidence noted in 2015

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 375

Site Name Possible Medieval Settlement

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Settlement

Period ?Medieval

NGR 312605, 534127

Area Number 121

Source Walkover Survey (2015); Google Earth Imagery

Description A possible medieval settlement or enclosure close to an area of pronounced broad ridge and furrow. Observed during the walkover survey in 2015 as small hummocks/rises in ground level and thought to be natural, however after consulting Google Earth Imagery an alternative interpretation as settlement earthworks is possible

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 383

Site Name Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Field Boundary

Period Pre 1867

NGR 307847, 530623

Area Number 145

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1867

Description A field boundary visible on First Edition OS mapping, and noted to survive as a mature hedgerow in 2015

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 385

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 308625, 530887
Area Number 138
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867
Description A field boundary visible on the First Edition OS map and still shown on modern mapping, but surviving as a modern post and wire fence at the time of the walkover survey (2016)
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 388

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 309193, 531910
Area Numbers 135, 136
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867
Description A field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map. Noted to survive as a mature hedgerow in 2015
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 391

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 309362, 530970

Area Numbers 134, 135
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867
Description A field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map. Noted to survive as a mature hedgerow in 2015
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 392

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 309471, 531004
Area Numbers 133, 134
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867
Description A field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map. Noted to survive as a mature hedgerow in 2015
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 393

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Settlement
Period Pre 1867
NGR 309643, 530986
Area Number 133
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867
Description A field boundary visible on the First Edition OS map, and noted to survive as a mature hedgerow in 2015
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 395

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Settlement
Period Pre 1867
NGR 310435, 530258
Area Numbers 147, 155
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1867
Description A field boundary visible on the First Edition OS map, and noted to survive as a mature hedgerow in 2015
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 402

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 311012, 529279
Area Number 154
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1867
Description A field boundary visible on the First Edition OS map, and noted to survive as a mature hedgerow in 2015
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 410

Site Name Mature Hedgerow
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Mature Hedgerow
Period Pre 1838
NGR 310163, 531303

Area Number 130
Source Tithe Award Plan for Papcastle CAC(C) Ref: DRC 8/149
Description A field boundary visible on the First Edition OS map, and on the earlier Tithe Award Plan for Papcastle of 1838-39. Noted to survive as a mature hedgerow in 2015
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of district or county (lesser) significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 411
Site Name Mature Hedgerow
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Mature Hedgerow
Period Pre 1838
NGR 310223, 531290
Area Number 130
Source Tithe Award Plan for Papcastle CAC(C) Ref: DRC 8/149
Description A field boundary visible on the First Edition OS map and on the earlier Tithe Award Plan for Papcastle of 1838-39. Noted as surviving as a mature hedgerow at the time of the walkover survey in 2015. May be associated with Asset 105, an area of mature trees
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of district or county (lesser) significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 420
Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 311080, 532862
Area Number 125
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867
Description A field boundary visible on the First Edition OS map, and noted as surviving as a mature hedgerow in 2015

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 421

Site Name Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Field Boundary

Period Pre 1867

NGR 310993, 532895

Area Number 125

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867

Description A field boundary visible on the First Edition OS map, and noted as surviving as a mature hedgerow at the time of the walkover survey in 2015

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 432

Site Name Mature Hedgerow

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Mature Hedgerow

Period Pre 1842

NGR 312288, 534039

Area Number 122

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867; Tithe Award Plan for Bridekirk CAC(C) DRC 8/28

Description A field boundary visible on the First Edition OS map, and on the earlier Tithe Award Plan for Bridekirk of 1842-44. It was noted as surviving as a mature hedgerow at the time of the walkover survey

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of district or county (lesser) significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 437

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 313658, 534516
Area Numbers 118, 119
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867
Description A field boundary visible on the First Edition OS map. Noted as surviving as a mature hedgerow at the time of the walkover survey in 2015
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 439

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 313674, 534546
Area Number 118
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867
Description A field boundary visible on the First Edition OS map, and noted as surviving as a mature hedgerow at the time of the walkover survey in 2015
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 440

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 314070, 534893

Area Numbers 113 and 114

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867

Description A field boundary visible on the First Edition OS map and still shown on modern mapping. Noted to survive as a drystone wall in 2015

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 459

Site Name Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Field Boundary

Period Pre 1860

NGR 315927, 537457

Area Number 102

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map

Description The boundary survives as a mature hedgerow (as noted in 2015)

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 460

Site Name Former Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Former Field Boundary

Period Pre 1860

NGR 315945, 537598

Area Number 102

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map

Description Former field boundary; not surviving at the time of the walkover in 2015

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 461

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1860
NGR 316008, 537826
Area Numbers 99, 100
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map
Description A field boundary still shown on modern mapping, and noted as a surviving mature hedgerow in 2015
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 463

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1860
NGR 316507, 538165
Area Number 98
Source Pre 1860
Description Boundary now formed by post and wire fence
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 471

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1860
NGR 316996, 538984
Area Number 97

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map
Description A field boundary surviving as a mature hedgerow
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 472

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1860
NGR 317009, 539145
Area Number 97

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map
Description Boundary formed by a modern post and wire fence
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 482

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1860
NGR 318371, 539853
Area Numbers 95, 96

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map
Description A field boundary surviving as a drystone wall and hedgerow
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 483

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A

Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1860
NGR 318574, 539963
Area Number 94
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map
Description A field boundary, still shown on modern mapping and noted as a surviving mature hedgerow
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 505
Site Name Mature Hedgerow
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Mature Hedgerow
Period Pre 1842
NGR 312098, 533936
Area Number 123
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867; Tithe Award Plan for Bridekirk CAC(C) Ref: DRC 8/28
Description A field boundary visible on the First Edition OS map and on the earlier Tithe Award Plan for Bridekirk 1842-44. Noted to survive as a mature hedgerow in 2015
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of district or county (lesser) significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 507
Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1838
NGR 310757, 532116
Area Number 149, 150
Source Tithe Award Plan for Papcastle CAC(C) Ref: DRC 8/149

Description A field boundary visible on the Tithe Award Plan for Papcastle of 1838-39. It was noted to survive as a sporadic hedgerow in 2015

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 514

Site Name Ridge and Furrow

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Earthwork

Period Unknown

NGR 314025, 534886

Area Number 114

Source Google Earth Imagery; Walkover Survey (2015)

Description An area of ridge and furrow observed to the west of Blindcrake across the A595 during the walkover survey in 2015, and visible on Google Earth Imagery, but not obvious during the site visit in June 2016

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 515

Site Name Ridge and Furrow

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Earthwork

Period Post Medieval

NGR 316140, 537622

Area Number 100

Source NMR 1574423

Description Blocks of post medieval narrow ridge and furrow visible as cropmarks and earthworks on historic aerial photographs. Some appear to survive on modern aerial photographs

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 530

Site Name Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Field Boundary

Period Pre 1868

NGR 320295, 540782

Area Number 92

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1868

Description Former field boundary shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868; no longer extant. No evidence noted during the walkover survey.

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 531

Site Name Former Field Boundary

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Former Field Boundary

Period Pre 1867

NGR 314997, 353918

Area Number 106

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867

Description Former field boundary shown on First Edition OS map. No longer extant as noted in June 2016

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of negligible significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 532

Site Name Trackway

Designation Non-Designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Trackway

Period Pre 1867

NGR 314887, 535849
Area Numbers 107, 108
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867 and Site Walkover (2016)
Description A trackway shown on the First Edition OS map, and noted during the site walkover in June 2016 (Plate 2)
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 533
Site Name Milestone near Moota Inn
Designation Grade II Listed Building
HER Number N/A
Site Type Milestone
Period Post Medieval
NGR 314899, 535788
Area Number 108
Source National Designation List; Site Walkover in June 2016
Description Late 18th or early 19th century milestone opposite Moota Inn. Still extant
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of district or county (higher) significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 534
Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 314834, 535749
Area Number 109
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867
Description A drystone wall forming a field boundary. Shown on the First Edition OS map and still extant
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 535

Site Name Ridge and Furrow
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Earthwork
Period Post Medieval
NGR 314799, 535725
Area Number 109
Source Site Walkover June 2016
Description Evidence of linear earthworks, indicative of ridge and furrow, orientated north to south
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 536

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 314763, 535690
Area Number 107
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map and Site Walkover in June 2016
Description A hedgerow along a field boundary; still extant
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 537

Site Name Field Boundary
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Field Boundary
Period Pre 1867
NGR 314697, 535609

Area Number 107
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867 and Site Walkover in June 2016
Description A drystone wall along a field boundary; still extant
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 538
Site Name Ridge and Furrow
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Earthwork
Period Post Medieval
NGR 314734, 535656
Area Number 107
Source Site Walkover June 2016
Description Linear earthworks indicative of ridge and furrow orientated north-east to south-west towards south side of the field
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 539
Site Name Trackway
Designation Non-Designated
HER Number N/A
Site Type Trackway
Period Pre 1838
NGR 311038, 532609
Area Number 126
Source Walkover Survey (2016); Tithe Award Plan for Papcastle CAC(C) Ref: DRC 8/149
Description Trackway present on the Tithe Award Plan for Papcastle, and still extant
Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 540

Site Name Former Field Boundaries

Designation Non-designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Former Field Boundaries

Period Post Medieval

NGR 308951, 530789

Source First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1867; Walkover Survey (2016)

Description A series of former field boundaries which survive as linear earthworks. They are clearly visible on satellite imagery, and appear to correspond with boundaries shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. The earthworks of these boundaries were noted during the walkover survey in 2016

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 541

Site Name Linear Earthworks

Designation Non-designated

HER Number N/A

Site Type Earthworks

Period Unknown

NGR 308708, 530964

Area Number 138

Source Google Earth Imagery

Description Linear earthworks visible on satellite imagery in a field immediately to the east of St Bridget's Church, Brigham. Possibly relating to former field boundaries, although the First Edition OS map of 1867 does not show boundaries which correspond

Assessment The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

Asset Number 542

Site Name Chantry Well

Designation	Non-designated
HER Number	847
Site Type	Holy Well/Chapel
Period	Medieval
NGR	308480, 530830
Area Number	142
Source	CCC HER
Description	No traces remain of Chantry Well, which was destroyed by quarrying. A reference in (?) Whellan notes, 'a rich pasture field near the church, known by the name of Chantry, contains a fine spring, and a mound supposed by some to cover the ruins of some ancient religious edifice'
Assessment	The heritage asset is considered to be of local significance based on current knowledge

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