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ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



JOHN SWIFT HOMES LTD,

LAND AT LAMPLUGH, CUMBRIA

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

February 2017



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HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

February 2017

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong was commissioned by John Swift Homes Ltd to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment for land at Lamplugh, Cumbria (NGR: NY 08288 20603) to support a planning application for a development at the site. This work comprised a consultation of sources relating to the area's development and a site visit. This Heritage Impact Assessment summarises the results of the research and site visit.

This Heritage Impact Assessment is designed to show the impact on the heritage significance of upstanding heritage assets within the 1km study area, and the potential for encountering as-yet unknown heritage assets within the site boundary.

The proposed development site has been found to lie within agricultural land associated with Lamplugh Mill and High Mill Gill Head as part of the manorial estate of Lamplugh Hall. Lamplugh Mill was in existence by 1699 and depicted on a map of 1770, but it is possible that it is also the site of the medieval manorial corn mill, as Lamplugh appears to have had quite a dispersed settlement pattern. It is likely, based on other Cumbrian corn mills that the mill was rebuilt in the early 19th century, and there was certainly a reorganisation in the late 19th century when a mill pond and sluice was added to the complex. Lamplugh Corn Mill seems to have gone out of use between 1899 and 1919, when the adjacent saw mill seems to have been constructed.

The site visit has found surviving features relating to the land's association with Lamplugh Corn Mill, the former mill race and millpond, and the present south-eastern boundary of the proposed development site, a typical Cumbrian kest, has been found to date back to at least the early 19th century.

This study found that a development within the site boundary would result in a very limited impact on heritage significance in relation to the existing south-eastern boundary of the site. For the former mill race and millpond, a limited impact on heritage significance is likely. This level of impact may require further archaeological work, dependent upon advice from Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Team.

Furthermore, there is a possibility of as-yet unknown buried remains, particularly of medieval origin, relating to the site's location close to a deserted medieval village, and associations with the possible medieval manorial corn mill.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong thanks John Swift Homes Ltd who commissioned the project. Wardell Armstrong also thank Mark Brennand, at Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Team, for data from the Historic Environment Record and Eleanor Kingston for data from the Lake District National Park Authority's Historic Environment Record. Wardell Armstrong are grateful to the staff at the Cumbria Archive Centres at Whitehaven and Carlisle for all their assistance.

The site visit and the documentary research was undertaken by Cat Peters.

The report was written by Cat Peters and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. Frank Giocco managed the project and Richard Newman edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of Project

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong was commissioned by John Swift Homes Ltd to prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment for land at Lamplugh, Cumbria (centred on NY 08288 20603). This assessment is to support a planning application for a proposed development at the site, which is located on land between High Mill Ghyll Head to the south and Mill House to the north (Figure 1). At the time of this study the proposed development site comprised part of a field in use as pasture (Figure 2).

1.1.2 This archaeological desk-based assessment was recommended by Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Record Officer at Cumbria County Council, to support the associated planning application, as the site is deemed to have the potential to contain archaeological assets. This recommendation was because the site lies on the edge of a former deer park and historic maps show the course of a millrace crossing the length of the site.

1.2 The Purpose of the Heritage Impact Assessment

1.2.1 This Heritage Impact Assessment is designed to show the impact on the heritage significance of heritage assets, within a 1km radius of the proposed redevelopment area, an area hitherto referred to as the study area.

1.2.2 The Heritage Impact Assessment seeks to address in detail the issues of impacts on heritage significance and to do this it both seeks to understand the significance of the assets before evaluating the impact of the development proposals upon them.

1.3 National Planning Policy and Legislative Framework

1.3.1 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 in March 2012. This is supported by *National Planning Practice Guidance* (NPPG) which was published in March 2014.

1.3.2 The NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance. With regard to designated heritage assets, "*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' (NPPF, para 132). Therefore, preservation in-situ is the preferred course in relation for such sites unless exceptional circumstances exist.

- 1.3.3 The NPPF advises that local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and within the setting of heritage assets in order to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably (NPPF, para 137).

1.4 Local Planning Policies

- 1.4.1 The *Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028: Adopted Core Strategy and Development Management Policies* was implemented in December 2013. The relevant policy ENV4 sets out the plans to enhance and preserve the Borough's built environment and heritage assets. It is linked to the strategic principle in Policy ST1C.
- 1.4.2 They aim to enhance the historic environment by *"protecting listed buildings, conservation areas and other townscape and rural features considered to be of historic, archaeological or cultural value"*. This includes giving support to proposals for heritage led regeneration, with the aim that *"any listed buildings or other heritage assets are put to an appropriate, viable and sustainable use"*, while *"strengthening the distinctive character of the Borough's settlements, through the application of high quality urban design and architecture that respects this character and enhances the settings of listed buildings"*.
- 1.4.3 This policy focuses on the corresponding need to both protect heritage assets, and to develop these assets to create places of quality and character.
- 1.4.4 Areas of archaeological significance should be preserved for their historical and archaeological potential and value. Any proposal that can bring a vacant listed building back into a viable, sustainable and appropriate use will be supported.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The preparation of the Heritage Impact Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidance recommended by Historic England and prepared by Bassetlaw District Council (2011). Note is also taken of the Historic England guidance on understanding place (2010 and 2011) and on the setting of heritage assets (2012).

2.1.2 The data underlying the Heritage Impact Assessment was gathered through desk-based study of documentary sources and via a site visit. The impact of the development on upstanding assets within the 1km search radius, was assessed using a series of standard tables (see Appendix 2).

2.2 Documentary Sources

2.2.1 The primary and secondary sources were used to provide the background to the historical character of the study area. Much of the information in this Heritage Impact Assessment was derived from sources available at the Cumbria Archive Centres of Whitehaven and Carlisle, and the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, held at Kendal. As the site lies close to the boundary with the Lake District National Park, an online search of their HER was also included, rather than a direct search, because of staff unavailability. Eleanor Kingston was able to provide some data from the Lake District National Park holdings, and this was added in in March.

2.2.2 Historic England's guidance on historic area assessments, conservation areas and heritage asset setting was used to establish the compliance of the development scheme proposals with best practice planning guidance.

2.3 Site Visit

2.3.1 The site and its environs were visited on the 17th February 2017. Access was gained through publicly accessible footpaths and routes.

2.3.2 The study area was inspected to:

- identify any as yet unknown features within the proposed development site
- identify whether any known features identified during the research are still present within the proposed development site boundaries
- consider the impact of the proposed residential development on the heritage significance of the heritage assets within a 1km radius

2.4 Impact Assessment Tables

2.4.1 The assessment of the impact of development proposals is undertaken using a series of heritage impact tables (Appendix 2). These tables use standard assessment methods as used by Government agencies, as for example those used in the Highway Agency's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (2007). These tables first establish the significance of the heritage asset against set criteria, secondly they estimate the magnitude of impact and, taking the results of these two together, allow a calculation of impact on overall heritage significance.

2.5 Heritage Impact Assessment

2.5.1 For the purposes of this report, the term '*site*' is used to refer to the area within the proposed development site boundary (Figure 2) and the term '*study area*' is used for the wider 1km radial contextual area surrounding the site (Figure 3).

2.5.2 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with professional guidelines (CIfA 2014) and local curatorial requirements. A further search of online resources was undertaken in order to identify any designated sites such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas, around the proposed development area. This was done in order to help assess the possible impact of the proposed development on archaeologically sensitive areas. The principal sources of information were historical maps and secondary sources.

2.5.3 **Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER):** the HER, maintained by Cumbria County Council, was consulted in February 2017 in order to obtain information regarding known designated heritage assets (for example listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas), and non-designated heritage assets, i.e. sites of historic or archaeological interest which are not designated, from within the study area.

2.5.4 Full details of all these assets are included in Appendix 1 and their locations are represented by asset numbers in Figure 3.

2.5.5 **Cumbria Archive Centre, Whitehaven (CACW):** early cartographic sources were consulted at the archive centre at Whitehaven, and a search was undertaken for any other relevant documentary or cartographic information.

2.5.6 **Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle (CACC):** early cartographic sources were consulted at the archive centre at Carlisle, and a search was undertaken for any other relevant documentary or cartographic information.

2.5.7 **Wardell Armstrong:** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the Wardell Armstrong library and these were examined.

2.5.8 **Websites:** various websites were checked for information relevant to the site's assessment, including Google Earth™, the British Geological Survey, and the Archaeological Data Service. These are listed, as appropriate, in the bibliography.

2.6 Reporting

2.6.1 A final bound copy of the report will be deposited with Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment team, where viewing will be made available on request.

2.6.2 Wardell Armstrong 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 work. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by Wardell Armstrong, as a part of this national scheme, under code: **wardella2-278374**.

2.7 Glossary

2.7.1 The following standard terms are used throughout the report:

- Designation – the process that acknowledges the significance of a heritage asset and thus advances its level of consideration/protection within the planning process. Designated assets can either be statutory, like listed buildings, or non-statutory such as registered parks and gardens or conservation areas.
- Heritage Asset – a building, monument, site, place, area or defined landscape positively identified as having a degree of heritage significance that merits consideration in planning decisions.
- Historic Environment Record – an information service, usually utilising a database that provides public access to up-to-date and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area.
- Mitigation – action taken to reduce potential adverse impacts on the heritage significance of a place.
- Setting – the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. The extent is not fixed and will vary according to the historic character of the asset and the evolution of its surroundings.

- Significance – the value of a heritage asset to present and future generations attributable of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (including historical associations).

3 DESCRIPTION

3.1 Location and Geology

3.1.1 The hamlet of Lamplugh is situated c. 11.5km east-north-east of the port town of Whitehaven, and c. 10.5km south-west of Cockermouth, in Cumbria. It lies within the Copeland district and was formerly within the historic county of Cumberland, though it is also approximately 150m outside the boundary of the Lake District National Park (Figure 1). The proposed development site is located c. 500m to the south-west of Saint Michael's Church at Lamplugh, occupying land between Mill House and High Mill Ghyll Head to the north-west of Inglenook Caravan Park, north of Rakegill Beck, south-east of Wood Beck and south-west of Wisenholme Beck, centred on NGR NY 08288 20603 (Figure 2).

3.1.2 The site is bounded by a road along the north-eastern, south-eastern and part of the south-western boundaries, Mill House and adjoining pastureland along the remainder of the south-western boundary and Sawmill and Mill House at the north-western boundary (Figure 2).

3.1.3 The geology of the site consists of limestone of the Eskett Limestone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 3022 to 339 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (BGS 2017). The superficial deposits are mapped as Devensian glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2017).

3.2 Historic Landscape Character

3.2.1 The proposed development site lies within the 'Area 48: West Lake District Fell Edge' Historic Landscape Character area (Cumbria County Council 2009, 109). This is a small area on the lower slopes below the Central Fells, to the east of Egremont and Cleator Moor. The settlement pattern is generally dispersed, and around half of these discrete settlements were in existence by 1770. *"To the east discrete settlements set within ancient enclosures abound, many of which probably represent late medieval assarts"* (*ibid*). The legacy is *"a mixed pattern of modern and older settlements, but with a slight predominance of pre-modern forms and a strong legibility of landscape elements of medieval origin"* (*ibid*).

3.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.3.1 The historical and archaeological background is compiled from secondary sources and primary records consulted in February 2017. It is intended only as a summary of

historical developments around the site. The locations of known heritage assets within the 1km study area are shown in Figure 3, and summarised in Appendix 2.

- 3.3.2 **Prehistoric Period:** the only evidence for prehistoric activity in the area comes from the discovery of a stone hammer (Asset 5), and PastScape log a ramparted enclosure of uncertain date from the study area which may be of early origin (Asset 4; PastScape 2017). A stone mortar has also been found in the study area, since lost, of uncertain origin (Asset 14).
- 3.3.3 **Roman Period:** the Roman road to Papcastle is known to have run to the west of Crossgate, c. 900m north-west of the proposed development site (Asset 17). Possible foundations were encountered c. 1878 between Streetgate and Todhole, and a CFA evaluation in 2015 found traces of the road (Asset 17).
- 3.3.4 **Medieval Period:** placename evidence cites Lamplugh as ‘Lamplou’ c. 1150, ‘Lamplogh’ c. 1160, ‘Lanlpo 1181’, ‘Lamplo’ 1182, ‘Landplo’ 1200, ‘Amploh’ 1210, ‘Lampelogh’ 1283, ‘Landeplogh’ 1359, ‘Lanteplogh’ 1401, ‘Lamplewe’ 1419, ‘Lamplewgh’ 1570, ‘Lamplugh’ in 1580 and ‘Lamlage’ in 1657 (The Historical Gazetteer of England’s Place-Names 2017).
- 3.3.5 The manor of Lamplugh belonged “*at a very early period to William de Lancaster, who gave it to Gospatric, son of Orme, in exchange. Thomas, son of Gospatric, gave it in the reign of Henry II to Sir Robert de Lamplugh*” (Cadell and Davies 1816, 130). It seems to have stayed in the Lamplugh family ever since. In 1816, the manor belonged to “*John Raper Esq. of York and the devisees of the late Edward Copley Esq.*” (*ibid*), and the tithe award of 1837 lists the land as being owned by John Lamplugh Raper, so he was also a member of the Lamplugh family (CAC(C) DRC/8/111/2).
- 3.3.6 A village at Lamplugh is mentioned in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 1334/6, and in an uncited 12th century source (Asset 6). Recorded as a deserted medieval village in the 1970s, evidence of former settlement earthworks were noted on an RAF photograph of 1940 (PastScape 2017) and can be seen on Google Earth imagery of 2008. The field east of the church appears to have a rectilinear enclosure adjacent to the road and there is evidence of curvilinear banks being the remnants of former field boundaries. Lamplugh’s medieval settlement appears to have consisted of scattered properties, like the mill, along with a small nucleation around the church. Low traces of medieval ridge and furrow are also known to the north-west of the proposed development site (Asset 25). The church itself, though restored in 1870 and remodelled in the late 18th century, has retained some chancel buttresses thought to be of 14th century origin

(Asset 1). There must have been some kind of manor house in the vicinity during the medieval period, there was certainly a pele tower (Asset 8), the present gatehouse has a 14th century core (Asset 7) and a deer park is known to the north of the proposed development site (Asset 24). The present Lamplugh Hall is a 19th century remodelling of an earlier building (Asset 3). The medieval manor is likely to have included a corn mill (Davies-Shiel 1978, 22), though there is no clear evidence that Lamplugh Mill (Asset 23) has medieval origins.

- 3.3.7 **Post Medieval Period:** by 1770, 'Lamplugh' consisted of several discrete farmsteads, individually labelled on Donald's map (Figure 4) and any nucleation had clearly shrunk. It shows the Church and Hall to the north-east, with 'The Revd. Mr. Lamplugh' written below. Two buildings are shown either side of Rakegill Beck at this date, which must be High and Low Millgill Head (Assets 12 and 28), as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863 (Figure 8), though the area is labelled 'Millgillhead'. A circle in the vicinity of Lamplugh Mill, representing a water mill, is also shown on the beck (Asset 23). The earliest documentary evidence for Lamplugh Mill found during this research was a counterpart lease for 'Lamplugh Mill', between 'The Revd Lamplugh and Richard Hunter' for '19 years' from 4th May 1769 (CAC(W) DLIM/3/20/1), though it is also mention in 1699 (The Historical Gazetteer of Place-Names 2017). To the south-west, on the north side of a dog-leg in the road, a further building is shown (Asset 26). This is not shown on later mapping, and may represent an earlier building demolished by the start of the 19th century, or it could be "*the school at Lamplugh [which] was endowed in 1731 or 1732 by Richard Briscoe who married the daughter of Thomas Lamplugh*" (Cadell and Davies 1816, 132; Asset 27). Donald's map (Figure 4) does seem to indicate that the road to the north was in existence by this date, marking its western and eastern extents, and it is likely that the corpse rest, the plinth on which coffins could be rested when being carried to the church, was also in place by this date (Asset 2). Buildings within the study area are also shown on Donald's county map (Figure 4), including High Trees (Assets 9 and 10), Whinnah Cottages (Asset 11) and Low Millgillhead, labelled 'Millgillhead' (Asset 12).
- 3.3.8 On Greenwood's map of 1823 (Figure 5), Low Millgill Head (Asset 12), as known on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863 (Figure 8), is shown as Mill Gill Head, with High Millgillhead (Asset 28), as known on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863 (Figure 8), unlabelled. A building is also shown in the vicinity of Lamplugh Mill (Asset 23), though it is also unlabelled. The building formerly shown to the south-west is no longer shown (*confer* 3.3.7).

3.3.9 The Tithe Award Map of 1837 (Figure 6) is the earliest encountered during this research to show the proposed development site in detail. This shows 'Millgillhead High' (Asset 28), to the south-west, as an L-shaped building north of School Beck. The school itself (Asset 27) is shown to the south-west and limekilns (Asset 20) are depicted on the south side of Wisenholme Beck to the west of the site. These limekilns may have been associated with Lamplugh water corn mill as there are 'papers relating to Musgrave v John Bell, miller, carter and farmer of Lamplugh Mill, for non payment of royalty and interest on limestone quarry', dating to 1769 (CAC(C) DLAM/3/201/1). The Tithe Award map shows 'Millgillhead Low' (Asset 12) to the north-west of the proposed development site, on the north side of Wisenholme Beck. 'Lamplugh Mill' (Asset 23) is shown at the confluence of Wisenholme Beck and the Mill Race (Asset 32), which at this date is shown heading from Wisenholme Beck west of Lamplugh Mill, south-eastwards across the proposed development site, under the road to the south-east and continuing south-eastwards across several fields to join School Beck. A boundary stone appears to be marked at the bridge over the beck (Asset 31).

3.3.10 On the 1837 Tithe Map (Figure 6), the proposed development site can be seen as within the north-eastern part of plot '581'. The accompanying award (CAC(C) DRC/8/111/2) identifies this as 'Mill How', in use as 'arable' and 'pasture', forming part of 'High Millgill Head' (Asset 28), occupied, along with plots 582, 583, 588, 599, 600 and 586 by 'John Hetherington' and owned by 'John Lamplugh Raper'. Interestingly '600' was a 'House of Correction'. These owners and occupiers also held 'Lamplugh Hall, Parsonage and Green', which included seven further plots of land. The wheel is clearly shown on the south-western elevation of the building labelled 'Lamplugh Mill' (Asset 23) in the mill race (Asset 32). The mill race itself is long, about 600m in length. This is not necessarily unusual, as *"some tail races run for considerable distances and may be winding or deeply cut in order to get the water away from the wheel at a level low enough to prevent backwatering"* (Watts 2002, 128). A lengthened or deepened tail race *"may also provide evidence that the diameter of the watermill has been increased, probably in the 18th or 19th centuries"* (ibid). A manorial, or large, corn mill, tended to be found in the richer farming lowlands of Cumbria, and many were rebuilt during the early 19th century, *"shortly after the main period of field enclosures was completed"* (Davies-Shiel 1978, 60). *"The mill will have either a long and wide head race or a mill pond, and the weir has often been maintained to make a delightful setting for riverbank properties"* (ibid, 60-61).

3.3.11 The Lamplugh Enclosure Plan of 1861 shows a similar layout for the proposed

development site as the tithe plan (Figure 7). Two small extensions seem to have been built on the north-east elevation of the building at 'Millgillhead High' (Asset 28) between 1837 (Figure 6) and 1861 (Figure 7). Lamplugh Mill (Asset 23) appears very similar, although the wheel is not clearly shown. The mill race is still shown running across the site (Asset 32). The award lists a 'Stanley Dodgson, Whitehaven Gentlemen' as occupying the land which was freehold, and part of an 'estate at Smaithwaite' (CAC(C) Q/RE/1/54).

- 3.3.12 Between 1861 (Figure 7) and the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863 (Figure 8), the mill race (Asset 32) seems to have been recut. The mill race running from Wisenholme Beck to and past Lamplugh Mill (Asset 23) has been cut a little to the south of the building. The long mill race is still shown, but this is diverted from Wisenholme Beck further west, opposite Low Millgillhead (Asset 12), but still runs across the proposed development site. A small rectangular building is shown on the opposite side of the shortened mill race to the west of the main Lamplugh Mill, not earlier shown. This may be the saw mill, later annotated (Asset 30). The mill is labelled 'Lamplugh Mill (Corn)' at this date (Asset 32). A footpath is depicted running approximately north-south across the proposed development site at this time from Lamplugh Mill. The former coffin rest (Asset 2) is labelled as a 'Sun Dial' on the 1863 map (Figure 8). The limekilns shown on the Tithe Award map of 1837 are still shown (Asset 20), the easternmost has a quarry near it by 1863. An aqueduct (Asset 13) is shown on Wisenholme Beck to the south-east of the proposed development site, south-east of Fitz Bridge.
- 3.3.13 Further lime kilns are known from the study area, High Park Lime kiln (Asset 15) and Crossgates Lime kiln (Asset 16), as well as old lime kiln wood, indicative of a third (Asset 18), and other post medieval extractive activity is also known from the study area. These include a complex of four iron ore shafts (Asset 19), Whinnah Pit (Asset 21) and Coronation Pit (Asset 22).
- 3.3.14 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (Figure 9) shows that further developments had occurred at Lamplugh Mill, still a corn mill at this time (Asset 23). The mill race is still shown (Asset 32), but seems to have a mill pond within the north-western part of the proposed development site, with a sluice to the north-west (Asset 33). An additional L-shaped building has been constructed to the west of the building complex, and the building on the west side of the earlier mill race route seems to have been extended (Asset 30), the earlier mill race itself now seeming to also run into the mill pond (Asset 33). The footpath, formerly shown, forks in two directions at the mill

race (Asset 32), one route heading north-westwards to Lamplugh Mill (Asset 23), and the other north-eastwards to the road. In the wider area, Low Millgillhead (Asset 12) and High Millgillhead (Asset 28) are still shown, with a new building labelled 'Brook House' (Asset 29), to the south of High Millgillhead (Asset 28). Only one of the formerly depicted limekilns is still shown (Asset 20), labelled 'Old Limekiln', with the quarry to the west now 'Old Quarry'.

- 3.3.15 **Modern Period:** parts of Lamplugh Hall Estate were advertised for sale in 1919 (CAC(W) DLIM/4/22) with a separate plan (CAC(W) DWM/2/90). This plan was clearly derived from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9) and uses the same numbers (Figure 10). The proposed development site was included in 'Lot 14', 'A Desirable Holding, situate at Lamplugh Mill, comprising Dwelling House, Farm Buildings, Old Corn Mill, and a Close of Excellent Grass Land'. Plot 166 is described as 'Lamplugh Mill etc', plot 164, 'Garden', and plot 388, 'Mill How (Permanent Pasture)' (CAC(W) DLIM/4/22). At this date, the dwelling house contained, "*sitting room, kitchen, back kitchen, dairy and three bedrooms*"; the buildings comprised "*byres for 12, stable for 2, with loft over, 5 loose boxes, barn and cartshed. Adjoining the farm buildings is an old corn mill and drying kiln*" (CAC(W) DLIM/4/22, page 12). Plot 166 on the plan was part of 'Lot 15', "*A Useful Saw Mill, situate at Lamplugh Mill (adjoining Lot 14), containing Circular Saw and Bench, and driven by Water Power*" (CAC(W) DLIM/4/22, page 13; Asset 30).
- 3.3.16 The Third Edition Map of 1925 (Figure 11) shows a very similar layout for the proposed development site as the Second Edition Map of 1899 (Figure 9). The building to the west of the millrace (Asset 32) has a smaller building to the west of it, and these are labelled sawmill (Asset 30). This sawmill was certainly in place by 1919, as advertised in the sales particulars (*confer* 3.3.15). Lamplugh Mill (Asset 23) is no longer labelled 'corn', and the use of the term 'old' for the corn mill within the sales particulars of 1919, suggests it was no longer in use by 1919 (*confer* 3.3.15). It must have gone out of use between 1899 (Figure 9) and 1919 (CAC(W) DLIM/4/22, page 12).
- 3.3.17 The 1970 Ordnance Survey plan (Figure 12) labels Lamplugh Mill (Asset 23) as Mill House, suggesting it had been converted to a dwelling between 1925 (Figure 11) and 1970. The plan of the buildings appears the same, and the saw mill was still in use. High Millgillhead, to the south has been extended westwards between these dates, but otherwise the proposed development site remains unaltered.
- 3.3.18 Since 1970 (compare Figures 12 and 2), the saw mill appears to have been extended

westwards, two new dwellings have been built in the vicinity of High Millgillhead (Asset 28), to the south of the proposed development site, Mill House, to the east and Rakegill, to the south. Developments have also occurred to the south-east, on the opposite side of the road in the form of a caravan park following Rakegill Beck, and potentially obscuring much of the route of the former mill race in this area (Asset 32). Modern satellite imagery shows features to the south-west of the proposed development site which must relate to earlier courses of Rakegill Mill, though there is a further depression to the north of High Millgillhead which may also indicate an early pond (Plate 1).

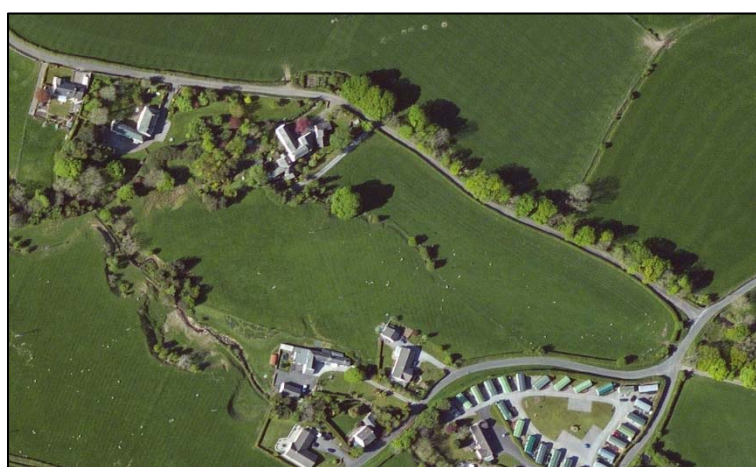


Plate 1: Image from ArcGIS Earth

3.4 Previous Archaeological Works

3.4.1 Three previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the vicinity including a geophysical survey and desk-based assessment, both undertaken by CFA for the west coast pipeline. An evaluation has also been undertaken, concentrating on the Roman road to the north-west (*confer* 3.3.3). These do not cover the proposed development site itself.

3.5 Designated Heritage Assets

3.5.1 There are no designated assets within the site boundary (Figures 2 and 3).

3.5.2 There are 8 listed buildings within the study area (Figure 3). These are the grade II* listed parish church (Asset 1), and the grade II listed structures of the corpse rest (Asset 2), Lamplugh Hall (Asset 3), gateway (Asset 7), High Trees East and West (Assets 9 and 10), Whinnah Cottages (Asset 11) and Low Millgillhead (Asset 12).

3.6 Undesignated Heritage Assets

3.6.1 There are 25 undesignated assets within the study area, summarised in Appendix 2 and included in the text above (*confer* 3.3). Two of these are within the proposed development site and relate to the nearby former corn mill: a mill race (Asset 32) and a sluice and mill pond (Asset 33).

3.7 The Character of the Proposed Development

3.7.1 No plans have been provided of the character of the proposed new development, but it is intended to be residential in nature. There is visible evidence for the former mill race and mill pond (Assets 32 and 33) within the site itself (*confer* 4), and further sub-surface surviving evidence for related activity cannot be ruled out.

4 SITE VISIT

4.1.1 The proposed development site was visited on Friday 17th February 2017. Access to the site was gained through a public footpath which led from High Mill Ghyll Head to the south and the site was viewed from the roads to the north-east, south-east and south-west. At the time of the site visit, the site was pasture and ground visibility was good, though low cloud cover made light conditions quite dark.

4.1.2 The proposed development site was largely level, though there was a raised area towards the north-western corner (left of Low Millgillhead building in Plate 2). There is a possible Cumbrian kest, a low section of wall with a hedgerow on top, often known as stone hedges, marking the boundary with the road to the south-east (Plate 3).



Plate 2: General view of site from the south-east, facing north-west



Plate 3: Possible Cumbrian kest forming south-eastern boundary

4.1.3 Earthworks were observed running roughly north-west to south-east across the centre of the proposed development site, consisting of a ditch excavated into the slope, with a bank on the downslope side. This equates with the mapped evidence for the former mill race (Asset 32) known to have existed at this location (Plates 4 and 5).



Plate 4: Former mill race, facing south-east



Plate 5: Former mill race, facing north-west

- 4.1.4 At the north-western extent of the earthwork features, and in the north-western corner of the proposed development site was a large concrete-lined depression, at the approximate location of the known former sluice and millpond (Asset 32; Plate 6). This presumably was the last version of the millpond, a concrete-lined reservoir.



Plate 6: Former millpond at north-western extent of site, facing north-west

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Summary of Heritage Asset Significance

- 5.1.1 The proposed development site has been found to lie within agricultural land associated with Lamplugh Mill and Highmillghyll Head as part of the manorial estate of Lamplugh Hall. Lamplugh Mill was in existence by 1699 and was depicted on a map of 1770, but it is possible that it is also the site of the medieval manorial corn mill. It is likely, based on other Cumbrian corn mills that the mill was rebuilt in the early 19th century, and there was certainly a reorganisation in the late 19th century when a mill pond and sluice was added to the complex into which the mill race ran. Lamplugh Corn mill seems to have gone out of use between 1899 and 1919, when the adjacent saw mill seems to have been constructed. In recent times, the proposed development site seems to have been laid to pasture and been used for grazing stock.
- 5.1.2 Of the heritage assets within the 1km study area, two of the total of 33 lie within the proposed development site (*confer* Appendix 2). One is a former mill race (Asset 32) and the other a former millpond and sluice (Asset 33), traces of both being visible at the time of the site visit. The present south-eastern boundary is a Cumbrian kest, known from cartographic evidence to have been in existence by 1837. Hedgerow Regulations 1997 would include this as a historic hedgerow, and as such, is of district or county (lesser) significance (Appendix 1, Table 1). The former mill race and millpond are of local significance (Appendix 1, Table 1).
- 5.1.3 Of the 31 heritage assets outside the proposed development site boundary, eight are listed buildings. The grade II* listed parish church (Asset 1) is of national significance (Appendix 1, Table 1). The seven grade II listed structures of the corpse rest (Asset 2), Lamplugh Hall (Asset 3), gateway (Asset 7), High Trees East and West (Assets 9 and 10), Whinnah Cottages (Asset 11) and Low Millgillhead (Asset 12) are all of district or county (higher) significance (Appendix 1, Table 1).
- 5.1.4 Of the remaining 23 heritage assets outside the proposed development site boundary 21 are, as non-designated heritage assets, of local significance (Assets 4, 6, 8, 13, 15-22-31; Appendix 1, Table 1). The remaining two heritage assets are findspots, and are therefore of negligible significance (Assets 5 and 14; Appendix 1, Table 1).

5.2 Magnitude of Impact on Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 Although plans for the proposed development have not been provided, it is estimated that the impact on the existing historic field boundary forming the south-eastern

boundary will be indirect, and that the magnitude of impact is likely to be less than substantial (Appendix 1, Table 2). For the former mill race and millpond (Assets 32 and 33) the impact will be direct, and the magnitude of impact is likely to be substantial (Appendix 1, Table 2).

5.2.2 The magnitude of impact of the redevelopment proposals on the assets of district or county significance would be no change (Appendix 1, Table 2) as there will be no intervisibility with the development. This applies to the eight designated heritage assets (Assets 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12).

5.2.3 With the exception of the mill race and millpond, the magnitude of impact on the heritage assets of local significance would be minor, as a housing development would mean a very small change, because there is already a modern caravan development to the immediate south-east (Appendix 1, Table 2). For the two findspots of negligible significance, the magnitude of impact would be no change (Appendix 1, Table 2).

5.3 **Heritage Statement**

5.3.1 For the hedgerow forming the south-eastern boundary of the proposed development site, a less than substantial impact on a heritage asset of district or county (lesser) significance would result in a very limited impact on heritage significance (Appendix 1, Table 3).

5.3.2 For the mill race and mill pond there may be a limited impact on heritage significance, but this is uncertain without knowledge of the proposed construction design. This impact could be avoided, however, if the mill race and mill pond were retained within the development.

5.3.3 A magnitude of impact of no change, on heritage assets of district or county significance as with the eight designated assets in the study area (Assets 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12) would result in no appreciable impact on heritage significance (Appendix 1, Table 3).

5.3.4 For the 21 heritage assets of local significance and two of negligible significance for which the magnitude of impact would be minor, the impact on heritage significance would be no appreciable impact (Appendix 1, Table 3).

5.3.5 There remains the potential for further as-yet unknown remains to survive within the proposed development site boundary.

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APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES

Table 1 Measuring Significance

Significance	Designation	Asset types and justification	Preferred response to negative impact
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 s138)
National	Statutorily designated heritage assets	Scheduled monuments, grade I and II* listed buildings (NPPF s132). Grade A Listed Buildings in Scotland	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
District or County (Higher)	Statutorily designated heritage assets	Grade II listed buildings (NPPF s132). Grade B Listed Buildings in Scotland	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)	Limit negative impact and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets	Heritage assets placed on a local planning authority list (NPPG). Grade C Listed Buildings in Scotland	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	Historic Hedgerow as defined under the Hedgerow Regulations 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 findspots or structures of no heritage value	No action

Table 2: Establishing the Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of Impact	Heritage Asset		
	Archaeological Remains (Archaeological Interest)	Historic Buildings (Architectural/Artistic Interest and/or Historic Interest)	Historic Landscapes (Historic Interest)
Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered Comprehensive changes to setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered Comprehensive changes to setting 	Major change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to most key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Extreme visual effects Major change to noise or change to sound quality Major changes to use or access
Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is significantly modified 	Moderate change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape Noticeable differences in noise or sound quality Considerable changes to use or access
Less than substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered Slight changes to setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is noticeably changed 	Limited change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Slight visual changes to few key aspects of the historic landscape Limited changes to noise levels or sound quality Slight changes to use or access
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor changes to archaeological materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it 	Very small change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Virtually unchanged visual effects Very slight changes to noise levels or sound quality Very slight changes to use or access
No change	No change		

Table 3 Impact on Heritage Significance

Assessment Matrix to define the degree of impact on heritage asset significance		Magnitude of impact				
		No change	Minor alteration with no reduction in significance	Less than substantial	Substantial	Loss
Significance of Heritage Asset	National	Blue	Yellow	Dark Green	Red	Red
	District/County (Higher)	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Dark Green	Red
	District/County (Lesser)	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green	Dark Green
	Local	Blue	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green
	Negligible	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue

Blue (no appreciable impact) = no mitigation necessary
 Yellow (very limited impact) = low level mitigation eg photographic record/watching brief etc
 Light green (limited impact) = may need evaluation to establish appropriate mitigation which may include site survey/excavation etc
 Dark green (major impact) = may not be agreed and then only with significant justification, may require evaluation and will require significant mitigation such as excavation, detailed building survey, visual restoration, some in-situ preservation and on-site interpretation
 Red (very major impact) = unlikely to be agreed except in exceptional circumstances and only with a high level of mitigation

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Heritage Assets within the 1km search radius (study area):

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
1	PastScape 8922; NHL 1086674; CCC HER 4467	Grade II* listed building - Church of St Michael	Parish Church, restored 1870, though some material late 18 th century. Designed by William Butterfield. Some chancel buttresses appear to be 14 th century	308850,520790	14 th century; 19 th century
2	PastScape 8913; NHL 1068696; CCC HER 1035	Grade II listed structure - corpse rest	Oblong block of roughhewn stones beside the road at Millgillhead, includes what appears to be a later sundial pillar in the top. Possible 18 th century	308180,520710	18 th century
3	PastScape 510140; NHL 1068669	Grade II listed building - Lamplugh Hall	Two-storey farmhouse, now subdivided. 19 th century building remodelling of earlier building	308889,520716	Post Medieval
4	PastScape 8920	Ramparted Enclosure	Ramparted enclosure of uncertain date	309000,521400	Uncertain
5	PastScape 8924	Stone Hammer Findspot	A stone hammer was found on the line of the Roman road at Woodmoor in 1856	307480,521350	Prehistoric
6	PastScape 8928; LDNPA HER 1031; CCC HER 1031	Deserted medieval village	Lamplugh deserted medieval village. It is mentioned in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 1334/36 and an uncited 12 th century source. Crawford & George could find no traces of the village but did see 'agricultural remains' behind the church	308800,520800	Medieval
7	PastScape 510142; NHL 1086673	Grade II listed structure - Gateway	Gateway, dated 1595 with a coat of arms and a name on a 20 th century facsimile panel over the entrance inserted after the gate's partial rebuilding in 1961. The core may be 14 th century	308899,520766	Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
8	PastScape 8898; LDNPA HER 4468	Site of Pele Tower	There was a pele-tower at Lamplugh Hall, which was destroyed c. 1812. It is illustrated on an estate plan of 1778. It is probable that both the hall and tower were pulled down before building the new farmhouse. Samuel Jefferson, 1841, suggests that the tower was taken down 1821. Reminiscences quoted in journal article state the old tower was a bulky square building which stood high. It stood at the right hand of the entrance to the present farmyard, wall 9 feet thick. Stones used in the erection of the new farm building. The hall is said to have burnt down in 1810. Manor house built around the Pele tower	308869,520758	Medieval
9	NHL 1086672	Grade II listed building	High Trees East Farmhouse and Adjoining Cart Shed and Store. Probably late 17 th / early 18 th century	308233,519970	Late 17 th / early 18 th C
10	NHL 1068657	Grade II listed building	High Trees, West Farmhouse and adjoining byre range. Probably originally mid 17 th century	308212,518878	Mid 17 th century
11	NHL 1086632	Grade II listed building	Whinnah Cottages and adjoining store. Row of cottages forming one side of courtyard, dated 1700	307656,520495	1700
12	NHL 1336022; Greenwood's Plan 1823; Donald's Plan 1770; Tithe Award Plan 1837, Ordnance Survey mapping series	Grade II listed building	Low Millgillhead with adjoining coach house and stables. Marked as 'Millgillhead Low' on Tithe Award Plan of 1837 where it is an extended U-shape in plan, and Low Millgillhead on First Edition OS, where it is smaller and U-shape in plan. It is a reduced an L-shape in plan on subsequent mapping. Still L-shape in plan and labelled 'The Cottage'. Also appears to be shown as 'Mill Gill Head' on Greenwood's Plan of 1823 and Donald's Plan of 1770	308088,520697	Late 18 th century
13	LDNPA HER 11833; CCC HER 11833	Site of Aqueduct	Site of an aqueduct, shown on the 6" 1 st edition OS map but since disused and unmarked	308400,520500	Post Medieval

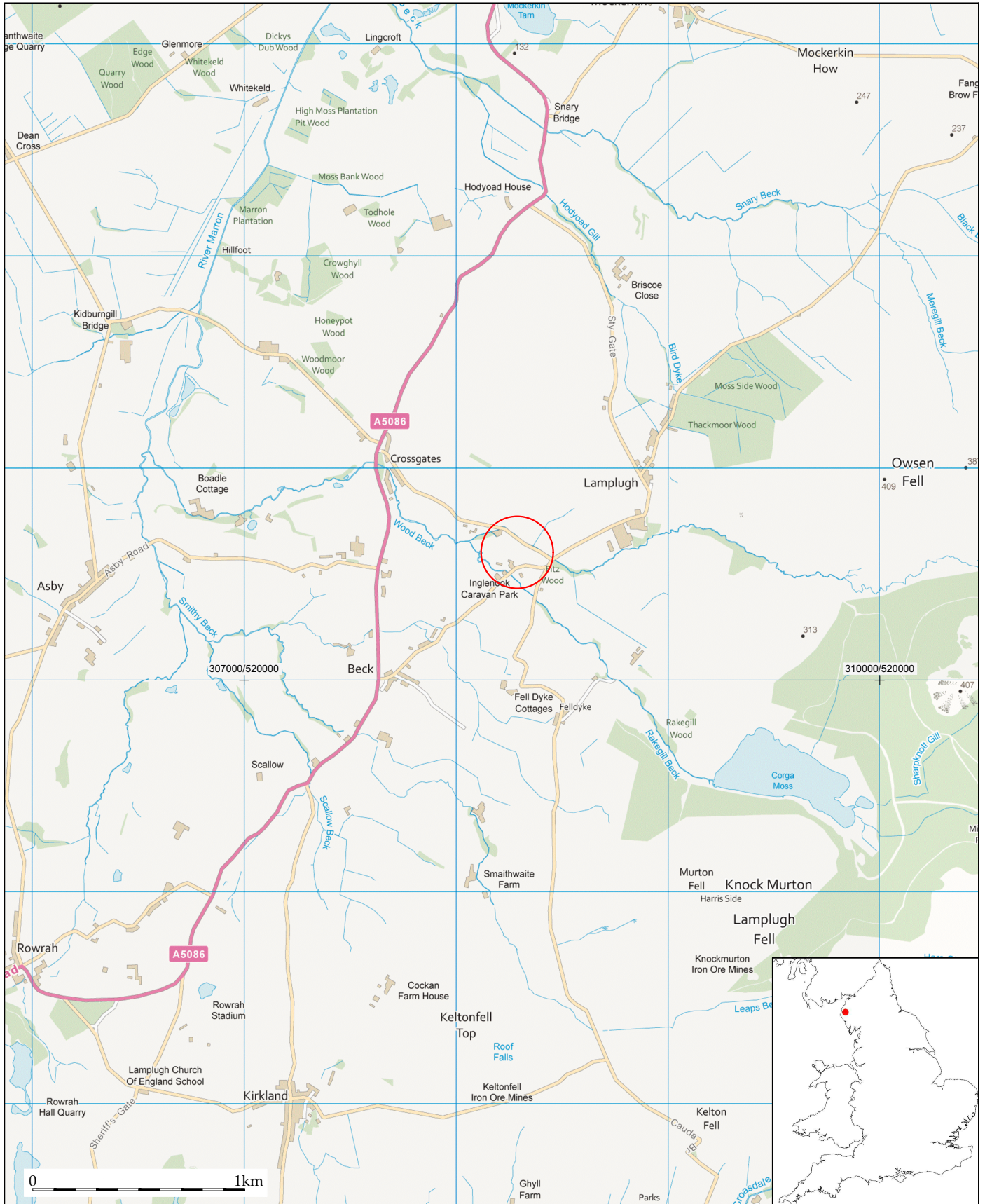
Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
14	LDNPA HER 4617	Lamplugh Mortar Find	A stone mortar said to have come from here is at Whitehaven Museum, though not found at the museum in 2006	308800,520700	Uncertain
15	CCC HER 11582	Site of High Park Lime Kiln	A former limekiln, shown on Ordnance Survey Mapping associated with a quarry up until 1970 OS map	308460,521530	Post Medieval
16	CCC HER 11802	Site of Crossgates Limekiln	A former limekiln, shown on Ordnance Survey Mapping associated with a quarry up until 1970 OS map	307640,520990	Post Medieval
17	CCC HER 11820	Papcastle to Lamplugh Roman Road	Site of a Roman road, possible foundations of which were found c.1878 between Streetgate and Todhole. An evaluation by CFA, undertaken in 2015, encountered traces of the road, and geophysical survey and raised earthworks suggest it survived better north of the targeted area	307403,520706- 307564,522000	Roman
18	CCC HER 11822	Old Lime Kiln Wood	The name 'lime kiln wood' appears on the First Edition OS map, an area which seems to now be covered by a disused quarry	308530,521030	Post Medieval
19	CCC HER 11828	Ennerdale Road Iron Shafts	Four disused iron shafts, marked on the First Edition OS map, though on the Second Edition, 'Old Shaft (Iron Ore)' is written. No longer shown on mapping	307670,520130	Post Medieval
20	CCC HER 11829	Site of Lamplugh Croft Lime Kilns	Two lime kilns, shown on First Edition OS map, one marked 'old' on Second edition (NY 07969 20665), the other not marked (NY 07839 20727)	307969,520665; 307839,520727	Post Medieval
21	CCC HER 11831	Greensyke Tip; Whinnah Pit	The 1972 6inch marks an 'old tip' at this site, and on earlier maps this is marked as 'Spoil Heap' on 1970 25inch map and 'Whinnah Pit (disused)'. The 1925 map marks it as 'Whinnah Pit (Iron Ore)' with a range of buildings, more extensive than the Second Edition map of 1899 which is the earliest to show it	307400,520470	Modern; Late 19 th century
22	CCC HER 11832	Murton Tip; Coronation Pit	The 1972 6inch marks an 'old tip' at this site, and on earlier maps this is marked as 'Spoil Heap' and 'Coronation Pit (disused)' on 1970 25inch map and 'Coronation Pit (Iron Ore)' on Third Edition 1925 map with a range of associated buildings. Not shown on Second Edition 1899, though the old iron ore shafts are marked nearby (Asset 19)	307500,520200	Modern; early 20 th century

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
23	CCC HER 11834; Donald's Plan of Cumberland 1770; Tithe Award Plan 1837, Tithe Award 1837; Lamplugh Hall Sales Particulars, 1919	Lamplugh Mill	Donald's Plan of Cumberland shows a circle, which seems to be the symbol for water mills, at the location of Lamplugh Mill, suggesting it pre-dates 1770. Lamplugh Water Corn Mill is also mentioned in counterpart lease for 19 years from the Reverend Lamplugh to Richard Hunter on 4 th May 1769 (CAC(W) DLIM/3/20/1). The waterwheel is clearly shown on the south-western elevation in the millrace (Asset 33) on the Tithe Award Plan of 1837, by which date it was associated with High Millgill Head (Asset 29) and part of the Lamplugh Hall Estate (CAC(C) DRC/8/111/2) where it remained until at least 1919 (CAC(W) DWM/2/90). Possible earlier manorial mill	308200,520700	Post Medieval
24	CCC HER 43696	Lamplugh Deer Park	The site of a deer park, documented in 1770	308000,521000	Medieval; Post Medieval
25	CCC HER 43927	Crossgates Ridge and Furrow	Low traces of ridge and furrow can be discerned from a photograph taken in light snow on a north-south orientation	307800,520830	Medieval
26	Donald's County Map, 1770	Site of Building	Possible former building shown on north side of a bend in the road south-west of High Millgillhead on Donald's Plan of Cumberland, 1770. Not shown on later mapping	307966,520292	Post Medieval
27	Tithe Award Plan 1837, Ordnance Survey mapping series	Site of School	A building, marked as school on Tithe Award Plan of 1837 and First Ordnance Survey mapping of 1863, and mapped though not labelled on 1899, 1925 and 1970 maps. No longer shown on modern mapping. A school at Lamplugh was apparently endowed in 1731/1732 (Cadell and Davies 1816, 132) and it could be the building, slightly wrongly located, on Donald's Map (Asset 26)	308159,520417	Post Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
28	Greenwood's Plan 1823; Donald's Plan 1770; Tithe Award Plan 1837, Ordnance Survey mapping series	High Millgillhead;	Marked as 'Millgillhead High' on Tithe Award Plan of 1837 where it is L-shape in plan, and High Millgillhead on First Edition OS, where it appears to have had two small extensions on the north-eastern side. It seems to have been extended westwards between 1925 and 1970. Also appears to be shown, unlabelled, on Greenwood's Plan of 1823 and Donald's Plan of 1770	308207,520549	Post Medieval
29	Second Edition OS map 1899	Brook House	Brook House, first shown on Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899, south of High Millgillhead (Asset 29) with outbuilding. Still in existence	308231,520498	Late 19 th century
30	Third Edition OS map 1925	Saw Mill	Saw Mill, first labelled on Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1925, but building in existence on earlier maps. A sawmill is mentioned in the Sales Particulars of 1919 associated with Lamplugh Mill (Asset 23) but in a separate lot. Appears to be a separate premises presently	308187,520671	Late 19 th / early 20 th century
31	Second Edition OS map 1899; Tithe Award Plan of 1837	Site of Boundary Stone	'BS' labelled at School Bridge on Second Edition OS map of 1899, and seems to be marked 'CS' on First Edition OS map of 1863- perhaps centre of stream or cross. A circular feature appears to be labelled on Tithe Award Plan of 1837. Marked as 'Stone' on Third Edition OS map of 1925, and not labelled on subsequent mapping	308250,520504	Post Medieval
32	Tithe Award Plan 1837; Lamplugh Enclosure Plan 1861; First Edition OS 1863; Second Edition OS 1899	Former Mill Race	Millrace shown on Tithe Award plan of 1837 and Enclosure Plan of 1861 running north-west south-east from Wood Beck/ Wisenholme Beck past Lamplugh Mill and wheel (Asset 23) heading south-eastwards for c. 600m to meet Rakegill Beck at a weir to the south east. Cut and diverted to west of mill by 1863, and appears to have been recut post 1863 pre 1899 to incorporate/facilitate sawmill (Asset 31) and pond with sluice (Asset 34)	308170,520698- 308540,520213	Post Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
33	Second Edition OS map 1899, 1970 OS map	Site of Sluice and Millpond	'Sl.' Marked next to possible mill pond south of Lamplugh Mill (Asset 23) on Second Edition OS map of 1899. Neither pond nor sluice shown on earlier maps, suggesting a late 19 th century refiguring of the mill complex. Also labelled, along with saw mill (Asset 31) on Third Edition OS map of 1925. Neither pond nor sluice marked on 1970 OS map	308205,520657	Late 19 th century

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES






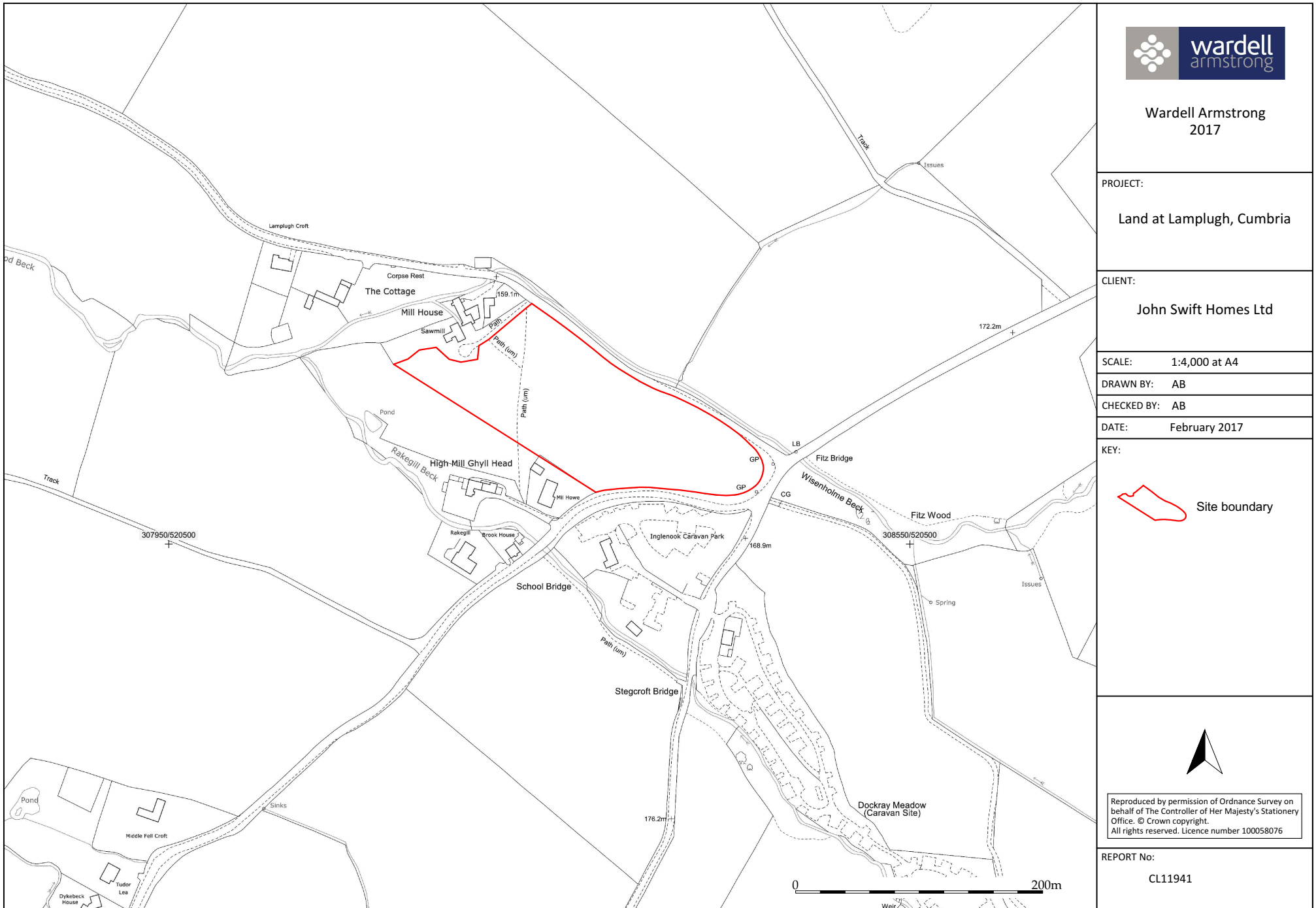
 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	PROJECT: Land at Lamplugh, Cumbria	KEY:  Site location	
	CLIENT: John Swift Homes Ltd		
	SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4		
	DRAWN BY: AB		
	CHECKED BY: AB		
	DATE: February 2017		
REPORT No: CL11941	<small>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100058076</small>		

Figure 1: Site location.



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT:
Land at Lamplugh, Cumbria

CLIENT:
John Swift Homes Ltd

SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: February 2017

KEY:
 Site boundary



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Figure 2: Detailed site location.

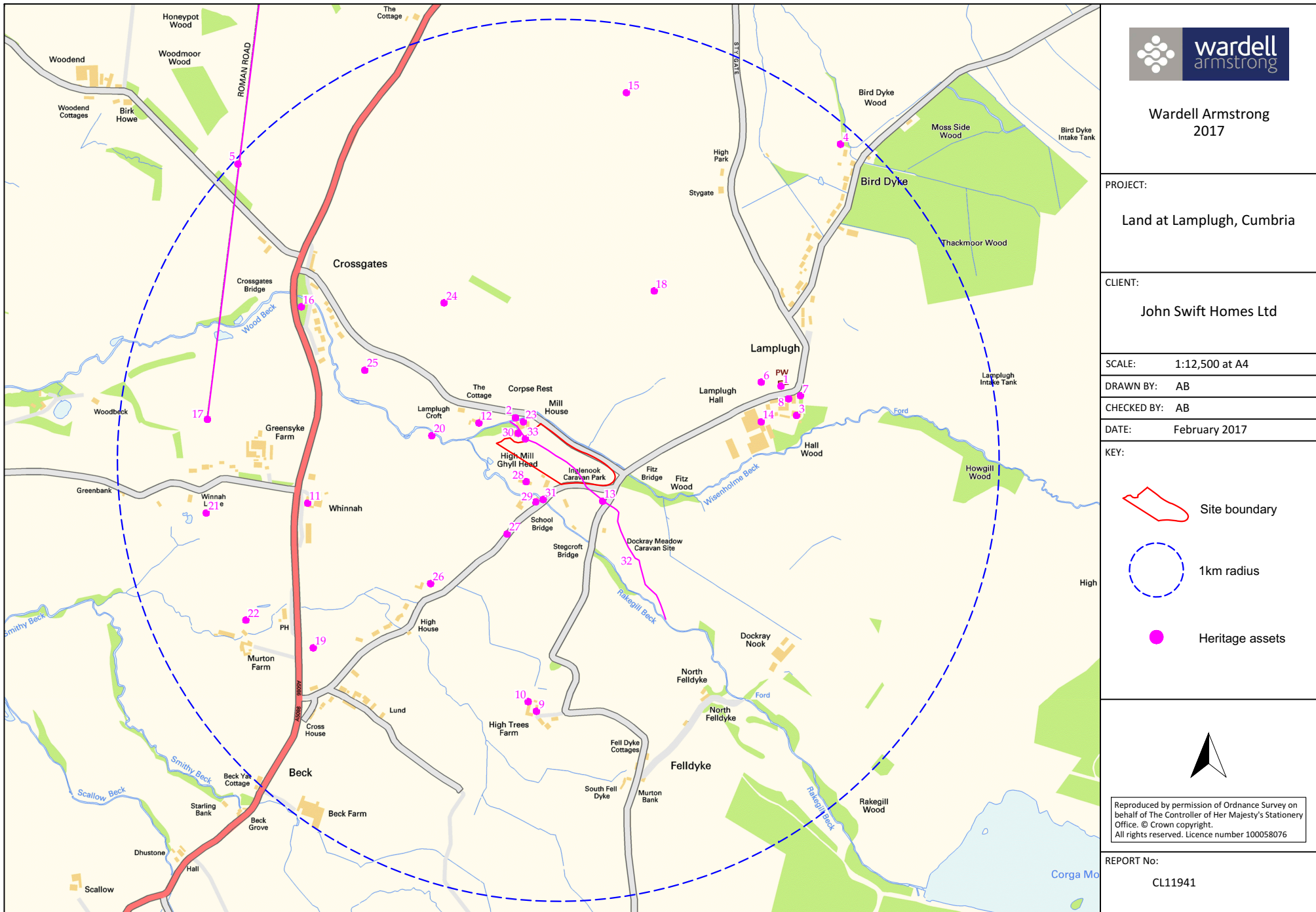
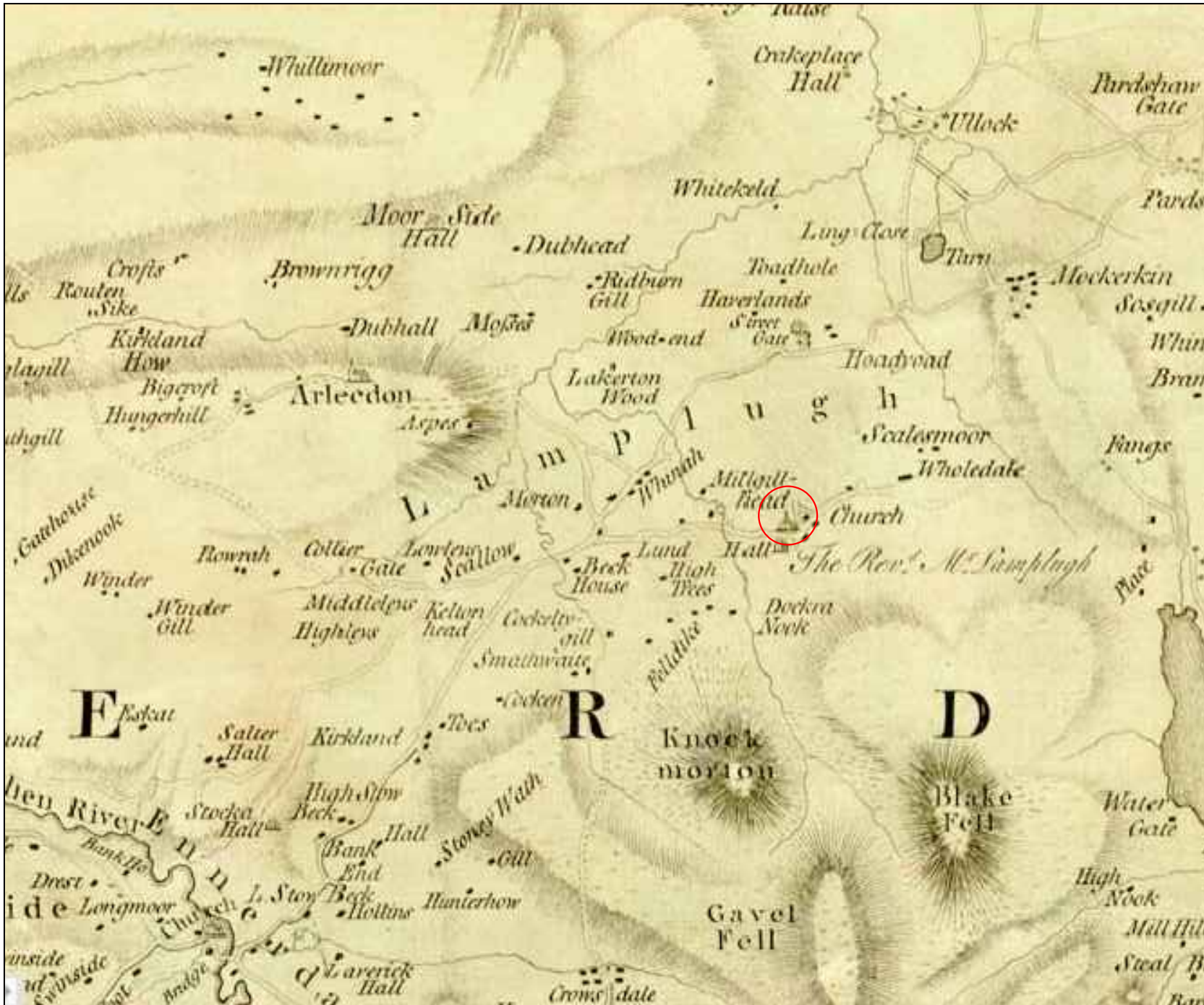


Figure 3: Location of heritage assets within a 1km radius of the study area.



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT:
Land at Lamplugh, Cumbria


CLIENT:
John Swift Homes Ltd

SCALE: Not to scale

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: February 2017

KEY:
 Site location



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Figure 4: Donald's Plan of Cumberland, 1770.



Figure 5: Greenwood's Plan of Cumberland, 1823.

PROJECT:

Land at Lamplugh, Cumbria

CLIENT:

John Swift Homes Ltd

SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

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DATE: February 2017

KEY:



Site boundary



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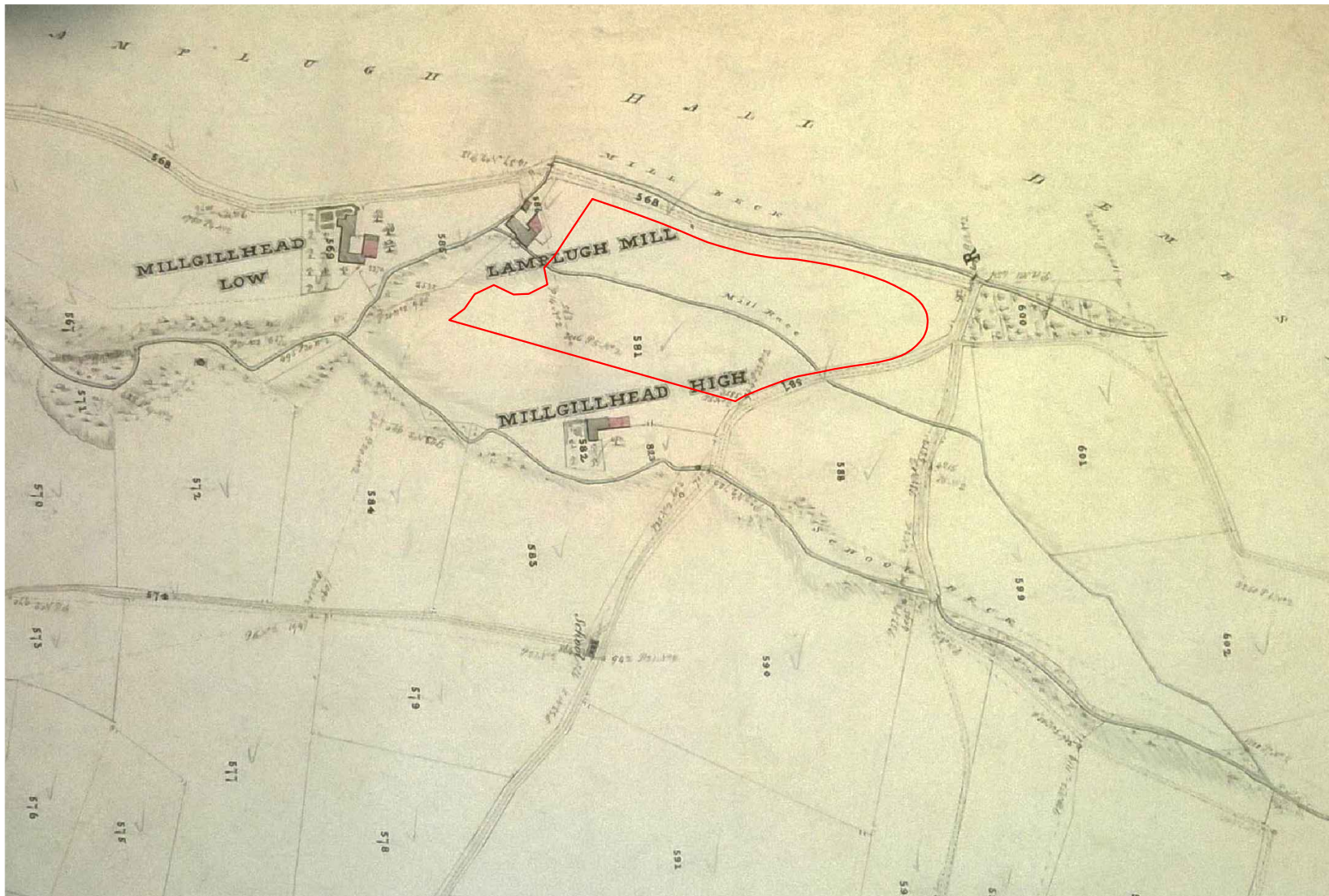
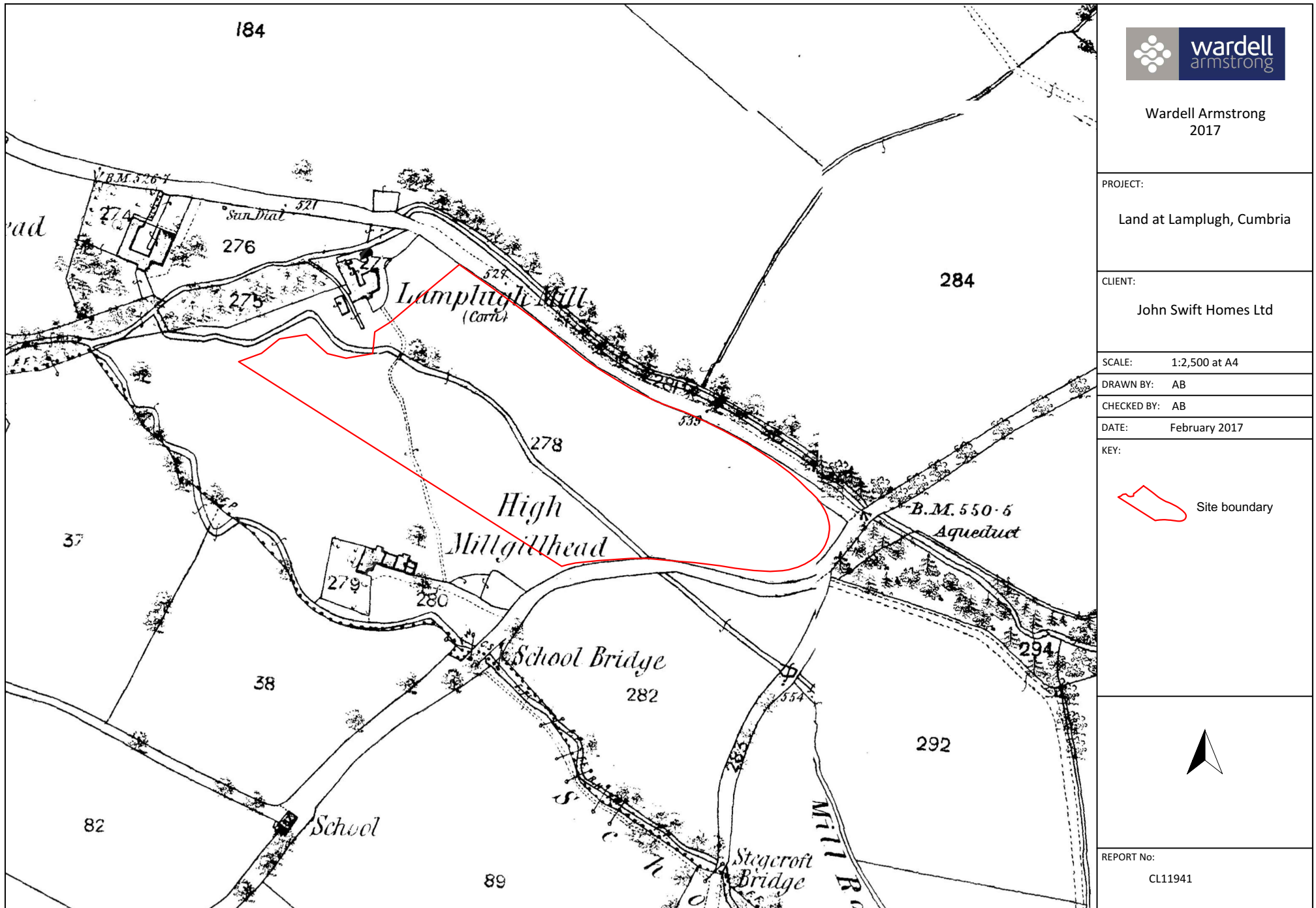


Figure 6: Lamplugh Tithe Award Map, 1837.



Figure 7: Lamplugh Tithe Award Map, 1861.



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PROJECT:
Land at Lamplugh, Cumbria


CLIENT:
John Swift Homes Ltd

SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4

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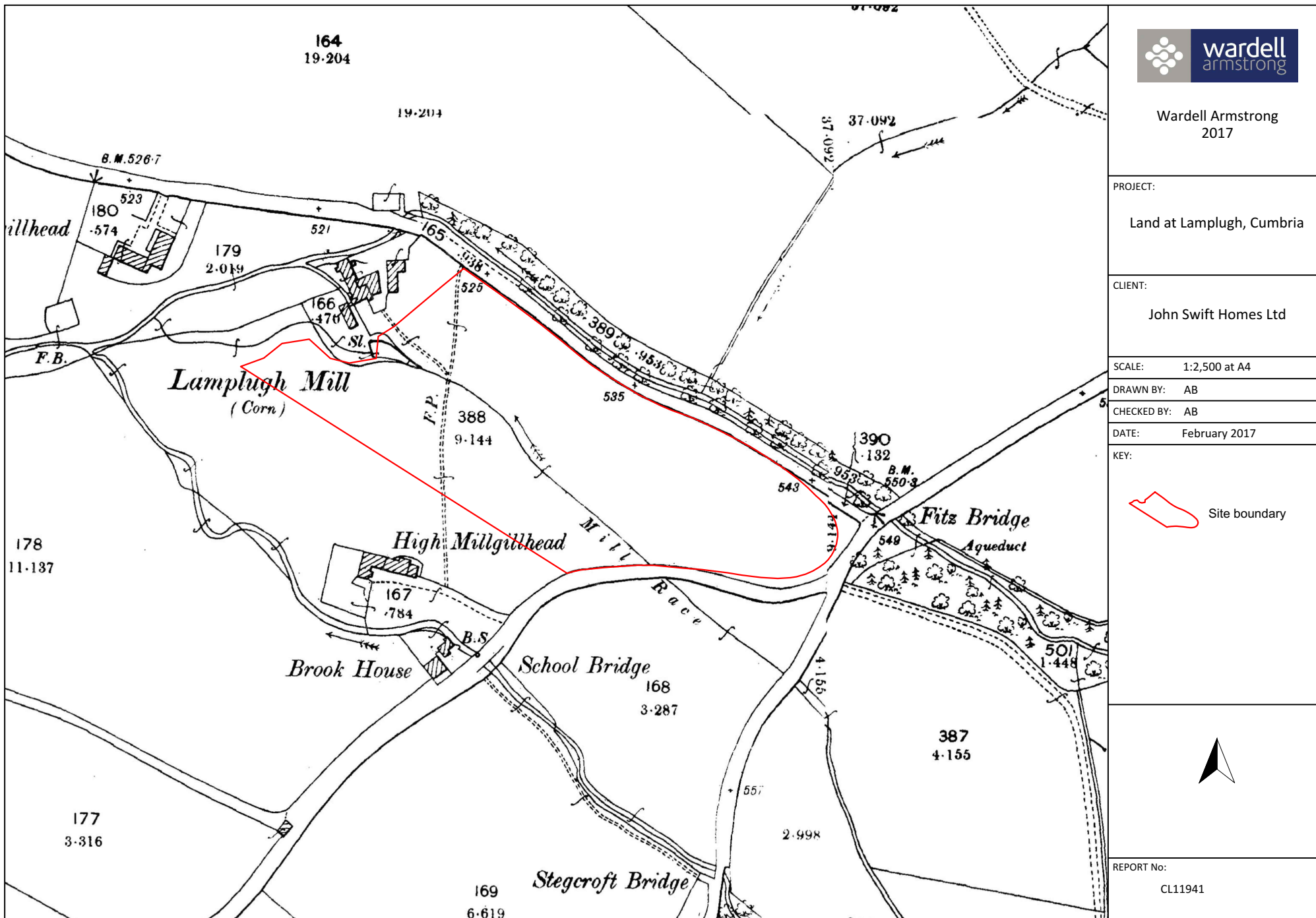
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KEY:
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Figure 8: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1863.



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Figure 9: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1899.

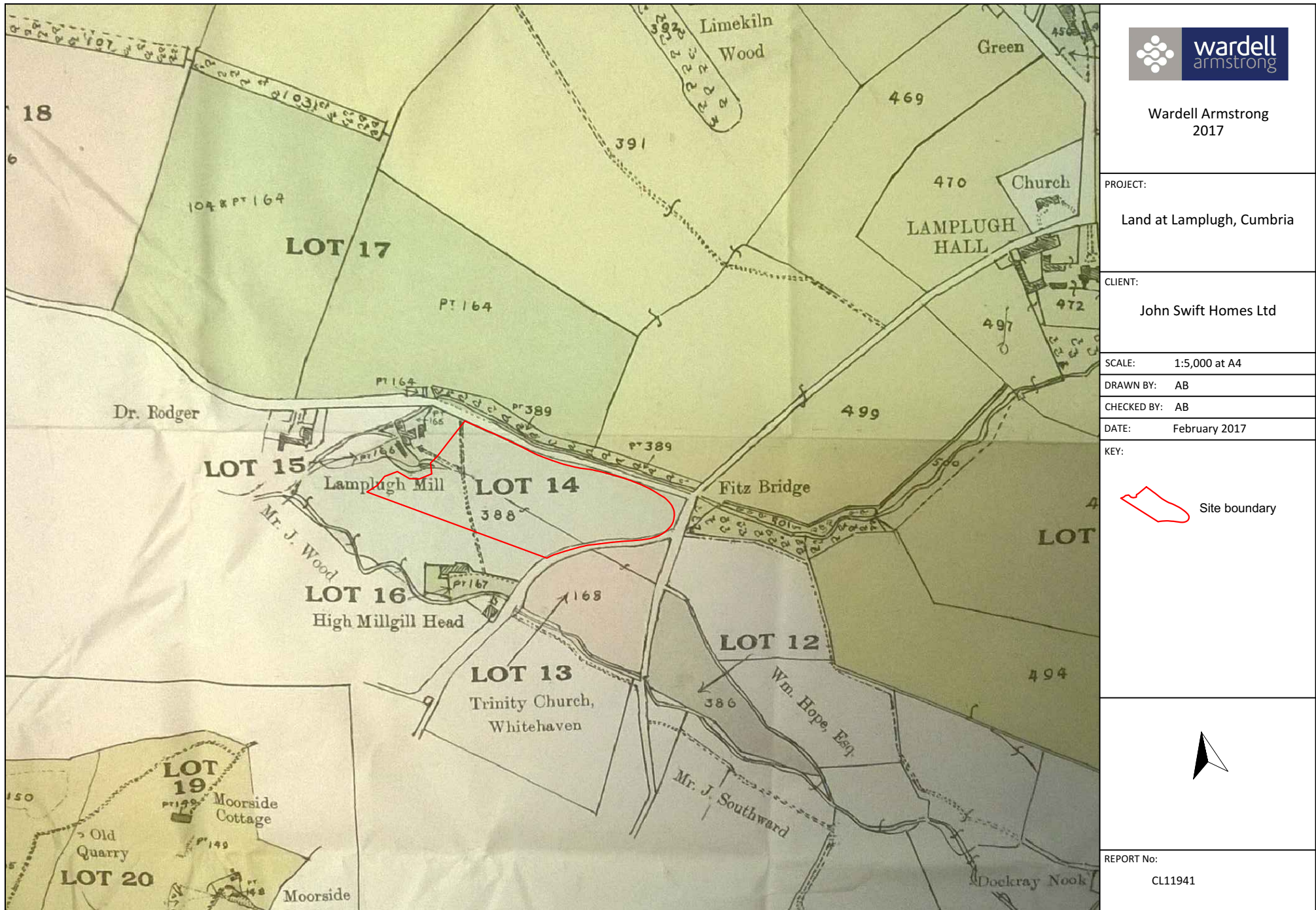
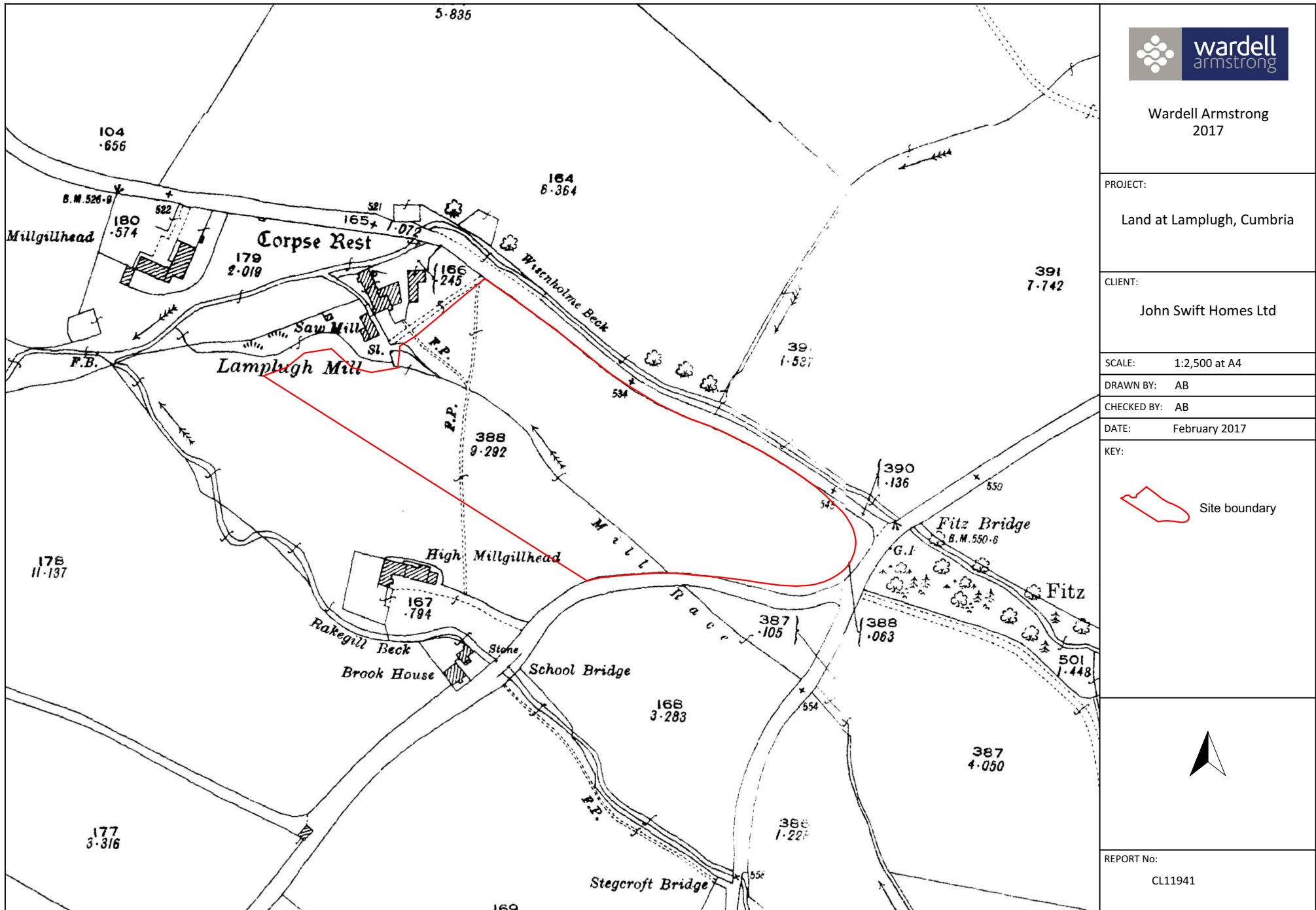


Figure 10: Plan of the Lamplugh Hall Estate, 1919.



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2017

PROJECT:
Land at Lamplugh, Cumbria


CLIENT:
John Swift Homes Ltd

SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4

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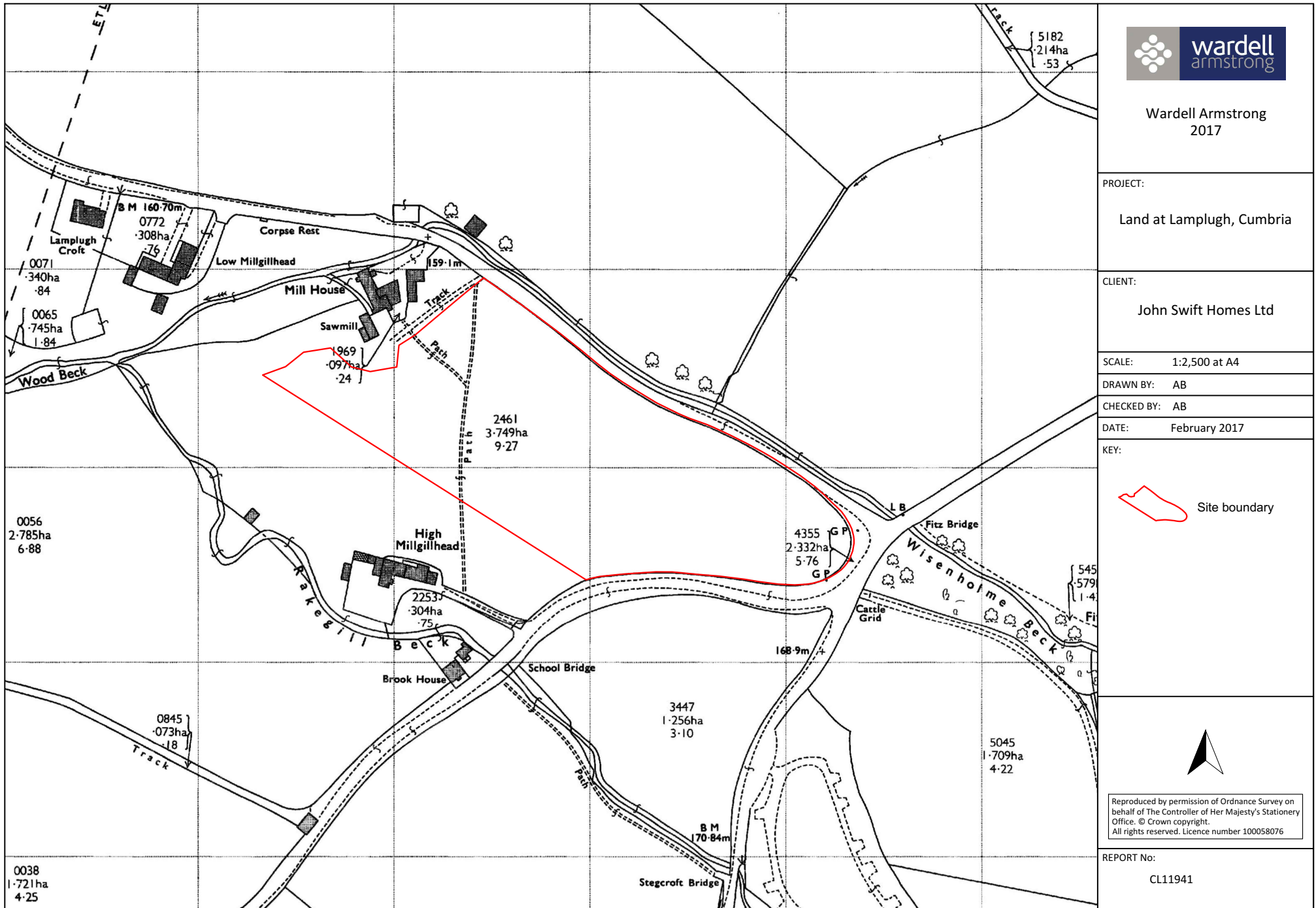
DATE: February 2017

KEY:
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Figure 11: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1925.



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Figure 12: Ordnance Survey Map, 1970.

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