



**CAPITA**

**CARLISLE SOUTHERN LINK ROUTE,**

**CUMBRIA**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY**

**November 2017**




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<b>PREPARED BY:</b>	<b>EDITED BY:</b>	<b>APPROVED BY:</b>
Cat Peters	David Jackson	Frank Giocco
		
Researcher	Technical Director	Senior Project Officer

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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 was commissioned by Capita to undertake an archaeological study, to inform the archaeological component of a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed Carlisle Southern Link Route. No route has yet been proposed, so this archaeological study covers an irregular corridor beginning to the south-east of Newby West at its western extent, and heading south-eastwards centring on the crossroads at Durdar, before continuing east-north-eastwards, and finishing to the east of the Golden Fleece, a corridor measuring approximately 8.3km in length. This archaeological study comprised a consultation of sources relating to the area's historical development.

This report is designed to provide an understanding of the nature of the archaeological resource within the study area, the data from which can be utilised within the cultural heritage chapter of an Environmental Report of the Carlisle Southern Link Route proposal.

The character of the study area is characterised by a patchwork of mainly small nucleated settlements and discrete settlement, some of which pre-date 1770, and many of these are associated with documented medieval assarts. As such, the preserved early fieldwork pattern is retained, meaning that many of the surviving hedgerows may be protected under Hedgerow Regulations 1997. These would be of district or county significance, likely to require further mitigation should they be adversely impacted.

Of the 92 known non-hedgerow heritage assets, 21 may be identified as being of higher than local significance. For four of these, this is based on known criteria, in that they are designated sites, and the assessment of the potential impacts of development on these designated assets is not within the remit of this archaeological study.

Of the remaining 17 assets, as most of these were previously unknown, their significance would depend on how well they survive, and whether a good state of preservation might warrant their inclusion on a local list. The strong legibility of landscape elements of medieval origin and the rarity of studies concentrating on dispersed medieval settlement might suggest that many of the assets in the study area may be of higher than local significance. Further features, identified through cropmark evidence, and known within the Historic Environment Record database, may also prove to be of higher significance.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Wardell Armstrong thanks Katie Jackson, Senior Environmental Consultant and Project Manager at Capita, who commissioned the project. Wardell Armstrong also thank the archivists at Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle.

The research was undertaken by Cat Peters. The report was written by Cat Peters and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. Frank Giecco managed the project and Dave Jackson edited the report.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Circumstances of Project**

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong was commissioned by Katie Jackson, Senior Environmental Consultant and Project Manager at Capita, to undertake an archaeological study of a linear route between Newby West to the west (centred on NGR NY 36929 53961) and land to the east of the Golden Fleece south of Carleton (centred on NGR NY 44126 51869), in relation to the proposed Carlisle Southern Link Route (Figure 1).

### **1.2 The Purpose of the Archaeological Study**

1.2.1 This study is designed to give an understanding of the archaeological resource of the study area.

### **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 Carlisle Local Plan 2015-2030 was adopted in November 2016. It includes Policy SP 7: Valuing our Heritage and Cultural Identity. This aims to *'protect and enhance the character, appearance, archaeological and historic value of the District's designated and undesignated heritage assets and their settings'* (Carlisle City Council 2016, 50). As well as fulfilling statutory obligations, Carlisle Council has set out to *'identify, protect and enhance locally identified heritage assets...[and] adopt a proactive approach to utilising development opportunities to increase the promotion and interpretation of the District's rich archaeological wealth'* (Carlisle City Council 2016, 51).
- 1.4.2 Policy HE2 sets out the Council's approach to development which affects both designated and non-designated heritage assets, stating that *'proposals that affect non designated assets will be judged on the significance of the assets and the scale of any harm to establish whether the development is acceptable in principle... where there is knowledge that there are archaeological remains, or where there are reasonable grounds for the potential of unknown assets of archaeological interest to be, proposals should be accompanied by an assessment of the significance of the asset and how it will be affected by the proposed development'* (Carlisle City Council 2016, 182).



## **2 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The preparation of this study has been undertaken in accordance with guidance recommended by Historic England and prepared by Bassetlaw District Council (2011). Note has also been made of Historic England's valuing of place (*nd*).

2.1.2 The data underlying the archaeological study was gathered through the study of cartographic and documentary sources encountered at Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle (CACC) and through web-based research.

### **2.2 Documentary Sources**

2.2.1 The primary and secondary sources were used to provide a background to the historical character of the study area and to help to identify further heritage assets within the study area. Much of the information in this study was derived from the results of previous archaeological investigations in the area, from internet sources, from sources available at the Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle and from data from the Cumbria Historic Environment Record and aerial photographic imagery provided by the client.

### **2.3 Measuring Heritage Significance**

2.3.1 The significance of each heritage asset identified through the research has been assessed, based on one of a series of heritage impact tables used to establish significance, development impact and overall impact on heritage significance of the proposed development (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). The table used here is an aid to establish the significance of the heritage asset. It is not part of the remit of this archaeological study to assess the impact of the proposed development or its potential overall impact on heritage significance.

### **2.4 Archaeological Study**

2.4.1 For the purposes of this report, the term '*study area*' is used for the irregular-shaped linear area on which this study is focused. This spans the landscape between Newby West at the western extent (centred on NGR NY 36929 53961) and to the east of the Golden Fleece, south of Carleton (centred on NGR NY 44126 51869) at the eastern extent (Figure 1).

- 2.4.2 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with professional guidelines (ClfA 2014) and local curatorial requirements. These were principally historical maps and secondary sources, as well as web-based resources.
- 2.4.3 **Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER):** data from the HER, maintained by Cumbria County Council, was obtained via the client. This holds information regarding known non-designated heritage assets, i.e. sites of historic or archaeological interest which are not designated. Full details of all these assets are included in Appendix 2 and their locations are represented by asset numbers in Figure 2.
- 2.4.4 **Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle (CACCC):** the online catalogue was checked and relevant documents ordered and inspected. In particular, numerous tithe award plans and awards were studied to locate as-yet unknown heritage assets, and potential heritage assets from fieldname analysis. Full details of all these assets are included in Appendix 2 and their locations are represented by asset numbers in Figure 2.
- 2.4.5 A study of the field boundaries of pre-1850 maps was also undertaken. These were noted and compared against modern mapping and google earth imagery, to locate potential important hedgerows in the study area. The existing hedgerows within the study area which adhere to boundaries shown on 1850 maps and earlier are included in Figure 3. These may be protected under Hedgerow Regulations 1997.
- 2.4.6 **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 and are referenced as appropriate.
- 2.4.7 **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.
- 2.5 **Reporting**
- 2.5.1 A digital copy of the report will be deposited with Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment team, where viewing will be made available on request.
- 2.5.2 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, this report will be made available under code: **wardella2-301742**.

## 2.6 Glossary

2.6.1 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.

### **3 DESCRIPTION**

#### **3.1 Location and Geology**

3.1.1 The study area covers a linear route approximately 8.3km in length between Newby West at the western extent and east of the Golden Fleece at the eastern extent (Figure 1). This tract of land is predominantly agricultural farmland located to the south of the urban mass of Carlisle. It includes several small settlements, Garden Village, Durdar and Brisco, as well as several farmsteads, historic houses, roads and railway lines.

3.1.2 The bedrock geology in the study area comprises mainly sandstone of the St Bees Sandstone Member Formation, formed approximately 247 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period (BGS 2017). The superficial deposits comprise predominantly Devension Till, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (*ibid*). In the valleys and floodplains of the Petteril, in the eastern part of the study area, and the Caldew, south of Cummersdale, the sedimentary deposits are mapped as fluvial in origin, reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of rivers, and likely to be clay, silt, sand and gravel of Alluvium, also formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (*ibid*).

#### **3.2 Historic Landscape Character**

3.2.1 The proposed development site lies within two Historic Landscape Character areas: 'Area 10: Carlisle' and 'Area 26: Inglewood' (Cumbria County Council 2009, 51 and 73). This identifies the study area as characterised by a patchwork of mainly small nucleated settlements and discrete settlement (*ibid*, 73). Some of these pre-date 1770, and many of these can be associated with documented medieval assarts (*ibid*). 'The remainder of the discrete settlements relate largely to the enclosure and improvement of the enclosed wastes during the 19<sup>th</sup> century' (*ibid*). The field pattern is mixed, 'with older enclosures dominated by anciently enclosed farm holdings' (*ibid*).

3.2.2 The legacy of these character areas is 'a mixed pattern of modern and older settlements and field enclosure, [with] strong legibility of landscape elements of medieval origin' (Cumbria County Council 2009, 73).

#### **3.3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

3.3.1 This historical and archaeological background is compiled from secondary sources and primary records consulted in November 2017. It is intended only as a summary of historical developments affecting the study area. The locations of known heritage assets within the study area are shown in Figure 2 and summarised in Appendix 2, with

pre-1850 hedgerows indicated in Figure 3.

- 3.3.2 **Prehistoric Period:** definitive evidence for early prehistoric activity in the study area predominantly comes from discoveries of stray axe finds (Assets 7, 8 and 9) and flint and pottery finds (Asset 25) of the Neolithic period, although there are several enclosure sites of the prehistoric period which have not been ascribed a more accurate date (Assets 24 and 32). One of these, to the north-east of Dalston, has been excavated, and material remains recovered from that site included pottery finds and a bangle (Asset 24).
- 3.3.3 Evidence for later prehistoric activity from the study area comes from possible Iron Age enclosure settlement sites, identifiable by cropmark features on aerial photographs. Several of these are focused on an area to the east of the racecourse and west of Brisco (Assets 26, 27, 31, 38). More isolated possible enclosure sites are known to the west, in the vicinity of Park Fauld Farm (Asset 61) and east, to the north of Woodside (Asset 6). Further cropmark evidence for enclosures, trackways and ditches of unknown origin may also date to the prehistoric period (Assets 5, 20, 29, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43) and these are found across the study area. The fact that there are several potential prehistoric settlement sites in the study area is important, because *'the visibility of settlement for all prehistoric periods in the lowlands and coastal plain is poor'* for the North West of England (Hodgson and Brennand 2007, 32). This can be partially explained by the adverse impacts of ploughing activity and the current high incidence of pasture which reduce visibility (*ibid*), and it may give these sites within the study area a higher importance based on rarity and the potential for new insights for prehistoric activity in lowland areas.
- 3.3.4 **Roman Period:** beyond the major military installations, there is a lack of known archaeological remains of the Roman period (Philpott 2006, 59), partly because it is the military element that is most visible in the landscape, and has commanded attention by antiquarians and 20<sup>th</sup> century archaeologists, such as at Park House, to the south-east of the study area (Bellhouse 1953). Perhaps as a result, much of the known evidence for Roman activity within the study area comes from a temporary military camp at the far eastern extent of the study area (Asset 28), two Roman roads which run across the breadth of the study area corridor (Assets 19 and 85) and from discrete find spots (Assets 10, 12, 13 and 18). The arrival of the Roman military may have had little impact on the existing communities, with a continued pattern of dispersed enclosed settlements, with some unenclosed structures (Nevell 2004, 9-12), and for the study area, several of the postulated Iron Age assets may have continued

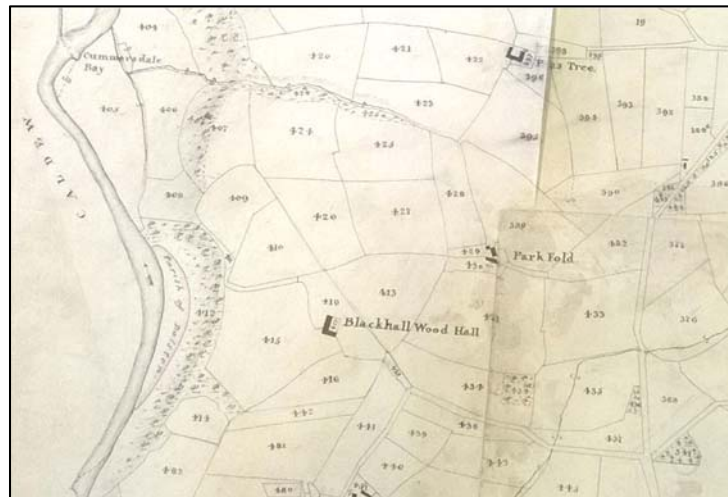
in use into the Roman period (in particular, Asset 39). There is cropmark evidence for a further Roman farmstead to the south of Cummersdale (Asset 23), postulated to be of 3rd or 4th century date based on partial excavation (James 2017, <http://www.cummersdalehistory.co.uk/the-history.html>). This was investigated alongside work at Cummersdale Roman Fort in 1995 by Barri Jones, based on identification by air (Deegan 2017, 3). A definitive late Roman farmstead in the study area is of importance as in the North West, there *'are scarcely any artefacts in rural assemblages dating from the end of the 4th century'* (Philpott 2006, 89) and *'there are still major gaps in our understanding of Romano-British rural settlement'* (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 65). More recent *'monitoring of major construction schemes such as pipelines and road schemes has produced important remains'* (Philpott 2006, 61).

3.3.5 **Medieval Period:** the study area lies within the former Forest of Inglewood, established in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. With the addition of Allerdale Forest during the reign of Henry II, this royal forest eventually covered over 500km<sup>2</sup> (Newman 2014, 89). The management of the landscape as a 'forest' *'preserved the wildness of the area well into the fourteenth century'* (Hope 2011, 160). By this time it had ceased functioning primarily as a hunting ground and, although settlement was discouraged, neighbouring communities were encouraged to use the area for grazing (*ibid*), and encroachment did occur. Piecemeal enclosure *'in the form of intakes had been progressing from the end of the medieval period'* (Newman 2014, 43), and these tended to occur at the fringes of the forest area, such as within the study area. Placename evidence such as Bur'thwaite' indicates such medieval settlement (Asset 59), particularly when combined with fieldnames in the vicinity, including 'Far Croft', 'Near Croft' and 'Sammy's Croft, with 'Butts' and 'Well Close' (Asset 60) to the south-west (Plate 1).

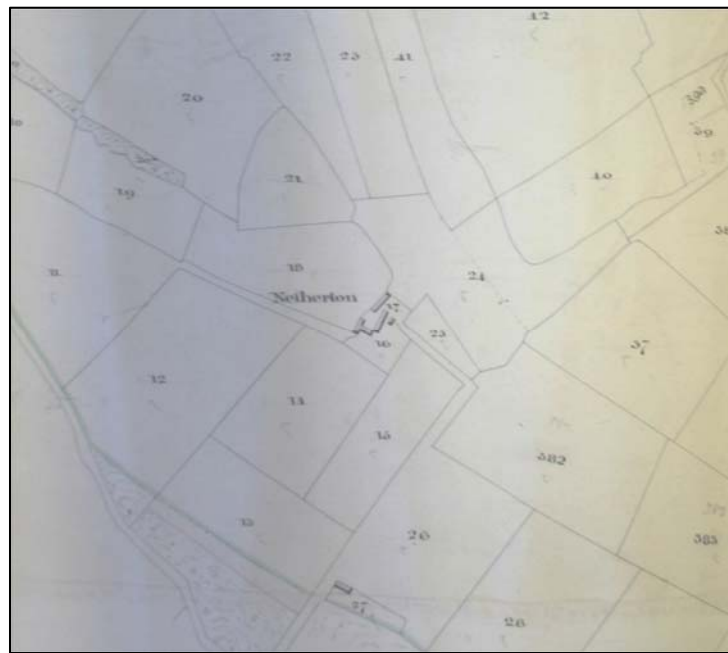


*Plate 1: Extract from Blackhall High Tithe Award, 1840, showing Low Burthwaite  
(Asset 59)*

3.3.6 Similar fieldname evidence for the field to the north-west of the crossroads at Durdar (Asset 55; Plate 8), to the south-west of the racecourse (Asset 56) with former associated farmstead of Fouldoors (Asset 53), to the north-west of Parkfauld (Asset 57), and to the west of Blackhallwood Hall (Asset 61; Plate 2) suggest associated medieval farmsteads in the immediate vicinity. Medieval ridge and furrow is also known from the study area (Asset 14). Field systems, fieldname evidence and the survival of a will from 1615 (CACC PROB/1615/WIN VX10) also suggest medieval occupation at Netherton (Asset 47; Plate 3). Several examples of placenames incorporating the word 'park' in the vicinity of the Woodside area are indicative of a former medieval deer park there (Asset 86).



*Plate 2: Extract from Blackhall High Tithe Award, 1840, showing Blackhall Wood Hall  
(Asset 61)*



*Plate 3: Extract from Brisco Tithe Award, 1850, showing Netherton (Asset 47)*

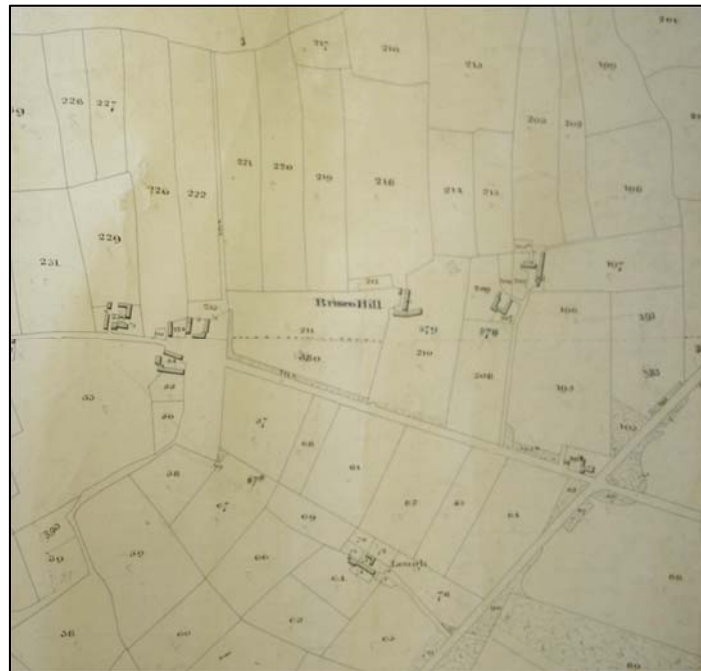
3.3.7 Brisco Hall certainly was in existence by 1576 (Asset 45), as were Newbiggin Hall, which incorporates the base of a 14<sup>th</sup> century tower (Asset 44) and includes a later, listed icehouse (Asset 17), and Brownelson (Asset 46). Fieldname evidence suggests that Newbiggin Hall may have been the focus of a medieval hamlet (Asset 44; Plate 4).



*Plate 4: Extract from Brisco Tithe Award, 1850, showing Newbiggin Hall (Asset 44)*

3.3.8 Furthermore, a rectilinear building shown on the Enclosure Award of 1778, in a field known as 'Croft' on the Brisco Tithe Award, may have had medieval origins (Asset 48), as might an L-shaped precursor to North Park Cottages (Asset 50), Brisco Hill (Asset 51; Plate 5) and Lough (Asset 52; Plate 5).





*Plate 5: Extract from Brisco Tithe Award, 1850, showing Brisco Hill (Asset 51) and Lough (Asset 52)*

3.3.9 The presence of fieldnames 'croft' to the east and west of Brisco, with a field further east known as 'Old Town', suggest a medieval origin for Brisco, and the potential that an earlier settlement may have extended further eastwards (Asset 71; Plate 6), perhaps associated with St Ninian's Well (Asset 70). Well preserved reverse s-shaped fields are still discernible in the landscape (LUC 2017, 39).



*Plate 6: Extract from Brisco Tithe Award, 1850, showing Brisco (Asset 71)*

- 3.3.10 Linking this ‘*dispersed settlement pattern of discrete farms and small hamlets*’ (Newman 2014, 200) were drove roads. One drove road headed south from Carlisle to Blackwell to the north of the study area before forking north of Durdar, one heading south-westwards past Durdar House (Asset 87), and the other south-eastwards past Low Burthwaite (Asset 88) (Hope 2011, 152). There have been relatively few ‘*large-scale co-ordinated programmes of research into dispersed settlements in the region*’ (Newman 2006, 120) and future studies should investigate ‘*how dispersed settlement evolved across a township/manor, related to other settlements and accessed the exploitable resources of their environs*’ (Newman and Newman 2007, 101).
- 3.3.11 **Post Medieval Period:** much of the study area remained common ‘waste’ by the early 18<sup>th</sup> century (Hope 2011, 153). From the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards, smaller holdings were consolidated into individually-owned or rented fields. Though this practice had occurred from as early the 12<sup>th</sup> century, it gained pace from the 17<sup>th</sup> century through parliamentary acts of enclosure. Enclosure increased the agricultural productivity of farms, and changed the landscape of much of England. For the study area, the Carleton, Brisco and Wreay Commons were enclosed in 1778 (Q/RE/1/83), though much of the central area between Durdar and Woodside remained moorland (marked in pale green on Donald’s map of 1770, Plate 7).

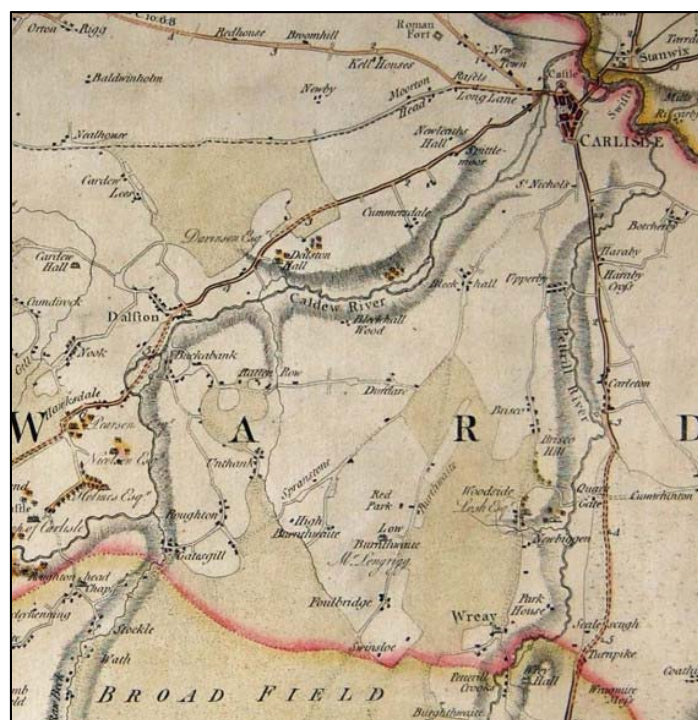
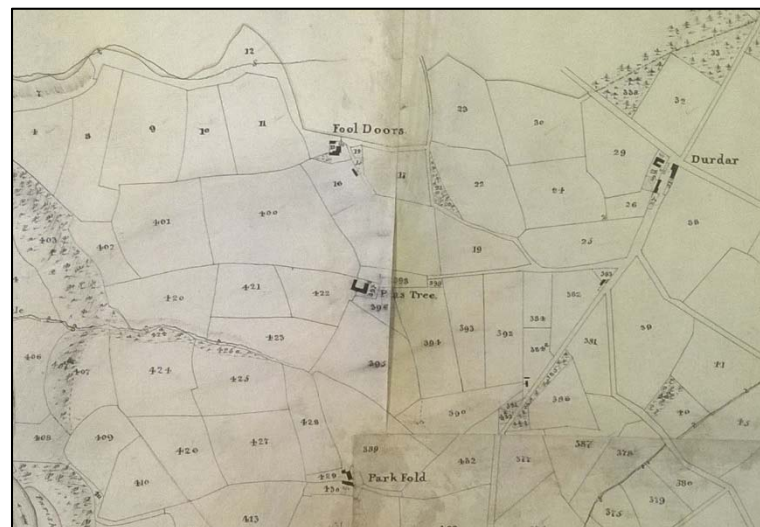


Plate 7: Extract from Donald’s Map of Cumberland, 1770

- 3.3.12 Much of the present field pattern can be traced back to this era, as evidenced by ‘*the*

*formation of long rectangular fields set together, with straight boundaries provided by hawthorn hedges and tree planting'* (LUC 2017, 10). Many of the surviving hedgerows within the study area can be identified on pre-1850 mapping, and therefore may be deemed 'important hedgerows', as protected by The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (DEFRA 1997). These have not been listed independently in the table of heritage assets (Appendix 2), but have been highlighted in a separate illustration (Figure 3).

3.3.13 The study area remained predominately agricultural during the post medieval period, further demonstrated by a recent aerial photography and lidar project in the area which has identified post medieval ridge and furrow in the study area (Deegan 2017, 58). Other known agricultural assets of the post medieval period in the study area include the sites of a well (Asset 54), three buildings (Assets 62, 79 and 82), enclosures and ponds (Asset 64), a possible green lane (Asset 68) an earthwork platform (Asset 16), possible former flood defences (Asset 15) and a farm (Asset 33). Several of the surviving farms in the study area date to the post medieval period, including 'Fool Doors' or 'Fouldoors' (Asset 53; Plate 8), which no longer survives.



*Plate 8: Extract from Blackhall High Tithe Plan, 1840, showing Fool doors (Asset 53) and Durdar (Asset 55)*

3.3.14 Roadways linking the farmsteads to the major settlements were also established, beyond the earlier Drove Roads (Assets 87 and 88), and these were dotted with bridges (Asset 66) and public houses (Assets 63, 72, 77 and 78). As well as drinking, leisure time in the study area was also catered for by the presence of a rifle range, established by 1867 to the south of Cummersdale (Asset 76).

3.3.15 Significant incursions into the agricultural landscape south of Carlisle did not occur

until the advent of the railway, and subsequent establishment of Carlisle as an industrial centre and transport hub (LUC 2017, 10). These railway lines cross the study area: Maryport and Carlisle Railway (1836-45; Asset 21) and the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway (1844-47; Asset 22) and their infrastructure included two associated railway stations (Assets 67 and 81) and a coal depot (Asset 73). Industry did not greatly affect the study area, though small-scale extractive activities are represented (Assets 1, 2, 3, 65, 69, 80, 83 and 84). Also in the study area are the sites of a kiln (Asset 49), smithy (Asset 30) and brickworks (Asset 58). Cummersdale dye works (Asset 74), was established in the 1780s, and formerly had a long millrace associated with it (Asset 75). Post medieval finds have also been recovered from the study area (Asset 11).

3.3.16 **Modern Period:** by the publication of the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1925, little change had occurred within the study area. The racecourse had relocated in 1904, extending into the study area (Asset 90). Carrow House (Asset 89), had been established near Carleton towards the eastern extent as had Brow Nelson towards the west (Asset 91) and the earliest of the settlement expansion into the study area, Garden Village (Asset 92) had been constructed south-west of Morton. Housing north of the crossroads at Durdar continued into the 1930s, extending eastwards by the 1960s with small scale housing developments. Mid 20<sup>th</sup> century war-related assets in the form of a pillbox (Asset 4) and landing obstacles (Asset 36) are also known from the study area.

3.3.17 A recent study of the area, which covered a wider area to the north and north-east, to include Cummersdale, Blackwell and Carleton, stated that the area to the west of the Caldew and south-west of High Cummersdale was of '*high archaeological potential*' (LUC 2017, 13). It concluded that the area in the valley of the Caldew had '*moderate archaeological potential, relating principally to industrial structures*' (*ibid*, 22), that the central part of the study area, including Durdar and Brisco were of '*moderate-high archaeological potential*' (*ibid*, 30 and 39), and that the eastern extent, largely the floodplain of the Petteril, was of '*moderate*' archaeological potential (*ibid*, 48).

## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Summary of Heritage Asset Significance

4.1.1 The table in Appendix 1 has been used to measure the significance of each of the 93 heritage assets encountered during the research. This does not include the majority of surviving hedgerows within the study area, illustrated in Figure 3, as, if they are historic hedgerows, they would be deemed as of District or County (Lesser) significance. Further mitigation would be likely should any of these be affected.

4.1.2 The 92 non-hedgerow assets have been assessed and summarised in the table in Appendix 2. Those that are negligible, predominantly findspots, or local, which covers those included within the Historic Environment Record database but not given a higher status, have not been included in the summary table below. Several assets identified as cropmarks may also be seen to be of higher importance, but as they do not appear on a local list, according to the table in Appendix 1, these can only be afforded local significance at this stage, though a good level of preservation or rarity may heighten this level. Assets encountered during the research, such as quarry or sand pit sites similar to equivalents found in the HER, have been identified to be of likely 'local' significance, and are not listed in the table below. The table only includes those heritage assets which may be of higher significance than 'local'.

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Likely Significance</b>
17	Newbiggin Hall Icehouse	District or County
44	Newbiggin Hall	National
45	Brisco Hall	District or County (Higher)
46	Brownelson	Local or District or County
47	Netherton	Local or District or County
48	Site of Rectilinear Building/ possible medieval origins	Local or District or County
50	L-Shaped Building. Precursor to North Park Cottages	Local or District or County
51	Brisco Hill medieval Farmstead with possible well	Local or District or County
52	Lough	Local or District or County
53	Site of Farmstead	Local or District or County
59	Low Burthwaite medieval settlement or assart	Local or District or County
61	Site of Blackhallwood Hall	Local or District or County
62	Site of Building	Local or District or County
64	Site of Enclosures and Ponds	Local or District or County
68	Possible Former Green Lane	Local or District or County
70	St Ninian's Well	District or County (Higher)
71	Brisco Medieval settlement with Medieval Stripfields	Local or District or County

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Likely Significance</b>
74	Site of Dye Works	Local or District or County
75	Site of Millrace	Local or District or County
85	Course of Roman Road	Local or District or County
86	'West Park', 'East Park' and 'North Park'	Local or District or County

4.1.3 Of the 92 known heritage assets, 21 may be identified as being of potentially higher than local significance. For four of these, this is based on known criteria, in that they are designated sites, and the implications of any development on these designated assets are assessed elsewhere, and this is not within the remit of this archaeological study. Of the remaining 17 assets, as most of these were previously unknown, their significance would depend on how well they survive, and whether a good state of preservation might warrant their inclusion on a local list. The rarity of studies concentrating on dispersed medieval settlement might suggest that many of the assets in the study area may be of higher significance (Newman and Newman 2007, 101). Further features, identified through cropmark evidence, and known within the Historic Environment Record database, may also prove to be of higher significance.

## 4.2 Heritage Statement

4.2.1 There remains the potential for further as-yet unknown remains to survive within the study area. These would be likely to pre-date cartographic sources encountered during this research. Features of the prehistoric and Roman periods have been found in the study area, many identified as cropmarks, and therefore the possibility for further, potentially related features or finds of early periods surviving cannot be ruled out.

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## APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE TABLE

### 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

## APPENDIX 2: LIST OF HERITAGE ASSETS

*Heritage Assets within the study area, including assets from Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and features found during research:*

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Likely Significance</b>
1	HER 10247	Yellow Quarry Wood Place Name	Possible quarry site. Area heavily wooded on modern AP (NY4352), but a large oval feature shown on First Ed OS seems to corroborate likelihood of former quarry site	343700,552202	Unknown	Local
2	HER 10244	Sawpit Wood and Sawpit Park Place Names	Possible sawpit site	342479,550661; 342203,550502	Unknown	Local
3	HER 10245	Quarryholeswood Place Name	Possible quarry site	342350,550350	Unknown	Local
4	HER 15250	Pillbox	Site of pillbox	337500,553700	Modern	Local
5	HER 6515	Low Brownelson Circular Depression	Circular enclosure earthwork	338450,552100	Unknown	Local
6	HER 2912	Newbiggin Settlement Cropmark	Settlement cropmark	342800,550800	Unknown	Local
7	HER 539	Findspot	Axe find from Leslies Nursery Garden	340600,551240	Neolithic	Negligible
8	HER 540	Findspot	Axe find, Ratten Row	340000,551000	Neolithic	Negligible
9	HER 544	Findspot	Axe find, Brisco. Exact location found unknown	342000,551000	Neolithic	Negligible
10	HER 19160	Findspot	Roman coin find. Exact location found unknown	339000,553000	Roman	Negligible
11	HER 19191	Findspot	Clay pipes and bowls finds. Exact location found unknown	342000,552000	Post Medieval	Negligible
12	HER 19199	Findspot	Sculptured head find, Hazel Cottage	340390,550980	Unknown	Negligible
13	HER 19510	Findspot	Roman coin find. Exact location found unknown	339050,553050	Roman	Negligible

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Likely Significance</b>
14	HER 40469	Peastree Ridge and Furrow	Earthwork of ridge and furrow	340050,551850	Medieval	Local
15	HER 40470	Site of River Caldew Flood Defences	Possible site of post medieval flood defences	339015,551841	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century	Local
16	HER 40471	Brownelson Earthwork Platform	Earthwork platform, possibly post medieval	338721,5521365	Post Medieval	Local
17	HER 3810	Newbiggin Hall Icehouse	Listed Georgian icehouse	343418,550953	Post Medieval	District or County
18	HER 42472	Findspot	Coin find of Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). Portable Antiquities Scheme find	338783,552622	Roman	Negligible
19	HER 10087	Thursby Roman Road	Documentary evidence and partially excavated route of Roman road	337007,553481	Roman	Local
20	HER 19921	Durdar Linear Cropmark	Durdar Linear Cropmark	340473,550750	Unknown	Local
21	HER 24532	Maryport and Carlisle Railway	Victorian railway line- still in use	312625,540839	Victorian	Local
22	HER 24531	Lancaster and Carlisle Railway	Victorian railway line- still in use	352860,515479	Victorian	Local
23	HER 3401	Roman Farmstead	Cropmark of a Roman farmstead	338779,552947	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> Century	Local
24	HER 409	Dalston Enclosure and Finds	Excavation of enclosure with pottery, flints and bangle	338749,552460	Prehistoric	Local
25	HER 13507	Flints and Pottery Finds	Flints and Pottery Finds	339086,552582	Neolithic	Negligible

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Likely Significance</b>
26	HER 509	Rectilinear Enclosure	Cropmark of Iron Age rectilinear enclosure	341722,551984	Iron Age	Local
27	HER 9819	Enclosure	Cropmark of enclosure	342367,551365	Iron Age	Local
28	HER 510	Temporary Camp	Cropmark of a Roman temporary camp	344118,551801	Roman	Local
29	HER 19909	Unclassified Cropmarks	Unclassified cropmarks	399500,550652	Unknown	Local
30	HER -25000	Former Smithy	Building known to have once been a smithy	340407,550967	Victorian	Local
31	HER 9817	Rectilinear Enclosure and Field System	Cropmarks of a possible Iron Age enclosure and field system	340969,551960	Iron Age	Local
32	HER 9816	Linear Features and Enclosure System	Cropmarks of a possible prehistoric enclosure system and linear features	341390,551793	Prehistoric	Local
33	HER -23343	Newlands Farm	Farmstead comprising farmhouse and agricultural building	343893,552176	Victorian	Local
34	HER -21182	Ditch	Ditch at High Cummersdale	338548,553054	Unknown	Local
35	HER -21181	Ditch	Ditch at High Cummersdale	338520,552578	Unknown	Local
36	HER -21177	Landing Obstacles	Second World War landing obstacles at Carlisle racecourse	340323,552051	Modern	Local
37	HER -21176	Boundary Ditch	Cropmark of a boundary ditch at Blackwell	340646,551759	Later Prehistoric	Local
38	HER -21175	Enclosure	Scugger House Farm enclosure noted as cropmark	340712,551971	Late Prehistoric	Local
39	HER -21174	Enclosure; Trackway	Cropmark evidence for an enclosure and trackway	340578,550837	Iron Age or Roman	Local
40	HER -21173	Ditch	Cropmark evidence for a ditch	341111,550833	Unknown	Local
41	HER -21172	Ditch	Cropmark evidence for a ditch at Faulderos Whins	341950,550599	Unknown	Local
42	HER -21168	Linear Features	Cropmark evidence for a double ditched linear earthwork	337238,553114	Unknown	Local
43	HER -20820	Two Ditches	Cropmark evidence for two ditches	337964,553790	Unknown	Local

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Likely Significance</b>
44	Saxton 1576; HER 3810; Brisco Tithe Award, 1839	Newbiggin Hall	'Newbiggin' marked on Saxton's Map of 1576. Newbiggin Hall itself includes the base of a 14 <sup>th</sup> century tower incorporated into the main house. Listed Grade II*. A Richard Crackenthorpe, Esq. lived there pre 1752 (CACC PROB/1752/W479), and a field to the east is known as 'Croft' on the Brisco Tithe Award	343309,550878	Medieval	National
45	Saxton 1576	Brisco Hall	'Brisco' marked on Saxton's Map of 1576. Existing hall is Listed Grade II, and has '1610' on lintel stone	342037,551933	Medieval?/ 17 <sup>th</sup> century	District or County (Higher)
46	Saxton 1576	Brownelson	'Brownelson', marked on Saxton's Map of 1576. Marked as 'Low Brownelson' on First Ed OS	338484,552210	Post Medieval	Local or District or County
47	Will of 1615; Brisco Tithe Award 1839	Netherton	A Will and inventory of Patrick Blacklock of Netherton, Brisco, survives from 1615 (CACC PROB/1615/WIN VX10). Field systems suggest an early settlement. Fieldname evidence for 'Croft' to the north of Netherton on the tithe map further suggests a medieval origin	341591,551776	Medieval	Local or District or County
48	Enclosure Award for Carleton, Brisco and Wreay Commons, 1778; Brisco Tithe Award 1839	Site of Rectilinear Building/ possible medieval origins	A rectilinear building, shown on the opposite side to Woodside, on the Enclosure Award Plan of 1778, labelled, 'Woodside, J. Scott'. This field is named 'Croft' on the Brisco Tithe Award, though no building is shown. An enclosed area is shown at the same location on the First Ed OS map, but with no building surviving. The enclosure itself no longer survived by Second Ed OS 1900	342764,550480	Medieval; Post Medieval	Local or District or County

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Likely Significance</b>
49	Enclosure Award for Carleton, Brisco and Wreay Commons, 1778; Brisco Tithe Award 1839	Site of Kiln	A 'Kiln' annotated next to a square structure to the south-west of an L-shaped range of buildings, later known as North Park Cottages, on the Enclosure Award Plan of 1778. Many more buildings are shown in the vicinity by the First Ed OS, now known as Brisco Hill Farm. The fieldname 'Kiln Close' occurs to the north on the Brisco Tithe Award	342676,551294	Post Medieval	Local
50	Enclosure Award for Carleton, Brisco and Wreay Commons, 1778	L-Shaped Building. Precursor to North Park Cottages	An L-shaped building, or range of buildings, is shown in the vicinity of the present North Park Cottages on the Enclosure Award Plan of 1778. It is annotated 'Joseph Scott'. Further buildings are shown here on the First Ed OS, possibly forming part of the earlier 'L', and these no longer survived by the Second Ed OS	342734,551317	Post Medieval	Local or District or County
51	Enclosure Award for Carleton, Brisco and Wreay Commons, 1778; Brisco Tithe Award 1839	Brisco Hill medieval Farmstead with possible well	An L-shaped building is shown on the Enclosure Award Plan of 1778 at the location of the present Brisco Hill Farm. This appears to have been redesigned, or much extended by the First Ed OS, as the shape has changed vastly. It is annotated 'John Losh Esq' on the 1778 Plan, and the strip fields to the east and north-east are known as 'Croft' on the Brisco Tithe Award. One is also known as 'Well Close'	342560,551421	Medieval; Post Medieval	Local or District or County
52	Enclosure Award for Carleton, Brisco and Wreay Commons, 1778; Brisco Tithe Award 1839	Lough	A linear north-south building with squarer building to the east is shown on the Enclosure Award Plan of 1778, and the area to the immediate west is annotated 'Lough Enclosure'. The buildings is labelled, 'Wm. Bacon'. The fieldnames 'croft' and 'butts' for three field to the west of Lough on the Brisco Tithe Award suggests a possible medieval origin for Lough	342239,551216	Medieval; Post Medieval	Local or District or County

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Likely Significance</b>
53	Blackhall High Tithe Award Plan 1840; First Ed OS	Site of Farmstead	Farmstead, 'Fouldoors', shown on First Ed OS and subsequent maps but no buildings shown on 1967 OS map. Also shown on Blackhall High Tithe Award Plan of 1840 as 'Fool Doors'. Deeds survive for Fouldoors and nearby Floses (still surviving) from 1776-1939 (CACC DCARTC/12/1). A compound is shown just to the north at 340023,551690 on a modern AP (NY4051)	340043,551634	Post Medieval	Local or District or County
54	Blackhall High Tithe Award 1840; First Ed OS	Site of Well	Well, indicated by field name 'Well Close' on Tithe Award, and shown on First Second and Third Eds OS	340262,551041	Post Medieval	Local
55	Blackhall High Tithe Award 1840	'Croft' Fieldname	The fieldname 'Croft,' on the north-west side of the crossroads at Durdar indicates a possible medieval origin for Durdar	340410,551113	Medieval	Local
56	Blackhall High Tithe Award 1840	'Croft' Fieldname	The fieldname 'Croft,' on the north-west side of Fool Doors (Asset 53) indicates a possible medieval origin	340024,551676	Medieval	Local
57	Blackhall High Tithe Award 1840	'Croft' Fieldname	The fieldname 'Croft,' on the north-west side of Parkfauld indicates a possible medieval origin	339395,551220	Medieval	Local
58	Blackhall High Tithe Award 1840	'Brickfield' Fieldname	The fieldname 'Brickfield' in the field to the south-east of Durdar House, may suggest a former brickworks	340508,550099	Post Medieval	Local
59	Blackhall High Tithe Award 1840	Low Burthwaite medieval settlement or assart	Indicated by fieldnames such as 'Far Croft', 'Near Croft' and 'Sammy's Croft' on the Tithe Award of 1840, to the north and north-east of Low Burthwaite. 'Butts' a field to the south-west, suggests archery was practiced here	341386,550246	Medieval	Local or District or County
60	Blackhall High Tithe Award 1840	Site of Well	Site of Well, indicated by field name 'Well Close' on Tithe Award, to south-west of Low Burthwaite	341341,550013	Post Medieval	Local



<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Likely Significance</b>
61	Blackhall High Tithe Award Plan 1840; First Ed OS; AP NY3951; HER 3402	Site of Blackhallwood Hall	'Blackhallwood Hall' marked on First and Second Eds OS but gone by 1925. Some possible related marks noted from AP NY3951. An inventory of a John Whitelock of Blackhallwood, High Blackhall, dating to 1708 survives (CACC PROB/1708/1INVX31) suggesting it was of at least early 18 <sup>th</sup> century origin. It is also shown as an L-shaped building labelled Blackhall Wood Hall, on the Tithe Award Plan of 1840, and the field to the west is known as 'Croft' on the award, suggesting a possible early origin. HER data records an Iron Age trackway, enclosure and Georgian farmstead surviving as cropmarks	339107,551372	Iron Age; Medieval; Post Medieval	Local or District or County
62	Blackhall Low Tithe Award Plan 1847; Brisco Tithe Award 1839	Site of Building	Building shown to the west of Nethererton on the Blackhall Low Tithe Award Plan of 1847 and Brisco Tithe Award Plan of 1839. No longer shown on First Ed OS map	341342,551615	Post Medieval	Local or District or County
63	First Ed OS	Golden Fleece Public House	Golden Fleece, shown as public house on First Ed OS of 1867 but no longer public house by 1925. Now Golden Fleece House	343862,551625	Post Medieval	Local
64	First Ed OS, AP NY4050	Site of Enclosures and Ponds	Centre point of series of enclosures and ponds in the north-western corner of a field east of 'Red House' farmstead as shown on First Ed OS, and 'Durdar House' from 1900. Gone by 1960	340430,550241	Post Medieval?	Local or District or County
65	First Ed OS; HER 10246; Brisco Tithe Award 1839	Newbiggin Quarry	Quarry shown on First Ed OS of 1867 and subsequent maps, though from Second Ed OS of 1900, annotated 'Newbiggin Quarry (disused)'. Also labelled 'Quarry' on Brisco Tithe Award 1839	343815,551282	Post Medieval	Local

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Likely Significance</b>
66	First Ed OS	Newbiggin Bridge	Bridge, shown on First Ed OS of 1867, and subsequent maps, though a new road has redirected the road over a neighbouring bridge post 1968	343510,551268	Post Medieval?	Local
67	First Ed OS; HER 10243	Brisco Station	A station, marked 'Brisco Station (Disused)', on First Ed OS of 1867, and subsequent maps, though annotated 'Brisco Old Station'. Opened with the railway in 1847 and closed in 1852 (Old Cumbria Gazetteer). Survives?	343134,551255	Post Medieval	Local
68	First Ed OS	Possible Former Green Lane?	A possible dog-legged green lane shown to the east of the railway line, north-west of Newbiggin Bridge, on First Ed OS of 1867, and a shown as a track in Second Ed OS of 1900, but not marked subsequently. Row of trees shown on north side on modern AP (NY4351)	343324,551811– 343169,551542– 343267,551366	Post Medieval?	Local or District or County
69	First Ed OS	Former Sand Pit	Sand Pit marked on First Ed OS of 1867. Site occupied by Brickworks after 1925	342674,551916	Post Medieval	Local
70	First Ed OS; HER 3812	St Ninian's Well	'St Ninian's Well', marked on First Ed OS of 1867, and on subsequent maps. Listed Grade II. Site of an ancient well dedicated to St Ninian and rebuilt by Sarah Losh 1830s-40s	342274,552012	Post Medieval?	District or County (Higher)
71	First Ed OS; Brisco Tithe Award 1839	Brisco Medieval settlement with Medieval Stripfields	Linear north-east south-west orientated narrow fields north-east of Brisco shown on First Ed OS of 1867. Possible medieval stripfields. The fieldname 'croft' in a field to the west, and fields to the east, also suggest a medieval origin for Brisco. A field further east, is known as 'Old Town', suggesting the settlement may have extended further (342311,552121)	Centred on 342378,551909; 342124,551726	Possibly Medieval	Local or District or County

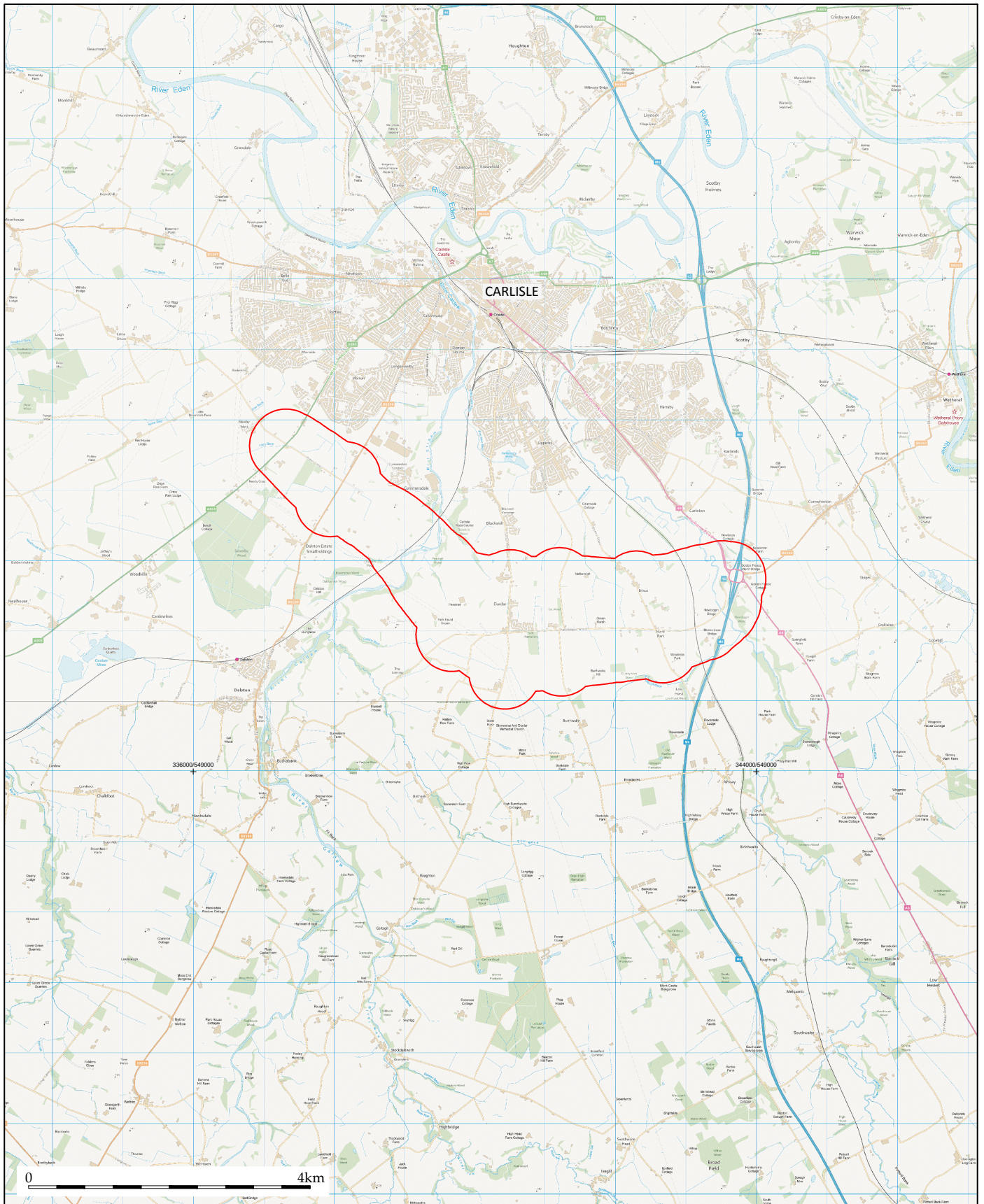
<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Likely Significance</b>
72	First Ed OS	Former Beer House	Beer House, marked 'Wood Cottage (Fox B.H.)' on First Ed OS and 'Wood Cottage (Red Cat B.H.)' on Second Ed OS. No longer a beerhouse by 1925. Building still at this location on modern maps	341208,551033	Post Medieval?	Local
73	First Ed OS	Site of Coal Depot	Coal depot marked east of railway line on First Ed OS, and buildings marked here on subsequent maps	339437,552529	Post Medieval	Local
74	Cummersdale Tithe Map 1840-1; First Ed OS; HER 10089	Site of Dye Works	'Cummersdale Dye Works (Cotton)', marked on First Ed OS, with mill race extending southwards beyond railway line to meet sluice and weir on the River Caldew. Marked as 'Cummersdale Dye Works &c' on Tithe Award. Established in the 1780s, and buildings eventually demolished in the 1970s. Area now wooded, and former millrace seems to have been replaced by a track (AP NY3952)	339404,552649	Post Medieval?	Local or District or County
75	First Ed OS; HER 10088	Site of Millrace	Associated with Cummersdale Mills and Cummersdale Dye Works (Asset 73) and Printworks further north. Its route now seems to have been replaced by a track	339414,552817, 339390,552467 & 339238,552227	Post Medieval	Local or District or County
76	First Ed OS	Site of Rifle Range	'Rifle Range' marked on First Ed OS, extended by 1900 to include a second range further north and third to the south-west, as shown on Second Ed OS. None survive by 1925	Between 338684,551831 & 339446,552139	Post Medieval	Local
77	First Ed OS	Site of Bar Cottages	Bar Cottages, marked on First Ed OS and subsequent maps but not on modern maps	338105,553121	Post Medieval	Local
78	First Ed OS	Former Public House	Former 'Admiral Nelson (P.H.)' as marked on First Ed OS, 'Admiral Nelson Inn', on Second Ed OS, but since converted into housing	338250,553365	Post Medieval	Local

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Likely Significance</b>
79	First Ed OS	Site of Outbuilding	Small rectangular outbuilding shown on First Ed OS and subsequent maps but not on modern maps	377831,552991	Post Medieval	Local
80	First Ed OS	Site of Quarry	Feature shown on First Ed OS and marked as 'Old Quarry' on Second Ed OS	340261,550037	Post Medieval	Local
81	Second Ed OS	Site of Station	'Station' marked south of Cummersdale and Dye Works on Second Ed OS of 1900 and on subsequent mapping, but annotated 'Station (disused)' on 1972 OS map	339449,552567	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Local
82	Second Ed OS	Site of T-shaped building	T-shaped building shown close to southern end of Mill Race on Second Ed OS map. Gone by 1925	339136,552214	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Local
83	Second Ed OS	Site of Gravel Pit	Depression, marked as 'Old Gravel Pit' on Second Ed OS, and featured on subsequent maps, but not labelled.	342821,552114	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Local
84	Second Ed OS	Site of Sand Pit	'Sand Pit', marked on Second Ed OS, and featured on subsequent maps. Area heavily wooded on modern AP (NY4352)	343590,552046	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Local
85	Third Ed OS	Course of Roman Road	'Roman Road (Course of)', marked on Third Ed OS and subsequent maps, though modern M6 and roundabout may have impacted on its survival in vicinity of study boundary	343489,552259- 343722,551543- 344125,550980	Roman	Local or District or County
86	Placename evidence	'West Park', 'East Park' and 'North Park'	Placename evidence, from West Park, East Park and North Park, of a former medieval deer park.	342589,550485	Medieval	Local or District or County
87	Hope 2011, 152	Drove Road	Drove Road from Carlisle, via Blackwell where it forks, south-westwards past Durdar House and Stone Raise (340239,552965- 340498,551941- 340459,550976- 340146,549058)	340239,552965- 340146,549058	Medieval	Local

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Likely Significance</b>
88	Hope 2011, 152	Drove Road	Drove Road from Carlisle, via Blackwell where it forks, south-eastwards past Low Burthwaite and Burthwaite (340773,556499- 341167,551362- 341285,550163- 341832,548421)	340773,556499- 341832,548421	Medieval	Local
89	Third Ed OS	Carrow House, now Border Gate Hotel	'Carrow House', first shown on Third Ed OS, then 'Carrow Hill' on Fourth Ed OS and 'Carrow House Hotel' by 1967. Now Border Gate Hotel	343644,551916	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Local
90	Third Ed OS	Carlisle Race Course	'Carlisle Race Course', first shown on Third Ed OS, including Grandstand in the south-east corner (NGR 340477,551981)	Centred on 340165,552323	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Local
91	Third Ed OS	Brow Nelson	Dwelling first shown on Third Ed OS. Still surviving	337902,552722	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Local
92	Third Ed OS	Garden Village	Four sets of semi-detached dwellings, annotated 'Garden Village', on Third Ed OS, south of Suttle House	337530,553984	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Local

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## APPENDIX 3: FIGURES






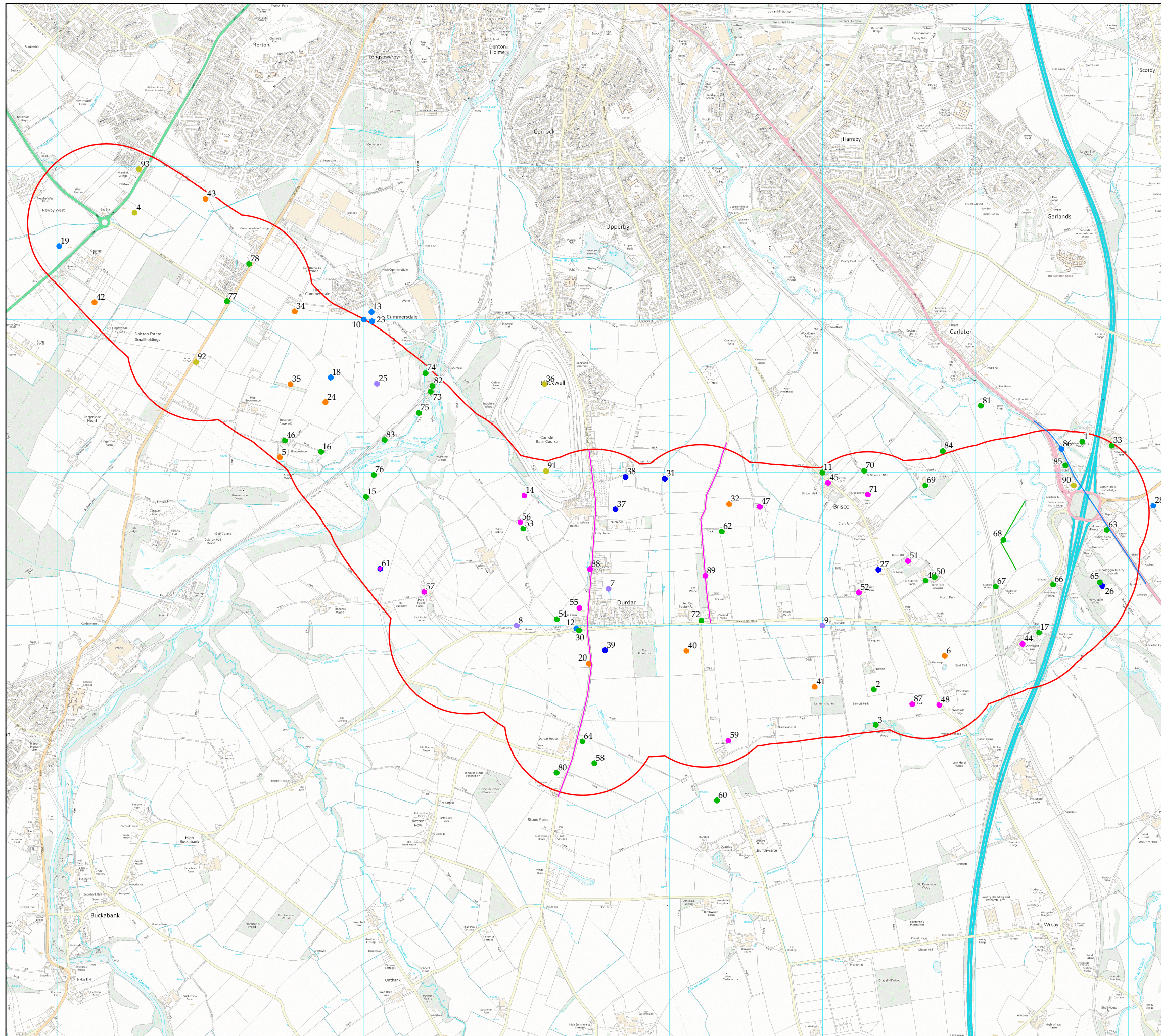
 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	<b>PROJECT:</b> Carlisle Southern Link Route	<b>KEY:</b>  Study area	
	<b>CLIENT:</b> Capita		
	<b>SCALE:</b> 1:50,000 at A4		
	<b>DRAWN BY:</b> AB		
	<b>CHECKED BY:</b> AB		
	<b>DATE:</b> November 2017		
	<b>REPORT No:</b> CL12073		
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Figure 1: Location of study area.



Wardell Armstrong  
2017

PROJECT:  
Carlisle Southern Link Route

CLIENT:  
Capita

SCALE: 1:25,000 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: November 2017

- KEY:
- Prehistoric
  - Neolithic
  - Iron Age
  - Roman
  - Medieval
  - Post-medieval
  - Modern

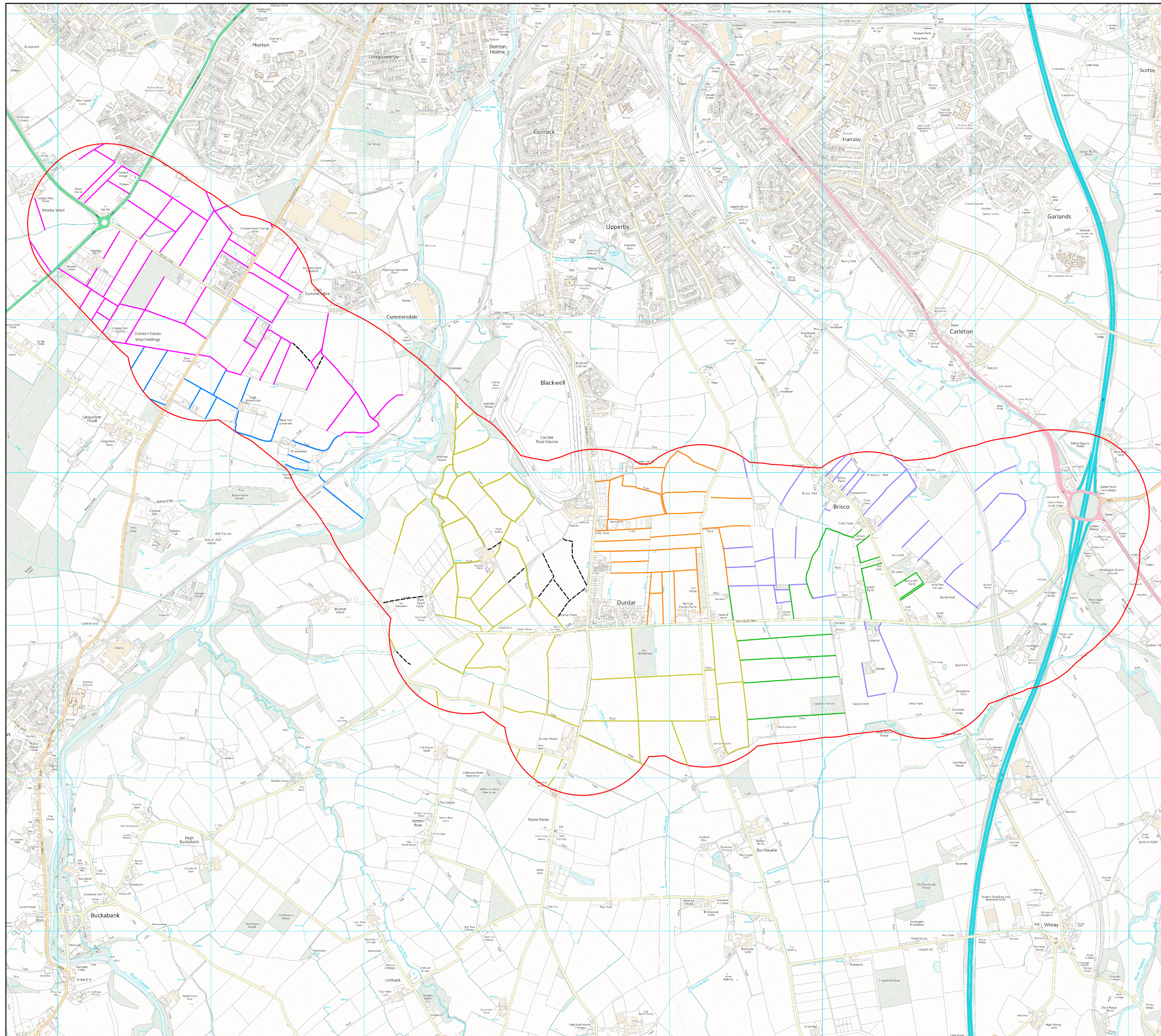


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Figure 2: Location of known heritage assets.





Wardell Armstrong  
2017

PROJECT:  
Carlisle Southern Link Route

CLIENT:  
Capita

SCALE: 1:25,000 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: November 2017

- KEY:
- Enclosure Award, 1778
  - Blackhall High Tithe, 1840
  - Cummersdale Tithe, 1840-41
  - Brisco Tithe, 1840-41
  - Blackhall Low Tithe, 1847
  - Little Dalson Tithe, 1850
  - - - No longer hedgerows



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Figure 3: Location of possible important hedgerows pre-dating 1850.

STOKE-ON-TRENT  
Sir Henry Doulton House  
Forge Lane  
Etruria  
Stoke-on-Trent  
ST1 5BD  
Tel: +44 (0)845 111 7777

CARDIFF  
22 Windsor Place  
Cardiff  
CF10 3BY  
Tel: +44 (0)29 2072 9191

EDINBURGH  
Suite 2/3, Great Michael House  
14 Links Place  
Edinburgh  
EH6 7EZ  
Tel: +44 (0)131 555 3311

GREATER MANCHESTER  
2 The Avenue  
Leigh  
Greater Manchester  
WN7 1ES  
Tel: +44 (0)1942 260101

LONDON  
Third Floor  
46 Chancery Lane  
London  
WC2A 1JE  
Tel: +44 (0)20 7242 3243

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE  
City Quadrant  
11 Waterloo Square  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
NE1 4DP  
Tel: +44 (0)191 232 0943

PENRYN  
Tremough Innovation Centre  
Tremough Campus  
Penryn  
Cornwall  
TR10 9TA  
Tel: +44 (0)1872 560738

SHEFFIELD  
Unit 5  
Newton Business Centre  
Newton Chambers Road  
Thorncliffe Park  
Chapelton  
Sheffield  
S35 2PH  
Tel: +44 (0)114 245 6244

TRURO  
Wheal Jane  
Baldhu  
Truro  
Cornwall  
TR3 6EH  
Tel: +44 (0)1872 560738

WEST BROMWICH  
Thynne Court  
Thynne Street  
West Bromwich  
West Midlands  
B70 6PH  
Tel: +44 (0)121 580 0909

International offices:

ALMATY  
29/6 Satpaev Avenue  
Rakhat Palace Hotel  
Office Tower, 7th Floor  
Almaty  
050040  
Kazakhstan  
Tel : +7-727-3341310

MOSCOW  
Suite 2, Block 10,  
Letnikovskaya St.  
Moscow, Russia  
115114  
Tel: +7(495) 980 07 67

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology:

CUMBRIA  
Cocklakes Yard  
Carlisle  
Cumbria  
CA4 0BQ  
Tel: +44 (0)1228 564820