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**CAPITA**

**CARLISLE SOUTHERN LINK ROAD**

**HERITAGE STATEMENT**

**AUGUST 2019**

**DATE ISSUED:** August 2019  
**JOB NUMBER:** CL12196  
**REPORT NUMBER:** 001  
**VERSION:** V0.1  
**STATUS:** DRAFT

**CAPITA**

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**HERITAGE STATEMENT**

**AUGUST 2019**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Wardell Armstrong LLP was commissioned by Capita to produce a Heritage Statement, to support an Environmental Statement (ES) assessing the potential impact of the proposed Carlisle Southern Link Route (the Scheme) on cultural heritage. The Cultural Heritage chapter of the ES considers the impacts on archaeological remains. To adhere to the methodology outlined in the scoping opinion for the Scheme, this Heritage Statement is designed to address potential impacts of the Scheme on the setting of listed buildings within 500m of the Scheme and on Holme Head Conservation Area. This Heritage Statement draws on the designated asset dataset taken from updated Historic England online databases and from Carlisle County Council's Conservation Area list.

A total of 23 historic assets constituting either historic buildings or historic landscapes have been identified by this study with the potential to be adversely indirectly affected by the Scheme. Of these, 22 are historic buildings (21 designated as grade II listed and one designated as grade II\* listed) and one is an historic landscape, a conservation area. All are considered as of district or county (higher) significance except the grade II\* listed Newbiggin Hall which is of national significance.

It is anticipated that the Scheme will result in a minor magnitude of impact on all 23 heritage assets identified during this study. A minor magnitude of impact on heritage assets of national and of district or county (higher) significance, results in a very limited impact on heritage significance. As there are a number of mitigation proposals relating to inhabited buildings to be affected by the Scheme, including bunds to reduce visibility and noise, and tree planting and other screening measures, it is unlikely that additional mitigative measures will be required to address the impact on historic setting.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Wardell Armstrong thanks Capita for commissioning the project, and for providing information on the Scheme.

The report was written by Cat Peters, supported by Ariane Buschmann. The figures were produced by Helen Phillips. Dave Jackson managed the project and edited the report.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Circumstances of Project**

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong was commissioned by Capita to produce a Heritage Statement. This aims to address potential impacts on historic buildings and historic landscapes resulting from the Carlisle Southern Link Route, which will connect Junction 42 of the M6 (NY 43598 51743) to the A595 at Peter Lane (NY 37298 53641).

1.1.2 This work draws on previous works, including an archaeological assessment (WA 2017), which established the archaeological significance of the area, and work undertaken to produce the cultural heritage chapter, contained within the ES (Capita forthcoming), including a walkover survey (WA 2019a) and a geophysical survey (WA 2019b), all undertaken in association with the Scheme. Archaeological remains, one of the three components comprising cultural heritage, are addressed in the cultural heritage chapter within the ES, which incorporates the results of the walkover survey (WA 2019a) and geophysical surveys (WA 2019b). The chapter outlines eight mitigation measures which have been proposed, in collaboration with Jeremy Parsons, archaeological planning advisor for Cumbria County Council, designed to address adverse impacts on archaeological remains resulting from the Scheme (Capita forthcoming). In line with the scoping response, this heritage statement addresses historic buildings and historic landscapes which may be affected by the Scheme.

### **1.2 The Purpose of the Heritage Statement**

1.2.1 This Heritage Statement aims to assess the impact of the Scheme upon the setting of listed buildings and conservation areas within an approximate 500m radius of the Scheme. This is in-line with the scoping opinion results drawn up after consultation with key stakeholders (Jones 2019). Such an area has the potential to contain sensitive receptors which may be indirectly affected by the Scheme. The assessment of potential impacts on the setting of non-designated assets is not a requirement of this study.

### **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 updated by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) in June 2019 (MHCLG 2019). This is supported by National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) which was published in March 2014 (DCLG 2014).

- 1.3.2 The policy and guidance documents emphasize that all heritage assets should be conserved *'in a manner appropriate to their significance'* (NPPF para 184). Sites of archaeological or cultural heritage significance that are valued components of the historic environment and merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as *'heritage assets'*; *'heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource'* (NPPF para 184), the conservation of which can bring *'wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits...'* (NPPF para 185). The policy framework states that the *'significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting'* should be understood in order to *'assess the potential impact'* (NPPF para 189).
- 1.3.3 The NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; *'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be; substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings and grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional'* (NPPF para 194).

#### 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).

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The preparation of this statement 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 guidance on understanding the archaeology of landscapes (2017a) and on the setting of heritage assets (2017b). The approach and terminology used in this document also adheres to those outlined in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DRMB; Highways Agency 2007).

2.1.2 The data underlying this study was gathered through the study of previous work undertaken in relation to the Scheme and through web-based research.

### **2.2 Documentary Sources**

2.2.1 The information incorporated within this statement is derived from the results of previous archaeological investigations in the area and from internet sources. Primary sources utilised in this study were accessed as part of the archaeological assessment of the Scheme undertaken in 2017 (WA 2017) and included within the text and bibliography as appropriate.

### **2.3 Measuring Heritage Significance**

2.3.1 The significance of each heritage asset identified to have the potential to be adversely affected by the Scheme has been assessed, based on 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 DMRB (Highways Agency 2007). The first table establishes the significance of each heritage asset against set criteria, the second allows an estimation of the magnitude of impact, and the third compiles the results of the first two to allow a calculation of impact on overall heritage significance resulting from the Scheme.

### **2.4 Heritage Statement**

2.4.1 For the purposes of this statement, 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, during the compilation of the archaeological assessment (WA 2017) and ES (Capita forthcoming), and thus not repeated during the production of this statement. These were principally historical maps and secondary sources.

2.4.3 **Wardell Armstrong:** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the Wardell Armstrong library. These were examined and are referenced as appropriate. The 2017 archaeological assessment (WA 2017), and the results of the 2019 walkover and geophysical surveys (WA 2019a and WA 2019b) forming the baseline for the ES Chapter (Capita forthcoming), were of particular relevance to this Heritage Statement.

2.4.4 **Websites:** various websites were checked for information relevant to the site's assessment, including the Historic England databases on designated heritage assets, the National Heritage List (Historic England 2019). These are listed, as appropriate, in the bibliography.

## 2.5 Glossary

2.5.1 The following standard terms are used throughout the report:

- The Scheme – the proposed Carlisle Southern Link Road, the development which has the potential to affect the historic buildings and historic landscapes outlined in this 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.

## 2.6 **Archive**

2.6.1 Copies of the statement will be sent to the Cumbria HER, to be available upon request.

2.6.2 Wardell Armstrong LLP supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by WA as a part of this national scheme. The OASIS reference for the project is: wardella2-362461.

### **3 BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 Location**

3.1.1 The study area covers a linear route, measuring approximately 8.3km in length, located to the south of Carlisle between Newby West and the A595 at the western extent, and the Golden Fleece Roundabout (Junction 42) on the M6 Motorway at the eastern extent (Figure 1). This is the route to be directly affected by the Scheme. An approximate 500m radius, designed as a result of the scoping opinion provided by Cumbria County Council and Historic England, centred on this route comprises the study area, which has been used to identify the potential heritage assets to be affected by the Scheme.

3.1.2 The landscape comprising the study area predominantly comprises agricultural land to the south of the urban extent of Carlisle. The majority of the archaeological remains outlined in the ES relate to the historic agricultural use of the landscape throughout the medieval and post medieval periods, with some evidence of small-scale industrial processes. The first significant incursion south of Carlisle came with the introduction of the railway, and two lines cross the study area, one of these, the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway has a surviving former railway station within the study area which will be directly affected by the Scheme, addressed by the ES. Many of the historic buildings included within this study also relate to agricultural use of the landscape, though several are associated with grander residences.

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

3.2.1 The proposed development area 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 pre-date 1770, and many of these can be associated with documented medieval assarts. 'The remainder of the discrete settlements relate largely to the enclosure and improvement of the enclosed wastes during the 19th century'. The field pattern is mixed, 'with older enclosures dominated by anciently enclosed farmholdings'. 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' (*ibid*, 73).



### 3.3 Baseline

- 3.3.1 In accordance with consultation with key stakeholders, and on the basis of the Scoping Opinion provided by Cumbria County Council and Historic England, a study area of approximately 500m, centred on the Scheme has been devised to capture listed buildings and conservation areas with the potential to be affected by the Scheme (Jones 2019). Direct impacts and, predominantly, archaeological remains with proposed mitigation strategies addressing these have been assessed within the cultural heritage chapter of the ES (Capita forthcoming). The baseline outlined below includes only designated historic buildings and protected historic landscapes with the potential to be indirectly affected by the Scheme (Historic England 2019).
- 3.3.2 ***Croft House and Nos 1 & 2 Petteril Villas (Asset 1)***: this asset comprises three houses, together forming a row, listed as grade II. Each building is of two storeys and three bays and all date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. This group is located within the agricultural hamlet of Carleton, facing the A6 to the south-east of the core of the city of Carlisle.
- 3.3.3 ***The Cottage (Asset 2)***: The Cottage is a grade II listed house of late 18<sup>th</sup> century origin. It has two bays and is of two storeys, finished in whitewashed render with a graduated slate roof and rendered chimney stacks. The Cottage is located within the agricultural hamlet of Carleton, fronting the A6.
- 3.3.4 ***Outbuilding to south-east of The Cottage (Asset 3)***: this grade II listed building now comprises a store and outbuilding for The Cottage (the eastern part) and The Beeches (the western part), though was originally constructed in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century as a house with integral barn. The building is of two storeys, with five bays, constructed of sandstone rubble, partly rendered, with a slate roof. The outbuilding lies within the agricultural hamlet of Carleton, adjacent to the A6.
- 3.3.5 ***The Beeches (Asset 4)***: this grade II listed farmhouse comprises a house built 1830-40, adjoining and at right-angles to an earlier farmhouse with a stone lintel incorporating an inscribed date of 1706. The earlier structure is of sandstone rubble and has a slate roof and is three bays and two storeys. The 1830-40 farmhouse is in Flemish bond brickwork with stone quoins and surrounds, a graduated slate roof and brick end chimney stacks. This is also of three bays and two storeys. The farmhouse fronts the A6 and lies within the agricultural hamlet of Carleton.
- 3.3.6 ***Farm buildings to east of The Beeches (Asset 5)***: these grade II listed farm buildings were constructed to provide a cart shed and barn for The Beeches (Asset 4). There is

a datestone of 1826 and initials J.M.R. They are constructed of mixed red and yellow ashlar with a graduated slate roof and form an L-shape to enclose the farmyard. The cart shed is of two and a half storeys and the barn is of one and a half storeys facing the farmyard but three storeys to the rear. The buildings occupy a prominent position, in Carleton, at the road junction of the A6 and the minor road heading north-east to Garlands.

- 3.3.7 **Orchard House (Asset 6):** a grade II listed house of late 18<sup>th</sup> century origin, constructed of red sandstone coursed rubble with a graduated slate roof and brick gable chimney stacks. The building is of two storeys and has three bays. The house is located on the west side of the A6 in Carleton and may once have been associated with a former corn mill to the west.
- 3.3.8 **Ice house to north-east of Newbiggin Hall (Asset 7):** this is a grade II listed ice house, constructed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and comprising a single rectangular chamber below ground level. It is built of red sandstone and has a sloping flagged floor with central soakaway drain. The roof includes a central trapdoor opening which, apart from the main entrance, is all that is visible above ground, and is covered by a low mound of earth. Ice was inserted into the structure through the trapdoor. The ice house was constructed to serve Newbiggin Hall (Asset 10).
- 3.3.9 **Newbiggin Hall farmhouse and attached outbuildings (Asset 8):** these grade II listed buildings form a linear range with the double pile house at the centre, and date to 1767 with 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations. The house is of two storeys with two bays, and the range consists of a varied pattern of masonry, though predominantly of coursed squared sandstone with ashlar dressings, brick ridge chimneys and slate roof coverings. This range of buildings was constructed to form the home farm for the estate associated with Newbiggin Hall (Asset 10).
- 3.3.10 **Farm buildings to the south-east of Newbiggin Hall Farmhouse and attached outbuildings (Asset 9):** this grade II listed range of buildings form an L-shaped range consisting of a two storey cow house facing north-east with a single storey stable and cart lodge extending north-eastwards from its south-eastern extent. These predominantly date to the early and mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, with later alterations and are of regularly coursed and squared rubble sandstone with ashlar dressings and slate roof coverings.
- 3.3.11 **Newbiggin Hall (Asset 10):** a grade II\* listed country house incorporating a medieval tower house. The structure was first constructed as a country retreat and grange in

the 14<sup>th</sup> century for the Priory of St Mary's of Carlisle. It was converted to a country house in c. 1690, when it received a new façade, received alterations in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was eventually sold by the Church Commissioners in the early 1920s. The structure comprises red sandstone ashlar walls with white freestone dressings, a graduated slate roof and four ashlar ridge chimney stacks. The building has seven bays and is two and a half storeys. The tower is rectangular, approximately 8.3m wide and has 2m thick walls.

- 3.3.12 ***Garden wall to south-east of Newbiggin Hall (Asset 11):*** grade II listed garden wall incorporating an earlier outbuilding wall and retaining blocked entrances and windows of probable late 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century origin. It was probably converted to a garden wall in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, and the windows were filled in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is constructed of red sandstone and the garden entrance piers have rusticated joints and a moulded cornice surmounted by carved stone balls of probable late 17<sup>th</sup> century date. The former outbuilding was likely associated with the original tower house comprising Newbiggin Hall (Asset 10).
- 3.3.13 ***Brisco Hill (Asset 12):*** late 18<sup>th</sup> century grade II listed house with dressed red sandstone walls and a c. 1830 extension of rubble walls and a graduated slate roof and rendered chimney stacks. The building is of two storeys with five bays, with a slightly higher extension of two storeys and three bays. A directory of 1811 states this to have been the mansion of John Thomlinson. The listing excludes the outbuildings.
- 3.3.14 ***Woodside Lodge with stable block (Asset 13):*** originally these buildings were constructed as a lodge and stables for the Woodside Estate in 1879-1880 by C.J. Ferguson for the Reverend James Losh. Woodside was the ancestral home of the Losh's, an influential family which included Sarah Losh (1785-1853), an architect responsible for several structures in Wreay. The u-shaped building range is constructed from dressed calciferous sandstone at the ground floor with a half-timbered first floor and graduated green slate roof and rusticated ashlar chimney stack with decorative ridge tiles. The lodge, now house, is of two storeys and two bays and the stable block is single storey with similar stonework and roof.
- 3.3.15 ***Gate Piers to Woodside (Asset 14):*** grade II listed gate piers to former entrance to Woodside mansion, since mostly demolished. They are not shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, so likely date to the 1879-1880 reorganisation under Reverend James Losh when the new lodge and stable block was erected (Asset 13). A new entranceway through these gate piers is shown on the Second Edition Ordnance

Survey map of 1900. The gate piers are of calciferous sandstone ashlar and the capitals have the Losh family coat of arms to each face and a moulded cornice, originally surmounted by carved stone owls (in the style of Sarah Losh), one of which survives as a garden feature nearby, the other is now missing.

- 3.3.16 ***Caldew Bank (Asset 15)***: grade II listed early 19<sup>th</sup> century house, built by 1844 for the owner of Cummersdale Mill. The building is of English garden wall bond brickwork with a slate roof and stucco chimney stacks. The house has two storeys and three bays. The building is located to the west of the river Caldew and west of Cummersdale Mill.
- 3.3.17 ***Cummersdale House (Asset 16)***: grade II listed house, constructed in the 1830s, in Flemish bond brick with cream headers, stone dressings and a slate roof with brick chimney stacks. The building is of two storeys and has three bays. The house is situated to the south-east of The Square towards the centre of the village of Cummersdale.
- 3.3.18 ***Spinners Arms (Asset 17)***: grade II listed public house constructed in 1929-30 by Harry Redfern for the Carlisle District State Management Scheme in a vernacular revival style. The building has whitewashed brick walls with some timber framing to the oriel window and porch and a tiled roof with brick chimney stacks. The building is of two storeys and three bays. The name derives from the spinners at the nearby cotton works, Cummersdale Mill, and replaced a 19<sup>th</sup> century public house of the same name on the same site.
- 3.3.19 ***Milestone (east of Newby Cross Farm) (Asset 18)***: a grade II listed late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century milestone associated with the Carlisle to Cockermouth turnpike. It is of red sandstone with a cast-iron plate and has a rounded top stone with a curved face. The plate to the front has raised letters 'CARLISLE 3 MILES, WIGTON 8 MILES, COCKERMOUTH 23½ MILES'. The milestone is whitewashed with the lettering picked out in black.
- 3.3.20 ***Milestone (outside Suttle House) (Asset 19)***: a grade II listed early 19<sup>th</sup> century milestone associated with the Carlisle to Cockermouth turnpike. It is of red sandstone with a rounded top and curved face (formerly whitewashed) and with a rectangular metal plate attached to the front and inscribed on six lines: 'CARLISLE 2 MILES/ WIGTON 9 MILES/ COCKERMOUTH 24½ MILES'. This plate was formerly painted but is presently rusted.
- 3.3.21 ***Suttle House (Asset 20)***: this is a grade II listed 18<sup>th</sup> century house with later alterations and additions. It was apparently constructed in a field called 'Suttle Close' and is

marked on G. Smith's map of Carlisle of 1746 (Carlisle History 2019). In 1820, a George Blamire died there and a directory of 1829 lists George Blamire at the house. Greenwood's map of 1823 annotates it as the home of George Blamire. It was advertised to let in 1839 and 1842, and the 1851 census lists Richard Pattinson, grocer and druggist, as household head. The 1861 census names the head of the household as George Thompson, a landowner who was born in Middlesex, and who died in 1866. The house was again advertised for sale in 1873 when it was owned by W.S. Irving, and in 1897 someone called Richard Jackson of Suttle House died (Carlisle History 2019). The building is constructed of Flemish bond handmade bricks with a graduated green slate roof which is hipped on the extension and end brick chimney stacks. The building is of two storeys and three bays with a left facing single bay extension.

- 3.3.22 ***Newby West farmhouse and barn (Asset 21)***: grade II listed buildings of early 19<sup>th</sup> century origin and constructed in Flemish bond brick with a slate roof and gables and brick chimney stacks. The farmhouse is of two storeys with three bays and the barn is joined to the farmhouse by an arched farmyard entrance of sandstone quoining and garden wall wooden lintel.
- 3.3.23 ***Maxwell Cottage (Asset 22)***: a grade II listed early 19<sup>th</sup> century cottage of mixed red and yellow sandstone with a slate roof and brick chimney stacks. The cottage is of two storeys with three bays. The cottage is located to the north of Newby West Farmhouse and barn (Asset 21) and appears to have been part of Newby West hamlet.
- 3.3.24 ***Holme Head Conservation Area (Asset 23)***: this is an historic landscape identified as being worthy of protecting or enhancing. It encompasses a tract of land, largely to the west of the River Caldew, and south of the former Holme Head works, to the south of Denton Holme. A factory was first established at the Holme Head site in 1828 by the Ferguson Brothers. A second mill, a cotton mill was established in 1865, replacing the earlier factory, which utilised water power generated by a weir across the River Caldew. In 1881 an associated recreation ground and bowling green was laid out, and in 1882, a coffee tavern and reading rooms was established for the workers (Grace's Guide 2019). The First Edition Ordnance survey map shows a small community including terraces of houses for the workers, a chapel and a school. The conservation area includes weirs within the river and land to the west of the river, which historically always included a footpath which led to Cummersdale and the print works there. No appraisal relating to the conservation area has yet been adopted.

## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 The Landscape and Historic Setting of the Heritage Assets

4.1.1 Of the 23 heritage assets considered by this assessment, 22 are historic buildings and one is a historic landscape. The 23 heritage assets can be seen to fall into nine groupings:

- Assets historically situated within the agricultural hamlet of Carleton (Assets 1-7)
- Assets historically associated with Newbiggin Hall (Assets 7-11)
- Brisco Hill (Asset 12)
- Assets historically associated with Woodside (Assets 13 and 14)
- Assets historically associated with the growth of Cummersdale (Assets 15-17)
- Assets associated with the Carlisle to Cockermouth Turnpike (Assets 18 and 19)
- Suttle House (Asset 20)
- Assets associated with the hamlet of Newby West (Assets 21 and 22)
- Holme Head Conservation Area (Asset 23)

4.1.2 **Carleton (Assets 1-7):** until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Carleton was a linear agricultural settlement which occupied both sides of the main Carlisle to Penrith road. The majority of the buildings fronted the east side of the road, with narrow fields to the rear, and a public house towards the western extent of the settlement. A corn mill was located on the west side of the road, water-powered and utilising the River Petteril. A milestone shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping indicates that Carlisle was 3 miles away, to the north-west, and separated from Carleton by numerous fields. The Lancaster and Carlisle Railway was the only significant post medieval alteration to this rural landscape. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, major alterations resulting from the developments of Upperby and Harraby, and continuation of housing south-eastwards from Harraby to meet Carleton have eroded the agricultural landscape and distinctiveness of the settlement (Figure 3).

4.1.3 Designs for the Scheme at the eastern extent, along the A6 to the north of Junction 42, relate to a cycleway at the edge of the existing roadway, several hundred metres to the south of the historic buildings (Assets 1-7). This should result in minimal construction and very minor alterations to the landscape.

- 4.1.4 ***Newbiggin Hall and environs (Assets 7-11)***: the earliest structure at Newbiggin Hall was the medieval tower house, constructed as a country retreat and grange in the 14<sup>th</sup> century for the Priory of St Mary's of Carlisle (Asset 10). Some of the garden walls retain features of 15<sup>th</sup> and/or 16<sup>th</sup> century origin (Asset 11). It was converted to a country house in c. 1690, in the 18<sup>th</sup> century the estate was provided with a home farm (Asset 8) and in the 19<sup>th</sup> century additional farm buildings were constructed (Asset 9), as well as an ice house (Asset 7).
- 4.1.5 The Brisco Tithe Award Plan (CCC(C) DRC/8/21) shows the Newbiggin Hall complex in 1840 as being surrounded by fields and with two main entrances, one north-eastwards to meet the A6 between Penrith and Carlisle and the other heading north-eastwards, then south-westwards to the crossroad south-east of Brisco Hill (Asset 12) and north-west of Woodside (since demolished). This was a rural landscape dotted with large houses for the local gentry. Newbiggin Hall's rural idyll was partially eroded in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century by the construction of the Lancaster to Carlisle Railway which passed only 100m to the west of the building complex. By 1972, the separation of Newbiggin Hall from the River Petteril and rural landscape to the east, south-east and south, and from the rural landscape to the north was imposed by the construction of the M6 motorway to the south, south-east and east and associated road on embankment to bridge the railway line and meet the new junction to the north. The result was that the Newbiggin Hall complex occupies a roughly triangular island of land within the railway, motorway and trunk road (Figure 4). This has had a severe impact on its historic setting.
- 4.1.6 The Scheme will further affect the setting of Newbiggin Hall. The new route of the road will lie to the north of the existing trunk road which leads to junction 42 and will further affect the former access route to the complex. However, this road will be further away from the complex than the present trunk access road. The grade II\* listed Newbiggin Hall, towards the centre of the main building complex, has the farmhouse and associated buildings to the north, which will restrict intervisibility with the new road, especially since the main entrance drive to the hall is to the south-east, and the structure is south-east facing.
- 4.1.7 ***Brisco Hill (Asset 12)***: the house of Brisco Hill has its origins as a gentrified farmhouse in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. An extension was added in c. 1830. The Brisco Tithe Award Plan shows the complex in 1840 as being surrounded by pleasure grounds, with narrow strip fields to the north-east and larger more irregular fields to the south-east fronting the main Brisco road (CCC(C) DRC/8/21). The immediate layout has largely remained



unchanged, although the fields to the north-east are larger and more regular and the construction of the railway and trunk road leading to the M6 motorway at junction 42 have affected the wider rural setting of the house (Figure 5).

- 4.1.8 The Scheme will further erode the original rural setting of Brisco Hill, although the new route of the road will lie to the south of the existing road which leads to junction 42, and thus further away from the building than the present road.
- 4.1.9 **Woodside (Assets 13 and 14):** the Losh family residence at Woodside was once located to the north of the present lodge and stable block (Asset 13) and north-east of the gate piers (Asset 14). Woodside was apparently in existence since the time of Henry VIII, though much altered and extended during the proceeding centuries. It was finally sold by the Losh/Arlosh family in 1911, though the new owner died before moving in, meaning that the house fell into disuse and disrepair, eventually being sold again in 1936. Little now remains of the former house.
- 4.1.10 The demise of the mansion house, which was the focus of the setting of the lodge and stable block (Asset 13) and the gate piers (Asset 14), constructed 1879-1880 by the Reverend James Losh, has altered the historic setting of these structures substantially. Furthermore, the wider parkland, as shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 (Figure 6), has been truncated by the Lancaster to Carlisle Railway to the east and the M6 motorway to the south-east. In addition, the present use of the land for agriculture rather than parkland and pleasure grounds, leading to the reduction of mature trees in the vicinity, has considerably altered the original setting of the grade II structures (Assets 13 and 14).
- 4.1.11 The Scheme will further erode the historic setting of the structures at Woodside, as the new route of the road will lie to the south of the existing road which leads to junction 42, and thus closer to the structures than the present road.
- 4.1.12 **Cummersdale (Assets 15-17):** the earliest mention of a corn mill at Cummersdale was in 1268. By 1612, there were at least two mills, a corn mill and a fulling mill. The development of the mill led to the development of the village, which originated as a small hamlet beside the corn and fulling mills. The mill complex was rebuilt in 1782, to incorporate a dyeworks for the Ferguson Brothers and a print works was added in 1801. This led to further developments in terms of housing for the staff. The complex was again modernised in 1866. In 1905, the site was sold to Stead McAlpin printworks, and by that date comprised a corn mill, two cotton mills and 39 workers' cottages. Much of the low village has since been demolished, but the development of the mills



also led to the expansion of High Cummersdale, now Cummersdale, with workers' housing also provided there (Cummingsdale History 2019).

- 4.1.13 Caldew Bank (Asset 15) is specifically associated with the mill at Cummersdale, being located just to the west, and constructed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century for the millowner. Cummersdale Tithe Award lists this land as belonging to the printworks in 1840-1 when the house had already been constructed. Although Cummersdale House (Asset 16) is cited in the listing as of 1830s date, it is not shown on the Cummersdale Tithe Award map of 1840 (Figure 7; CCC(C) DRC/8/57), where the plot of land is recorded as 'orchard and cottage' and owned by 'Robert Watson'. The house is likely to have been built by a wealthy farmer. The development of the mills under Stead McAlpin in the 20<sup>th</sup> century led to dramatic expansions to the printworks to the east of Caldew Bank (Asset 15) and to the village of High Cummersdale with additional housing provided to the west of Cummersdale House (Asset 16). These developments have had an effect on the 19<sup>th</sup> century setting of these two historic buildings. This 20<sup>th</sup> century increase in population at High Cummersdale/ Cummersdale for mill workers resulted in the construction of the public house, the Spinners Arms (Asset 17), a larger establishment than its predecessor. The setting of this structure, within an expanding former agricultural hamlet, has itself been affected by the establishment of a large tyre factory to the north by 1974.
- 4.1.14 The Scheme will further erode the historic setting of Cummersdale, truncating the largely agricultural landscape to the south. However, the listed structures themselves lie just beyond the 500m buffer for the Scheme, meaning that the overall impact is likely to be minimal.
- 4.1.15 ***Carlisle to Cockermouth Turnpike (Assets 18 and 19):*** the first Turnpike Trust was established by Act of Parliament in 1663, although Cumbria did not join the movement until 1739. The aim was to provide toll roads to ensure the upkeep of a reliable road network to support the movement of people and goods to support the economic and population growth of the period. The Carlisle-Cockermouth-Workington Turnpike Trust was established in 1753, though this likely improved an existing route rather than established a new one. Its creation led to the spacing of milestones, to inform travellers of the distance they were from key locations along the route. Two grade II listed examples survive within the present study area, one east of Newby Cross Farm (Asset 17) and one outside Suttle House (Asset 18).

- 4.1.16 Developments since the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century have particularly affected the historic setting of the milestone outside Suttle House (Asset 18), by the development of Morton, a Carlisle suburb, to the north-east and east, eroding the agricultural rural setting in which the milestone was first placed. A smaller housing development, to the south-west, from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and the modern development of housing surrounding Suttle Hose to the west have further altered its historic setting. Similarly, though less distinctly, the setting of the milestone at Newby Cross Farm (Asset 18) has been altered since the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping shows it to have been placed outside an inn, presumably to support the road users, to the north-east of the farmstead of Newby Cross, within a wider agricultural landscape. Though the wider landscape remains largely agricultural, the inn no longer survives, and is now a farm, and pylons have been provided c. 60m to the north-east.
- 4.1.17 The Scheme will further erode the historic setting of the milestones along the turnpike, truncating the road at an approximate equidistant point from each milestone, and severing the agricultural landscape. However, the listed structures themselves lie c. 400m away from the Scheme, meaning that the overall impact is likely to be minimal.
- 4.1.18 **Suttle House (Asset 20):** Suttle House was built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps for a merchant who had made their wealth in the city, as it was accessed from the main Carlisle to Cockermouth Turnpike, the present A595, but within a rural landscape, commutable to the city. The house was occupied by a druggist and a landowner in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, indicative of a high-status dwelling.
- 4.1.19 The rural landscape in which Suttle House was designed to occupy has been eroded by the development of the suburb of Morton in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. More significantly, the area immediately surrounding the house is now occupied by a dense housing development, severely affecting the landscape in which it once stood (Figure 8).
- 4.1.20 The Scheme will not have a significant additional effect on the historic setting of Suttle House, as the building lies c. 400m away from the Scheme, meaning that the overall impact is likely to be minimal.
- 4.1.21 **Newby West (Assets 21 and 22):** Newby West appears to have its origins as an early agricultural hamlet, as numerous buildings are clustered around this area, labelled 'Newby' on the Cummersdale Tithe Award Plan of 1840 (CCC(C) DRC/8/57) with

probable strip fields to the south-west (Figure 9). Newby West Farmhouse (Asset 21) and Maxwell Cottage (Asset 22) were already in existence by 1840.

4.1.22 Newby West at present is still easily understandable as an agricultural hamlet and reflects the early 19<sup>th</sup> century setting of the two listed structures, despite the increased traffic along the road to the north-east, the A669 and its links to the A595. The former stripfields no longer survive.

4.1.23 The Scheme will further erode the historic setting of the listed structures at Newby West, although in this area it will only affect the existing road network and not deviate from this until it passes to the south-east of the A595 junction. This means that the overall impact of the Scheme on these heritage assets is likely to be minimal.

4.1.24 **Holme Head Conservation Area (Asset 23):** no appraisal for the conservation area has yet been adopted, but it is associated with the development of the former Holme Head works, first established in 1828. The protected area includes weirs within the River Caldew and land to the west of the river, which historically always included a footpath which led to Cummersdale and the print works. The entirety of the conservation area lies beyond the 500m study area associated with the Scheme, and largely within a low-lying valley plain adjacent to the Caldew.

4.1.25 A number of buildings, including those at Cummersdale, the 20<sup>th</sup> century tyre factory and the print works to the south, have affected the 1828 landscape, and limit intervisibility between the conservation area and the Scheme. It is unlikely that the Scheme will have any additional impact on the Holme Head Conservation Area.

## 4.2 Summary of Heritage Asset Significance

4.2.1 A total of 22 historic buildings and one historic landscape have been identified as having the potential to be affected by the Scheme. One of the historic buildings is grade II\* listed and the remaining 21 are grade II listed. The historic landscape is a conservation area.

4.2.2 The grade II\* listed building is Newbiggin Hall (Asset 10), which incorporates a 14<sup>th</sup> century tower house. The complex also includes two grade II listed farm buildings (Assets 8 and 9), a grade II listed ice house (Asset 7) and a grade II listed garden wall (Asset 11). Newbiggin Hall is of national significance, with the four associated grade II listed structures being of District or County (Higher) significance (Appendix 1, Table 1).

4.2.3 Of the 17 remaining grade II listed buildings, six are located in Carleton, at the eastern extent of the Scheme (Assets 1-6). Of the remaining ten grade II listed buildings, two

are associated with Woodside (Assets 13 and 14), three are associated with the development of Cummersdale (Assets 15, 16 and 17), two are associated with a turnpike (Assets 18 and 19) and two are associated with Newby West hamlet (Assets 21 and 22). The two remaining grade II listed buildings are stand-alone 18<sup>th</sup> century houses (Assets 12 and 20). As grade II listed structures, all are considered to be of District or County (Higher) significance (Appendix 1, Table 1).

4.2.4 Holme Head conservation area (Asset 23), although a non-statutorily protected historic landscape, is considered to be of District or County (Higher) significance (Appendix 1, Table 1).

### 4.3 **Magnitude of Impact on Heritage Assets**

4.3.1 The Scheme will not result in a direct impact on any of the 22 historic buildings or the one historic landscape identified during this study. The Scheme has the potential to affect the setting of all 23 heritage assets.

4.3.2 Minimal construction and very minor alterations to the landscape resulting from the Scheme in the vicinity of Carleton, will lead to slight alterations to the setting of the six historic buildings there (Assets 1-6), resulting in a magnitude of impact of minor (Appendix 1, Table 2). Similarly, for those historic buildings forming the Newbiggin Hall complex, post medieval and modern developments in the form of the railway, the M6 and the trunk road, have already had a significant impact on setting. The Scheme, will have additional, slight alterations to the setting, resulting in a magnitude of impact of minor on these five structures (Assets 7-11).

4.3.3 A magnitude of impact resulting from the Scheme of minor, is also anticipated for Brisco Hill (Asset 12), the assets at Cummersdale (Assets 15, 16 and 17), the milestones (Assets 18 and 19), Suttle House (Asset 20), the assets at Newby West (Assets 21 and 22) and Holme Head Conservation Area (Area 23) (Appendix 1, Table 2).

4.3.4 For the assets at Woodside (Assets 13 and 14), although the Scheme will result in a road in closer proximity, the historic setting of these assets as contributing to a mansion house which has largely since been demolished has already been significantly affected, so that the overall magnitude of impact of the Scheme will also be minor for these two assets (Appendix 1, Table 2).

#### 4.4 **Heritage Statement**

4.4.1 As outlined above, the Scheme will result in a minor magnitude of impact on all 23 heritage assets identified during this study. A minor magnitude of impact on heritage assets of National and of District or County (Higher) significance, results in a very limited impact on heritage significance (Appendix 1, Table 3). As there are a number of mitigation proposals relating to inhabited buildings to be affected by the Scheme, including bunds to reduce visibility and noise, and tree planting and other screening measures, it is unlikely that additional mitigative measures will be required to specifically address the impact on historic buildings and landscapes.

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## APPENDICES



## APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE TABLE

**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"> <li>Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered</li> <li>Comprehensive changes to setting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered</li> <li>Comprehensive changes to setting</li> </ul>	Major change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to most key historic landscape elements, parcels or components</li> <li>Extreme visual effects</li> <li>Major change to noise or change to sound quality</li> <li>Major changes to use or access</li> </ul>
Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified</li> <li>Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified</li> <li>Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is significantly modified</li> </ul>	Moderate change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components</li> <li>Visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape</li> <li>Noticeable differences in noise or sound quality</li> <li>Considerable changes to use or access</li> </ul>
Less than substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered</li> <li>Slight changes to setting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different</li> <li>Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is noticeably changed</li> </ul>	Limited change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components</li> <li>Slight visual changes to few key aspects of the historic landscape</li> <li>Limited changes to noise levels or sound quality</li> <li>Slight changes to use or access</li> </ul>
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very minor changes to archaeological materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it</li> </ul>	Very small change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components</li> <li>Virtually unchanged visual effects</li> <li>Very slight changes to noise levels or sound quality</li> <li>Very slight changes to use or access</li> </ul>
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: GAZETTEER

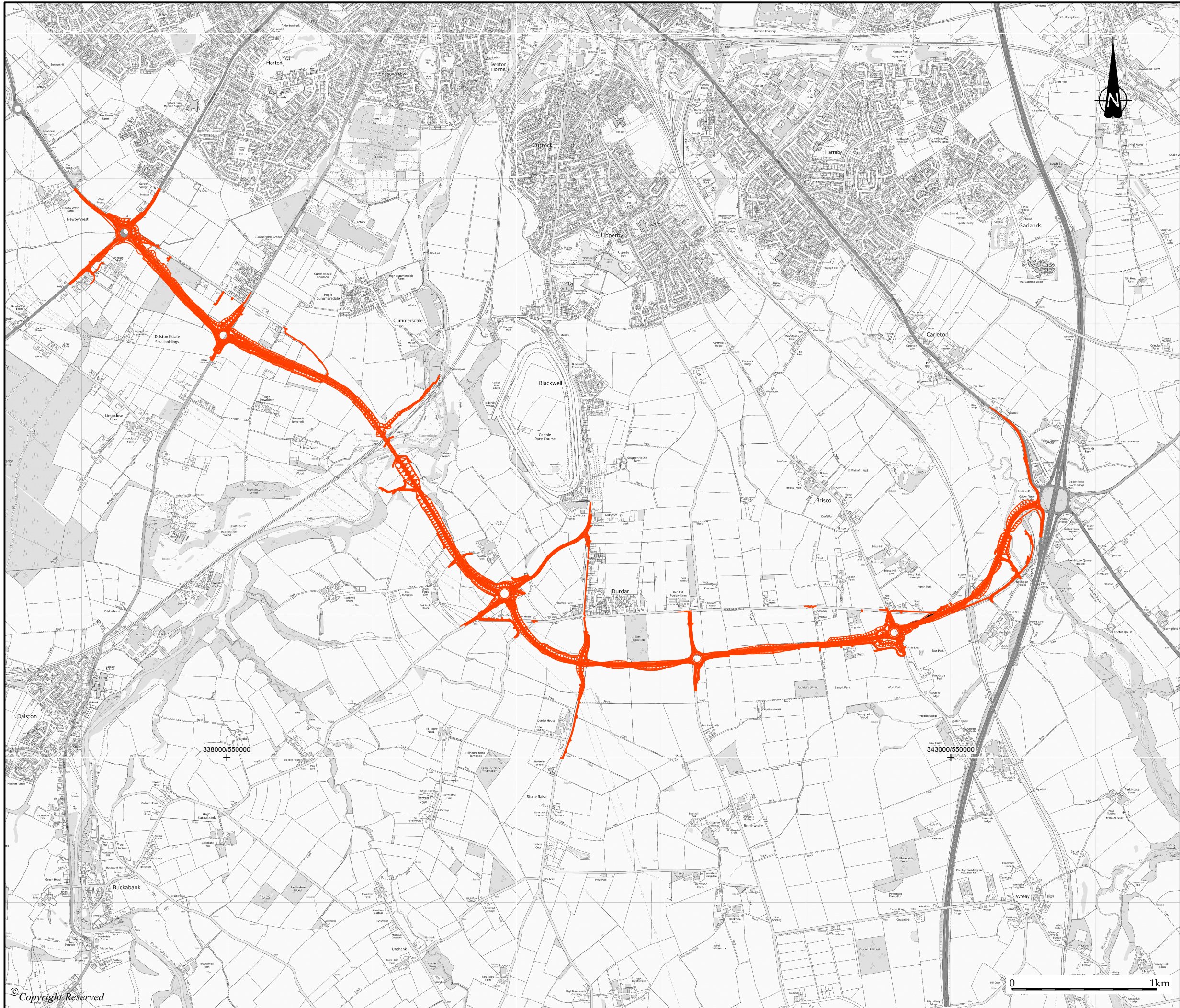
This table summarises all heritage assets (historic buildings or landscapes) identified to have the potential to be affected by the Scheme:

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>
1.	NHLE 1087748	Croft House Petteril Villas	Grade II listed row of three houses of early 19 <sup>th</sup> century origin	342905,552777
2.	NHLE 1335498	The Cottage	Grade II listed house of late 18 <sup>th</sup> century origin	342952,552719
3.	NHLE 1087749	Outbuilding to south-east of The Cottage	Grade II listed early 18 <sup>th</sup> century former house and integral barn, now store and outbuilding	342964,552719
4.	NHLE 1087750	The Beeches	Grade II listed farmhouse, built 1830-40, adjoining earlier farmhouse with stone lintel with inscribed date of 1706	342975,552708
5.	NHLE 1335499	Farm buildings east of The Beeches	Grade II listed cartshed and barn, for The Beeches, with datestone of 1826	343033,552723
6.	NHLE 1087751	Orchard House	Grade II listed late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house	342941,552632
7.	NHLE 1087721	Ice House north-east of Newbiggin Hall	Grade II listed early 19 <sup>th</sup> century ice house for Newbiggin Hall (Asset 10)	343407,550905
8.	NHLE 1386533	Newbiggin Hall farmhouse and attached buildings	Grade II listed farmhouse and attached outbuildings, dated 1767 with 19 <sup>th</sup> century alterations	343288,550901
9.	NHLE 1386534	Farm buildings south-east of Newbiggin Hall farmhouse	Grade II listed farm buildings of early and mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century origin with 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations	343284,550866
10.	NHLE 1087720	Newbiggin Hall	Grade II* listed house, with c. 1690 facade, incorporating a medieval tower house	343303,550858
11.	NHLE 1335520	Garden Wall south-east of Newbiggin Hall	Grade II listed garden wall retaining late 15 <sup>th</sup> or early 16 <sup>th</sup> century features	343305,550842
12.	NHLE 1087746	Brisco Hill	Grade II listed late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house with addition of c. 1830	342567,551411

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>
13.	NHLE 1087722	Woodside Lodge with Stable Block	Grade II listed house, formerly lodge and stables to Woodside estate, built 1879-1880	342823,550456
14.	NHLE 1335522	Gate Piers west of Woodside Lodge	Grade II listed gate piers for former mansion house of Woodside, probably built 1879-1880	342802,550455
15.	NHLE 1335491	Caldew Bank	Grade II listed early 19 <sup>th</sup> century millowners house	339234,553160
16.	NHLE 1087740	Cummersdale House	Grade II listed house of 1830s date	338977,553190
17.	NHLE 1087739	Spinners Arms	Grade II listed public house, built 1929-30	338934,553278
18.	NHLE 1087742	Milestone (east of Newby Cross Farm)	Grade II listed late 18 <sup>th</sup> or early 19 <sup>th</sup> century milestone on the Carlisle-Cockermouth turnpike	336648,553050
19.	NHLE 1197153	Milestone (outside Suttle House)	Grade II listed early 19 <sup>th</sup> century milestone on the Carlisle-Cockermouth turnpike	337710,554244
20.	NHLE 1218967	Suttle House	Grade II listed late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house with later alterations	337637,554285
21.	NHLE 1335492	Newby West Farmhouse and Barn	Grade II listed farmhouse and barn of early 19 <sup>th</sup> century origin	336792,553861
22.	NHLE 1087741	Maxwell Cottage	Grade II listed cottage of early 19 <sup>th</sup> century origin	336804,553911
23.	Carlisle City Council 2019	Holme Head Conservation Area	No appraisal for this conservation area has yet been adopted, but it must include 'an area of special architectural or historic interest the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'.	Centred on 339444,553973

## **APPENDIX 3: FIGURES**





DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:



Footprint of scheme

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHKD	APPD
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CLIENT  
**Capita**

PROJECT  
**Carlisle Southern Link Road**

DRAWING TITLE  
**Figure 1:  
Location of the scheme**

DRG No.	CL12196-100	REV	A
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DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	1:25,000	DATE	August 2019
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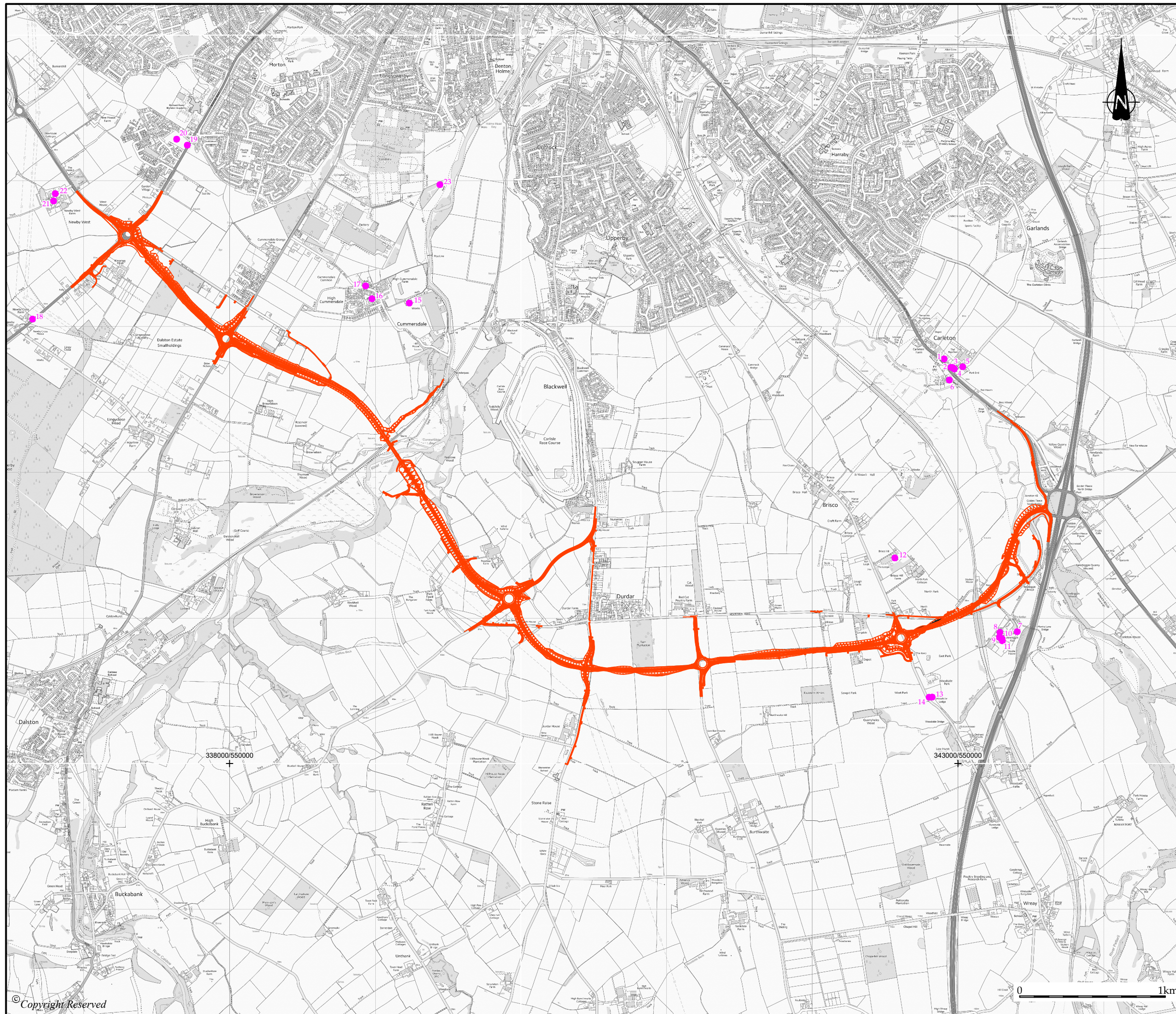
DRAWN BY	HP	CHECKED BY	DJ	APPROVED BY	CBC
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KEY:



Footprint of scheme



Heritage assets

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHKD	APPD
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CLIENT  
**Capita**

PROJECT  
**Carlisle Southern Link Road**

DRAWING TITLE  
**Figure 2:  
Location of assets addressed  
by this heritage statement**

DRG No.	CL12196-101	REV	A
DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	1:25,000
		DATE	August 2019
DRAWN BY	HP	CHECKED BY	DJ
		APPROVED BY	CBC

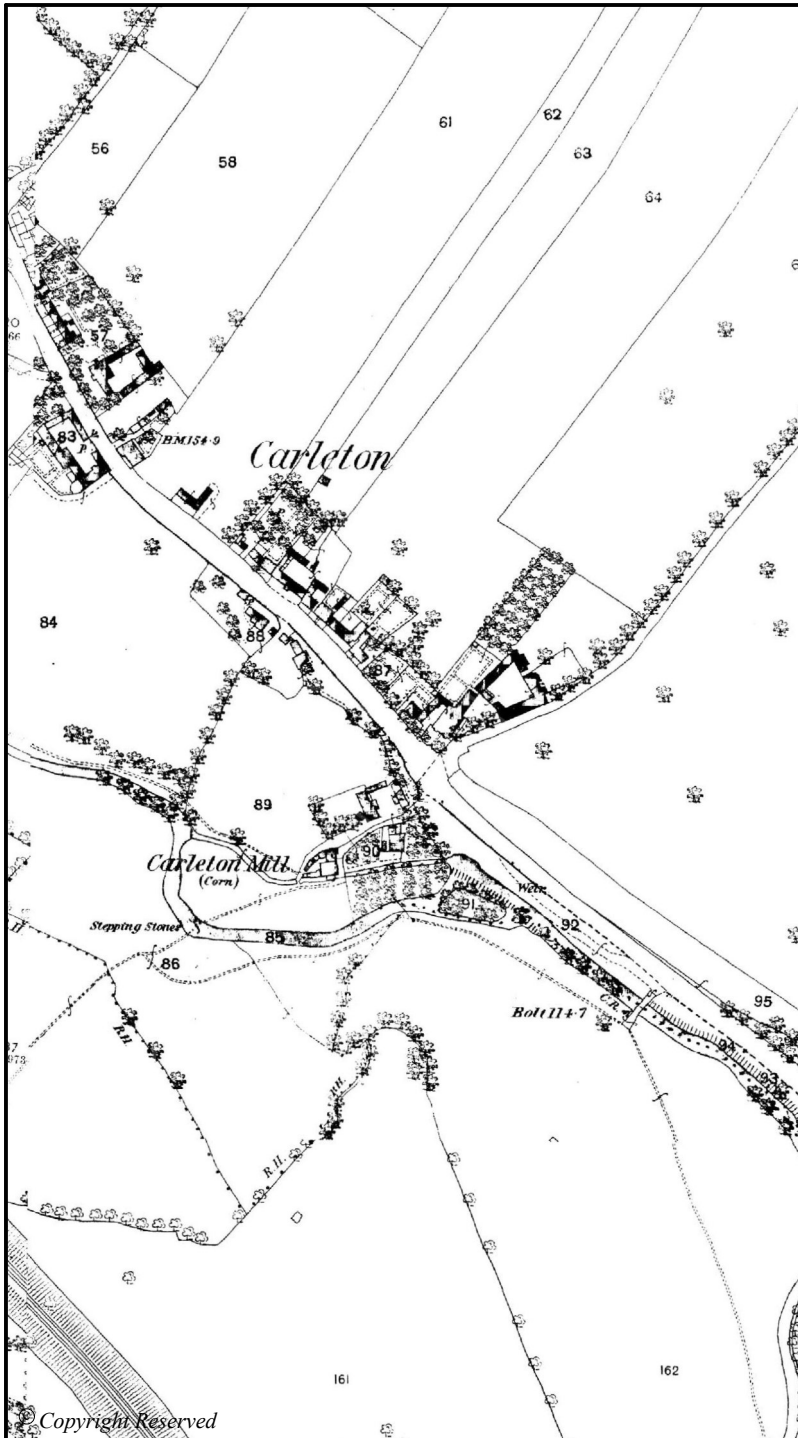


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**Figure 3:  
Carleton in 1865 and presently**

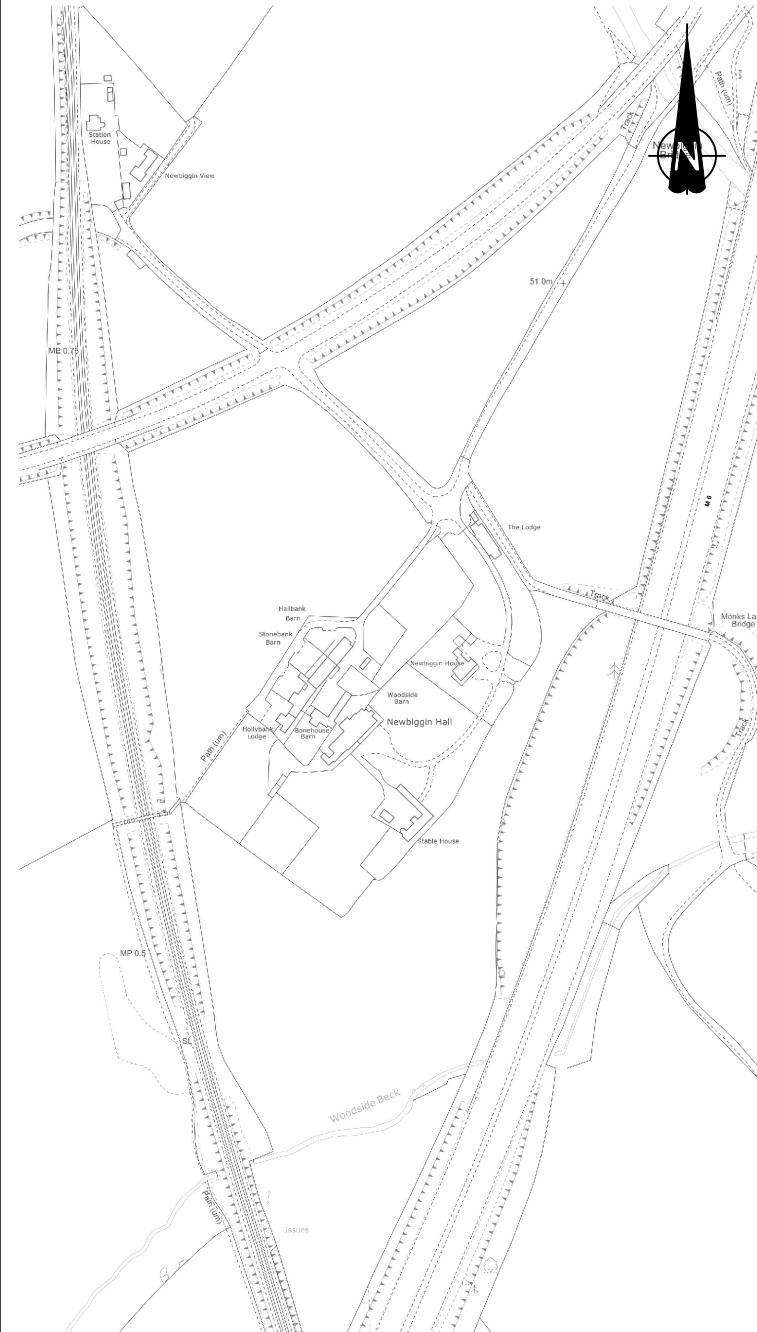
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**Figure 4:  
Newbiggin Hall environs in 1840 and presently**

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		DATE	August 2019
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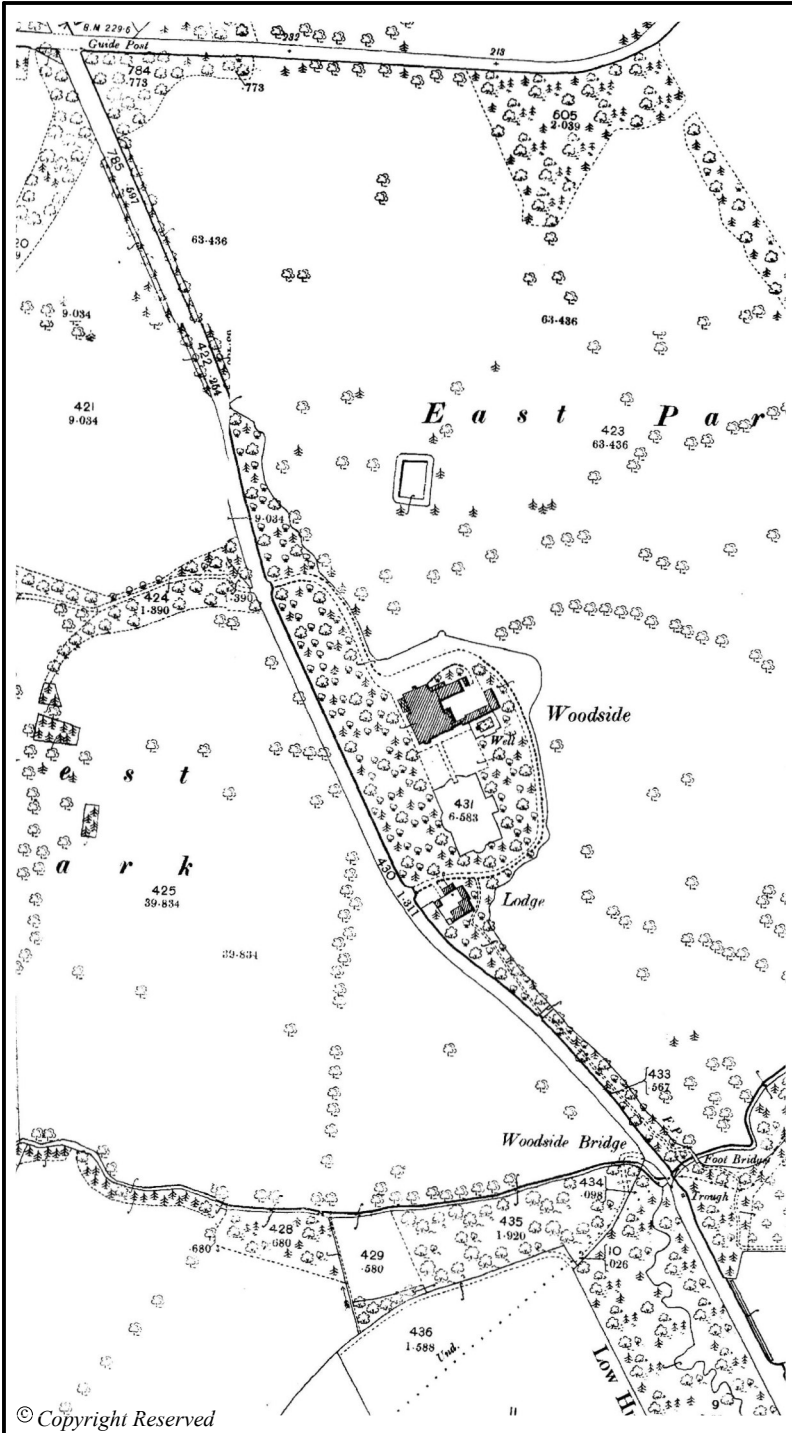
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**Figure 5:  
Brisco Hill in 1840 and presently**

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SIZE	A4	SCALE	1:5,000
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Figure 6:  
Woodside environs in 1900 and presently

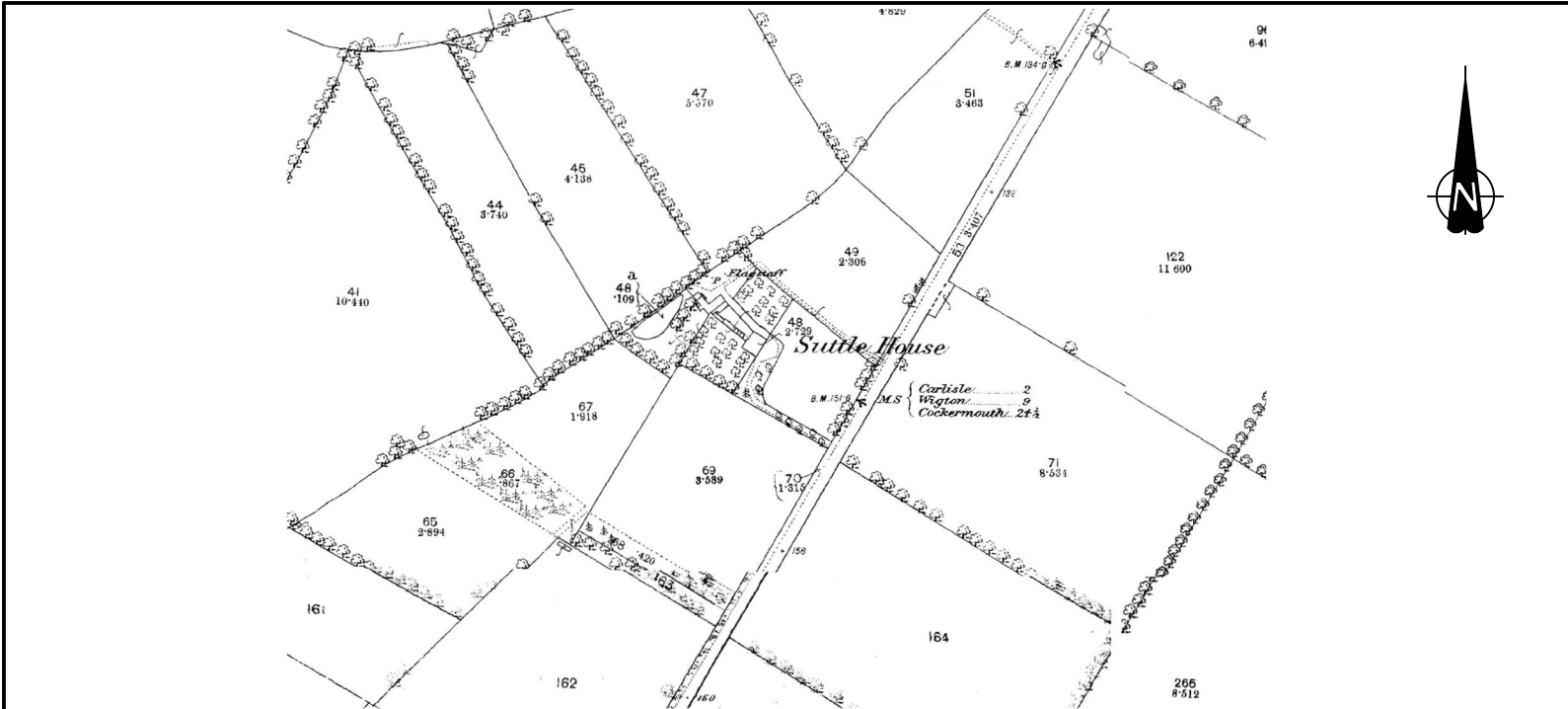
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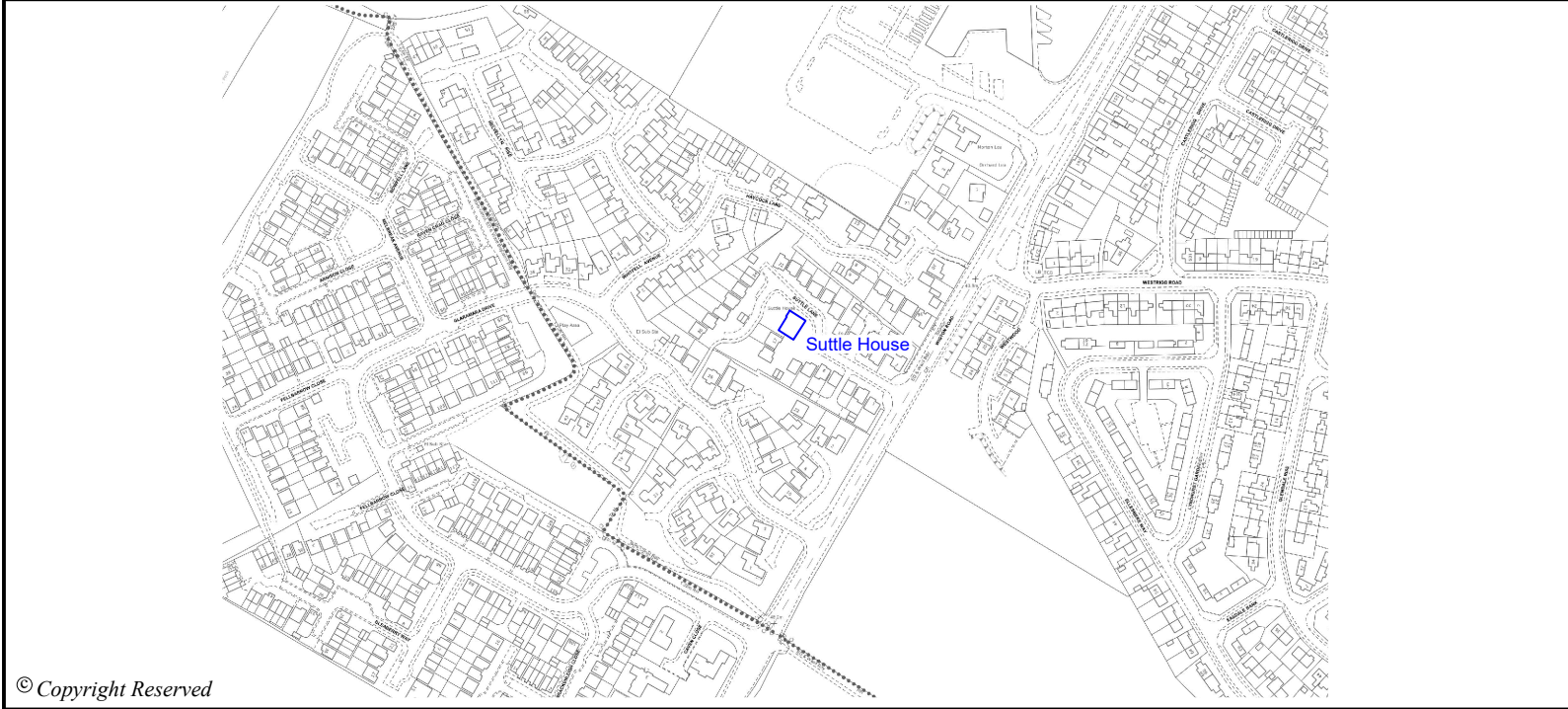
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Figure 8:  
Suttle House in 1867 and presently

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