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CAPITA

**A595 BOTHEL STRATEGIC IMPROVEMENT,
CUMBRIA**

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

January 2021

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CUMBRIA**

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

January 2021

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) was commissioned by Capita to prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed A595 Bothel Strategic Improvement, Cumbria (centred on NGR NY 18342 39247). This HIA aims to show the impact of the scheme on the heritage significance of upstanding and below ground heritage assets within the study area.

The proposed A595 Bothel Strategic Improvement includes the route from a little to the north-east of the Threapland Junction of the A595 (NGR NY 16650 37719) to Cock Bridge, to the south-east of Aldersceugh, where the A595 crosses the River Ellen (NGR NY 19872 41063). At the centre of this section of the route is Bothel, a small village situated in the unitary authority of Allerdale, in Cumbria.

The present route of the A595 near Bothel has its origins as a Roman road linking Papcastle to Carlisle, though there is little evidence for Roman settlement in the vicinity of Bothel, first documented in c. 1125. Elements of Bothel's medieval origins are preserved in the present landscape, and several moated sites and a tower house survive within the wider study area. The majority of extant features within the study area, however, date to the post medieval period, reflecting the impact of enclosure on agricultural processes, and the wider increase in industry, demonstrated by extractive activity. The Roman route was utilised throughout the medieval and post medieval periods, formalised as a turnpike road in the 18th century with associated infrastructure, some of which survive. It was diverted to bypass Bothel in the 1930s and upgraded to become the A595.

A total of 119 known heritage assets have been identified within the study area and 49 of these are at risk of direct impact from the Scheme. A total of 27 known heritage assets at risk of direct impact are of probable district or county significance, 26 being potential historic hedgerows, and the remainder being a grade II listed milestone. The grade II listed milestone could be incorporated into the design to minimise impact, though its significance will be reduced should it require relocation. It is anticipated that the full extents of the hedgerows are unlikely to be destroyed, though any level of impact may require some form of mitigation. The remaining 22 of the 49 known heritage assets at risk of direct impact are of local significance, the magnitude of impact of the Scheme likely to be 'limited', which may require a low level of mitigation.

Any future mitigation is dependent on the Local Planning Authority archaeologist.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) thanks Capita for commissioning the project and for all assistance throughout the work.

WA also thank Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, for advice regarding the scope of the work.

The report has been written by Cat Peters with the figures produced by Helen Phillips. The walkover survey was undertaken by Kimberley Teale and Ariane Buschmann. Frank Giocco managed the project, edited the report, and provided final quality assurance review.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of Project

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) was commissioned by Capita to prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed A595 Bothel Strategic Improvement (centred on NGR NY 18342 39247).

1.2 The Purpose of the Heritage Impact Assessment

1.2.1 This Heritage Impact Assessment is designed to assess the impact of the scheme on the heritage significance of upstanding and below ground heritage assets within the study area.

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

1.3 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 in June 2019 (MHCLG 2019). This is supported by *Planning Practice Guidance* (PPG) 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 194). Therefore, preservation in-situ is the preferred course in relation for such sites unless exceptional circumstances exist.

1.3.3 The NPPF states that *'the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset'* (NPPF, para 197). The NPPF advises

that local planning authorities should *'require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact'* (NPPF, para 199).

1.3.4 The NPPF advises that local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within the setting of heritage assets 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 202).

1.4 Local Planning Policies

1.4.1 Allerdale Borough Council's Local Plan sets out the strategic and development management policies that will guide development up to 2029. It was adopted in July 2020 and includes policies for the district against which planning applications will be assessed (Allerdale Borough Council 2014). These include Policy S27: Heritage Assets, where it states that the council, *'in determining applications that could affect the significance (including character, appearance, historic value, value to people and setting) of a heritage asset and/or archaeological asset, the following factors will be taken into account :*

- *The level of significance of the heritage asset(s)*
- *The impact of the proposal on significance (including setting) of the heritage asset(s)*
- *How the significance and/or setting of the asset could be better revealed*
- *Opportunities for mitigation climate change without damaging significance.*

Only proposals which do not harm any positive qualities of the heritage asset(s) will be approved, unless there is a clear and convincing public benefit to the proposal that will outweigh the harm caused to the asset(s). If the public benefits of a proposal outweighs and justifies the loss of a heritage asset, it will be proportionate to the value and significance of the heritage asset' (Allerdale Borough Council 2014, 119-120).

1.4.2 The south-western extent of the study area lies within the Lake District National Park. The Lake District National Park Local Plan was submitted for examination to the Planning Inspectorate in August 2019 and aims to be the strategic plan for development up to 2035 (Lake District National Park Authority 2019). Policy 07 of the Local Plan relates to the historic environment. This states that they *'will seek to*

conserve and enhance the character, authenticity, integrity, setting and views of the internationally acclaimed historic environment of the Lake District and its heritage assets including:

- *Designated assets on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, or on the Schedule of Monuments; Registered Parks, Gardens and Battlefields; Conservation Areas; or The English Lake District or Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Sites;*
- *Locally important sites and features identified on the Lake District Historic Environment Record;*
- *Buildings and sites of heritage interest which are not statutorily designated, including local lists of buildings of heritage interest;*
- *The historic character of settlements...’ (Lake District National Park Authority 2019).*

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The preparation of this Heritage Impact Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidance recommended by Historic England and prepared by Bassetlaw District Council (2011). Note is also taken of Historic England guidance on understanding place (2017) and on the setting of heritage assets (2015).

2.1.2 The data underlying this Heritage Impact Assessment relies heavily on Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment (HER) dataset, and on readily accessible sources as advised by Jeremy Parsons, Local Planning Archaeologist, due to archive and local library closures in relation to ongoing COVID-19 restrictions. The impact of the development on heritage assets within 500m search radius, centred on the route, was assessed using a series of standard tables (*confer* Appendix 1).

2.2 Documentary Sources

2.2.1 Primary and secondary sources were used to provide the background to the historical character of the study area. Much of the information in this Heritage Impact Assessment is derived from the results of previous archaeological investigations in the area, and from internet sources.

2.2.2 Historic England's guidance on historic area assessments, conservation areas and heritage asset setting were used, with best practice planning guidance.

2.3 Site Walkover Survey

2.3.1 The route of the A595 improvements was visited on Thursday 3rd December. This aimed to:

- test the survival of assets within the footprint of the Scheme identified by the research;
- assess the route for upstanding remains of potential heritage interest;
- identify any factors which may have affected the sub-surface survival of potential as-yet unknown heritage assets at risk from the Scheme.

2.4 Impact Assessment Tables

2.4.1 The assessment of the impact of development proposals is undertaken using a series of heritage impact tables (Appendix 1). 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 LA104 (rev 1)*, August 2020. These tables first establish the value/sensitivity of the heritage asset against set criteria, secondly, they estimate the magnitude of impact and, taking the results of these two together, allow a calculation of impact on overall heritage significance.

2.5 Heritage Impact Assessment

2.5.1 For the purposes of this report, the terms '*route*' and '*the Scheme*' are used to refer to the linear area to be affected by the proposed A595 improvements (Figure 2) and the term '*study area*' is used for the wider 500m buffer area, centred on the scheme (Figure 3).

2.5.2 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with professional guidelines (CIfA 2020). An updated search of online resources was undertaken in order to identify any additional designated sites such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas in the study area. This was done in order to help assess the possible impact of a development on archaeologically sensitive areas. The principal sources of information were historical maps and websites.

2.5.3 **National Heritage List:** the online database of all designated assets (scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, battlefields etc.), maintained by Historic England (NHL 2020), was searched for the 500m linear study area, and the results detailed in Appendix 2 and illustrated in Figure 3.

2.5.4 **Cumbria Archive Centre Carlisle (CCAC):** current COVID-19 conditions mean that at the time of producing this report, public libraries and archives were closed on health and safety grounds.

2.5.5 **Wardell Armstrong LLP:** 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.

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

2.6 Reporting

2.6.1 A digital copy of the report will be sent to the Historic Environment Record at Cumbria County Council's offices in Kendal, where access will be made available on request.

2.6.2 Wardell Armstrong support the **Online Access** to the **Index** of archaeological investigations (**OASIS**) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by Wardell Armstrong, as a part of this national scheme, under the code: **wardella2-410511**.

2.7 Glossary

2.7.1 The following standard terms are used throughout the report:

- Designation – the process that acknowledges the significance of a heritage asset and thus advances its level of consideration/protection within the planning process. Designated assets can either be statutory, like listed buildings, or non-statutory such as registered parks and gardens or conservation areas.
- Heritage Asset – a building, monument, site, place, area or defined landscape positively identified as having a degree of heritage significance that merits consideration in planning decisions.
- Mitigation – action taken to reduce potential adverse impacts on the heritage significance of a place.
- Setting – the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. The extent is not fixed and will vary according to the historic character of the asset and the evolution of its surroundings.
- Significance – the value of a heritage asset to present and future generations attributable of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (including historical associations).

3 DESCRIPTION

3.1 Location

3.1.1 The proposed A595 Bothel Strategic Improvement includes the route from a little to the north-east of the Threapland Junction (NGR NY 16650 37719) to Cock Bridge, to the south-east of Aldersceugh, where the A595 crosses the River Ellen (NGR NY 19872 41063; Figure 1). At the centre of this section of the route is Bothel, a small village situated in the unitary authority of Allerdale, in Cumbria (Figure 2).

3.2 Geology

3.2.1 The geology of the route varies a little, and can be broadly defined into four geographical areas:

- *South-western extent from Threapland junction to Wharrels Hill:* here the bedrock geology comprises limestone of the Fifth Limestone (Cumbria) Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 331 to 337 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Diamicton, Devensian Till, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2020).
- *Wharrels Hill to Bothel:* here the bedrock geology comprises limestone of the Sixth Limestone (Cumbria) Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 331 to 337 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. No superficial deposits are mapped for this area (BGS 2020).
- *Bothel to Kirkland Guards:* here the bedrock geology is mapped as limestone of the Frizington Limestone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 337 to 343 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Diamicton, Devensian Till, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2020).
- *Kirkland Guards to Cockbridge:* here the bedrock geology is mapped as mudstone, sandstone and limestone of the Stainmore Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 319 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The superficial deposits vary in this stretch, including clay, silt, sand and gravel, Alluvium; and Diamicton, Devensian Till, both formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2020).

3.3 Landscape Character

3.3.1 Cumbria's Historic Landscape Characterisation defines the site as within Area 18: Ellen and Marron (Cumbria County Council 2009). *'The Ellen Valley is dominated by the town of Cockermouth, however this is the only large urban settlement within the character area. In general, the character area is dominated by a mix of large and small nucleations. Most of these nucleations are of medieval origin and retain elements of medieval plan forms... Nucleation does not completely dominate the settlement pattern, and there are many discrete farmsteads and other homesteads. Only 26% of these, however, predate the late 18th century. The majority of these new dispersed settlements date to the 19th century and relate to the planned enclosure of former common wastes... The fieldscape is dominated by former arable commonfields. Small areas of dispersed farmsteads and their ancient enclosures are scattered in-between. Areas of planned enclosure represent former common grazing land... Hedgerows dominate the field boundaries, especially where the fields are derived from former common arable fields'* (Cumbria County Council 2009, 62). The legacy of the character area is *'a mixed pattern of modern and older settlements and field enclosure with strong legibility of landscape elements of medieval origin'* (*ibid*).

3.3.2 The historic landscape character of the study area itself comprises *'former common arable'* covering the north-eastern part of the route and the area either side of Bothel, with *'planned enclosure'* within the south-western extent; Bothel itself is defined as a *'nucleated' settlement'* (Cumbria County Council 2009, Figure 15).

3.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.4.1 This historical and archaeological background is compiled predominantly from primary and secondary sources consulted in November and December 2020 during strict COVID-19 pandemic related lockdown measures in England when local libraries and archives were closed. It is intended only as a summary of historical developments around the site. The locations of known heritage assets within the study area are represented in Figure 3 and summarised in Appendix 2.

3.4.2 **Prehistoric:** the only evidence for prehistoric activity in the study area comes from the discovery of a banded Cumbrian type of axe, found in c. 1958, which is of Neolithic origin (Asset 39), although a number of undated features, including a linear cropmark (Asset 16), a rectangular enclosure (Asset 17) and a ditch (Asset 47) visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, may be of prehistoric origin.

3.4.3 **Roman:** Roman activity within the study area is evidenced by the routes of two Roman

roads. One of these ran from Papcastle to Carlisle (Asset 21), and is largely followed by the present A595, and the other ran from Egremont to Carlisle, diverting from the first Roman road south-west of Bothel (Asset 28). This Egremont to Carlisle element can be seen on LiDAR imagery, though it has been truncated by quarrying activity to the north-west of the A595. Roads were an important part of the early Roman infrastructure, providing safe routes for the occupying Roman forces to traverse the landscape, some of which were more formalised versions of earlier routes. A cast copper alloy object, probably from the Roman or medieval period, was discovered in Bothel in 2011 (Wardell Armstrong 2014, 17).

- 3.4.4 **Medieval:** roads established during the Roman period tended to be utilised during the proceeding period, and although many of these seem to have gradually been abandoned by the latter part of the period (Smith 2011, 25), the Roman road in the vicinity of Bothel has remained a constant. Bothel itself is first referenced in documentary sources as '*Bothle*' in c. 1125, and, as such, is one of the earliest settlements in the area (Armstrong *et al* 1950).
- 3.4.5 Several finds of the medieval era have been encountered in the Bothel area, further indicating that this was a settlement of at least medieval origin. These include a cast copper alloy damaged medieval mount from AD 1200-1600, found in 2011 (Wardell Armstrong 2014, 17) and a silver hammered groat of Henry VII dating from c. AD 1490-1504, minted in London (Wardell Armstrong 2014, 17). A harness pendant was found at Whitehall, which is of probable 14th century origin (Asset 40). Although none of the early dwellings at Bothel now survive, Whitehall (Asset 2), a manor house towards the north-eastern extent of the study area, dates to the late 14th century, accounting for the early harness pendant find and, a little to the south, a well-preserved moat site at Cockbridge is the surviving remains of a medieval homestead (Asset 1). A further moated site was known at Bothel, but has since been built over (Asset 18). In addition, towards the north-eastern extent of the route, landowner knowledge suggests that traces of an early house may survive (Asset 78).
- 3.4.6 Other elements of the medieval period may be preserved in the present landscape, including any physical remains of three township boundaries (Assets 49, 50 and 51), identifiable from First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping and variously annotated 'RH' (route of hedge), 'FW' (face of wall) and 'CR' (centre of road). The Carling Stone may also have been some kind of boundary marker (Asset 38). In addition, early physical remains of agricultural activity in the vicinity of Low Mill are visible on LiDAR imagery, including surviving ridge and furrow in the field to the west of Low Mill (Asset 76), and

an area of irregular enclosures, shown on the County Map of 1770 (Figure 4), noted to survive as earthwork features in 2017 (Asset 48). Similarly, a second area of irregular enclosures and ridge and furrow are visible on LiDAR imagery, and shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, to the north of Bothel (Asset 77). Another area of ridge and furrow lies close to the A595, west of Overgates (Asset 74), though this seems no longer to survive since the establishment of the West Cumbria pipeline.

- 3.4.7 In the immediate vicinity of Bothel itself, a settlement with known medieval origins, possible medieval remains are identifiable to the south-west. These include a former access route from the turnpike road (present A595) past stripfields to a former backlane which provided access to the settlement of Bothel at the south-western corner (Asset 70). The surviving remains of the stripfields themselves are visible as earthworks (Asset 73). Further east, and running southwards, is a linear feature (Asset 75) visible from LiDAR imagery, but not at ground level, which matches land boundaries defined on the Plan of Torpenhow and Bothel Commons of 1811 (Plate 1). This seems to be overlain by ridge and furrow towards the southern extent, beyond the study area.
- 3.4.8 **Post-medieval:** during this period, roads became more formalised, with the standard 1,760 yard mile established by a decree made by Elizabeth I in 1593 and the word 'road' first being used by John Ogilby on late 17th century maps (Smith 2011, 25). Most roads were in a poor state by this time, leading to the development of privately funded toll roads, known as turnpikes, during the reign of George III, constructed with milestones, mileposts and toll buildings. The present A595 became a turnpike road, and a number of associated features lie within the study area, including three grade II listed milestones, at Kirkland Green (Asset 9), Cock Bridge (Asset 10) and in Bothel (Asset 11), as well as the site of a fourth milestone (Asset 72), the site of a guidepost (Asset 53) and the site of a tollpoint (Asset 64). The former Cockbridge Inn (Asset 65) and the former White Swann Inn (Asset 8) may have been established as coaching inns to serve the route.
- 3.4.9 The Carlisle to Workington turnpike is clearly shown on Hodkinson and Donald's County map of 1770 (Figure 4), with distances to Carlisle marked at mile intervals along it. Apart from Bothel, the only features annotated within the study area are . 'White Hall' (Asset 2), 'Harby Brow' (Asset 41) 'Kirklandguards' (Asset 61) and 'Low Woodnook' (Asset 12), though a number of additional structures are shown (Assets 60, 62, 65, 66 and 70), as well as several following the medieval street plan of Bothel, more difficult to assign definitively to any extant structures. Greenwood's County map

of 1823 (Figure 5) shows a very similar layout, but also labels 'Threapland Lees' (Asset 67) and 'Cockbridge' (Asset 66). The settlement of Bothel appears to have expanded in the intervening years.

- 3.4.10 Several of the surviving farmsteads within the study area have their origins in the post medieval period, including Wharrel's Hill, first documented as 'Wharral Hill' in 1586 (Armstrong *et al* 1950), Skiddaw View (Asset 5), High House (Asset 6), Brisco House (Asset 7), Low Woodnook (Asset 12), Kirkland Green (Asset 13), Overgates (Asset 14), Whitehead Brow (Asset 42), Garth Cottage (Asset 58), Threapland Lees (Asset 67) and Aldersceugh (Asset 71). This attests to the continued importance of agriculture to the local economy into the post medieval period, and many structures and features within the study area of the period have agricultural origins (Assets 41, 46, 52, 56, 60, 63, 79-82 and 84). The possible former hamlets of Kirklandguards (Assets 61 and 62) and Cockbridge (Asset 66) also have likely agricultural, post medieval origins.
- 3.4.11 Agriculture was changing in the post medieval period, affected by increased mechanisation, and, largely in the 18th and 19th centuries through Acts of Parliament, enclosure, which transformed the earlier medieval stripfield system into larger landholdings shared amongst fewer people. Formalised enclosure affected the Bothel area from 1811 (CACC Q/RE/1/69; Plate 1), and the field boundaries surviving within the study area likely have their origins then (Assets 83-118). The section of the Bothel and Torpenhow Enclosure Award map of 1811 accessible during the preparation of this report, focuses on the settlement of Bothel itself, with little of the surrounding landscape included (Plate 1; CACC Q/RE/1/69). It does show a clear linear land boundary to the south of the settlement, which match a linear feature noted from LiDAR imagery (Asset 75) and gives an impression of the medieval origins of the settlement, with small linear plots extending from road fronting properties which survived into the 19th century (Plate 1; CACC Q/RE/1/69).
- 3.4.12 The post medieval period more broadly is characterised by the rise in industry, and despite the local economy continuing to be dominated by agriculture, in the study area extractive activities in particular are well attested. A large number of quarries, former quarries and limekilns are depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Assets 19-20, 22-27, 29-31, 33-37, 43-45 and 68-69; Figure 6).
- 3.4.13 A more general rise in wealth and population during the post medieval period resulted in the construction of replacement, higher status residences within the study area for the wealthy (Assets 3-4, 32 and 54-55) and facilities including a Methodist Chapel

(Asset 57) and a National School (Asset 59) in Bothel itself, both shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6).

3.4.14 **Modern:** two pairs of semi-detached houses, known as Aldersceugh Cottages, were established fronting the main turnpike road by 1900 and a rifle range was established in the study area in 1903, reportedly for the Volunteer Battalion of the Border Regiment (Asset 15). A more significant modern development for the study area was the A595 Bothel bypass, initiated in the 1930s (CACC C/C/17/2/2; CACC C/C/23/56). This skirts much of the medieval core of the village, but also truncates elements of the settlement, severing historic buildings such as Walmer House (Asset 54), Beck House (Asset 55) and the former National School (Asset 59) from the rest of Bothel (compare Figures 6 and 7). Bothel itself has expanded in the modern period, with the addition of The Croft, a row of housing at its northern extent, and piecemeal infilling of the plots at the centre of the settlement, including the addition of a police station by the 1970s (Figure 7). This infilling has continued since the 1970s, including the establishment of a new school west of The Croft (Figure 2). To the south of Bothel, a windfarm has been established in recent years.

3.5 Walkover Survey

3.5.1 The route of the Scheme was walked on Thursday 3rd December 2020 to test the survival of assets within the footprint of the Scheme identified by the research, assess the route for upstanding remains of potential heritage interest and to identify any factors which may have affected the sub-surface survival of potential as-yet unknown heritage assets at risk from the Scheme. The results of the walkover survey, as applicable to individual known heritage assets, has been included within the gazetteer (Appendix 2).

3.5.2 No traces of the following known features were identifiable at ground level, though sub-surface remains could survive:

- former milestone (Asset 72);
- former limekiln (Asset 33);
- linear land boundary (Asset 75);
- roadside structure (Asset 60);
- roadside structure (Asset 63);
- historic township boundary (Asset 49);

- historic township boundary (Asset 50);
- possible early dwelling (Asset 78).

3.5.3 The grade II listed milestone at Kirkland Green survives in a good condition (Asset 9; Plate 2), and, as it lies within the roadside verge, is at potential risk from the Scheme. Several new features of potential archaeological interest were observed:

- a former field boundary (Asset 84) is visible as a raised linear feature extending from a mature row of trees (Plate 3);
- a grassed mound (Asset 79), was noted, to the south-west of the wind farm, though no traces are visible on LiDAR imagery nor historic mapping. It is possible this is of natural origin (Plate 4);
- an area of stepped terracing (Asset 80) the possible result of natural, watercourse-related erosion (Plate 5);
- a raised linear feature (Asset 81), a possible former trackway, leading south-eastwards from a field gate (Plate 6);
- a pair of gate posts of possible historic and/or architectural interest (Asset 82; Plate 7).

3.5.4 In addition, a total of 35 of field boundaries have been identified during the walkover survey as being at risk from the Scheme (Assets 83 and 85-116). Of these, seven are estate-style metal fencelines, possibly erected as the result of the 1930s bypass (Assets 98-99, 101-102, 105 and 112-112). The remainder respect boundaries shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, and therefore may predate 1840. This is potentially important for the five boundaries which survive as hedgerows (Assets 95, 97, 103, 110 and 114) and the 21 which are possible kested hedgerows (Assets 83, 86-90, 92-94, 96, 100, 104, 106-109, 111 and 115-118) as these may be protected under Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (DEFRA 1997). The remaining two field boundaries survive as drystone walls (Assets 85 and 91).

3.5.5 No areas of the Scheme, particularly where it would require new land takes, have obvious evidence for modern truncation that would have impacted the survival of sub-surface archaeological features.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Summary of Heritage Asset Significance

- 4.1.1 The present route of the A595 near Bothel has its origins as a Roman road linking Papcastle to Carlisle (Asset 21), though there is little evidence for Roman settlement in the vicinity of Bothel, a settlement first documented in c. 1125. Elements of Bothel's medieval origins are preserved in the present landscape, and several moated sites and a tower house survive within the wider study area. The majority of extant features within the study area, however, date to the post medieval period, reflecting the impact of enclosure on agricultural processes, and the wider rise in industry, demonstrated by extractive activity. The Roman route was utilised throughout the medieval and post medieval periods, formalised as a turnpike road in the 18th century with associated infrastructure, some of which survive. It was diverted to bypass Bothel in the 1930s and upgraded to become the A595.
- 4.1.2 A total of 119 known heritage assets have been identified within the study area. Of these, a total of 49 are at risk of direct impact from the Scheme, although this number is dependent on the detail of the design, and on sub-surface survival of as-yet unknown features. One of these is a grade II listed milestone (Asset 9), and 26, as hedgerows respecting boundaries depicted on historic Ordnance Survey (Assets 83, 86-90, 92-97, 100, 103-104, 106-111 and 114-118), may be protected under Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (DEFRA 1997). These 27 heritage assets would be considered to be of District or County significance (Appendix 1, Table 1).
- 4.1.3 The remaining 22 heritage assets at risk of direct impact include upstanding structures, comprising seven fenceline boundaries (Assets 98-99, 101-102, 105 and 112-113), two drystone wall field boundaries (Assets 85 and 91), the remains of a former field boundary (Asset 84), a grassed mound of unknown origin (Asset 79), an area of stepped terracing of unknown origin (Asset 80), a possible former trackway (Asset 81) and a pair of gate posts (Asset 82). The sub-surface remains of a further eight known heritage assets may also be affected by the Scheme. These include a former milestone (Asset 72), a former limekiln (Asset 33), a linear land boundary (Asset 75), two former roadside structures (Assets 60 and 63), two historic township boundaries (Assets 49 and 50) and a possible early dwelling (Asset 78). All 22 heritage assets would be considered of local significance (Appendix 1, Table 1).
- 4.1.4 Of the 70 known heritage assets within the wider study area, one is a world heritage site (Asset 119) and therefore of international significance, and one is a scheduled

monument (Asset 1) and one a grade I listed building (Asset 2), both therefore of national significance (Appendix 1, Table 1). Eleven are grade II listed buildings (Assets 3-8 and 10-11) and one is a rifle range (Asset 15) which extends partly within the Lake District National Park, a World Heritage Site (Asset 119), and therefore all 12 are considered to be of District or County (Higher) significance (Appendix 1, Table 1).

4.1.5 Of the remaining 55 known heritage assets within the wider study area, 53 are of local significance (Assets 16-32, 34-38, 41-48, 51-59, 61-62, 64-71, 73-74 and 76-77; Appendix 1, Table 1). The remaining are findspot sites (Assets 39 and 40), and therefore of negligible significance (Appendix 1, Table 1).

4.2 Magnitude of Impact of a Development

4.2.1 Though details of the design of the Scheme are not available at this time, the A595 Bothel Strategic Improvement will result in the widening of much of the route, and the smoothing of some corners, and thus require some new land take to the north-east of Bothel in particular. There is also the likelihood that additional areas will be affected, for examples, for attenuation ponds and drainage, as well as temporary land necessary for the construction phase, such as for compounds, storage areas and access trackways.

4.2.2 It is estimated that as the Scheme will predominantly result in the widening of an existing road, the indirect impacts on heritage assets, such as effects on setting, is not likely to be significant. This is applicable to 70 heritage assets within the wider study area, including those of international and national significance.

4.2.3 Such a development will require groundworks, which could directly impact 49 identified heritage assets, as well as any additional as-yet unknown surviving subsurface archaeological remains. As details of the design are not known at this stage, the potential magnitude of impact upon these 49 heritage assets may be substantial, as it is likely to at least, change some of the '*key archaeological materials*' and '*considerably change the setting*' (Appendix 1, Table 2).

4.3 Heritage Statement

4.3.1 For 27 heritage assets which could be considered to be of District or County significance and have been identified as at risk of impact, a substantial magnitude of impact will result in a limited impact on heritage significance (Appendix 1, Table 3). If the magnitude of impact is scaled up to 'loss' (Appendix 1, Table 2), the magnitude of impact would be 'major' (Appendix 1, Table 3). It is likely that this may require some

form of mitigation, dependent on advice from the Local Planning Authority archaeologist. Initial plans suggest that the verge in the vicinity of the grade II listed milestone (Asset 9) will be widened, so it is likely that the milestone could be retained in-situ. Should it require relocation, this will sever it from its historic setting, and impact on heritage significant. It is anticipated that the full extents of the hedgerows are unlikely to be destroyed (Assets 83, 86-90, 92-97, 100, 103-104, 106-111 and 114-118).

- 4.3.2 For the 22 heritage assets of local significance, a substantial magnitude of impact will result in a limited impact (Appendix 1, Table 3). If the magnitude of impact is scaled up to 'loss' (Appendix 1, Table 2), the magnitude of impact would still be 'limited' (Appendix 1, Table 3), which may require low level of mitigation (Appendix 1, Table 3).
- 4.3.3 This research has shown that the route of the present A595 has been used to traverse the landscape since at least the Roman period, and that there is a demonstrable significant medieval presence in the vicinity. In addition, many elements of this medieval landscape are preserved in the post-enclosure landscape surviving presently, with little modern encroachment. As a result, there is the potential for surviving as-yet unknown archaeological remains to be impacted by the Scheme. This will be a particular risk where the designs require a deviation from the present A595, and thus require new land take. In areas where widening will occur, the potential for significant impacts on heritage assets is much reduced.

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APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES

Table 1 Measuring Significance

Significance	Designation	Asset types and justification	Preferred response to negative impact
International	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets	World Heritage Site (NPPF s194)	Avoid negative impact where asset contributes to the WHS's defined outstanding universal values (NPPF s201)
National	Statutorily designated heritage assets	Scheduled monuments, grade I and II* listed buildings (NPPF s194). 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 s194)	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 s194)	Avoid negative impact
District or County (Higher)	Statutorily designated heritage assets	Grade II listed buildings (NPPF s194). 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 s186), grade II registered park and garden (NPPF s194)	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 s172)	Limit negative impact and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets	Heritage assets placed on a local planning authority list (NPPG). Grade C Listed Buildings in Scotland	Limit negative impact and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets	Any area of potential listed in a local plan (NPPG)	Limit negative impact and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets	Historic Hedgerow as defined under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997	Limit negative impact and mitigate
Local	Non-designated heritage assets	Any extant heritage assets outside of a national park or AONB.	Mitigate
Negligible	Non-designated heritage assets	Heritage assets recorded in the HER that are no longer extant, individual findspots or structures of no heritage value	No action

Table 2: Establishing the Magnitude of Impact

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

Table 3 Impact on Heritage Significance

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

The table below summarises known heritage assets within the 500m buffer study area, and includes assets from Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Record (CCC HER), the Lake District National Park Authority HER (LDNPA HER), PastScape (PS) and National Heritage List England (NHLE) Historic England web resources. Those highlighted in green are at risk of direct impact from the Scheme. The locations of all known heritage assets are shown in Figure 3 as dots for ease of reference, except field boundaries.

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Period	Description	Grid Reference	Significance
1	CCC HER 659; NHLE 1007133	Cockbridge moated site; scheduled monument	Medieval	Well-preserved moat, c. 20m wide by 75m long, survives to a height of 3m in places. Damaged by road at north-western corner	320250,541290	National
2	CCC HER 3112; NHLE 1327216	Whitehall; grade I listed	Medieval	Manor of Whitehall founded between 1399 and 1413. Constructed initially as a towerhouse; tower restored 1589. Manor house added 1861	320170,541600	National
3	NHLE 1144495	The coach house; grade II listed	Post medieval	Originally coach and stables for Whitehall (Asset 2), now restaurant. Built 1861 by Anthony Salvin for George Moore	320188,541633	District or County
4	CCC HER 40215; NHLE 1137799	Bothel Hall; grade II listed building	Post medieval	Mid 18 th century house with 19 th century alterations. Included outbuildings and barns	318263,539191	District or County
5	CCC HER 41168; NHLE 1137802	Skiddaw View; grade II listed building	Post medieval	Early 19 th century farmhouse and barn. The byre was subject to archaeological survey in 2014 following its collapse. Listed partly for group value with High House	317980,538740	District or County
6	CCC HER 43381; NHLE 1327242	High House; grade II listed	Post medieval	Farmhouse, built in the 1850s. A survey was undertaken prior to the demolition of outbuildings of wash house, pigsties, threshing barn, byre and stables, all of a different phase, the latter of probable late 18 th century, perhaps originally associated with neighbouring Brisco House	318010,538729	District or County

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Period	Description	Grid Reference	Significance
7	NHLE 1144469	Brisco House; grade II listed	Post medieval	Late 18 th century farmhouse with early 19 th century extension. Listed partly for group value with High House	318011,538701	District or County
8	NHLE 1312150	St Bathans Lodge; grade II listed	Post medieval	Former White Swan Inn, now private house, built in the mid or late 18 th century. Annotated 'Swan Inn' on First Ed OS mapping but not on later maps	318035,538607	District or County
9	NHLE 1144497	Milestone; grade II listed	Post medieval	Milestone on the Carlisle to Cockermouth turnpike at Kirkland Green 'Carlisle 18, Wigton 7, Cockermouth 8½', marked on First Ed OS mapping. Still marked on modern mapping	319076,540092	District or County
10	NHLE 1312188	Milestone; grade II listed	Post medieval	Milestone on the Carlisle to Cockermouth turnpike north-east of Cock Bridge 'Carlisle 17, Cockermouth 9½, Wigton 6,' marked with benchmark on First Ed OS mapping. Still marked on modern mapping	320079,541204	District or County
11	NHLE 1144468	Milestone; grade II listed	Post medieval	Milestone on the Carlisle to Cockermouth turnpike in the village of Bothel 'Carlisle 19, Wigton 8, Cockermouth 7½', marked on First Ed OS mapping. Still marked on modern mapping	318151,539017	District or County
12	NHLE 1144496	Low Woodnook; grade II listed	Post medieval	House and stables used as an inn in 19 th century. Date over entrance '1663', though extensive 18 th century alterations and extensions. Annotated 'Kings Arms Inn' on First Ed OS mapping. No 'Inn' annotation after Second Ed OS mapping	319311,540555	District or County
13	NHLE 1327217	Kirkland Green and adjoining barn; grade II listed	Post medieval	Late 18 th century farmhouse and adjoining barn. Kirkland Green annotated on First Ed OS mapping, and structure shown in vicinity on 1770 County map which could either be this structure or Whitehead Brow (Asset 42). Modern mapping suggests this now to be several dwellings	319121,540192	District or County

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Period	Description	Grid Reference	Significance
14	NHLE 1144470	Overgates; grade II listed	Post medieval	Late 18 th century farmhouse with early 19 th century extension. Not shown on 1770 County map	318565,539818	District or County
15	CCC HER 44446; partly within LDNPA	Rifle Range	Modern	Rifle range, established in 1903, and thought to have been used by the Volunteer Battalion of the Border Regiment. It was a 600yd range was firing points at 100 yd intervals with the target at 316260,536640 (in LDNPA). Traces survived in 2016	316433,537070	District or County
16	CCC HER	Linear cropmark	Unknown	A linear cropmark identified by the Aggregates Levy-funded air photo mapping project not yet entered into the HER	316560,537410 to 317120,537520	Local
17	CCC HER 3083	White Hall rectangular enclosure	Unknown	Rectangular enclosure visible as a cropmark, not visible above ground	320100,541100	Local
18	CCC HER 5093	Site of Bothel moated site	Possibly medieval	An unlabelled, irregular-shaped feature shown on First Ed OS mapping, possibly a pond, and not on later mapping. Area now contains modern housing	318200,538800	Local
19	CCC HER 10359	Quarry	Post medieval	'Old quarry', shown on First Ed and subsequent OS mapping	317670,538060	Local
20	CCC HER 10622	Quarry	Post medieval	Site of a 'quarry' shown and annotated on First Ed and Second Ed OS mapping but not Third	320400,541050	Local
21	CCC HER 10627	Roman road	Roman	Stretch of the Roman road from Papcastle to Carlisle	320000,541140	Local
22	CCC HER 10632	Quarry	Post medieval	'Disused quarry', shown and annotated on 1971 OS mapping, marked on historic OS mapping	316830,537320	Local

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Period	Description	Grid Reference	Significance
23	CCC HER 10633	Quarries	Post medieval	Two 'Disused quarries' shown and annotated on 1971 OS mapping, one of which is marked on historic OS mapping. Just to the south of a third quarry (Asset 34; CCC HER 41753)	317630,537590	Local
24	CCC HER 10634	Quarry	Post medieval	'Old quarry' with 'old lime kiln' shown on First Ed OS mapping	317120,537820	Local
25	CCC HER 10647	Croftlands lime kiln	Post medieval	Lime kiln shown and annotated on First Ed OS mapping, and 'Old Quarry' by Second Ed OS mapping. No traces found during survey in 1998	317430,538080	Local
26	CCC HER 10648	Wharrels Hill quarry and lime kiln	Post medieval	Lime kiln and quarry shown and annotated on First Ed OS mapping, 'old' by Second Ed OS mapping, extended into large quarry by 1925, disused by 1971	317100,538100	Local
27	CCC HER 10657	Quarry	Post medieval	Quarry, shown on First Ed OS mapping, 'disused' by Second Ed OS mapping	317470,538350	Local
28	CCC HER 10864	Roman road	Roman	Part of the Egremont to Carlisle Roman road, clearly visible on LiDAR imagery until truncated by quarrying (at NGR 317718,539122)	313500,534050	Local
29	CCC HER 10926	Site of lime kiln	Post medieval	Site of 'Old limekiln' shown on First Ed OS mapping but gone by Second Ed	318190,539610	Local
30	CCC HER 10928	Site of lime kiln	Post medieval	Site of 'limekiln' shown on First Ed OS mapping and as 'Old limekiln' on Second Ed OS but gone by 1971	318330,539470	Local
31	CCC HER 10930	Gillands quarry	Post medieval	'Gillands Quarry' and 'Limekiln' shown on First Ed OS mapping, 'Gillands Quarry (disused)' and 'Old limekilns' by Second Ed OS Mapping. Both still shown on modern OS	318970,539860	Local

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Period	Description	Grid Reference	Significance
32	CCC HER 10931	Site of Bog Hall	Post medieval	Site of 'Bog Hall' and grounds, shown on First Ed OS mapping, gone by Second Ed OS mapping. Structure shown in vicinity on 1770 County map. No traces found during excavation in 2017	318970,539860	Local
33	CCC HER 10934	Site of lime kiln	Post medieval	Limekiln shown with associated quarry on First Ed OS mapping, and both 'old' by old by Second Ed OS mapping, and 'tip' on 1971 mapping	317781,538420	Local
34	CCC HER 10935	Site of lime kiln	Post medieval	Limekiln shown with associated quarry on First Ed OS mapping, and both 'old' by Second Ed OS mapping, and both 'disused' on 1971 mapping	317740,538550	Local
35	CCC HER 10938	Site of quarry	Post medieval	Quarry shown on First Ed OS mapping, 'old' by Second Ed OS mapping and 'disused' on 1971 mapping	317350,538750	Local
36	CCC HER 10939	Lime kiln	Post medieval	'Old limekiln' shown on First Ed OS mapping, west pf quarry (Asset 22) both 'old' by Second Ed OS mapping and both 'disused' on 1971 mapping	317310,538750	Local
37	CCC HER 10947	Quarry	Post medieval	'Old quarry' shown on First Ed and subsequent OS mapping; 'disused' on 1971 mapping	318750,539520	Local
38	CCC HER 10948	Carling stone	Unknown	'Carling Stone' marked on First Ed and subsequent OS mapping including 1971 mapping. May be some kind of monument connected to lent	318438,539197	Local
39	CCC HER 16927	Axe findspot	Neolithic	Banded Cumbrian type of prehistoric axe, found c. 1958	319030,540020	Negligible
40	CCC HER 19534	Harness pendant findspot	Medieval	Metal detectorist's find at Whitehall, Mealsgate, of probable 14 th century date	320290,541190	Negligible

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Period	Description	Grid Reference	Significance
41	CCC HER 19752	Harby Brow Mill	Post medieval	Harby Brow Mill marked as corn mill on First Ed OS mapping and saw mill on Second Ed OS mapping. Most buildings survive, converted to residences. There is a reference to a Bothel Mill in 1599 (CAC DH GB/1/187)	319390,541430	Local
42	CCC HER 41718	Whitehead Brow	Post medieval	Small farmstead comprising house and attached barn on First Ed OS mapping. Structure shown in vicinity on 1770 County map could either be this structure or Kirkland Green A survey prior to conversion in 2007 found the barn was contemporary, and a 1755 datestone was noted above the door, though this may be from an earlier structure	319245,540330	Local
43	CCC HER 41751	Lime kiln	Post medieval	Remains of a small lime kiln built into the north face of a grass covered limestone outcrop noted during watching brief in 2006, matching location of 'Old limekiln' on First Ed OS and subsequent mapping	317620,537960	Local
44	CCC HER 41752	Site of Quarry	Post medieval	The site of a small quarry recorded during a watching brief in 2006. It is shown on all historic OS mapping, but only labelled on 1971 map, 'Quarry (disused)'	316645,537855	Local
45	CCC HER 41753	Quarry	Post medieval	Just to the north of two quarries (Asset 10; CCC HER 10633) is a third quarry, shown on all historic OS mapping and labelled 'Quarry (disused)' on 1971 map	317595,537635	Local
46	CCC HER 44198	Ridge and furrow	Post medieval	Blocks of post medieval narrow ridge and furrow visible as cropmarks and earthworks on historic aerial photographs. Some appear to survive on modern aerial photographs	316140,537622	Local
47	CCC HER 44483	Ditch cropmark	Unknown	A ditch of uncertain date is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs	315844,537394	Local

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Period	Description	Grid Reference	Significance
48	CCC HER 44595	Medieval enclosures	Medieval	Irregular enclosures with regular enclosure boundaries west of Low Mill noted on County map of 1770, surviving as earthwork features in 2017	320127,540635	Local
49	WA 2014, Asset 121	Former Boundary	Medieval	Township boundary variously annotated 'RH' 'FW';'CR', north-east of Threaplandgill Bridge on First Ed OS mapping. Archaeological remains could survive	316208,537334- 316287,537262	Local
50	WA 2014, Asset 122	Former Boundary	Medieval	Township boundary variously annotated 'RH' 'FW';'CR', south of Kirkland Guards on First Ed OS mapping. Archaeological remains could survive	318609,539955- 318937,539972	Local
51	WA 2014, Asset 124	Former Boundary	Medieval	Township boundary variously annotated 'RH' 'FW';'CR', at Cockbridge on First Ed OS mapping. Archaeological remains could survive	319655,540886- 319869,541066	Local
52	Historic mapping	Former pinfold	Post medieval	Former pinfold located toward south-western extent of village of Bothel, affected by establishing A595 diversion	318070,538626	Local
53	Historic mapping	Guidepost	Post medieval	Former guidepost located on road through Bothel, still marked on 1971 OS mapping, but not located during walkover survey - possibly affected by A595 diversion	318063,538648	Local
54	Historic mapping	Walmer House	Post medieval	Structure shown on First Ed OS mapping and on 1811 enclosure plan (CACC Q/RE/1/69; Plate 1), and subsequently, 1971 OS mapping labelling it as Walmer House. Prior to A595 diversion, this lay within the village	318206,538695	Local
55	Historic mapping	Beck House	Post medieval	Structure shown on First Ed OS mapping and on 1811 enclosure plan (CACC Q/RE/1/69; Plate 1), and subsequently, 1971 OS mapping labelling it as Beck House. Prior to A595 diversion, this lay within the village	318264,538792	Local

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Period	Description	Grid Reference	Significance
56	Historic mapping	Site of structure	Post medieval	Structure shown on First Ed OS mapping and 1811 Enclosure plan (CACC Q/RE/1/69; Plate 1); possible fieldbarn or workshop, not shown on subsequent mapping	318208,538789	Local
57	Historic mapping	Former Methodist Chapel (Primitive)	Post medieval	Structure annotated 'Methodist Chapel (Primitive)' on First Ed, not 1811 enclosure plan (CACC Q/RE/1/69; Plate 1), and subsequent historic OS mapping. Still shown but not annotated on 1971 OS mapping	318224,538841	Local
58	Historic mapping	Garth Cottage	Post medieval	One L-shaped structure shown on 1811 enclosure plan (CACC Q/RE/1/69; Plate 1), three structure on First Ed OS mapping, possible farmstead and only one, square structure on subsequent mapping. 1971 OS mapping labels it as Garth Cottage. The A595 diversion lies to the immediate east	318289,538903	Local
59	Historic mapping	Bothel C of E school	Post medieval	Shown as 'National School (endowed)' on First Ed OS mapping. Earliest logbooks in archives date to 1863 (CAC DS 44). Truncated from village by A595 bypass	318377,538976	Local
60	Historic mapping	Site of roadside structure	Post medieval	Rectangular structure shown adjacent to road to Torpenhow on historic OS mapping and on 1770 County map. Not shown on modern OS mapping	318469,539302	Local
61	Historic mapping	Kirklandguards	Post medieval	'Kirklandguards' annotated in vicinity of two structures either side of an entrance from the main turnpike road on 1770 County map. 'Kirkland Guards on First Ed OS mapping appears to be several farmsteads	318691,540044	Local
62	Historic mapping	Kirkland Gate	Post medieval	Kirkland Gate annotated on First Ed OS mapping, and structure shown in vicinity on 1770 County map	318911,540036	Local

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Period	Description	Grid Reference	Significance
63	Historic mapping	Site of roadside structure	Post medieval	Square structure shown on opposite side of road to Low Woodnook on First ed OS mapping and adjacent to road. Not shown on subsequent mapping	319298,540586	Local
64	Historic mapping	Site of toll point	Post medieval	Rectangular structure with benchmark annotated 'T.P.' on First Ed OS mapping located at junction of turnpike road with road south-south-eastwards to Torpenhow. Not marked on later OS mapping, where Aldersceugh Cottages are shown a little to the north-east with a guidepost at approximate site	319778,540926	Local
65	Historic mapping	Cockbridge Inn	Post medieval	Structures shown to north-east of Cock Bridge at widened area of road, annotated 'Cockbridge Inn'. Structure also shown here on 1770 County map. Shown on subsequent mapping, but not annotated as an inn	319885,541107	Local
66	Historic mapping	Structures at Cockbridge	Post medieval	Complex of structures shown to south-east of Cock Bridge at widened area of road, heading south-eastwards from road adjacent to River Ellen. Structure also shown here on 1770 County map. Shown on subsequent mapping, but much developed on Second Ed and onwards. North-western extent truncated by A595 bypass	319895,541075	Local
67	Historic mapping	Threapland Lees	Post medieval	Structures shown and annotated Threapland Lees on 1823 County map and First Ed OS mapping and onwards. Farmstead much extended in 20 th century	316262,538053	Local
68	Historic mapping	Site of structure and possible associated quarry	Post medieval	Square structure with possible former quarry to the east shown on First Ed OS mapping north-west of Wharrels Hill, shown as pond on later mapping but nothing shown on modern mapping	317029,538382	Local

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Period	Description	Grid Reference	Significance
69	Historic mapping	Wharrels Hill old workings	Post medieval	'Old Limekiln', 'Old Quarry' and trig point shown on First Ed OS mapping and later mapping. 1971 OS mapping suggests quarrying had been extended but was disused again by this date	317221,538275	Local
70	Historic mapping	Former track	Medieval or post medieval	Former track shown heading north-eastwards from turnpike road west of Bothel on 1770 County map, through stripfields (Asset 73) to meet north-western extent of settled area as shown on First Ed OS. Much of track still shown on First Ed OS map though largely gone by 1925. Visible on LiDAR imagery	317613,538451	Local
71	Historic mapping	Aldersceugh	Post medieval	Structures shown and annotated Aldersceugh on 1823 County map and First Ed OS mapping and onwards. Farmstead much extended by 1900	319741,541098	Local
72	Historic mapping	Site of milestone	Post medieval	Milestone on the Carlisle to Cockermouth turnpike at Wharrels Hill 'Carlisle 20, Wigton 9, Cockermouth 6½', with benchmark marked on First Ed OS mapping. Doesn't seem to have survived the transition to A595 as not identified during walkover survey	317180,537971	Negligible
73	Historic mapping; aerial imagery	Former stripfields	Medieval	Former stripfields shown on First Ed OS mapping to south-west of Bothel. North of A595, with some possible ridge and furrow and former boundaries still visible on historic aerial imagery (Google Earth imagery 2003) and LiDAR imagery	317896,538596	Local
74	Historic mapping; aerial imagery	Possible ridge and furrow	Possibly medieval	Possible area of surviving ridge and furrow within irregular-shaped field west of Overgates. Still visible on historic aerial imagery (Google Earth imagery 2003). 2018 Google Earth and LiDAR imagery indicates that this has been affected by the West Cumbria Pipeline and recent agricultural practices	318303,539696	Local

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Period	Description	Grid Reference	Significance
75	Historic mapping; LiDAR imagery	Linear feature - possible bank or ditch and ridge and furrow	Unknown	Possible linear bank/ditch heading south from A595 at Bothel. LiDAR imagery also seems to show ridge and furrow either side (NGR 318110,538233), some of which appears to partly cross it, suggesting it is natural/predates the agricultural activity. At the northern extent, this matches boundaries shown on the Plan of Torpenhow and Bothel Commons, 1811 (CACC Q/RE/1/69; Plate 1)	318012,538078	Local
76	LiDAR imagery	Possible ridge and furrow	Possibly medieval	Possible area of surviving ridge and furrow within field west of Low Mill	320117,540589	Local
77	LiDAR imagery	Early field systems	Unknown	Complex of irregular field boundaries, former field boundaries and ridge and furrow, north of Bothel, east of road to Lowfield and west of Bothel Beck. Former fields shown on First Ed OS mapping	317918,539626	Local
78	Landowner knowledge	Possible 'early dwelling'	Unknown	The landowner has suggested that there could be archaeological remains in this location associated with an early dwelling	319809,541024	Local
79	Walkover Survey	Mound	Unknown	Mound, approximately 2m high, smooth, and grassed over. It may be of natural origin	317174,537945	Local
80	Walkover Survey	Stepped terracing	Unknown	Terracing, possible the result of natural, watercourse-related erosion	319298,540465	Local
81	Walkover Survey	Possible former trackway	Unknown	Raised linear feature, a possible former trackway, leading south-eastwards from a gate	319645540753	Local
82	Walkover Survey	Gateposts	Post medieval	Pair of stone gateposts	319207,540230	Local

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Period	Description	Grid Reference	Significance
83	Walkover Survey	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving possible kested hedgerow	319721,540844	District or County
84	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Former field boundary	Post medieval	Former field boundary marked on mapping up to and including 1925 OS map. Its line was visible during walkover survey	317111,537959	Local
85	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Low drystone wall field boundary	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a low drystone wall	316654,537722	Local
86	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	316695,537805	District or County
87	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	317049,537888	District or County
88	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	317226,537896	District or County
89	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	317427,538106	District or County
90	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	317535,538190	District or County
91	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Drystone wall field boundary	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a drystone wall	317481,538258	Local
92	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	317504,538291	District or County
93	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	317607,538297	District or County
94	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	317559,538401	District or County

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Period	Description	Grid Reference	Significance
95	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible historic hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving possible historic hedgerow	317631,538371	District or County
96	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	317795,538418	District or County
97	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible historic hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving possible historic hedgerow	317803.538494	District or County
98	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Boundary fencing	Post medieval/ modern	Estate-style fencing, though possibly 20 th century relating to the replacement of former field boundaries following the creation of the A595	318202,538603	Local
99	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Boundary fencing	Post medieval/ modern	Estate-style fencing, though possibly 20 th century relating to the replacement of former field boundaries following the creation of the A595	318191,538569	Local
100	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible historic hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving possible historic hedgerow	318191,538569	District or County
101	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Boundary fencing	Post medieval/ modern	Estate-style fencing, though possibly 20 th century relating to the replacement of former field boundaries following the creation of the A595	318484,539230	Local
102	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Boundary fencing	Post medieval/ modern	Estate-style fencing, though possibly 20 th century relating to the replacement of former field boundaries following the creation of the A595	318619,539369	Local
103	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible historic hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving possible historic hedgerow	318412,539593	District or County
104	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	318484,539754	District or County

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Period	Description	Grid Reference	Significance
105	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Boundary fencing	Post medieval/ modern	Estate-style fencing, though possibly 20 th century relating to the replacement of former field boundaries following the creation of the A595	318342,539354	Local
106	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	319024,540088	District or County
107	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	319186,540104	District or County
108	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	319324,540191	District or County
109	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	319290,540338	District or County
110	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible historic hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving possible historic hedgerow	319265,540403	District or County
111	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	319280,540417	District or County
112	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Boundary fencing	Post medieval/ modern	Estate-style fencing, though possibly 20 th century relating to the replacement of former field boundaries following the creation of the A595	319346,540691	Local
113	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Boundary fencing	Post medieval/ modern	Estate-style fencing, though possibly 20 th century relating to the replacement of former field boundaries following the creation of the A595	319378,540685	Local
114	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible historic hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving possible historic hedgerow	319428,540694	District or County

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Period	Description	Grid Reference	Significance
115	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	319505,540654	District or County
116	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	319507,540742	District or County
117	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	319595,540756	District or County
118	Walkover Survey; Historic mapping	Possible kested hedgerow	Post medieval	Field boundary, respecting route shown on First Ed OS mapping, surviving as a possible kested hedgerow	319652,540806	District or County
119	NHLE 1452615	The English Lake District World Heritage Site		The English Lake District World Heritage property is a single, discrete, mountainous area. All the radiating valleys of the English Lake District are contained within it. The property is of sufficient size to contain all the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value needed to demonstrate the processes that make this a unique and globally-significant property.		National

APPENDIX 3: PLATES



Plate 1: Plan of Torpenhow and Bothel Commons, 1811 (CACC Q/RE/1/69)



Plate 2: Grade II listed milestone at Kirkland Green (Asset 9)



Plate 3: Former field boundary (Asset 84)



Plate 4: Grassed mound (Asset 79)



Plate 5: Area of stepped terracing (Asset 80)

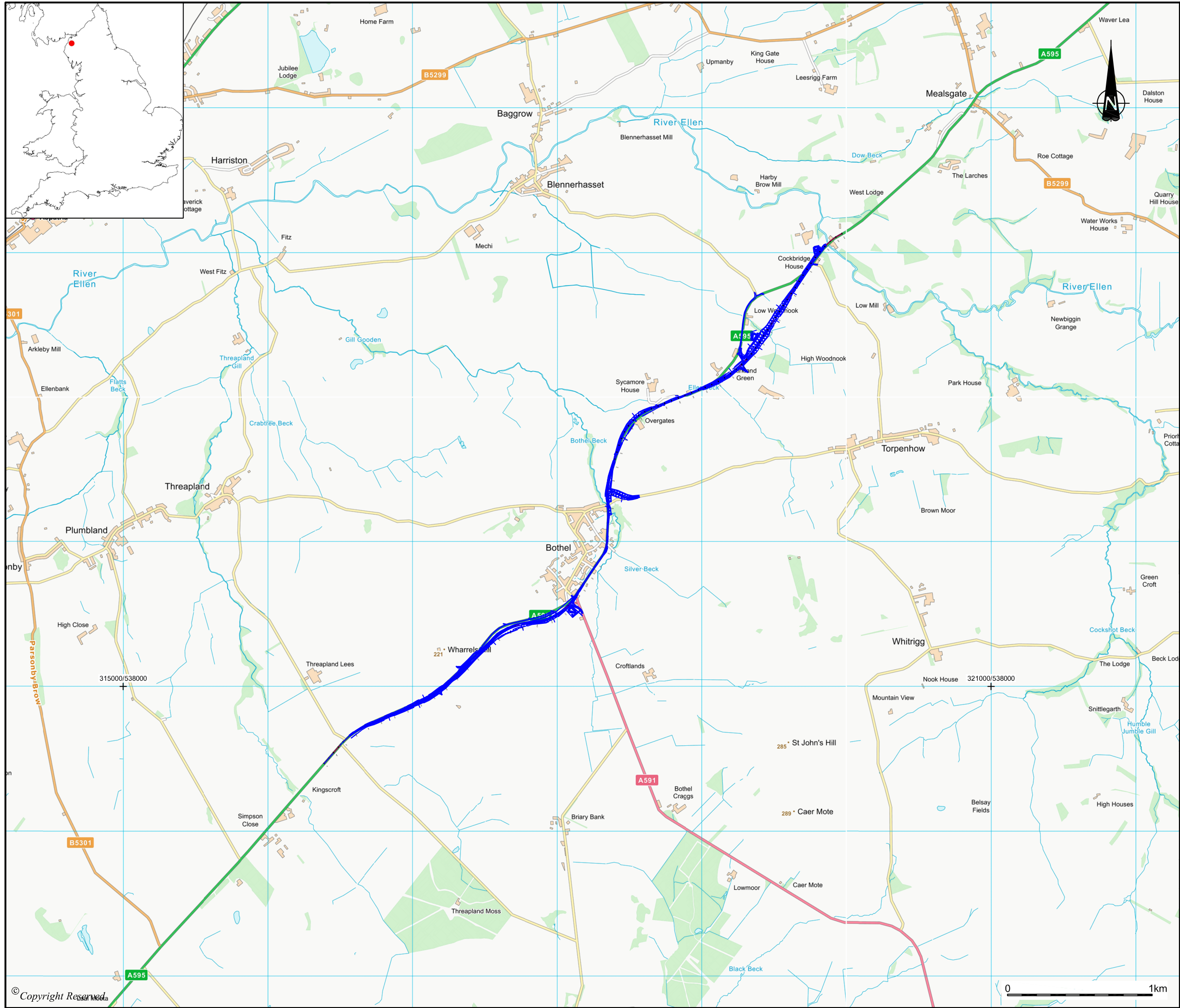


Plate 6: Possible former trackway (Asset 81)

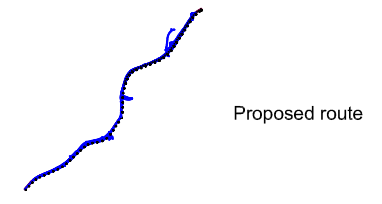


Plate 7: Pair of gate posts (Asset 82)

APPENDIX 4: FIGURES



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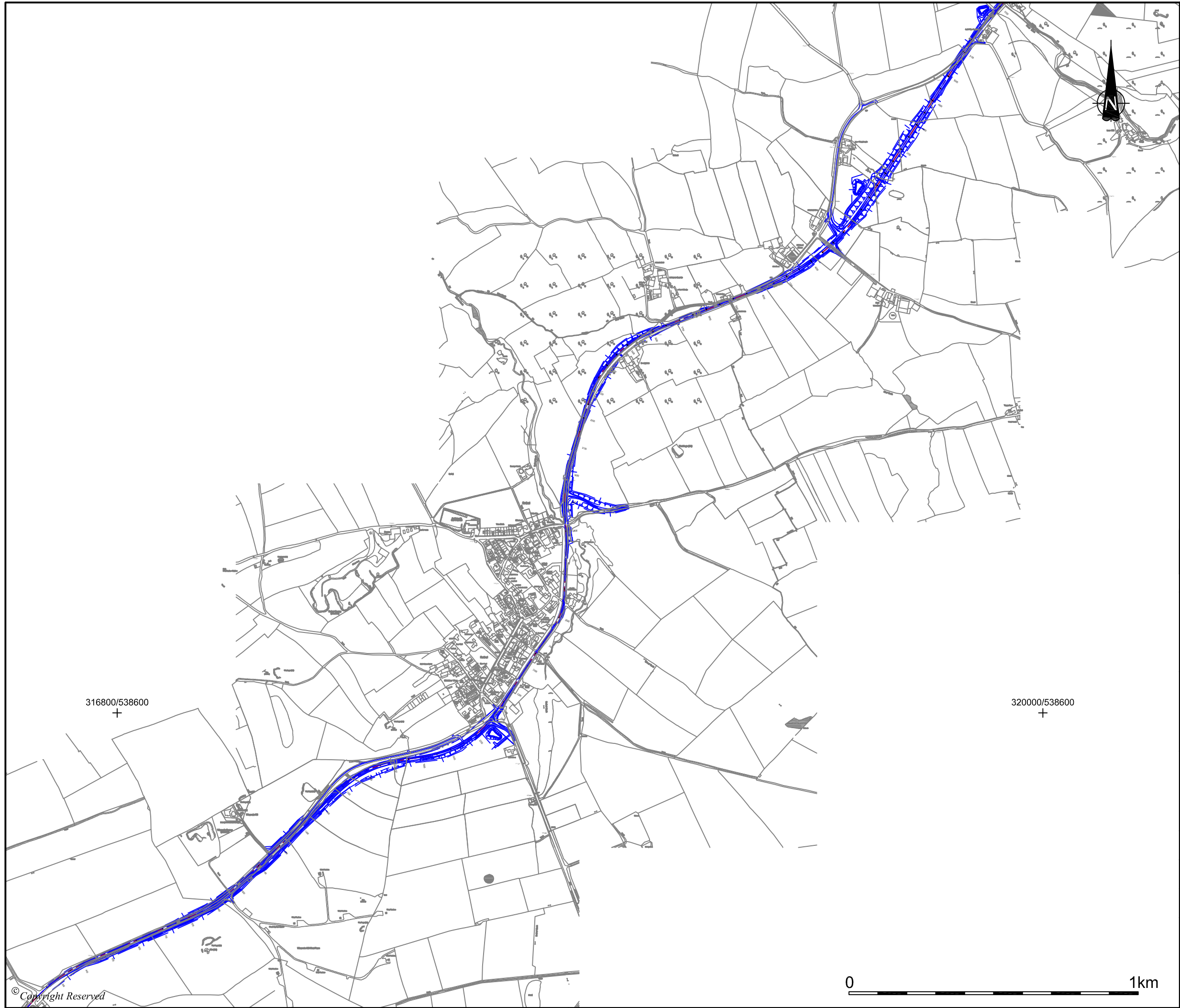
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Figure 1: Site location

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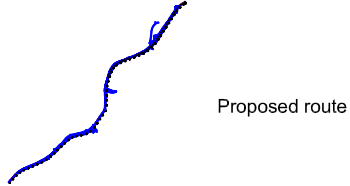
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Figure 2: Detailed site location

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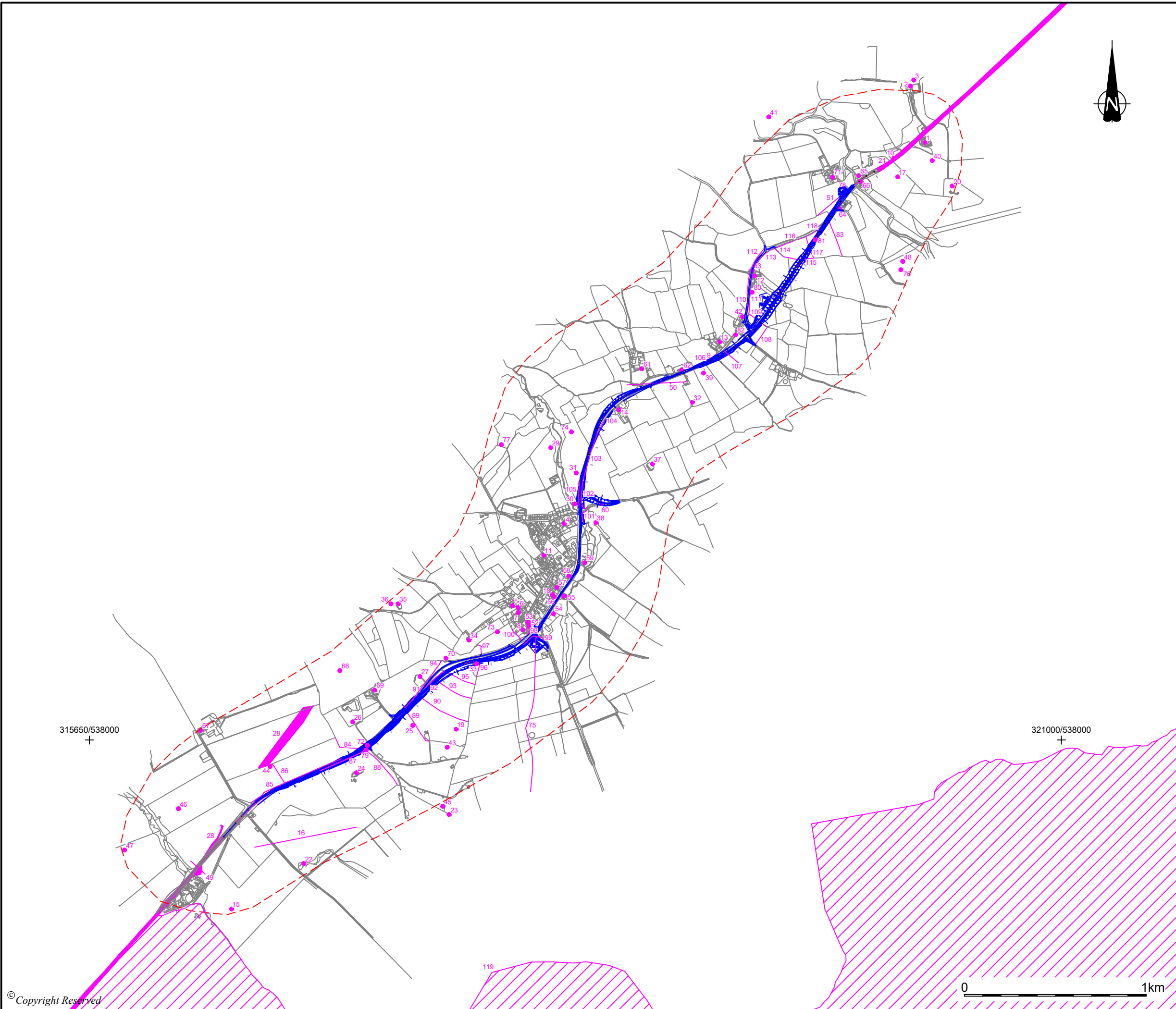
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Proposed route

500m study area

Heritage assets



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Figure 3:
Location of heritage assets
within 500m linear study area

DRG No. CL12795-003

REV B

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SCALE 1:20,000

DATE Jan 2021

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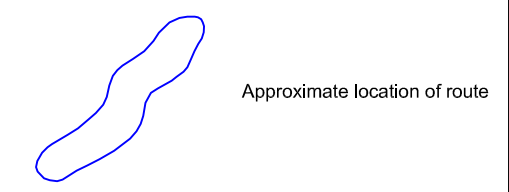
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Approximate location of route

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Figure 4:
Hodkinson and Donald's Plan of Cumberland, 1770

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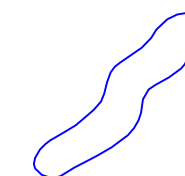
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Approximate location of route



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

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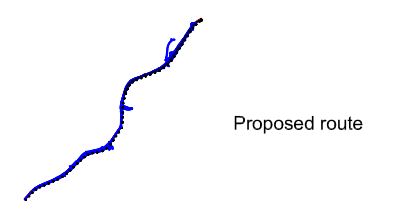
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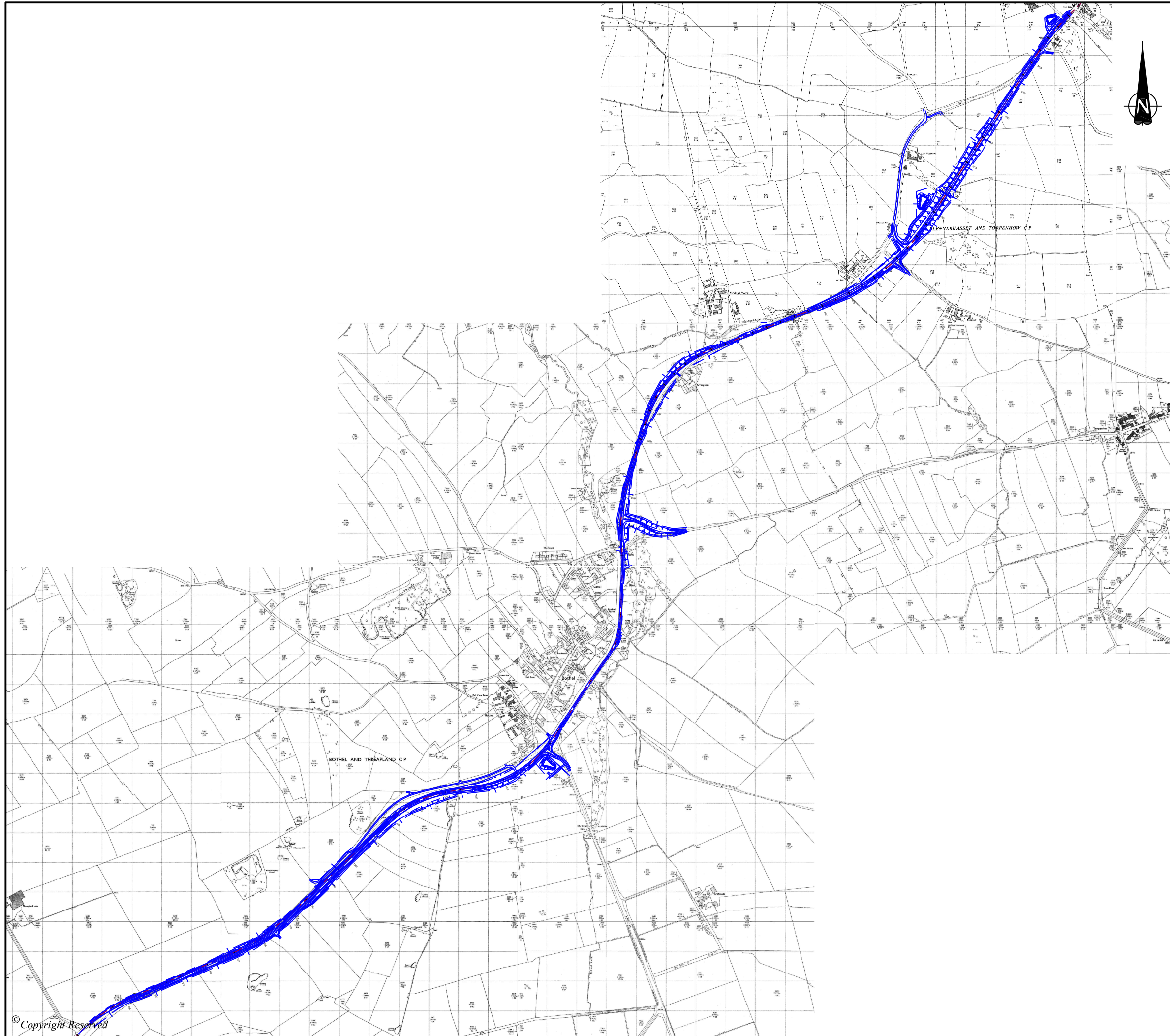
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**Figure 6:
First Edition Ordnance Survey Map,
1866 (25 inch to 1 mile scale)**

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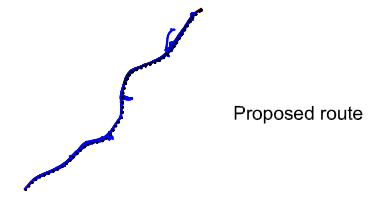
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Figure 7: Ordnance Survey Map, 1971 (1:2500 scale)

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