

Land at Low Hesket Cumbria Asbridge Builders Ltd



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Report EH017/03**

Land at Low Hesket Cumbria

Archaeological Evaluation for Asbridge Builders Ltd

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Heritage Impact Assessment
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Historic Landscape Survey
Written Scheme of Investigation

Geophysical Survey
Trial Trench Evaluation
Archaeological Excavation
Archaeological Watching Briefs

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The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Martin Railton, Managing Director assisted by Kevin Mounsey, Senior Project Assistant. The report was produced and illustrated by Martin Railton.

Summary

In 2022 Eden Heritage was commissioned by Asbridge Builders Ltd (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Low Hesket near Carlisle, Cumbria. The evaluation was to provide information in relation to a proposed residential development at the site, which has been granted outline planning permission by Eden District Council (Planning Ref. 21/0370).

The proposed development area is believed to have archaeological potential. The A6 road through Low Hesket follows the route of a former Roman road, running north to Carlisle from the Roman fort at Brougham (*Brocavum*), via Old Penrith (*Voreda*). The remains of a Roman temporary camp, known as Hesket Fort also lie nearby to the west of the site. The village of Low Hesket is thought to have medieval origins, and is close to Court Thorn, where a medieval court of Inglewood Forest was held.

The evaluation was undertaken between the 4th and 6th July 2022, with six trenches (T1-T6) excavated across the proposed development area. The trenches were located to target all the areas of the proposed development, and to sample the full range geophysical anomalies detected by a previous geophysical survey of the site.

The archaeological evaluation revealed possible evidence of land clearance; a series of possible soil-filled features were detected by the geophysical survey and upon excavation were interpreted as tree boles. A series of linear features were also identified which were found to be plough furrows and land drains. The results of the trial trench evaluation suggests that the site has not been intensively utilised in the past other than for agriculture, before which it may have been located within Inglewood Forest.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Circumstances

1.1.1 In 2022 Eden Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Asbridge Builders Ltd (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Low Hesket, near Carlisle in Cumbria. The evaluation was to provide information in relation to a proposed residential development at the site, which has been granted outline planning permission by Eden District Council (Planning Ref. 21/0370).

1.1.2 The proposed development area comprised just under c.1ha of agricultural land to the south of Low Hesket, immediately to the west of the A6 where it passes between Low Hesket and High Hesket (Figure 1). The proposed development area was located in a field to the east of Southwaite Road, and south of Low Hesket Village Hall, centred on National Grid Reference NY 4667 4593 (Figure 2).

1.1.3 The site is believed to have archaeological potential. The A6 road through Low Hesket follows the route of a former Roman road, running north to Carlisle from the Roman fort at Brougham (*Brocavum*), via Old Penrith (*Voreda*). The remains of a Roman temporary camp, known as Hesket Fort also lie nearby to the west of the site. The village of Low Hesket is thought to have medieval origins, and is close to Court Thorn, where a medieval court of Inglewood Forest was held.

1.1.4 A geophysical survey of the site was conducted in 2019 to support the planning application (Eden Heritage 2019). The survey detected evidence for agricultural activity including possible sub-surface ditches or land drains. Several curvilinear features were detected, the nature of which was uncertain. As a result, an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development area is required as a condition of planning consent (Condition 8), which stated:

'No development shall commence within the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The written scheme of investigation will include the following components:

(i) An archaeological evaluation;

(ii) An archaeological recording programme, which will be dependent upon the results of the evaluation';

(iii) Where significant archaeological remains are revealed by the programme of archaeological work, there shall be carried out within one year of the completion of that programme on site including a post-excavation assessment and analysis, preparation of a site archive ready for deposition at a store approved by the LPA, completion of an archive report, and submission of the results for publication in a suitable journal shall also be completed'.

- 1.1.5 This was in line with government advice as set out in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021).
- 1.1.6 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was subsequently produced for the archaeological evaluation by Eden Heritage (Eden Heritage 2022), and submitted to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment officer at Cumbria County Council for approval, prior to the commencement of the project. The WSI was produced in accordance with the recommendations of Historic England (2015) as set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

2 Methodology

2.1 Scope of the Work

2.1.1 The project comprised an archaeological trial trench evaluation, which was undertaken in order to provide information regarding the potential for buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to obtain information on the date, quality, depth and state of preservation of potential archaeological remains at the site, if present.

2.2 Documentary Research

2.2.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken in order set the results of the archaeological work into their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context. The documentary research focused on evidence for potential archaeological remains at the site and was undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments* (CIfA 2020a).

2.3 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

2.3.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2020b).

2.3.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of six trenches measuring approximately 30m long by 1.8m wide (T1-T6). The general aims of these investigations were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.3.3 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a traced 360 mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand. All possible features were inspected, and selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material. Once completed all features were recorded in accordance with the

Museum of London Archaeological Service Archaeological Site Manual (Museum of London 1994). A metal detector was utilised to maximise the collection of metal artefacts from the excavated spoil, in accordance with the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.

2.3.4 All non-modern finds encountered were retained on site and returned to the Eden Heritage Ltd office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period.

2.3.5 On completion of the project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines. Please note, the following categories of material will be discarded following the submission of this report within 6 months, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- unstratified material of no research value;
- modern pottery and finds;
- material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

2.3.6 The trenches were to be backfilled with the excavated material by the client following the evaluation.

2.3.7 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2020b) and the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2020c).

2.4 Project Archive

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Eden Heritage 2021), and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011).

2.4.2 Eden Heritage and Cumbria County Council support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by Eden Heritage as a part of this project, and a copy of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS website within 3 months following approval by Cumbria County Council (Reference **edenheri1-507891**).

3 Background

3.1 Location and Geological Context

- 3.1.1 The village of Low Hesket is located approximately 14km to the south of Carlisle and 18km north of Penrith, in the Eden Valley, Cumbria (Figure 1). The proposed development area lies immediately to the south of the village and Low Hesket Village Hall (Figure 2). The A6 road passes through the village, running between Penrith and Carlisle, and this road bounds the proposed development area to the east. Residences along Southwaite Road bound the proposed development area to the west.
- 3.1.2 The solid geology of the site comprises sandstone, known as Penrith Sandstone Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 272 to 299 million years ago in the Permian Period. This is overlain by glacial Till, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019).
- 3.1.3 Land within the proposed development area is relatively level, with a slight rise to the south. Elevations within the site range between 112m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north and 115m aOD in the south. The land subject to the archaeological evaluation had formed part of a larger field of pasture. The west side had been excluded from the development due to the presence of overhead power lines.

3.2 Historic Background

- 3.2.1 The A6 road, immediately to the east of the site, follows the route of a former Roman road, running north to Carlisle from the Roman fort at Brougham (Brocavum). A Roman milestone of Constantine 1 (AD 307-37) was found in 1760 on the Roman Road from Carlisle to Penrith, near Hesket. However, the present location of the milestone is uncertain (Monument No 11321, Historic England 2019).
- 3.2.2 A geophysical survey was undertaken by the author covering a section of this Roman road in 2007 where it passed through agricultural fields at Fairhill, Penrith (Railton 2007). The survey detected linear geophysical anomalies in the presumed location of the Roman road, the presence of which was subsequently confirmed by trial trenching. Roadside activity was also demonstrated by recent archaeological investigations undertaken at the Fairhill site (Jackson 2019).
- 3.2.3 The remains of a possible Roman temporary camp, known as Hesket Fort, lie approximately 500m to the southwest of the site. The site is recorded as a cropmark on air photographs, so the precise date of this camp is unknown (Cumbria County Council 2019).
- 3.2.4 The village of Low Hesket is believed to have medieval origins, and broad ridge and furrow earthworks of possible medieval date are recorded to the southeast and southwest of the village (Cumbria County

Council 2019). A pattern of medieval strip fields is evident in the surrounding area.

- 3.2.5 Documentary references to Court Thorn Moot suggest that the medieval court of Inglewood Forest was held to the south of the site adjacent to the A6. A round cairn containing a cremation and Viking hoard comprising a sword, spears, axe, bridle bit, shield, sickle, razor, whetstone and fragment of a millstone is also recorded in the field nearby (Monument No. 11329, Historic England 2019).
- 3.2.6 The site of Court Thorn is depicted to the south of the site on the County Series Ordnance Survey map of 1868, located immediately to the north of the present Court Thorne Cottage. This map depicts the proposed development area to the west of the present A6, the field extending westward as far as Southwaite Road at this time. The site is unchanged on the Ordnance Survey map of 1895.
- 3.2.7 By the time of the 1901 County Series Ordnance Survey map residential properties had been constructed to the west of the proposed development area along Southwaite Road. The site was otherwise no different than today, having remained undeveloped agricultural land to the present.

3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

- 3.3.1 No known previous archaeological interventions have taken place within the site boundary. The 2019 geophysical survey detected former agricultural activity in the form plough furrows and land drains. Two soil-filled linear features were detected crossing the site which did not appear to relate to the existing field pattern and were interpreted as undated soil-filled ditches or possibly land drains (Figure 2).
- 3.3.2 A number of weak curvilinear features were also detected which were interpreted as soil-filled features, but their nature was uncertain, due to the weak anomaly strengths (Eden Heritage 2019).

4 Evaluation Results

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken between the 4th and 6th July 2022, with six trenches (T1-T6) excavated across the proposed development area (Figure 3). The trenches were located to target all the areas of the proposed development, and to sample the full range geophysical anomalies detected.
- 4.1.2 Modern plough soil (**100**) was present across the whole of the proposed development area, comprising mid-brown sandy loam with an average depth of 0.28m. Visible plough furrows were present across the site, with a northwest-southeast alignment, which supported the results of the geophysical survey. This soil directly overlay the pinkish red fine sand (**101**) which was identified in all the trenches, with some plough scars visible. This contained occasional lenses of grey sand with frequent pebbles and cobbles.
- 4.1.3 The natural sand was also cut by numerous land drains, which were identified in all six trenches, being 0.22m wide and aligned northeast to southwest (see Figure 3). It was evident that these land drains had been mis-interpreted as plough furrows in the geophysical survey report (Eden Heritage 2019).
- 4.1.4 Agricultural activity was identified in the form of two plough furrows (in Trench 3 and Trench 6). Several irregular soil-filled features were also identified on the east side of the site (in Trench 1, Trench 2 and Trench 4), which were interpreted as the remains of tree boles/roots with some evidence of burning.
- 4.1.5 The following text discusses the nature of the features encountered in more detail.

4.2 Results

- 4.2.1 *Trench 1:* Trench 1 was situated on the north side of the proposed development area, being aligned approximately east to west. The geophysical survey detected a curvilinear anomaly in this area, which was interpreted as a possible soil-filled feature in the geophysical survey report (Figure 3).
- 4.2.2 The natural substrate, comprising pinkish red fine sand (**101**) was identified at a depth of 0.28m below ground level (blg) in Trench 1, and was cut by three land drains, aligned northeast to southwest (Plate 1). At the centre of the trench, one of the land drains was surrounded by what appeared to be a circular cut feature, measuring c.3.3m in diameter. The feature comprised two sections, both of which terminated within the trench. These were excavated and found to comprise two very irregular rounded cuts with very irregular profiles, the western section being 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep and the eastern section being 0.25m wide and less than 0.05m deep. The features were interpreted as rooting (Plate 2). The features were overlain by 0.28m of plough soil (**100**) containing fragments of modern pottery.



Plate 1: Trench 1 showing the soil-filled cut of a land drain, looking east (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 2: Central section of Trench 1 showing a land drain flanked by irregular cut features, which were interpreted as rooting, looking north (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 3: Trench 2 showing the discrete soil-filled features, looking northwest (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 4: Excavated soil-filled feature at the south end of Trench 2 (2 x 1m scales)

- 4.2.3 *Trench 2*: Trench 2 was situated on the northeast side of the proposed development area, immediately to the south of Trench 1, being aligned approximately northwest to southeast (Plate 3). The geophysical survey detected a possible curvilinear anomaly crossing this area, and a discrete anomaly at the south end of the trench, which were interpreted as further possible soil-filled features (Figure 3).
- 4.2.4 The natural substrate, comprising pinkish red fine sand (**101**) was also identified at a depth of 0.28m blg in Trench 2, and was again cut by three land drains, aligned northeast to southwest. One of the drains was sample excavated and found to contain a ceramic horseshoe land drain, the tiles measuring 0.08m in diameter and 0.31m long (see Plate 8). A fragment of clay pipe stem was also recovered from the soil.
- 4.2.5 Three discrete soil-filled features were also identified in Trench 2 with tentative evidence of burning at the surface. Upon investigation these features were found to be very irregular features measuring 0.1m-deep, interpreted as tree boles. The southernmost feature (which was detected by the geophysical survey) comprised a soil-filled feature with fragments of charcoal measuring 1.1m by 0.7m, extending outside of the trench to the west (Plate 4). The sand beneath appeared to have been affected by heat.
- 4.2.6 *Trench 3*: Trench 3 was situated at the centre of the proposed development area, aligned east-west (Plate 5). The geophysical survey had detected a possible linear anomaly crossing this area (Figure 3).

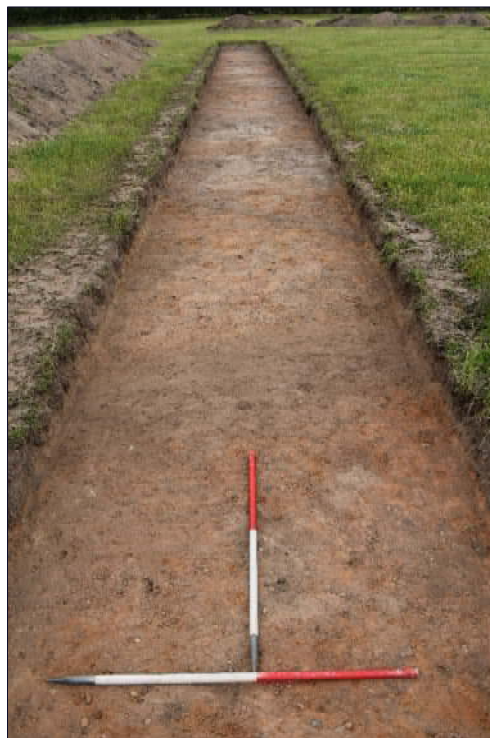


Plate 5: Trench 3 showing a soil-filled furrow in the foreground, looking east (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 6: Excavated section through the plough furrow in Trench 3, looking south (1m scale)

- 4.2.7 The natural substrate, comprising pinkish red fine sand (**101**) with patches of grey sand was revealed in Trench 3 at a depth of 0.3m blg. This was cut by two land drains, aligned northeast to southwest. A plough furrow was also identified at the west end of the trench, aligned northwest to southeast. This was 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep at the centre, with gradual sloping sides and a curved base (Plates 5 & 6).
- 4.2.8 No evidence was revealed for the possible linear anomaly detected during the geophysical survey. However, a linear series of iron signals were detected during the metal detector survey, which the surveyor thought may have been due to the former presence of an iron pipe, possibly a water pipe which has since been removed. This response could explain the presence of the geophysical anomaly.
- 4.2.9 *Trench 4:* Trench 4 was situated on the southeast side of the proposed development area, immediately to the south of Trench 2, being aligned north to south (Plate 7). The geophysical survey detected a curvilinear anomaly in this area just outside of the proposed development area to the south (Figure 3).
- 4.2.10 The natural substrate, comprising pinkish red fine sand (**101**) was also identified at a depth of 0.28m blg in Trench 4, and was again cut by two land drains, aligned northeast to southwest. One of these drains was sample excavated and found to contain a ceramic horseshoe drain like Trench 2 (Plate 8).
- 4.2.11 Two further discrete soil-filled features were also identified in Trench 4 with further evidence of burning at the surface. Upon investigation these features were found to be similar to the features revealed in Trench 2 to the north and interpreted as further tree boles. The southernmost feature measured 1.3m by 0.8m being 0.08m deep, being very similar to the feature in the south end of Trench 2 (Plate 9).



Plate 7: Trench 4 showing land drains and soil-filled feature on the right, looking north (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 8: Excavated section of a land drain (1m scale)



Plate 9: Excavated feature in the south end of Trench 4, looking east (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 10: Trench 5, looking north (2 x 1m scales)

- 4.2.12 *Trench 5*: Trench 5 was situated on the west side of the site and was aligned north to south, positioned to intersect a possible east-west linear anomaly detected during the geophysical survey (Figure 3).
- 4.2.13 The natural substrate, comprising pinkish red fine sand (**101**) was also identified in Trench 5, being cut by a single land drain, aligned northeast to southwest (Plate 10). No other features were identified and there was no visible evidence for the linear geophysical anomaly. The same anomaly was believed cross Trench 4 but was not seen in this trench either. The indication is that this may have also been an iron pipe (possibly a water pipe) which has since been removed, and now survives as a trace in the topsoil.
- 4.2.14 *Trench 6*: Trench 6 was situated on the southwest side of the proposed development area and was aligned approximately east to west. A possible curvilinear anomaly was detected at the east side of this area during the geophysical survey, which was interpreted as a soil-filled feature (Figure 3).



Plate 11: Trench 6, looking west showing the faint trace of a plough furrow (2 x 1m scales)

- 4.2.15 The natural substrate, comprising pinkish red fine sand (**101**) was also identified in Trench 6, being revealed at a depth of 0.3m blg (Plate 11). A shallow plough furrow was revealed at the southeast end of the trench, aligned northwest to southeast. This measured 0.8m wide and 2.2m long being 0.03m deep and terminating in the trench. The plough furrow had probably been truncated by later ploughing.



Plate 12: Excavated section through the plough furrow in Trench 6, looking south (2 x 1m scales)

4.3 Discussion

- 4.3.1 All of the features identified by the trial trench evaluation appeared to relate to the post-medieval and modern agricultural use of the site, with a lack of evidence for earlier archaeological features. There was evidence on the east side of the site for a series of irregular soil-filled features (in Trench 1, Trench 2 and Trench 4), which were interpreted as the remains of tree boles/roots with some evidence of burning. It is recorded that the proposed development area was previously located within Inglewood Forest, and it is possible that this evidence relates to the clearance of vegetation for agriculture. All of the features were heavily truncated by later ploughing and no finds were recovered to date this period of activity.
- 4.3.2 Two shallow plough furrows were identified on the west side of the site (in Trench 3 and Trench 6) and a series of horseshoe or D-shaped ceramic land drains were revealed which were post-medieval in date. Plough scars were also identified which almost certainly relate to more recent ploughing (see Figure 3).
- 4.3.3 The metal detector survey identified mostly modern corroded iron objects, which also appear to relate to the agricultural use of the site, including a modern iron chisel, tractor parts, and a fragment of horseshoe and a horseshoe nail, which may be from a shire horse based on the size of the shoe fragment. The survey also identified the possible former presence of one or more iron water pipes at the site.

5 Finds

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork all finds were returned to the Eden Heritage office for assessment. The vast majority of the finds were recovered from topsoil **(100)** deposits during a metal detector survey, with a fragment of clay pipe being recovered from the fill of a land drain in Trench 2.
- 5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2020c). All artefacts have been assessed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011).

5.2 Clay Pipe

- 5.2.1 One fragments of clay tobacco pipe, weighing 2.2g, was recovered from the fill of a land drain containing a ceramic horseshoe drain. The fragment was 26mm long with a diameter of 7mm. No decoration was noted, and no maker's marks were present. The stem exhibited traces of burning but was unremarkable.
- 5.2.2 The fragment confirms a post-medieval date for the land drain but will not be retained with the archive.

5.3 Copper Alloy Objects

- 5.3.1 A single copper alloy object, weighing 7.3g, was recovered from one of the spoil heaps using a metal detector. This appears to be an enamel brooch of possible early medieval or earlier Roman date.
- 5.3.2 The brooch is very damaged but comprises an enameled copper alloy circular brooch, 32mm in diameter and 3mm thick. The central boss has a dark blue enamel design composed of five Y-shaped cells radiating outwards with traces of light blue and white enamel inlay which have mostly been lost. The rear of the brooch exhibits traces of a possible pin or wire fitting, but very little of this survives.
- 5.3.3 The surviving enamel stands proud of the copper plate are the cells are mostly empty and damaged, so the original design is uncertain. The brooch may be an example of an early medieval polychrome brooch which is a type that is widespread in England (Leahy & Lewis 2021, 47). However, the brooch could possibly be Roman. The damage to the surface makes the method of manufacture difficult to determine.

5.4 Iron Objects

- 5.4.1 Five lead objects, weighing 1.64kg, were recovered during the metal detector survey. Two chunks of corroded iron were interpreted as tractor parts and were likely modern. An iron chisel weighing 315g was recovered which may be post-medieval or modern in date. The chisel is 250mm long, with a rectangular shaft measuring 16mm by 14mm which tapers to a broken point and a 25mm splayed head.
- 5.4.2 A fragment of corroded horseshoe weighing 529g was also recovered which was 170mm long, 36mm wide and 17mm thick. The large size indicates it was for a shire horse. A possible horseshoe nail weighing 5g was also found, being 50mm long with a 5mm shaft and 7mm head. The nail was bent at the tip.

5.5 Lead Objects

- 5.5.1 A spherical lead object, weighing 15.1g, was recovered from one of the spoil heaps using a metal detector. The object is a projectile, measuring 13mm in diameter, which was molded with a sprue scar and centre line from two-part mold. This was likely pistol shot of late 18th or early 19th century date.

5.6 Discussion

- 5.6.1 The copper alloy enamel brooch is likely a casual loss and does not change the site interpretation. Details of the discovery will be reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme for recording purposes.
- 5.6.2 The remainder of the assemblage does not add any significant information to the site stratigraphy or the history of the site. It is likely that this assemblage has arisen largely from agricultural activity.

6 Conclusions

6.1 Origins, Development and Use

- 6.1.1 The proposed development area is located in an area of archaeological potential, being close to the route of a former Roman road (A6), running north to Carlisle from the Roman fort at Brougham (*Brocavum*), via Old Penrith (*Voreda*). The remains of Hesket Fort also lie nearby to the west of the site.
- 6.1.2 Six trenches were excavated during the archaeological trial trench evaluation to sample the area of the proposed development and to test the results of the previous geophysical survey of the site. The archaeological evaluation has revealed possible evidence of land clearance; a series of possible soil-filled features were detected by the geophysical survey and upon excavation were interpreted as tree boles.
- 6.1.3 A series of linear features were also identified which were revealed to be plough furrows and land drains. Two linear geophysical anomalies were not identified during the trial trench evaluation despite appearing in the survey, and it is considered that these may relate to the former presence of water pipes.

6.2 Research Potential

- 6.2.1 The results of the trial trench evaluation suggests that the site has not been intensively utilised in the past other than for agriculture, before which it may have been located within Inglewood Forest.
- 6.2.2 The results of the trial trench evaluation have also allowed a re-interpretation of the previous geophysical survey (see Figure 3). Based on these results the curvilinear feature which was identified just outside of the site boundary to the south of the site boundary is considered likely to be a tree bole.
- 6.2.3 Of interest is the discovery during metal detecting of an enameled copper alloy brooch of possible Early Medieval date which is likely a casual loss. The discovery will be reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme for recording purposes.

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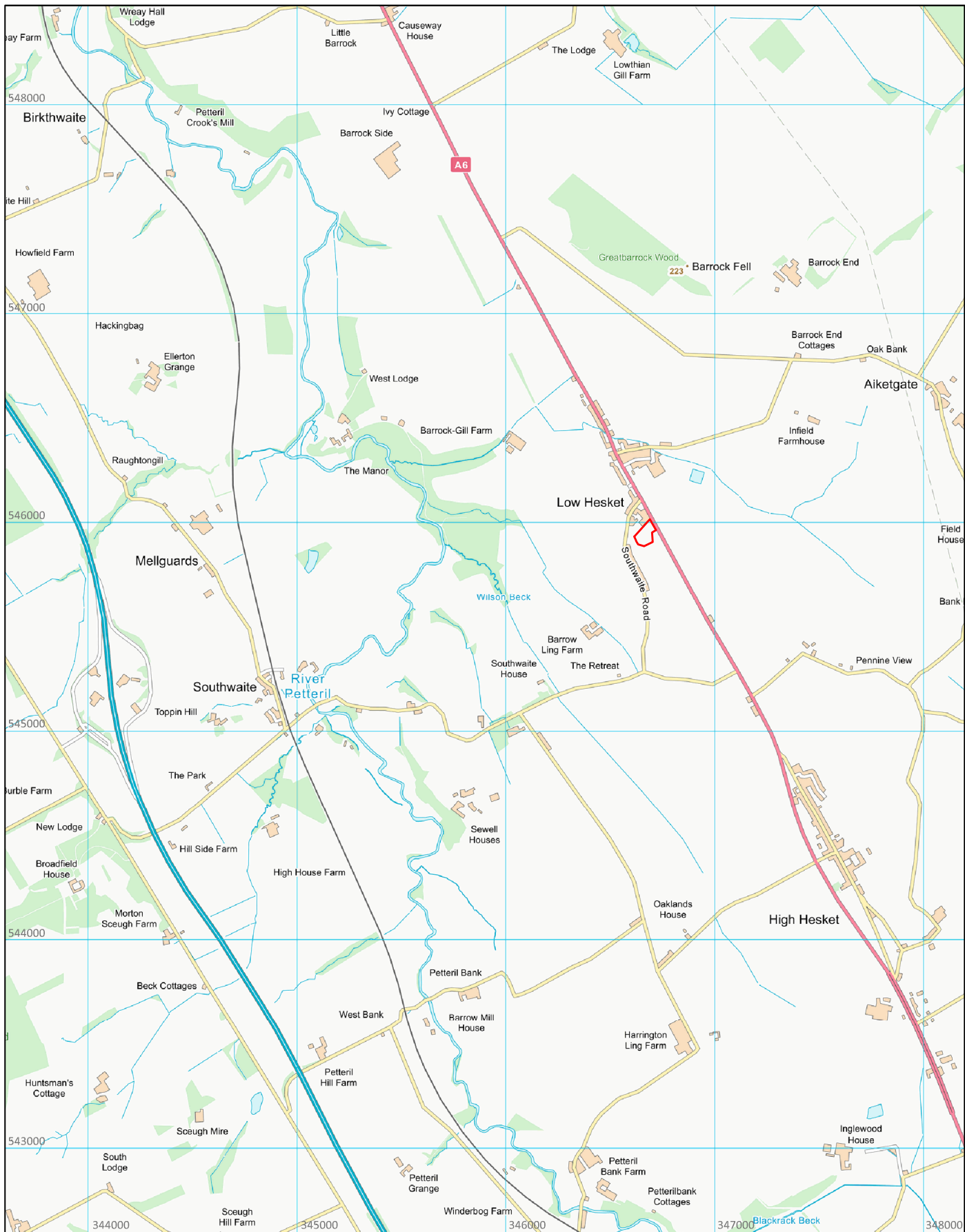
https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/countryside/historic-environment/her_online.asp

- Accessed December 2019

Historic England (Pastscape) 2019


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APPENDIX 1: Figures



Eden Heritage Ltd 2022

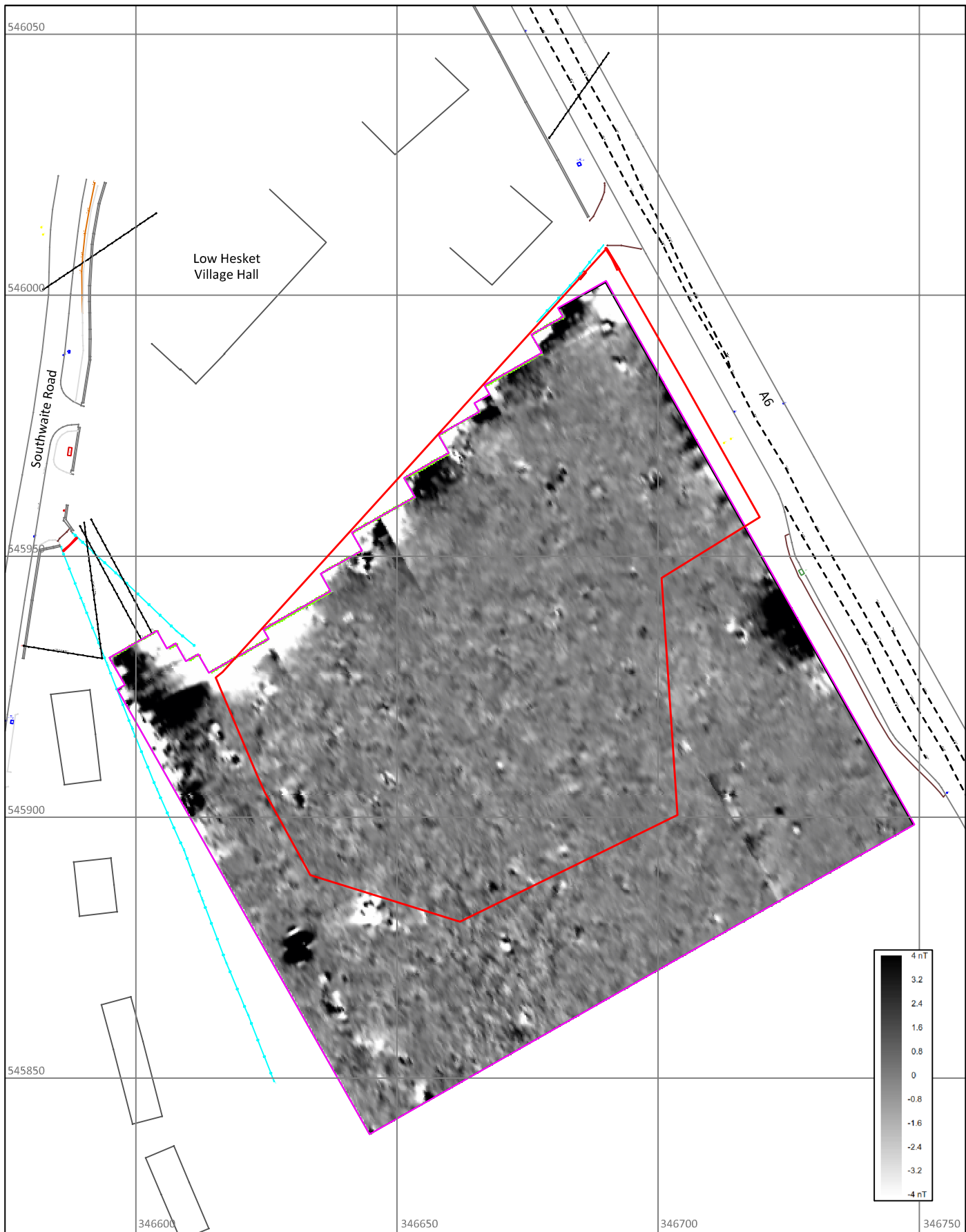
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 CLIENT: Asbridge Builders Ltd
 REPORT: EH017/03
 SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4
 DRAWN BY: MDR
 DATE: July 2022

KEY:
 outline of proposed development area





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Figure 1: Site Location.




Eden Heritage
 Archaeology & Heritage Services
 Eden Heritage Ltd 2022

PROJECT: Land at Low Hesket, Cumbria
 CLIENT: Asbridge Builders Ltd
 REPORT: EH017/03
 SCALE: 1:1,000 at A4
 DRAWN BY: MDR
 DATE: July 2022

KEY:
 outline of proposed development area
 outline of geophysical survey area


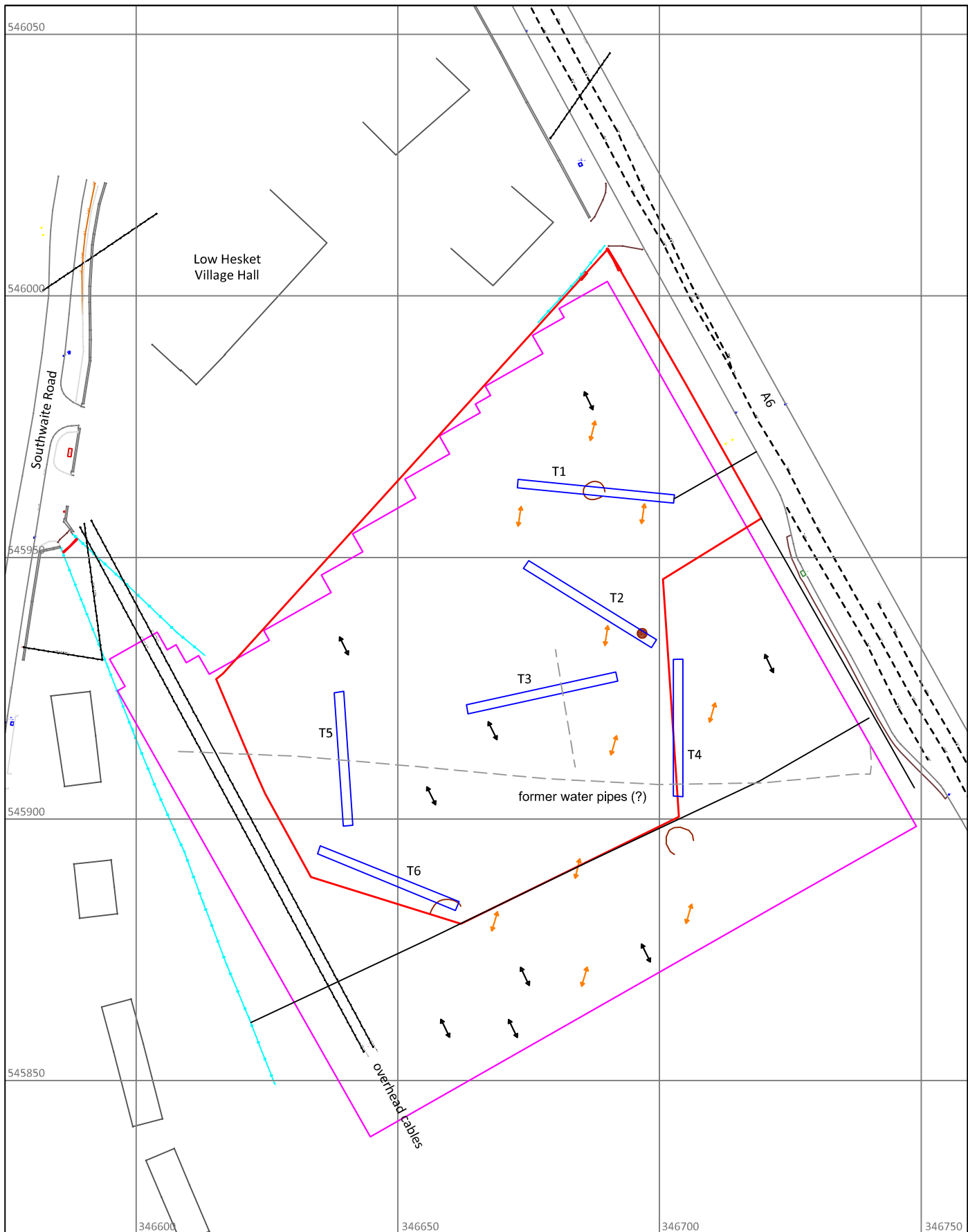







Figure 2: Geophysical survey (greyscale image).



Eden Heritage
 Archaeology & Heritage Services
 Eden Heritage Ltd 2022

PROJECT: Land at Low Hesket, Cumbria
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 DRAWN BY: MDR
 DATE: July 2022

-  outline of proposed development area
-  outline geophysical survey area
-  direction of ploughing
-  direction of drainage
-  soil-filled features (tree boles/roots)

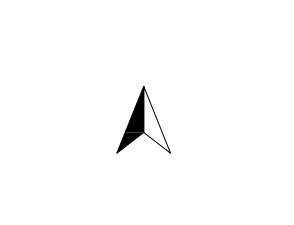


Figure 3: Locations of evaluation trenches (T1-T6) showing re-interpretation of the geophysical survey.

**Heritage Impact Assessment
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Historic Landscape Survey
Written Scheme of Investigation**

**Geophysical Survey
Trial Trench Evaluation
Archaeological Excavation
Archaeological Watching Briefs**

