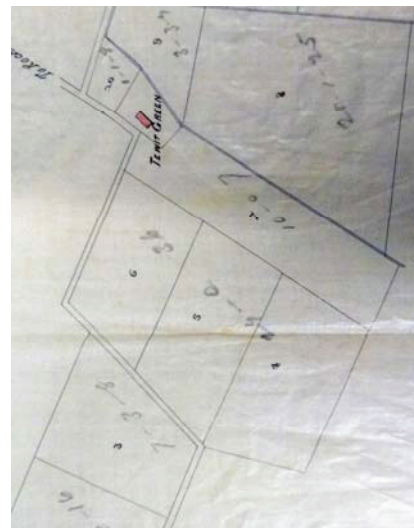


LAND NORTH OF HARKER, CARLISLE, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Client: Dunelm Geotechnical & Environmental Ltd

NGR 338513 561656 (centre)

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

November 2021



The Site	
Site Name	Land North of Harker, Carlisle
County	Cumbria
NGR	338513 561656 (centre)

Client	
Client Name	Dunelm Geotechnical & Environmental Ltd
Client's architect	N/A

Planning	
Pre-planning?	Yes
Planning Application No.	n/a
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Creation of electrical sub-station
Condition number	-
Local Planning Authority	Carlisle City Council
Planning Archaeologist	Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Carlisle
Relevant HER	Cumbria

Staffing	
Desk-based assessment	Dan Elsworth
Site visit	Dan Elsworth
Report writing	Dan Elsworth
Report editing	Jo Dawson
Illustrations	Tom Mace
Date of site visit	20/10/2021

Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,
Lower Brook Street, Ulverston,
Cumbria, LA12 7EE

Tel: 01229 588 500
Email: info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk
Web: www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk

Contents

Illustrations.....	2
List of Figures.....	2
List of Plates.....	2
Summary.....	3
Acknowledgements.....	3
1. Introduction.....	4
1.1 Circumstances of the Project.....	4
1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography.....	4
2. Methodology.....	6
2.1 Desk-Based Assessment.....	6
2.2 Site Visit.....	6
2.3 Archive.....	6
3. Results.....	8
3.1 Introduction.....	8
3.2 Desk-Based Assessment.....	8
3.3 Map and Image Regression.....	8
3.4 Lidar.....	10
3.5 Site Visit.....	11
4. Site History.....	13
4.1 Background History.....	13
4.2 Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1 st century AD).....	13
4.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1 st century AD – 11 th century AD).....	13
4.4 Medieval Period (11 th century AD – 16 th century AD).....	14
4.5 Post-Medieval Period (16 th century AD – present).....	14
4.6 Previous Archaeological Work.....	14
5. Discussion.....	16
5.1 Introduction.....	16
5.2 Significance.....	16
5.3 Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains.....	16
5.4 Disturbance.....	16
5.5 Impact.....	17
5.6 Conclusion and Recommendations.....	17
6. Bibliography.....	18
6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources.....	18
6.2 Secondary Sources.....	18
Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer.....	21
Appendix 2: Significance Criteria.....	22

Illustrations

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location	5
Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan, showing the locations of previous archaeological work	7

List of Plates

Plate 1 (left): Extract from the enclosure award for Rockcliff Common, 1815.....	9
Plate 2 (right): Extract from the plan Lord Lonsdale's allotment on Rockcliff Common, post-1802	9
Plate 3 (left): Extract from an undated plan of allotments belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale.....	9
Plate 4 (right): Extract from a Plan of the Township of Churchtown of 1843	9
Plate 5 (left) Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1898.....	10
Plate 6 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1868	10
Plate 7 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1901.....	10
Plate 8 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1926	10
Plate 9: Lidar imagery for the site	11
Plate 10 (left): General view of the east side of the site, from the south-west	11
Plate 11 (right): General view of the west side of the site, from the south-east	11
Plate 12 (left): General view of the east side of the site, from the west	12
Plate 13 (right): General view of the north-west corner of the site, from the south	12
Plate 14 (left): The gate in the southern boundary of the site	12
Plate 15 (right): The gate in the western boundary of the site.....	12

Summary

Prior to the submission of a planning application for the creation of a new electrical substation on land north of Harker, Carlisle, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology were commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment.

The site is located north of Carlisle, north of the village of Harker and an existing substation and former airbase. The wider area has plentiful evidence for activity in the Prehistoric and Roman period, especially within and around Carlisle itself, with substantial prehistoric remains found alongside the River Eden, while the city centre housed an important Roman fort and city. With the construction of Hadrian's wall in the early 2nd century AD the focus shifted northward to some extent to a new fort at Stanwix, but Carlisle remained important and continued to be occupied throughout the post-Roman period and beyond. The area was within the parish of Rockcliffe in the medieval period and initially owned by a family of that name. The nearest settlement, Harker, is not recorded until the late 16th century. In the post-medieval period map evidence shows the area to have been part of Rockcliff common and originally split into four smaller fields, with a building named 'Moss House' marked by the mid-19th century. The area was not heavily industrialised, although the railway passed close by and Harker had its own station. A substantial airbase was constructed to the south in the early 20th century.

A site visit revealed the area to be currently used for grazing and to have no particular constraints to further archaeological work, with the exception of two lines of overhead high-voltage cables. The known archaeological resource is quite limited but there is some potential for prehistoric activity given that the area was clearly a former wetland and there is evidently potential for post-medieval remains to be present relating to the former 'Moss House'. Further mitigation would be best carried out via archaeological evaluation; geophysical survey is an alternative option but might be less suitable in an area of former wetland.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Dunelm Geotechnical and Environmental for commissioning the project and providing information about the site, in particular Kevan Goldsby-West and Sarah Grieves. Thanks are also due to Mark Brennand and Jeremy Parsons at Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service for providing the relevant HER data and the staff the Cumbria Archive Centre (Carlisle) for providing access to the relevant documents.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site occupies an area of 14.2 hectares approximately 2km north of the edge of Carlisle and north of the village of Harker. The ground varies from between approximately 10 to 20m above sea level from north to south (Ordnance Survey 2007) (Figure 1). The solid geology comprises red Permian sandstone of the Penrith group (Moseley 1978, plate 1) overlain by thick deposits of boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998, 21).

1.2.2 The landscape is situated within the Eden Valley, which is primarily dominated by '*improved pasture bounded by mature hedgerows and dry stone walls*' and areas of arable cultivation (Countryside Commission 1998, 41).

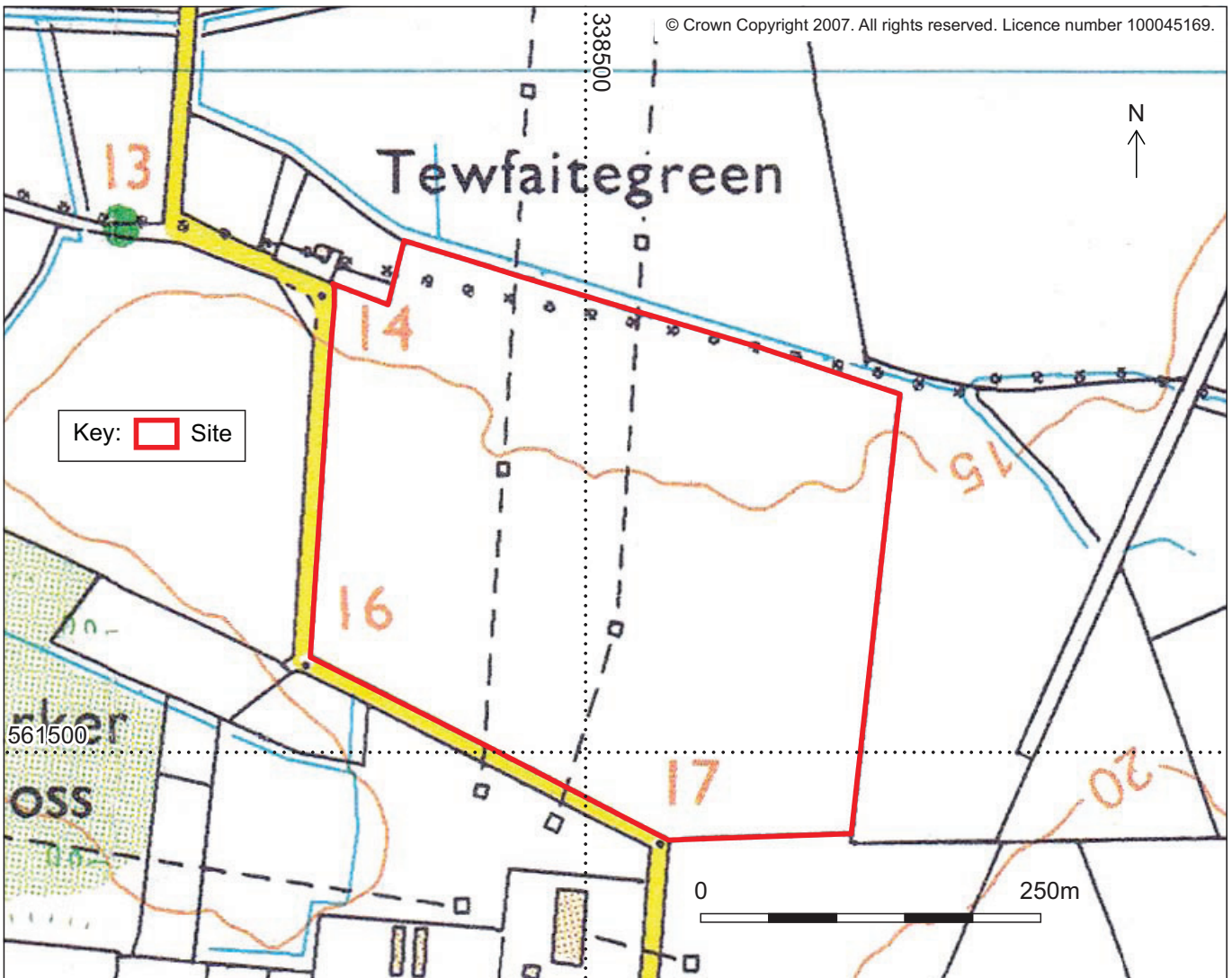
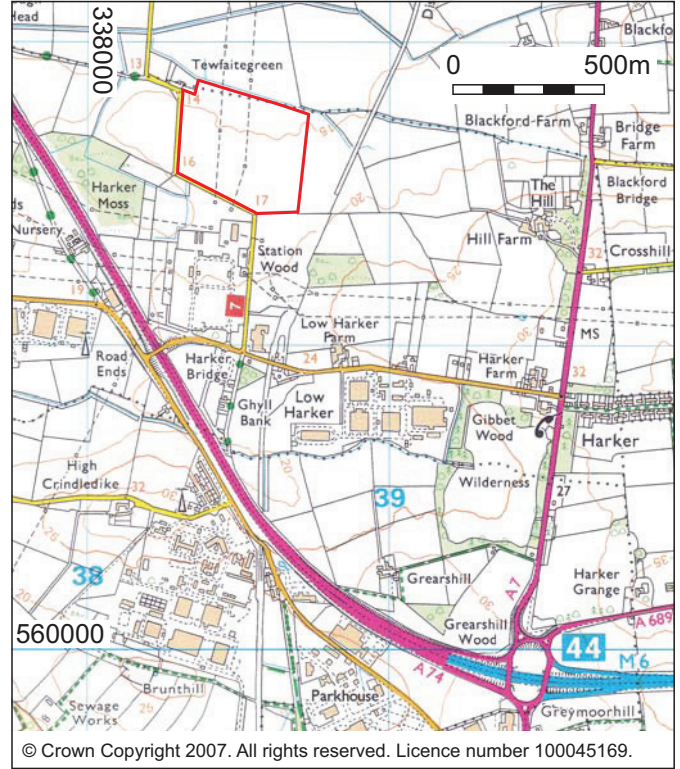
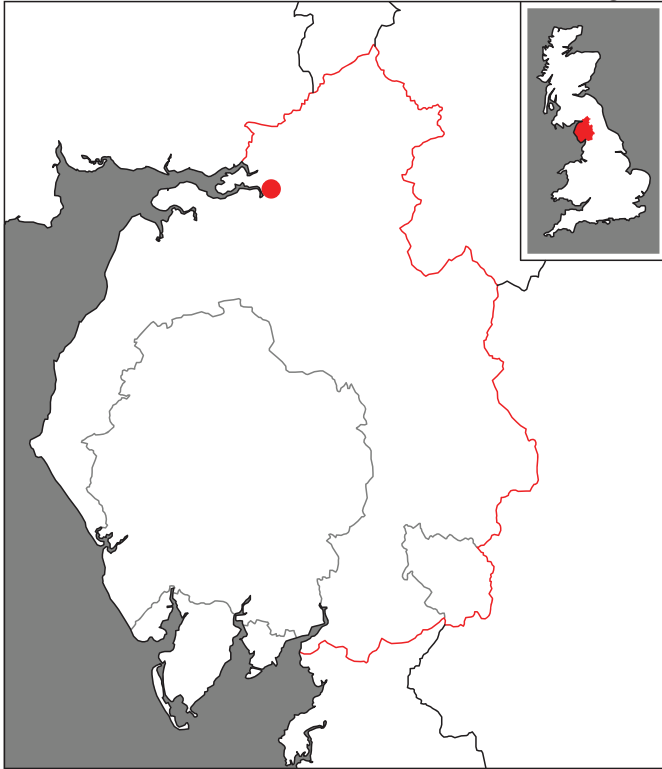


Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this report. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These were examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers were acquired where available;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps were consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

2.2 Site Visit

2.2.1 A brief site visit, equivalent to an English Heritage Level 1 survey (Historic England 2016), was carried out covering the proposed development area and other areas that might be affected. Particular attention was paid to the identification of features of historical or archaeological interest, but other relevant features were recorded such as later aspects of the site that may have impacted on the earlier remains or could constrain further investigation. Colour digital photographs showing the general arrangement of the site and any features of interest were taken.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 The archive of the project will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014b). In addition, details will be submitted to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public. A copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

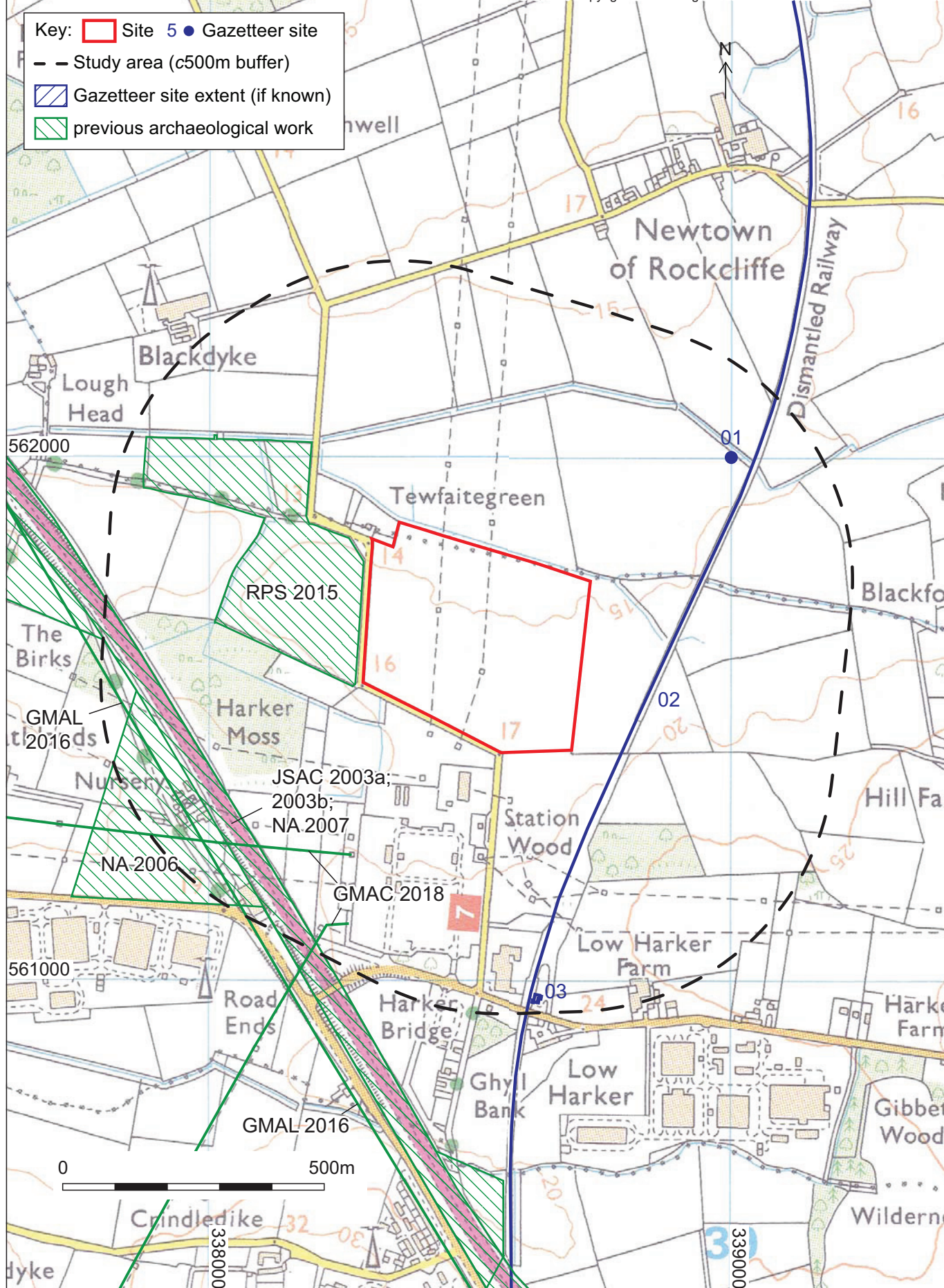


Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan, showing the locations of previous archaeological work

3. Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of three sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the desk-based assessment and site visit (*Appendix 1*; summarised in Table 1 below) ranging from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods in date. Sites included in the gazetteer that relate to periods of the study area's history are individually mentioned in the site history (see *Section 4* below).

Site No.	Type	Period
01	Flint axe	Neolithic
02	Railway	Post-medieval
03	Railway station	Post-medieval

Table 1: Summary of the gazetteer sites identified within the study area

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment

3.2.1 The results of the heritage assessment have been used to produce two main elements. Firstly, all available maps of the area were compiled into a map regression, demonstrating how the site physically developed (*Section 3.3*). The second purpose of the desk-based assessment is to produce a background history of the site. This is intended to cover all periods, in part to provide information that can be used to assess the potential of the site, but more importantly to present the documented details of any sites that are known (see *Section 4*).

3.2.2 Once this information has been compiled the significance of those sites of archaeological interest within the study area, their potential, and the degree to which they are likely to be affected is considered (*Section 5*) and based on this possible mitigation work is then suggested.

3.3 Map and Image Regression

3.3.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the area tend to be relatively lacking in detail. The earliest useful maps are therefore only from the early 19th century.

3.3.2 **Enclosure Award, 1815 (CAC(C) Q/RE/1/91 1815):** this is probably the earliest map of the area, on the basis that it shows the site as a single block of land, which is otherwise not the case until the late 20th century (Plate 1). It is identified as belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale and the plot is named 'North and South Sides'. A building is shown adjoining the north-west corner at what is now called Tewthwaite House named 'Tewit Green'.

3.3.3 **Plan of Lord Lonsdale's allotment on Rockcliff Common, post-1802 (CAC(C) D/LONS/L/5/3/1/55/1 post-1802):** this map is not dated; the paper is watermarked 1802 but it presumably post-dates the enclosure map of 1815 because of the way the land is depicted. The original is very faint and so has been traced (Plate 2). It clearly shows the site as divided into four strips, three north/south and one east/west across the top, with the road along the west and south sides of the area, and the land is labelled in a note at the edge as 'peat moss'. A building is again shown adjoining the north-west corner. It is immediately south of the parish boundary, which is actually depicted on this map for the first time as a dashed line running east/west across the north side of the site.

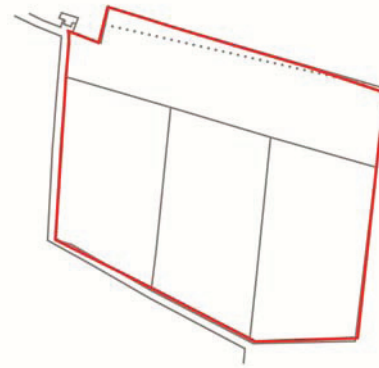


Plate 1 (left): Extract from the enclosure award for Rockcliff Common, 1815

Plate 2 (right): Extract from the plan Lord Lonsdale's allotment on Rockcliff Common, post-1802

3.3.4 **Plan of allotments belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, nd (CAC(C) D/LONS/L/5/3/1/55/2 nd):** this map is not dated but is presumably early 19th century in date as it shows the same field arrangement as the post-1802 map and subsequent ones (Plate 3). The building adjoining the north-west corner is again named 'Tewit Green'.

3.3.5 **Tithe map, 1843 (NA IR 30/7/152 1843):** the site is on the *Plan of the Parish of the Township of Churchtown* (Plate 4). The site comprises plots 225, 226, 227, 228 and 229. The east/west field to the north is Plot 225, the north/south fields are numbered 226, 227 and 229 from west to east, and there is a small east/west aligned rectangular structure to the east side of 227, which is part of a small subdivision of the site numbered 228. Plot 227 appears to have a track or path against its eastern boundary, alongside Plot 228. Details of the plots are recorded in the accompanying tithe apportionment (NA IR 29/7/152 1842). All of the plots were owned by the Earl of Lonsdale and occupied by Richard Ferguson at the time. The only one for which The National Archives record additional descriptive information online is Plot 228, which is a 'Cottage and Garden' (NA IR 29/7/152 1842).

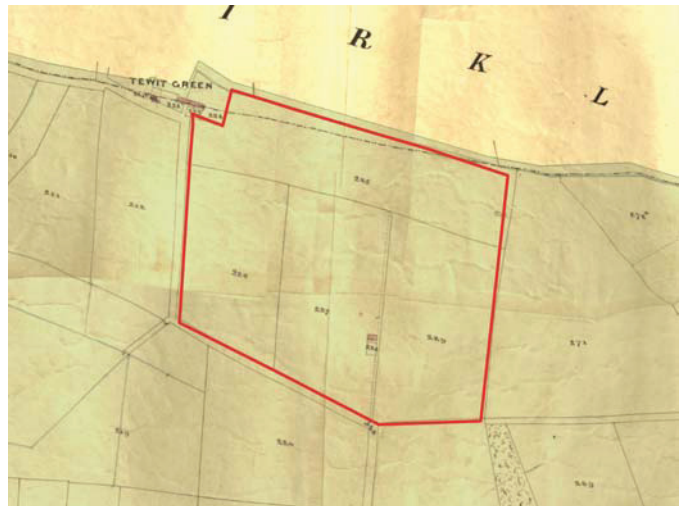
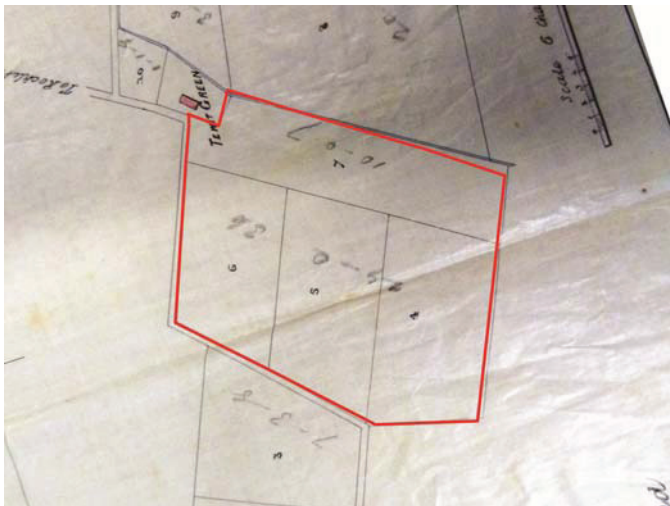


Plate 3 (left): Extract from an undated plan of allotments belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale

Plate 4 (right): Extract from a Plan of the Township of Churchtown of 1843

3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1898 [surveyed in 1863]:** this map, produced at a scale of 1:2,500, is labelled 'First Edition 1866', however, it was surveyed in 1863 and published in 1898 (Ordnance Survey 1898). The three north/south fields have merged and the rectangular building is now clearly marked

'Moss House' (Plate 5; cf. Plate 4). A north/south track is shown to the east side of the cottage and trees are indicated along the east/west boundary to the north.

3.3.7 **Ordnance Survey, 1868 [surveyed in 1865]**: this edition was surveyed at a scale of 1:10,560 and shows much the same information as the 1898 edition (see above). There appears to be a small garden to the south and possibly a pond to the north of Moss House (Plate 6).



Plate 5 (left) Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1898

Plate 6 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1868

3.3.8 **Ordnance Survey, 1901 [revised in 1899]**: the path to the south side of the area just extends to the north side of Moss House at this point (Plate 7). Moss House has a small addition to the north side and a smaller addition to the west.

3.3.9 **Ordnance Survey, 1926 [revised in 1924]**: the site is largely unchanged (Plate 8). Both fields are depicted as moor or rough grassland.

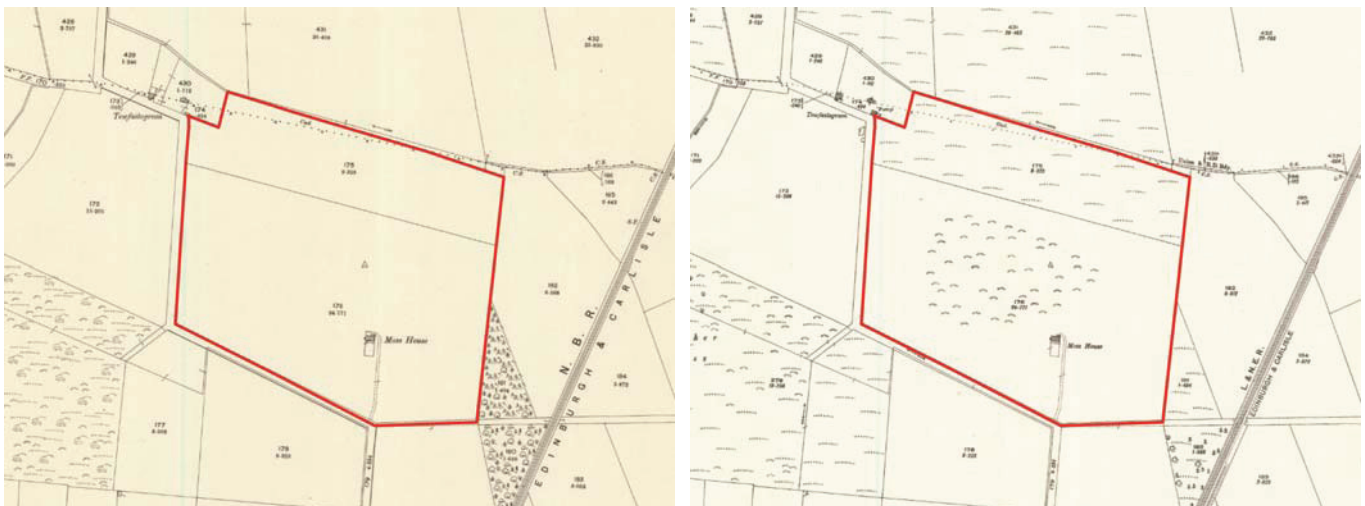


Plate 7 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1901

Plate 8 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1926

3.4 Lidar

3.4.1 **Lidar**: lidar data is freely available online (houseprices.io 2021). This shows a number of irregular features some of which certainly have the appearance of palaeochannels (former water courses) (Plate 9). Evidence for regular drainage or possibly plough, orientated north/south, is also present as is evidence for the former field boundaries as shown in the early maps.

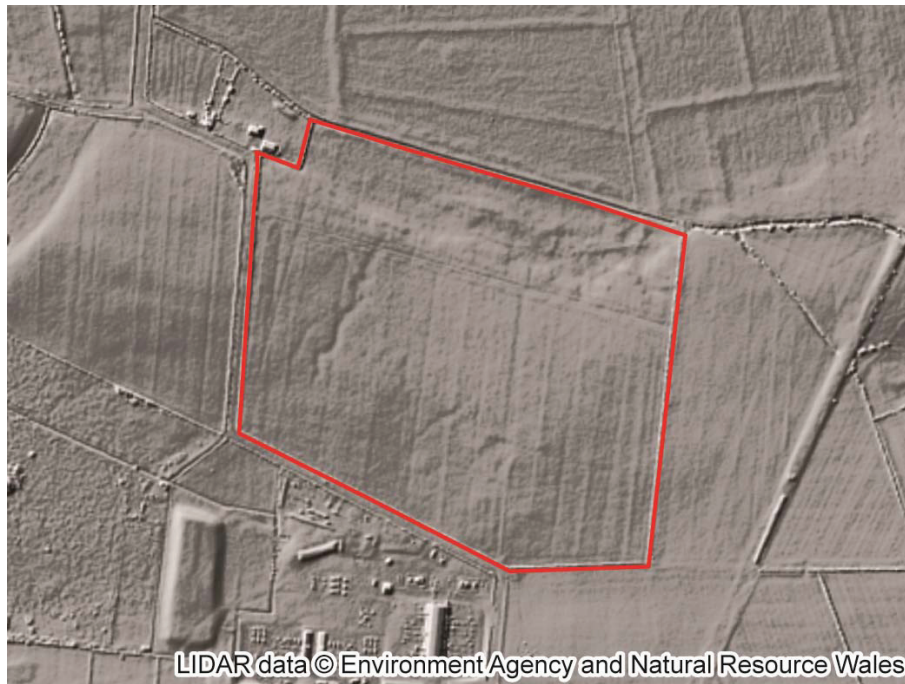


Plate 9: Lidar imagery for the site

3.5 Site Visit

3.5.1 **Site Arrangement and Character:** the site at present comprises a single field that is relatively level, but dropping down slightly on the north side. It has a lane running along the south and west sides, with existing electrical substations to the south and south-east. The nearest other buildings are “Tewthwaite House” and “Rose Cottage”, immediately to the north-west. The field is currently used for grazing and had cattle in it at the time of the site visit. It is bounded by hedges and post and wire fences, with gates in the south and west boundaries, the south with early dressed sandstone gateposts.



Plate 10 (left): General view of the east side of the site, from the south-west



Plate 11 (right): General view of the west side of the site, from the south-east



Plate 12 (left): General view of the east side of the site, from the west

Plate 13 (right): General view of the north-west corner of the site, from the south



Plate 14 (left): The gate in the southern boundary of the site

Plate 15 (right): The gate in the western boundary of the site

3.5.2 **Constraints:** there are two overhead high voltage lines running north/south across the site, but no other constraints to further archaeological work were visible during the site visit.

4. Site History

4.1 Background History

4.1.1 The background history to the site helps our understanding of the development and use of the site, where known, making use of the map evidence presented above (see *Section 3*) where relevant. The background to the site is intended to place the results of the project in its local context and in order to do so a brief discussion of the earlier history of its wider environs is also necessary.

4.2 Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1st century AD)

4.2.1 While there is limited evidence for human activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, this is typically found in the southernmost part on the north side of Morecambe Bay. Excavations of a small number of cave sites have found the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Young 2002). Human remains from one of these have also recently been dated to approximately 7,100 BC (Smith *et al* 2013). No remains of this date are known from the immediate area of the site, although a pair of barbed spearheads made from antler were found at Crosby-on-Eden (Hodgson 1895), which, although undated, may belong to the end of the Palaeolithic or early Mesolithic. The county was clearly more densely inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field-walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast, but these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and Cherry 2002). More recently a particularly large assemblage has been recovered during excavations, directly on the edge of the River Eden in advance of the Carlisle Northern Development Route scheme at Stainton (Clark 2010) and field-walking has found additional scatters of some significance also in the Eden valley near Penrith (Clarke *et al* 2008). Coastal areas and river valleys are notably places where such material is frequently found in the wider region (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152; Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 26).

4.2.2 Although there is some considerable overlap in terms of the flint tool technology from the Mesolithic, the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), is significant for the arrival of a more settled way of life and the advent of agriculture. One of the most noticeable changes in terms of archaeological remains is the appearance of large-scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles, which begin to appear in the region. One of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, having been manufactured at Langdale in the central Lake District (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). An axe of this period, although said to be of flint, is recorded within the study area (**Site 01**). During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still. Examples from the area around Carlisle are not plentiful, but a considerable amount of Bronze Age pottery was found in 1861 when erecting new hospital buildings at Garlands Hospital on the south side of Carlisle, suggesting it was the site of a Bronze Age cemetery (Hodgson 1956; Spence 1940). A flint implement was also found in one of the urns now held at Tullie House (*ibid*). Another feature typical of the Bronze Age, a burnt mound, was also discovered during more recent excavations at Garlands Hospital (LUAU 1996; Neighbour and Johnson 2005) and more were found during the excavations at Stainton.

4.2.3 It is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period. Sites of this type are typically recorded as crop marks revealed in aerial photographs (Webster and Newman 2007, 7), although they are often undated and not understood in detail. In addition, there is likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period; it is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74).

4.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD)

4.3.1 The site is a few kilometres north of Hadrian's Wall and the important Roman city of Carlisle. The fort at Carlisle was first established in the autumn or winter of AD 72-73 (Zant 2011, 35) but was soon

altered, in AD 83-84 (*op cit*, 36-37). It was abandoned for a time, before being rebuilt in the early 2nd century, cAD 105, but its character changed by the AD 120s, probably on account of the construction of Hadrian's Wall, which began in AD 122-123 (*op cit*, 42-43). The construction of Hadrian's Wall in turn led to the construction of a new fort at Stanwix, north of Carlisle itself, but the fort at Carlisle continued and in the early 3rd century AD it was rebuilt in stone (Zant 2011, 48). Both Carlisle and Stanwix continued to be occupied into the 4th century and beyond, along with an extensive civilian settlement at the former. Evidence for post-Roman habitation is limited and inconclusive (*op cit*, 50-51) but it is apparent that Carlisle remained an important place into the early medieval period, with an historical account of the 7th century famously describing the extant walls of the Roman town and a working fountain (Zant 2009, 15). In more rural areas, the impact of the Romans, in what would have been a heavily militarised zone, is less clear. The size of the 'military market' to the local area must have been of great importance, but it is clear that many 'natives' initially continued to live in much the way they had before the arrival of the Romans, perhaps supplying them with goods and, as a result, at first benefiting from their arrival (Higham 1986, 216-225).

4.4 Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD)

4.4.1 The site is located within the parish of Rockcliffe, which is first recorded in the 12th century but comes from the Norse meaning 'Red Cliff' (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 146) – presumably derived from the local red sandstone. The manor belonged initially to a family of the same name, but it passed out of their ownership at the beginning of the 13th century and after a series of complex descents came to the Dacres in the late 14th century before being sold into private hands in the late 17th century (Winchester 2016, 253). The nearest settlement to the site, Harker, is first recorded only in the late 16th century (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 147).

4.5 Post-Medieval Period (16th century AD – present)

4.5.1 The map evidence demonstrates that the site had reached approximately its present state by the mid-19th century, with all the fields enclosed (see *Section 3.3*). It is apparent, however, that the site formed part of the common land of Rockcliff and was probably initially wetland to some extent with a small building named 'Moss House' depicted within it from the middle of the 19th century. The area in general remained very rural in character and probably saw little substantial change until the coming of the railway (**Site 02**), with a railway station serving Harker itself at one time (**Site 03**).

4.5.2 Some of the most significant changes to the local landscape occurred in the 20th century, with the establishment of an airport to the south of the study area. The HER records several locations associated with RAF Carlisle, and describes it as follows: *'the Kingstown municipal airport, built in the early 1930s and owned by Carlisle County Borough Council, was sold to the Air Ministry in 1936. The RAF installed concrete runways, hangars, admin and accommodation buildings, and opened the site as RAF Kingstown in 1938. When a larger airfield was opened at Crosby-on-Eden in 1941, RAF Kingstown was retained as No 24 Elementary Flying Training School, and later No 15 Flying Grading School. In the 1950s the site was reactivated as RAF Carlisle and re-tasked as No 14 Maintenance Unit. The HQ and runways were removed, and new hangars, storage buildings and admin offices built at Harker, Heathlands, Rockcliffe and Cargo. It closed in 1996 and was partially reused as the Kingmoor business park'*. More recently still the wider area has been substantially changed by the creation of the existing electrical sub-stations at Harker, immediately to the south of the site.

4.6 Previous Archaeological Work

4.6.1 There have been several previous pieces of archaeological within the study area. Four of these relate to the extension of the M6 to incorporate the A74 trunk road between Carlisle and Gretna (John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 2003a; 2003b; Northamptonshire Archaeology 2006; 2007). Additionally, there have been desk-based assessments for utility projects nearby to the south and west of the site (Gerry Martin Associates Ltd 2016; Gerry Martin Archaeological Consultant (GMAC), 2018) and a heritage impact assessment of a proposed ground-mounted solar scheme at Blackdyke immediately to the west of the site (RPS Planning and Development 2015).

4.6.2 In all cases no finds or features of particular archaeological significance were discovered. The location of these pieces of work is shown in Figure 2.

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment and site visit is intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of any known remains (above or below ground) and the potential of these remains and for any further, as yet unidentified, remains being present. The system used to judge the significance of the remains identified within the development area, or those thought to have the potential to be present within the development area, is based on the criteria used to define Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013, Annex 4; *Appendix 2*).

5.2 Significance

5.2.1 There are no statutorily protected heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings) within the study area. None of the other heritage assets listed in the Gazetteer (*Appendix 1*) have any formal designation and none are within or close to the proposed development area.

5.3 Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

5.3.1 Details of the archaeological remains present within the study area are presented in the results of the desk-based assessment (*Section 3; Appendix 1*). The potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be present, however, is based on the known occurrence of such remains in the study area and also in the local environs (see *Section 4*). Where there are no remains known within the study area the potential is based on the known occurrence within the wider local area. The degree of potential is examined by period and the results are presented in Table 2 below; in each case the level of potential is expressed as low (L), medium (M), or high (H).

Period	Present in study area?	Potential
Late Upper Palaeolithic	N	L
Mesolithic	N	M
Neolithic	Y	L
Bronze Age	N	L
Iron Age	N	L
Roman	N	L
Early Medieval	N	L
Medieval	N	L
Post-medieval	Y	H

Table 2: Degree of potential for unknown archaeological remains by period

5.3.2 In consideration of Table 2 it is worth noting that the presence of a single find of Neolithic date within the study area is not necessarily indicative of more extensive activity of that period. However, the former wetland nature of the site and the possible presence of palaeochannels (as shown in the Lidar data) might suggest the potential for Mesolithic remains, which are often found in such locations. Post-medieval remains are known from within the study area: there was a building located within the site, named 'Moss House' on the early maps, so there is clearly the potential, as a minimum, for remains relating to this to be present.

5.4 Disturbance

5.4.1 No extensive disturbance is known at the site or was observed during the site visit, although as probable former wetland and now improved farmland it is likely to have been subject to drainage and similar activity, which would have disturbed any below-ground archaeological remains. The presence of two overhead high voltage electricity lines supported on pylons will also have caused some disturbance.

5.5 Impact

5.5.1 Details of the proposals for the site are not certain, but it is extremely likely that they would require considerable groundworks and that this would have a severe impact on any archaeological remains that might be present. Although there are no Listed Buildings within the study area there are two non-designated but historic buildings adjacent to the site in the form of Tewthwaite House and Rose Cottage, which are immediately outside the north-west corner, the former of which is at least early 19th century in date. It is undoubtedly the case that the setting of these will be severely impacted upon by the proposals.

5.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.6.1 There is clearly the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present, although this potential is low, including prehistoric activity associated with the former wetland and palaeochannels. The building shown on the site from the mid-19th century onwards is also of some potential interest as its name suggests it was associated with the peat digging and so it is possibly semi-industrial in nature and perhaps quite unusual, although it was described as a cottage in 1842. Further investigation targeting the palaeochannels and this structure would be best carried out through the excavation of archaeological evaluation trenches. It is possibly unlikely that, as former wetland, the area would be very suitable for geophysical survey, but that would be a potentially useful method for better locating areas of archaeological interest or identifying previously unknown features.

5.6.2 Some consideration should also be made about the protecting the setting of the non-designated historic buildings immediately outside the north-west corner of the site. This could be achieved through additional screening and suitable planning of proposals to minimise the number of structures in that corner.

6. Bibliography

6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

- CAC(C) D/LONS/L/5/3/1/55/1, post-1802 *Lord Lonsdale Allotment on Rockcliff Common*
- CAC(C) D/LONS/L/5/3/1/55/2, nd *Plan of Allotments Situate at Rockcliff and Westlinton in the Parishes of Rockcliff and Kirklington in the County of Cumberland Belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale*
- CAC(C) Q/RE/1/91, 1815 *Enclosure Award: Rockcliff Common*
- NA IR 29/7/152, 1842 *Tithe apportionment of Rockcliff (parish), Cumberland*
- NA IR 30/7/152, 1843 *Map of Rockcliff in Three Parts: No. 1, Plan of the Parish of the Township of Churchtown, Cumberland*
- Ordnance Survey, 1868 *Cumberland Sheet XVI*, 1:10,560, surveyed in 1865
- Ordnance Survey, 1898 *Cumberland Sheet XVI.7*, 1:2,500, surveyed in 1863
- Ordnance Survey, 1901 *Cumberland Sheet XVI.7*, 1:2,500, surveyed in 1863, revised in 1899
- Ordnance Survey, 1926 *Cumberland Sheet XVI.7*, 1:2,500, surveyed in 1863, revised in 1924
- Ordnance Survey, 2007 *Carlisle: Brampton, Longtown and Gretna Green*, **315**, 1: 25,000

6.2 Secondary Sources

- Archaeological Practice Ltd, The, 2010 *Caldew and Carlisle City Flood Alleviation Scheme: Waverley Viaduct and Stainton Embankments, Carlisle, Cumbria: recording project*, unpubl rep
- Armstrong, AM, Mawer, A, Stenton, FM, and Dickins, B, 1950 *The Place-Names of Cumberland Part I: Eskdale, Cumberland and Leath Wards*, English Place-Name Society, **20**, Cambridge
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), 2014a *Standards and Guidance for Historic Desk-Based Assessment*, revised edn, Reading
- ClfA, 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*, revised edn, Reading
- Cherry, PJ, and Cherry, J, 2002 *Coastline and Upland in Cumbrian Prehistory – A Retrospective*, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 3rd ser, **2**, 1-20
- CFA, 1997 *Archaeological Investigations in the Vicinity of a Plough-Spread Burnt Mound at Garlands Hospital, Carlisle: Geophysical Survey, Topographical Survey and Excavation*, unpubl rep
- Clark, P, 2010 *Excavations at Stainton, Carlisle, Ahead of the Carlisle Northern Development Route*, *CWAAS Newsletter*, **64**, 4-5
- Clarke, J, Watson, A, Dickson, A, and Hamilton-Gibney, A, 2008 *Fieldwalking in the Vale of Eden*, interim report **01**, Penrith
- Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham
- DCMS, 2013 *Scheduled Monuments & Nationally Important but Non-Scheduled Monuments*, London https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249695/SM_policy_statement_10-2013_2.pdf
- Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd, 2005 *Carlisle: A Review of Industrial Archaeology*, unpubl rep
- Gerry Martin Archaeological Consultant (GMAC), 2018 *Desk Based Assessment: Willowholme to Harker Transmission Line BV*, unpubl rep
- Gerry Martin Associates (GMAL) Ltd, 2016 *Desk-Based Assessment: Burial of 33kV cable between Gretna and Carlisle*, unpubl rep

- Higham, NT, 1986 *The Northern Counties to AD 1000*, London
- Historic England, 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, unpubl rep
- Hodgkinson, D, Huckerby, E, Middleton, R, and Wells, CE, 2000 *The Lowland Wetlands of Cumbria*, North West Wetlands Survey **6**, Lancaster Imprints **8**, Lancaster
- Hodgson, TH, 1895 Bone Spear or Harpoon Heads from Terra del Fuego, Found on Peat Near Crosby-on-Eden, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 1st ser, **13**, 402
- Hodgson, KS, 1956 Three Unpublished Collections of Bronze Age Pottery: Netherall, Garlands and Algonby, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2nd ser, **56**, 1-17
- Hodgson, J, and Brennand, M, 2006 'The Prehistoric Period Resource Assessment', in M Brennand (ed) *The Archaeology of North West England: An Archaeological Research Framework for the North West Region, Volume 1: Resource Assessment*, Manchester, 23-58
- Houseprices.io, 2021 *Lidar Map of England and Wales*, <https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map>
- John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC), 2003a *M6 Extension: Carlisle to Guards Mill: Environmental Assessment – Volume 2*, unpubl rep
- John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC) 2003b *M6 Extension – Carlisle to Guards Mill: Environmental Statement*, unpubl rep
- Lancaster University Archaeology Unit (LUAU), 1996 *Garlands Hospital, Carlisle, Cumbria: Archaeological Report*, unpubl rep
- Middleton, R, Wells, CE, and Huckerby, E, 1995 *The Wetlands of North Lancashire*, North West Wetlands Survey **3**, Lancaster Imprints **4**, Lancaster
- Moseley, F (ed), 1978 *The Geology of the Lake District*, Yorkshire Geological Society, occ publ **3**, Leeds
- Neighbour, T, and Johnson, M, 2005 A Bronze Age Burnt Mound in Lowland Cumbria: Excavations at Garlands Hospital, Carlisle, 1997, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 3rd ser, **5**, 11-24
- Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA), 2006 *Archaeological Trial Trenching at M6, Guards Mill, Cumbria*, unpubl rep
- Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA), 2007 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at the M6, Carlisle to Guards Mill, Cumbria*, unpubl rep
- Oxford Archaeology North, 2006 *Sutton and Son Longtown Depot, Longtown, Cumbria: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Evaluation*, unpubl rep, site 4
- Philpott, R, 2006 The Romano-British Period Resource Assessment, in Brennand, M, (ed) *The Archaeology of North West England: An Archaeological Research Framework for the North West Region – Volume 1, Resource Assessment*, Archaeology North West **8**, Manchester, 59-90
- RPS Planning and Development, 2015 *Desk-Based Heritage Assessment in connection with a proposed ground mounted solar scheme at Blackdyke, Blackford, Carlisle*, unpubl rep
- Spence, JE, 1940 Report of the Committee for Prehistoric Studies, 1937-1939, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 2nd ser, **40**, 99-117
- Webster, A, and Newman, R, 2007 Earthworks, Parchmarks and Cropmarks: Results of Cumbria County Council's 2006 Aerial Photographic Survey, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, 3rd ser, **7**, 1-14
- Young, R, 2002 The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods in Northern England: An Overview, in Brooks, C, Daniels, R, and Harding, A, (ed), *Past, Present and Future: The Archaeology of Northern England*, Architect Archaeol Soc Durham Northumberland, res rep **5**, 19-36
- Winchester, AJL (ed), 2016 *Cumbria: An Historical Gazetteer*, Lancaster

Zant, J, 2009 *The Carlisle Millennium Project Excavations in Carlisle, 1998-2001 Volume 1: the Stratigraphy*, Lancaster Imprints **14**, Lancaster

Zant, J, 2011 The Roman Army in Carlisle, in M Brennand and KJ Stringer (ed), *The Making of Carlisle: From Romans to Railways*, CWAAS extra ser, **35**, Kendal

Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

N.B. Coordinates for HER sites are those supplied by the HER

Site Number: 01**NGR:** 339000 562000**HER No:** 204**Sources:** CCC HER; Spence 1940, 100**Designation:** none**Type:** find spot (flint axe)**Description:** flint axe find, Blackford, Westlinton; polished flint axe, 7" long, with lateral facets, found at Black Hamilton, Blackford 1881. At Tullie House, Acc no 19 M3.**Period:** Neolithic

Site Number: 02**NGR:** 337620 570000**HER No:** 12430**Sources:** CCC HER; Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd 2005; Archaeological Practice Ltd 2010; Oxford Archaeology North 2006, site 4**Designation:** none**Type:** railway (dismantled)**Description:** North British Railway, Edinburgh and Carlisle Branch; course of an old railway, now dismantled. 'North British Railway' shown on the 1898 edition Ordnance Survey map, 'N. B. R. Edinburgh & Carlisle' branch on the 1901 edition, and 'L. & N. E. R. Edinburgh & Carlisle' branch on the 1926 edition.

The North British Railway promoted a route to Edinburgh, via Hawick, and obtained Royal Assent in 1859. The railway was known as the Waverley Line, and the first 14 miles opened to goods traffic in 1861, and passengers later in the same year. The full line opened in 1862 (Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd 2005).

A photographic survey of a section of railway embankment north of the Listed viaduct at Stainton, Carlisle, was completed prior to its removal as part of new flood defence works on the River Eden (Archaeological Practice Ltd 2010).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 03**NGR:** 338630 560960**HER No:** 10101**Sources:** CCC HER**Designation:** none**Type:** railway station**Description:** site of Harker Railway Station, Rockcliffe**Period:** post-medieval

Appendix 2: Significance Criteria

After DCMS 2013, Annex 1: 'Principals of Selection for Scheduled Monuments'

- i) *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation;
- ii) *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context;
- iii) *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of record of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records;
- iv) *Group Value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group;
- v) *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features;
- vi) *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed historic buildings;
- vii) *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute;
- viii) *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.