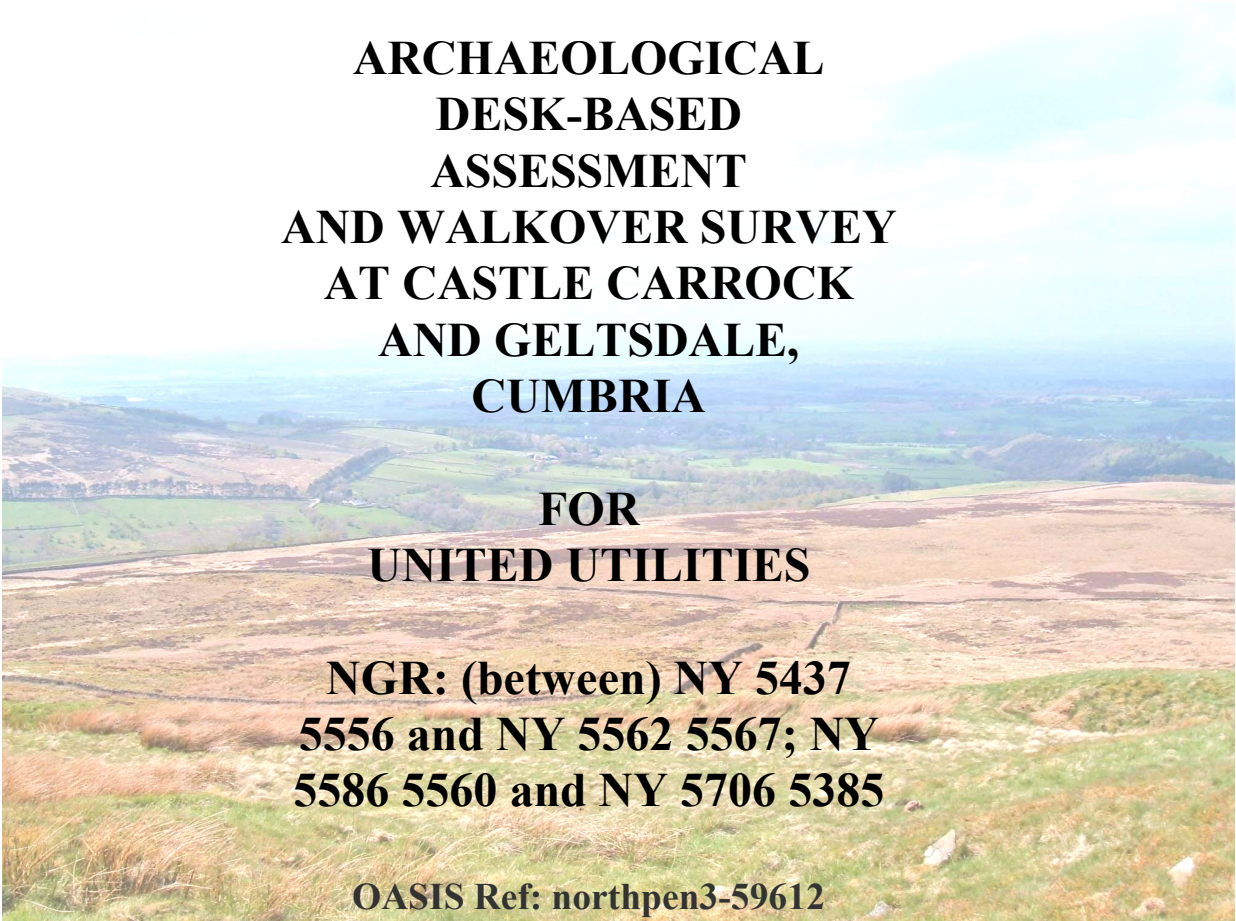

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Client Report No. CP/906/09



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT
AND WALKOVER SURVEY
AT CASTLE CARROCK
AND GELTS DALE,
CUMBRIA**

**FOR
UNITED UTILITIES**

**NGR: (between) NY 5437
5556 and NY 5562 5567; NY
5586 5560 and NY 5706 5385**

OASIS Ref: northpen3-59612

Tony Liddell BSc and Jocelyn Strickland BSc, MSc
North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre
Nenthead
Alston
Cumbria CA9 3PD
Tel: (01434) 382045
Fax: (01434) 382043
Email: info@nparchaeology.co.uk

21 May 2009

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
<i>List of Illustrations</i>	<i>II</i>
<i>Executive Summary</i>	<i>V</i>
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>VI</i>
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 <i>Circumstances of the Project</i>	<i>1</i>
2 METHODOLOGY	2
2.1 <i>Introduction</i>	<i>2</i>
2.2 <i>Desk-Based Assessment</i>	<i>2</i>
2.3 <i>Walkover Survey</i>	<i>3</i>
2.4 <i>Archive</i>	<i>3</i>
3 BACKGROUND	4
3.1 <i>Location, Topography and Geology</i>	<i>4</i>
3.2 <i>Historical Background</i>	<i>4</i>
4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS	11
4.1 <i>Introduction</i>	<i>11</i>
4.2 <i>Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER)</i>	<i>11</i>
4.3 <i>Cumbria Record Office, Kendal (CRO (K)) and Carlisle (CRO (C))</i>	<i>12</i>
4.4 <i>Carlisle Library Local Studies</i>	<i>12</i>
4.5 <i>Cartographic Sources</i>	<i>13</i>
5 WALKOVER SURVEY	15
6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	25
6.1 <i>Conclusions</i>	<i>25</i>
6.2 <i>Recommendations</i>	<i>26</i>
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY	27
7.1 <i>Primary Sources</i>	<i>27</i>
7.2 <i>Secondary Sources</i>	<i>27</i>
APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES	29
APPENDIX 2: FIGURES	31

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

<i>Figure 1: Site location</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 2: Plan of proposed cable route</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 3: Location of Known Historical Sites within a 0.5 km study area between NGR NY 5437 5556 and 5562 5567</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 4: Location of Known Historical Sites within a 0.5 km study area between NGR NY 5586 5560 and 5706 5385</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 5: Saxton’s Map of Westmorland, 1576</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 6: Speed’s Map of Cumberland, 1610</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 7: Donald’s Map of Cumberland, 1774</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 8: Plan of Castlecarrock Fell, Enclosure Award, 1805</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 9: Hall’s Map of Prehistoric Geltsdale, Cumbria, 1883</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 10: First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1868 between NGR NY 5437 5556 and NY 5562 5567</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 11: First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1868 between NGR NY 5586 5560 and NY 5706 5385</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 12: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1900 between NGR NY 5437 5556 and NY 5562 5567</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 13: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1900 between NGR NY 5586 5560 and NY 5706 5385</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 14: Plan of Geltsdale Forest with part of the adjoining parishes, no date given</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 15: Results of the walkover survey between Castle Carrock and Garth Marr (NGR NY 5437 5556 and NY 5512 5571)</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 16: Results of the walkover survey between Garth Marr and Jockey Shield (NGR NY 5512 5571 and NY 5562 5567)</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 17: Results of the walkover survey between Plot 15 at Jockey Shield to Plot 20 (NGR NY 5562 5567 and 5650 5495)</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 18: Results of the walkover survey between Plot 20 and Plot 25 at Geltsdale Cottages (NGR NY 5650 5567 and 5706 5385)</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 19: Plan showing Sites 01-02</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 20: Plan of Site 03.</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 21: Plan of Site 04 and 05</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 22: Plan of Sites 06-08</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 23: Plan of Site 09</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>
<i>Figure 24: Recommended areas for an archaeological watching brief between NGR NY 5437 5556 and NY 5562 5567; and NY 5586 5560 and NY 5706 5385</i>	<i>Appendix 2</i>

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATES

<i>Front Cover: Overall view of site from north of the valley</i>	<i>Frontispiece</i>
PLATE 1: SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP (1900), PLOT NO. 398	9
PLATE 2: MAP FROM SALE CATALOGUE OF LOT NO. 6	10
PLATE 3: SITE 001, LOOKING EAST	17
PLATE 4: THE BREAK OF SLOPE OF THE DROVEWAY	18
PLATE 5: SITE 03 LOOKING SOUTH TOWARDS GARTH FOOT COTTAGE	19
PLATE 6: FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 1868: LANDSCAPING NEAR SITE 03 FROM THE WALKOVER SURVEY	19
PLATE 7: SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 1900: STANDING BUILDING NEAR SITE 03 FROM THE WALKOVER SURVEY	20
PLATE 8: SITES 04 AND 05, LOOKING SOUTHWEST	20
PLATE 9: SITE 06, LOOKING SOUTH	21
PLATE 10: SITE 07, LOOKING WEST	22
PLATE 11: STANDING BUILDING (SITE 07) ON FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 1868	22
PLATE 12: STANDING BUILDING (SITE 07) ON SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 1900	22
PLATE 13: SITE 08, LOOKING WEST	23
PLATE 14: SITE 09, LOOKING SOUTHEAST	24

TABLES

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF WALKOVER SURVEY PLOTS	17
TABLE 2: HER SITES WITHIN A 0.5 KM RADIUS AROUND THE SITE BOUNDARY.	30
TABLE 3: LISTED BUILDINGS SITES WITHIN THE 0.50 KM RADIUS AROUND THE SITE BOUNDARY.	30

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2009, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by United Utilities to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey prior to the installation of a new underground electricity cable between Castle Carrock and Geltsdale, Cumbria (between NGR NY 5437 5556 and NY 5562 5567; NY 5586 5560 and 5706 5385).

The area around Castle Carrock has been a focus of prehistoric activity. It is thought that there was an Iron Age settlement at Hallsteads as well as two Bronze Age burials that were found close to the village in the 19th century. Furthermore, Castle Carrock is a medieval village and the earthwork remains of a probable moat (Historic Environment Record (HER) No. 565) lie within close proximity to the proposed electricity cable route. To the southwest of Castle Carrock, the proposed electricity cable route crosses the landscape where earthwork remains of medieval shielings and post-medieval industries survive (Parsons 2009).

As a result of this, and in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) a programme of archaeological work was required in order to ascertain the presence or absence of archaeological deposits on site, and determine their nature, extent and state of preservation.

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the Cumbria Record Offices at Kendal and Carlisle and the consultation of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (CCCHER) held at Kendal. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, an on-line search was undertaken of records held by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), managed by York University. A number of published sources and several relevant web sites were also consulted to provide background information.

The desk-based assessment has shown that Castle Carrock and the surrounding vicinity is an area prevalent with prehistoric activity. Most of the evidence of prehistoric occupation was in the form of tumuli, hillforts and terraces. In 1883 Hall identified a number of terraces, pit-dwellings and ovens believed to date to the prehistoric period. Again in 1934, Barker mapped over 200 tumuli on nearby Carrock Fell. Without further investigation the exact dates for many of these sites will not be known beyond the general categorisation of prehistoric.

During the post-medieval period the valley of Geltsdale was an area of industrial activity that included coal mining, limestone quarrying, lime production, mill stone quarrying, whinstone quarrying and zinc smelting. The evidence of many of these industrial activities are still apparent in and around the landscape.

The walkover survey revealed nine potential features that were compared to the map regression analysis and aerial photographs, available from the CCCHER. While evidence for seven of these features was not found during the map regression analysis, or on corresponding aerial photos, two of the features were identified. One feature (Site 07) was a standing building present on both First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps. One of the features (Site 03) could possibly relate to either a standing building, or to landscaping from the late 19th to the early 20th centuries, however there was no direct correlation between Site 03 and the historical maps.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The work concluded that subsurface archaeological remains are still present in the proposed development area. Due to the high occurrence of prehistoric and post-medieval remains in Castle Carrock and Geltsdale, as well as the surrounding area, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken while groundworks are carried out. A definitive decision on the level and extent of archaeological mitigation will be decided by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to Joanne Fisher, Wayleaves Officer, and United Utilities for all assistance throughout the work.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Officer with the Cumbria County Council and staff at the Cumbria Record Office at Kendal and Carlisle for their help during this project.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Jocelyn Strickland. The walkover survey was conducted by Tony Liddell and Angus Clark. The report was written, and the drawings were produced, by Jocelyn Strickland and Tony Liddell. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matt Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1 In April 2009, North Pennines Archaeology were commissioned by United Utilities to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of land between Castle Carrock and Geltsdale (between NGR NY 5437 5556 and NY 5562 5567; NY 5586 5560 and NY 5706 5385).
- 1.2 United Utilities are undertaking the installation of two underground electricity lines between Castle Carrock and Geltsdale. The site of the proposed installation lies within a landscape where the earthworks remains of medieval shielings and post-medieval industries still survive. The proposed site is also within the area of Castle Carrock, a region of prehistoric activity. Within close proximity to Castle Carrock is the Iron Age settlement of Hallsteads and two Bronze Age burials. Castle Carrock is a medieval village where the earthwork remains of a possible moat (HER No. 568) lie within close proximity to the proposed electricity cable route. The area is therefore considered to have a high potential for below ground remains associated with prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval activity, but little is known as to their extent and state of preservation.
- 1.3 As a result of this potential, and in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) a programme of archaeological work was required in order to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains and their nature, extent and state of preservation. This was undertaken in accordance with the written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) based upon an archaeological brief produced by Jeremy Parsons of the CCCHES.
- 1.4 All archaeological recording met the requirements of the CCCHES as well as archaeological standards and best practice. This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake a desk-based assessment, and walkover survey of land between Castle Carrock and Geltsdale Cumbria (NGR NY 5437 5556 and NY 5562 5567; NY 5586 5560 and NY 5706 5385). All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2002), and generally accepted best practice.
- 2.1.2 A Project Design was produced by North Pennines Archaeology Limited prior to works taking place, and approved by the CCCHES.
- 2.1.3 The principal objective of this programme of recording was to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with accepted best practice and local council requirements. The study area consisted of a broad overall history of this area of Cumbria, with an additional detailed 0.5 km corridor along the proposed pipeline route, which was studied in more depth. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), historical maps and secondary sources.
- 2.2.2 ***Historic Environment Record (HER):*** the HER for Cumberland, a database of archaeological sites within the county, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area, and was examined in depth. Aerial photographs of the area were also studied. The HER also contains details of previous archaeological work undertaken in the area.
- 2.2.3 ***Cumbria Record Office, Kendal (CRO (K)) and Carlisle (CRO (C)):*** the archives at Kendal and Carlisle were searched for information on the study area. In particular, the First, Second, and Third Editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping were checked, and a search was made of the local history books and pamphlets held within their collections.
- 2.2.4 ***Carlisle Library Local Studies:*** the collection of historical engravings, plans and photographs held within the local studies at Carlisle Library were consulted for any relevant information regarding the area.
- 2.2.5 ***North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPA):*** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any, as yet, undeposited archives of the sites themselves were examined. An electronic enquiry was also made of English Heritage's National Monuments Record and the website of the Archaeology Data Service. This was in

order to enhance and augment the data obtained from a search of the appropriate repository.

2.3 WALKOVER SURVEY

2.3.1 A walkover survey of the routes of the proposed electricity cables, as well as a 20 metre corridor on either side of this route, was undertaken in order to complete an identification survey of the area with the purpose of relating the existing landscape to research findings. Any surface features of potential archaeological interest were recorded using black and white film, and digital photography, as well as any areas of potentially significant disturbance, hazards and constraints including areas of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. The features were located using a GPS unit, tying in the new features to those already shown on Ordnance Survey mapping.

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 Two copies of this report will be deposited within the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record at Kendal, where viewing will be available on request.

2.4.2 North Pennines Archaeology and Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service 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 North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project. This project has the unique identifier of **northpen3-59612**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 Castle Carrock lies within the broad, river valley landscapes of the Eden Valley approximately 14.5 km east of Carlisle, and 6.4 km south of Brampton, the valley contains some of the richest agricultural land in Cumbria. The Eden Valley lies between the North Pennines to the east and the Cumbria High Fells and Orton Fells to the west (Countryside Commission 1998). The site lies at a height of approximately 300m AOD and is positioned to the south and west of the River Gelt. The area is shown in Figures 1 and 2.
- 3.1.2 The geology of the Eden Valley is of New Red Sandstone, mostly comprising of Lower Permian basalt, breccias, sandstones and mudstones, with a narrow band of Upper Permian and Triassic sandstones (*ibid*).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 This historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area. The location of known sites within the 0.5 km study area is depicted in Figures 3-4 and summarised in Appendix 1.
- 3.2.2 ***Prehistoric (up to 43AD):*** there is no direct evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area. Evidence of prehistoric occupation in the surrounding area of Castle Carrock and Geltsdale is present in the form of tumuli, hillforts, 'pit dwellings', and terraces.
- 3.2.3 To the southeast of Castle Carrock is Hallsteads, an earthwork semi-elliptical in shape situated about 36 meters east of the church. It is listed within the HER as an Iron Age temporary camp. This site was largely disturbed in 1904 when the Carlisle waterworks were undertaken (Kelly 1894; Oxford Archaeology North 2004). As yet there is no evidence that could date this feature to the prehistoric period. During a 1908 excavation of the area the only finds were an oak log that was roughly squared with a tenon at one end and two gargoyles found close to the surface. It is thought that this feature might be a natural formation (Oxford Archaeology North 2004).
- 3.2.4 Near the banks of the River Gelt were several artificially formed platforms, or terraces, locally known as *desses* or *dales* (Figure 9). Terraces are numerous in Yorkshire and Northumberland, some of which were found in the vicinity of what Hall (1883) referred to as 'British camps.' The first of the terraces at Castle Carrock was Gairs Terrace that consisted of two platforms one above the other. Near this terrace was a limestone ridge that had traces of wall foundations of unhewn stones (Hall 1883). On the north side of the rivulet was Greens Terrace that consisted of three lines about 45 meters long. Talking Head Wood Terrace consisted of six to eight earthworks in number, also aligned one above the other. These terraces are thought to have been used for the cultivation of crops in order to prevent erosion of the soil. Many of these terraces are on raised ground as this would have been ideal to protect the crops from flooding. Hall stated that these terraces were most probably used during the prehistoric

- period but may have also been used during the Roman occupation (Hall 1883; Kelly 1894).
- 3.2.5 To the northeast of the village on a plateau above Garth-head, Hall referred to a group of 'pit dwellings'. 'Pit dwellings', especially those grouped together and without a rampart wall were thought to have been used during the prehistoric period. The largest of these at Castle Carrock was 1.5 metres high. Outside of the dwellings were several stone lined cavities that were thought to have been used as ovens (Hall 1883; Kelly 1894).
- 3.2.6 On Castle Carrock Fell were two cairns located on the summit of the Fell, one of which, Hespeck, was described as being '*of great magnitude*'. In 1775 a farmer removed a large cairn of stones near Gelt Bridge that revealed a cist containing human remains and it was noted that by '*some mysterious expression of the farmer, and a sudden and visible alteration for the better in his appearance and circumstances, it is generally believed that he found something of considerable value*' (Hutchinson 1797). In 1865, during the cultivation of a field called Leafy Hill, between the village and the Gelt Bridge, a stone cist was found containing a human skeleton and a drinking cup. Forty five metres to the south of this was another tumulus containing a hollow with a deposit of burnt bones and a flint knife (Kelly 1894).
- 3.2.7 The Archaeology Data Service (ADS) records the discovery of a Bronze Age tumulus to the west of Geltsdale, however no tumulus could be found in the area.
- 3.2.8 To the southwest of Castle Carrock is Carrock Fell, a mountain 662.6 metres high, situated 16 km west of Penrith. In 1934, Barker mapped over 200 tumuli near Carrock Fell mostly located between the 1250 and 700 foot contour lines. These tumuli could be categorised into three types: tumuli generally located on or near a hilltop, rings around saucer-like depressions and indefinite heaps. In 1932 one of the tumuli, south of High Wath, was excavated and revealed cremation remains that consisted of an adult human, animal bone, and a small piece of bronze or copper wire. One of the saucer-like depressions was excavated near Black Beck that proved to be a 'hut' or a sunken pit with a long wide entrance. Unfortunately no artefacts were found that could be used to date this feature. A cut through the feature defined as an '*indefinite heap*' gave no evidence to its origin (Barker 1934).
- 3.2.9 On the summit of Carrock Fell is a hillfort that measures 243 metres east to west and 113 metres from north to south and covers 2.02 Hectares (ha) of ground. The oldest documentary evidence of this Hillfort is from Hutchinson's 1794 *History and Antiquities of Cumberland* and again by Clifton Ward in 1878. Ward described the Hillfort as:

a fine example of an ancient entrenched camp containing a large stone cairn near the eastern end. The blocks of stone, plentifully strewn upon the hill around, have been piled up to form a rude oval wall, but it is not easy to determine how many of the present breaks of this stony rampart were used originally as entrances, if indeed any were. At the western end the walls terminate upon a natural rampart of steep rock. This must have been a very strong retreat in its time; on the south the fell is bounded by the deep valley of the Caldew; on the east it is steeply precipitous, and against the base of the fine crags, which extend about a mile northwards from

Mosedale, the waters of old Mosedale Lake- now an extensive peat moss- must have washed, probably since the occupation of this district by man; on the north end, again, the ground descends rapidly toward Carrock Beck; and on the west alone is the Fell continuous with its neighbours.

Based on the simplicity of the planning and absence of internal dwellings common to Romano-British hillforts, this fort has been traditionally dated to the early Iron Age. Collingwood thought that this hillfort was the capital of a Brigantian sept, built before the Roman occupation. During the Roman period, the Romans slighted the ramparts so that the Hillfort would not constitute a threat to Roman authority (Collingwood 1938; Rollinson 1978). However, it is now believed that this may be a Neolithic site (Evans 2008).

- 3.2.10 To the north of Castle Carrock, at Brampton, a Mesolithic soil horizon was found in the grounds of the William Howard School. To the southeast of Brampton Old Church two bowl barrows were discovered. Also in the area, an enclosure and trackway were excavated that dated to the Iron Age/Romano British period (Denham 2003).
- 3.2.11 **Romano-British (43 AD- 410 AD):** although the Roman occupation of England began in 43 AD, it was not until Julius Agricola (77 AD- 84 AD) that the military occupation of Cumbria began (Rollinson 1969). There are no features of Roman date within the study area. ADS contains record of a Roman quarry on the west bank of the Gelt River with a Roman inscription and altar, referred to as ‘written rock.’ This rock was cut by Roman quarrymen during the early 3rd century.
- 3.2.12 To the north of Castle Carrock was the route of the Stanegate, the communications route between the Roman forts at Corbridge and Carlisle. Stanegate pre-dates Hadrian’s Wall possibly dating to the 70s AD. It appears to have been the northern limit of military occupation in Britain by c. 105 (Bidwell (ed.) 1999). The Stanegate was aligned east/west from the Tyne to the Solway with associated forts at Brampton and Nether Denton (Oxford Archaeology North 2004).
- 3.2.13 **Medieval (1066-1485):** there is little mention of Cumbria during the early medieval period. There was no mention of Cumbria in the *Domesday Book* of 1086, as Cumbria was considered to be part of Scotland. Historically the northwest of England is scarcely mentioned until 1092 when William Rufus advanced on Carlisle and removed Dolphin, the Earl of Northumbria. Following this, Cumbria became part of Norman England (Rollinson 1968).
- 3.2.14 Castle Carrock was a dependent manor of the Barony of Gilsland. The manor of Castle Carrock was given to Eustace de Vallibus by Hubert de Vallibus, the first Lord of Gilsland during the reign of Henry II (1154-1189). Eustace’s predecessors took the name of *De Castlecarrock* (the pedigree of which is located at CRO (K) Ref No.: WDX 214/1/3) and lived in the area, from which the parish took its name. Robert de Castlecarrock, the 4th descent died during the reign of Edward I (1274-1309) and left three daughters among which the manor was divided. (Hutchinson 1797; Bulmer 1884; Kelly 1894).
- 3.2.15 The etymology of Castle Carrock is thought to have derived from *Castle Caerog* meaning a fortified castle (Cook 1966). It has also been stated to derive from *Carrock* meaning a cairn used as a landmark or burial place (Kelly 1929). Regardless of the

- name, it is thought that a castle never existed here and was more likely a manor house with a pele tower.
- 3.2.16 Hutchinson described two ‘ancient fortifications’ near the village. One of these is the remains of a moat (Figure 3, Site 1) located less than 36 metres east of the Church of St. Peter. The moat was described as being 91 metres long by 44 metres wide and more rounded on the southeast corner than the southwest. The best preserved remains are in the north east side where the ditch is six metres wide and 0.7 metres deep. Elsewhere the remains are badly preserved and virtually non-existent. There are no internal remains. The area enclosed by the moat is on uneven ground that may suggest that a building was once present there. To the northeast, on the opposite side of the moat ditch are traces of early stone banks that enclose an area of higher ground. There is also a possible fishpond located to the southeast of the moat remains. It was thought that this was once the site of a castle but the evidence to support this is unclear, but this site may represent a fortified manor house from which the name Castle Carrock was derived. The other of Hutchinson’s fortifications was to the south of the moated site and three times larger. He described this as being circular in shape that sat at a height above the surrounding landscape, nearly seven metres long on all sides except on the east where the ground was the highest (Hutchinson 1797).
- 3.2.17 The aforementioned Church of St. Peter, a Grade II Listed Building (Listed Building, Site 4) is thought to have been built on the site of an older medieval church. Brayley and Brittan (1802) stated that the ruins of the castle are what was used to build the church (Brayley and Brittan 1802). Within the walls of the old church there were several pieces of broken carved stone that was taken from another building, possible evidence that the old church was built from a pele tower. In the chancel there is the inscribed grave slab of John de Beghokirk, who was appointed rector in 1346 (Bulmer 1884). The present day church was rebuilt in 1828 and restored in 1888.
- 3.2.18 The strip fields to the northeast of the village, still evident on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map also indicate a medieval origin (See Figure 10).
- 3.2.19 Geltsdale Forest forms the southeast portion of Castle Carrock parish. Prior to the dissolution of the monasteries, Geltsdale and the Forest of Briorthwaite belonged to the Priory of Hexham. After the suppression of the monasteries these lands were granted to the Barony of Gilsland (Whellan 1860). The Royal Forest of Geltsdale was once a hunting area reserved for and used by the King and those that he permitted. Once there was a large herd of red deer (around 1000 in 1597) that were cared for by Royal Officers. This area is now leased to the Earl of Carlisle (Cook 1966).
- 3.2.20 ***Post-medieval and Modern (1485 AD-Present):*** from the 16th to the 19th centuries the various Earls of Carlisle worked Geltsdale for mineral deposits. Following the 19th century they leased the rights to various companies. The Gelt valley was an area within this large industrial landscape that had evidence of coal mining, limestone quarrying, lime production, mill stone quarrying, whinstone quarrying and zinc smelting. In the early 1900s, the valley was developed in order to provide water to Carlisle (Brooks 2004). The majority of the HER features within the study area date to the post-medieval period and were identified by Brooks during his survey. These include Sites 8, and 16-25 within this report.

- 3.2.21 In the 18th century, there were four documented roads in Cumberland and Westmorland. These were described by John Ogilby as: one from Kendal to Carlisle via Shap; one from Egremont, through Whitehaven and Workington via Cockermouth and Bothel to Carlisle; one from Cockermouth to Keswick, Ambleside and Kendal; and one from Newcastle to Carlisle that crossed the Eden at Corby then ran east through Castle Carrock. These roads were most probably not intended for vehicles; the important aspect is that a communications network had been established in the Northwest of England by the end of the 17th century (Rollinson 1978).
- 3.2.22 In the neighbouring village of Brampton, the post-medieval period was a time of great industrial activity. Prior to 1758 Brampton was often by-passed. With the completion of the Military Road in 1758 Brampton was now part of the route linking Carlisle with Newcastle. In 1794 Hutchinson stated that Brampton was *'from its situation lying at a distance of nine miles from Carlisle, and upon the great Military Road, surrounded with common lands carrying a multitude of sheep (it) is placed in a propitious spot for manufactory and trade.'* Brampton soon became a weaving town. In 1794 Fleming and Temperley were the largest employer in the area employing most of its 67 resident weavers. Fleming and Temperley were the manufacturers of gingham and other checked and striped cotton fabrics. This period was described as the golden age of textile manufacturing as demand outstripped supply. Barns, outhouses, and surplus buildings in and around the area were being adapted to accommodate additional looms. In 1798 Fleming and Temperley's business failed (Mawson 1973).
- 3.2.23 The industrial revolution also affected Castle Carrock but on a smaller scale. During the 19th and early 20th centuries churches and chapels dominated Castle Carrock. There were signs of industrial activity as there was a smithy in the village and a limekiln east of Garthfoot (Oxford Archaeology North 2004).
- 3.2.24 Located within Carlisle Record Office were two catalogues of sale for land around Castle Carrock that were also within the vicinity of the study area. One catalogue of sale dated to 1888 (CRO (C) Ref. No.: DBS 6/1/90; Plate 1) and was described as, *'Particulars and Conditions of Sale of a freehold allotment plot or parcel of land, situated on Castle Carrock Fell, in the Parish of Castle Carrock, in the county of Cumberland containing by Ordnance Survey Admeasurement 42.143 acres or thereabouts, and No. 398 on the Ordnance Survey plan...The aforesaid premises are drained, watered, and fenced, and as an allotment, the soil is of good quality, and offers an important advantage to investors.'*

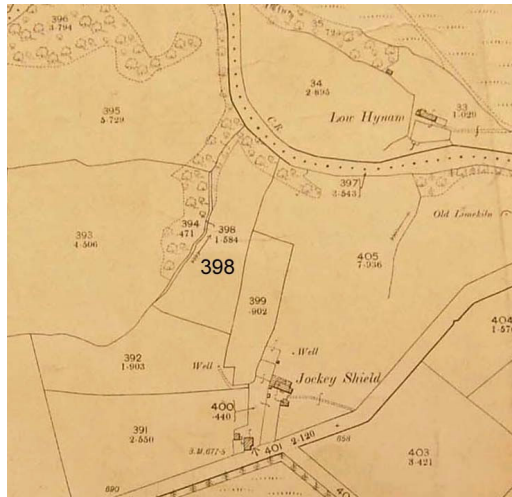


Plate 1: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1900), Plot No. 398

- 3.2.25 Ref. No.: DB/74/3/2/703 dates to 1895 and was described as ‘a very healthy enclosure of hill land, situate about $1^{1/2}$ miles east of the Village of Castle Carrock, and adjoining the road leading from Castle Carrock to Castle Carrock Fell. It is shown as No. 387 on Sale Plan No. 2 (Plate 2) and extends over an area of about 21a. 1r. 28p. the Enclosure is let, together with other land, to Mr. John Byers, under Yearly Candlemas Tenancy, at an apportioned Rental of 18s. The SHOOTING over this lot and over other property is let to J.B. Watson, Esq., under lease for 10 years from February 2nd, 1893, at an apportioned Rental for the above 5s., thus making an aggregated Rental of £1, 3s. per annum. This lot is believed to be free from payment of Tithe, but subject to Land Tax, which for the purposes of this sale has been apportioned at the sum of $1\frac{3}{4}$ d., and is discharged by the tenant’.

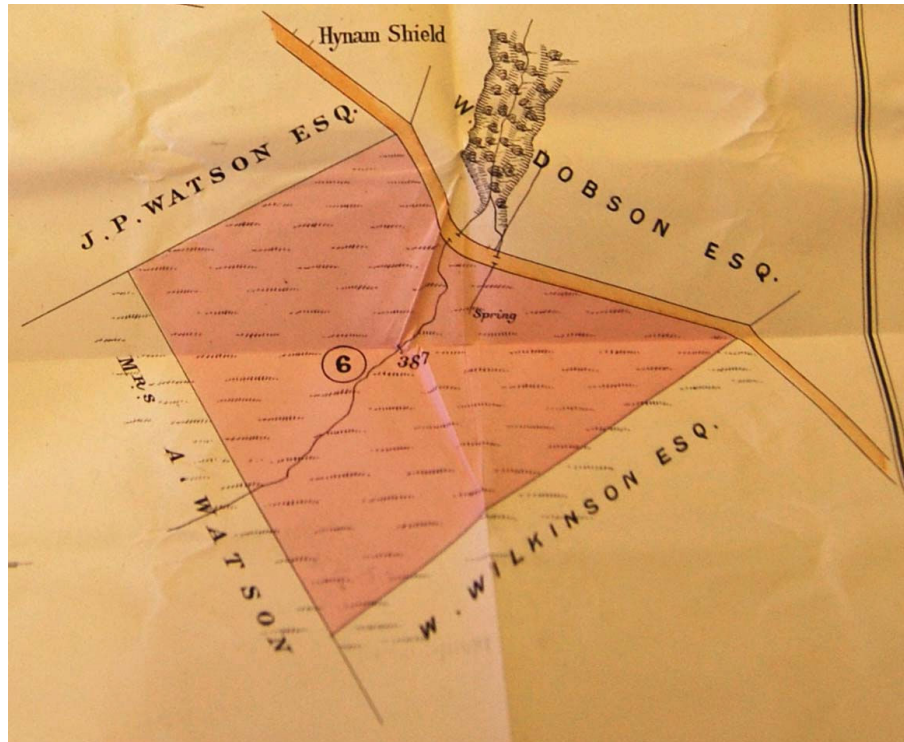


Plate 2: Map from Sale Catalogue of Lot No. 6

3.2.26 Nothing of archaeological significance was shown on either map. There was a small spring located in the eastern section of the field for the enclosure of hill land.

4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in *Section 3.2*. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are 28 HER records and 6 Listed Buildings for the study area defined as a 0.5 km radius, centred on the site. A list of the HER sites identified by the assessment is given in Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figures 3 and 4. During the walkover survey the area affected by the proposed electricity cable route were separated into different plots, for ease of recording, and will be discussed in further detail in Section 5.

4.2 CUMBRIA COUNTY COUNCIL HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 **CCCHER:** there are a total of 28 HER records within the study area that has been defined as a 0.5 km radius around the site. Of these 1 was medieval in date, 16 were post-medieval, 2 were modern and 9 were from an unknown date. Located within the proposed electricity route is the post-medieval house at Hynam Shield (Site 17). This house is believed to be similar in style to the post-medieval house (Site 16) at High Hynam, to the northeast of Hynam Shield.

4.2.2 **Listed Buildings:** there are 6 Listed Buildings located within the 0.5 km radius of the proposed development area. All of the Listed Buildings were Grade II Listed and are located within Castle Carrock village. There are no Listed Buildings within the proposed development area.

4.2.3 **Conservation Areas:** Castle Carrock and Geltsdale are not designated as a Conservation Area, however Geltsdale is classified as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

4.2.4 **Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM):** there were no Scheduled Ancient Monuments located within the 0.5 km radius of the proposed development area.

4.2.5 **Aerial Photography:** the photograph collections held by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record were checked for any relevant photographs to the development site and study area. There were three relevant aerial photographs (6.3.19, 6.3.20 and 6.3.21). These aerial photographs were taken east of Castle Carrock, between Castle Carrock and Jockey Shield and identified a number of features including possible geological features, rectilinear and circular features. These features were transcribed and are located on Figures 15 and 16 (AP 01-AP 11).

4.2.6 AP 01 appears to be geological. On the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, this field was annotated as being the 'site of castle' and was seen to the south of Sites 01 and 02 from the walkover survey. Nothing from the map regression analysis corresponded to AP 02; however, during the walkover survey this area, Plot 7, was identified as containing earthworks, ridge and furrow, and potential terracing. AP 03 follows the same line as a footpath or trail on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and could relate to that. AP 04 was a square feature. During the walkover survey, the GPS did not reveal any features in this field, this field, Plot 05. AP 05 was two

rectilinear features that abutted onto a linear feature. This feature was outside of the 20 metre corridor used during the walkover survey. AP 06, ridge and furrow, was also outside of the 20 metre corridor. AP 07 could correspond to a limekiln that was on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. Two circular features, AP 08 and 09, to the south and west of the proposed site boundary, did not appear on either of the Ordnance Survey maps and were outside of the 20 metre corridor for the walkover survey. Numerous features appeared to be present in the field of AP 10. Nothing was present on either of the Ordnance Survey maps and this area was not investigated during the walkover survey that could identify what these features could have been. AP 11 was a rectilinear feature. This field was identified as Plot 14 during the walkover survey in which no features were identified.

4.2.7 **Archaeological Investigations:** no previous archaeological investigations are known to have taken place within the development site; however, several have been undertaken in the vicinity.

4.2.8 In 2002, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation at Castle Carrock. No significant archaeological deposits were found. There was very slight evidence of a medieval field boundary. Several features of post-medieval date were found including ceramic field drains, field boundaries, cobble spreads and a late 19th century rubbish dump, most of these dated to the 19th to early 20th century (Giecco 2002).

4.2.9 In 2004, Cracknell and Wooler undertook an historic building survey at Tottergill Farm in Castle Carrock. There has been a farm present at Tottergill since at least the mid-17th century. The early farmhouse has been replaced by the present one that dates to the late 18th century. One range of farm buildings dates to the first half of the 19th century. The range was built during the second half of the 19th century and was a purpose built 19th century farm building incorporating a wide range of outbuildings under one roof (Cracknell and Wooler 2004).

4.2.10 Also in 2004, Oxford Archaeology North undertook a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation at Castle Carrock School. The evaluation trench did not encounter any archaeological deposits. The depth of the natural was 0.5 metres below present ground surface (Oxford Archaeology North 2004).

4.2.11 Brooks carried out an industrial archaeological survey in 2004. The results of his survey were added to the historic environment record (See 3.2.19) (Brooks 2004).

4.3 CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICE, KENDAL (CRO (K)) AND CARLISLE (CRO (C))

4.3.1 Kendal and Carlisle Record Offices hold a comprehensive series of Ordnance Survey Mapping as well as a library of books based on the local history of Castle Carrock and Geltsdale. All of these were checked whilst undertaking the research for this report.

4.4 CARLISLE LIBRARY LOCAL STUDIES

4.4.1 Carlisle Library holds a wealth of historic and geographic information on the area and its holdings were checked as part of the research for this report. The relevant

information and sources found within the collection are referenced within the text of this report.

4.5 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 4.5.1 A search of maps recording Castle Carrock and Geltsdale was carried out at Carlisle Library and at the Kendal and Carlisle Record Offices. Only those that reveal the area around the development site and of direct relevance have been included.
- 4.5.2 ***Saxton's Map of Westmorland, 1576 (Figure 5)***: this map shows a general view of Castle Carrock spelled 'Castle Carok' and was depicted by a picture of a castle or manor house. There was nothing depicted to the south of Castle Carrock until the village of Cumrew that was depicted by a manor house or other stately building. The area to the east of Castle Carrock appeared to be open, undeveloped more mountainous terrain.
- 4.5.3 ***Speed's Map of Cumberland, 1610 (Figure 6)***: Speed's map was identical to Saxton's map.
- 4.5.4 ***Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1774 (Figure 7)***: Donald's map was in more detail than the two aforementioned maps. On this map Castle Carrock annotated as 'Castle Carrick,' was represented as having a Y-shaped street plan that ran directly through the village, with buildings on either side of this street. To the south and east of Castle Carrock were many smaller villages including those of Garth Head, Garth Foot and Jockey Shield. The King's Forest of Geltsdale and Geltsdale House were annotated on this map. Interestingly, on Donald's map the Gelt River was located to the east of Castle Carrock, but on Saxton and Speed's map was located to the north of the village, when in present day the river runs to the east and north of Castle Carrock.
- 4.5.5 ***Plan of Castlecarrock Fell, Enclosure Award, 1805 (Figure 8)***: the Enclosure Award map did not illustrate the entire area in which the proposed site boundary is located. This map showed the villages of Garthfoot, Garth head and Jockey Shield with a main road running through each of the villages. Each village contained at least one building. To the south of Garthfoot was a quarry. From Jockey Shield the road split off and ran to the south that ended at what was marked as a limekiln on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868.
- 4.5.6 ***Teesdale's Map of Cumberland, 1829***: again, Teesdale's map is in more detail than the earlier maps. Castle Carrock annotated as 'Castle Carrick,' was shown with a road running through the village. Opposite to what was shown on Donald's map, Teesdale's map had the village in an upside down Y-shaped layout with the road forked at the southern end of the village instead of the northern end. The Gelt River was shown on this map as being located to the east and north of Castle Carrock. The villages of Cumrew and Brackenthwaite were depicted to the south of Castle Carrock. The King's Forest of Geltsdale was to the east of Castle Carrock and Castle Carrock Fell was to the southeast, both of these areas were not represented by standing buildings or any other type of feature.
- 4.5.7 ***Slater's Map of Cumberland, 1869***: Slater's map depicted Castle Carrock as a small village with a few standing buildings. The King's Forest of Geltsdale still remained undeveloped. Castle Carrock Fell was not depicted on this map.

- 4.5.8 ***Hall's map of Prehistoric Geltsdale, Cumbria, 1883 (Figure 9)***: this map was taken from Hall's 1883 article *On Ancient Remains, chiefly prehistoric, in Geltsdale, Cumberland in TCWAAS Vol VI (old series)*. This map is a representation of all of the prehistoric remains in Geltsdale. The aforementioned terraces, ovens, and 'pit dwellings' are depicted (See 3.2.4-3.2.5).
- 4.5.9 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1868 (Figure 10-11)***: on this map the strips of fields, typical in shape to those from the medieval period, could clearly be seen around the village of Castle Carrock, less so in the Castle Carrock Fell and Geltsdale areas. This map depicted many areas of industrial activity in the area including limekilns, springs and quarries. A few tumuli and Hallsteads were also depicted. Close to the site boundary, south of Hynam Shield was a limekiln and spring.
- 4.5.10 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1900 (Figure 12-13)***: the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map was similar to the First Edition in that the strips of fields could be seen around Castle Carrock. Hallsteads, disused limekilns and quarries were marked on this map as well as pit dwellings. To the north of the site boundary, close to Castle Carrock village, were the sites of a hydraulic ram and a windmill. On this map, to the west of Garth head, was an area marked as Garth Marr that had five standing buildings and a well. In the field annotated as 446, south of Hynam Shield, was a small standing building fronting onto the main road the road in the area. The limekiln that has marked on the First Edition map was now disused as this was annotated as being an 'Old Limekiln.'
- 4.5.11 ***Plan of Geltsdale Forest with part of the adjoining parishes, no date given (Figure 14)***: no date was given on this map. This map was a representation of the Parish of Castle Carrock. Castle Carrock, Garthfoot, Jockey Shield, Garth Head and Garth Marr, spelled Mar, were all depicted. At the southeastern aspect of the parish is Geltsdale House now annotated as 'Geltstone House' was present. Geltstone House was located on what was labelled as 'Ancient Land' and to the north of this was an area labelled as 'Little Park.' The presence of Garth Marr would date this map to sometime after the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, as Garth Marr was not present in 1868; however, Geltsdale House has been labelled so as far back as Donald's map of 1774, giving no light as to when this map would have been produced.

5 WALKOVER SURVEY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The Walkover Survey was undertaken on 28th-29th April 2009 with the purpose of relating the existing landscape to research findings. The site features were identified during the survey (Fig 15-18) and were recorded using *pro-forma* record sheets, black and white and digital photographic record. The sites were located using a survey quality GPS, tying in the new features to those already shown on the current OS map.

5.1 RESULTS

5.2.1 For ease of recording, the area affected by the proposed cable route was separated into different plots for the survey (Figures 15-18), as outlined in Table 1 below:

Plot No.	Central Grid Reference	Land Use	Ground Visibility	Brief Description of Plot
1	NY 5555 3545	Pasture	100%	Large irregular shaped field containing sheep, trees and public path, as well as the subsurface remains of the Castle of Castle Carrock.
2	NY 5555 3547	Pasture	100%	Large irregular shaped field with a mature hedge and public path to the east.
3	NY 5554 3547	Pasture	100%	Large irregular shaped field containing a mature edge on eastern boundary and Garth Foot Farm to the south.
4	NY 5555 3547	Pasture	100%	Large irregular shaped field containing a mature hedging to north, south and east, with gate in north and south boundaries.
5	NY 5556 3547	Pasture	100%	Medium square field with mature boundaries on all sides.
6	NY 5556 3549	Pasture	100%	Small irregular shaped field with mature boundaries on all sides.
7	NY 5555 3549	Pasture	100%	Large irregular shaped field containing modern woodshed, as well as earthworks for modern water pipes. The field also contains ridge and furrow earthworks as well as potential terracing in the southern section.
8	NY 5556 3550	Rough Pasture	100%	Large irregular shaped field with drystone wall boundaries, and also contains road.

Plot No.	Central Grid Reference	Land Use	Ground Visibility	Brief Description of Plot
9	NY 5557 3551	Rough Pasture	100%	Irregular shaped field with drystone wall and wire boundaries, and also occasional trees.
10	NY 5557 3552	Set aside	100%	This area is set aside and leads south to Garth Head. This plot drops steeply into Plot 11.
11	NY 5557 3552	Rough Pasture	100%	Triangular shaped field bounded on east by stream, with Garth Head to the west.
12	NY 5556 3554	Pasture	100%	Large fields divided by a stone wall, containing grass pasture.
13	NY 5557 3555	Pasture	100%	Large fields divided by a stone wall, containing grass pasture.
14	NY 5557 3556	Pasture	100%	Large fields divided by a stone wall, containing grass pasture and bounded on the eastern edge by woodland leading to Jockey Shield.
15	NY 5555 3559	Pasture	100%	Large field to the east of Jockey Shield, containing rough pasture, occasional trees and damp ground by streams.
16	NY 5554 3561	Pasture	100%	Large field to the east of Hynam Shield, contains grass, streams and occasional trees, bounded to the east by woodland with mature hedgerows to the south.
17	NY 5553 3562	Road and woodland	100%	Area where the proposed works will cross the road in several places. Contains woodland (mixed), stream, mature hedgerows, drystone walls and tarmac road.
18	NY 5552 3563	Pasture	100%	Large irregular shaped field containing woodland to the west with mature hedgerow to the south, and a heavily concentrated stone area by the gate to the west.
19	NY 5551 3565	Rough Pasture	100%	Rough Pasture containing grass and mature western hedgerow.
20	NY 5549 3566	Rough Pasture	100%	Rough Pasture containing grass, occasional trees, streams and mature western hedgerow.
21	NY 5549 3566	Rough Pasture	100%	Rough Pasture containing grass and mature western hedgerow.
22	NY 5547 3567	Pasture	100%	Irregular field containing trees and streams.
23	NY 5546 3568	Pasture	100%	Irregular field, including road.

Plot No.	Central Grid Reference	Land Use	Ground Visibility	Brief Description of Plot
24	NY 5543 3569	Pasture	100%	Large irregular fields bounding the main road to Geltsdale Farm. Contains grassland, road, streams and covered reservoirs.
25	NY 5540 3570	Set-aside Grassland	100%	Large irregular fields bordering on the main road to Geltsdale Farm. Contains grassland, streams, trees, roads and Geltsdale Cottages.

Table 1: Summary of walkover survey plots

5.2.2 Eight potential archaeological features were observed during the Walkover Survey, which are not depicted on modern Ordnance Survey mapping.

5.2.3 **Site 01 (Figure 19):** this site was located at central grid reference NY 5555 3545 in Plot 1. The site comprises a low degraded boundary constructed of stone, rounded river cobbles, sandy earth and turf, and may represent the remains of an earlier field system. The boundary runs from the edge of the tree-line central in the field northeast for c.50m, then turns east for a further c.44m before heading northeast again (at this point becoming part of the current field system) for a further c.60m. The boundary measured c.2.3m in width, with an average height of 0.45m. Nothing of this nature is reflected on any of the map regression analysis for this report.



Plate 3: Site 001, looking east

5.2.4 **Site 02 (Figure 19):** this site was located at central grid reference NY 555482 354494 in Plot 1. The site is a possible droveway, with banks to the west and the

east opening out into the relatively flat central plateau of Plot 1 that contains the remains of the 'Castle' of Castle Carrock. This feature may represent landscaping or constant use, perhaps dating to the period when the moated house was still extant. Again, nothing that correlates to this feature could be found during the cartographic search.



Plate 4: The break of slope of the driveway

5.2.5 **Site 03 (Figure 20):** this site was located at central grid reference NY 555372 354768 in the southeast corner of Plot 3. The site comprised a low mound of turf-covered stone, potentially either a dump or the results of demolition. The mound measured 11m x 7m and was approximately 0.40m in height. On the first Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 the road that passed through Garth Foot was depicted as being tree-lined; this could have been done for decorative purposes. By the time of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map this area was no longer tree-lined and now contained a rectangular shaped building. There is no direct correlation between Site 03 and the Ordnance Survey maps.



Plate 5: Site 03 looking south towards Garth Foot Cottage



Plate 6: First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1868: Landscaping near Site 03 from the walkover survey

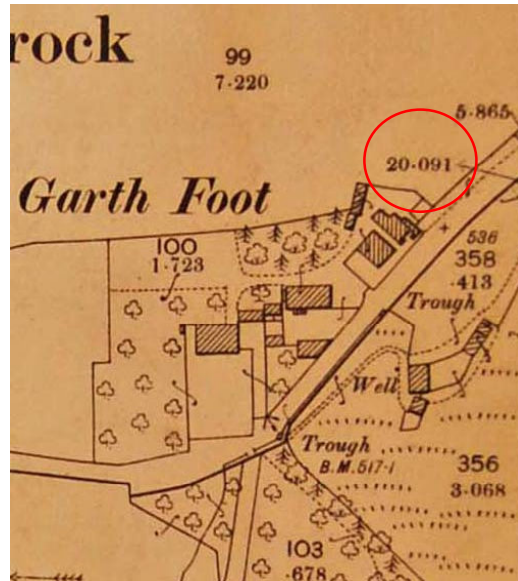


Plate 7: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1900: Standing Building near Site 03 from the walkover survey

5.2.6 **Sites 04 and 05 (Figure 21):** these sites were located at central grid reference NY 555129 356310 in Plot 18. Though numbered separately, the sites seem related. Site 04 comprises two linear banks, running approximately east-west parallel to each other for a distance of c.12m, with the northernmost bank measuring c.0.8m in width and the southernmost c.1.2m in width, both with a height of only c.0.20m. Site 05 is an irregular depression in the ground, measuring c.8m x 4.5m, and is situated c.1.8m south of banks 05. The depth of the depression is c. 0.30m, and the feature is filled with rough grasses and bracken. The area surrounding Sites 04 and 05 seems rough and uneven, and may possibly represent a small stone quarry. Again, the map regression analysis did not show any features in this area.



Plate 8: Sites 04 and 05, looking southwest

- 5.2.7 **Site 06 (Figure 22):** this site was located at central grid reference NY 555068 356401 in Plot 19, and may represent the remains of a building platform. The raised area, representing the edge of a square or rectangle measures 8m in length by 5m in width, and is aligned northeast-southwest, with the modern boundary and road to the west. The platform is extremely shallow and may prove difficult to see in longer grass.



Plate 9: Site 06, looking south

- 5.2.8 **Site 07 (Figure 22):** this site was located at central grid reference NY 555048 356412 in Plot 19, and comprises the tumbled remains of a post-medieval/modern shelter or building, possibly a sheep pen. The remains key into the main road boundary wall and measure c.6m in length by c.6m in width, with standing walls up to 0.4m in height. The ruin is heavily overgrown. This feature was depicted on both the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps as a small standing building. There is the possibility that Sites 06 and 08 were related to Site 07.



Plate 10: Site 07, looking west



Plate 11: Standing Building (Site 07) on First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1868



Plate 12: Standing Building (Site 07) on Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1900

5.2.9 **Site 08 (Figure 22):** this site was located at central grid reference NY 555038 356429 in Plot 19 and appears to be the remains of a large rectangular building,

measuring c.21m in length by c.9m in width, with a low height of c.0.20m. The building was orientated northeast-southwest, an alignment parallel with Site 06 which lies 35m to the northwest.



Plate 13: Site 08, looking west

5.2.10

Site 09 (Figure 23): this site was located at central grid reference NY 554027 357037 in Plot 25, c.47m southeast of Geltsdale Cottages. The site comprises an oval depression filled with rough grasses 8m in length by 5m in width, and could represent a potential quarry or landslip. On an undated map located at the Carlisle Record Office titled ‘*Plan of Geltsdale Forest with part of the adjoining parishes*’ (Ref. No.: SPC 19/39) this field is marked as belonging to Geltstone House Farm, the present day Geltsdale House. The entire eastern portion of this area is marked as being a ‘*Little Park*’ and to the south of this is ‘*Ancient Land.*’ Geltstone House was located on the western aspect of the ‘*Ancient Land.*’



Plate 14: Site 09, looking southeast

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The walkover survey revealed nine features that were compared to the map regression analysis and aerial photographs. These features consisted of oval depression, degraded boundary walls, linear banks, and the remains of buildings. Only one of these features could be identified on the historical maps. Site 07 was present as a standing building on both the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps. Sites 06 and 08, surrounding Site 07, could be related to the standing building, but these features were not depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps. Site 03 may relate to landscaping that was present in the area on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868. By the time of the Second Edition map there was a standing building present in the area. Without further investigation it is not known with any certainty if Site 03 relates to these features from the Ordnance Survey maps.
- 6.1.2 The interpretation of aerial photographs also revealed several features within the vicinity of the site boundary. Two of the eleven features noted could correspond to features on Ordnance Survey maps. AP 03 follows the same lines as a footpath or trail marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and AP 07 corresponds to a limekiln on the same map. AP 01 was in an area marked as the 'site of castle' on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. AP 02 was in a field that contained what appeared to be square enclosures as well as other unidentifiable earthworks, this corresponded to Plot 07 from the walkover survey that was identified as being pasture land that contained earthworks for modern pipes as well as ridge and furrow and potential terracing in the southern section of the field. The remaining features identified through aerial photographs were not identified during the walkover survey, five of which were located outside of the 20 metre corridor.
- 6.1.3 The desk-based assessment revealed that there is no known evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area. In Cumbria, settlement sites and burials from the prehistoric period are hard to identify largely in part due to the lack of archaeological excavation and documentation of these sites. Within the surrounding area a number of hillforts, terraces, and especially tumuli have been identified. Within Castle Carrock are a number of terraces thought to date to the prehistoric period as well as two tumuli that were found to contain human remains buried with a drinking cup, as well as cremated remains and a flint knife. On the banks of the Gelt are the terraces thought to have been used during early agricultural practices. The potential for archaeological remains from the prehistoric are considered high.
- 6.1.4 The site of proposed development is south of Stanegate, the Roman road running between the forts at Corbridge and Carlisle. Finds dating to the Roman period have been found at Brampton as well as Scalesceugh, south of Carlisle, suggesting that this was likely an area of Roman occupation. Two kilometres to the northwest of the site boundary (NY 5301 5786) is the rock written with 'graffiti' from Roman quarrymen during the 3rd century. However, as there are only eight sites dated to the Roman period within a 10 kilometre radius around the site boundary, the potential for archaeological remains from the Roman period is considered slight.

- 6.1.5 During the medieval period, the King used the forests in and around Geltsdale as private hunting grounds. Castle Carrock was established during the 12th century when Hubert de Vallibus gave this manor to Eustace de Vallibus. Strip fields to the northeast of the village still maintain the style of crofts that are indicative of its medieval origins. The proposed development area is outside of the core of the medieval village of Castle Carrock, though there is evidence of shielings in the surrounding area, and therefore the potential for medieval archaeological remains surviving sub-surface within the development area are moderate.
- 6.1.6 The potential for post-medieval archaeological remains to survive sub-surface within the development area is high. As Brooks' 2004 survey has shown, many remains of post-medieval industrial activity are still present in the form of buildings, shafts, field kilns, limekilns, sheepfolds, and bridges.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 The walkover survey concluded that there are remains still evident within the study area that are not present on historical maps. The remains of prehistoric activity has also been documented within the area. To the southwest of Castle Carrock, the proposed electricity route crosses the landscape where earthwork remains of medieval shielings and post-medieval industries survive. Due to this, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during groundworks (Figures 24-27). This would establish the presence or absence of any as yet unidentified archaeological remains and allow for their documentation. A definitive decision on the level and extent of archaeological mitigation will be decided by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1868 (CRO(C))

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1900 (CRO(C))

Saxton's Map of Westmorland, 1576 <http://libweb.lancs.ac.uk/lakedistrictmaps.htm>

Speed's Map of Cumberland, 1610 <http://libweb.lancs.ac.uk/lakedistrictmaps.htm>

Slater's Map of Cumberland, 1869 <http://libweb.lancs.ac.uk/lakedistrictmaps.htm>

Teesdale's Map of Cumberland, 1829 <http://libweb.lancs.ac.uk/lakedistrictmaps.htm>

Slater's Map of Cumberland, 1869 <http://libweb.lancs.ac.uk/lakedistrictmaps.htm>

Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1774

Enclosure Award: Plan of Castle Carrock Fell, 1805 (CRO(C) Ref. No.: QRE/1/89)

Plan of Geltsdale Forest with part of the adjoining parishes, no date given (CRO (C) Reference No.: SPC 19/39)

7.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

Baker, M.M. (1934) Tumuli near Carrock Fell. *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society (TCWAAS)*. Titus Wilson and Son: Kendal.

Bidwell, P (ed.). (1999) *Hadrian's Wall 1989-1999*, CWAAS and the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Brayley, E.W. and J. Brittan. (1802) *The Beauty of England and Wales; or, original delineations, topographical, historical, and descriptive of each county*, London.

Brooks, G. (2004) *Upper Geltsdale: an industrial archaeology survey*.

Bulmer, T. (1884) *History, Topography and Directory of East Cumberland*.

Collingwood, R.G. (1938) The Hill-fort on Carrock Fell. *TCWAAS*. Titus Wilson and Son Ltd: Kendal.

Cook, Rev. A.M. (1966) *Castle Carrock Church and Parish, Some Historical Notes*. (Found at Carlisle Library Ref. No.: 1 B9 CAS 726.5)

Countryside Commission. (1998) *Countryside Character Volume 2: North West*. Countryside Commission: Gloucestershire.

Cracknell, P.M. and F. Wooler (2004) *Report on an historic building survey at Tottergill Farm, Castle Carrock, Cumbria*. Unpublished report for Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration.

- Denham, K. (2003) *Report for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Evaluation of Land at Union Lane, Brampton, Cumbria*. Unpublished report for North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.
- DoE (1990) *Planning Policy Guidance Note No.16: Archaeology and Planning*. Department of the Environment.
- Evans, H. (2008) *Neolithic and Bronze Age Landscapes of Cumbria*. BAR British Series 463.
- Giecco, F. (2002) *Report on an archaeological evaluation at Castle Carrock, Cumbria*. Unpublished report for North Pennines Heritage Trust.
- Hall, Rev. G.R. (1883) On Ancient Remains, chiefly prehistoric, in Geltsdale Cumberland. *TCWAAS (old series), Vol VI*.
- Hutchinson, W. (1797) *The History of the County of Cumberland, Vol. I*.
- IFA. (2002) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*. Institute of Field Archaeologists: Reading.
- Kelly (1894) *Kelly's Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland*. Kelly and Co Ltd: London.
- Kelly (1929) *Kelly's Directory of Cumberland*. Kelly's Directory Ltd: London.
- Martindale, J.H. (1926) The Priory of Lanercost. *TCWAAS*. Titus Wilson and SOne: Kendal.
- Mawson, J.W. (1973) Brampton in the 1790s. *TCWAAS*. Titus Wilson and Son Ltd: Kendal.
- Oxford Archaeology North. (2004) *Castle Carrock School, Cumbria. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Evaluation*. Unpublished report Oxford Archaeology North.
- Parsons, J (2009) *Brief for an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey on the route of two underground electricity lines at Castle Carrock and Geltsdale, Cumbria*.
- Rollinson, W. (1969) *A History of Man in the Lake District*. J.M. Dent and Sons Ltd: London
- Rollinson, W. (1978) *A History of Cumberland and Westmorland*. Phillimore: London.
- Whellan, W. (1860) *The History and Topography of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland*. W. Whellan and Co: Pontefract.

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)	Period
1	565	Castle Carrock Moated Site, Castle Carrock	Castle, Fish Pond, Fortified House and Moat now all earthworks	354400	555410	Medieval
2	4990	Castle Carrock Platform	Possible Rectangular	354580	555240	Unknown
3	8002	Holme Gill-South Boundary Bank	A large bank, possibly geological	355530	556090	Unknown
4	8004	High Hynam Field Boundary, Farlam	Low Bank on a slope within one field	356250	555500	Unknown
5	8032	Cumrew Fell- Southwest Track	Traces of a Hollow track. South of this, on edge of high ground, is a stone-built structure	356810	555160	Unknown
6	10157	Hynam Bridge Lime Kiln	Lime kiln as seen on OS 1	355920	555730	Unknown
7	10190	Binney Bank Footbridge, Castle Carrock	Footbridge as see on OS 1	357610	553710	Unknown
8	10191	Geltsdale Colliery, Geltsdale	Site consists of two shaft mounds. There are also the footings of a building, as see on OS 1.	357680	553740	Unknown
9	10192	Middle Foot Colliery, Geltsdale	Consists of an adit driven into a small river cliff that is now collapsed.	357560	553510	Post-medieval
10	10674	Stone House Farm Place Name Site	Pele Tower	354310	555550	Unknown
11	11262	Geltsdale Quarry, Castle Carrock	Site of an old quarry	357030	553600	Unknown
12	11263	Castle Carrock Fell Lime Kiln, Castle Carrock	Two Lime kilns possible related and possibly used in conjunction with the quarries at SMR 8008,4526	356639	554628	Post-medieval
13	19570	Independent/Congretional Chapel, Castle Carrock	Congretional Chapel now a dwelling house	354300	555300	Post-medieval
14	19571	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Rectory Road, Castle Carrock	Primitive Methodist Chapel	354190	555390	Post-medieval
15	40259	The Weary Sportsman In and Barn, Castle Carrock	An inn and barn shown on OS 1	354260	555360	Post-medieval
16	40712	High Hynam, Hayton	House now partially derelict that consists of a single storey building that contains two rooms with a range in one. Modern brick extension to the north. The 1841 census lists one family living here. The 1851 census does not differentiated between the various cottages called Hynam, but a person of the same name resides at one of them (Brooks 2004)	356225	555650	Post-medieval
17	40713	Hynam Shield, Castle Carrock	House that is still inhabited but appears to have been similar in style to High Hynam	356050	555330	Post-medieval
18	40721	Castle Carrock Fell Limekiln	Small filed kiln made of rough limestone blocks	356650	554250	Post-medieval
19	40725	Binney Bank Sheepfold, Geltsdale	Sheep Fold	357703	553694	Post-medieval

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)	Period
20	40732	Geltsdale Cottages Barn	Stone constructed barn using white sandstone rubble	357230	554120	Post-medieval
21	40733	Hynam Bridge Flow House, Hayton	A rustic dressed stone built building on downstream side of bridge	356036	555745	Modern
22	40734	Binney Bank Valve House, Geltsdale	A rustic stone built building with a date stone over the door 'CC 1906'	357480	553660	Modern
23	40735	Hynam Bridge, Castle Carrock/Hayton	A single span stone arched bridge allowing for transport across the River Gelt between High and Low Hynam	356070	555750	Post-medieval
24	40745	Geltsdale House Upper Bridge	A stone arched bridge spanning the River Gelt at Binney Bank	357460	553645	Post-medieval
25	40746	Geltsdale House Lower Bridge	A stone arched bridge spanning the River Gelt near Geltsdale Cottages	357170	554110	Post-medieval
26	40821	St Peter's Endowed School, Castle Carrock	Original site of Castle Carrock's endowed grammar school within the churchyard for St Peter's Church	354328	555400	Post-medieval
27	40822	Castle Carrock School	Present site of Castle Carrock School	354330	555470	Post-medieval
28	41731	Townfoot Farm, Castle Carrock	Barn, Cow house, Farmhouse, and Threshing Barn	354200	555620	Post-medieval

Table 2: HER sites within a 0.5 km radius around the site boundary.

ID	EH Listed Building No.	Listed Building SMR #No.	Building Name	Description	Grade	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)
1	77999	20643	Rectory, Castle Carrock	Rectory dated 1727 over entrance with inscription	II	354221	555372
2	77998	20642	The Lawn, Castle Carrock	Late 18th century house	II	354367	555366
3	77997	20641	Garth House, Castle Carrock	Farmhouse dated 1667 over entrance with initials I.H., M.H.	II	354371	555352
4	77996	20640	Church of St Peter, Castle Carrock	Church on medieval site, rebuilt in 1828 and restored in 1888	II	354353	555414
5	77994	20638	Raysdale House, Castle Carrock	House dated 1847 over entrance	II	354258	555435
6	77995	20639	Village Hall, Castle Carrock	Village Hall dated 1897 over side entrance and inscribed <i>The Watson Institute/Castle Carrock</i>	II	354305	555424

Table 3: Listed Buildings Sites within the 0.50 km radius around the site boundary.

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES
