

# LAND at WAKEY HILL SOLPORT and STAPLETON The CITY of CARLISLE CUMBRIA

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Historic Visual Impact Assessment



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 160209

# Land at Wakey Hill, Solport and Stapleton, the City of Carlisle, Cumbria

## Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Historic Visual Impact Assessment

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By E. Wapshott & S. Walls  
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Grace Chan  
Cleanearth Energy Ltd.

### Summary

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*This report presents the results of a desk-based summary and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Wakey Hill, Solport, Cumbria, in advance of the construction of a single (105m to tip) wind turbine.*

*The proposed turbine would be installed on land enclosed from former common/moor in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which was located on the edge of post-medieval enclosure. In the early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century the area to the north of the proposal site became a plantation.*

*There are two Grade II Listed assets/groups of assets within 1km, within 5km of the proposal site are a further ten Grade II Listed structures/groups mostly farm buildings and a single Scheduled Monument. There are numerous higher value assets between 5-10km from the turbine, the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site and the Registered Battlefield at Solway Moss. Most of the designated assets in the wider area are located at such a distance or lack landscape presence as to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. In this border landscape many of the heritage assets formerly had defensive functions and so views and visibility contribute to their significance. However, the landscape context of many of these monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography. The presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least ten designated assets (**negligible to negative/minor** or **negative/minor**), and have a more serious potential impact on the wider setting of The Ash; Cumcrook and adjoining Barn; Sleetbeck; and Outbuildings north of Sleetbeck (**negative/moderate**). Cumulative impact with existing and other proposed turbines will not be an issue for this site (**negligible**), but the impact on the landscape character is likely to be **negative/moderate**.*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**. The impact of the development on any buried archaeological resource would be **permanent/irreversible**.*



February 2016

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## CONTENTS

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<i>CONTENTS</i>	3
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	4
<i>LIST OF TABLES</i>	4
<i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>	4
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	4
<i>PROJECT CREDITS</i>	4
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.5 METHODOLOGY	5
<b>2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY	7
2.2 EARLY CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES	7
2.3 THE C.1845 TITHE MAP	8
2.4 FIRST AND SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS	8
2.5 LATER DEVELOPMENTS	10
<b>3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1 BASELINE DATA	12
3.2 WALKOVER SURVEY	13
<b>4.0 HISTORIC VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>15</b>
4.1 NATIONAL POLICY	15
4.2 SETTING AND VIEWS	15
4.3 LIKELY IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	18
4.4 METHODOLOGY	22
4.5 RESULTS OF THE VIEWSHED ANALYSIS	25
4.6 FIELD VERIFICATION OF ZTV	26
4.7 THE STRUCTURE OF ASSESSMENT	27
4.8 IMPACT BY CLASS OF MONUMENT OR STRUCTURE	27
4.9 SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE	59
<b>5.0 CONCLUSION</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY &amp; REFERENCES</b>	<b>64</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

---

*Cover plate: View up and across the field towards the proposed location for the turbine; from the south-east.*

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE PROPOSAL SITE IS INDICATED).	6
FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1843 PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER OF ENGLAND AND WALES.	7
FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1845 STAPLETON TITHE MAP.	8
FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1868 1ST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP FOR CUMBERLAND.	9
FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1901 2ND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP OF CUMBERLAND.	10
FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1952 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP OF CUMBERLAND.	11
FIGURE 7: NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS.	13
FIGURE 8: DISTRIBUTION OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE ZTV OF THE PROPOSED WIND TURBINE WITHIN 10KM.	25
FIGURE 9: DISTRIBUTION OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE ZTV IN RELATION TO THE SINCLAIR-THOMAS ZONES.	26

## LIST OF TABLES

---

TABLE 1: TABLE OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS.	13
TABLE 2: THE CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT.	23
TABLE 3: THE MODIFIED SINCLAIR-THOMAS MATRIX.	24
TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF IMPACTS.	62

## LIST OF APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN	65
APPENDIX 2: RELEVANT DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS	67
APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS	95

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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GRACE CHAN AND GARETH DAVIES OF CLEAN EARTH ENERGY LTD.  
THE STAFF OF THE CUMBRIA HER  
THE STAFF OF THE CARLISLE ARCHIVE CENTRE

## PROJECT CREDITS

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DIRECTOR: BRYN MORRIS  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT: PETER WEBB  
FIELDWORK: EMILY WAPSHOTT  
REPORT: EMILY WAPSHOTT; SAMUEL WALLS  
EDITING: BRYN MORRIS; SAMUEL WALLS  
GRAPHICS: BRYN MORRIS

## 1.0 Introduction

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<b>Location:</b>	Land at Wakey Hill
<b>Parish:</b>	Solport and Stapleton
<b>District:</b>	The City of Carlisle
<b>County:</b>	Cumbria
<b>NGR:</b>	NY 49012 75594

### 1.1 Project Background

This report represents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and historic visual impact assessment (HVIA) carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Wakey Hill, Solport, Cumbria (Figure 1). This work was commissioned by Grace Chan of Cleanearth Energy Ltd. (the Agent) in order to establish the historic background for the area and identify any heritage assets that might be affected by the erection of a proposed wind turbine (105m to tip).

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed turbine would be located to the north-north-west part of a semi-improved upland pasture field at a height of c.146m AOD. The field is set high on Wakey Hill and is bounded to the north and west by forestry commission woodland (see Figure 1).

The soils in this area are the slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy and fine loamy over clayey upland soils with a peaty surface horizon of the Wilcocks 1 Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the sandstone and mudstone of the Fell Sandstone Formation (BGS 2015).

### 1.3 Historical Background

The site is located towards the summit of Wakey Hill within the former parish of Trough, absorbed into the modern parish of Solport. The site is located within the land holding of the manor of Solport, belonging to the Lords of Levington.

### 1.4 Archaeological Background

The Cumbria Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) identifies this area as falling on the fringe of the Bewcastle and Netherby Character Area, characterised by a fairly dispersed settlement pattern of mainly small nucleations and discrete settlement. The field pattern is dominated by 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century planned enclosure, reflecting the enclosure and improvement of the unenclosed wastes during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Very little fieldwork has taken place in the immediate area, and there are few sites listed on the county HER in the area.

### 1.5 Methodology

This document follows the methodology outlined in the Project Design (Appendix 1), drawn up in consultation with Cumbria County Council's County Historic Environment Service (CCCHES).

The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012).

The historic visual impact assessment follows the guidance outlined in: *Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011a), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2010), *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2005), and with reference to *Visual Assessment of Wind farms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002), *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3<sup>rd</sup> edition* (Landscape Institute 2013), *Cumbria Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document* (Cumbria County Council 2007), *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (Landscape Institute 2011), *Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments* (Highland Council 2010), and the *Visual Representation of Wind farms: Good Practice Guidance* (Scottish Natural Heritage 2006).

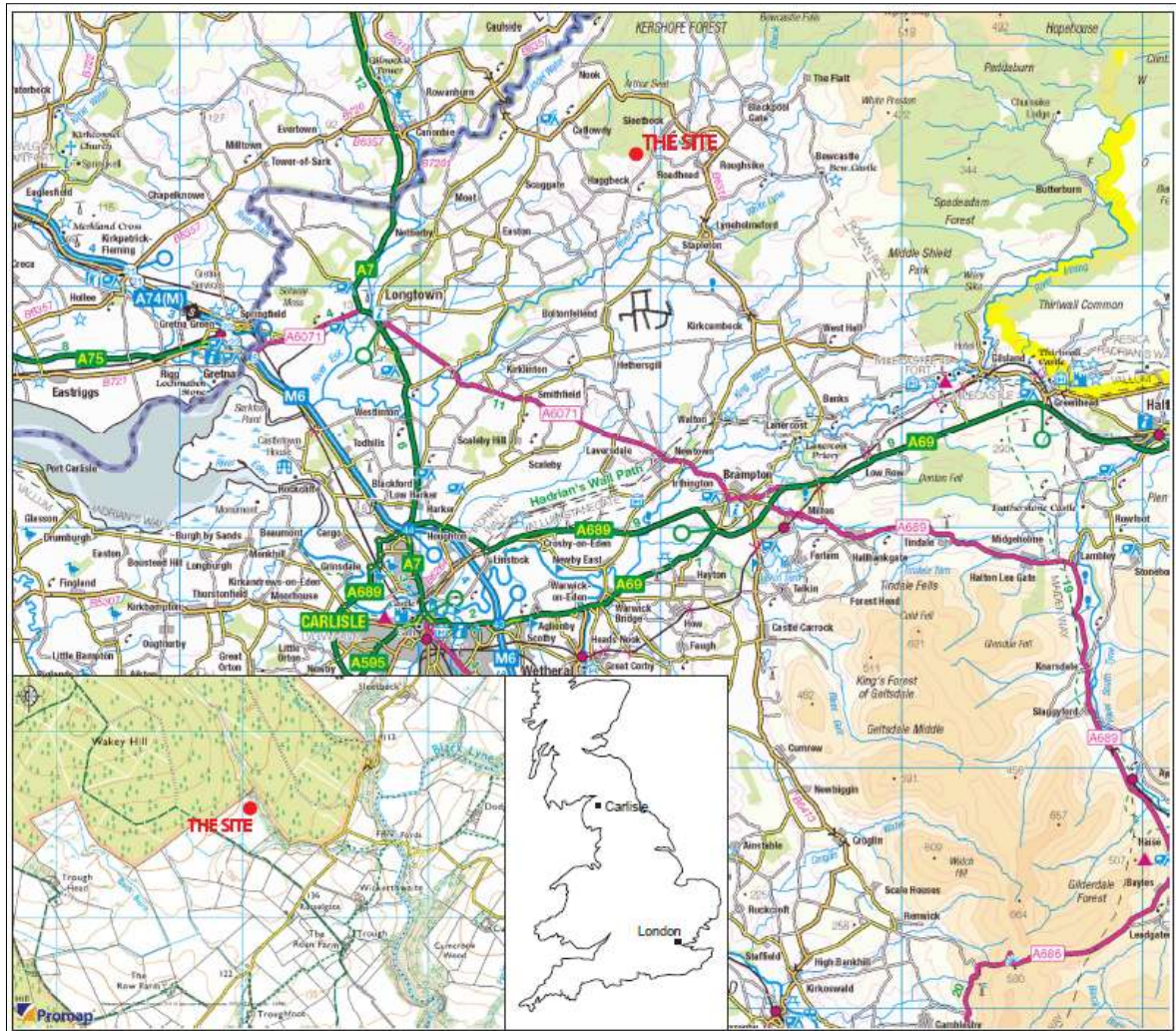


Figure 1: Site location (the proposal site is indicated).

## 2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

### 2.1 Documentary History

The site is located towards the summit of Wakey Hill, to the west of the *Black Lyne*, in the former parish of Trough, absorbed into the modern parish of Solport and Stapleton. It is not recorded in the Domesday Survey, though much of Cumbria was not under Norman control at this time.

The place-name *Trough* is derived from the Primitive Cumbric '*treß*' meaning 'a farmstead, a homestead, or a hamlet' (Watts 2010), the *Head* suffix though to relate to its location near the head of a stream towards the summit of Wakey Hill.

The lands form part of the manor of Solport, belonging to the Lords of Levington, passing successively to the Tilliols, Colvills and Musgraves; and sold to Lord Preston by Sir Edward Musgrave. Subsequently the lands descended to Sir James Graham, who owned them in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Lysons and Lysons 1816). Trough Head itself is an isolated farmstead continuing the form of settlement typical in Cumbria.

Various wills dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century show that the surrounding landscape was farmed by tenant farmers, including Robert Richardson in 1858 (CRO PROB/1858/A556), George Holliday in 1867 (PROB/1867/A80) and his wife, Elizabeth (PROB/1875/W737).

### 2.2 Early Cartographic Sources

While there are a number of early county maps for Cumbria, none of these sources show the landscape around Trough in any detail, although *Trough* and other settlements are often marked (e.g. Figure 2).



Figure 2: Extract from the 1843 Parliamentary Gazetteer of England and Wales.

## 2.3 The c.1845 Tithe Map

It is not until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century that the first detailed cartographic material of the area is available; namely the 1845 Stapleton tithe map and apportionment (Cumbria Record Office QRE/1/105; see Figure 3 ). This shows the wider landscape in broad detail: a fieldscape of largely post-medieval enclosure and farmsteads. The proposal site at this time is located within an area recorded as *Wakey Hill Common Allotments*, and as such the land is divided and apportioned between individual tenements and not under the ownership of an over-arching landlord.



Figure 3: Extract from the 1845 Stapleton tithe map; the approximate location of the turbine is indicated.

## 2.4 First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey Maps

The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 (Figure 3) indicates that little or no development had occurred in the years following enclosure. The field systems retained a pattern of small regular enclosures associated with post-medieval enclosure. Alongside this was larger enclosure associated with later mostly 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. To the north of the site the former common is depicted as moorland. A small area of woodland plantation is shown near the summit of Wakey Hill.





Figure 4: Extract from the 1868 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map for Cumberland (sheet VII) surveyed 1863; the approximate location of the turbine is indicated.

By the time of the second edition OS Map of 1901 (Figure 4) there are very few changes, there only being the addition of a small enclosure within the field to the north-east of Trough Head, against the boundary with *Back Burn*. The proposal site is still at this time surrounded by enclosed fields to the south and open moorland to the north; the Wakeyhill Plantation also remains a small area on the summit.



Figure 5: Extract from the 1901 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of Cumberland (sheet VII) revised 1899; the approximate location of the turbine is indicated.

## 2.5 Later Developments

By the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 5), Wakeyhill Plantation was encompassed within a large area of woodland and associated tracks which covered the entirety of the former moorland of Wakey Hill, and encompassed the fields surrounding Dodgsonland to the east.



Figure 6: Extract from the 1952 Ordnance Survey map of Cumberland (sheet VII) revised 1949; the approximate location of the turbine is indicated.

## 3.0 Archaeological Background

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### 3.1 Baseline Data

The amount of active fieldwork that has taken place in this area, despite the proximity of the World Heritage Site of Hadrian's Wall, is rather limited. In immediate proximity to the site are two listed buildings recorded as part of the Sleetbeck farmstead.

#### 3.1.1 Prehistoric

Evidence for Prehistoric occupation in the immediate area is sparse. However, the presence of prehistoric cultivation terraces (SAM1015765); round cairns at Towerbrae (SAM1015733) and Underwood (SAM1015727); and bowl barrows at Hannel Cleugh (SAM1015864), show that populations were active in the wider landscape during this period.

#### 3.1.2 Romano-British

Evidence for Romano-British occupation is again highly restricted, though to the south and east the World Heritage Sites of Hadrian's Wall and Bewcastle fort (SAM1015728) show the importance of the wider landscape during this period, and particularly the fraught relationship between the more Romanised population of England and the residual Celtic population to the north.

#### 3.1.3 Early Medieval

The early medieval history of the area is not clear, and there are no nearby sites listed on the HER.

#### 3.1.4 Medieval

By the medieval period the basic structure of the landscape had come into being, the environs of the proposal site including a fortified house at Cumcrook (No.4) and a suspected medieval settlement at Solport (No.5). Further afield the landscape is more highly developed with several bastles surrounding the site, including at The Loan (SAM1016085). The defensive nature of many of the buildings continues to demonstrate the turbulent nature of life on the borders.

#### 3.1.5 Post-Medieval

There is similarly little post-medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the proposed site, with only the suggestion of a fortified house at Troughhead (No.1) and the 18<sup>th</sup> century farmstead at Sleetbeck (No.2) recorded on the HER. However, many of the surrounding field patterns and farms are likely to date from this phase.

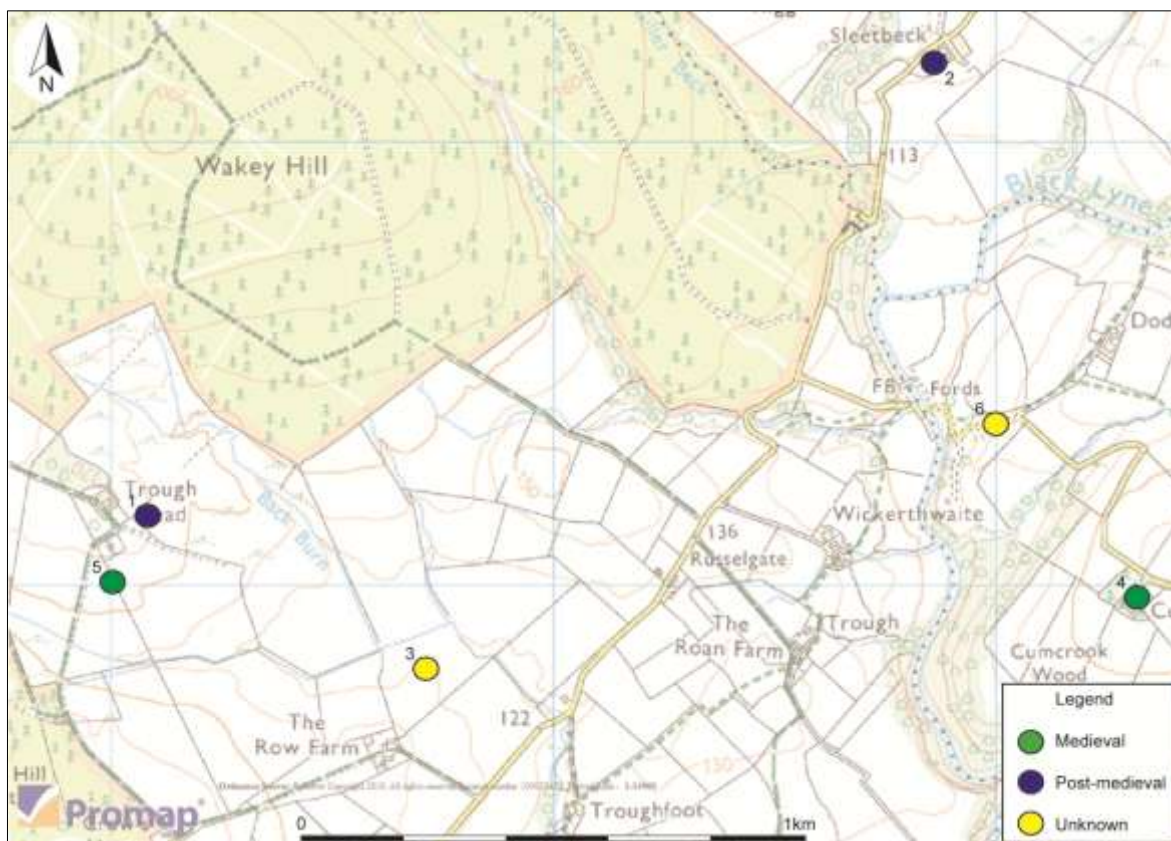


Figure 7: Nearby heritage assets (source: Cumbria HER).

No.	Mon ID.	Name	Record	Info
1	11671	Troughhead Fortified House, Solport	Documentary	Possible site of a tower at Troughhead. Marked on map of 1590 and shown as a house on the 1607 plot of Cumbria, but no trace survives.
2	List1205178	Sleetbeck	Listed building	Grade II listed late 17 <sup>th</sup> century stone house with alterations dated 1744.
	List 1335619	Outbuildings north of Sleetbeck	Listed building	Grade II listed late 18 <sup>th</sup> century single storey stone building.
3	SMR11319	Malls Gate Gravel Pit	Monument	Site of gravel pit.
4	SMR114	Cumcrook Fortified House, Stapleton	Documentary	Site of medieval and post-medieval fortified house.
5	SMR17623	Solport Deserted Medieval Village	Documentary	Circumstantial evidence for site of a deserted medieval village
6	SMR11407	Cumcrook Lime Kiln, Stapleton	Monument	Site of a lime kiln of unknown date

Table 1: Table of nearby heritage assets (source: Cumbria HER).

### 3.2 Walkover Survey

The site of the proposed wind turbine was visited in January 2016 by archaeologist Emily Wapshott; the site was walked, boundaries, topography and any visible archaeological features were noted. Photographs and a panoramic view-shed were captured.

The proposed site for the turbine lies within a semi-improved upland rough-grazing pasture field. The site of the turbine is to be positioned to the north-north-west part of the field, on the highest point. The field is within a pattern of late enclosure fields, set high on Wakey Hill, framed to the north and west by forestry commission woodland. The field lies within a linear block of four irregular fields, lying between the forestry and a large farm track. The fields have hedges along the track but are otherwise fenced with post and wire. The watercourse Dockray Well, runs in a twisting valley to the north and north-east, framed by mature trees. Small areas of the fields are boggy rush pasture. The field is the northernmost and largest of the group, wedge shaped in plan,

with straight sides, on an undulating south-east and east facing slope. The site would be accessed directly off the farm track, on its south side, via two large galvanised gates. There appears to be access into the woodland from the northern boundary as well.

To the northern part of the field, but set in from the fence, on the break of slope, set across the curved contour of the hill there is a low mound. This is of approx. 4m wide (east-west), 3m across (north-south), approx 0.4-0.5m high. The mound has a slump spread on the south side, creating a further low sloping area of approx. 2m wide. The main part of the mound is fairly regular in shape, being sub-ovoid. Further west and just slightly lower on the slope there is a more elongated mound, lower, of approx 0.3m high. There is also a larger but less defined ovoid mound to the south-west corner of the field, nearer the track, above a fenced off boggy area. This is approx 5m in diameter, but is only approx 0.2-0.3m high at its peak. The mounds are very slight, but are covered by a richer green grass sward, suggesting a deeper or carbon/nutrient soil forms the mounds. These may represent pockets of peat, but it should be considered that in such an exposed upland setting, it would not be unusual to find remains of funerary monuments, such as barrows and cairns. The field is not expected to have been ploughed, being late enclosure pasture and there are some slight natural contour ridges within the field. The field is currently used for grazing sheep.

## 4.0 Historic Visual Impact Assessment

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### 4.1 National Policy

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

**Paragraph 128**

*In determining applications, local planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, **including the contribution made by their setting**. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should be consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which a development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

**Paragraph 129**

*Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (**including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset**) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

### 4.2 Setting and Views

The principle guidance on this topic is contained within two EH publications: *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2011a) and *Seeing History in the View* (2011b). *The Setting of Heritage Assets* has been superseded by the *Good Practice Advice Note 3* (2015), but remains relevant. While interlinked and complementary, it is useful to consider the following sites in terms of their *setting* i.e. their immediate landscape context and the environment within which they are seen and experienced, and their *views* i.e. designed or fortuitous vistas experienced by the visitor when at the heritage asset itself, or that include the heritage asset.

Setting is the primary consideration of any HVIA. It is a somewhat nebulous and subjective assessment of what does, should, could or did constitute the lived experience of a monument or structure. The following extracts are from the English Heritage publication *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2011a, 4 & 7):

*Setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset.*

*Setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes, pertaining to the heritage asset's surroundings... In some instances the contribution made by setting to the asset's significance is negligible; in others it may be the greatest contribution to significance.*

The HVIA below sets out to determine the magnitude of the effect and the sensitivity of the heritage asset to that effect. The fundamental issue is that proximity and visual and/or aural relationships may affect the experience of a heritage asset, but if setting is tangential to the significance of that monument or structure, then the impact assessment will reflect this.

Historic and significant views are the associated and complementary element to setting, but can be considered separately as wind turbines may appear in a designed view without necessarily falling within the setting of a heritage asset *per se*. As such, significant views fall within the aesthetic value of a heritage asset, and may be *designed* (i.e. deliberately conceived and arranged, such as within parkland or an urban environment) or *fortuitous* (i.e. the graduated development of a landscape 'naturally' brings forth something considered aesthetically pleasing, or at least impressive, as with particular rural landscapes or seascapes), or a combination of both (i.e. the *patina of age*, see below). The following extract is from the English Heritage publication *Seeing History in the View* (2011b, 3):

*Views play an important part in shaping our appreciation and understanding of England's historic environment, whether in towns or cities or in the countryside. Some of those views were deliberately designed to be seen as a unity. Much more commonly, a significant view is a historical composite, the cumulative result of a long process of development.*

On a landscape scale, views, taken in the broadest sense, are possible from anywhere to anything, and each may be accorded an aesthetic value according to subjective taste. Given that terrain, the biological and built environment, and public access restrict our theoretical ability to see anything from anywhere, in this assessment the term *principal view* is employed to denote both the deliberate views created within designed landscapes, and those fortuitous views that may be considered of aesthetic value and worth preserving. It should be noted, however, that there are distance thresholds beyond which perception and recognition fail, and this is directly related to the scale, height, massing and nature of the heritage asset in question. For instance, beyond 2km the Grade II cottage comprises a single indistinct component within the wider historic landscape, whereas at 5km or even 10km a large stately home or castle may still be recognisable. By extension, where assets cannot be seen or recognised i.e. entirely concealed within woodland, or too distant to be distinguished, then visual harm to setting is moot. To reflect this emphasis on recognition, the term *landmark asset* is employed to denote those sites where the structure (e.g. church tower), remains (e.g. earthwork ramparts) or – in some instances – the physical character of the immediate landscape (e.g. a distinctive landform like a tall domed hill) make them visible on a landscape scale. In some cases, these landmark assets may exert landscape *primacy*, where they are the tallest or most obvious man-made structure within line-of-sight. However, this is not always the case, typically where there are numerous similar monuments (multiple engine houses in mining areas, for instance) or where modern developments have overtaken the heritage asset in height and/or massing.

In making an assessment, this document adopts the conservation values laid out in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), and as recommended in the Setting of Heritage Assets (page 17 and appendix 5). This is in order to determine the relative importance of *setting* to the significance of a given heritage asset. These values are: *evidential, historical, aesthetic* and *communal*.

#### 4.2.1 Evidential Value

*Evidential value* is derived from the potential of a structure or site to provide physical evidence about past human activity, and may not be readily recognised or even visible. This is the primary form of data for periods without adequate written documentation. It is the least equivocal value: evidential value is absolute; all other ascribed values (see below) are subjective.



#### 4.2.2 Historical Value

*Historical value* is derived from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected via a place to the present; it can be *illustrative* or *associative*.

*Illustrative value* is the visible expression of evidential value; it has the power to aid interpretation of the past through making connections with, and providing insights into, past communities and their activities through a shared experience of place. Illustrative value tends to be greater if a place features the first or only surviving example of a particular innovation of design or technology.

*Associative value* arises from a connection to a notable person, family, event or historical movement. It can intensify understanding by linking the historical past to the physical present, always assuming the place bears any resemblance to its appearance at the time. Associational value can also be derived from known or suspected links with other monuments (e.g. barrow cemeteries, church towers) or cultural affiliations (e.g. Methodism).

Buildings and landscapes can also be associated with literature, art, music or film, and this association can inform and guide responses to those places.

Historical value depends on sound identification and the direct experience of physical remains or landscapes. Authenticity can be strengthened by change, being a living building or landscape, and historical values are harmed only where adaptation obliterates or conceals them. The appropriate use of a place – e.g. a working mill, or a church for worship – illustrates the relationship between design and function and may make a major contribution to historical value. Conversely, cessation of that activity – e.g. conversion of farm buildings to holiday homes – may essentially destroy it.

Wind turbines tend to have a limited impact on historical value, save where the illustrative connection is with literature or art (e.g. Constable Country).

#### 4.2.3 Aesthetic Value

*Aesthetic value* is derived from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place or landscape. Value can be the result of *conscious design*, or the *fortuitous outcome* of landscape evolution; many places combine both aspects, often enhanced by the passage of time.

*Design value* relates primarily to the aesthetic qualities generated by the conscious design of a building, structure or landscape; it incorporates composition, materials, philosophy and the role of patronage. It may have associational value, if undertaken by a known architect or landscape gardener, and its importance is enhanced if it is seen as innovative, influential or a good surviving example. Landscape parks, country houses and model farms all have design value. The landscape is not static, and a designed feature can develop and mature, resulting in the 'patina of age'.

Some aesthetic value developed *fortuitously* over time as the result of a succession of responses within a particular cultural framework e.g. the seemingly organic form of an urban or rural landscape or the relationship of vernacular buildings and their materials to the landscape.

Aesthetic values are where a proposed wind turbine would have its principle or most pronounced impact. The indirect effects of wind turbines are predominantly visual, and their reflective nature ensures they draw attention within vistas, where local blocking does not prevail. In most instances the impact is incongruous; however, that is itself an aesthetic response, conditioned by prevailing cultural attitudes to what the historic landscape should look like.

#### 4.2.4 Communal Value

*Communal value* is derived from the meaning a place holds for people, and may be closely bound up with historical/associative and aesthetic values; it can be *commemorative/symbolic, social or spiritual*.

*Commemorative and symbolic value* reflects the meanings of a place to those who draw part of their identity from it, or who have emotional links to it e.g. war memorials. Some buildings or places (e.g. the Palace of Westminster) can symbolise wider values. Other places (e.g. Porton Down Chemical Testing Facility) have negative or uncomfortable associations that nonetheless have meaning and significance to some and should not be forgotten.

*Social value* need not have any relationship to surviving fabric, as it is the continuity of function that is important.

*Spiritual value* is attached to places and can arise from the beliefs of a particular religion or past or contemporary perceptions of the spirit of place. Spiritual value can be ascribed to places sanctified by hundreds of years of veneration or worship, or wild places with few signs of modern life. Value is dependent on the perceived survival of historic fabric or character, and can be very sensitive to change.

Wind turbines tend to have a limited impact on present-day communal value. However, where the symbolic or spiritual value is perceived to be connected to the wild, elemental or unspoilt character of a place, the construction and operation of wind turbines could have a pronounced impact. In the modern world, communal value most clearly relates to high-value ecclesiastical buildings and sites (e.g. holy wells) that have been adopted by pagan groups. In the past, structures, natural sites or whole landscapes (e.g. stone circles, barrows, rocky outcrops, the environs of Stonehenge) would have had a spiritual significance that we cannot recover and can only assume relate in part to location and relational factors.

#### 4.2.5 Summary

As indicated, individual wind turbine developments have a minimal or tangential effect on most of the heritage values outlined above, largely because almost all effects are indirect. The principle values in contention are aesthetic/designed and, to a lesser degree aesthetic/fortuitous, as wind turbines are, despite the visual drawbacks, part of the evolution of the historic landscape. There are also clear implications for other value elements (particularly historical/associational and communal/spiritual), where views or sensory experience is important.

### 4.3 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

#### 4.3.1 Types and Scale of Impact

Four types of archaeological impact associated with wind turbine developments have been identified, as follows:

- Construction phase – The proposed construction will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – The proposed might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase. Such factors also make it likely that any large development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.

- Cumulative Impact – single wind turbines will have a visual impact, but a second and a third site in the same area will have a synergistic and cumulative impact above and beyond that of a single wind turbine. The cumulative impact of a proposed development is particularly difficult to estimate, given the assessment must take into consideration operational, consented and proposals in planning.
- Aggregate Impact – a single wind turbine will usually affect multiple individual heritage assets. In this assessment, the term aggregate impact is used to distinguish this from cumulative impact. In essence, this is the impact on the designated parts of the historic environment as a whole.

#### 4.3.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

The impacts of the proposed and its associated infrastructure on the historic environment may include positive as well as adverse effects. However, wind turbines are tall and inescapably modern intrusive visual actors in the historic landscape. Therefore the impact of a wind turbine will almost always be **neutral** (i.e. no impact) or **negative** i.e. it will have a **detrimental impact** on the setting of ancient monuments and protected historic buildings.

For the purposes of this assessment, these impacts are evaluated on a six-point scale:

#### Impact Assessment

<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
<i>Negligible</i>	Where the developments may be visible but will not impact upon the setting of the heritage asset, due to the nature of the asset, distance, topography, or local blocking.
<i>Negative/unknown</i>	Where an adverse impact is anticipated, but where access cannot be gained or the degree of impact is otherwise impossible to assess.
<i>Negative/minor</i>	Where the developments impact upon the setting of a heritage asset, but the impact is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or local blocking.
<i>Negative/moderate</i>	Where the development would have a pronounced impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the sensitivity of the asset and proximity; it may be ameliorated by local blocking or mitigation.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	Where the development would have a severe impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity; it is unlikely local blocking or mitigation could ameliorate the impact of the development in these instances.
<i>Group Value</i>	Where a series of similar or complementary monuments or structures occur in close proximity their overall significance is greater than the sum of the individual parts (e.g. Conservation Areas). This can influence the overall assessment.
<i>Permanent/irreversible</i>	Where the impact of the development is direct and irreversible e.g. on potential buried archaeology.
<i>Temporary/reversible</i>	Where the impact is indirect, and for the working life of the turbine.

In addition, the significance of a monument or structure is often predicated on the condition of its upstanding remains, so a rapid subjective appraisal was also undertaken.

### Condition Assessment

<i>Excellent</i>	The monument or structure survives intact with minimal modern damage or interference.
<i>Good</i>	The monument or structure survives substantially intact, or with restricted damage/interference; a ruinous but stable structure.
<i>Fair</i>	The monument or structure survives in a reasonable state, or a structure that has seen unsympathetic restoration/improvement.
<i>Poor</i>	The monument survives in a poor condition, ploughed down or otherwise slighted, or a structure that has lost most of its historic features.
<i>Trace</i>	The monument survives only where it has influenced other surviving elements within the landscape e.g. curving hedgebanks around a cropmark enclosure.
<i>Not applicable</i>	There is no visible surface trace of the monument.

Note: this assessment covers the survival of upstanding remains; it is not a risk assessment and does not factor in potential threats posed by vegetation – e.g. bracken or scrub – or current farming practices.

#### 4.3.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

The majority of the heritage assets considered as part of the Visual Impact Assessment have already had their significance assessed by their statutory designations; which are outlined below:

##### *Scheduled Monuments*

In the United Kingdom, a Scheduled Monument is considered an historic building, structure (ruin) or archaeological site of '**national importance**'. Various pieces of legislation, under planning, conservation, etc., are used for legally protecting heritage assets given this title from damage and destruction; such legislation is grouped together under the term 'designation', that is, having statutory protection under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. A heritage asset is a part of the historic environment that is valued because of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest; those of national importance have extra legal protection through designation.

Important sites have been recognised as requiring protection since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the first 'schedule' or list of monuments was compiled in 1882. The conservation and preservation of these monuments was given statutory priority over other land uses under this first schedule. County Lists of the monuments are kept and updated by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. In the later 20<sup>th</sup> century sites are identified by English Heritage (one of the Government's advisory bodies) of being of national importance and included in the schedule. Under the current statutory protection any works required on or to a designated monument can only be undertaken with a successful application for Scheduled Monument Consent. There are 19,000-20,000 Scheduled Monuments in England.

##### *Listed Buildings*

A Listed building is an occupied dwelling or standing structure which is of special architectural or historical interest. These structures are found on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*. The status of Listed buildings is applied to 300,000-400,000 buildings across the United Kingdom. Recognition of the need to protect historic buildings began after the Second World War, where significant numbers of buildings had been damaged in the county towns and capitals of the United Kingdom. Buildings that were considered to be of 'architectural merit' were included. The Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments supervised the collation of the list, drawn up by members of two societies: The Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Initially the lists were only used to assess which buildings should receive government grants to be repaired and conserved if

damaged by bombing. The *Town and Country Planning Act 1947* formalised the process within England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland following different procedures. Under the 1979 *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* a structure cannot be considered a Scheduled Monument if it is occupied as a dwelling, making a clear distinction in the treatment of the two forms of heritage asset. Any alterations or works intended to a Listed Building must first acquire Listed Building Consent, as well as planning permission. Further phases of 'listing' were rolled out in the 1960s, 1980s and 2000s; English Heritage advise on the listing process and administer the procedure, in England, as with the Scheduled Monuments.

Some exemption is given to buildings used for worship where institutions or religious organisations have their own permissions and regulatory procedures (such as the Church of England). Some structures, such as bridges, monuments, military structures and some ancient structures may have Scheduled Monument status as well as Listed Building status. War memorials, milestones and other structures are included in the list and buildings from the first and middle half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century are also now included as the 21<sup>st</sup> century progresses and the need to protect these buildings or structures becomes clear. Buildings are split into various levels of significance; Grade I, being most important; Grade II\* the next; with Grade II status being the most widespread. English Heritage Classifies the Grades as:

- Grade I* buildings of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be **internationally important** (forming only 2.5% of Listed buildings).
- Grade II\** buildings of particular importance, **nationally important**, possibly with some particular architectural element or features of increased historical importance; more than mere special interest (forming only 5.5% of Listed buildings).
- Grade II* buildings that are also **nationally important**, of special interest (92% of all Listed buildings).

Other buildings can be Listed as part of a group, if the group is said to have 'group value' or if they provide a historic context to a Listed building, such as a farmyard of barns, complexes of historic industrial buildings, service buildings to stately homes etc. Larger areas and groups of buildings which may contain individually Listed buildings and other historic homes which are not Listed may be protected under the designation of 'conservation area', which imposes further regulations and restrictions to development and alterations, focusing on the general character and appearance of the group.

#### *Parks and Gardens*

Culturally and historically important 'man-made' or 'designed' landscapes, such as parks and gardens are currently "listed" on a non-statutory basis, included on the 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England' which was established in 1983 and is, like Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, administered by English Heritage. Sites included on this register are of **national importance** and there are currently 1,600 sites on the list, many associated with stately homes of Grade II\* or Grade I status. Emphasis is laid on 'designed' landscapes, not the value of botanical planting; sites can include town squares and private gardens, city parks, cemeteries and gardens around institutions such as hospitals and government buildings. Planned elements and changing fashions in landscaping and forms are a main focus of the assessment.

## 4.4 Methodology

The methodology adopted in this document is based on that outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011 and 2015 Guidance Note), with reference to other guidance, particularly the *Visual Assessment of Windfarms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002). The assessment of visual impact at this stage of the development is an essentially subjective one, and is based on the experience and professional judgement of the authors.

Visibility alone is not a clear guide to visual impact. People perceive size, shape and distance using many cues, so context is critically important. For instance, research on electricity pylons (Hull & Bishop 1988) has indicated scenic impact is influenced by landscape complexity: the visual impact of pylons is less pronounced within complex scenes, especially at longer distances, presumably because they are less of a focal point and the attention of the observer is diverted. There are many qualifiers that serve to increase or decrease the visual impact of a proposed development (see Table 2), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

The principal consideration of this assessment is not visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the likely magnitude of effect, the importance of setting to the significance of heritage assets, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual intrusion of the proposed development. The schema used to guide assessments is shown in Table 2 (below). A key consideration in these assessments is the concept of *landscape context* (see below).

### 4.4.1 Assessment and Landscape Context

The determination of *landscape context* is an important part of the assessment process. This is the physical space within which any given heritage asset is perceived and experienced. The experience of this physical space is related to the scale of the landform, and modified by cultural and biological factors like field boundaries, settlements, trees and woodland.

Landscape context is based on topography, and can vary in scale from the very small – e.g. a narrow valley where views and vistas are restricted – to the very large – e.g. wide valleys or extensive upland moors with 360° views. Where very large landforms are concerned, a distinction can be drawn between the immediate context of an asset (this can be limited to a few hundred metres or less, where cultural and biological factors impede visibility and/or experience), and the wider context (i.e. the wider landscape within which the asset sits).

When new developments are introduced into a landscape, proximity alone is not a guide to magnitude of effect. Dependant on the nature and sensitivity of the heritage asset, the magnitude of effect is potentially much greater where the proposed development is to be located within the landscape context of a given heritage asset. Likewise, where the proposed development would be located outside the landscape context of a given heritage asset, the magnitude of effect would usually be lower. Each case is judged on its individual merits, and in some instances the significance of an asset is actually greater outside of its immediate landscape context, for example, where church towers function as landmarks in the wider landscape.

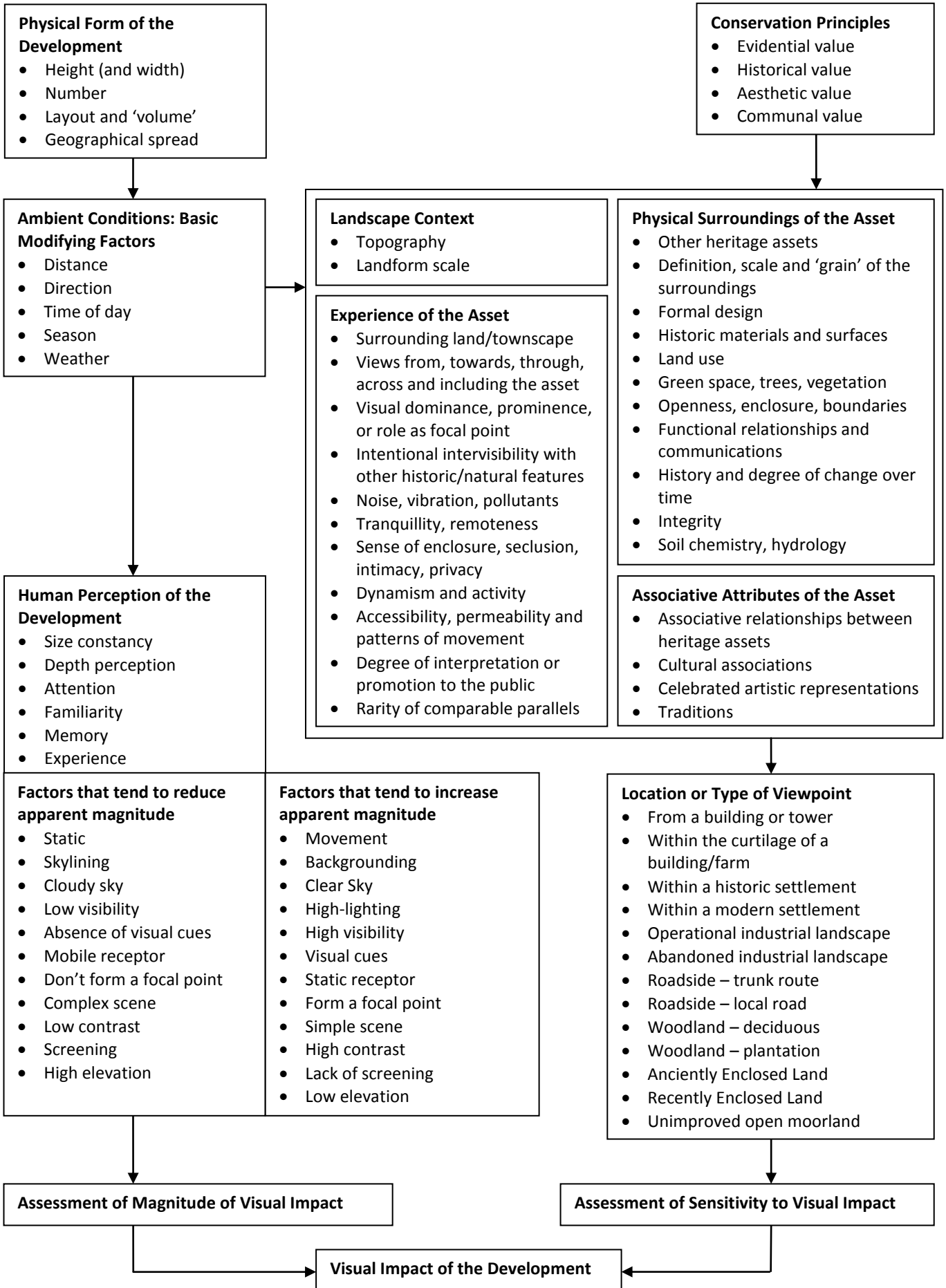


Table 2: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011, 19).

4.4.2 The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix

The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix was developed in order to predict the likely visual impact of windfarms in the wider landscape. This work took place in the late 1990s and remains virtually the only guidance on the subject. It was used, for instance, to help guide the development of the Cornwall planning advice (2013) on wind turbines (Nick Russell, *pers. comm.*).

In the following table (Table 3), the figures quoted were developed with regard to windfarms rather than individual wind turbines, and should in this instance be treated as a worse-case scenario. Subsequent work has suggested it over-estimates the impact at middle distances, as it takes no account of differing landscape character or visual context (University of Newcastle 2002, 61).

The distances quoted are predicated on clear visibility, and local weather conditions would have a marked impact on the visibility of any given turbine. Work by Bishop (2002), undertaken with computer simulations and using a turbine 63m to tip, noted the following:

- The most significant drop in recognition rates occurred at 8-12km (clear air) and 7-9km (light haze);
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 6km in clear air;
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 5km in light haze;
- Low contrast in light haze reduces the distance threshold by 20%;
- High contrast can dramatically increase the potential impact of white towers;
- Ratings were highly sensitive to changing atmospheric conditions.

Descriptors	Zone	Height to tip (m)			
		41-45	52-55	70	95
		Approximate Distance Range (km)			
<b>Dominant:</b> due to large scale, movement, proximity and number	A	0-2	0-2.5	0-3	0-4
<b>Prominent:</b> major impact due to proximity, capable of dominating the landscape	B	2-4	2.5-5	3-6	4-7.5
<b>Moderately intrusive;</b> clearly visible with moderate impact, potentially intrusive	C	4-6	5-8	6-10	7.5-12
Clearly <b>visible</b> with moderate impact, becoming less distinct	D	6-9	8-11	10-14	12-17
<b>Less distinct:</b> size much reduced but movement still discernible	E	9-13	11-15	14-18	17-22
<b>Low impact:</b> movement noticeable in good light, becoming components in overall landscape	F	13-16	15-19	19-23	22-27
Becoming <b>indistinct</b> with negligible impact on the wider landscape	G	16-21	19-25	23-30	27-35
Noticeable in good light but <b>negligible impact</b>	H	21-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
Negligible or no impact	I	25	30	35	40

Table 3: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (after 1999). The relevant distance range is highlighted.

In the following assessment, heritage assets have been divided up according to Sinclair-Thomas Matrix zone.



#### 4.5 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

There is almost complete visibility within 2km with the exception of the deeply incised and wooded Black Lyne River. The visibility continues out to 15km, particularly to the south-west, and west. To the east and north the coverage is more patchy and broken as the landscape becomes more varied. There is some visibility from parts of the Hadrians Wall World Heritage Site to the south.

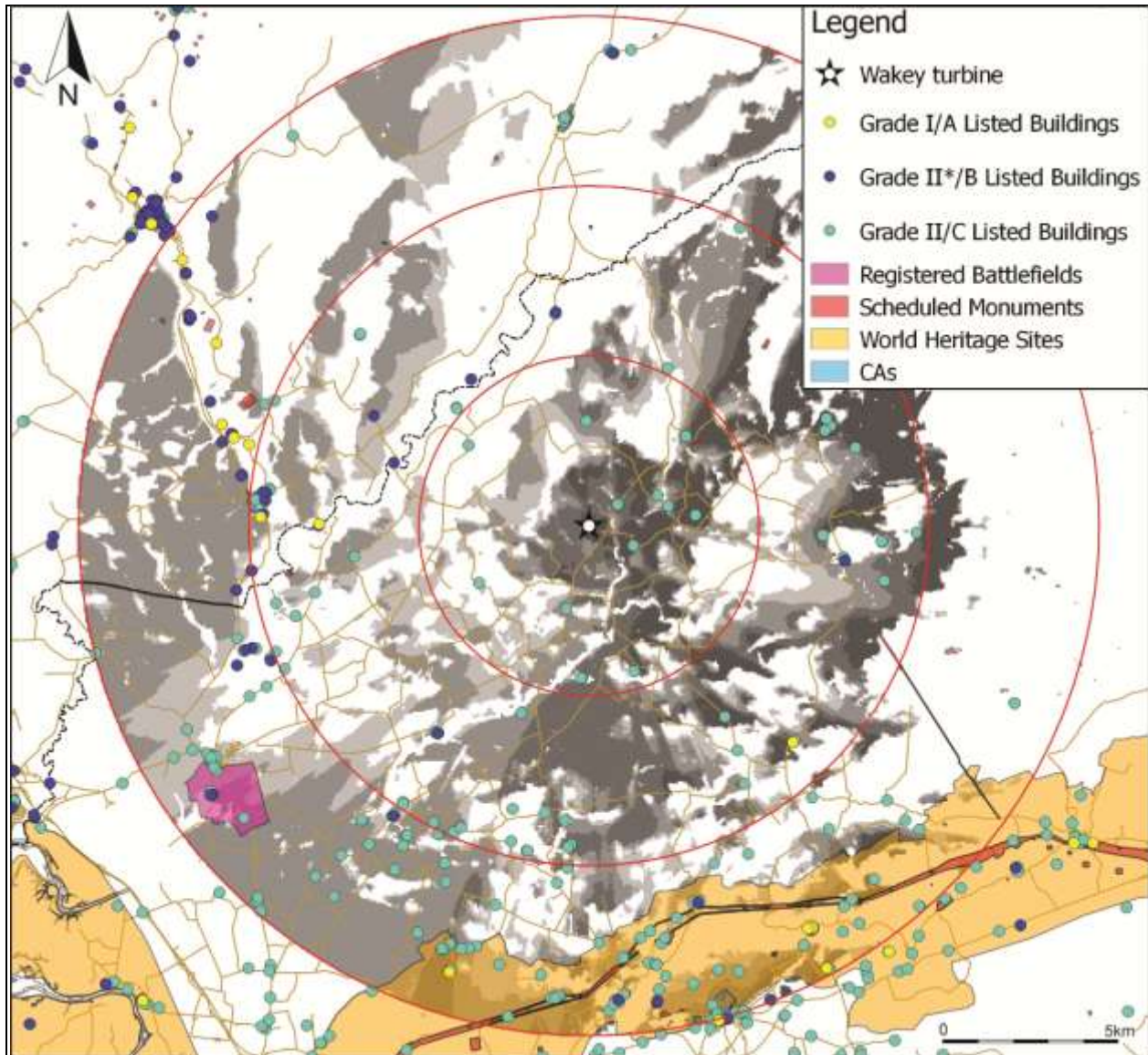


Figure 8: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV of the proposed wind turbine within 10km, based on an observer height of 2m; rings at 5km, 10km and 15km (ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy Ltd.) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015. Reproduced from OS digital map data © Crown copyright 2015 licence number 100019980 Ordnance Survey. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.15).

The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 15km from the proposed site by Cleanearth Energy (Figure 8-9). The visibility of the proposed development would diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements and by hedgerbanks, woodlands and natural topography. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (105m). Up to 4km Listed Buildings (of all grades) and Scheduled Monuments (SAMs) were

considered, whether they fell within the ZTV or not; at 4-7.5km, GIIIs/Bs within the ZTV and SAMs, GI/A and GII\*/B buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites were considered; at 7.5km only high value assets that fell within the ZTV were considered.

There are two Grade II Listed assets/groups of assets within 1km, within 5km of the proposal site are a further ten Grade II Listed structures/groups mostly farm buildings and a single SAM. There are numerous higher value assets between 5-10km from the turbine, the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site and Registered Battlefield at Solway Moss.

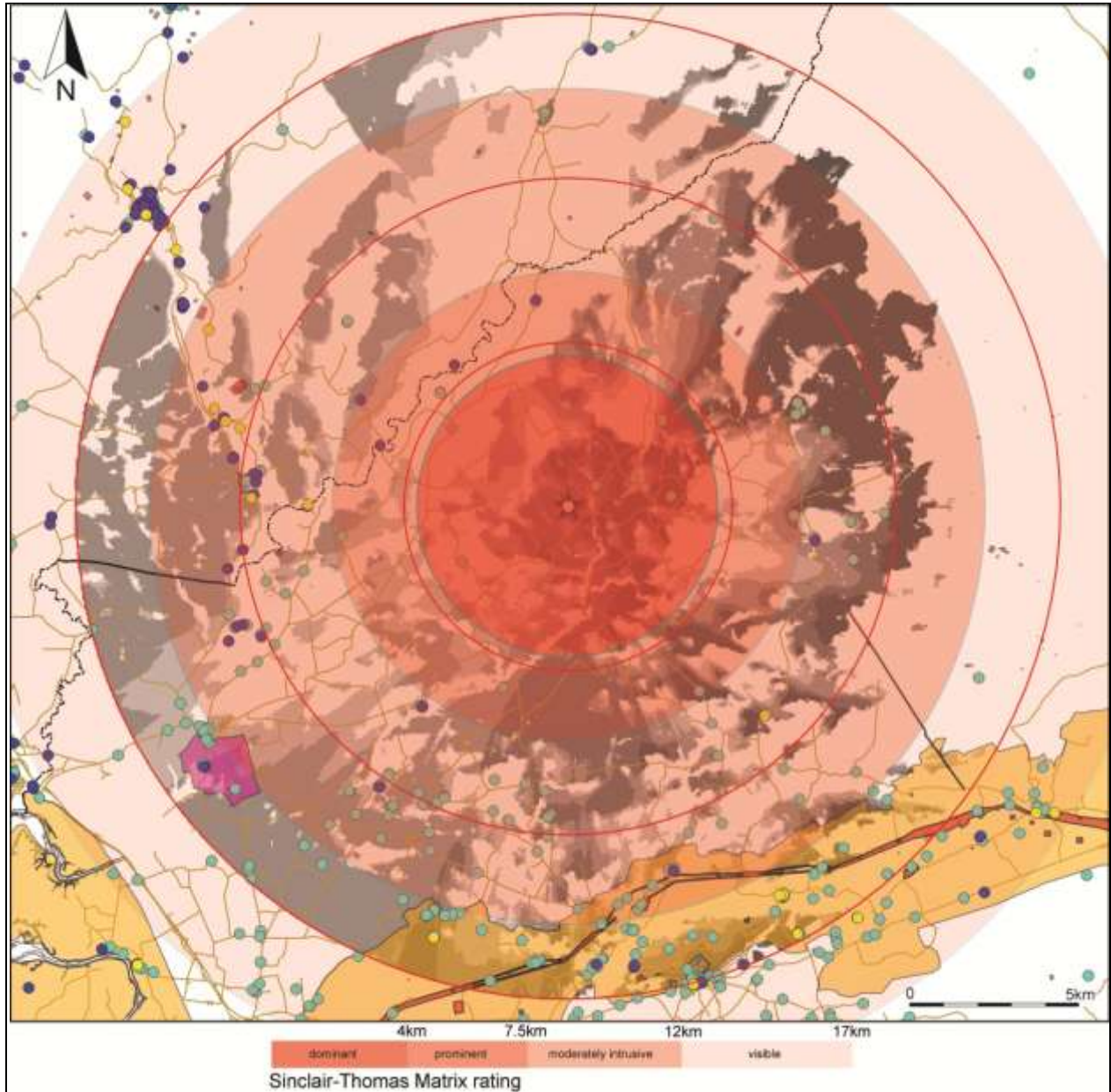


Figure 9: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV of the proposed wind turbine within 15km, in relation to the Sinclair-Thomas Zones, and based on an observer height of 2m (data as in Figure 8).

#### 4.6 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely inter-visibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 15km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses.

## 4.7 The Structure of Assessment

Given the large numbers of heritage assets that must be considered by the HVIA, and with an emphasis on practicality and proportionality (see *Setting of Heritage Assets* page 15 and 18), this HVIA groups and initially discusses heritage assets by category (e.g. churches, historic settlements, funerary remains etc.) to avoid repetitious narrative; each site is then discussed individually, and the particulars of each site teased out. The initial discussion establishes the baseline sensitivity of a given category of monument or building to the projected visual intrusion, the individual entry elaborates on local circumstance and site-specific factors.

It is essential the individual assessments are read in conjunction with the overall discussion, as the impact assessment is a reflection of both.

## 4.8 Impact by Class of Monument or Structure

### 4.8.1 Farmhouse and Farm Buildings

*Listed farmhouses with Listed agricultural buildings and/or curtilage; some may have elements of formal planning/model farm layout*

These have been designated for the completeness of the wider group of buildings or the age or survival of historical or architectural features. The significance of all of these buildings lies within the farmyard itself, the former historic function of the buildings and how they relate to each other. For example, the spatial and functional relationships between the stables that housed the cart horses, the lincay in which the carts were stored, the lofts used for hay, the threshing barn to which the horses brought the harvest, or to the roundhouse that would have enclosed a horse engine and powered the threshing machine. Many of these buildings were also used for other mechanical agricultural processes, the structural elements of which are now lost or rare, such as apple pressing for cider or hand threshing, and may hold separate significance for this reason. The farmhouse is often listed for its architectural features, usually displaying a historic vernacular style of value; they may also retain associated buildings linked to the farmyard, such as a dairy or bakehouse, and their value is taken as being part of the wider group as well as the separate structures.

The setting of the farmhouse is in relation to its buildings or its internal or structural features; farmhouses were rarely built for their views, but were practical places of work, developed when the farm was profitable and neglected when times were hard. In some instances, model farms were designed to be viewed and experienced, and the assessment would reflect this. Historic farm buildings are usually surrounded by modern industrial farm buildings, and if not, have been converted to residential use, affecting the original setting. Turbines will usually have a restricted impact on the meaning or historical relevance of these sites.

#### **What is important and why**

Farmhouses and buildings are expressions of the local vernacular (evidential) and working farms retain functional interrelationships (historical/associational). Farms are an important part of the rural landscape, and may exhibit levels of formal planning with some designed elements (aesthetic/designed but more often aesthetic/fortuitous). However, working farms are rarely aesthetically attractive places, and often resemble little more than small industrial estates. The trend towards the conversion of historic farm buildings and the creation of larger farm units severely impacts on historical/associational value.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A – Dominant*

<b>Asset Name: Sleetbeck; Outbuildings north of Sleetbeck</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bewcastle, Cumbria		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good – well maintained farm and buildings, active farmstead	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 1.03km
<p><i>Description:</i> Late 17<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse for Sowerby family, with alterations associated with the Greenwell family dated with initials, 1744 W. (&amp;) A.G. over rear entrance. Note William Greenwell was Sheriff of Newcastle upon Tyne, in 1739. Dressed calciferous sandstone on squared plinth with raised quoins; steeply pitched green slate roof with coped gables and kneelers, ashlar ridge chimney stacks. The house is of two and a half storeys, seven bays. Off-centre main doorway in moulded architrave with dentilled moulded pediment; carved coat of arms of Greenwell with Sowerby, above. Two-pane sash windows in 18<sup>th</sup> century raised stone surrounds. Two-light attic windows retain their original chamfered mullions and chamfered surrounds. Out-shut to rear has entrance in plain stone surround, with date stone decorated with carved scallop shells and leaves. Outbuildings are late 18<sup>th</sup> century, built of calciferous sandstone rubble, with Welsh slate roof. Single storey with loft in L-shape. Now used as garage, former carriage house?</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The farm is set on a high ridge, which forms the west side of the River Lyne valley. The landscape context is the River Lyne valley and the high ground which rises to a peak on Wakey Hill, immediately west and south-west.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The parish road runs immediately to the west, behind the farm, the farmhouse is framed by buildings on the north and west side, with further modern buildings and agricultural sheds to the north and north-east. Either side of the road, to east and west the farm is enclosed by its fields.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Wide views across the River Lyne valley to the east and views up and along the high ridge on which it stands to the north-west and south-west. There are key views to the farm along the road, which passes immediately west of the farmstead.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead consists of a large group of stone buildings and modern agricultural sheds; the group is visually prominent and can be seen generally in wide landscape views across the countryside, due to its elevated position.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is built for an agricultural function, associated with the specific land holding. It was not located on the upper hillside for views, but for drainage and to take advantage of the best improved grassland. Unintentionally the farm creates a prominent landscape feature.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will stand to the south-west; it will wholly dominate the agricultural landscape in which this farm stands. It will change the character of the area and disrupt all views to the south and frame the farm in all inward views. Whilst it will not change the setting or views within the farmyard all other views will be altered considerably, where this affects views across the farm fields, it does have an effect on the farmhouse.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/moderate</b></p>		

<b>Asset Name: Cumcrook and Adjoining Barn</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Stapleton, Cumbria		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair – upstanding buildings, working farmstead, appear to be being maintained to an agricultural standard.	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 1.42km
<p><i>Description:</i> Farmhouse and barn dated 1685 with initials for the Routledge family. The farmhouse is of whitewashed sandstone rubble on projecting plinth stones with flush painted quoins; graduated local slate roof. Welsh slate roof over adjoining barn. Stone and cream brick ridge chimney stacks. The house is of two storeys, four bays long, with barn under common roof. Original small square fire window with chamfered surround, right of entrance; original narrow windows on ground and first floor of extreme right have been blocked; all other windows are enlarged sashes in chamfered painted stone surrounds. External stone steps serve the loft over the barn with similar loft entrance to left without steps. Adjoining single-storey byre to left. Other outbuildings are excluded from listing, but include a large stone barn to the south-west.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The farm stands just off the peak/break of slope on a south-west facing slope on a promontory, at the edge of a high ridge, which forms the east side of the Black Lyne valley, the promontory framed to the east by the deep combe of Farloan Sike and to the west by a stream, both of which run into the Black Lyne River.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse stands on the west (north-west) side of a large farmyard, with a barn to the south-west, and ranges of stone buildings to the south and south-east. There are visually dominant and tall modern agricultural</p>		

buildings to the east and north-east. To the north the farmyard opens onto the road, bounded by wire fencing, with a double-width modern gateway, with galvanised gates. The farm is screened by a tall plantation of conifers to the west-north-west, providing protection from the wind/weather, it is otherwise open to the fields of its holding.

*Principal Views:* Views from the farmhouse are limited to those across the farmyard and to the north out onto the road, otherwise they are enclosed by the barn and farm buildings. Views to the farmstead from along the road from Roadhead, from the east and north-east are framed by the tall conifer plantation, the large farmyard and dark trees being visually prominent. There is a key view into the farmyard, past the farmhouse, where it is framed by the large barn behind, from the road, when parallel with the entrance gates. There are general views from the north, east and south, along the ridge to the farmstead and its rural landscape. In the general views from the east the farmstead is viewed with Wakey Hill and the forestry plantations which occupy it visible in the distance.

*Landscape Presence:* The large farmyard and dark trees of the plantation are visually prominent in the landscape, with the group standing out on an exposed ridge of ground, there is therefore more landscape presence associated with this farm, due to its geographical position and the height of its plantation, than with the average farmstead. The plantation is visually prominent in all views from the west, looking east towards Roadhead, but the farmhouse itself is blocked in these views by the trees.

*Sensitivity of Asset:* The asset is a farmhouse and barn, built for agricultural functions, associated with their specific land holding. These were not buildings sited on the hilltop ridge for views, but for drainage and to take advantage of the best improved grassland. Unintentionally the farm creates a prominent landscape feature.

*Magnitude of Impact:* The turbine will stand behind the farm, to the west, on Wakey Hill, it will appear with the farm in all views from Roadhead, the nearest settlement, and along the lane to the farm. In all general landscape views within the wider area, the turbine will be visible and will draw the eye. This will change the character of the landscape somewhat which is purely agricultural at present. The turbine will remove the unintentional landscape prominence of the farm but this will have very little effect on the farm, as it was not designed with views, to or from, in mind. The proposed turbine will impact the landscape setting, although the immediate setting in the farmyard is protect by the screening from the plantation trees.

**Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/moderate**

<b>Asset Name: The Ash</b>		
Parish: Bewcastle, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: fair/good	Distance to turbine: 2.21km
<p><i>Description:</i> Farmhouse, dated 1738 over entrance, built for the Greenwell family. Squared and coursed calciferous sandstone rubble on chamfered plinth with raised V-jointed quoins, string course and plain cornice; rear extension partly of brick on stone with ashlar quoins; Welsh slate roof with coped gables and kneelers; one stone end chimney stack, the other rebuilt in brick. The house is of two storeys, with attic, five bays wide, with T-shaped extension to rear. Moulded architrave to front door, with segmental moulded pediment incorporating a segmental glazed fanlight. Two-pane sash windows in moulded stone architraves. Side wall right has two small blocked attic windows. Rear wall has similar blocked window on second floor. Out-shut to right exhibits reuse of a 17<sup>th</sup> century moulded kneeler. Small square chamfered-surround ground floor window to rear.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the lower slopes of the Black Lyne valley, on a south-south-east facing slope, just west of Oakshaw Ford river crossing. The landscape context is the river valley.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The farm stands just above Oakshaw Ford, set to the south-west of a large farmyard of buildings, with two ranges, one to the east and another to the north. Large modern farm buildings enclose the group to the west and north. To the south of the house there is a walled garden and the farmyard is bounded by the road to the east. The house is large and of architectural merit with a principle front which faces south-west, with its walled garden and open grass pasture to the south and west it presents a distinct gentrified impression to the B6318.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The principle views to the farm are from the south and south-east from its own lane and from the B6318. Indeed the farm has been positioned to gain full advantage of the views from the road, respecting the earlier routeway. There is also a principle view across the fields from Oakshaw Bridge. The farm is visible from all general directions, within the Black Lyne valley standing out on an open slope. The principle view from the farm is down and across the valley, towards Oakshaw Bridge and across its own large farmyard.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house is visually prominent within the valley from the bridge and along the road, it is also quite prominent in views from further south in the valley, near Cumcrook farm and parts of Roadhead settlement.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house was built with an agricultural function, however it is of elevated status, potentially to be considered a gentry farm, of some wealth. The building is of architectural merit, designed with large windows, to light rooms, but also to provide views. The farmhouse has been arranged to be visible from the nearby bridge over the</p>		

river and to gain views down the Black Lyne Valley.

**Magnitude of Impact:** The turbine will stand on the high ground to the south-west of the farm and it will not disrupt the valley view or visual link between the farm and bridge. However, the turbine will draw the eye in all wider general views across the landscape, in which the large farmhouse, with its pleasing aesthetics is currently a prominent feature. The effect of such distraction in the views is that inherently the importance of the farmhouse and all other features in the landscape is reduced; this could have an indirect effect on our understanding of its status. Therefore there is an effect on wider setting, and views but not on the assets direct setting or principal views.

**Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/moderate**

**Asset Name: Friar Hill Gate and Adjoining Barn**

**Parish:** Solport, Cumbria

**Within the ZTV:** YES

**Designation:** GII

**Condition:** fair/good – upstanding building, maintained, recently restored.

**Distance to turbine:** 2.5km

**Description:** Late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century house and barn. Mixed red and calciferous sandstone rubble, Welsh slate roof, stone ridge chimney stacks. Single-storey, with attic, four bays and barn of lower roof line to right.

**Topographical Location & Landscape Context:** Located along the high ridge which forms the west side of the River Lyne valley. The landscape context is the River Lyne valley.

**Setting:** The farmhouse stands on the side of the road, which runs immediately to the west, along the top of the ridge. The farm is enclosed by fields to the east and north and by a small yard/hard-standing to the south.

**Principal Views:** There are views along the high ridge which the farm occupies and across the River Lyne valley to the east and views to the south and south-west across the landscape. There will also be views up to Wakey Hill, the high ground to the north. There is a key view to the farm from the road.

**Landscape Presence:** The asset is a low single storey farmhouse, which has no landscape levels of presence and is not particularly visible outside of its immediate setting.

**Sensitivity of Asset:** The asset is a farmhouse, built for an agricultural function, associated with the specific land holding. It was not built for views, but to take advantage of the best land.

**Magnitude of Impact:** The turbine will stand to the north, over 2.5km away, and the character of the landscape will be changed and therefore there will be an effect the wider landscape setting of the farmhouse, being visible in all wide views across and through the landscape and up the valley. The immediate setting will not be affected.

**Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor**

**Asset Name: Whintingstown**

**Parish:** Bewcastle, Cumbria

**Within the ZTV:** YES

**Designation:** GII

**Condition:** fair – upstanding buildings and working farmstead, only viewed from a distance.

**Distance to turbine:** 3.15km

**Description:** Farmhouse, with date over entrance of 1701, later altered, now reads 1801. The building does contain early 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations. Whitewashed sandstone on projecting plinth stones; steeply pitched corrugated iron roof, brick and stone chimney stacks. Single storey, four bays. Interior has 5 upper crucks in roof space; thatch removed about 40 years ago. Originally a small long-house, now entirely in residential use.

**Topographical Location & Landscape Context:** Located on the ridge which forms the peak of the west-facing slope the Black Lyne river valley. The ground peaks at Brownhill, just to the north-east. The landscape context is the river valley and upper slopes, rising to the high ground on both sides.

**Setting:** The farm stands out within its farm-holding, accessed via a long track, the farmhouse and attached barn are enclosed by yards and buildings to the north-east, east and south-west. There is a small plantation of trees to the west and another to the north-east for wind break/weather protection. The small linear roadside settlement of Roadhead, stands just to the south, on the former toll road.

**Principal Views:** Views are almost 360 degrees from the farm across its fields. Wider outward views are down to the river, to the west, along the ridge to the north and south, across to Wakey Hill. There is a key view to the farm from in the valley, from the Oakshaw Ford bridge and a key view to the farm from along its farm track from the east.

**Landscape Presence:** The farm is relatively prominent and can be seen generally in wide landscape views across the

countryside, due to its elevated position.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is a farmhouse, built for an agricultural function, associated with the specific land holding. Located on the upper hillside not for views, but for drainage and to take advantage of the best improved grassland. Unintentionally the farm creates a prominent landscape feature.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will frame all views west across the Black Lyne valley and will distract in the visual link between the farmhouse and Oakshaw Ford bridge, in the west-facing views. There is no direct impact on setting or views but there is an indirect impact on the character of the agricultural landscape.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b>

<b>Asset Name: Round House in Centre of Farmyard at Roanstreets; Barn to west of Roanstreets</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Bewcastle, Cumbria		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> upstanding buildings, working farmstead, appear to be being maintained to an agricultural standard.	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 3.9km
<i>Description:</i> Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century probable flax drying shed, built for J. Dodgson. Whitewashed rubble walls, sandstone slab roof. Small circular plan building with steeply pitched conical roof. Plank door in quoined surround. Casement windows in either side are a later addition. It is unique in this area. Barn: Dated to 1832 with initials of John Dodgson over entrance. Whitewashed sandstone rubble with Welsh slate roof. Single storey. Large central cart entrance with segmental arch. Flanking slit vents on two levels. Listed partly for group value with Round House.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the lower to mid slopes of Long Crag and Bellvue hillside, on the east side of the Bailey Water valley. The farmstead itself sits on a small localised knoll on these slopes. The landscape context is the Bailey Water valley and open rough grazing on the high land to the north, which frames the farm in all views from the south and west.		
<i>Setting:</i> The roundhouse and barn stand opposite each other in a large farmyard, with the farmhouse to the west, modern open-span buildings enclose the yard to the south, east, east and north-east. To the north the barn is framed by a large walled enclosure and another modern building. The farmyard is truncated by a minor parish road, dividing the farmhouse from the yard.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are within and across the farmyard. There is a key view to the roadhouse from along the narrow parish road, on the approach from the south; the barn also frames the farmyard in views from the north-west. There are no wider views, the barn and roundhouse being enclosed by the modern agricultural buildings.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Neither barn nor roundhouse has any landscape level of presence, but they are key features of the farmyard.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Both the barn and roundhouse were built for an agricultural function, with the roundhouse potentially doubling as a store. Neither was built with views in mind or with any relation to anything other than the functions of the farmyard and landholding as a whole. Since they do not relate to the wider landscape they can only be affected by changes in their immediate setting.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will have no inter-visibility with either asset, although it will be visible from the general farmstead, there will be no impact on the setting or views of either the barn or roundhouse.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b>		

**Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B – Prominent**

<b>Asset Name: Soutermoor; Barn To West Of Soutermoor; Garden Wall Adjoining South West Corner Of Soutermoor</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Stapleton, Cumbria		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair – upstanding building, inhabited and a working farmstead, maintained to an agricultural level	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 4.49km
<i>Description:</i> House, formerly farmhouse, of mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century date with early 19 <sup>th</sup> century additions and alterations, for the Beaty family. Squared and coursed sandstone rubble; Welsh slate roof, rendered and brick chimney stacks. House of two storeys, four bays long. Glazed fanlight above doorway, in quoined surround with keyed round arch. Double sash window to right of entrance, other sash windows with glazing bars all in plain painted stone surrounds. Interior has early 19 <sup>th</sup> century moulded plaster ceiling, moulded cornice and dado rail in principal room. Barn. Dated 1799 with initials W.B. (Beaty). Whitewashed sandstone rubble, graduated green slate roof. Single storey.		

<p>Large cart entrance to right with quoined surround and keyed round arch; flanking slit vents. Plank door left has date and initials on lintel. Interior has 4 upper crucks in loft, pegged at apex and crossed to support ridge.</p> <p>Garden wall. Probably early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Sandstone rubble walls with ashlar dressings. High wall with flat coping on either side of garden entrance ramped down to lower square gate piers with pyramidal caps. Plank gate. Wall and barn partly listed for group value with the farmhouse.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The farm stands on the east banks of the River Lyne, but on the north side of a shallow combe which carries a tributary stream into the river. The River Lyne valley is the landscape context.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located down a long farm track the farm stands out in its land-holding, the parish road, running to the east. A stream runs south of the house bordered by scrubby trees and the farmhouse is framed by mature trees in its garden to the east and west, with mature hedge boundaries and stone walls, with trees running away to the north-east and west. This gives it quite an enclosed view from the road to the east but in fact the farm is more open to the west, where it is framed by its fields.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views to the west across the river valley and east back across its fields. There is a key view to the house, down the farm track which leads off the road. In wider landscape level views across and through the locality the low farmhouse would be effectively screened by the adjacent trees.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is a long low building with no landscape levels of presence. It is not even particularly visible outside of its land holding or immediate setting.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets were built for their agricultural function, associated with their specific land holding. The buildings were not built with views in mind and do not relate to the wider landscape, other than in character being a rural farm in an agricultural landscape.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine stands well over 4km away and there is no direct inter-visibility. In wider general views however, the turbine would be visible and being on high ground, standing to the north-east will change the character of the currently simple rural landscape, with few if any vertical features, even many of the farmhouses being single storey or low. There would be no direct impact on valley views, views to and from the farm across the fields or on the immediate setting in the farmyard.</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i></p>

<b>Asset Name: Peel O'Hill</b>		
Parish: Bewcastle, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: good – upstanding building, on a working farm, which appears well maintained	Distance to turbine: 6.92km
<p><i>Description:</i> Farmhouse formerly bastle house. Probably late 16<sup>th</sup> century with additions dated and inscribed over rear window to W. &amp; R. Routledge 1811. White washed stone rubble on projecting plinth stones with large flush quoins; Welsh slate roof, stone end chimney stacks. Of two storeys, three bays; lower two-storey, two-bay extension to right; single-storey outbuilding to left. Original house has extremely thick walls with 18<sup>th</sup> century fenestration, no details of original windows are visible. End wall of original house, now internal, has boiler recess which could represent the original ground floor entrance.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> On the south-west edge of a plateau, above the break of slope, on the north bank of Kirk Beck. The landscape context is the river valley and associated undulating upland slopes.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The farm stands out on a steep slope, north of Bewcastle, accessed down a long farm track, the parish road running to the east. The farmhouse stands to the south of a large range of barns, with extensive modern buildings to the north, there are gardens, with garden walls to the south and south-west.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views to Bewcastle settlement to the south and wide views across the landscape to the south-west, the White Lyne valley and south-east, along the valley to Kirk Beck. There are key views up to the former bastle house from Bewcastle and from the road to The Flatt and towards Roadhead.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm, former bastle house is visually prominent in the landscape, it does not however hold a dominant landscape position, but does form a key skyline profile north of Bewcastle an important Roman and Medieval settlement.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a former defensive structure the bastle house was built to provide clear views for defensive purposes, despite its primary agricultural function. It was a statement of control for which the border families which built such structures were particularly known. Visibility both to and from the bastle house were crucial to its successful function. The bastle house is also an important historical indicator of the former disputed nature of the border lands. It is therefore very sensitive to changes in the landscape and particularly landscape views.</p>		



**Magnitude of Impact:** The turbine will be visible at a distance of almost 7km to the south-west, on the high ground of Wakey Hill. This is too far away for any direct impacts on the setting or views, however the turbine introduces into the wider landscape a feature of strong vertical (and moving) profile, of which there are few others. This means the turbine will affect the key views from the bastle house. There would be some harm on a large landscape level but due to the distance involved this is a minor but crucial consideration.

**Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor**

#### Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C – Moderately intrusive

<b>Asset Name: Braes Pele medieval tower and shielings 350m east of Borderrigg</b>		
Parish: Bewcastle, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair/poor – only survive as earthworks	Distance to turbine: 8.37km
<p><b>Description:</b> The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of Braes Pele medieval tower and barmkin, an adjacent shieling and associated enclosure, a second shieling, and a corn drying kiln. The remains of the pele tower include turf covered foundations measuring c.9m square, with up to 0.6m high and 1.5m thick walls. Turf covered remains of the barmkin wall can be seen to the south and east of the tower and enclose an area approximately 30m square. A short distance to the north of the pele there are the turf covered foundations of a two roomed medieval shieling measuring c.14.5m east-west by 7m north-south with an associated enclosure measuring approximately 15m square immediately to the north. An earthwork boundary runs from the shieling southwards towards the pele. On the eastern side of the barmkin wall there are the remains of a second shieling; a single roomed building measuring c.16.5m by 8m with its long axis aligned north-south. About 50m to the east of the complex of pele tower and shielings are the remains of a corn drying kiln associated with these structures. It survives as a circular stone-lined hollow measuring c.7m in diameter with a splayed stoke hole on its south side.</p>		
<p><b>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</b> The assets stand on the mid to low south-east facing slopes of the River Kirk Beck Valley, which forms the landscape context.</p>		
<p><b>Setting:</b> The monument is located on the hillside approximately 350m east of Borderrigg and is divided into two areas; the corn drying kiln being a short distance to the east of the pele and shielings in a separate area. The assets stand in semi-improved agricultural landscape, with dry stone walls forming small, irregular fields.</p>		
<p><b>Principal Views:</b> There are key views along and across the river valley the Kirk Beck, down to Bewcastle, the ruins of the castle dominating these views. There are also views to the south and south-east up to the high ground/moorland. There are key views to the location of the assets from the road between Askerton and Bewcastle.</p>		
<p><b>Landscape Presence:</b> The earthworks and ruins have no landscape level of presence as they are at ground level.</p>		
<p><b>Sensitivity of Asset:</b> 'Pele' is an alternative term to 'tower', and 'pele towers' are members of the wider family of defensive buildings in the northern borderlands which also include tower houses and bastles. Due to their defensive functions many of these assets depend directly on their views. The assets on this site survive as shallow earthworks, which reduces their sensitivity.</p>		
<p><b>Magnitude of Impact:</b> The turbine will be directly visible at a distance of well over 8km to the west, on the high ground of Wakey Hill. This is too far away for any direct impacts on the setting or views, particularly as these assets are low earthworks with a restricted and localised setting. However, the turbine has a vertical, kinetic profile, of which there are few others in this landscape. Thus it would create fundamental change. In some views the turbine may be seen behind Bewcastle as a small moving feature.</p>		
<p><b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible to negative/minor</b></p>		

<b>Asset Name: Woodhead</b>		
Parish: Askerton, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: fair – upstanding structure, working farmstead, appears maintained, the building newly whitewashed	Distance to turbine: 8.83km
<p><b>Description:</b> House, formerly bastle house, of late 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century date. Grey and calciferous sandstone rubble walls raised in height; graduated slate roof, 19<sup>th</sup> century stone and 20<sup>th</sup> century rendered chimney stacks. House of two storeys, three bays. No trace of original entrance or windows. Stood derelict for many years and reoccupied in early 1970s.</p>		
<p><b>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</b> Located on mid north-west facing slopes, above White Beck stream. The landscape context is the larger Kirk Beck valley and the associated undulating upland slopes.</p>		

<p><b>Setting:</b> Located out amongst fields, down a long farm track. The farmhouse stands to the north of a large walled enclosure which forms part of the listed structure. There are banks of trees within plantations scattered to the east. Otherwise the farmstead is in an open and exposed landscape setting.</p>
<p><b>Principal Views:</b> There are wide views to Bewcastle settlement to the north and wide views across the landscape to the north-west, the White Lyne valley and north-east, along the valley to Kirk Beck. There are key views up to the former bastle house from Bewcastle.</p>
<p><b>Landscape Presence:</b> The former bastle house is visually prominent in the landscape, it however does not hold a dominant landscape position, but does form a key skyline profile south of Bewcastle, an important Roman and Medieval settlement.</p>
<p><b>Sensitivity of Asset:</b> As a former defensive structure the bastle house was built to provide clear views for defensive purposes, despite its primary agricultural function. It was a statement of control for which was common in the borders. Visibility both to and from the bastle house were crucial to its function. The bastle house is also an important historical indicator of the former disputed nature of the border lands. It is therefore very sensitive to changes in the landscape and particularly landscape views.</p>
<p><b>Magnitude of Impact:</b> The turbine will be directly visible at a distance of almost 9km to the west, on the high ground of Wakey Hill. This is too far away for any direct impacts on the setting or views, however the turbine introduces into the wider landscape a feature of strong vertical (and moving) profile, of which there are few others. There would on a large landscape level therefore be a fundamental change.</p>
<p><b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor</b></p>

<p><b>Asset Name: High Grains medieval pele tower and three shielings 200m west of High Grains Farm</b></p>		
<p><b>Parish:</b> Askerton, Cumbria</p>		<p><b>Within the ZTV:</b> YES</p>
<p><b>Designation:</b> SAM</p>	<p><b>Condition:</b> fair/poor – only survive as earthworks but may be well-preserved below ground.</p>	<p><b>Distance to turbine:</b> 9.6km</p>
<p><b>Description:</b> The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of High Grains medieval pele tower and barmkin and three adjacent shielings. The remains of the pele tower include the largely grass covered lower courses of the tower's walls. These were 1.5m thick and survive up to 1.3m high. The remains indicate that the pele tower was a rectangular structure measuring approximately 10m by 9m. A wall running south from the south-east corner of the pele for a distance of 3m is identified as the remains of the tower's barmkin/defensive wall. Once the pele tower had been abandoned three rectangular stone shielings were constructed adjacent to the ruin. The shieling on the tower's east side measures 8.7m by 5m in size with remains standing up to 0.4m high. It appears to have utilised the remains of the pele tower which had part of its east wall removed to add a second room. There is a smaller single roomed shieling on the tower's west side which measures 6.4m by 4.5m and has standing remains up to 0.3 high. Only two walls of the third shieling on the tower's south side survive above ground level but this is sufficient to show that it measured approximately 6.9m by at least 2.5m.</p>		
<p><b>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</b> Located on fairly level moorland 200m west of High Grains Farm, which stands at the source of the Kirk Beck River, to the east of Bewcastle.</p>		
<p><b>Setting:</b> The pele tower is located on slightly elevated ground on the narrow flood plain of a tributary of Kirk Beck, 200m west of High Grains Farm. The assets are enclosed by semi-improved agricultural fields, with unenclosed moorland to the north, west and south and by forest to the east.</p>		
<p><b>Principal Views:</b> There are key views along and across the river valley the Kirk Beck, down to Bewcastle, the ruins of the castle dominating in these views. There are also wide views to the south and south-east and north-east up to the high ground/moorland. Views to the east are more enclosed by High Grains waste, a large forest.</p>		
<p><b>Landscape Presence:</b> The earthworks and ruins have no landscape level of presence as they are at ground level.</p>		
<p><b>Sensitivity of Asset:</b> 'Pele' is an alternative term to 'tower', and 'pele towers' are members of the wider family of defensive buildings in the northern borderlands which also include tower houses and bastles. These are a regional characteristic and of national importance, due to their narrative connections to relations between England and Scotland. Due to their defensive functions many of these assets depend directly on their views. In this example the asset merely survives as shallow earthworks.</p>		
<p><b>Magnitude of Impact:</b> The turbine will be visible at a distance of well over 9km to the west, on the high ground of Wakey Hill. This is too far away for any direct impacts on the setting or views, however the turbine introduces into the wider landscape a feature of strong vertical kinetic profile, of which there are few others. There would on a large landscape level be a fundamental change. This cannot affect the immediate setting of these ruins and earthworks, which is localised due to their low or below ground levels.</p>		

**Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible**

<b>Asset Name: High Grains bastle and shieling 130m west of High Grains Farm; Bastle House</b>		
Parish: Askerton, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM/GII	Condition: fair/poor, ruinous, but standing walls survive	Distance to turbine: 9.67km
<p><i>Description:</i> The monument includes High Grains medieval bastle, a roofless structure formerly of two storeys but now standing to ground floor height only, and an adjacent later medieval shieling. The bastle is constructed of calciferous sandstone rubble and measures approximately 9.5m by 6.5m externally with walls up to 1.3m thick and up to 1.9m high. All the external walls other than that at the north east side are original; this fourth wall has been rebuilt to form the present entrance and includes the original chamfered and rebated jambs with a drawbar tunnel. At the western end of the bastle three projecting stones are thought to have supported the hearth of a fireplace on the upper floor. Also at the western end there is a detachable stone revealing a small spy-hole which gave views down the valley from the bastle's interior. Rubble from the upper storey of the bastle has fallen outwards and lies adjacent to three sides of the building and in places forms heaps of debris almost as high as the remaining bastle wall. Attached to the north eastern end of the bastle is a later stone-built medieval shieling with internal dimensions of 5.5m by 4.5m and two walls surviving up to c.1.6m high. A crosswall dividing the bastle into two rooms is not an original feature and is considered to be associated with the building of the shieling, indicating that the bastle was reused to form part of a three roomed shieling.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> It is located on slightly elevated ground on the narrow flood plain of a tributary of Kirk Beck 130m west of High Grains Farm.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> It is located on slightly elevated ground on the narrow flood plain of a tributary of Kirk Beck 130m west of High Grains Farm. The assets are enclosed by semi-improved agricultural fields, framed to the north-east and south by unenclosed moorland and to the east by High Grains waste forest.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are key views along and across the Kirk Beck river valley, down to Bewcastle, in which the ruins of the castle dominate. There are also wide views to the south and south-east and north-east up to the high ground/moorland, which encloses the eastern part of the farmstead at High Grains and to the forest, High Grains waste to the east.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The earthworks and ruins have no landscape level of presence as they are at ground level.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a former defensive structure the bastle house was built to provide clear views for defensive purposes, despite its primarily agricultural function. It was a statement of control for which the Border Reiver families who built such structures were particularly known. Visibility both to and from the bastle house were crucial to its successful function. Due to their defensive functions many of these assets depend directly on their views. All of these assets are now ruins and merely survive as shallow earthworks.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be visible at a distance of almost 10km to the west, on the high ground of Wakey Hill. This is too far away for any direct impacts on the setting or views. There would therefore be a fundamental change on a large landscape level to an agricultural landscape which defines the nature of this former bastle house holding.</p>		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Priorslynn, Cruck-Framed Building; Priorslynn Farmhouse and Steading</b>		
Parish: Canonbie, Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: Grades A and B	Condition: good – inhabited and working farmstead, obviously well maintained.	Distance to turbine: 9.59-9.67km
<p><i>Description:</i> Clay-walled and cruck-framed agricultural building of mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Narrow coursed clay/pebble mix bound with intermediate layers of straw; over rubble footings. Substantial repairs to the rubble and ashlar including some 19<sup>th</sup> century quoins. Roof originally thatched, now covered with corrugated iron. Long rectangular-plan with clay-walled central partition and 5 pairs of crucks. Organised into two compartments, perhaps originally comprising barn and byre/stable, but now a store. The west compartment has a cobbled floor. The raised east compartment has an earthen floor. Rectangular opening central on south wall of each compartment with ashlar dressings. Original walling badly damaged at west end and replaced by corrugated iron sheeting. The crucks are fairly large and well-wrought, on stone footings set within wall; collar-beams half-lap jointed and pegged to blades. Central cruck frame encased by partition wall, latter stabilised by timber lath frame.</p> <p>House, c.1830/40, with parallel range to rear, consisting of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century house, sharing a common long wall. The</p>		

19<sup>th</sup> century block is of two-storeys, three-bays width. The east (front) elevation is roughly-coursed red rubble with contrasting grey ashlar long and short dressings (other elevations mostly painted); pilastered central door piece, panelled door with decorative fanlight; sash windows, gable end stack and slate roof. Deeply recessed bay left is part of earlier house and linked to steading.

There is a large courtyard (steading) with several building phases; single storey with lofts. Courtyard entered through segmental-arched on west range; latter range has rectangular loft openings mostly blocked; square-headed openings to other ranges.

*Topographical Location & Landscape Context:* The farm stands on a slight raised knoll, at the base of an east-facing slope, on the west side of the River Esk valley, positioned on the apex of a wide horse-shoe bend in the river. The landscape context is the combined River Esk and Liddel Water valleys, the rivers merging just south of the farm.

*Setting:* The farmhouse lies just south of Canonbie, on the edge of the village, above the River Esk floodplain, the main road wrapping around the house to the east, north-east and north. The farm is enclosed on the west side by a large steading. To the north it is accessed directly off the road, leading into the courtyard, to the south there is an aggrandized driveway, sweeping up from the road, which the gives the farmhouse a more gentrified feeling.

*Principal Views:* The main views, from the farm, are to the east and south-east across the River Esk, then across the flood plain to Liddel Water and their confluence, to the English/Scots border and the banks of trees within the south side of the Liddel valley. The principle views to the farm are from the south-east, from the water meadows to the east and from the road to the north.

*Landscape Presence:* The farmhouse is of notable position, visually quite dominant on entering Canonbie from the south, set above the road to the west on a raised knoll, it has the presence, heightened by the setting of the drive way and gardens, of a small gentry building.

*Sensitivity of Asset:* The agricultural building at Priorslyn is of special interest, being a very rare survival - unique in this area - of a once widespread building type. It is therefore of increased sensitivity to any change. However, as an agricultural building it was not built with views in mind and relates specifically to its own landholding, less so the wider countryside.

The farmhouse's front block, does have the large windows and presence of a house of some status and it can be presumed that some consideration to views across the valley was given in its construction. However, the trees on the south banks of the Liddel Water and the distance of over 9km are likely to reduce/remove any theoretical visibility of the turbine. It will have no significant impact on the views between the farm and its fields, or its courtyard of buildings and no impact on its village-edge setting.

*Magnitude of Impact:* A distant turbine more than 9km away, in another country, in a different landscape will not have any real impact, as it does not lie in a shared landscape with the assets.

*Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral*

<b>Asset Name: Rigghead</b>		
Parish: Hethersgill, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: fair – upstanding roofed building, inhabited and on a working farmstead, maintained to an agricultural level	Distance to turbine: 9.82km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse, dated 1698 on lintel with initials GBS. Rendered walls, stone dressings, Welsh slate roof, yellow and red brick chimney stacks. Of two storeys, three bays long, with single bay extension to left under common roof. Two-pane sash windows have chamfered surrounds on upper floor with traces of original mullions. Fire window to left of entrance has chamfered surround and moulded cornice. Interior has beamed ceilings to ground floor, with heck post in central room. Interior, formerly exterior, side door has raised carved initials CP on lintel.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a long shallow south-west slope, north of a confluence of small stream (Sike). The landscape context is the undulating landscape east of the wide River Lyne valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farm stands in a small sub-rectangular enclosure, north of the parish road, framed by hedges and mature trees. The house is attached to a range of barns which enclose the house to the north and east. A further large barn and more modern open-span buildings stand to the west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The views from the farmhouse are focussed t the east and south. There are wide views across the fields in the surrounding landscape to and from the farm, which stands alone amongst the field system. There are key views to the farm from along the road which runs immediately south of the farm.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm stands alone amongst the fields, quite a tall building, with large ranges of barns and tall mature trees; it is therefore quite prominent in this shallow undulating landscape.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is a farmhouse, built for an agricultural function, associated with the specific land		

holding. It was not built for views, but to take advantage of the best land.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will stand almost 10km away and at this distance it will have no direct impact on the setting or views of the farm.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i>

#### 4.8.2 Lesser Gentry Seats

##### *Older houses with an element of formal planning; may survive as farmhouses*

These structures have much in common with the greater Houses, but are more usually Grade II Listed structures. There were many more minor landed gentry and thus a great number of minor Houses. Not all landed families prospered; for those that did, they built Houses with architectural pretensions with elements of formal planning. The sensitivity of those structures to the visual impact of a wind turbine would be commensurable to those of the great Houses, albeit on a more restricted scale. For those families that did not prosper, or those who owned multiple gentry residences, their former gentry seat may survive as farmhouse within a curtilage of later farm buildings. In these instances, traces of former grandeur may be in evidence, as may be elements of landscape planning; however, subsequent developments will often have concealed or removed most of the evidence. Therefore the sensitivity of these sites to the visual impact of a wind turbine is less pronounced.

#### **What is important and why**

The lesser houses are examples of regional or national architectural trends, as realised through the local vernacular (evidential value); this value can vary with the state of preservation. They were typically built by gentry or prosperous merchants, could stage historically important events, and could be depicted in art and painting; they are typically associated with a range of other ancillary structures and gardens/parks (historical/associational). However, the lesser status of these dwellings means the likelihood of important historical links is much reduced. They are examples of designed structures, often within a designed landscape (aesthetic/design); however, the financial limitation of gentry or merchant families means that design and extent is usually less ambitious than for the great houses. Survival may also be patchy, and smaller dwellings are more vulnerable to piecemeal development or subdivision. The 'patina of age' can improve such a dwelling, but usually degrades it, sometimes to the point of destruction. There is limited communal value, unless the modern use extends to a nursing home etc.

#### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B – Prominent*

<b>Asset Name: Brackenhill Tower; Brackenhill Farmhouse; Barns to North West of Brackenhill Farmhouse</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Athuret, Cumbria		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GII*/GII	<i>Condition:</i> good – well maintained building, used as a wedding venue	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 7.53-7.57km
<p><i>Description:</i> Tower, later house Dated 1586 on stone in wall, for the Graham family, replacing earlier tower; extension dated and inscribed over entrance R.G. J.G. 1717, further extensions dated 1860 on rainwater head for the Standish family. Tower of large blocks of red sandstone rubble on chamfered plinth, string course, corbelled battlemented parapet, projecting rainwater spouts; gabled slate roof within the parapet, end stone chimney stacks: 18<sup>th</sup> century brick extension with graduated green slate roof, brick chimney stack; 19<sup>th</sup> century extension of dressed red sandstone with raised quoins, corbelled battlemented parapet, flat roof, stone chimney stack. Ground floor side entrance to tower has studded plank door in moulded wooden architrave. Rear wall has blocked first floor doorway. Interior has vaulted ground floor chamber; newel stair gives access to the upper storeys.</p> <p>Farmhouse, of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Snecked calciferous sandstone ashlar on squared plinth with raised V-jointed quoins; Welsh slate roof with coped gables and kneelers; 20<sup>th</sup> century brick and original ashlar chimney stacks. Two and a half storeys, five bays, with granary wing at right angles, of similar dimensions with slightly lower roof line. 4-panel door in moulded architrave with pulvinated frieze and moulded cornice. Sash windows with broad glazing bars in plain raised stone surrounds. Attic windows are half blocked with stone (originally painted to give the illusion of a</p>		

complete window). Wing has similar windows; first floor and attic windows half blocked with stone. Courtyard walls of wing have external stone steps to first floor granary door; pulley swing bar above for loading sacks into granary. Barns, of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century date with early 19<sup>th</sup> century extensions. Coursed red sandstone rubble; mixed roofing materials, graduated green slate on one side, red sandstone slates and Welsh slates on the other, with corrugated asbestos roof on extension. Two storeys, numerous bays, enclosing farmyard on three sides.

*Topographical Location & Landscape Context:* On the mid slopes, above a break of slope, where the ground becomes very steep, on the west side of the River Lyne valley. The landscape context is the river valley.

*Setting:* The tower stands to the south-east of a large farmstead, with farmhouse and courtyards of barns to the west. The tower stands above wooded slopes, west of a river valley. To the east and north-east the farmstead is enclosed by fields. A parish road runs to the north, framed by a mature avenue of trees which stops parallel with the tower, which suggests it may previously have been a drive to the tower.

*Principal Views:* A large modern farmyard of agricultural sheds stand to the north-west, obscuring the views to the tower from the road, other than glimpses of the parapets. There may be views to the tower from the river valley and certainly there are views to it from across the fields and the tower due to its height will have wide views across the landscape. In the wider landscape the top of the tower is visible on the skyline.

*Landscape Presence:* The tower is visually prominent in the landscape and is dominant in its localised setting, within that portion of the river valley.

*Sensitivity of Asset:* As a former defensive structure the tower was built to dominate the landscape and provide clear views across it for defensive purposes. It was a statement of wealth and control for which visibility both to and from were crucial to its function. Many towers, are often ruined, it is rarer and therefore more significant when they survive intact, being a key characteristic feature of this landscape. This makes the tower even more sensitive to changes in the landscape, it may even be expected that between some of these standing towers along the border there is some form of inter-visibility.

*Magnitude of Impact:* The tower stands over 7km away from the turbine and there would be no direct impact on the setting or immediate valley views. There would however be clear views from the top of the tower, for which it was designed. There are few vertical features in the wide landscape and the turbine will affect wide views towards the north and north-east.

*Overall Impact Assessment:* **Negative/minor** for the tower; **Neutral** for the farmhouse and barns

### Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C – Moderately intrusive

<b>Asset Name: Kirklington Park; Kirklington Park Lodge; Gate Piers and wall to east of Kirklington Park</b>		
Parish: Hethersgill, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: good/v.good – upstanding roofed building, inhabited and maintained as a gentry residence	Distance to turbine: 9.61-9.84km
<p><i>Description:</i> Country House built in 1822 for Hugh Patrickson, with late 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations. Dressed red sandstone walls on chamfered plinth with raised quoins, moulded cornice and blocking course; slate roof with lead hips, yellow brick chimney stacks. It is of two and a half storeys, five bays long. Original round arched entrance has been filled by a pilaster strip door surround, with console bracketed cornice; side lights and fanlight with glazing bars and panelled door. Sash windows with glazing bars have moulded stone surrounds. Large, above eaves, hipped dormer, has flanking smaller dormers, all with casements and glazing bars. Interior has semicircular cantilever staircase: panelled shutters to every window.</p> <p>Lodge to Kirklington Park, C.1900. Designed probably by J.H. Sellers an important Early 20<sup>th</sup> century architect. Rendered sandstone; Welsh slate roof. Single-storey with attic. Roughly square in plan with polygonal bay windows, the attic windows to the principal roof slopes. Central ridge stack. The dormers which are slate hung to the sides are battered and framed. Exposed sandstone plinth. Internally a small Art Nouveau fireplace.</p> <p>Gate piers and wall for Kirklington Park, of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Calciferous sandstone ashlar. Four squared piers with V-shaped joints have moulded cornice with console bracketed ball finials. Serpentine shaped wall with projecting moulded coping, joins the piers.</p>		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The house stands on the upper slopes, on the north side of a shallow curving Hether Burn stream valley. The valley is the landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> The park is set in enclosed wooded grounds, out within the field system, accessed via a long drive, marked by the lodge and gate piers, from the parish road which runs to the north-east. The grounds are enclosed on all sides by fields, with mature hedges, some with large trees. Specimen trees and shrubs can be seen framing grass lawns around the house.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The house is large and there are wide general views to it from across the fields in all directions. In		

wider views the enclosed wooded grounds can be seen at a distance and there are key views from the road to the north, down the drive then across the fields to the house. From the house it is expected, but not confirmed, that there will be views south and west across the fields.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house is large and of gentry status, it is clearly visible feature in its local setting, rising above the fields, defined/framed in views by its wooded grounds. It does not hold landscape dominance but is certainly visually prominent.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a gentry building the house will have been positioned with views in mind, both to and from the building, the grounds, too will have been created to frame views. Principally as a minor gentry residence these views are over the adjacent fields, rather than a large parkland estate. It is however sensitive to any changes in the landscape which would alter the simple rural setting and affect these views.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is well over 9km away and there would be no direct impact on setting or views at that distance. Banks of plantations to the north, across the other side of the road screen wider landscape views to the north. It is not expected that the turbine would in fact be visible from the surroundings or from the house.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b>

<b>Asset Name: Kirklington Hall; Barn to north of Kirklington Hall</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Hethersgill, Cumbria		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> poor - ruined building, shell of a structure without roof or any surviving fittings. However undergoing some form of restoration or conservation.	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 9.79-9.83km
<p><i>Description:</i> Large mansion house, which may have its origins in c.1661 (using stone from nearby Levington Hall) for Edmund Appleby, with extensive extensions in 1875 for the Kirklington-Saul family. Calciferous sandstone coursed rubble, with dressed stone and ashlar; stone chimney stacks. The house is of two and three storeys, numerous bays in roughly an E-shaped plan. Core of three storeys, five bays with rendered front and three storey, four bay wing of coursed rubble facing road. Central entrance renewed: round headed doorway flanked by twin Doric columns on supporting plinth. Ground and first floor windows with architraves and entablatures with pulvinated friezes. Second floor has square window openings with similar entablatures and friezes with shaped gables and modillion eaves cornice, all added in 1875. Wing facing road had gable ends treated to match the Jacobean style additions. 1875 additions are two storeys with attic in ashlar. One wing matches that facing road, the other is a very large L-shaped block added to it.</p> <p>Barn for Kirklington Hall, c.1875. Red sandstone rubble walls, Welsh slate roof, stone chimney stack. Long two storey barn forming one side of the fold yard, in L-shape. Shaped gable end.</p>		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The house sits on the east side of the River Lyne valley, on the level mid slopes, to the south there is a small steep combe, carrying a tributary stream into the river, enclosing the house on the south and east sides, the driveway is carried over a culvert, through which the stream runs. The landscape context is the former estate, which in a wider sense is the River Lyne valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> The parish road runs from Kirklington towards Boltonfellend, to the east of the house, privacy maintained by small plantations of trees which occupy the steep narrow stream valley, between the house and road. The house is accessed via a wide drive off the road, curving around to the north side of the house, the principal entrance front. The barn and service yard encloses the house to the west and north-west. It is open to lawns to the south and south-west. There appears to be large walled garden areas to the west. The house seems crammed into the corner of its holding, with some mature trees scattered across what are now agricultural fields, suggesting some remnants of former parkland. Although the building is stately, large and decorated it appears uncomfortable in its setting; the landscape does not appear to have been laid out around the house.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There is a key view to the south elevation, the garden front, through the trees from the road, from Kirklington village. There is also a key view to the house, from the drive on the approach from the north. The house may be visible from the river and across the valley and certainly there will be views across the fields, possible former parkland, around the house. The views are very restricted for a house this size and the building was not placed with views in mind, either to or from. The setting with banks of trees enclosing the house in fact screens it from view and reduces visibility		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Although a large building, it is ruined; it is also screened by overgrown plantations. The house despite its grandeur oddly does not appear to have been sited to create any sense of presence, its location reducing all presence, so that the observer does not, even in winter with reduced foliage, see the building until at close quarters. Unusually no landscape levels of presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a substantial gentry building, of marked status, it should have been built with views in mind and therefore be sensitive to any changes in key vistas and across its parkland, however the building is ruined, its		

parkland seemingly divided and now agricultural land, possibly all in separate ownership and there is no real surviving setting other than the immediate grounds. The ruined nature of the building and the overgrown and abandoned grounds, albeit undergoing restoration further reduces the sensitivity.
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<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is not expected to be visible and at almost 10km is unlikely to have any direct impact on the setting or views which do survive form this vulnerable historic structure.
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<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b>
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#### 4.8.3 Listed cottages and structures within Historic Settlements

##### *Clusters of Listed Buildings within villages or hamlets; occasionally Conservation Areas*

The context of the (usually) Grade II Listed buildings within settlement is defined by their setting within the village settlement. Their significance is determined by their architectural features, historical interiors or role/function in relation to the other buildings. The significance of their setting to the experience of these heritage assets is of key importance and for this reason the curtilage of a property and any small associated buildings or features are often included in the Listing and any changes must be scrutinised under relevant planning law.

Most village settlements have expanded significantly during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with rows of cottages and modern houses and bungalows being built around and between the older 'core' Listed structures. The character of the settlement and setting of the heritage assets within it are continually changing and developing, as houses have been built or farm buildings have been converted to residential properties. The setting of these heritage assets within the village are rarely influenced the erection of a wind turbine, unless they are located in close proximity to the settlement. The relationships between the houses, church and other Listed structures will not be altered, and it is these relationships that define their context and setting in which they are primarily to be experienced.

The larger settlements and urban centres usually contain a large number of domestic and commercial buildings, only a very small proportion of which may be Listed or protected in any way. The setting of these buildings lies within the townscape, and the significance of these buildings, and the contribution of their setting to that significance, can be linked to the growth and development of the individual town and any associated industries. The original context of any churches may have changed significantly since construction, but it usually remains at the heart of its settlement. Given the clustering of numerous individual buildings, and the local blocking this inevitably provides, a distant wind turbine is unlikely to prove particularly intrusive.

#### **What is important and why**

Historic settlements constitute an integral and important part of the historic landscape, whether they are hamlets, villages, towns or cities. The physical remains of previous occupation may survive beneath the ground, and the built environment contains a range of vernacular and national styles (evidential value). Settlements may be archetypal, but development over the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century has homogenised most, with streets of terraced and semi-detached houses and bungalowoid growths arranged around the medieval core (limited historical/illustrative value). As dynamic communities, there will be multiple historical/associational values relating to individuals, families, occupations, industry, retail etc. in proportion to the size and age of the settlement (historical/associational). Settlements that grew in an organic fashion developed fortuitously into a pleasing urban environment (e.g. Ledbury), indistinguishable suburbia, or degenerate urban/industrial wasteland (aesthetic/fortuitous). Some settlements were laid out quickly or subject to the attention of a limited number of patrons or architects (e.g. late 19<sup>th</sup> century Redruth and the architect James Hicks, or Charlestown and the Rashleigh family), and thus strong elements of design and planning may be evident which contribute in a meaningful



way to the experience of the place (aesthetic/design). Component buildings may have strong social value, with multiple public houses, clubs, libraries (communal/social), chapels and churches (communal/spiritual). Individual structures may be commemorative, and whole settlements may become symbolic, although not always in a positive fashion (e.g. the Valleys of South Wales for post-industrial decline) (communal/symbolic). Settlements are complex and heterogeneous built environments filled with meaning and value; however, beyond a certain size threshold distant sight-lines become difficult and local blocking more important.

#### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A – Dominant*

<b>Asset Name: Former Horse and Farrier Inn</b>		
Parish: Bewcastle, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: poor – derelict, partly ruinous, roof partly removed, but appears to be at the start of a renovation project, so expected to improve shortly.	Distance to turbine: 2.38km
<p><i>Description:</i> Late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century house, formerly public house. Whitewashed sandstone rubble walls; steeply pitched corrugated iron roof, probably over thatch, with barge board gables and eaves; stone and brick chimney stacks. Single storey, three bays width; 19<sup>th</sup> century single-bay extension to right under common roof. Rear wall has 19<sup>th</sup> century two-pane sash windows in plain stone surrounds. Extreme right window with chamfered surround is probably original; one other blocked original window. Interior has two original full crucks in central room. Road in front of house was formerly the main road leading to the Clattering Ford, now by-passed.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located down on the east banks of the Black Lyne, at the very base of the slope, within a combe carrying a tributary stream from Whitingstown, west into the larger river. The landscape context is the Black Lyne river valley.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located on the east banks of the River Lyne, in a deep valley combe, set on the lower slopes. The building sits on a former routeway, which has been shifted further north, bypassing the building. It has therefore been abandoned for a significant period of time, a more modern bungalow being built to the north, utilising the plot of land. The building is now being renovated/converted. The site is enclosed by banks of trees to the south, a hedge to the north and along the riverbank to the west.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views would have been along the former routeway and to and from the river, within the valley. The building is set right down into the valley and has no wider views, either to or from, with minor glimpses of its roof.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The building is set down on the lower slopes of the valley, within a combe, it has no landscape visibility or presence on a wider scale, outside of its immediate setting.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The building was built with a specific function, associated with the river crossing and routeway, as a public house. It does not really relate to the wider landscape, being specific in function and setting, in the combe. Its sensitivity is further reduced/protected by the screening of trees in its location, limiting wider views.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will not be directly visible and there would be no impact on setting, however in general views across and along the Black Lyne valley the turbine will dominate in all views, this will be especially obvious in the views on the approach along the B6318, from the north-east, where the turbine will stand behind on the skyline, on Wakey Hill. There is therefore expected to be a slight impact on the general view and experience of the asset within the wider agricultural landscape.</p>		
<p><b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b></p>		

#### 4.8.4 Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

##### *Church of England parish churches and chapels; current and former places of worship*

Most parish churches tend to be associated with a settlement (village or hamlet), and therefore their immediate context lies within the setting of the village (see elsewhere). Church buildings are usually Grade II\* or Grade I Listed structures, on the basis they are often the only surviving medieval buildings in a parish, and their nature places of religious worship.

In more recent centuries the church building and associated structures functioned as *the* focus for religious devotion in a parish. At the same time, they were also theatres of social interaction,

where parishioners of differing social backgrounds came together and renegotiated their social contract.

In terms of setting, most churches are still surrounded by their churchtowns. Viewed within the context of the settlement itself, churches are unlikely to be affected by the construction of a wind turbine unless it is to be located in close proximity. The location of the church within its settlement, and its relationship with these buildings, would remain unchanged: the church often being the visual focus on the main village street.

This is not the case for the church tower. While these structures are rarely open to the public, in rural communities they are frequently the most prominent visual feature in the landscape, especially where the church is itself located in a topographically prominent location. The towers of these structures were clearly *meant* to be highly visible, ostentatious reminders of the presence of the established church with its message of religious dominance/assurance. However, churches were often built and largely maintained by their laity, and as such were a focus for the *local* expression of religious devotion. It was this local devotion that led to the adornment of their interiors and the elaboration of their exteriors, including the tower.

Some parishes can be relatively small (certainly in comparison with the multi-township parishes of northern Britain) the tower would be visible to the residents of multiple parishes. This would have been a clear expression of the religious devotion – or rather, the competitive piety – of a particular social group. This competitive piety that led to the building of these towers had a very local focus, and very much reflected the aspirations of the local gentry. If the proposed development is located within the landscape in such a way to interrupt line-of-sight between church towers, or compete with the tower from certain vantages, then it would very definitely impact on the setting of these monuments.

As the guidance on setting makes clear, views from or to the tower are less important than the contribution of the setting to the significance of the heritage asset itself. The higher assessment for the tower addresses the concern it will be affected by a new and intrusive element in this landscape.

Churchyards often contained Listed gravestones or box tombs, and associated yard walls and lychgates are usually also Listed. The setting of all of these assets is usually extremely local in character, and local blocking, whether from the body of the church, church walls, shrubs and trees, and/or other buildings, always plays an important role. As such, the construction of a wind turbine is unlikely to have a negative impact.

### **What is important and why**

Churches are often the only substantial medieval buildings in a parish, and reflect local aspirations, prosperity, local and regional architectural trends; they usually stand within graveyards, and these may have pre-Christian origins (evidential value). They are highly visible structures, identified with particular geographical areas and settlements, and can be viewed as a quintessential part of the English landscape (historical/illustrative). They can be associated with notable local families, usually survive as places of worship, and are sometimes the subject of paintings. Comprehensive restoration in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century means many local medieval churches are associated with notable ecclesiastical architects (historical/associational). They are often attractive buildings that straddle the distinction between holistic design and piecemeal/incremental development, all overlain and blurred with the 'patina of age' (aesthetic/design and aesthetic/fortuitous). They have great communal value, perhaps more in the past than in the present day, with strong commemorative, symbolic, spiritual and social value.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B – Prominent*

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Mary</b>		
Parish: Stapleton, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: fair – upstanding roofed church, appears to be functional, may be maintained.	Distance to turbine: 4.47km
<p><i>Description:</i> Church dated 1830, which replaced a medieval church and is built partly of materials from the old church. Dressed red sandstone on chamfered plinth with flush quoins; graduated slate roof. Three-stage west square tower. Four-bay nave, single-bay chancel. Tall lancet windows and bell openings with hood moulds; corner pinnacles. Nave has tall lancet windows with hood moulds. Chancel has triple lancet east window. Interior has moulded plaster ceiling; early 20<sup>th</sup> century furnishings and fittings. Reset 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century heraldic wall plaques.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a mid south-south-west slope, above Kirkburn stream and Kirkburn wood. The landscape context of the church is its consecrated churchyard, its wider landscape setting is the small valley in which it is situated.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The church stands in a small churchyard, set down a long track, out in the field system, framed on all sides by fields, with the Rectory, nearer the road, just to the north-east.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views to the church tower from across the surrounding landscape and there are key views to the church from within the valley and along the road, on the approach both from the west and the north. There are key visual links between the church and rectory, across a small field.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church building is visually prominent but the tower has added landscape primacy in the immediate and surrounding areas, to the east, west and south. The church tower is something of a localised landmark.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is designed to be seen in the landscape, as the focal point of its parish, and is very sensitive to any interruption which may directly or indirectly reduce the impact of its towers vertical profile in the landscape.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> In wide landscape views across and through Stapleton Parish, the turbine will dominate visually in the distance, as its vertical and moving profile will be stronger. In localised views of the church, the turbine may not be visible, screened by trees. There would be no direct impact on setting or views, or experience of the asset.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor.</i></p>		

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C – Moderately intrusive*

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Cuthbert and Bewcastle High Cross</b>		
Parish: Bewcastle, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII* (associated with group of SAM/WHS, GIIs)	Condition: fair/good – upstanding parish church, much altered internally. Cross	Distance to turbine: 7.58km
<p><i>Description:</i> A 13<sup>th</sup> century Church with 1792 Tower, comprehensively altered in 1901. Mixed calciferous sandstone rubble walls with large flush quoins. Graduated green slate roof. Two-stage squat west tower/porch; four-bay nave/chancel, in one. The tower has a plank door in round arch with incised date; windows with round arches; louvred vents; open bellcote with hipped slate roof surmounted by weather vane. Nave/chancel has tall pointed lancet windows of 1901. Three-light east window is 13<sup>th</sup> century. The interior has a 1901 upper gallery supported on stone pillars reached by a stair from the tower; a much larger gallery of 1792, having been removed. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century pews and furnishings. Medieval font bowl; 13<sup>th</sup> century piscina with corresponding recess in north wall. Part of the nave was taken down to build the tower in 1792 and walls of nave lowered in 1901 when re-roofed.</p> <p>Bewcastle high cross is located to the south of the church in St Cuthbert's churchyard; it consists of a richly carved sandstone cross shaft standing 4.4m high and set in a sandstone socle or base. The cross dates to the early eighth century AD. Although the cross head is missing the shaft is carved with a quality of artwork unsurpassed in England for this date. The west side of the shaft depicts three human figures and a lengthy runic inscription. The top figure is heavily worn but is interpreted as St John the Evangelist. The central figure is Christ shown as the reconciler and tamer of beasts. The identity of the lower figure is still a matter of debate; it is now usually seen as St John the Evangelist with his symbol the eagle. The sundial is the only one on a cross to survive from the pre-conquest period. The shaft sits in a base which now lies mostly beneath the modern ground surface. The inscriptions on the cross have been the subject of much academic discussion.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a natural plateau which is protected on all sides by its own natural steep scarp; on the south by Kirk Beck, on the west by Hall Sike, and on the east by Bride Gill. The landscape context is the Kirk Beck river valley.</p>		

<i>Setting:</i> The church stands on the south part of the plateau, immediately above Kirk Beck, within the earthwork boundary of the former Roman Fort and the large outer bailey/defences of the medieval castle. It is enclosed within a large walled churchyard, framed by walled enclosures. There is a small stone building and large rectory to the south-west and a large modern farmyard to the north. The castle stands to the north-east. Immediately south of the tower is the Bewcastle Cross, which is surrounded by graves, and framed by the small barn, now a museum building.
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views to the east up the Kirk Beck valley from the churchyard, views out to the west are screened by conifer trees which run along the church yard wall. There is a key view from the churchyard gate to the church, framed by the Bewcastle Cross and key views to the cross, framed by the church tower.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church has landscape presence only as part of the group which forms Bewcastle, it has no separate presence away from the group, having a squat tower and being screened by the castle, trees or Rectory in most views. The cross has presence only within the churchyard.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church and cross would both be sensitive to changes or interruptions between the various assets which make up Bewcastle, or significant landscape additions within the river valley. Otherwise they are quite well screened in wider views.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will stand to the west almost 8km away. There will be no direct impact on setting or views within Bewcastle, or east along the valley. There will be an indirect impact on the wider landscape, with the turbine introducing a vertical moving profile, but this will have no impact upon the church or cross or their setting.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral.</i>

#### 4.8.5 Nonconformist Chapels

Non-Conformist places of worship, current and former Non-Conformist chapels are very common across England. They tend to be fairly modest structures in all but the largest settlements, lacking towers and many of the ostentatious adornments of older Church of England buildings. They are usually Grade II Listed structures, most dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and adjudged significant more for their religious and social associations than necessarily any individual architectural merit. They can be found in isolated locations, but are more often encountered in settlements, where they may be associated with other Listed structures. In these instances, the setting of these structures is very local in character and references the relationship between this structure and other buildings within the settlement. The impact of a wind turbine is unlikely to be particularly severe, unless it is built in close proximity.

#### What is important and why

Non-conformist chapels are typically 18<sup>th</sup> century or later in date, and some retain interior period fittings (evidential). Some of the better preserved or disused examples are representative of the particularly ethos of the group in question, and buildings may be linked to the original preachers (e.g. John Wesley)(historical value). Congruent with the ethos of the various movements, the buildings are usually adapted from existing structures (early) or bespoke (later), and similar in overall character to Anglican structures of the same period (aesthetic value). They often have strong communal value, where they survive as places of worship (communal value).

#### Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A – Dominant

<b>Asset Name: Thornyland Quaker Meeting House and Attached Stable</b>		
Parish: Solport, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: GII	Condition: v.poor - partially ruined structure, now roofless, no maintenance regime was observed	Distance to turbine: 3.6km
Description: Redundant Quaker Meeting House., c.1773 replacing Meeting House on same site, the datestone of 1698 in end wall came from the earlier building. Rendered walls with raised red sandstone quoins; hipped green slate roof. Single storey, three bays; stable extension to right. Plank door in plain stone surround with segmental arch. Leaded-pane windows in quoin surrounds with segmental arches. Stable has plank door and small opening to right. Internal screen has small sash shutters to divide off the women's meeting house.		

<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The meeting house stands on the north-west edge of a ridge, on the break of the slope to the north, to a steep scooping valley. The landscape context is the ridge top/hilltop and valley to the north.
<i>Setting:</i> Stands to the north of a small farmhouse, out within the in-by field, behind the farmstead. It is abutted to the south by an old field wall and to the north by several mature trees on a further old boundary. The historic farmyard lies across the lane from the farmhouse, further south. Large modern farm buildings and a new yard are being developed to the east and south-east of the meeting house. These new buildings change the character of the holding from historic rural to almost semi-industrial, at odds with the ruined structure.
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views to the east, north-east, south-east, north and north-west from the structure and key views to the 'meeting house', from the lane which approaches the farm, from both east and west. In general views across the farm and wider landscape the small building is now dwarfed by the new agricultural farm sheds, which have been recently built.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small building has no landscape level of presence and even in its immediate setting it is dominated by the farmhouse and now the new agricultural sheds.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a semi-religious community building, the structure was built to house a congregation, but was not built for views, being non-conformist, it was probably built on a farmstead owned by a supporter. It does not relate to the wider landscape in any sense but is a specific place structure, due to its function.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is no direct inter-visibility however in wider landscape level views through and across the asset, from various high points, the turbine will be visible, but is not expected to affect the setting on the farmstead or the immediate views to and from the 'meeting house'.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b>

#### 4.8.6 Roman Forts, Marching Camps

Roman Forts and Marching Camps form the primary permanent and temporary bases of the Roman Army in Britain – built for and by the troops. As Roman military monuments, they are important in representing army strategy and therefore government policy in Roman Britain. Although forts and camps were built and used throughout the Roman period, the majority of forts were constructed between the mid-first and mid-second centuries AD. Some were only used for short periods of time but others were occupied for extended periods on a more or less permanent basis. As military sites the location and setting of these complexes would have been important; it is probable they would have been strategically positioned in relation to road networks, population or resource centres. However, most survive as buried features and the cultural landscape in which they were located has long since passed away. On that basis, the setting of these monuments is unlikely to constitute a particularly important part of their overall significance, which is weighted more to their archaeological potential.

#### What is important and why

The principal value of Roman forts and marching camps is evidential.

#### Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C – Moderately intrusive

<b>Asset Name: Bewcastle Roman fort</b>		
Parish: Bewcastle, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM/WHS (associated with GII* and GIIs)	Condition: fair – survives as earthworks	Distance to turbine: 7.58km
<i>Description:</i> Construction on the fort began in c. AD122 and, apart from a short period of abandonment during the mid-second century, it remained in use until the first quarter of the fourth century. Earthworks representing the remains of the fort's wall and rampart survive well on the east and west sides and additional defence was provided on the west by an outer ditch. Limited excavations in the fort found well preserved building remains revealing four structural periods. Coin evidence suggests Bewcastle was abandoned during the early years of the fourth century and this period coincides with the visits of the Emperor Constantine the Great to Britain in 312 and 314, the former date being the occasion for the withdrawal of many troops to form the nucleus of a mobile field army. Subsequently St.		

Cuthberts Church (Grade II\*), churchyard, rectory and other structures have been constructed inside the former fort. Most notable is the late 13<sup>th</sup> century Bew Castle which was built within the north east corner of the Roman fort; lengths of the fort's north and east fort ditches were widened and deepened and cross ditches cut so as to form a moat and isolate the castle site.

*Topographical Location & Landscape Context:* Bewcastle Roman fort is located on a natural hexagonal plateau which is protected on all sides by its own natural steep scarp; on the south by Kirk Beck, on the west by Hall Sike, and on the east by Bride Gill. Unlike the majority of Roman forts which were rectangular in plan, Bewcastle was originally built to fit the shape of the plateau on which it was located. The castle stands in the north-east part of the fort.

*Setting:* The monuments are part of a wider group with: St Cuthbert's Church (Listed Grade II\*), Demense Farmhouse and the former rectory, now known as Banna, (Listed Grade II). The fort is situated 9.6km north of Hadrian's Wall and it functioned as an outpost fort of the Wall, to which it was linked with the wall fort at Birdoswald by a road known as the Maiden Way. (see below)

*Principal Views:* There are wide views along the river valley and down into the valley to the plateau, from both the north and south.

*Landscape Presence:* Although the group of assets are set down in a valley the exceptional nature of their survival and close grouping creates a distinct and prominent landscape grouping, which draws the eye in the open sweeping landscape of rolling uplands. The castle ruins are particularly prominent, although they no longer hold the visual dominance that would have once been intended.

*Sensitivity of Asset:* As a defensive structure the fort was built to dominate the landscape and provide clear views across it for defensive purposes. It was a statement of control for the Romans (and subsequently the English), which visibility both to and from crucial to its function. The earthworks of the fort are restricted to a more limited immediate setting by their low ground level views, but their location is highlighted by their reuse for the castle.

*Magnitude of Impact:* The turbine will be directly visible at a distance of almost 8km to the west, on the high ground of Wakey Hill. This is too far away for any direct impacts on the setting or views. Visual links to/from the south will be largely unaffected.

*Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible*

<b>Asset Name: Maiden Way Roman road from B6318 to 450m SW of High House</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Waterhead, Kingway, Askerton, Cumbria		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> SAM/WHS	<i>Condition:</i> fair – long linear feature, upstanding earthworks in parts, otherwise buried feature or obscured by dense upland grass cover	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 9.20km
<p><i>Description:</i> The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of a 6.58km length of the Maiden Way Roman road together with the earthwork remains of Gillalees Beacon Roman signal station, also known as Robin Hood's Butt, and Beacon Pasture early post-medieval dispersed settlement. Construction of Birdoswald and Bewcastle forts commenced during the early 120s AD and the road connecting the two forts must also have been built at this time. Where the road survives as an earthwork it can be seen either as a raised bank known as an agger upon the top of which the road surface was built, or as a hollow way where erosion of the road surface may have occurred or where the Roman engineers have taken the road through a cutting. It is also visible as a terrace running diagonally down the steepest hillslope in order to ease the gradient. Flanking ditches for drainage purposes ran either side of the road; where not infilled by natural processes these ditches survive as earthworks. Where they are infilled their location can frequently be identified by changes in the vegetation cover where the deeper, damper soil has encouraged a lush growth. The finest surviving stretch of agger and flanking ditch lies a short distance north of the B6318. Here a length of agger approximately 200m long measures 10m wide at the base and 5m wide at the top and survives up to 0.8m high. The western ditch at this point measures 2m wide by 0.2m deep.</p>		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> After leaving Birdoswald the road climbs gradually over Waterhead Common and Ash Moss to its highest point on the moorland of Gillalees Beacon.		
<i>Setting:</i> The Maiden Way connected the Hadrian's Wall fort at Birdoswald with the fort at Bewcastle 9.6km to the north. The Roman Signal Station stood south of the summit of Gilalees Beacon, designed as an early warning system to the wall, 6.5km to the south, in direct line of sight. Beacon Pasture settlement overlies the Roman road and lies on the moorland a short distance south of the signal station. All of these layered sites stand on the high unenclosed open moorland, dominated by molinia and other dense upland grasses.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The views from the road change along its route but as it follows the upper slopes or peaks/ridges of the landscape it tends to have vast views east and west, as well as the key views north and south, along the route way. There is a key visual link between the signal station and Birdoswald and also from the road on the approach down to		

Bewcastle, another outlying fort of importance.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset does have some presence in the landscape where it survives well as an agger, otherwise it can often be followed as a crop-mark or change in vegetation. Much of the earthworks on the areas of dense upland grass are obscured from view. Therefore this has no landscape level of presence but is visible as a large-scale linear feature at some points.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was a communication route but also key to the defences of Hadrian's Wall, therefore views along the road, between the forts and signal station and route of the road were crucial to the function of the route. It can therefore be affected by changes in the wider landscape, where it interrupts these visual links in the relict Roman landscape.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will stand over 9km away but it will be visible in the landscape from various high points and visible in places along the monument. This will have some impact on the wider landscape and therefore the experience of the road.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>

#### 4.8.7 Medieval Castles, Moated Sites, Fortified Towers and other defences

##### *Masonry castles, motte & bailey castles, moated sites, manorial sites*

Castles are large masonry or timber structures with associated earthworks that were built during the medieval period (c.1050-1500). These structures were built with defence in mind, and were often constructed in highly prominent locations. They were also expressions of status and power, and thus highly visible statements about the wealth and power of their owners. Minor and major castles proliferated in certain areas due to the chronic insecurity (e.g. due to the Anarchy, for instance). They are designed to see and be seen, and thus the impact of wind turbines is often disproportionately high compared to their height or proximity. High status manorial sites could also be enclosed and 'defendable', both types of monument could be associated with deer parks, gardens or pleasure grounds.

##### **What is important and why**

Other than churches, castles – ruined or otherwise – are often the most substantial medieval structures to survive in the landscape, and associated with extensive buried remains (evidential). The larger and better-preserved examples are iconic and grandiose expressions of political power and status. Most can be associated with notable families and some have been the scene of important historical events, represented in literature, art and film (historical/associational). All were originally designed structures, located within a landscape manipulated for maximum strategic and visual advantage (aesthetic/design). The passage of time has reduced some to ruins and others to shallow earthwork; some survived as great houses. All have been subject to the rigours of time, so the current visual state can best be described as a fortuitous development. Communal value is limited, although the ones open to the public are heritage venues, and the larger ruined examples retain a grandeur that borders on the spiritual/romantic. In the past there would have been a strong communal element. They may or may not retain a curtilage of associated buildings, and may or may not retain an associated landscape park or deerpark.

##### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B – Prominent*

<b>Asset Name: Ruins of the Loan; The Loan medieval bastle and post-medieval cottage</b>		
Parish: Bewcastle, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM/GII	Condition: fair- partly ruinous, standing walls	Distance to turbine: 7.7-7.72km
<i>Description:</i> Ruins of a late 16 <sup>th</sup> century Bastle house built of calciferous sandstone rubble on projecting plinth with large quoin stones. Later ruins of a single-storey cottage incorporate part of the remains of the bastle house in its end wall. End entrance has chamfered and rebated jambs and lintel with drawbar tunnels. Slit vent in rear wall may also be an original feature. The bastle is a roofless structure formerly of two-storeys but now standing to ground floor height only, and adjoined by a two-roomed post-medieval cottage. Originally the bastle measured approximately 5m by 4m		

internally. Only the south west wall now survives to any great height above ground level, standing approximately 2.3m high and 1.2m thick. At an unrecorded date the bastle was converted into a single-storey two-roomed cottage by extending the original building on the north east side to give the new structure external measurements of c.9m by 5.3m. A doorway in the south east side, now part blocked and part reused as a window, gave access into the north east room, and the cottage was lit by two small square windows, one to each room. The walls of the cottage are 0.6m thick and stand up to 2.3m high. It was originally roofed in turf then corrugated iron; the roof has collapsed in recent years.

*Topographical Location & Landscape Context:* It is located on level ground 120m south east of The Flatt farmhouse at a spot where the enclosed fields originally met the rough upland pasture.

*Setting:* Located south-east of the road to the farmhouse, The Flatt, enclosed within an irregular field enclosure which runs along the road. The fields enclose the building group to the east, south-east and south. Further south the ground rises to Crew Moor. The extensive commercial woodlands/forestry of The Flatt lies to the north-east. The buildings are enclosed by stone walls. The enclosure is used to store bales, for the adjacent farms.

*Principal Views:* There are wide views to the south-east, south and south-west. There are principle views to the asset along the road, leading to the farmhouse (The Flatt).

*Landscape Presence:* This is a small single-storey building, which has no landscape levels of presence, merely being visible in its locality.

*Sensitivity of Asset:* As a former defensive structure the bastle house was built to provide clear views for defensive purposes, despite its primary agricultural function. It was a statement of control and visibility both to and from the structure was crucial to its successful function. Bastle houses are an important indicator of the former disputed nature of the border lands. It is very sensitive to changes in the landscape and particularly landscape views.

*Magnitude of Impact:* The turbine will be visible at a distance of over 7km to the south-west, on the high ground of Wakey Hill. This is too far away for any direct impacts on the setting or views, however the turbine introduces into the wider landscape a feature of strong vertical (and moving) profile, of which there are few others, there will be some slight impact, even though the tower only survives as a ruin.

*Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible*

**Asset Name: Lynestead medieval pele tower, early post-medieval farmstead and an associated corn drying kiln**

<i>Parish:</i> Bewcastle, Cumbria	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
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<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair – only survives as earthworks but quite substantial	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 6.36km
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*Description:* The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of Lynestead medieval pele tower, an early post-medieval farmstead and an associated corn drying kiln. 'Pele' is an alternative term to 'tower' and 'pele towers' are members of the wider family of defensive buildings in the northern borderlands which also include tower houses and bastles. The remains of the pele tower include turf-covered foundations measuring c.11.5m by 11m and up to 0.5m high with walls up to 2m thick. A short distance to the north-east of the pele are the turf-covered foundations of an early post-medieval farmstead measuring c.14m by 6m and up to 0.3m high with its long axis aligned north east-south west. Associated with the farmstead, and lying a short distance to the south east, is a corn drying kiln which now survives as an irregularly shaped turf-covered mound up to 0.8m high with maximum dimensions of 7m by 6m.

*Topographical Location & Landscape Context:* Located on relatively flat ground immediately to the north west of a 19<sup>th</sup> century house known as Lynestead, on a promontory between two river valleys. Located on the east side of the River White Lyne valley, which is the landscape context.

*Setting:* The assets are set within rough upland grazing south of the extensive Bewcastle Fells conifer forestry. It lies adjacent to Lynstead farmstead, in the White Lyne valley.

*Principal Views:* There will be views down the river valley to the south and views to the east and south-east towards The Flatt. There may be some views back up from the local road to the south. The assets appear in no views being slight earthworks.

*Landscape Presence:* The assets are merely earthworks, in a complex upland landscape, with deep grass cover. They have no landscape presence and cannot be seen in the wider landscape, outside of their immediate setting.

*Sensitivity of Asset:* As a former defensive structure the Pele tower was built to provide clear views across it for defensive purposes. It was a statement of control and visibility both to and from the tower was crucial.

*Magnitude of Impact:* The turbine will be directly visible at a distance of well over 6km to the south, on the high ground of Wakey Hill. This is too far away for any direct impacts on the setting or views, and the remains of the



monument are so slight that any wider landscape impacts of the proposal will have no effect on the remains.

**Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible**

### Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C – Moderately intrusive

<b>Asset Name: Bew castle medieval shell keep castle</b>		
Parish: Bewcastle, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM/WHS (associated with GII* and GIIs)	Condition: fair – walls survive to shell keep	Distance to turbine: 7.58km
<p><i>Description:</i> Bew Castle is traditionally thought to have been constructed between 1296-1307 at a time when Edward I was involved in military campaigns against the Scots. It was strategically situated within the north east corner of the Roman fort; lengths of the fort's north and east fort ditches were widened and deepened and cross ditches cut so as to form a moat and isolate the castle site. Its chief defences consisted of an outer shell wall c.2m thick and 28m square with a rampart and battlements running around the top. Within, a range of buildings lay up against the wall, surrounding a small courtyard open to the sky. A gatehouse was added towards the end of the 15th century and access to the castle was by a drawbridge. Today only the castle's south and east walls survive to anything like their original height. The south wall stands up to 9m high and retains most of its external facing stone. The main feature of the west wall is the gatehouse which is placed up against it. The east and north walls have largely fallen and/or been robbed of their stonework.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Bewcastle Roman fort is located on a natural hexagonal plateau which is protected on all sides by its own natural steep scarp; on the south by Kirk Beck, on the west by Hall Sike, and on the east by Bride Gill. The castle stands in the north-east part of the fort. The cross is to the south part of the fort, within the churchyard.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The monument is part of a wider group with: St Cuthbert's Church (Listed Grade II*), Demense Farmhouse and the former rectory, now known as Banna, (Listed Grade II). The fort is situated 9.6km north of Hadrian's Wall and it functioned as an outpost fort of the Wall, to which it was linked with the wall fort at Birdoswald by a road known as the Maiden Way.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views along the river valley and down into the valley to the plateau, from both the north and south. There are key visual links between the assets within Bewcastle, across the earthworks to the castle, castle to church, to the Rectory, farmhouse and to the cross. There are also key views out to the former defensive bastle houses to the north, such as Peel O'Hill, to the east near Borderigg and High Grains and to the south to Woodhead. These appear to flank the medieval castle at Bewcastle and may have served as wider lookouts, all located on higher ground with wider views out of the valley.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Although the group of assets are set down in a valley the exceptional nature of their survival and close grouping creates a distinct and prominent landscape grouping, which draws the eye in the open sweeping landscape of rolling uplands. The castle ruins are particularly prominent, although they no longer hold the visual dominance that would have once been intended.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a former defensive structure the castle was built to dominate the landscape and provide clear views across it for defensive purposes. It was a statement of control for the English, for which visibility both to and from is crucial to function. There are very few surviving historical vertical features in this landscape, the many Pele towers, often being ruined, emphasising the importance and visual dominance of the castle. The castle is also an important historical indicator of the former disputed nature of the border lands. The castle is very sensitive to any landscape levels of change which could interrupt or effect the important landscape role it holds.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be directly visible at a distance of almost 8km to the west, on the high ground of Wakey Hill. This is too far away for any direct impacts on the setting or views, however the turbine introduces into the wider landscape a feature of strong vertical (and moving) profile, of which there are few others. The castle ruins also have a prominent visual profile and on a landscape level there would be some impact, but due to the distance this is a minor consideration.</p>		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Askerton Castle</b>		
Parish: Askerton, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GI	Condition: good – on a well maintained working farmstead	Distance to turbine: 8.75km
<p><i>Description:</i> Early 14<sup>th</sup> century, former Castle, now a house with 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century alterations associated with the</p>		

Dacre family. Further 19<sup>th</sup> century 'renovations' by Anthony Salvin and 1922 alterations by Edmond Warre. Large blocks of calciferous sandstone rubble on projecting plinth stones; graduated sandstone slate roof, flat lead roofs on towers, ashlar chimney stacks. Three-storey, four-bay, 14th century former tower house (now gabled) with flanking four-storey, single-bay late 15<sup>th</sup> century towers; early 16<sup>th</sup> century curtain wall enclosing courtyard to rear, 16<sup>th</sup> century hall and barrack block in L-shape within courtyard. Interior has 15<sup>th</sup> century roof timbers. Projecting battlemented parapet to both towers. Tower to left is set back with garderobe in the angle. Corbelled-out firebreast at first floor level. Interior has garderobe on each level; hall is of later date; floor levels altered in 1922. Curtain wall forms outer wall of adjoining hall and barrack block. Interior has fireplace with inscription Thomas Carleton Junior 1576; blocked door and stairs in thickness of end wall suggest former third tower and parapet walk around curtain wall; 16<sup>th</sup> century roof timbers, tie-beams, king posts with two-way braces and queen struts. Interior has two 16<sup>th</sup> century fireplaces between modern floor levels. Curtain wall continues to enclose courtyard and has 19<sup>th</sup> century rebuilt segmental arch. Evidence of a porter's lodge with slight remains of steps to parapet walk.

*Topographical Location & Landscape Context:* Askerton Castle lies west of the twin peaks of the Rinion Hills, on a localised promontory, on a ridge running south-west, between the valleys of Cold Sike and Black Sike. This is a markedly undulating and topographically complex upland landscape, the land falling steeply away from the castle on the north and west sides, sloping more gently to the east and south. The landscape context is the open uplands.

*Setting:* Askerton Castle stands out in the exposed open landscape, a large feature in an otherwise almost empty landscape, with merely a few scattered single-storey farmsteads, between Hadrian's Wall and Bewcastle. The parish road to Bewcastle runs immediately to the west of the curtain wall, running along the high ridge on which the castle is set. The ground is rough unimproved upland to the east, dominated by mollinia and other invasive grasses. To the west there are fields of semi-improved grassland, bounded by dry stone walls, which wrap around the castle. The character of the landscape is agricultural, the castle having become a large gentry farmstead. A substantial 19<sup>th</sup> century courtyard of farm buildings stands to the south and further buildings and workers cottages stand to the north, somewhat obscuring the defensive nature of the former castle, only indicated by the rising parapets of the towers above the main roofline.

*Principal Views:* Views are vast and open, to both east and west, from the castle and the towers there will be 360 degrees of visibility. To the north and south the building is quite enclosed by its later farm buildings. Views to the castle are principally along the road, but it is a standalone feature of massive size and is the dominant element in the landscape.

*Landscape Presence:* The castle is wholly dominant in the landscape, a landmark, visible for miles around.

*Sensitivity of Asset:* As a former defensive structure the castle was built to dominate the landscape and provide clear views for defensive purposes. It was a statement of wealth and control for which visibility both to and from was crucial to its function. There are very few surviving historical vertical features in this landscape, the many Pele towers, often being ruined, emphasising the importance and visual dominance of the castle. The castle is also an important historical indicator of the former disputed nature of the border lands. The castle is very sensitive to any landscape levels of change which could interrupt or affect the important landscape role it holds.

*Magnitude of Impact:* The turbine will be directly visible at a distance of almost 9km to the west-north-west, on the high ground of Wakey Hill. This is too far away for any direct impacts on the setting or views, however the turbine introduces into the wider landscape a feature of strong vertical (and moving) profile, of which there are few others. Due to the distance this is a minor but crucial consideration.

*Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor*

<b>Asset Name: Crew Castle; Crew Castle bastle</b>		
Parish: Bewcastle, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM/GII	Condition: fair, partly ruined, standing walls	Distance to turbine: 8.19km
<p><i>Description:</i> Sheep pen, formerly a bastle house. Mentioned in 1583 as the house of Will Noble. Large blocks of calciferous sandstone rubble on projecting plinth stones with large flush quoins. Walls are over 1.6m thick standing to ground floor height (c.2.6m) only, and enclosing an area c7.6m by 5m. South entrance has large jamb stones, similar north entrance now blocked. South and west walls have probable gun loops, circular section at narrowest part, splayed on outer wall. North and east walls are covered with demolition rubble on outside, floor concreted over. Rubble from the upper storey has fallen outwards and lies adjacent to the north-east and north-west sides and the western corner of the bastle, and in places forms heaps of debris as high as the adjacent wall. Tradition states that Crew Castle bastle was the birthplace of Hobbie Noble, a moss-trooper or border reiver. Documentary sources indicate that Will Noble 'of the Crew was murdered by Old Whithaugh' in 1583. Adjacent sheep pens and a lean-to shed are excluded from the scheduling.</p>		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a mid shallow west-facing slope, between Antonstown		

Burn and Bothrigrig Burn. The landscape context is the vast undulating upland landscape.
<i>Setting:</i> The former bastle house, now sheep pen lies south of the current Crew Farm, in an exposed open position, amongst the upland grasslands, with open unenclosed moorland to the south-west, and to the east, Whiteside End.
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are vast open views across the sweeping upland landscape, to the south-east, south and south-west. There are wide views towards the site from the road between Bewcastle and The Flatt.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a small single-storey structure, which no longer has any wider landscape presence, merely being visible in its locality on the farmstead, super-seeded by the later house.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a former defensive structure the bastle house was built to provide clear views for defensive purposes, despite its primary agricultural function. It was a statement of control and visibility both to and from the bastle house was crucial to its function. It is sensitive to changes in the landscape and particularly landscape views.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be directly visible at a distance of well over 6km to the south, on the high ground of Wakey Hill. This is too far away for any direct impacts on the setting or views, however the turbine introduces into the wider landscape a feature of strong vertical (and moving) profile, of which there are few others.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: Liddel Strength motte and bailey castle and fortified tower house</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Kirkandrews, Cumbria		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair/poor – only survives as earthworks but below ground remains may be well-preserved	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 8.93km
<i>Description:</i> At the centre of the monument is a motte with an inner bailey protected by a deep semi-circular ditch and rampart, with a second, outer bailey to the west defined by a deep ditch and rampart. All of these features are preserved as upstanding earthworks. The inner bailey measures c.48m north-south by 38m east-west, the outer bailey 85m north-south by 5m east-west and the top of the motte is around 12m in diameter. In addition, there are traces of a stone tower and a blockhouse at the gate both of which are preserved as buried foundations and low turf-covered banks. Documentary sources from 1281 indicate that the castle had a wooden hall, solars, cellars, chapel, kitchen, byre, grange and a granary. Sources from 1348 indicate that a stone tower, hall and chapel were built on the site.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The asset is situated on a bluff overlooking a bend in the Liddel Water near its confluence with the River Esk, on the England/Scotland border. The steep natural slope on the northern side, down to the river, forms an integral part of the defences. The ground rises gently to the south then becomes more level, sloping away more steeply to the east and west.		
<i>Setting:</i> The asset stands on the border between England and Scotland on the south (English) side of the river valley in a naturally defensive setting. It is now partly within established woodland and partly contained within arable fields and pastures, the landscape obscured by the later field system.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are now very restricted due to established woodland. It can however be seen in the winter months, when the foliage is off the trees, from the Scottish side of Liddel Water, as a large shadowed mound on the skyline, visible through the trees. It is less visible from the south, although there may be some slight views from near Lowmoat and Highmoat farmsteads, named due to their proximity to the former castle.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset is contained within woods and screened by tall mature hedges of the field system, it therefore has little landscape presence. Only in winter, with reduced foliage the profile of the motte mound can be seen from the Scottish side and the size of it does draw the eye to the skyline of the woodland. Here it can be said to be a key visual feature but it is no longer prominent, let alone dominant in views.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a former defensive structure the castle was built to dominate the landscape and provide clear views for defensive purposes along the river. It was a statement of wealth and control for which visibility both to and from was crucial to its function. The castle is also an important historical indicator of the former disputed nature of the border lands. The castle is sensitive to any landscape levels of change, but this is somewhat mitigated by its ruined nature, and its containment within the woods which reduce and screen views both to and from the site.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will stand almost 9km away, across this complex upland landscape. There will be no impact on setting or views and no impact on the view from the north, being blocked by the woodland and topography.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b>		

#### 4.8.8 Prehistoric Settlements

##### *Enclosures, hut circles, field-systems*

Enclosures are relatively common, which would suggest that decisions about location and prospect were made on a fairly local level. Despite that – and assuming most of these monuments were contemporary – visual relationships would have played an important role in interactions between the inhabitants of different settlements.

Prehistoric farmsteads – i.e. hut circles – tend to be inward-looking and focused on the relationship between the individual structures and the surrounding fieldsystems, where they survive. The setting of these monuments does contribute to their wider significance, but that setting is generally quite localised; the relevance of distance prospects and wider views has not been explored for these classes of monument, and it is thus difficult to assess the impact of a wind turbine at some distance removed.

Enclosures and hut circles are commonly associated with wider field-systems and clearance cairns on upland areas; these are fairly common and typically only designated when upstanding, or in association with other features.

#### **What is important and why**

Smaller Prehistoric earthwork monuments contain structural and artefactual information, and represent a time and resource investment with implications of social organisation; they may also be subject to reoccupation in subsequent periods (evidential). The range in scale and location make generalisations on aesthetics difficult; all originally had a design value, modified through use-life but then subject to hundreds if not thousands of years of decrepitude, re-use and modification. The best examples retain their earthworks, but many no longer exist in an appreciable form.

#### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A – Dominant*

<b>Asset Name: Prehistoric cultivation terraces immediately south east of Nook</b>		
Parish: Bewcastle, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: good – upstanding and quite prominent earthworks in a pasture field	Distance to turbine: 3.99km
<i>Description:</i> The monument includes a series of three prehistoric cultivation terraces or lynchets running along the contours of the hillside a short distance south east of Nook. The lynchets face south-west and vary between 3m-8m in width, 0.7m-2.2m in height, and up to a maximum of 120m in length.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a mid steep south-south-east facing slope, within the north curving side of the Black Lyne valley, east of its confluence with Bailey Water. The river valley is the landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> The lynchets are to be found in a large field, east of the farmstead of the Nook, with the narrow parish road to the north, the river valley to the south. Modern drystone walls divide the area, running over the prehistoric landscape features.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views along and across the river valley, particularly towards Blackpool Gate. There are also views back to the north-east towards the high ground and areas of open moorland. There is a key inward view to the lynchets, from the north, from the parish road.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The lynchets have no landscape level of presence, being earthworks at ground level.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets relate to a relict landscape; however are of agricultural nature and the overlaying medieval and post-medieval fields continue that use. They have no wide views, being specific in their location.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will stand to the south-south-west but will not have any direct impact on the assets but a general effect on the character of the landscape.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>		

#### 4.8.9 Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

##### *Stone circles, stone rows, barrows and barrow cemeteries*

These monuments undoubtedly played an important role in the social and religious life of past societies, and it is clear they were constructed in locations invested with considerable religious/ritual significance. In most instances, these locations were also visually prominent, or else referred to prominent visual actors, e.g. hilltops, sea stacks, rivers, or other visually prominent monuments. The importance of intervisibility between barrows, for instance, is a noted phenomenon. As such, these classes of monument are unusually sensitive to intrusive and/or disruptive modern elements within the landscape. This is based on the presumption these monuments were built in a largely open landscape with clear lines of sight; in many cases these monuments are now to be found within enclosed farmland, and in varying condition. Sensitivity to turbines is lessened where tall hedgerows restrict line-of-sight.

#### **What is important and why**

Prehistoric ritual sites preserve information on the spiritual beliefs of early peoples, and archaeological data relating to construction and use (evidential). The better examples may bear names and have folkloric aspects (historical/illustrative) and others have been discussed and illustrated in historical and antiquarian works (historical/associational). It is clear they would have possessed design value, although our ability to discern that value is limited; they often survive within landscape palimpsests and subject to the ‘patina of age’, so that fortuitous development is more appropriate. They almost certainly once possessed considerable communal value, but in the modern age their symbolic and spiritual significance is imagined or attributed rather than authentic. Nonetheless, the location of these sites in the historic landscape has a strong bearing on the overall contribution of setting to significance: those sites located in ‘wild’ or ‘untouched’ places – even if those qualities are relatively recent – have a stronger spiritual resonance and illustrative value than those located within enclosed farmland or forestry plantations.

#### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C – Moderately intrusive*

<b>Asset Name: Towerbrae round cairn</b>		
Parish: Askerton, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: good – well preserved upstanding mound	Distance to turbine: 8.31km
<i>Description:</i> The monument includes a turf covered circular mound of stones measuring 32m in diameter and up to 2.5m high on the downslope western side and 1m high on the upslope eastern side. The surface of the cairn displays numerous undulations which indicate small scale stone robbing or quarrying. On the northern edge of the monument's summit there is a modern flat topped stone memorial cairn.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> It is located in a prominent location on the fellside, on the upper gentle slopes, before the break to the steep northward slope. It is set to the north-west of the fell, from where there are extensive views particularly to the north, west and south. The landscape context is the unenclosed upland.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located to the north of Low Park, a large area of unenclosed upland fell moorland, dominated by molinia and other rough grasses.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The views from the asset are vast and open, to the north up towards Bewcastle, to the west across the Black Lyne valley and south along the high ground of Low Park.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset does have presence as a mound within its surroundings, visible on the break of slope, with a defined skyline profile, visible from the adjacent road. However in the wider landscape, a complex mix of unenclosed moorland and semi-improved agriculture the mound does not even intrude upon landscape level views.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was designed to be visible in the landscape as a funerary monument. Therefore it is sensitive to change in views across its surroundings and in some cases to the wider relict prehistoric landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be visible at a distance from the asset but has no direct impact on the cairn or its visibility in its surroundings, or its setting.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Hennel Cleugh bowl barrow, 785m south west of High Grains Farm</b>		
Parish: Bewcastle, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair – upstanding mound	Distance to turbine: 9.17km
<i>Description:</i> The monument includes a bowl barrow, a slightly oval-shaped mound of turf-covered earth and stone measuring 9.5m north-south by 9m east-west and up to 0.5m high.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the very edge of high ground on Hennel Cleugh overlooking a steep declivity down to Kirk Beck. The river valley is the landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in the river valley east of Bewcastle, the barrow is now contained within semi-improved pasture fields, enclosed from its former moorland setting. It is unusually quite low on the slopes, not in a particularly visible spot, which is unusual for a funerary monument.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the barrow are along the river and to the high ground to the south. There will potentially be key views to and from Bewcastle, fort, castle etc. Views to the barrow itself will be limited to the farmland which surrounds it, due to its location within the valley, instead of on high ground.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The barrow has no landscape levels of presence, being a relatively low mound, set on the lower slopes of a valley.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a funerary monument the barrow would have been designed to be an memorial in the landscape, so was intended to have inward views. Outward views would typically be less important but there may have been important visual links with other funerary features in the relict prehistoric landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be visible at a distance from the asset but has no direct impact on the cairn or its visibility in its surroundings, or its setting.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b>		

#### 4.8.10 Industrial Buildings and Infrastructure

*A range of industrial and extractive structures, often exhibiting elements of formal planning, rarely with a view to aesthetics*

A whole range of structures relating to a whole range of industries falls under this broad category, and include ruined, standing and functioning buildings. This might include: bridges, canals, capstans, clay-drying facilities, engine houses, fish cellars, gunpowder mills, railways, warehouses and so forth. However, in most instances industrial buildings were not built with aesthetics in mind, despite the elements of formal planning that would often be present. The sensitivity of these structures to the visual intrusion of a wind turbine depends on type, age and location.

It is usually the abandoned and ruined structures, now overgrown and ‘wild’, that are most sensitive to intrusive new visual elements; in particular, wind turbines would compete for attention with the taller ruined structures (engine houses with chimneys, pit heads). The impact on these buildings could be significant. Where they occur in clusters – as they often do – the impact of an isolated wind turbine is lessened, but the group value of the heritage asset is enhanced.

#### **What is important and why**

This is a very heterogeneous group, though all buildings and associated structures retain some evidential value, which ranges with the degree of preservation. Some structures are iconic (e.g. The Iron Bridge, Shropshire) and quite often others are, due to the rapid intensification of industry in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, innovative in both design and application (historical/illustrative). Some may survive as working examples – in which case the associational value is maintained – but many are ruinous or converted (historical/associational). All were designed, and many conform to a particular template, although incremental development through use-life and subsequent decrepitude may conceal this. Fortuitous development may then

lead to ruinous or deserted structures or building complexes taking on the air of a romantic ruin (e.g. engine houses in Devon and Cornwall), imagery quite at odds with the bustle and industry of their former function. Some of the more spectacular or well-preserved structures may become symbolic (, but communal value tends to be low, especially where public access is not possible.

#### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B – Prominent*

<b>Asset Name: Harelaw Limekilns</b>		
Parish: Canonbie, Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: Grade B	Condition: fair/poor - upstanding structure, not maintained, mostly overgrown.	Distance to turbine: 7.10km
<i>Description:</i> Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century limekiln with triangular flue opening; built against a bank to the east. Two additional plainer kilns added were added in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century to the complex, to the north. All west-facing flues; built of roughly-squared rubble with ashlar coping; original flue recess with unusual geometric corbel courses also in ashlar; other kilns have openings with iron girder lintels: simple buttresses.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set into the east side of a narrow valley combe, on the south-west lower slopes of Harelaw Pike, on the north slopes above the wide and deep Liddel Water valley, which forms the England/Scotland border. The landscape context however is the small valley combe setting, enclosed by trees.		
<i>Setting:</i> The kilns stand in scrubby wasteland, framed by small fenced plantations of trees to the south and north-east, west of Harelawhill Farm, the two sites divided by a narrow parish road, the B6318. The piece of waste-land opens onto the fields to the west, where the ground rises and appears to be used for storage and rubbish for the farm. There is increasing amounts of overgrowth and vegetation growing over and across the limekiln structures, but they remain visible from the road, which runs immediately to the east of them, cut into the bank, just above the structures.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are limited to the west and south-west merely across the enclosed valley combe setting, all other wider views across to and from the kilns are enclosed by trees. There are views from the south-east from the adjacent road, in the immediate setting of the kilns and there maybe some limited views from the east from the adjacent farm, down their drive to the kilns. On the whole views are immediate and enclosed in nature.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The kiln is set down into a bank, within an enclosed valley combe, screened by trees and has no wider presence outside of its immediate setting, despite the overall size of the structures.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets are industrial in nature, built for function not for views, they relate specifically to their setting, placed in association with a mineral source, for the lime. The kilns do not relate to the wider landscape and are therefore only sensitive to changes in their immediate setting and to structural alterations.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will stand over 7km to the south, within a different country, and vastly different landscape and there is no inter-visibility between the site and turbine.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b>		

#### 4.8.10 World Heritage Sites (WHS)

If a site is deemed to be of outstanding universal value (OUV) and meets at least one of a set of ten selection criteria, then it may be included on the World Heritage List (WHL). Hadrian's Wall, although originally a standalone site, forms part of the group World Heritage Site known as the Frontiers of the Roman Empire, or "Roman Limes", which also includes The Antonine Wall and two sections of the Limes in Germany. This World Heritage Site was inscribed on the WHL in 1987, with extensions in 2005 and 2008. The site meets criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv). These are as follows:

*(ii) to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design;*

*(iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;*

*(iv) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.*

During the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, the Roman Limes reached its greatest extent. In total it covered a distance of over 5,000 km from the western coast of northern Britain, across Europe as far as the Black Sea, before spanning North Africa from the Red Sea back to the Atlantic coast once again.

The Lines have survived in a range of states of preservation. Some areas have been excavated, some have been rebuilt or reconstructed and some have been dismantled and removed.

### What is important and why

The surviving elements of this monument have *evidential value* in terms of the diverse nature of the architectural structures which remain along its length. This includes, but is not limited to, stone sections of wall, earthworks, watchtowers, fortlets and settlements. The course of the wall has been determined by the path of the ridge, however, the rugged, meandering wall has been represented in text, art, photography and film since its construction and those parts which pass through the open countryside feed the narrative of the wall crossing the wilderness which is the most prevalent perspective in popular culture. In the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries the Wall has become symbolic of the edge of Empire, a boundary, a division. This political notion has not held for much of the lifespan of Hadrian's Wall.

<b>Asset Name: Hadrian's Wall</b>		
Parish: Various		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM/WHS	Condition: good – upstanding maintained ruins	Distance to turbine: 11km
<p><i>Description:</i> Hadrian's Wall sits at the northernmost limits of the Roman province of Britannia as it was in the early second century. It was built c. AD 122 on the orders of the Emperor Hadrian, and spans 118km. It is an outstanding example of an ancient Roman defensive territorial border and illustrates the coordination of the Roman Army. Together with the German Limes and the Antonine Wall, Hadrian's Wall forms part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site. It measures 1692.3 hectares.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The wall runs along a high ridge of ground, on the north side of the River Irthing Valley.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The section running between the Roman Fort at Birdoswald and the settlement of Walton lies within the ZTV. The wall runs through semi-improved agricultural land and unenclosed moorland, including the Northumberland National Park.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are vast views to the south from the central section of the wall. Along the wall there are open views to the north, which would have been increased by the viewing turrets which are organised along the length of the structure. There are often 360 degree views from the defensive monument as it was designed to follow the high ground and have wide views. Along the portion of Wall which falls within the ZTV for the proposed turbine, the ground to the north rises gently, meaning that views are slightly restricted, necessitating the wall fortifications in this location being upgraded with a large secondary ditch and bank along this stretch.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The wall survives well in places, such as at Hare Hill. In other parts it is ruinous but visible in the landscape as a defined linear feature. It provides both a physical and social/cultural boundary in the landscape. In places it can be said to be visually prominent where in others it has been subsumed into the agricultural landscape.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is of world importance and is an exceptional surviving Roman feature. It was designed to be both a visual barrier in the landscape and serving a defensive function as a physical barrier with outlying forts, signal towers, outlook turrets and forts along its length. It is very sensitive to changes in views and its relationship with both the relict and current landscape, as views were vital to its function.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There may be distant glimpses to the turbine across the landscape at over, 11km, but it is expected to be predominantly blocked from views. From Banks and Hare Hill there may be slight glimpses. There are no other vertical profile features in the immediate landscape so the turbine will draw the eye. This will have an effect on the relict landscape and its visual elements such as the roads and signal towers and on our experience of the wall. There are other smaller turbines in the wider area and views to the south at long distance include quite large turbines.</p>		
<p><b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor</b></p>		



#### 4.8.1 Registered Battlefields

Battlefield registration commemorates and protects parts of the countryside and townscape where notable battles occurred in the past. In the vast majority of cases, there is no surface expression and the battlefield itself may be very poorly located. The character of the local landscape (see above) is of critical importance to the impact of a proposed turbine, as the particulars of the local landscape may have played an important role in the progress and outcome of the battle. In these instances, anything that alters the character of that landscape will have a pronounced impact on how it is experienced and perceived.

<b>Asset Name: Battle of Solway Moss.</b>		
Parish: Arthuret, Cumbria		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: poor/fair – few areas of the battlefield remain as the heath landscape in which the battle took place	Distance to turbine: 12.2km
<p><i>Description:</i> In 1542, relations between King Henry VIII and King James V of Scotland had deteriorated. In October, the Duke of Norfolk led 20,000 men into Scotland and burnt Roxburgh and Kelso. The next month King James retaliated by sending 17,000 troops into England to burn the countryside north of Carlisle. The local English commander mustered 3,000 men to oppose the Scots. The Scots first saw the flags of the small English force on the hilltop above them, and feared that it was part of a much larger force. Their army began to march on the English but hesitated, turned, and retreated, the English cavalry harrying their rear. A rearguard stand was made by the Scots at the ford across the Esk, but many were taken prisoner. Those who crossed took refuge in the vast marsh known as Solway Moss, which gives the battle its name. The morale of the Scottish army was low and it possessed no recognised commander. Disunity amongst its leaders precipitated the break-up of the army almost as soon as the battle began. The shameful nature of the defeat so shocked King James that he died within a month at the age of only 30.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The site occupies the east and west floodplains of the river Esk valley. To the west is the former 'moss' marshland. The level floodplains and wider river valley form the landscape context.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The site is vast and covers the area to the south and south-west of Longtown, which is now agricultural land and waste woodland/scrubland. The battle took place in heath land which was not improved and enclosed until the nineteenth century. The wider landscape here has been developed into industrial parks and retail areas and the landscape has significant modern impacts. Large areas are now used for agriculture, with sheep seen grazing.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views across the relatively flat land in places, blocked by plantations of scrubby waste woodland. There are some key views from the road along and across the fields to and from Howend settlement which is the only area where the battlefield site is recognised on the mapping or ground.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The battlefield site has left no significant physical markings on the landscape and therefore there is no landscape level of presence.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Large areas are now covered by scrubby waste woodland which have been subjected to fly-tipping; others for agriculture. There is no indication of its significance and no ongoing maintenance or care to ensure the survival of any below-ground features or to maintain the appearance of the landscape; thus reducing sensitivity.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There may be distant glimpses to the turbine across the landscape at well over 12km, but it is expected to be essentially blocked by hedges and buildings due to the low river valley setting of the site. There are no other vertical profile features in the immediate landscape so the turbine will draw the eye. The landscape has been significantly impacted by modern developments, and in many cases these will limit views to the turbine and will significantly reduce its potential impact on the experience of the battlefield site.</p>		
<p><b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b></p>		

#### 4.8.2 Historic Landscape

##### *General Landscape Character*

The landscape of the British Isles is highly variable, both in terms of topography and historical biology. Natural England has divided England into numerous 'character areas' based on

topography, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. The County Councils and AONBs have undertaken similar exercises, as well as Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Some character areas are better able to withstand the visual impact of wind turbines than others. Rolling countryside with wooded valleys and restricted views can withstand a larger number of sites than an open and largely flat landscape overlooked by higher ground. The English landscape is already populated by a large and diverse number of intrusive modern elements, e.g. electricity pylons, factories, quarries and turbines, but the question of cumulative impact must be considered. The aesthetics of individual wind turbines is open to question, but as intrusive new visual elements within the landscape, it can only be **negative**, if **temporary/reversible**.

The proposed development would be erected within the Intermediate Moorland and Plateau (Type 9) Forestry sub type (9c) Landscape Character Area (LCA):

- This LCA subtype is characterised as including ‘extensively planted with coniferous forest. Its character changes with the management cycles of clear felling and replanting’ (Cumbria County Council 2011). It is generally a remote, wild and tranquil space, with extensive views when not enclosed by trees. It is described as sensitive to ‘enclosure or interruption from significant infrastructure development’ or any ‘intensification of land use’.
- The Landscape Character Guidance advises that ‘Wind energy infrastructure should be sited and designed to reduce any adverse landscape and visual effects, particularly to the dispersed population.’ (Cumbria County Council 2011).
- This LCA is a varied and visually simple landscape. The area has distinct simple well regulated pattern of late enclosures and extensive conifer plantations. Generally there are wide views across the valleys to hills and ridges. There are very few vertical manmade structures in this landscape, and on that basis the overall impact on the historic landscape is assessed as **negative/moderate**.
- The development will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can technically be removed.

#### 4.8.3 Aggregate Impact

The aggregate impact of a proposed development is an assessment of the overall effect of a single development on multiple heritage assets. This differs from cumulative impact (below), which is an assessment of multiple developments on a single heritage asset. Aggregate impact is particularly difficult to quantify, as the threshold of acceptability will vary according to the type, quality, number and location of heritage assets, and the individual impact assessments themselves.

The proportion of heritage assets in this area likely to suffer any appreciable negative effect includes a reasonable number of designated heritage assets. An assessment of negligible-to-negative/minor or negative minor has been reached for ten assets. An assessment of negative/moderate has been reached for four assets or groups of assets (The Ash; Cumcrook and adjoining Barn; Sleetbeck; and Outbuildings north of Sleetbeck). On that basis the aggregate impact is taken to be to **negative/minor**.

#### 4.8.4 Cumulative Impact

*Cumulative impacts affecting the setting of a heritage asset can derive from the combination of different environmental impacts (such as visual intrusion, noise, dust and vibration) arising from a*

single development or from the overall effect of a series of discrete developments. In the latter case, the cumulative visual impact may be the result of different developments within a single view, the effect of developments seen when looking in different directions from a single viewpoint, of the sequential viewing of several developments when moving through the setting of one or more heritage assets.

The Setting of Heritage Assets 2011a, 25

The key for all cumulative impact assessments is to focus on the **likely significant** effects and in particular those likely to influence decision-making.

GLVIA 2013, 123

The visual impact of a single wind turbine can be significant, but the cumulative impact could undoubtedly eclipse this in some areas of the country. An assessment of cumulative impact is, however, very difficult to gauge, as it must take into account operational developments, those with planning consent, and those still in the planning process. The threshold of acceptability has not, however, been established, and landscape capacity would inevitably vary according to landscape character.

This assessment is based on information provided by Galpin Landscape Architecture on the operational and proposed turbines within 10km. In terms of cumulative impact in this landscape, there are three consented individual turbines within 10km to the south-west (Trough Head, Shankfield Head and Balley Town Farm), and a group of six proposed turbines at Hallburn some c.11km south-west of Wakey Hill. Despite the open character of the landscape the number, size, distribution and distance of the proposed turbines would suggest there is unlikely to be an unduly severe impact on any single heritage asset. On that basis the cumulative impact is taken to be **negligible**.

#### 4.9 Summary of the Evidence

ID	UID	Name	NGR	Distance	Assessment
Within 5km					
II	1087518	Church of St. Nicholas	345473, 577978	4.25km	Not in viewshed
II	1087511	Thornyland Quaker Meeting House	345784, 573896	3.6km	Neutral
II	1087510	Friar Hill Gate and Adjoining Barn	348350, 573135	2.5km	Negative/minor
II	1087512	Soutermoor	348810, 571114	4.47km	Negligible
II	1087513	Garden Wall adjoining south-west corner of Soutermoor	348797, 571091	4.49km	Negligible
II	1205591	Barn to West of Soutermoor	348780, 571109	4.48km	Negligible
II	1205598	Church of St. Mary	350339, 571295	4.47km	Negative/minor
II	1280673	Cumcrook and adjoining Barn	350315, 574996	1.42km	Negative/moderate
II	1205178	Sleetbeck	349857, 576182	1.03km	Negative/moderate
II	1335619	Outbuildings north of Sleetbeck	349856, 576198	1.04km	Negative/moderate
II	1335643	Monument south of Green Rig	348937, 578662	3.09km	In forestry
II	1087537	Round House in centre of farmyard at Roanstrees	351850, 578241	3.89km	Neutral
II	1205120	Barn to west of Roanstrees	351868, 578218	3.89km	Neutral
SAM	1015765	Prehistoric cultivation terraces immediately south-east of Nook	352152, 578045	3.99km	Negligible
II	1335618	The Ash	351040, 576474	2.21km	Negative/moderate
II	1205166	Former Horse and Farrier Inn	351339, 576157	2.38km	Negligible
II	1087541	Whintingstown	352150, 575892	3.15km	Negative/minor
Within 10km					
II*	1335605	Stonegarthside Hall	348039, 581860	6.36km	Not in viewshed
II	1205497	Outbuilding to south-west of	348019, 581808	6.31km	Not in viewshed

Land at Wakey Hill, Solport, Cumbria

		Stonegarthside Hall			
SAM (Scot)	SM1690	Carby Hill, settlement	349070, 584358	8.79km	Not in viewshed
II	1087536	Lordstown	351332, 580220	5.20km	Not in viewshed
II	1087540	Davidson's Monument	353448, 584352	9.82km	Low/no impact
SAM	1016089	Prehistoric enclosure, field system and cairnfield, and Medieval and early post-medieval settlements and field systems 600m SSW of Blacklyne House	354215, 580915	7.49km	Not in viewshed
SAM	1016395	Shiel round cairn	356270, 579699	8.36km	Not in viewshed
II	1205077	Flatt Lodge and adjoining outbuildings	355997, 578737	7.68km	Low/no impact
II	1087534	Ruins of The Loan (not to be confused with the house of the same name)	356115, 578515	7.72km	Negligible
SAM	1016085	The Loan medieval bastle	356109, 578510	7.70km	Negligible
II	1087538	Town Foot farmhouse and barn	355953, 578383	7.52km	Low/no impact
SAM	1016086	Lynestead Medieval Pele Tower, early post-medieval farmstead and an associated corn drying kiln	354674, 578439	6.36km	Negligible
SAM	1015727	Round cairn south-west of Underwood	355687, 577468	6.96km	In forestry
II	1087533	Crew Castle	356849, 577876	8.19km	Negligible
SAM	1015738	Crew Castle bastle	356848, 577870	8.19km	Negligible
SAM	1015868	Antonstown medieval dispersed settlement 450m south-east of Crew Farm	357141, 577675	8.43km	Low/no impact
SAM	1016082	The Hill medieval dispersed settlement and an early post-medieval settlement 400m east of Ashycroft	357116, 577033	8.27km	Low/no impact
SAM	1015735	Unenclosed stone hut circle settlement on Grey Hill 930m south-east of Ashycroft	357317, 576261	8.36km	Low/no impact
SAM	1015865	Braes Pele medieval tower and shielings 350m east of Borderrigg	357350, 575308	8.37km	Negligible to negative/minor
II	1280894	Peel O'Hill (former bastle house)	355892, 575302	6.92km	Negative/minor
II	1205091	Low Grains bastle	357612, 575126	8.64km	Not in viewshed
II	1087535	Wall to south-east of Low Grains	357636, 575098	8.64km	Not in viewshed
SAM	1015867	High Grains medieval Pele tower and three shielings 200m west of High Grains Farm	358577, 575417	9.60km	Negligible
SAM/ II	1017461 1335617	High Grains bastle and shieling 130m west of High Grains Farm	358645, 573790 358644, 575377	9.67km	Negligible
SAM	1015864	Hennel Cleugh bowl barrow, 785m south-west of High Grains Farm	358123, 574964	9.17km	Neutral
SAM	1015869	Dollerline medieval dispersed settlement 250m north of Bush Farm	357314, 574769	8.33km	Not in viewshed
SAM/WHS	1015728	Bewcastle Roman fort, high cross shaft in St. Cuthbert's churchyard, and Bew castle medieval shell keep castle	356540, 574610	7.58km	Negligible Shell Keep - Negative/minor
II	1205133	Demesne Farmhouse	356494, 574650	7.58km	Low/no impact
II	1205144	Banna	356543, 574525	7.58km	Low/no impact
II*	1087539	Church of St. Cuthbert	256542, 574561	7.58km	Neutral
SAM	1016083	Hall Hills medieval dispersed settlement 370m WNW of St. Cuthbert's Church	356215, 574737	7.24km	Low/no impact
II	1087532	Woodhead	357700, 573959	8.83km	Negative/minor
SAM	1016088	Early post-medieval dispersed settlement on Mount Hulie	358460, 574381	9.52km	Low/no impact
SAM	1016251	Medieval shieling 800m east of Woodhead	358499, 574075	9.61km	Low/no impact
SAM	1015729	Stone hut circle and round cairn 800m east of Woodhead	358504, 574025	9.62km	Low/no impact
SAM	1015730	Stone hut circle 740m east of Woodhead	358452, 573926	9.58km	Low/no impact
SAM	1016084	Medieval dispersed settlement 210m WNW of Lukes Cottage	356295, 573227	7.65km	Low/no impact
SAM	1015733	Towerbrae round cairn	356857, 572821	8.31km	Neutral
SAM	1015737	Medieval shieling on Espy Bank 35m south of Esby Well	356871, 572918	8.29km	Low/no impact

Land at Wakey Hill, Solport, Cumbria

SAM/WHS	1018242	Maiden Way Roman road from B6318 to 450m SW of High House, Gillalees Beacon signal station and Beacon Pasture early post-medieval dispersed settlement	359220, 569796	9.20km	Negligible
SAM	1015766	Round cairn in Mollen Wood, 640m east of Parkgate Bridge	356348, 570626	8.84km	Not in viewshed
SAM	1015767	Two round cairns in Mollen Wood, 660m east of Parkgate Bridge	356363, 570662	8.84km	Not in viewshed
SAM	1016087	Medieval dispersed settlement at Askerton Park, 170m WSW of Parkgate Bridge	355554, 570502	8.28km	Low/no impact
II	1335606	Greenhill and adjoining barn	353009, 569958	6.89km	Low/no impact
I	1087531	Askerton Castle	355008, 569208	8.75km	Negative/minor
II	1280901	Barn and Byres to south-west of Askerton Castle	355042, 569225	8.76km	Low/no impact
II	1280908	Byres to south-east of Askerton Castle	355064, 569256	8.75km	Low/no impact
II	1205070	Arch east of Church of St. Kentigern	353379, 568970	7.92km	Not in viewshed
II	1335616	Knorren Lodge	353584, 567985	8.58km	Low/no impact
II	1087626	Broomhill and barn adjoining	348485, 566203	9.38km	Low/no impact
II	1138133	Broomwell and barn adjoining	348392, 566120	9.47km	Low/no impact
II	1138146	Prior Rigg	348300, 566914	8.68km	Not in viewshed
II	1312182	The Croft	347718, 567142	8.53km	Not in viewshed
II	1087613	Dovecote east of Anguswell	347215, 566024	9.71km	Not in viewshed
II	1087612	Anguswell	347185, 566025	7.71km	Not in viewshed
II	1335581	Quarrybrow	346726, 566297	9.54km	Not in viewshed
II	1335562	Riggfoot House	346771, 567251	8.61km	Not in viewshed
II	1335580	Kirklington Park	345030, 566564	9.84km	Neutral
II	1335594	Kirklington Park Lodge	345252, 566706	9.63km	Neutral
II	1087614	Gate piers and wall east of Kirklington Park	345249, 566722	9.61km	Neutral
II	1087615	Rigghead	344443, 566857	9.82km	Neutral
II	1335577	Kirklington Hall	343552, 567392	9.83km	Neutral
II	1087610	Barn to north of Kirklington Hall		9.79km	Neutral
II	1205563	Shanksbridge and adjoining barn	347026, 570072	5.83km	Low/no impact
II*	1087521	Brackenhill Tower	344581, 569480	7.53km	Negative/minor
II	1335608	Brackenhill Farmhouse	344559, 569470	7.57km	Neutral
II	1087522	Barn to north-west of Brackenhill Farm	344509, 569497	7.57km	Neutral
II	1205018	East Lodge	340070, 571372	9.87km	Not in viewshed
II	1087529	Ice House north-east of Netherby Hall	339809, 571873	9.92km	Not in viewshed
II	1087527	Carwinley Mill	340390, 572924	9.01km	Not in viewshed
II	1280740	Low Moat	339816, 573306	9.47km	Not in viewshed
II	1205452	Milestone at NGR 409 736	340959, 573624	8.31km	Not in viewshed
SAM	1007152	Liddel Strength motte and bailey castle and fortified tower house	340194, 574158	8.93km	Neutral
II	1205466	Milestone north-east of Tilekiln Wood at NGR 421 746	342115, 574675	6.96km	Low/no impact
II*	1268307	Riddings Junction Viaduct	341072, 575585	7.95km	Not in viewshed
A	334592/ LB3533	Liddel Viaduct	341084, 575634	7.93km	Not in viewshed
SAM (Scot)	SM4407	Park House, cairn 730m SSE of	340100, 575647	8.91km	Not in viewshed
A	334590/ LB3531	Priorslynn, Byre (Cruck-framed building)	339362, 575836	9.67km	Neutral
B	334591/ LB3532	Priorslynn Farmhouse and steading	339437, 575928	9.59km	Neutral
B	334556/ LB3498	Canonbie Parish Church	339501, 576328	9.54km	Not in viewshed
B	334581/ LB3522	Canonbie Bridge (A7 over River Esk)	339528, 576550	9.54km	Not in viewshed
B	334557/ LB3499	Canonbie, Riverside Inn	339435, 576575	9.63km	Not in viewshed
C	334560/ LB3502	Canonbie, war memorial	339217, 576353	9.81km	Not in viewshed

Land at Wakey Hill, Solport, Cumbria

C	334558/ LB3500	Canonbie School	339638, 576627	9.43km	Not in viewshed
C	334559/ LB3501	Canonbie, Old Schoolhouse	339618, 576676	9.46km	Not in viewshed
Conservation Area (Scot)	CA492	Canonbie	339320, 576310	9.47km	Borderline
B	334589/ LB3530	Penton Bridge	343277, 577437	6.03km	Not in viewshed
B	334583/ LB3524	Harelawhil (limekilns)	342689, 578816	7.10km	Neutral
C	334578/ LB3519	Byreburn Bridge	339771, 579257	9.94km	Not in viewshed
II	1280716	Barn to south-east of Old Hall Farmhouse	345127, 579032	5.19km	Not in viewshed
II	1087509	Old Hall Farmhouse	345119, 579057	5.21km	Not in viewshed
C	397152/ LB49580	Upper Millsteads (farmstead and well)	342276, 581196	8.77km	Not in viewshed
C	397153/ LB49580	Upper Millsteads (farmstead and well)	342294, 581228	8.77km	Not in viewshed
B	337990/ LB6413	Liddelbank	345549, 579888	5.53km	Not in viewshed
SAM	1019530	Stonehouse Tower bastle	346303, 580418	5.55km	Not in viewshed
SAM	1015734	The Currick long cairn 710m north-east of Cald well	353765, 582708	8.57km	Low/no impact
SAM	1016405	Medieval shieling on south bank of White Lyne 410m WSW of confluence with Little Hare Grain	357111, 580381	9.40km	Low/no impact
SAM	1016406	Medieval shieling on south bank of White Lyne 230m WSW of confluence with Little Hare Grain	357309, 580406	9.59km	Low/no impact
SAM	1016392	Medieval shieling on south bank of White Lyne 130m WSW of confluence with Little Hare Grain	357392, 580439	9.68km	Low/no impact
SAM	1016404	Ten medieval shielings on north bank of White Lyne overlooking confluence with Little Hare Grain	357462, 580492	9.75km	Low/no impact
SAM	1016393	Four medieval shielings on south bank of White Lyne overlooking confluence with Little Hare Grain	357555, 580530	9.86km	Low/no impact
Within 15km					
RB	1000034	Battle of Solway Moss 1542	338435, 567641	12.20km	Neutral
WHS	1000098	Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall)	373818, 566956	11.00km	Negative/minor
SAM	1008635	Lanercost Augustinian priory, precinct walls and medieval standing cross base	355583, 563719	13.45km	Low/no impact
I	1087643	Naworth Castle	355995, 562585	14.76km	Low/no impact
I	1087501	Walls to the north of Lanercost Priory	355586, 563801	13.49km	Low/no impact
I	1335637	Cross base north-west of Lanercost Priory	355575, 563753	13.53km	Low/no impact
I	1335636	Church of St. Mary	355589, 563726	13.56km	Low/no impact
I	1087500	Dacre Hall	355579, 563696	13.58km	Low/no impact
I	1087502	The Vicarage	355552, 563708	13.56km	Low/no impact
I	1335638	Gateway arch west of Lanercost Priory	355451, 563734	13.49km	Low/no impact
II	1335639	Barn north-east of Abbey Farm	355548, 563680	13.58km	Low/no impact
General impact					
-	-	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE	-	-	Negative/moderate
-	-	AGGREGATE IMPACT	-	-	Negative/minor
-	-	CUMULATIVE IMPACT	-	-	Negligible

Table 4: Summary of impacts. Sinclair-Thomas Matrix colour code: **RED** = Dominant Zone; **ORANGE** = Prominent Zone; **YELLOW** = Moderately Intrusive Zone; **GREEN** = Visible Zone. The assets in grey are listed but were not fully assessed as they fall outside of the ZTV or at too great a distance to be affected.

## 5.0 Conclusion

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The proposed wind turbine would be located within a large sub-rectangular field on a south-east facing slope below the large Wakey Hill plantation. The area is poorly documented, but the field in which the proposal site is situated appears to be 19<sup>th</sup> century in origin, although the wider field pattern to the south-east in the valley is suggestive of post-medieval enclosures. A defended settlement (tower house) is likely to have been located at Trough Head (c.1km to the west of the proposal site) in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, which may well have been located on or in association with an earlier (medieval?) settlement.

The walkover survey failed to identify any features of definite archaeological significance, although there two slight mounds of unknown date or origins were noted. Very little archaeological fieldwork has taken place in this area and as a result our understanding of the development of this landscape and the character of settlement in the Prehistoric, Romano-British and early medieval period is correspondingly poor. On the basis of the evidence currently available, the archaeological potential of this site is likely to be *low to low-moderate*.

There are ten Grade II Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 5km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with a single Scheduled Monument. There are a very small number of further Grade II Listed farmhouses, buildings or cottages that fall outside of the ZTV.

Many of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed development, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. In this border landscape many of the heritage assets formerly had defensive functions and so views and visibility contribute to their significance; however the majority of these features no longer retain any significant landscape presence and are not as sensitive to modern intrusions as they could have been. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed wind turbine by a combination of local blocking, and the topography, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. However, and particularly within the immediate vicinity, a small number of mostly Grade II Listed buildings – mainly farmhouse and farm buildings – would be affected.

The impact for ten assets is assessed as negligible-to-negative/minor or negative minor, with the impact for four assets or groups of assets (The Ash; Cumcrook and adjoining Barn; Sleetbeck; and Outbuildings north of Sleetbeck) assessed as negative/moderate. The proposal will also have relatively low cumulative and aggregate impact; however it will have a **negative/moderate** impact upon the character of the landscape.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource would be **permanent** and **irreversible**.

## 6.0 Bibliography & References

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## APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND HISTORIC VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT WAKEY HILL, SOLPORT AND STAPLETON, THE CITY OF CARLISLE, CUMBRIA.

**Location:** Land at Wakey Hill  
**Parish:** Solport and Stapleton  
**County:** The City of Carlisle  
**NGR:** NY 349007 575561  
**Planning Application ref:** Pre-application  
**Proposal:** Erection of a wind turbine measuring 105m in height (to top of blade tip).  
**Date:** 25<sup>th</sup> January 2016

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Grace Chan of Cleaneart Energy Ltd. (The Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research and historic visual impact assessment, and for related off site analysis and reporting at land at Land at Wakey Hill, Solport and Stapleton. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in line with best practice.

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Cumbria Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) identifies this area as falling on the fringe of the Bewcastle and Netherby Character Area, characterised by a fairly dispersed settlement pattern of mainly small nucleations and discrete settlement. The field pattern is dominated by 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century planned enclosure, reflecting the enclosure and improvement of the unenclosed wastes during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Very little fieldwork has taken place in the immediate area, and there are few sites listed on the county HER in the area.

#### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the site;
- 3.1.2 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.3 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through visits to the heritage assets identified through the view-shed;
- 3.1.4 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research and the historic visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.5 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

#### 4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

The programme of work shall include desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This will include examination of material currently held in the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record and examination of readily available cartographic sources.

4.2 Historic Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.2.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) will be supplied by the Client and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.
- 4.2.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). This will include: all Grade II Listed structures and exceptional un-designated assets within a 5km radius, all Grade I and Grade II\* Listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments within 10km and all Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields and World Heritage Sites within a 15km. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.
- 4.2.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 2013. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.

4.2.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods outlined in the English Heritage 2012 *Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets*.

## **5.0 REPORT**

5.1 A report will be produced and will include the following elements:

5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;

5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;

5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;

5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;

5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;

5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource;

5.1.7 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix.

5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the EDC on the understanding that it will be deposited for public reference in the HER.

5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under reference Southwes1-242124.

## **6.0 FURTHER WORK**

6.1 Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this would need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 of paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012).

## **7.0 PERSONNEL**

7.1 The project will be managed by Bryn Morris; the desk-based research and the historic visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of EDC will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Natalie Boyd

South West Archaeology Ltd the Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton,  
Devon EX36 3LH Telephone: 01769 573555 email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)

## APPENDIX 2: RELEVANT DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

Grade II

### **1. Name: CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS**

**List entry Number:** 1087518

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Nicholforest

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78185

Parish church. 1866-7 by Alexander Graham. Snecked rock-faced sandstone with ashlar dressings. Slate roof in blue and purple bands with some shaped slates and with a crested tile ridge. Comprises a nave with a lower chancel which has an apsidal east end, and a north transept which has a lean-to vestry in the angle with the chancel. The west wall has 2 chamfered lancets below a rose window. The north and south nave walls each have 3 windows of 2 trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil below a pointed head and have buttresses between bays. On the south side there is an open timber porch to the right of the left-hand window. It rests on a stone base and has a steep roof. The entrance is formed by a gable truss with curved braces rising to a collar which supports a turned king post and has shaped bargeboards. The north gable of the transept has a window of 3 trefoiled lights below a foiled circle. The apsidal east end has 5 windows with bar tracery, each with a quatrefoil above a trefoil-headed light. On the south side of the chancel there is a 2-light window which almost matches those to the nave. Above the western bay of the nave there is a timber bellcote, painted white, and boarded below the trefoiled bell openings. It supports a slated spirelet. Interior: the nave and chancel have softwood boarded roofs. The nave roof has high collars with bolted king posts, straight braces, and wall posts rising from stone corbels. The transept arch is pointed and chamfered, and the chancel arch is chamfered in 2 orders, the inner order springing from foliated corbels. The chancel has a frieze of tiles at the wallhead, and a plain stone doorway leading to the vestry. The hexagonal pulpit is of oak. In the transept there are mural tablets in memory of John Ewart (d.1871) and James Mounsey (d.1835). The west windows and some of the north windows contain coloured glass. The chancel windows contain stained glass depicting Christ and the four Evangelists.

Listing NGR: NY4547677948

### **2. Name: THORNYLAND QUAKER MEETING HOUSE AND ATTACHED STABLE**

**List entry Number:** 1087511

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Solport

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78167

Redundant Quaker Meeting House. 1773 replacing Meeting House on same site, reused datestone 1698 in end wall came from earlier building. Rendered walls with raised red sandstone quoins; hipped green slate roof. Single storey, 3 bays; stable extension to right. Plank door in plain stone surround with segmental arch. Leaded-pane windows in quoined surrounds with segmental arches. Stable has plank door and small opening to right. Internal screen has small sash shutters to divide off the women's meeting house. See David M. Butler, Quaker Meeting Houses of the Lake Counties, 1978, pp13-15.

Listing NGR: NY4578473896

Butler, D M, Quaker Meeting Houses of the Lake Counties, (1978), 13-15

### **3.Name: FRIAR HILL GATE AND ADJOINING BARN**

**List entry Number:** 1087510

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Solport

**Grade:** II

House and barn. Late C17 or early C18. Mixed red and calciferous sandstone rubble, Welsh slate roof, stone ridge chimney stacks. Single-storey, with attic, 4 bays and barn of lower roof line to right. C20 door in plain stone surround. C20 casement windows with glazing bars in original chamfered stone surrounds. Barn has large plank garage doors, slit vents on 2 levels to right and end wall. Listing excludes C20 single-storey extension to rear.

Listing NGR: NY4835073135

### **4.Name: BARN TO WEST OF SOUTERMOOR**

**List entry Number:** 1205591

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Stapleton

**Grade: II**

Barn. Dated 1799 with initials W.B. (Beaty). Whitewashed sandstone rubble, graduated green slate roof. Single storey. Large cart entrance to right with quoined surround and keyed round arch; flanking slit vents. Plank door left has date and initials on lintel. Interior has 4 upper crucks in loft, pegged at apex and crossed to support ridge. Listed partly for G.V. with Soutermoor.  
Listing NGR: NY4878071109

**Name: GARDEN WALL ADJOINING SOUTH WEST CORNER OF SOUTERMOOR**

**List entry Number:** 1087513

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Stapleton

**Grade: II**

**UID:** 78173

Garden wall. Probably early C19. Sandstone rubble walls with ashlar dressings. High wall with flat coping on either side of garden entrance ramped down to lower square gate piers with pyramidal caps. Plank gate. Listed partly for G.V. with the adjoining house.  
Listing NGR: NY4879771091

**Name: SOUTERMOOR**

**List entry Number:** 1087512

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Stapleton

**Grade: II**

**UID:** 78171

House formerly farmhouse. Mid C18 with early C19 additions and alterations for Beaty family. Squared and coursed sandstone rubble; Welsh slate roof, rendered and brick chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 4 bays. C20 door and glazed fanlight in quoined surround with keyed round arch. Double sash window to right of entrance, other sash windows with glazing bars all in plain painted stone surrounds; casement windows to right are C20 enlargements. Interior has early C19 moulded plaster ceiling, moulded cornice and dado rail in principal room.  
Listing NGR: NY4881071114

**5. Name: CHURCH OF ST MARY**

**List entry Number:** 1205598

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Stapleton

**Grade: II**

Church. Dated 1830 over entrance with names of the curate and churchwardens; replacing medieval church and built partly of materials from the old church. Dressed red sandstone on chamfered plinth with flush quoins; graduated slate roof. 3-storey west square tower/porch, 4-bay nave, single-bay chancel. Plank double doors in pointed chamfered surround with hood mould; stepped angle buttresses, tall lancet windows and bell openings with hood moulds; corner pinnacles. Nave has tall lancet windows with hood moulds. Chancel has triple lancet east window. Interior has moulded plaster ceiling; early C20 furnishings and fittings. C17 and C18 heraldic wall plaques; C18 and C19 aedicule wall plaques, mostly from the original church. Font stem is initialled AB, HR, IE, ID and dated 1748; bowl is C19 replacement. See T.E.A. Verity, A History of Stapleton Church & Parish, 1976.

Listing NGR: NY5033971295

Verity, T E A , A History of Stapleton Church and Parish, (1976)

**6. Name: CUMCROOK AND ADJOINING BARN**

**List entry Number:** 1280673

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Stapleton

**Grade: II**

**UID:** 78168

Farmhouse and barn. Dated 1685 with initials R(&)M R (Robert and Margaret Routledge) over entrance, with alterations dated on stone at first floor level J (&) M R 1734 (John and Mary Routledge). Whitewashed sandstone rubble on projecting plinth stones with flush painted quoins; graduated local slate, Welsh slate on barn, stone and cream brick ridge chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 4 bays with barn under common roof. C20 door in quoined surround with dated and inscribed lintel. Original small square fire window with chamfered surround, right of entrance; original narrow windows on ground and first floor of extreme right have been blocked; all other windows are enlarged 2-pane sashes in chamfered painted stone surrounds. Barn to left has plank doors and C19 casement windows. External stone steps to loft with similar loft entrance to left without steps. Adjoining single-storey byre

to left and other outbuildings are excluded from listing. See Transactions Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & archaeological Society, new series, lxxv, pp320-370.

Listing NGR: NY5031574996

'Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society' in Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, , Vol. 55, (), 320-370

**7. Name: SLEETBECK**

**List entry Number:** 1205178

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78133

House. Probably late C17 for Sowerby family, with alterations dated with initials, 1744 W. (&) A.G. (William & Anne Greenwell) over rear entrance. Dressed calciferous sandstone on squared plinth with raised quoins; steeply pitched green slate roof with coped gables and kneelers, ashlar ridge chimney stacks. 2½ storeys, 7 bays. Off-centre C20 glazed door in moulded architrave with dentilled moulded pediment; carved coat of arms of Greenwell with Sowerby, above. 2-pane sash windows in C18 raised stone surrounds. 2-light attic windows retain their original chamfered mullions and chamfered surrounds. Out-shut to rear has entrance in plain stone surround, datestone above decorated with carved scallop shells and leaves. Small blocked window to left; other blocked windows are C18 and C19 with C20 windows in C20 openings. William Greenwell was Sheriff of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1739, see Hudleston & Boumphrey, Cumberland Families & Heraldry, 1978, pp139-140 & p316.

Listing NGR: NY4985776182

Hudleston, , Boumphrey, , Cumberland Families and Heraldry, (1978), 139-140

Hudleston, , Boumphrey, , Cumberland Families and Heraldry, (1978), 316

**Name: OUTBUILDINGS NORTH OF SLEETBECK**

**List entry Number:** 1335619

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78134

Outbuildings for Sleetbeck. Probably late C18. Calciferous sandstone rubble, Welsh slate roof. Single storey with loft in L-shape. Plank doors in plain stone surrounds, part glazed ground floor windows; plank loft door. Left has 2 low segment arches, now used as garage. Listing excludes other outbuildings; and listed partly for G.V. with Sleetbeck.

Listing NGR: NY4985676198

**8. Name: MONUMENT SOUTH OF GREEN RIG**

**List entry Number:** 1335643

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Nicholforest

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78160

Monument. Inscribed THIS MONUMENT ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM FORSTER, BROWN KNOWE, WHO WAS SHOT ON THIS SPOT THE 26TH SEPTEMBER 1891, AGED 38 (or 68) YEARS, followed by religious text; inscribed on plinth G. Hope, Smithfield. Calciferous sandstone stepped plinth, polished Dalbeattie granite shaft, tall tapering calciferous sandstone column. Surrounded by low wall with cast iron speared railings. Gamekeeper who was shot by a poacher. Lies on the boundary between Nicholforest and Bewcastle CP's.

Listing NGR: NY4893778662

**9. Name: ROUND HOUSE IN CENTRE OF FARMYARD AT ROANSTREES**

**List entry Number:** 1087537

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78123

Probable flax drying shed. Early C19 (marked on 1832 tithe map) for John Dodgson. Whitewashed rubble walls, sandstone slab roof. Small circular plan building with steeply pitched conical roof. Plank door in quoined surround.

South West Archaeology Ltd.

Casement windows in either side are a later addition. There is no recorded use for this building, but a nearby flax mill may indicate its use for this industry. Other suggestions are that it was a lock-up, as the farm at one time belonged to a J.P. and that the building was constructed as a bet, to prove such a structure could be built. It is unique in this area.

Listing NGR: NY5185078241

**Name: BARN TO WEST OF ROANSTRESS**

**List entry Number:** 1205120

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78124

Barn. Dated 1832 with initials of John Dodgson over entrance. Whitewashed sandstone rubble, Welsh slate roof. Single storey. Large central cart entrance with dated and inscribed keystone in segmental arch. Flanking slit vents on 2 levels. Listed partly for G.V. with Round House.

Listing NGR: NY5186878218

**10. Name: Prehistoric cultivation terraces immediately south east of Nook**

**List entry Number:** 1015765

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**UID:** 27765

Lynchets are a feature of the agricultural landscape caused by ploughing and are found along the edges of a field or are located along the contours within the field unit. Field boundaries, such as banks or walls, become enlarged and overlain by hillwash material loosened by the cultivation process, which builds up against them under the action of gravity. This accumulation of earth is known as a positive lynchet. A corresponding erosion from the downslope side of the boundary forms a negative lynchet. Together the positive and negative lynchets form a terrace or a series of terraces on a hillside and thus provide distinctive traces of medieval and earlier agricultural activity. Prehistoric lynchets are conspicuous in the square field systems, known as Celtic fields, where they tend to be narrow and follow the contours to form flights of terraces. They can be dated from the pottery in their boundaries and their relationship to other prehistoric monuments. The earliest prehistoric lynchets appear to be of Neolithic origin (3400-2000 BC) and they were in use throughout the Bronze Age (2000-700 BC). Medieval lynchets can be recognised in the long rectangular fields, the so-called strip lynchets, laid out on sloping terrain in post-Roman and medieval times. Prehistoric lynchets can be confused with, if not reused as, the terraces of medieval strip cultivation on hillslopes. Length tends to differentiate the medieval from the prehistoric lynchet; the former are longer, often as much as 200m in length, and rarely less than 70m. Another way of differentiating medieval from earlier examples is the way they terminate; instead of being squared off, as were many Roman and earlier examples, they either ran out onto unploughed land or end in a sharp curved negative lynchet, formed as the plough was pulled round. Lynchet field systems provide an important insight into prehistoric cultivation methods. A substantial proportion of surviving examples, particularly where they are well preserved, are considered to be nationally important. The prehistoric lynchets immediately south east of Nook survive reasonably well and remain unencumbered by modern development. They are a rare survival of prehistoric cultivation in Cumbria and will contain archaeological evidence for the types of crops grown and the farming methods practised here. The monument lies relatively close to other prehistoric monuments around Bewcastle, thus indicating the importance of this area in prehistoric times and the diversity of monument classes to be found here.

**Details**

The monument includes a series of three prehistoric cultivation terraces or lynchets running along the contours of the hillside a short distance south east of Nook. The lynchets face south west and vary between 3m-8m in width, 0.7m-2.2m in height, and up to a maximum of 120m in length. All modern field boundaries are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

AM7, Charlesworth, D., Lynchets SE of the Nook, (1973)

Cumbria SMR, Lynchets SE of the Nook, (1985)

National Grid Reference: NY 52149 78041

**11. Name: THE ASH**

**List entry Number:** 1335618

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**Grade:** II

South West Archaeology Ltd.

**UID: 78130**

Farmhouse. Dated 1738 over entrance, for Greenwell family, incorporating earlier features. Squared and coursed calciferous sandstone rubble on chamfered plinth with raised V-jointed quoins, string course and plain cornice; rear extension partly of brick on stone with ashlar quoins; Welsh slate roof with coped gables and kneelers; one stone end chimney stack, the other rebuilt in brick. 2 storeys, 5 bays, with T-shaped extension to rear. C20 door in moulded architrave with segmental moulded pediment incorporating a segmental glazed fanlight, date in 2 parts on either side. 2-pane sash windows in moulded stone architraves. Side wall right has 2 small blocked attic windows. Rear wall has similar blocked window on second floor. Out-shut to right has reused C17 moulded kneeler. Rear extension has C20 glazed porch and C20 windows. Small square chamfered-surround ground floor window. See, Hudleston & Boumphrey, Cumberland Families & Heraldry, 1978, p140. Outbuildings excluded from listing. Listing NGR: NY5104076474  
Hudleston, , Boumphrey, , Cumberland Families and Heraldry, (1978), 140

**12. Name: FORMER HORSE AND FARRIER INN**

**List entry Number:** 1205166

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78131

House, formerly public house. Late C17 or early C18. Whitewashed sandstone rubble walls; steeply pitched corrugated iron roof, probably over thatch, with bargeboard gables and eaves; stone and brick chimney stacks. Single storey, 3 bays; C19 single-bay extension to right under common roof. C20 door in plain stone surround; no windows on this facade. Rear wall has C19 2-pane sash windows in plain stone surrounds. Extreme right window with chamfered surround is probably original; one other blocked original window. Interior has 2 original full crucks in central room. C20 breeze block extension is not included in listing. Road in front of house was formerly the main road leading to the Clattering Ford, now by-passed. Empty and derelict at time of survey. Listing NGR: NY5133976157

**13. Name: WHINTINGSTOWN**

**List entry Number:** 1087541

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78132

Farmhouse. Dated over entrance 1701 with initials W.R. (initial letter for wife's name has been altered to 18, thus giving the date 1801), with early C19 alterations. Whitewashed sandstone on projecting plinth stones; steeply pitched corrugated iron roof, brick and stone chimney stacks. Single storey, 4 bays. C20 door in quoined surround with dated and inscribed lintel. Similar blocked entrance to left, small casement window to right. Enlarged C19 2-pane sashes and C20 casement windows. Interior has 5 upper crucks in roof space; thatch removed about 40 years ago. Originally a small long-house, now entirely in residential use. Listing NGR: NY5215075892

**17. Name: DAVIDSON'S MONUMENT**

**List entry Number:** 1087540

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**District Type:** District Authority

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78129

Monument. Inscribed IN MEMORY OF THOMAS DAVIDSON GAME WATCHER, WHO WAS MURDERED ON THIS SPOT ON THE 8TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1848, followed by religious text and ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION, 1852. Calciferous sandstone. Rusticated plinth, square shaft with pyramidal cap. Game keeper was strangled by poachers. Listing NGR: NY5344884352

**21. Name: RUINS OF THE LOAN (NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH HOUSE OF SAME NAME TO EAST)**

**List entry Number:** 1087534

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78118

Bastle house in ruins. Probably late C16. Calciferous sandstone rubble on projecting plinth with large quoin stones. Single-storey cottage with end wall the remains of a bastle house. End entrance has chamfered and rebated jambs and lintel with drawbar tunnels. Slit vent in rear wall may also be an original feature. See RCHM, Shielings & Bastles, 1970, p 76.

Listing NGR: NY5611578515

Ramm, H G , Shielings and Bastles, (1970), 76

National Grid Reference: NY 56115 78515

**Name:** The Loan medieval bastle and post-medieval cottage

**List entry Number:** 1016085

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**UID:** 27778

Bastles are small thick-walled farmhouses in which the living quarters are situated above a ground floor byre. The vast majority are simple rectangular buildings with the byre entrance typically placed in one gable end, an upper door in the side wall, small stoutly-barred windows and few architectural features or details. Some have stone barrel vaults to the basement but the majority had a first floor of heavy timber beams carrying stone slabs. The great majority of bastles are solitary rural buildings, although a few nucleated settlements with more than one bastle are also known. Most bastles were constructed between about 1575 and 1650, although earlier and later examples are also known. They were occupied by middle-rank farmers. Bastles are confined to the northern border counties of England, in Cumbria, Northumberland and Durham. The need for such strongly defended farmsteads can be related to the troubled social conditions in these border areas during the later Middle Ages. Less than 300 bastles are known to survive, of which a large number have been significantly modified by their continuing use as domestic or other buildings. All surviving bastles which retain significant original remains will normally be identified as nationally important.

The Loan medieval bastle is a good example of this class of monument which was later converted and used as a post-medieval cottage. Despite this renovation, the bastle retains a number of original architectural details. It is one of many examples of this class of monument located in the parishes of Bewcastle and Askerton close to the Scottish border, and as such it will contribute to our knowledge and understanding of the wider border settlement and economy during the medieval period.

**Details**

The monument includes The Loan medieval bastle, a roofless structure formerly of two-storeys but now standing to ground floor height only, and an adjacent two-roomed post-medieval cottage which incorporated the remains of the bastle. It is located on level ground 120m south east of The Flatt farmhouse at a spot where the enclosed fields originally met the rough upland pasture. The bastle was constructed in the late 16th century of calciferous sandstone rubble and originally measured approximately 5m by 4m internally. Only the south west wall now survives to any great height above ground level, standing approximately 2.3m high and 1.2m thick. In the middle of this wall is the original doorway with chamfered and rebated jambs, a lintel, and tunnels for a drawbar. Other surviving architectural features include a projecting plinth, some large quoin stones at the corners, and a slit vent in the rear wall, now the dividing wall of the cottage. At an unrecorded date the bastle was converted into a single-storey two-roomed cottage by extending the original building on the north east side to give the new structure external measurements of c.9m by 5.3m. A doorway in the south east side, now part blocked and part reused as a window, gave access into the north east room, and the cottage was lit by two small square windows, one to each room, both about 0.6m square. The walls of the cottage are 0.6m thick and stand up to 2.3m high. It was originally roofed in turf over which corrugated iron was later placed; the roof has collapsed in recent years. The monument is a Grade II Listed Building. All modern field boundaries are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

Ramm, H G , Shielings and Bastles, (1970), 76

Ramm, H G , Shielings and Bastles, (1970), 51

Other

DOE, List of Buildings of Historic & Architectural Interest

**23. Name:** Lynestead medieval pele tower, early post-medieval farmstead and an associated corn drying kiln

**List entry Number:** 1016086

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**UID:** 27779

Tower houses are a type of defensible house particularly characteristic of the borderlands of England and Scotland. Virtually every parish had at least one of these buildings. At many sites the tower comprised only one element of a larger house, with at least one wing being attached to it. These wings provided further domestic accommodation,



frequently including a large hall. If it was incorporated within a larger domestic residence, the tower itself could retain its defensible qualities and could be shut off from the rest of the house in times of trouble. Tower houses were being constructed and used from at least the 13th century to the end of the 16th century. They provided prestigious defended houses permanently occupied by the wealthier or aristocratic members of society. As such they were important centres of medieval life. The need for such secure buildings relates to the unsettled and frequently war-like conditions which prevailed in the Borders throughout much of the medieval period. Around 200 examples of tower houses have been identified of which over half were elements of larger houses. All surviving tower houses retaining significant medieval remains will normally be identified as nationally important. Lynestead medieval pele tower, early post-medieval farmstead and associated corn drying kiln survives in fair condition. The monument is a rare example of the juxtaposition of a pele tower and early post-medieval farmstead, and it will add greatly to our knowledge and understanding of the wider border settlement and economy during the medieval and early post-medieval periods.

**Details**

The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of Lynestead medieval pele tower, an early post-medieval farmstead and an associated corn drying kiln. 'Pele' is an alternative term to 'tower' and 'pele towers' are members of the wider family of defensive buildings in the northern borderlands which also include tower houses and bastles. It is located on relatively flat ground immediately to the north west of the 19th-century house known as Lynestead. The remains of the pele tower include turf-covered foundations measuring approximately 11.5m by 11m and up to 0.5m high with walls up to 2m thick. A short distance to the north east of the pele are the turf-covered foundations of an early post-medieval farmstead measuring c.14m by 6m and up to 0.3m high with its long axis aligned north east-south west. Associated with the farmstead, and lying a short distance to the south east, is a corn drying kiln which now survives as an irregularly shaped turf-covered mound up to 0.8m high with maximum dimensions of 7m by 6m. The presence of the kiln indicates the existence of small scale arable farming in the area during the early post-medieval period. Here then is a medieval pele tower which was superseded by a small hill farm which, in turn, was abandoned before 1854 when the present Lynestead cottage was built. All fenceposts are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

Ramm, H G , Shielings and Bastles, (1970), 51

**24. Name: Round cairn 300m south west of Underwood**

**List entry Number:** 1015727

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**UID:** 27752

Round cairns are prehistoric funerary monuments dating to the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). They were constructed as stone mounds covering single or multiple burials. These burials may be placed within the mound in stone-lined compartments called cists. In some cases the cairn was surrounded by a ditch. Often occupying prominent locations, cairns are a major visual element in the modern landscape. They are a relatively common feature of the uplands and are the stone equivalent of the earthen round barrows of the lowlands. Their considerable variation in form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection. Despite some minor disturbance to the top of the monument, the round cairn 300m south west of Underwood survives in fair condition. It will contain undisturbed archaeological deposits within the mound and upon the old landscape beneath.

**Details**

The monument is a round cairn located on flat ground 300m south west of Underwood. It includes an irregularly shaped flat topped mound of largely grass and tree covered stones up to 1.3m high, with maximum dimensions of 29m east-west by 25m north-south. A low stone wall and a fence on the cairn's east and west sides respectively are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

SMR No. 55, Cumbria SMR, Underwood, (1985)

**25. Name: CREW CASTLE**

**List entry Number:** 1087533

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78116

Sheep pen, formerly bastle house. Mentioned in 1583 as the house of Will Noble. Large blocks of calciferous sandstone rubble on projecting plinth stones with large flush quoins. Walls'over 1½ metres thick standing to ground floor height only. South entrance has large jamb stones, similar north entrance now blocked. South and west walls have probable gun loops, circular section at narrowest part, splayed on outer wall. North and east walls

are covered with demolition rubble on outside, floor concreted over. See Curwen, Castles & Towers of Cumberland & Westmorland, 1913, p364; Transactions Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, new series, vol x, pp102-106. Listing excludes adjoining pens.

Listing NGR: NY5684977876

Curwen, J F, Castles and Fortified Towers of Cumberland and Westmorland, (1913), 364

'Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society' in Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, , Vol. 10, (), 102-106

**Name: Crew Castle bastle**

**List entry Number: 1015738**

**County: Cumbria**

**District: Carlisle**

**Parish: Bewcastle**

**UID: 27764**

Bastles are small thick-walled farmhouses in which the living quarters are situated above a ground floor byre. The vast majority are simple rectangular buildings with the byre entrance typically placed in one gable end, an upper door in the side wall, small stoutly-barred windows and few architectural features or details. Some have stone barrel vaults to the basement but the majority had a first floor of heavy timber beams carrying stone slabs. The great majority of bastles are solitary rural buildings, although a few nucleated settlements with more than one bastle are also known. Most bastles were constructed between about 1575 and 1650, although earlier and later examples are also known. They were occupied by middle-rank farmers. Bastles are confined to the northern border counties of England, in Cumbria, Northumberland and Durham. The need for such strongly defended farmsteads can be related to the troubled social conditions in these border areas during the later Middle Ages. Less than 300 bastles are known to survive, of which a large number have been significantly modified by their continuing use as domestic or other buildings. All surviving bastles which retain significant original remains will normally be identified as nationally important.

Despite being presently used as a sheep pen and being flanked by other sheep pens and a lean-to shed on two sides, Crew Castle bastle survives in fair condition and retains a number of original architectural features. It is one of a number of surviving bastles in the parishes of Bewcastle and Askerton close to the Scottish border and is a good example of this class of monument.

#### **Details**

The monument includes Crew Castle, a roofless bastle now standing to ground floor height only, located on the hillside c.120m south of Crew Farm. It is constructed of calciferous sandstone rubble and measures approximately 7.6m by 5m internally with walls 1.6m thick and up to a maximum of 2.6m high. There is a doorway in the south wall and a blocked doorway opposite in the north wall. Two apertures, one in the south wall and the other in the west wall, each consist of a small circular hole set in the thickness of the wall which splays outwards towards both the external and internal sides of the wall; these have been interpreted as either ventilation holes or gun loops for defensive purposes. Other architectural features include a projecting plinth around the bastle's perimeter and large flush quoins at the corner. Rubble from the upper storey has fallen outwards and lies adjacent to the north east and north west sides and the western corner of the bastle, and in places forms heaps of debris as high as the adjacent bastle wall. Tradition states that Crew Castle bastle was the birthplace of Hobbie Noble, a moss-trooper or border reiver. Documentary sources indicate that Will Noble 'of the Crew was murdered by Old Whithaugh' in 1583. The monument is a Listed Building Grade II. Adjacent sheep pens and a lean-to shed are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

Curwen, J F, 'Trans Cumb & West Antiq & Arch Soc. Extra Ser.' in Castles and Towers of Cumb, West and Lancs N of the Sands, , Vol. XIII, (1913), 364

Graham, T H B, 'Trans Cumb & West Antiq & Arch Soc. New Ser.' in Extinct Cumberland Castles (Part II), , Vol. X, (1910), 102-6

Other

DOE, List of Buildings of Historic & Architectural Interest,

**29. Name: Braes Pele medieval tower and shielings 350m east of Borderrigg**

**List entry Number: 1015865**

**County: Cumbria**

**District: Carlisle**

**Parish: Bewcastle**

**UID: 27769**

Tower houses are a type of defensible house particularly characteristic of the borderlands of England and Scotland. Virtually every parish had at least one of these buildings. Solitary tower houses comprise a single square or rectangular 'keep' several storeys high, with strong barrel-vaults tying together massive outer walls. Many towers had stone slab roofs, often with a parapet walk. Access could be gained through a ground floor entrance or at first floor level where a doorway would lead directly to a first floor hall. Solitary towers were normally accompanied by a small outer enclosure defined by a timber or stone wall and called a barmkin. Tower houses were being constructed and used from at least the 13th century to the end of the 16th century. They provided prestigious

defended houses permanently occupied by the wealthier and aristocratic members of society. As such, they were important centres of medieval life. The need for such secure buildings relates to the unsettled and frequently war-like conditions which prevailed in the Borders throughout much of the medieval period. Around 200 examples of tower houses have been identified of which less than half are of the free-standing or solitary tower type. All surviving solitary towers retaining significant medieval remains will normally be identified as nationally important. Medieval shielings are small seasonally occupied huts which were built to provide shelter for herdsmen who tended animals grazing summer pasture on upland or marshland. They have a simple sub-rectangular or ovoid plan normally defined by drystone walling and most have a single undivided interior although two-roomed examples are known. Some have adjacent structures such as pens or enclosures. Shielings are reasonably common in the uplands but frequently represent the only evidence for medieval settlement and farming practice here. Those examples which survive well and which help illustrate medieval land use are considered to be nationally important. Braes Pele tower and barmkin, the two shielings, enclosure and corn drying kiln survive well. The monument is a rare example of the juxtaposition of a pele tower and shielings and will thus facilitate any investigation into the contemporaneity or otherwise of these structures. Additionally the monument will add to our knowledge and understanding of the wider border settlement and economy during the medieval period.

#### **Details**

The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of Braes Pele medieval tower and barmkin, an adjacent shieling and associated enclosure, a second shieling, and a corn drying kiln. 'Pele' is an alternative term to 'tower', and 'pele towers' are members of the wider family of defensive buildings in the northern borderlands which also include tower houses and bastles. The monument is located on the hillside approximately 350m east of Borderrigg and is divided into two areas; the corn drying kiln being a short distance to the east of the pele and shielings in a separate area.

The remains of the pele tower include turf covered foundations measuring c.9m square and up to 0.6m high with walls 1.5m thick. Turf covered remains of the barmkin wall can be seen to the south and east of the tower and enclose an area approximately 30m square. A short distance to the north of the pele there are the turf covered foundations of a two roomed medieval shieling measuring c.14.5m east-west by 7m north-south with an associated enclosure measuring approximately 15m square immediately to the north. An earthwork boundary runs from the shieling southwards towards the pele. On the eastern side of the barmkin wall there are the remains of a second shieling; a single roomed building measuring c.16.5m by 8m with its long axis aligned north-south. About 50m to the east of the complex of pele tower and shielings are the remains of a corn drying kiln associated with these structures. It survives as a circular stone-lined hollow measuring c.7m in diameter with a splayed stoke hole on its south side. The kiln has been dug into the hillside and its presence indicates the existence of small scale arable cultivation in the area.

Ramm, H G , Shielings and Bastles, (1970), 52

Schofield, A.J., MPP Single Monument Class Descriptions - Shielings, (1989)

SMR No. 61, Cumbria SMR, Braes, (1985)

#### **30. Name: PEEL O'HILL**

**List entry Number:** 1280894

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78122

Farmhouse formerly bastle house. Probably late C16 with additions dated and inscribed over rear window W. & R. Routledge 1811. White washed stone rubble on projecting plinth stones with large flush quoins; Welsh slate roof, stone end chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bays; lower 2-storey, 2-bay extension to right; single-storey outbuilding to left. Original house has extremely thick walls with C18 fenestration, no details of original windows are visible. Large central casement window, flanking smaller casement windows, that to right is a fire window with chamfered surround. Upper floor windows are single-pane sashes. End wall of original house, now internal, has boiler recess which could represent the original ground floor entrance. Extension to right has C20 door, casement window to right, single-pane sash windows above. See Curwen, Castles & Towers of Cumberland & Westmorland, 1913, p389; RCHM, Shielings & Bastles, 1970, p76. Listing excludes farm outbuildings.

Listing NGR: NY5589275302

Ramm, H G , Shielings and Bastles, (1970), 76

#### **32. Name: High Grains medieval pele tower and three shielings 200m west of High Grains Farm**

**List entry Number:** 1015867

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Askerton

**UID:** 27772

Tower houses are a type of defensible house particularly characteristic of the borderlands of England and Scotland. Virtually every parish had at least one of these buildings. Solitary tower houses comprise a single square or rectangular 'keep' several storeys high, with strong barrel-vaults tying together massive outer walls. Many towers had stone slab roofs, often with a parapet walk. Access could be gained through a ground floor entrance or at first floor level where a doorway would lead directly to a first floor hall. Solitary towers were normally accompanied by a small outer enclosure defined by a timber or stone wall and called a barmkin. Tower houses were being constructed and used from at least the 13th century to the end of the 16th century. They provided prestigious defended houses permanently occupied by the wealthier and aristocratic members of society. As such, they were important centres of medieval life. The need for such secure buildings relates to the unsettled and frequently war-like conditions which prevailed in the Borders throughout much of the medieval period. Around 200 examples of tower houses have been identified of which less than half are of the free-standing or solitary tower type. All surviving solitary towers retaining significant medieval remains will normally be identified as nationally important. Medieval shielings are small seasonally occupied huts which were built to provide shelter for herdsman who tended animals grazing summer pasture on upland or marshland. They have a simple sub-rectangular or ovoid plan normally defined by drystone walling and most have a single undivided interior although two roomed examples are known. Some have adjacent structures such as pens or enclosures. Shielings are reasonably common in the uplands but frequently represent the only evidence for medieval settlement and farming practice here. Those examples which survive well and which help illustrate medieval land use are considered to be nationally important. High Grains pele tower and barmkin and the three adjacent shielings survive reasonably well. The monument is a rare example of the juxtaposition of a pele tower and shielings and it will add greatly to our knowledge and understanding of the wider border settlement and economy during the medieval period.

#### Details

The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of High Grains medieval pele tower and barmkin and three adjacent shielings located on fairly level moorland 200m west of High Grains Farm. 'Pele' is an alternative term to 'tower', and 'pele towers' are members of the wider family of defensive buildings in the northern borderlands which also include tower houses and bastles. The remains of the pele tower include the largely grass covered lower courses of the tower's substantial walls 1.5m thick which survive up to 1.3m high and indicate that it was a rectangular structure measuring approximately 10m by 9m. A wall running south from the south east corner of the pele for a distance of 3m is identified as the remains of the tower's barmkin or defensive wall, whilst the position of the barmkin on the tower's north side is marked by a distinct earthwork or ledge beyond which the ground is of a rougher nature. Once the pele tower had been abandoned three rectangular stone shielings were constructed adjacent to the ruin and the turf covered foundations of these structures survive. That on the tower's east side measures 8.7m by 5m and up to 0.4m high and it appears to have utilised the remains of the pele tower which has had part of its east wall removed to create a two roomed shieling. There is a smaller single roomed shieling on the tower's west side which measures 6.4m by 4.5m and up to 0.3 high. Only two walls of the third shieling on the tower's south side survive above ground level but this is sufficient to show that it measured approximately 6.9m by at least 2.5m. These shielings are depicted on a map dated 1603 accompanying the Gilsland Survey.

Ramm, H G , Shielings and Bastles, (1970), 16

Ramm, H G , Shielings and Bastles, (1970), 16, 28

Schofield, A.J., MPP Single Monument Class Description - Shielings, (1989)

Schofield, A.J., MPP Single Monument Class Descriptions - Shielings, (1989)

Schofield, A.J., MPP Single Monument Class Descriptions - Shielings, (1989)

**Name:** High Grains bastle and shieling 130m west of High Grains Farm

**List entry Number:** 1017461

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Askerton

**UID:** 27771

Bastles are small thick-walled farmhouses in which the living quarters are situated above a ground floor byre. The vast majority are simple rectangular buildings with the byre entrance typically placed in one gable end, an upper door in the side wall, small stoutly-barred windows and few architectural features or details. Some have stone barrel vaults to the basement but the majority had a first floor of heavy timber beams carrying stone slabs. The great majority of bastles are solitary rural buildings, although a few nucleated settlements with more than one bastle are also known. Most bastles were constructed between about 1575 and 1650, although earlier and later examples are also known. They were occupied by middle-rank farmers. Bastles are confined to the northern border counties of England, in Cumbria, Northumberland and Durham. The need for such strongly defended farmsteads can be related to the troubled social conditions in these border areas during the later Middle Ages. Less than 300 bastles are known to survive, of which a large number have been significantly modified by their continuing use as domestic or other buildings. All surviving bastles which retain significant original remains will normally be identified as nationally important.

Medieval shielings were small seasonally occupied huts which were built to provide shelter for herdsman who tended animals grazing summer pasture on upland or marshland. They have a simple sub-rectangular or ovoid plan normally defined by drystone walling and most have a single undivided interior although two roomed examples are

known. Some have adjacent structures such as pens or enclosures. Shielings are reasonably common in the uplands but frequently represent the only evidence for medieval settlement and farming practice here. Those examples which survive well and help illustrate medieval land use are considered to be nationally important. Despite being reused as a shieling High Grains bastle survives reasonably well and retains a number of architectural features. The monument is a rare example of the juxtaposition of a bastle and shieling, which also survives reasonably well, and it will add greatly to our understanding of the wider border settlement and economy during the medieval period.

#### **Details**

The monument includes High Grains medieval bastle, a roofless structure formerly of two storeys but now standing to ground floor height only, and an adjacent later medieval shieling which incorporated the remains of the bastle. It is located on slightly elevated ground on the narrow flood plain of a tributary of Kirk Beck 130m west of High Grains Farm.

The bastle is constructed of calciferous sandstone rubble and measures approximately 9.5m north east to south west by 6.5m north west to south east externally with walls up to 1.3m thick and up to 1.9m high. All the external walls other than that at the north east side are original; this fourth wall has been rebuilt to form the present entrance and includes the original chamfered and rebated jambs with a drawbar tunnel. At the western end of the bastle three projecting stones are thought to have supported the hearth of a fireplace on the upper floor; also at the western end there is a detachable stone revealing a small spy-hole which gave views down the valley from the bastle's interior. Rubble from the upper storey of the bastle has fallen outwards and lies adjacent to three sides of the building and in places forms heaps of debris almost as high as the adjacent bastle wall. Attached to the north eastern end of the bastle is a later stone-built medieval shieling having internal dimensions of 5.5m by 4.5m with two walls surviving up to c.1.6m high. A crosswall dividing the bastle into two rooms is not an original feature and is considered to be associated with the building of the shieling, indicating that the bastle was reused to form part of a three roomed shieling. Both the bastle and shieling are depicted on a map dated 1603 accompanying the Gilsland Survey. The bastle is Listed Grade II.

A drystone wall attached to the southern corner of the bastle is excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath it is included.

Ramm, H G , Shielings and Bastles, (1970), 76

Ramm, H G , Shielings and Bastles, (1970), 16, 76

DOE, List of Buildings of Historic & Architectural Interest,

To Robinson, K.D. MPPA, Roberts, Mr and Moss crop, Mr (Neighbours), (1996)

To Robinson, K.D. MPPA, Roberts, Mr and Moss crop, Mr (Neighbours), (1996)

#### **Name: BASTLE HOUSE**

**List entry Number:** 1335617

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Askerton

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78114

Bastle house. Late C16 or early C17. Grey calciferous sandstone rubble. 3 extremely thick walls of the ground floor of a former 2-storey house. Fourth wall is rebuilt and includes original chamfered and rebated jambs with drawbar tunnel forming present entrance. Interior dividing wall is a later addition and end wall appears to have been gabled, probably for use as a shieling hut. See RCHM, Shielings and Bastles, 1970, p76. In ruinous condition at time of survey.

Listing NGR: NY5864475377

Ramm, H G , Shielings and Bastles, (1970), 76

#### **33. Name: Hennel Cleugh bowl barrow, 785m south west of High Grains Farm**

**List entry Number:** 1015864

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**UID:** 27768

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Hennel Cleugh bowl barrow survives well and will contain undisturbed archaeological deposits within the mound

and upon the old landsurface beneath. The barrow lies close to other prehistoric monuments on the fells around Bewcastle and thus indicates the importance of this area in prehistoric times and the diversity of monument classes to be found here.

**Details**

The monument includes a bowl barrow located on the very edge of high ground on Hennel Cleugh overlooking a steep declivity down to Kirk Beck. It includes a slightly oval-shaped mound of turf-covered earth and stone measuring 9.5m north-south by 9m east-west and up to 0.5m high.

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, , Monuments Threatened or Destroyed, (1970), 13

Darvill, T., MPP Single Monument Class Description - Bowl Barrows, (1988)

SMR No. 105, Cumbria SMR, Hennel Cleugh, (1985)

National Grid Reference: NY 58123 74965

**35. Name: Bewcastle Roman fort, high cross shaft in St Cuthbert's churchyard, and Bew Castle medieval shell keep castle**

**List entry Number:** 1015728

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**UID:** 27753

Roman forts served as permanent bases for auxiliary units of the Roman Army. In outline they were straight sided rectangular enclosures with rounded corners, defined by a single rampart of turf, puddled clay or earth with one or more outer ditches. Some forts had separately defended, subsidiary enclosures or annexes, allowing additional storage space or for the accommodation of troops and convoys in transit. Although built and used throughout the Roman period, the majority of forts were constructed between the mid first and mid second centuries AD. Some were only used for short periods of time but others were occupied for extended periods on a more or less permanent basis. In the earlier forts, timber was used for gateways, towers and breastworks. From the beginning of the second century AD there was a gradual replacement of timber with stone. Roman forts are rare nationally and are extremely rare south of the Severn Trent line. As one of a small group of Roman military monuments, which are important in representing army strategy and therefore government policy, forts are of particular significance to our understanding of the period. All Roman forts with surviving archaeological potential are considered to be nationally important.

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Bewcastle Roman fort survive well. This fort was one of a small number of outpost forts associated with Hadrian's Wall and is one of only a handful of Roman forts which was not constructed to the normal 'playing card' plan. Bewcastle high cross shaft is widely recognised as possessing the finest surviving early eighth century AD carved artwork in England. The high technical merit of the relief carving and the limited extent of literacy in Northumbrian society at this time suggests a monastic community may have been involved in the production and erection of the cross and that Bewcastle may have been a monastic settlement. Despite a combination of collapse and stone robbing, Bew Castle still retains substantial amounts of upstanding medieval fabric. Its location close to the Scottish border meant that it functioned as the first line of defence against attacking Scottish armies and as a focal point for English military campaigns against the Scots in the late 13th/early 14th centuries. As such it provides an insight into the constantly changing design and defensive strategies employed in medieval castles.

#### Details

The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of Bewcastle Roman fort, together with an early eighth century AD high cross shaft, situated in the churchyard to the south of St Cuthbert's Church which itself is located within the Roman fort, and the upstanding and buried remains of Bew Castle, a medieval shell keep castle situated at the north east corner of the Roman fort. Bewcastle Roman fort is located on a natural hexagonal plateau which is protected on all sides by its own natural steep scarp; on the south by Kirk Beck, on the west by Hall Sike, and on the east by Bride Gill. Unlike the majority of Roman forts which were rectangular in plan, Bewcastle was originally built to fit the shape of the plateau on which it was located. Construction began in c.AD 122 and, apart from a short period of abandonment during the mid-second century, it remained in use until the first quarter of the fourth century. The fort is situated 9.6km north of Hadrian's Wall and it functioned as an outpost fort of the Wall, to which it was linked with the wall fort at Birdoswald by a road known as the Maiden Way. Earthworks representing the remains of the fort's wall and rampart survive well on the east and west sides and additional defence was provided on the west by an outer ditch. Limited excavations in the fort found well preserved building remains revealing four structural periods; Period I is dated c.AD 122-139/42; during this phase the fort was constructed on a hexagonal plan with defences comprising a turf-revetted rampart with at least one stone gateway and internal buildings of both timber and stone. An inscription suggests this work was undertaken by the cohorts I Dacorum, a 1000 strong infantry garrison originally raised in Dacia (now modern Romania). After a short period of abandonment which coincided with the decision to move the Roman frontier into Scotland, Bewcastle was reoccupied in c.AD 163 when Hadrian's Wall was recommissioned. Period II saw construction of a stone fort wall and the replacement of earlier internal timber buildings with ones of stone. A building dedication suggests a unit of the legio VI Victrix formed the garrison at this time. Period III relates to a fairly drastic reorganisation of the fort's interior during the late second/early third century. Many buildings were rebuilt or altered and new barracks were built, and this period is thought to represent the garrisoning of the fort by the cohorts I Nerva Germanorum at a time when the frontier was being reorganised and cavalry units were being stationed in outpost forts. Towards the latter quarter of the third century the fort was again subjected to drastic remodelling. A new fort wall was built on the west and north sides, reducing the area of the fort considerably and suggesting a much reduced late third/early fourth century garrison. Internally some of the buildings were altered, including the bathhouse which appears to have been converted into a barrack. Coin evidence suggests Bewcastle was abandoned during the early years of the fourth century and this period coincides with the visits of the emperor Constantine the Great to Britain in 312 and 314, the former date being the occasion for the withdrawal of many troops to form the nucleus of a mobile field army. The Roman name of Bewcastle is unknown, although two candidates have been offered; Banna, a name connected with at least two other forts in the area, and Fanum Cocidi, the shrine of Cocidius, which according to the seventh century compilation of countries, towns and rivers known as The Ravenna Cosmography, was in the general area of Bewcastle. Cocidius was a native god honoured at certain forts on the Roman frontier and at Bewcastle his dedications occur on silver plaques found during limited excavation of the headquarters building. Bewcastle high cross is located to the south of the church in St Cuthbert's churchyard. It consists of a richly carved sandstone cross shaft standing 4.4m high and set in a sandstone socle or base. The cross dates to the early eighth century AD. Although the cross head is missing the shaft is carved with a quality of artwork unsurpassed in England for this date. The west side of the shaft depicts three human figures and a lengthy runic inscription. The top figure is heavily worn but is interpreted as St John the Evangelist. The central figure is Christ shown as the reconciler and tamer of beasts. The identity of the lower figure is still a matter of debate. When first described it was seen as a Falconer with his eagle; it is now usually seen as St John the Evangelist with his symbol the eagle. The south face has a panel of close symmetrical knotwork, a small runic inscription, a length of symmetrical vine scroll, a looser symmetrical knot panel, a large S-curve of vine scroll which includes a carved sundial on which the hole for the gnomon still survives, and a small knot panel above which are traces of a small runic inscription. The sundial is the only one on a cross to survive from the pre-conquest period. Other surviving examples are all set into church walls. On the east face there is a single great vine scroll inhabited by birds and beasts. On the north face there is a vine scroll, then a small runic inscription, then a knot panel, then a large panel of chequer pattern, above this knot work, and at the top more vine scroll above which are traces of a small runic inscription. The shaft sits in a base which now lies mostly beneath the modern ground surface. The inscriptions on the cross have been the subject of much academic discussion. However, they are all severely weathered and none can be fully reconstructed and understood. The existence of the high cross may hint at the former existence of an early ecclesiastical establishment (a single church, or possibly a small monastic community) within the former Roman fort. Such a situation could be paralleled at other northern Roman forts including Old Brampton, Kirkbride and Nether Denton. Bew Castle is traditionally thought to have been constructed between 1296-1307 at a time when Edward I was

involved in military campaigns against the Scots. It was strategically situated within the north east corner of the Roman fort; lengths of the fort's north and east fort ditches were widened and deepened and cross ditches cut so as to form a moat and isolate the castle site. An outlet channel issues from the moat's south east corner. Earth from the ditches was thrown onto the newly formed platform and the castle erected in the form of a shell keep. Its chief defences consisted of an outer shell wall c.2m thick and 28m square with a rampart and battlements running around the top. Within, a range of buildings lay up against the wall, surrounding a small courtyard open to the sky. A gatehouse was added towards the end of the 15th century and access to the castle was by a drawbridge. Documentary sources state that the castle underwent periods of both decay and rebuilding during the 15th and 16th centuries. It was garrisoned for the last time in 1639 in response to 'commotions in Scotland' and dismantled two years later by Parliamentary forces when the garrison removed to Carlisle. Today only the castle's south and east walls survive to anything like their original height. The south wall stands up to 9m high and retains most of its external facing stone. There are two windows and two fireplaces on the second storey, suggesting that the internal lean-to buildings consisted of a low verandah-like basement with a frontage open to the courtyard. Above this may have been the accommodation for the garrison, underneath the owner's domestic quarters. The main feature of the west wall is the gatehouse which is placed up against it. The east and north walls have largely fallen and/or been robbed of their stonework. St Cuthbert's Church is Listed Grade II\*, Demense Farmhouse and the former rectory, now known as Banna, are Listed Grade II. St Cuthbert's Church, the building housing the museum to the south of the church, Banna and its outbuilding, Demense Farm and all its outbuildings, all graves and headstones, the surface of all access drives, roads, paths, yards, gravelled areas and car parking areas, and all modern walls, fence posts, gateposts, telegraph poles and traffic signposts are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath all these features is included.

Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England: Cumberland and Westmorland*, (1967), 66-70

Austen, P, 'Cumb and West Antiq and Arch Soc Research Series' in *Bewcastle and Old Penrith: A Roman Outpost Fort and a Frontier Vicus*, , Vol. 6, (1991), 1-50

Curwen, J F, 'Trans Cumb & West Antiq & Arch Soc. Extra Ser.' in *Castles and Towers of Cumb, West and Lancs N of the Sands*, , Vol. XIII, (1913), 138-41

Other

DOE, List of Buildings of Historic & Architectural Interest,

DOE, List of Buildings of Historic & Architectural Interest,

DOE, List of Buildings of Historic & Architectural Interest,

**Name: CHURCH OF ST CUTHBERT**

**List entry Number:** 1087539

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**Grade:** II\*

**UID:** 78127

Church. C13, with tower dated 1792, alterations 1901. Mixed calciferous sandstone rubble walls with large. flush quoins, tower partly rendered; graduated green slate roof. 2-storey square west tower/porch; 4-bay nave/chancel. Tower has plank door in round arch with incised date; windows with round arches, impost blocks and key-stones; louvred vents; open bellcote with hipped slate roof surmounted by weather vane. Nave/chancel has tall pointed lancet windows of 1901, angle buttresses. 3-light east window is C13. Interior has upper gallery supported on stone pillars reached by stair from tower; a rebuilding of 1901 of a much larger gallery of 1792. Early C20 pews and furnishings. Medieval font bowl on window ledge near pulpit; C13 piscina with corresponding recess in north wall. Wall tablets to rectors died 1737 and 1834. Part of nave was taken down to build tower in 1792 and walls of nave lowered in 1901 when reroofed.

Listing NGR: NY5654274561

**37. Name: WOODHEAD**

**List entry Number:** 1087532

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Askerton

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78112

House, formerly bastle house or stonehouse. Late C16 or early C17. Grey and calciferous sandstone rubble walls raised in height; graduated slate roof, C19 stone and C20 rendered chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bays. C20 door and casement windows in C19 surrounds. Rear wall has C20 casements in C20 openings. No trace of original entrance or windows. Stood derelict for many years and reoccupied in early 1970s. See RCHM, *Shielings & Bastles*, 1970, p76.

Listing NGR: NY5770073959

Ramm, H G , *Shielings and Bastles*, (1970), 76



**41. Name: Towerbrae round cairn**

**List entry Number:** 1015733

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Askerton

**UID:** 27758

Round cairns are prehistoric funerary monuments dating to the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). They were constructed as stone mounds covering single or multiple burials. These burials may be placed within the mound in stone-lined compartments called cists. In some cases the cairn was surrounded by a ditch. Often occupying prominent locations, cairns are a major visual element in the modern landscape. They are a relatively common feature of the uplands and are the stone equivalent of the earthen round barrows of the lowlands. Their considerable variation in form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Despite some small scale stone robbing or quarrying, Towerbrae round cairn survives reasonably well and will contain undisturbed archaeological deposits within the mound and upon the old landsurface beneath. The cairn lies close to other prehistoric monuments on the fells around Bewcastle and thus indicates the importance of this area in prehistoric times and the diversity of monument classes to be found here.

**Details**

The monument includes Towerbrae round cairn. It is located in a prominent situation on the fellside from where there are extensive views particularly to the north, west and south. It includes a turf covered circular mound of stones measuring 32m in diameter and up to 2.5m high on the downslope western side and 1m high on the upslope eastern side. The surface of the cairn displays numerous undulations which indicate small scale stone robbing or quarrying. On the northern edge of the monument's summit there is a modern flat topped stone memorial cairn. The memorial cairn is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath it is included.

Hodgson, K S, 'Trans Cumb and West Antiq and Arch Soc. New Ser.' in Some Notes on Prehistoric Remains in the Border District, , Vol. XLIII, (1943), 170

Charlesworth, D.C., AM Records Form - Towerbrae Cairn, (1972)

Darvill, T., MPP Single Monument Class Description - Bowl Barrows, (1988)

**42. Name: Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall)**

**Brief Description:**

The 118-km-long Hadrian's Wall was built on the orders of the Emperor Hadrian c. AD 122 at the then northernmost limits of the Roman province of Britannia. It is a striking example of the organization of a military zone and illustrates the defensive techniques and geopolitical strategies of ancient Rome. Together with the German Limes and the Antonine Wall, Hadrian's Wall form part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site.

**Criteria:**

This entry is compiled from information provided by UNESCO who hold the official record for all World Heritage Sites at their Paris Head Quarters. This entry is provided for information only and those requiring further assistance should contact the World Heritage Centre at UNESCO.

Criterion (ii): Hadrian's Wall exerted great influence on the spatial organization of the British limes over approximately 300 years. This frontier zone is still a part of the landscape from Tyne to Solway.

Criterion (iii): This military zone bears exceptional testimony to Roman colonization by the large number of human settlements associated with the defenses: the vicus of Vindolanda (Chesterholm) is an excellent example of a garrison settlement which contributes to an understanding of how, in times of peace, away from the entrenched camp, soldiers and their families lived.

Criterion (iv): Hadrian's Wall is an outstanding example of a fortified limes. No other ensemble from the Roman Empire illustrates as ambitious and coherent a system of defensive constructions perfected by engineers over the course of several generations. Whether with respect to military architectural construction techniques, strategy design in the Imperial period or a policy for ground use and the organization of space in a frontier zone, this cultural property is an exceptional reference whose universal value leaves no doubt.

**Statement of Significance:**

**Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:**

A draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is in preparation for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire which will be agreed by an intergovernmental coordinating group before being submitted to UNESCO's World Heritage Committee. The draft statement will include details on the individual sites.

**Justification for Inscription:**

**Date of Inscription:** 1987

**Date of most recent amendment:** 2008

**Other Information:**

Hadrian's Wall is part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire transnational cultural World Heritage Site. In March 2011 the other elements comprise the German Limes (inscribed 2005) and the Antonine Wall (inscribed 2008). Its

coordinates are NGR SW: 298058, 495707, NE: 436625,575177 and it measures 1692.3 hectares. The boundaries and buffer zone were agreed in 1997.

There is a World Heritage Site Management Plan for the World Heritage Site (2009) and coordination of the implementation of the objectives and action plan is undertaken by Hadrian's Wall Heritage Ltd. A Management Plan Committee, made up of key stakeholders, oversees World Heritage activities.

Date of inscription of Hadrian's Wall: 1987

Date of inscription of Frontiers of the Roman Empire (German Limes) and amalgamation of Hadrian's Wall and German Limes into Frontiers of the Roman Empire: 2005

Date of inscription of Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Antonine Wall): 2008

#### **46. Name: ASKERTON CASTLE**

**List entry Number:** 1087531

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Askerton

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 78109

House, formerly Castle. Early C14 with C15 alterations; late C15 and early C16 additions for Thomas, Lord Dacre, with further additions of late C16; C19 alterations by Anthony Salvin and 1922 alterations by Edmond Warre. Large blocks of calciferous sandstone rubble on projecting plinth stones; graduated sandstone slate roof, flat lead roofs on towers, ashlar chimney stacks. 3-storey, 4-bay, C14 former tower house (now gabled) with flanking 4-storey, single-bay late C15 or early C16 towers; early C16 curtain wall enclosing courtyard to rear, C16 hall and barrack block in L-shape within courtyard. Central block has C20 door in chamfered surround with C20 pointed arch. Ground floor 2-light chamfered mullioned windows with hood moulds are C19 replacements. 2 original C16 3-light chamfered mullioned windows above; a third similar window to right is C19. 2 small square attic windows flank 2 two-light mullioned windows of 1922. Rear wall has blocked courtyard entrance; small chamfered-surround windows on various levels, some with iron grilles. Interior has C15 roof timbers. Tower to right has C19 ground floor window, smaller original windows above. Top courses of stonework project irregularly and may be rebuilt. Projecting battlemented parapet to both towers. Tower to left is set back with garderobe in the angle. Corbelled-out firebreast at first floor level. Parapet has early C16 stone inscribed T.D. (Thomas Dacre). Interior has garderobe on each level; windows between the adjoining hall and tower suggest hall is of later date; floor levels altered in 1922. Curtain wall forms outer wall of adjoining hall and barrack block. Hall has ground floor stone-mullioned windows of 1922; upper floor chamfered-surround windows are probably C16. End wall has 3-light window with trefoil heads. Slit vents to left light garderobes. Interior has fireplace with inscription Thomas Carleton Junior 1576 (land serjeant); blocked door and stairs in thickness of end wall suggest a third tower and parapet walk around curtain wall; C16 roof timbers, tie-beams, kingposts with two-way braces and queenstruts. Barrack block has small C16 chamfered-surround windows on various levels, some with iron grilles and slit vents for garderobes. Wall to courtyard has 1922 windows, converted from later use as stables. Interior has 2 C16 fireplaces between modern floor levels. Curtain wall continues to enclose courtyard and has C19 rebuilt segmental arch. Blocked C16 window to left, suggests a porter's lodge with slight remains of steps to parapet walk. See Transactions Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, new series, xxiv, pp149-155.

Listing NGR: NY5500869208

'Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society' in Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, , Vol. 24, (), 149-155

#### **55. Name: KIRKLINTON PARK**

**List entry Number:** 1335580

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Hethersgill

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 77884

House. 1822 for Hugh Patrickson, with late C19 alterations. Dressed red sandstone walls on chamfered plinth with raised quoins, moulded cornice and blocking course; slate roof with lead hips, yellow brick chimney stacks. 2½ storeys, 5 bays. Original round arched entrance has been filled by a pilaster strip door surround, with console bracketed cornice; side lights and fanlight with glazing bars and panelled door. Sash windows with glazing bars have moulded stone surrounds. Large, above eaves, hipped dormer, has flanking smaller dormers, all with casements and glazing bars. Interior has semicircular cantilever staircase: panelled shutters to every window. See, Cumberland Families & Heraldry, 1978, p.255, for date: East Cumberland Directory, 1884, states that the house has been recently improved by the owner.

Listing NGR: NY4503066564

Hudleston, , Boumphrey, , Cumberland Families and Heraldry, (1978), 255  
East Cumberland Directory, (1884)

**Name: KIRKLINGTON PARK LODGE**

**List entry Number:** 1335594

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Hethersgill

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 77991

Lodge to Kirklington Park (q.v., ref. 4/93). Circa 1900. Designed probably by J.H. Sellers. Rendered sandstone; Welsh slate roof. Single-storey with attic. Roughly square in plan with (to 3 corners) polygonal bay windows, the attic windows to the principal roof slopes. Central ridge stack. 4 and 12 pane harnless sashes in moulded surrounds to all bays and elevations except that facing drive which has a central half-glazed door with overlight recessed under segmented arch on chanfered impost. The dormers which are slate hung to the sides, are battered and framed; four face rendered with 2-light casements with glazing bars. Exposed sand stone plinth. Internally, are small Art Nouvean fireplace. J.H. Sellers was an important architect who worked in Carlisle with G. Dale Oliver, then in Manchester with Edgar Wood, and who returned to Oldham where he produced some significant Early Modern designs. the lodge groups with the listed gatepiers (ref. 4/94)

Listing NGR: NY4525266706

**Name: GATE PIERS AND WALL TO EAST OF KIRKLINTON PARK**

**List entry Number:** 1087614

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Hethersgill

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 77885

Gate piers and wall for Kirklington Park. Early C19. Calciferous sandstone ashlar. 4 squared piers with V-shaped joints have moulded cornice with console bracketed ball finials. Serpentine shaped wall with projecting moulded coping, joins the piers.

Listing NGR: NY4524966722

**56. Name: RIGGHEAD**

**List entry Number:** 1087615

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Hethersgill

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 77887

Farmhouse. Dated 1698 on lintel with initials GBS. Rendered walls, stone dressings, Welsh slate roof, yellow and red brick chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bays, with single bay extension to left under common roof. Entrance has chamfered surround and moulded cornice with date. 2-pane sash windows have chamfered surrounds on upper floor with traces of original mullions. Ground floor surrounds have been enlarged in late C18, with 2-pane sashes. Fire window to left of entrance has chamfered surround and moulded cornice. Interior has beamed ceilings to ground floor, with heck post in central room. Interior, formerly exterior, side door, has painted chamfered surround with raised carved initials CP on lintel. Listing does not include the other farm buildings.

Listing NGR: NY4444366857

**57. Name: KIRKLINTON HALL**

**List entry Number:** 1335577

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Hethersgill

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 77877

House. Core possibly of c1661 (using stone from nearby Levington Hall) for Edmund Appleby, with extensive extensions of 1875 for the Kirklington-Saul family. Calciferous sandstone coursed rubble, with dressed stone and ashlar; roof mostly removed, but graduated slate where it remains, stone chimney stacks. 2 and 3 storeys, numerous bays in roughly E-shape. Core of 3 storeys, 5 bays with rendered front and 3 storey, 4 bay wing of coursed rubble facing road. Central entrance renewed: round headed doorway flanked by twin Doric columns on supporting plinth. Ground and first floor sash windows with architraves and entablatures with pulvinated friezes. Left-hand window of ground floor attached to a door. Second floor has square windows with wooden casements, similar entablatures and friezes with shaped gables and modillion eaves cornice, all added in 1875. Wing facing road had sash windows (now mostly removed) and gable ends treated to match the Jacobean style additions. 1875

additions are 2 storeys with attic in ashlar. One wing matches that facing road, the other is a very large L-shaped block added to it. The matching wing has shaped gable ends, an escutcheon in the gable and shell niches above ground floor entrance and first floor triple window (imparting to each a Venetian window flavour). The short piece of the L which corresponds to the earlier house, is 3 bays with projecting right-hand side and cornice above ground and first floors. Shaped gable dormer with finial in centre. The long part of the L has 5 symmetric bays and one at the south-west end. 3 window ashlar bow in centre with balustraded parapet. Triple windows to second and sixth bays, single to first, third and fifth. Shaped gable dormers to second, fourth and sixth bays, first, third and fifth have plain segmental hoods. Rear of north-west wing treated similarly in coursed rubble with central ashlar projection flanked by 3-window bays. Empty and dilapidated at time of survey, roof being stripped of slates. Listing NGR: NY4355267392

**Name: BARN TO NORTH OF KIRKLINTON HALL**

**List entry Number:** 1087610

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Hethersgill

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 77878

In the entry for HETHERSGILL KIRKLINGTON 3/87 Barn to north-east of Kirklington hall (formerly listed as farm building)

The item shall be KIRKLINGTON amended to read: . Barn to north of Kirklington Hall (formerly listed as farm building)

NY 46 NW HETHERSGILL KIRKLINTON

3/87 Barn to north-east of Kirklington Hall (formerly listed as farm building)

Barn for Kirklington Hall. Probably 1875. Red sandstone rubble walls, Welsh slate roof, stone chimney stack. Long 2 storey barn forming one side of the fold yard, in L-shape. Plank doors and boarded windows. Shaped gable end.

Listing NGR: NY4355167451

**58. Name: SHANKBRIDGE END AND ADJOINING BARN**

**List entry Number:** 1205563

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Stapleton

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78170

Farmhouse and barn. Late C18 with alterations dated with initials J.P. 1836 over entrance. Sandstone rubble walls with large flush quoins; graduated green slate roof, partly corrugated asbestos on barn; brick chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 2 bays with L-shaped barn under common roof. C20 door in stone porch with dated and inscribed lintel. Double sash windows with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds to right. Sash windows with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds to left. Barn to left has ground floor entrances with plank doors; unglazed openings and slit vents. Large projecting cart entrance to left has flanking slit vents. Pent extension to front left. Listing excludes out-buildings.

Listing NGR: NY4702670072

**59. Name: BRACKENHILL TOWER**

**List entry Number:** 1087521

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Arthuret

**Grade:** II\*

**UID:** 78085

House. Dated 1586 on stone in wall, for the Graham family, replacing earlier tower; extension dated and inscribed over entrance R.G. J.G. 1717, further extensions dated 1860 on rainwater head for the Standish family. Tower of large blocks of red sandstone rubble on chamfered plinth, string course, corbelled battlemented parapet, projecting rainwater spouts; gabled slate roof within the parapet, end stone chimney stacks: C18 brick extension with graduated green slate roof, brick chimney stack; C19 extension of dressed red sandstone with raised quoins, corbelled battlemented parapet, flat roof, stone chimney stack. Scottish baronial square tower of 2 storeys and basement, with 2-storey 1860 extension to right and 2-storey, 3-bay 1717 extension at right angles. Tower has 1860 battlemented porch with side entrance, coat of arms of Standish Family above. First floor enlarged window in roll moulded architrave with wrought iron grille; one enlarged window above and 2 smaller original windows. Ground floor side entrance to tower has studded plank door in moulded wooden architrave. Rear wall has blocked first floor doorway. Interior has vaulted ground floor chamber; newel stair gives access to the upper storeys. Brick extension has plank door in chamfered surround, blocked similar entrance to right. 2-light stone mullioned

windows. 1860 extension has to rear, the present entrance, studded plank door in roll moulded architrave, large staircase window above; blank wall to left has projecting chimney breast. End wall left has canted bay window. See Curwen, Castles and Towers, 1913, pp.352-3; Transactions Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, new series, viii, pp.375-6.

Listing NGR: NY4458169480

Curwen, J F, Castles and Fortified Towers of Cumberland and Westmorland, (1913), 352-353

'Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society' in Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, , Vol. 8, (), 375-6

**Name: BRACKENHILL FARMHOUSE**

**List entry Number:** 1335608

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Arthuret

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78084

Farmhouse. Late C18. Snecked calciferous sandstone ashlar on squared plinth with raised V-jointed quoins; Welsh slate roof with coped gables and kneelers; C20 brick and original ashlar chimney stacks. 2½ storeys, 5 bays, with granary wing at right angles, of similar dimensions with slightly lower roof line. 4-panel door in moulded architrave with pulvinated frieze and moulded cornice. Sash windows with broad glazing bars in plain raised stone surrounds. Attic windows are half blocked with stone (originally painted to give the illusion of a complete window). Wing has similar windows; first floor and attic windows half blocked with stone. Courtyard walls of wing have external stone steps to first floor granary door; pulley swing bar above for loading sacks into granary.

Listing NGR: NY4455969470

**Name: BARN TO NORTH WEST OF BRACKENHILL FARMHOUSE**

**List entry Number:** 1087522

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Arthuret

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78086

Barns. Late C18 with early C19 extension. Coursed red sandstone rubble; mixed roofing materials, graduated green slate on one side, red sandstone slates and Welsh slates on the other, with corrugated asbestos roof on extension. 2 storeys, numerous bays, enclosing farmyard on 3 sides. Original barn has sliding plank doors, blocked doorway to left, small casement windows on ground floor, larger windows above. Joint in wall left shows that other buildings are an extension. Central extension is now byre with archway giving access to farmyard; slit vents in upper part of wall. Barn at right angles has enlarged cart entrance, further entrance to left; external stone steps to plank loft door; slit vents and unglazed openings. Listed partly for G.V. with Brackenhill Farmhouse.

Listing NGR: NY4450969497

**65. Name: Liddel Strength motte and bailey castle and fortified tower house**

**List entry Number:** 1007152

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Kirkandrews

**UID:** CU 352

Motte and bailey castles are medieval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower. In a majority of examples an embanked enclosure containing additional buildings, the bailey, adjoined the motte. Motte castles and motte-and-bailey castles acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations, as strongholds, and, in many cases, as aristocratic residences and as centres of local or royal administration. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, motte and bailey castles generally occupied strategic positions dominating their immediate locality and, as a result, are the most visually impressive monuments of the early post-Conquest period surviving in the modern landscape. Over 600 motte castles or motte-and-bailey castles are recorded nationally, with examples known from most regions. As one of a restricted range of recognised early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Although many were occupied for only a short period of time, motte castles continued to be built and occupied from the 11th to the 13th centuries, after which they were superseded by other types of castle. The remains of Liddel Strength motte and baileys are representative of their period and are very well-preserved as earthworks and buried remains. The monument provides insight into the character of fortified residences in the medieval period, particularly the development from motte and bailey castles to fortified tower houses. The monument will contain archaeological deposits relating to its construction, use and abandonment.

**Details**

The monument includes the remains of a medieval motte and bailey castle with a double bailey and a later stone built fortified tower house all situated on a bluff overlooking a bend in the Liddel Water near its confluence with the River Esk. The steep natural slope on the northern side, down to the river, forms an integral part of the defences. At the centre of the monument is a motte with an inner bailey protected by a deep semi-circular ditch and rampart, with a second, outer bailey sited to the west defined by a deep ditch and rampart. All of these features are preserved as upstanding earthworks. The inner bailey measures approximately 48m north-south by 38m east-west, the outer bailey 85m north-south by 5m east-west and the top of the motte is around 12m in diameter. In addition, there are traces of a stone tower and a blockhouse at the gate both of which are preserved as buried foundations and low turf-covered banks. Documentary sources from 1281 indicate that the castle had a wooden hall, solars, cellars, chapel, kitchen, byre, grange and a granary. Further documentary sources from 1348 indicate that a stone tower, hall and chapel were built on the site.

SOURCES PastScape Monument No:- 11686, 975069 NMR:- NY47SW1, NY47SW6 Cumbria HER:- 33

#### 69. PRIORSLYNN, CRUCK-FRAMED BUILDING

Reference: LB3531

**Local Authority:** Dumfries And Galloway

**Planning Authority:** Dumfries And Galloway

**Parish:** Canonbie

**NGRNY** 39362 75836

**Coordinates** 339362, 575836

##### Description

Probably built 2nd half of 18th century. Clay-walled and cruck-framed agricultural building; 2 compartments perhaps originally comprising barn and byre/stable, but now a store.

Long rectangular-plan with clay-walled central partition and 5 pairs of crucks.

**OUTER WALLS:** rubble footings, narrow coursed clay/pebble mix bound with intermediate layers of straw; substantial repairs in rubble and ashlar including some 19th century stugged quoins. Rectangular opening central on S wall of each compartment with ashlar dressings. Original walling badly damaged at W and replaced by corrugated iron sheeting.

**CRUCKS:** fairly large and well-wrought crucks on stone footings set within wall thickness; collar-beams half-lap jointed and pegged to blades. Central cruck frame encased by partition wall, latter stabilised by timber lath frame: W compartment (?original byre/stable) has cobbled floor, and brick repairs on inner face W gable; E apartment (at slightly higher level) has earthen floor.

Roof originally thatched, now covered with corrugated iron.

##### Statement of Special Interest

A very rare survival - unique in this area - of a once widespread building type.

##### References

##### Bibliography

Geoffrey Stell in TRANSACTIONS OF THE DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, 1972. vol XLIX pp 39-48 (gives fully detailed account).

##### About Designations

##### Listed Buildings

We list buildings of special architectural or historic interest and these are selected according to criteria published in the [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/shep-dec2011.pdf](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/shep-dec2011.pdf), Annex 2, pp74-76.

The information in the listed building record gives an indication of the special architectural or historic interest of the listed building(s). It is not a definitive historical account or a complete description of the building(s). The format of the listed building record has changed over time. Earlier records may be brief and some information will not have been recorded.

Enquiries relating to works to listed buildings should be made to the local authority in the first instance. Listed building consent is required for works which a local authority considers will affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest and local authorities also decide if listed building consent is required.

Listing covers both the exterior and the interior. Listing can cover structures not mentioned which are part of the curtilage of the building, such as boundary walls, gates, gatepiers, ancillary buildings etc. The local authority is responsible for advising on what is covered by the listing including the curtilage of a listed building. For information about curtilage see [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk).

Legislation introduced on 1 October 2015 allows us to state that: an object or structure fixed to the listed building; any object or structure within the curtilage of the listed building; and, any part or feature of the listed building that is not of architectural or historic interest may be excluded from a listing. If part of your building is not listed under the new legislation, the part will be excluded in the statutory address and in the statement of special interest. The statement will use the word 'excluding' and quote the relevant section of the Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014. Some earlier listed building records may use the word 'excluding', but if the Act is not quoted, the record has not been revised to reflect current legislation.

Find out more about listing and our other designations at [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk).

#### PRIORSLYNN FARMHOUSE AND STEADING

Reference: LB3532

**Local Authority:** Dumfries And Galloway

South West Archaeology Ltd.

**Planning Authority:** Dumfries And Galloway

**Parish:** Canonbie

**NGRNY** 39437 75928

**Coordinates** 339437, 575928

Description

1830/40 2-storey, 3-bay house with late 18th century house to rear (W) sharing common long wall. Courtyard steading to S. HOUSE: E (front) elevation roughly-coursed red rubble with contrasting grey ashlar long and short dressings (other elevations mostly painted); pilastered central doorpiece, panelled door with decorative fanlight; sash windows with 12-pane glazing pattern. End stacks; slate roof. Deeply recessed bay left is part of earlier house and linked to steading. Asymmetrical W elevation.

STEADING: several building phases; single storey with lofts. Courtyard entered through segmental-arched pend on W range; latter range has rectangular loft openings mostly blocked; square-headed openings to other ranges; 2 symmetrically sited (unpainted) gables at W end of courtyard.

Listed Buildings

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#### 71. HARELAW LIMEKILNS

Reference: LB3524

**Local Authority:** Dumfries And Galloway

**Planning Authority:** Dumfries And Galloway

**Parish:** Canonbie

**NGRNY** 42689 78816

**Coordinates** 342689, 578816

Description

Late 18th century. Limekiln with triangular flue opening; built against bank to E; 2 plainer kilns added to N mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. All west-facing flues; built of roughly-squared rubble with ashlar coping; original flue recess with unusual geometric corbel courses also in ashlar; other kilns have openings with iron girder lintels: simple buttresses.

OLD STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, vol 14 pp.416-7.

About Designations

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We list buildings of special architectural or historic interest and these are selected according to criteria published in the [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/shep-dec2011.pdf](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/shep-dec2011.pdf), Annex 2, pp74-76.

The information in the listed building record gives an indication of the special architectural or historic interest of the listed building(s). It is not a definitive historical account or a complete description of the building(s). The format of the listed building record has changed over time. Earlier records may be brief and some information will not have been recorded.

Enquiries relating to works to listed buildings should be made to the local authority in the first instance. Listed building consent is required for works which a local authority considers will affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest and local authorities also decide if listed building consent is required.

Listing covers both the exterior and the interior. Listing can cover structures not mentioned which are part of the curtilage of the building, such as boundary walls, gates, gatepiers, ancillary buildings etc. The local authority is responsible for advising on what is covered by the listing including the curtilage of a listed building. For information about curtilage see [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk).

Legislation introduced on 1 October 2015 allows us to state that: an object or structure fixed to the listed building; any object or structure within the curtilage of the listed building; and, any part or feature of the listed building that is not of architectural or historic interest may be excluded from a listing. If part of your building is not listed under the new legislation, the part will be excluded in the statutory address and in the statement of special interest. The statement will use the word 'excluding' and

quote the relevant section of the Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014. Some earlier listed building records may use the word 'excluding', but if the Act is not quoted, the record has not been revised to reflect current legislation.

Find out more about listing and our other designations at [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk).

**77. Name: The Currick long cairn 710m north east of Cald Well**

**List entry Number:** 1015734

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Bewcastle

**UID:** 27759

Long cairns were constructed as elongated rubble mounds and acted as funerary monuments during the Early and Middle Neolithic periods (c.3400-2400 BC). They represent the burial places of Britain's early farming communities and, as such, are amongst the oldest field monuments surviving visibly in the present landscape. Where investigated, long cairns appear to have been used for communal burial, often with only parts of the human remains having been selected for interment. Long cairns sometimes display evidence of internal structural arrangements, including stone-lined compartments and tomb chambers constructed from massive slabs. Some examples also show edge-set kerb stones bounding parts of the cairn perimeter. Certain sites provide evidence for several phases of funeral activity preceding construction of the cairn, and consequently it is probable that long cairns acted as important ritual sites for local communities over a considerable period of time. Some 500 examples of long cairns and long barrows, their counterparts in central and eastern England, are recorded nationally. As one of the few types of Neolithic structure to survive as a visible monument and due to their comparative rarity, their considerable age and their longevity as a monument type, all positively identified long cairns are considered to be nationally important.

Despite some past stone robbing, The Currick long cairn survives in fair condition. It lies close to other prehistoric monuments around Bewcastle and thus indicates the importance of this area in prehistoric times and the diversity of monument classes to be found here.

**Details**

The monument includes a partly mutilated long cairn known as The Currick. It is located within Kershope Forest 2.3km north east of Stelshaw Lodge and 710m north east of Cald Well. The cairn is aligned WNW-ESE and includes a partly scrub covered mound of stones up to 2m high and measuring 45m along its long axis by a maximum of 22.5m wide. It is wedge shaped in plan with the wider end to the east, where there is a hollow thought to be the site of a collapsed megalithic chamber. Two indentations about halfway along the cairn's long sides are thought to represent the position of two further megalithic chambers.

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, , Monuments Threatened or Destroyed, (1963), 13

Hodgson, K S, 'Trans Cumb and West Antiq and Arch Soc. New Ser.' in Some Notes on Prehistoric Remains in the Border District, , Vol. XLIII, (1943), 168-70

FMW Report, Crow, J, Long cairn 230m NE of Stelshaw Lodge, (1988)

**79. Name: Battle of Solway Moss 1542**

**List entry Number:** 1000034

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Arthuret

**UID:** 35

In 1542, relations between King Henry VIII and King James V of Scotland had deteriorated. In October, the Duke of Norfolk led 20,000 men into Scotland and burnt Roxburgh and Kelso. The next month King James retaliated by sending 17,000 troops into England to burn the countryside north of Carlisle. The local English commander mustered 3,000 men to oppose the Scots.

The Scots first saw the flags of the small English force on the hilltop above them, and feared that it was part of a much larger force. Their army began to march on the English but hesitated, turned, and retreated, the English cavalry harrying their rear. A rearguard stand was made by the Scots at the ford across the Esk, but many were taken prisoner. Those who crossed took refuge in the vast marsh known as Solway Moss, which gives the battle its name.

The morale of the Scottish army was low and it possessed no recognised commander. Disunity amongst its leaders precipitated the break-up of the army almost as soon as the battle began. The shameful nature of the defeat so shocked King James that he died within a month at the age of only 30.

The battle took place in a heathland landscape which was not improved and enclosed until the nineteenth century except around the by-then decayed settlement of Arthuret. A second hillock at Arthuret was quarried away in World War II.

**AMENITY FEATURES** There are a number of good viewpoints over the battlefield, which are publicly accessible. The Tourist Information Centre is in the northern edge of the battlefield area. St Michael's church was largely rebuilt in 1609 and modified again later. There is a holy well at the church.

**OTHER DESIGNATIONS** The Arthuret Knowe is an Area of Local Landscape Significance, whilst the surroundings are



an Area of Landscape Improvement in the Local Plan. The battlefield lies within a Tourism Priority Area.  
KEY SOURCES Bain, J (ed.), 1890, The Hamilton Papers: Letters and Papers illustrating the political relations of England and Scotland in the XVI century McIntire, W T, 1941, 'Solway Moss', in Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archaeological and Antiquarian Society, xli  
Websites  
English Heritage, 1995, Battlefield Report: Solway Moss 1542, accessed 11-JUN-2015 from <https://content.HistoricEngland.org.uk/content/docs/battlefields/solway.pdf>  
National Grid Reference: NY 38369 67713

## **80. Name: Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall)**

### **Brief Description:**

The 118-km-long Hadrian's Wall was built on the orders of the Emperor Hadrian c. AD 122 at the then northernmost limits of the Roman province of Britannia. It is a striking example of the organization of a military zone and illustrates the defensive techniques and geopolitical strategies of ancient Rome. Together with the German Limes and the Antonine Wall, Hadrian's Wall form part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site.

### **Criteria:**

This entry is compiled from information provided by UNESCO who hold the official record for all World Heritage Sites at their Paris Head Quarters. This entry is provided for information only and those requiring further assistance should contact the World Heritage Centre at UNESCO.

Criterion (ii): Hadrian's Wall exerted great influence on the spatial organization of the British limes over approximately 300 years. This frontier zone is still a part of the landscape from Tyne to Solway.

Criterion (iii): This military zone bears exceptional testimony to Roman colonization by the large number of human settlements associated with the defenses: the vicus of Vindolanda (Chesterholm) is an excellent example of a garrison settlement which contributes to an understanding of how, in times of peace, away from the entrenched camp, soldiers and their families lived.

Criterion (iv): Hadrian's Wall is an outstanding example of a fortified limes. No other ensemble from the Roman Empire illustrates as ambitious and coherent a system of defensive constructions perfected by engineers over the course of several generations. Whether with respect to military architectural construction techniques, strategy design in the Imperial period or a policy for ground use and the organization of space in a frontier zone, this cultural property is an exceptional reference whose universal value leaves no doubt.

### **Statement of Significance:**

#### **Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:**

A draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is in preparation for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire which will be agreed by an intergovernmental coordinating group before being submitted to UNESCO's World Heritage Committee. The draft statement will include details on the individual sites.

#### **Justification for Inscription:**

Date of Inscription: 1987

Date of most recent amendment: 2008

#### **Other Information:**

Hadrian's Wall is part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire transnational cultural World Heritage Site. In March 2011 the other elements comprise the German Limes (inscribed 2005) and the Antonine Wall (inscribed 2008). Its coordinates are NGR SW: 298058, 495707, NE: 436625,575177 and it measures 1692.3 hectares. The boundaries and buffer zone were agreed in 1997.

There is a World Heritage Site Management Plan for the World Heritage Site (2009) and coordination of the implementation of the objectives and action plan is undertaken by Hadrian's Wall Heritage Ltd. A Management Plan Committee, made up of key stakeholders, oversees World Heritage activities.

Date of inscription of Hadrian's Wall: 1987

Date of inscription of Frontiers of the Roman Empire (German Limes) and amalgamation of Hadrian's Wall and German Limes into Frontiers of the Roman Empire: 2005

Date of inscription of Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Antonine Wall): 2008

## **81. Name: Lanercost Augustinian priory, precinct wall and medieval standing cross base**

**List entry Number:** 1008635

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Burtholme

**UID:** 23689

From the time of St Augustine's mission to re-establish Christianity in AD 597 to the reign of Henry VIII, monasticism formed an important facet of both religious and secular life in the British Isles. Settlements of religious communities, including monasteries, were built to house communities of monks, canons (priests), and sometimes lay-brothers, living a common life of religious observance under some form of systematic discipline. It is estimated from documentary evidence that over 700 monasteries were founded in England. These ranged in size

from major communities with several hundred members to tiny establishments with a handful of brethren. They belonged to a wide variety of different religious orders, each with its own philosophy. As a result, they vary considerably in the detail of their appearance and layout, although all possess the basic elements of church, domestic accommodation for the community, and work buildings. Monasteries were inextricably woven into the fabric of medieval society, acting not only as centres of worship, learning, and charity, but also, because of the vast landholdings of some orders, as centres of immense wealth and political influence. They were established in all parts of England, some in towns and others in the remotest of areas. Many monasteries acted as the foci of wide networks including parish churches, almshouses, hospitals, farming estates and tenant villages. Some 225 of these religious houses belonged to the order of St Augustine. The Augustinians were not monks in the strict sense, but rather communities of canons - or priests - living under the rule of St Augustine. In England they came to be known as 'black canons' because of their dark coloured robes and to distinguish them from the Cistercians who wore light clothing. From the 12th century onwards, they undertook much valuable work in the parishes, running almshouses, schools and hospitals as well as maintaining and preaching in parish churches. It was from the churches that they derived much of their revenue. The Augustinians made a major contribution to many facets of medieval life and all of their monasteries which exhibit significant surviving archaeological remains are worthy of protection.

Although some of the buildings of Lanercost Priory remain in present day use, large areas within the former precinct remain unencumbered by modern development and contain extensive upstanding remains of medieval fabric. These include the eastern part of the church, the Prior's House, the vaulted cellars on the cloister south range, foundations of the cloister east range and the later chapter house, the gateway arch, parts of the precinct wall, and the base of a 13th century standing cross. Additionally, undisturbed earthworks survive in The Garth to the north west of the church. This allows the development and workings of much of the monastic precinct to be studied.

#### Details

Lanercost Priory is located in the valley of the River Irthing 3.5km north east of Brampton and includes the upstanding and buried remains of parts of a priory founded by the Augustinian order, together with upstanding and buried remains of the priory precinct wall and the base of a medieval standing cross. The burial ground is totally excluded from the scheduling as it is much disturbed by later burials and remains, in part, in active use. The area occupied by Abbey Farm is also not included as the nature and extent of any archaeological remains here has yet to be confirmed.

The monument is constructed of dressed sandstone, some of which is thought to have been removed from Hadrian's Wall a short distance to the north of the priory. It includes the ruins of the eastern end of the church, the cellars on the south range of the cloister, and the Prior's House, which are all now in the care of the Secretary of State. The precinct wall which enclosed the priory is also clearly visible in places. The nave of the medieval priory church subsequently became the parish church. This church, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, remains in use. North of it lies the base of a medieval standing cross.

The well preserved standing remains demonstrate the usual layout of an Augustinian priory with the church running east-west and forming the north range of a four-sided complex known as the cloister. Domestic buildings such as the kitchens and dining hall formed the southern range, the prior's lodging and administrative buildings the west range, and lay-brothers' quarters and chapter house the east range.

The earliest standing remains at Lanercost are the eastern part of the church which, together with most of the monastic buildings, was completed by the end of the 12th century. The nave of the priory was built in the early years of the 13th century and by 1220 the whole of the priory had been completed.

The south transept of the church originally contained the Chapel of St Catherine. It now contains the tomb of Sir Thomas Dacre, who died in 1525, and a second Dacre tomb with a mutilated effigy. The north transept originally contained the Lady Chapel. It now contains the graves of several members of the Howard family, the fine 15th century tomb of Sir Humphrey Dacre who died in 1485, and the tomb of Sir Rowland de Vaux, nephew of the founder of the priory, Sir Robert de Vaux. Separating the north and south transepts are the choir and sanctuary; the choir would have contained wooden stalls and seating, while at the east end of the sanctuary, on a raised step, stood the high altar, with an aumbry or recess behind in which sacred vessels were kept.

The cloister measures 15.5m by 16m and has walkways on all sides. The north range is formed by the nave of St Mary's Church. The upper floor of the west range now functions as the church hall - known as Dacre Hall - and the whole range is considerably altered from its original construction when it would have contained administrative offices on the upper floor with storage cellars beneath. At the south end of the west range is the ruin of the Prior's House. The south range contains vaulted storage cellars which originally lay beneath the now destroyed refectory or dining hall. The east range contains foundations of what was originally a long two-storied building, the ground floor of which was used mainly for storage, though the section nearest the church may have been the vestry, and the room next to it an early chapter house. The upper floor would have been the dormitory where the canons slept. Jutting out on the eastern side of this building are foundations of the later chapter house where the canons would assemble each morning immediately after first mass.

West of the church is a 13th century fortified tower with 16th century additions that is now used as a vicarage but was originally the guest house of the outer court of the priory. To the north of this building is a large open area known as The Garth. This area contains various earthwork remains of further buildings and other structures associated with the priory, however, the precise nature and function of these earthworks is not fully understood. Further earthworks of a similar nature exist to the south of the south range of the cloister. Also situated within The Garth is the base of a standing cross which is Listed Grade I. It is dated 1214 and includes a stepped plinth upon which is a chamfered square socket stone with a fragment of the cross shaft with carved decoration to the edges. The priory is bounded by a 13th century precinct wall constructed of red sandstone, some of it removed from Hadrian's Wall. It still survives up to c.1.5m high on the north side of the priory. Although demolished elsewhere the wall foundations are still visible as an earthwork bank on the western and eastern sides of the precinct. West of the priory are the remains of the 13th century gatehouse consisting of a gateway inner arch and fragments of the flanking tower, buttresses, blocked entrance to a now destroyed porter's lodge, and buried remains of the gatehouse outer arch.

Lanercost Priory was founded c.1166 by Robert de Vaux. Edward I visited the priory on three occasions in 1280, 1300, and again in 1306/7 when he was taken ill and remained for six months until his recovery. In between Edward's earlier visits the Scots ransacked the priory in 1296 when they burned the cloister. No sooner had the damage been repaired than it was destroyed again the following year by Scots under the leadership of William Wallace. Documentary sources indicate considerable building work was undertaken at the priory during Edward's convalescence when the royal entourage of up to 200 people had to be accommodated. In 1346 King David II of Scotland ransacked the buildings and desecrated the church. The priory was rebuilt but many of the estates had to be sold to meet the costs of this work. Lanercost Priory was dissolved in 1537 under the orders of Henry VIII and the buildings were granted to Sir Thomas Dacre who made alterations and converted some of the monastic buildings, including Dacre Hall, into a dwelling house by 1559. The north aisle of the church was shut off from the rest and used as a parish church, while a parsonage was built for the vicar to the west of the 13th century tower. The remainder of the monastic buildings were allowed to fall into decay. In 1716 the ruins of the priory passed to the crown upon the death of the Lanercost Dacres. About 1740 it was decided to enlarge the space used by the parish church by restoring the nave. In 1896 the priory was purchased by the Earl of Carlisle. Throughout the 20th century various parts of the priory have been placed in the guardianship of the Secretary of State.

Many of the buildings within the area of the scheduling are Listed Grade I including the parish Church of St Mary; the fortified tower and former guest house of the outer court which is now used as a vicarage; the 13th century precinct wall to the north of the priory and the 18th century graveyard wall; the gateway west of the priory; and the cloister west range which includes Dacre Hall and all other rooms on the first floor, the cellar and all other rooms beneath Dacre Hall, and the Prior's House at the south end of the west range.

A number of features are excluded from the scheduling, including the present Church of St Mary; the fortified tower and guest house now used as a vicarage; the English Heritage ticket office and all fixtures and fittings; the west and south graveyard walls; the gateway arch west of the priory; a tool shed adjacent to the precinct wall; the surface of the access drive, surfaces of adjacent roads, car park, paths and walkways; surfaces of adjacent roads; all fences; although the ground beneath all these features is included. The burial ground is totally excluded from the scheduling.

Moorman, JRH, Lanercost Priory, (1990), 16

Moorman, JRH, Lanercost Priory, (1990), 1-35

Bulkeley, Rev H J, 'Trans Cumb and West Antiq and Arch Soc. Old Series.' in On A Supposed Interment Of A Horse With Human Remains At Lanerco, , Vol. 11, (1981), 70-72

Other

DOE, List of Buildings of Historic & Architectural Interest,

DOE, List of Buildings of Historic & Architectural Interest,

DOE, List of Buildings of Historic & Architectural Interest,

DOE, List of Buildings of Historic & Architectural Interest,

DOE, List of Buildings of Historic & Architectural Interest,

Morris, R., MPP Single Monument Class Description - Standing Crosses, (1990)

SMR No. 299, Cumbria SMR, Lanercost Priory Green, (1984)

SMR No. 5816, Cumbria SMR, Burtholme, (1984)

**Name: WALLS TO THE NORTH OF LANERCOST PRIORY**

**List entry Number: 1087501**

**County: Cumbria**

**District: Carlisle**

**Parish: Burtholme**

**Grade: I**

**UID: 78140**

Priory and graveyard wall. C13 and C18. Mixed squared and coursed calciferous and red sandstone rubble (from the nearby Roman Wall). Low wall, probably reduced in height, forming the north wall of the former priory. Footpath entrance with chamfered surround is probably a later insertion. Included in the listing is the later graveyard wall, adjoining the north transept and built of materials from the demolished priory.  
Listing NGR: NY5560463771

**Name: CROSS BASE NORTH WEST OF LANERCOST PRIORY**

**List entry Number:** 1335637

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Burtholme

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 78139

Priory Cross. Dated 1214. Carved red sandstone. Stepped plinth, chamfered square socket stone and fragment of shaft with carved decoration to edges, much weathered. The remainder of the shaft, with its cross head missing, was used as a gravestone in 1657 and when the nave was reroofed in the early C18, it was taken inside where it can be seen in the north aisle. Latin inscription translates: In the 1214th year from the Incarnation and the seventh year of the Interdict, Innocent III holding the Apostolic See, Otto being Emperor in Germany, Philip of France, John King of England and William King of Scotland, this Cross was made. See John R.H. Moorman, Lanercost Priory, 1983, pp16-17.

Listing NGR: NY5557563753

Moorman, JRH, Lanercost Priory, (1983), 16-17

**Name: CHURCH OF ST MARY**

**List entry Number:** 1335636

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Burtholme

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 78137

Parish church, formerly nave of Lanercost Priory. Early C13 with C18 alterations. Calciferous and red sandstone from the nearby Roman Wall, graduated green slate roof. 8-bay nave and north aisle. Chamfered plinth, string courses, buttresses and dentilled moulded cornice. West entrance has pointed arch of 4 engaged columns and mouldings; arcade of engaged columns above with trefoil heads; large 3-light west window of pointed arches and engaged slender columns; flanking stepped buttresses; niche above with C13 carved stone figure of St Mary and flanking coats of arms of Sir Thomas Dacre. North aisle and clerestory lancet windows with hood moulds. South wall has blocked doorways to cloisters. East window was built in 1740 to separate ruined choir from the restored nave. Interior: north aisle arcade of pointed arches on octagonal columns. Clerestory arcades on clustered circular columns with pointed arches and dogtooth decoration. Barrel vaulted wooden ceiling was built in 1740 and repaired 1848-9. East window contains fragments of heraldic stained glass of 1559 for Sir Thomas Dacre from the nearby Dacre Hall. 2 Burne-Jones design stained glass windows in north aisle. Bronze plaque by Sir E. Boehm and Burne-Jones to Charles Howard, 1879. Serpentine and bronze plaques to members of the Howard family. Brass inscription from tomb of Sir Thomas Dacre. Blocked north entrance has remains of priory cross of 1214 (remains in grounds listed separately). Wooden bread cupboard with carved date 1707. C20 wooden steps to scriptorium. After the Dissolution the building was left in ruins until in 1739-40 the nave was reroofed as the parish church. See John R. H. Moorman, Lanercost Priory, 1983. Adjoining remains of the priory are listed separately.

**Name: DACRE HALL**

**List entry Number:** 1087500

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Burtholme

**Grade:** I

Church Hall, formerly west range of cloisters of Lanercost Priory. Early C13 with alterations of 1559 for Sir Thomas Dacre, further early C19 alterations. Mixed red and calciferous squared and coursed sandstone rubble (mostly from the nearby Roman Wall); graduated green slate roof, stone chimney stack. 2 storeys, 5 bays; long range with upper floor C16 dining hall. Scriptorium left has slype entrance under to cloisters, tall lancet window, dentilled cornice and gabled roof. Interior has moulded C16 plaster frieze of mermaids and scallop shells, which is the same as a frieze in the Vicar's tower. Central lower floor is very much altered; 2 two-light stone-mullioned windows and C20 garage entrance to right. Extreme right undercroft has early C13 stone rib-vaulting. Upper floor entrance with segmental arch has been blocked, mid C16 chamfered-surround flat-arched entrance to right; C19 external stone steps. Upper floor 3 & 4-light stone-mullioned windows with C19 restoration. Extreme right mid C16 2-bay projection has 3-light stone mullioned windows, with continuous hood mould. Interior of dining hall: kingpost timber roof of 5 bays; traces of mid C16 mural of heraldic device with vine leaf decorative borders. C16 moulded stone fireplace in thickness of west wall has been partly removed and originally had carved oak chimneypiece of

1618 for Henry Dacre, now in Bowes Museum; blocked spice cupboard to right. Moulded stone fireplace in thickness of east wall is dated 1586 with initials of Christopher Dacre. Behind the present stage is the remains of the timber frame for the mid C16 minstrels' gallery. At the Dissolution, the Prior's tower, Dacre Hall and Outer Court were purchased by Sir Thomas Dacre; his alterations to form his house, are dated by the remains of a stained glass window from the hall, now in the nearby parish church. Remained in that family until the early C18. John Hetherington was of Dacre Hall, when he died in 1745. Purchased by the Earl of Carlisle in C19, converted to church hall in C20. See John R.H. Moorman, Lanercost Priory, 1983, p14.

Listing NGR: NY5557963705

Moorman, JRH, Lanercost Priory, (1983), 14

National Grid Reference: NY 55579 63696

**Name: THE VICARAGE**

**List entry Number:** 1087502

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Burtholme

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 78142

Vicarage incorporating former Guest House of the Outer Court of Lanercost Priory. Early C13 with additions of mid C16, and early C19 alterations. Calciferous and red sandstone from the nearby Roman Wall, red sandstone dressings; tower has gabled slate roof within parapet, extension has red sandstone slate roof with coped gables; calciferous ashlar chimney stacks. 3- storey, single-bay tower, to left. Ground floor double cross-mullioned window; blocked original window above; other windows are C19. Dogtooth decorated cornice with battlemented parapet. Short wall to left with blocked window is the remains of the rear wall of a C16 building which stood in front of the tower. Side wall has 2 blocked 2-light stone-mullioned windows, with similar window above. Rear wall has earlier stonework on ground floor. Projecting chimney breast has C19 2-light window on ground floor. Small window to left has been blocked internally, but retains its C16 iron grille. Tall first floor window to right and small square blocked window above. Built into the front wall is an inverted Roman inscribed stone LEG VI and sculptured stone head above right, is thought to be of Edward II. Interior of tower has cupboard in north-west angle which could be the entrance to the newel staircase; C16 moulded plaster frieze of scallop shells and mermaids, similar to plasterwork in scriptorium. C16 extension to right of 2 storeys, 6 bays, has C19 porch with chamfered Tudor arch, 2-light chamfered mullioned window above and moulded cornice. Central upper floor 3-light chamfered stone-mullioned windows with continuous hood mould, are original; all other mullioned windows are early C19 replacements in a similar style. Projecting upper floor chimney breast to right of original windows. Rear wall has single-storey C19 extension for its full length and 2-storey extension link with tower. Original central upper floor 5-light cross-mullioned window in moulded architrave with hood mould; flanking original 2-light windows. Interior of ground floor kitchen window is splayed with segmental arch.

Listing NGR: NY5554863705

**Name: GATEWAY ARCH WEST OF LANERCOST PRIORY**

**List entry Number:** 1335638

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Burtholme

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 78141

Gateway arch, originally part of the gate tower of Lanercost Priory. Early C13. Calciferous sandstone squared and coursed rubble (from the nearby Roman Wall), with red sandstone dressings. Arch and fragments of the flanking tower. Chamfered segmental arch of 3 orders, hood mould and moulded corbel stops with fragments of fan vaulting. Remains of flanking walls. Rear of arch has flanking buttresses. Rear wall of tower to right has blocked segment-headed entrance to porter's lodge.

Listing NGR: NY5545263734

**Name: BARN NORTH EAST OF ABBEY FARM**

**List entry Number:** 1335639

**County:** Cumbria

**District:** Carlisle

**Parish:** Burtholme

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 78143

Barn, formerly west range of the house of Sir Thomas Dacre built on the site of the Outer Court of Lanercost Priory. Mid C16; with C19 additions. Mixed calciferous and red sandstone rubble partly from the demolished Priory (originally stone from the Roman Wall); graduated red sandstone slate roof with coped gables; stone end chimney stack. Long barn of 2 storeys. Rear wall, facing Vicarage gardens, has central 2 bays with blocked ground floor window and blocked 2-light chamfered stone-mullioned windows above. Flanking walls are probably a C19

addition. Wall to farmyard appears to be completely C19 of older stone. Ground floor and loft plank doors, C19 chamfered-surround windows and large C20 sliding door. Listed partly for G.V. with the adjoining Vicarage. Listing NGR: NY5554863682

### APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

#### **WALKOVER**



View up the farm track towards the field; from the east, south-east



View across the field, showing the fencing around the field and in the foreground, the larger shallower mound; from the south.



As above, annotated.



View up and across the field towards the proposed location for the turbine; from the south-east





As above, annotated.



View down the field, showing the gentle slope of the pasture and the rough rush grazing, typical of the upland landscape; from the north-west



View down the field; from the west, north-west



View across the field, looking down the boundary against the woodland; from the west, south-west



As above, annotated.



View of the large double gates which lead into the field; from the north.



View back down the track; from the north-west.



View from the track to the parish road; from the west.



View across the northern part of the field, showing one of the slight mounds; from the west.



As above, annotated.



View of the largest and best preserved of the mounds viewed; from the west, north-west.



View of the largest and best preserved of the mounds viewed; from the west.



View of the largest and best preserved of the mounds viewed; from the north, north-east.



View of the largest and best preserved of the mounds viewed, from its slumped side; from the east.

**IMPACT ASSESSMENT**



Askerton Castle – viewed in its raised setting in the landscape; from the south-west.



Detailed view of Askerton Castle; from the south, south-west.





View back towards the earthworks of the Maidenway Roman Road; from the west.



View to the round cairn at Tower Brae; from the west.



View across to Bewcastle; from the south.



Woodhead former bastle house; from the west.



View of the earthworks of Bewcastle Roman Fort; from the west.



View of further earthworks of Bewcastle Roman Fort; from the west.



Bewcastle Church; from the south-west.



View of Bewcastle Church, within its own churchyard and with the famous Bewcastle Cross the south; from the west.



Bewcastle Castle, viewed from the churchyard; from the south, south-west.



Bewcastle Cross, a fine 8<sup>th</sup> century monument, adjacent to the church; from the west.



High Grains Farm and associated monuments viewed east of Bewcastle, in the landscape; from the west.



Bewcastle Castle viewed from the north-west.



View across the Borderigg Farm from the road between Bewcasrle and The Flatt; from the west.



View across to the Pele tower west of High Grains Farm and the other monuments in the landscape east of Bewcastle; from the north.



View back across Bewcastle, High Grains and Woodhead; in the landscape; from the north, north-west.



Pele tower, near Borderigg Farm, viewed from the road to The Flatt; from the west.





Peel O'Hill former bastle house; from the east.



View across to Crew Farm, the site of former Crew Castle; from the west, south-west.



More detailed view to Crew Castle; from the west, south-west.



Medieval bastle house, near The Loan; from the south-west.



Medieval bastle house, in detail; from the west.



As above.



Prehistoric cultivation terraces near the Nook; from the east, north-east.



Round house on Rounstrees Farm; viewed from the south, south-west.



Round house and barn at Rounstrees Farm; from the south.



The Ash; from the road down to Oakshaw Ford; from the south.



The Ash, viewed over Oakshaw Ford bridge; from the south-east.



View to the former Horse and Farrier Inn; from the north.



Detailed view to the former House and Farrier Inn; from the north.



Whitingstown Farm; from the west.



Detailed view of Whitingstown Farm; from the west.



View across to Cumcrook Farm; from the east.





View along Cumcrook Farmhouse; from the north, north-east.



View across the farmyard at Cumcrook, showing the enclosed views; from the north.



View of Stapleton Church, in the landscape, with skyline profile of the tower; from the north, north-west.



View of Stapleton Church, within the field enclosure; from the north-east.



View of Soutermoor Farm; from the east, south-east.



View of Kirklington Hall, from Kirklington village and along the road; from the south-west.



As above.



View of Kirklington Hall from the north, north-east, with the barn to the right-hand side.



View of Kirklington Park from across the fields; from the north.



View of the Lodge and gate piers at Kirklington Park; from the east.



Rigghead Farm; from the north-east.



Detailed view of Rigghead Farm; from the east, south-east.



View across the battlefield site, across the River Lyne valley section; from the north-east.



As above.



View along the landscape on the road to Sandysike, on the battlefield site; from the east, north-east.



View of the landscape south of Howend, on the battlefield site; from the north-east.





View from the road to Brisco Hill, crossing the battlefield site; from the south-east.



View back across the landscape towards Howend; from the east.



View across the landscape by Hall Burn, on the battlefield site; from the north-west.



View from the road from Longtown to Long Hallburn; from the north.



View across the A6071 which cuts through the battlefield site; from the north-west.



Views of Brackhill Tower; from the west.



As above.



View of Brackhill Tower from the north.



View of Harelawhil Limekilns; from the east, north-east.



View of Harelawhil Limekilns; from the east.



View of Harelawhil Limekilns; from the east, south-east.



View along the main road in Canonbie, a conservation area; from the east, north-east.



View down the main road in Canonbie, a conservation area; from the north-west.



View to the pub and bridge in Canonbie; from the west.



View to the church in Canonbie; from the north.



View further along the upper part of the main street in Canonbie, including another pub; from the east.





Priorslyn Farmhouse and steading, from the rear; from the north-east.



Priorslynn Farmhouse and steading, from the rear; from the north.



View of Priorslynn from the front, from the road, on the approach to Canonbie; from the south.



Liddel Strength motte and bailey castle, the mound visible through the trees on the south side of the Liddel Water valley.



Sleetbeck Farm; from the north, north-east.



3601



3602



Thornyland Quaker Meeting House; from the east, south-east.



Thornyland Quaker Meeting House; from the west.



Hadrian's Wall; from the west.



View north from Hadrian's Wall on the section between Banks and Birdoswald; from the south.



View along Hadrian's Wall earthworks towards Banks, looking north; from the east, south-east.



View across one of the stone turrets on the wall, near Banks; from the south-west.



View across the ditch which ran alongside the north side of the wall, looking north; from the south, south-west.



View of the wall at Banks; from the east.



View across the road which runs along the wall, from the turret to the south; from the south-west.





View north over the high banks north of the wall; from the south-east.



View north-west across the wall and one of the turrets/forts, near Banks; from the south-east.



As above; from the south-west.



View along Hadrian's Wall, showing 'military road' running along the top of the wall; from the west.

*Panoramic viewshed, from approximate location of turbine in field*

















The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)