



WILTON TO ST BEES, WHITEHAVEN, CUMBRIA

Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey



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SUMMARY

Following a proposal by United Utilities for the construction of a new pipeline between St Bees and Whitehaven (NY 93743 10982 to 97643 15083), Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned to undertake a desk-based assessment and walkover survey.

The desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in May 2007 and identified 55 sites of archaeological interest within the study area, ranging in date from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Of these sites, 19 were assessed as being likely to be affected by the proposed works. These comprised field boundaries (Sites **1** and **10**), field systems (Sites **9**, **36**, and **54**), a cairn (Site **2**), roads (Sites **8**, **18**, and **55**), three sets of gateposts (Sites **11**, **26**, **27**), two field entrances (Sites **12** and **13**), a pond (Site **14**), an early medieval holy well (Site **19**), a medieval chapel (Site **22**), a deserted medieval village (Site **31**), and a set of cropmarks (Site **49**). Due to the diverse nature of the sites along the proposed development route, different strategies were recommended for recording, monitoring, and undertaking further investigations for each site. These included topographic and photographic surveys, evaluation trenching, and watching briefs, which will all be subject to separate reports.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning and supporting the project. Thanks are also due to the staff at the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Cumbria Record Office in Whitehaven (CRO(W)).

Alastair Vannan undertook the desk-based assessment and Christina Robinson undertook the walkover survey. Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings and Alison Plummer managed the project and edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 United Utilities has proposed the construction of a new pipeline between St Bees and Whitehaven (NY 93743 10982 to 97643 15083). Following a verbal brief from the assistant County Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council, United Utilities commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake a desk-based assessment and walkover survey, as the first part of a potential programme of archaeological works.
- 1.1.2 This report sets out the results of the rapid desk-based assessment and walkover survey in the form of a short document, outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.1.1 A study area of 0.5 km extending either side of the proposed pipeline route was examined. The desk-based assessment comprised an examination of published and unpublished sources and the collation of sites from the Historic Environment Record (HER) in a gazetteer format (*Section 8*). Historical map regression was also undertaken. The results were analysed using the set criteria used to assess the national importance of an ancient monument.
- 2.1.2 **Cumbria County Historic Environment Record:** the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (CCHER) held in Kendal was consulted to establish the extent and character of the sites of archaeological interest already known within the study area. The HER is a database of all known sites of archaeological interest within Cumbria, and is maintained by the County Council.
- 2.1.3 **Cumbria County Record Office (Whitehaven) (CRO(W)):** the County Record Office in Whitehaven was visited to consult primary records relating to the study area. Tithe maps and Ordnance Survey maps were the main sources consulted. Secondary sources were also investigated.
- 2.1.4 **Oxford Archaeology North:** OA North has an extensive library of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out under its former title of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were also consulted where necessary.

2.2 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 2.2.1 Following the desk-based assessment a walkover survey was undertaken to relate the existing landscape to research findings. This encompassed a one hundred metre corridor along either side of the pipeline, walked in a systematic fashion. Archaeological features identified within the landscape were recorded using the relevant OA North *pro forma*, and the features located using differential GPS survey, which can achieve an accuracy of +/- 5m with respect to the OS national grid.

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Cumbria County Record Office in Whitehaven on completion of the project. A copy of the report will be deposited with the (CCHER).

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The development area runs from St Bees (297343 510982) in the south to the outskirts of Whitehaven in the north (297643 515083) (Fig 1). This is in the western area of the West Cumbria Coastal Plain, which is a medium-scale pastoral landscape that fringes the upland fells to the east (Countryside Commission 1998, 25). The route is dominated by Pow Beck Valley, which runs from St Bees to the north-east. The valley is steep sided and has a summit of 124m OD on the southern side and 111m OD on the northern side.
- 3.1.2 The solid geology is mainly of Permian and Triassic sandstone around St Bees and further north towards Whitehaven the geology changes to Permian Bassal Breccias sandstones and mudstones to Westphalian coal measure (British Geological Survey 2007). The drift geology is mainly comprised of till with a mixture of peat, glacial sands and gravels, and alluvium (*ibid*).

3.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** in addition to a detailed investigation of the closely defined study area, it is also necessary to present a general archaeological and historical background of the wider locale. This will allow the site of the proposed pipeline to be considered within the context of the differing systems of land use, ideology, and resource exploitation that helped to define the broader human landscapes in this area over time.
- 3.2.2 **The Mesolithic Period (c 8000–4000 cal BC):** evidence for hunter-gatherer sites of the late-Mesolithic period is well represented in the wider area with numerous sites known along the coastal area between Haverigg and St Bees (Cherry and Cherry 2002, 2–3). These sites mainly consist of find spots of worked stone, with Irish Sea beach pebble flint, and small quantities of volcanic tuff pebbles, being utilised as raw materials (*ibid*). The Mesolithic sites in this area tend to be associated with contemporary coastal and estuarine areas, suggesting that they were sited in order to exploit food and raw material resources (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 69). Late Mesolithic sites from the eastern Cumbrian uplands (Cherry and Cherry 2002, 4–5) demonstrate, however, that activity was not restricted to the coastline. Flint flakes of unknown date were found at the southern end of the study area, at Deepgill Banks (Site 44).
- 3.2.3 **The Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (c 4000–700 cal BC):** there appears to have been a great deal of continuity between the late-Mesolithic and early-Neolithic periods in this area of western Cumbria, with typically Mesolithic tool types possibly continuing in use until the end of the fourth millennium BC (Cherry and Cherry 2002, 2–3). However, as demonstrated by pollen evidence from western Cumbria, the early Neolithic period was a time of great cultural change, with the adoption of agriculture on a large scale leading to extensive woodland clearance (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 68). Woodland clearance inevitably instigated a demand for stone axes, and the prominence of this essential tool appears to have enabled these functional objects to have become

imbued with symbolic meanings, such as talismanic aspects (Parker Pearson 1993, 34–6) and notions of status and identity (Edmonds 1995, 66, 133). The Neolithic period also saw the introduction of monumental funerary and ritual architecture with some of the earliest stone circles in Britain being constructed in Cumbria (Burl 2000, 109). Several stone circles are found in western Cumbria, such as Blakely Raise and Studfold, which may be early Bronze Age in date (*ibid*), as well as monuments that have now been destroyed at Egremont, Le Wheles, Lamplugh, and Wilton (Waterhouse 1985, 34).

- 3.2.4 Ehenside Tarn has proved to be one of the most abundant sites of Neolithic material in lowland Cumbria (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 71), revealing wooden artefacts, pottery, flint and stone implements, animal bones, and the remains of vegetation (*ibid*). A wide spread of dates suggests activity in the Tarn locale from the late Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, including the possible production of polished stone axes, suggested by the presence of *polissoirs* in association with finished axes and rough-outs (*op cit*, 73).
- 3.2.5 Upland marginal settlement in western Cumbria during the Bronze Age is suggested by burial and clearance cairns (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 76), and finds of stone tools from this period, including barbed and tanged arrowheads and axe hammers, are also known from the West Cumbrian Coastal Plain, although these tend to cluster south of the study area around the Beckermest and Seascale areas (*op cit*, 76–7).
- 3.2.6 ***The Iron Age (c 700 cal BC – AD 43)***: palaeoecological data from Ehenside Tarn has been tentatively suggested to be indicative of continuous agriculture during the Iron Age and Romano-British period. Both the uplands and lowlands of Cumbria have produced evidence of enclosures that may date to the Iron Age, however, a lack of identifiable material culture has made assigning these sites firmly to the Iron Age difficult (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 52). Possible Iron Age evidence was recovered from Eskmeals, south of the study area, consisting of a pair of blue beads, and a possible Iron Age body was recovered from Seascale Moss in the early nineteenth century (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 77). Intensive aerial survey has revealed extensive settlement remains across the Solway plain, north of the study area (Bewley 1994) and large field systems and agriculturally improved areas potentially of this date have been identified in the uplands of the Lake District (Quartermaine and Leech forthcoming).
- 3.2.7 ***The Romano-British Period (c AD 43 – AD 409)***: the forts at Ravenglass, to the south, and at Moresby, to the north, are the closest Cumbrian forts to the study area (Shotter 1993, 44). Although there are no Roman roads recorded running between these two forts, a road ran southwards from Papcastle to the River Ehen near Egremont (*ibid*) and may have continued as far as Ravenglass (Margary 1973, 395–6). The discovery of the Braystones coin hoard, found near to the River Ehen and downstream from this stretch of road, and finds of Romano-British pottery from Eskmeals (Bellhouse 1989, 61–3), demonstrate a degree of activity in this area during the Romano-British period. A single *sestertius* of Hadrian was found near to Sandwith School, at the southern end of the study area (Site 45). A series of cropmarks (Site 49) were noted, on an aerial photograph, just to the north of the pipeline route, and east of St Bees. This was described by the HER entry as being roughly the shape of a Roman

fort, and appeared to show a multi-vallate ditch system, consisting of three concentric sub-rectangular enclosures, enclosing a smaller sub-rectangular feature which surrounded cropmarks suggestive of possible structures. A further cropmark, corresponding to the bank at Site 1 from the walkover survey, extended to the south-east from the south-western corner of the outer enclosure. The overall length of the group of cropmarks was around 300m. These could, alternatively be the result of ploughing and harvesting methods that were seen to produce the distinctive 'envelope' style of patterning in this field, and in another field to the south-east, on other aerial photographs.

- 3.2.8 **The early medieval period (c AD 49 – AD 1066):** due to a lack of archaeological evidence from this period it is necessary to rely heavily upon fragmentary historical documents and place-name evidence (Rollinson 1996, 33). Cumbria was probably part of the British kingdom of Rheged, which was recorded in Welsh poetry and other historical sources (*ibid*), and which was eclipsed by the more powerful northern kingdom of Strathclyde (*ibid*, 34). In the seventh century, Strathclyde was subsequently subsumed within the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria (*ibid*) and, from the late eighth century, the decline of Northumbria left a power vacuum in the north-west that was further destabilised by pressure from Scandinavian and Hiberno-Norse groups (Newman 2006, 91–3). The Viking and Anglo-Saxon influence in the north-west is obvious from place-name evidence, however, it should be remembered that linguistic continuity, including otherwise incongruous colloquialisms, might be responsible for the introduction of certain place-names in much later periods than the initial arrival of immigrant groups (*op cit*, 95). Place-names ending in *by*, such as Moresby, may suggest a Norse stem, and the element *kirk*, found in 'Kirkland', suggests an Old English root (*ibid*). The word *scales* is a Scandinavian element denoting shielings (*ibid*) and occurs in 'Seacales', which lies to the south of the study area.
- 3.2.9 Environmental evidence from Ehenside Tarn shows that there were intense episodes of clearance following the Romano-British period (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 78). Sculpture, in the form of stone crosses and hogback tombs, also attests to activity in this area predating the Norman Conquest. Most of the Cumbrian examples, including the cross and hogback tombs from Gosforth to the south of the study area, represent Scandinavian craftsmanship (Newman 2006, 102–3) as did the cross from St Bees (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 78). St Bega's Well (Site 19) is traditionally associated with a saint of this name who, it has been suggested (Todd 2007), lived between the seventh and ninth centuries.
- 3.2.10 **Medieval:** although much of England became part of the Kingdom of William I in 1066, Cumberland did not come under Norman rule until 1092 (Newman 2006, 93). Cumbria had been directly affected by the growing unity of a Scottish kingdom (*op cit*, 93) and cross-border conflict had made the north of England relatively unstable with constant rebellions against the new rulership (Rollinson 1996, 43–4); indeed, Egremont Castle, in the locale of the study area, may have been built by William Fitzduncan at a time when he was supporting the Scottish David I in the capture of Cumberland and Westmorland (Turnbull and Walsh 1994, 79). It was not until 1157 that the northern part of Cumbria became part of the English realm, following expansion by Henry II (Newman 2006, 93).

- 3.2.11 The early twelfth century saw the foundation of the priory of St Bees (Wilson 1905, 179). This was a particularly wealthy monastic house (*ibid*, 180), including an iron mine in its holdings (Rollinson 1996, 113), and was founded in an area with a strong ecclesiastic tradition, as attested by the St Bees cross and St Begas Holy Well (Site 19). Further conflict characterised the following centuries with several rebellions and feuds in Cumbria, as well as raids from Scotland, such as the serious attacks led by Robert the Bruce in the first half of the fourteenth century (Rollinson 1996, 50), which included the 1315 assault on Egremont Castle (Turnbull and Walsh 1994, 79). Outbreaks of the plague also devastated vast areas during this period (Rollinson 1996, 50). A possible symptom of the social stress at this time might be represented by the deserted medieval village of Preston Quarter (Site 31), which lies in the centre of the study area. Standing within the area of the former village was St Michaels Chapel (Site 22), which dates from at least 1258, when it was mentioned in the St Bees charter (Collingwood and Collingwood 1921, 270).
- 3.2.12 A group of strip fields (Site 54) depicted on the St Bees tithe map of 1838 appears to conform closely with the description of medieval nucleated settlement layout given by Newman (2006, 118). This describes two rows of strip-like crofts that are often separated by a highway and communal village green, from which they extend outwards. The medieval village of St Bees appears, however, to lie under the current town, to the north, and these fields may represent agricultural areas serving the town (J Todd, *pers comm*).
- 3.2.13 From the fifteenth century, truces brought about relative stability in the area (*op cit*, 55), although the Dissolution of the Monasteries caused serious social and economic damage to the north of England (*op cit*, 57). Although there was agricultural development in the region at this time, the wealth of Cumberland began to develop through the growth of industry (*op cit*, 60).
- 3.2.14 **Post-medieval:** the Lowther family had an enormous influence on the development of Cumberland during the seventeenth century, particularly in the Whitehaven area (Collier 1991, 26-7). The fishing harbour at Whitehaven was established by Sir Christopher Lowther as a trade port, initially for the export of salt to Ireland (*ibid*, 26) and later for coal (*ibid*). One site relating to the mining of coal between 1675 and 1698 was Greenbank Pit (Site 47), the remains of which may lie at the northern end of the study area. Another pit close to the study area, but of unknown date, was Wilson Pit. One of the shaft tops associated with this pit was noted, in HER data, to lie within the study area (Site 48), however it seems more likely that this feature was associated with the adjacent Moss Pit (Site 41) than Wilson pit. Both Wilson and Moss pits were out of use by the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. Coal bound for Ireland was the main regional export, however, the main import was Virginian tobacco and this meant that it was difficult to find return cargoes (*ibid*). Sir John, the son of Sir Christopher Lowther, therefore attempted to stimulate the linen, wool, and tannery industries in order to produce more exportable goods for the American market (*op cit*, 27).
- 3.2.15 The West Cumbrian coal industry continued to expand during the eighteenth century, with the Lowther family controlling around 90% of the coal in the area (*op cit*, 36). However, despite the growth of regional industrialisation, in

particular the exploitation of iron and coal reserves (Wood 1988), the area around St Bees may have remained relatively rural.

3.2.16 Industry continued to be the dominating social and economic factor of the area during the nineteenth century. The massive expansion in mining led to new transport routes being created, in particular the railways. The Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway, which runs to the west of the study area, was completed in 1850 (Furness Railway Trust 2003) and most of the main lines had been established by the mid-nineteenth century, principally for the transport of coal and iron. St Bees sandstone had been exploited by cliff-side quarries since the medieval period (British Stone 2000). During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, sandstone quarrying was an important industry in the area around St Bees, supplying stone to the expanding towns. Several old quarries fall within the study area: Benhow Wood Quarries and limekiln (Site 29); Bell House Farm Quarry (Site 28); Outrigg Quarries (Site 39); Fleatham House Quarry (Site 40); Low Walton Quarry (Site 37); and High Walton Quarry (Site 43). A Tilery (Site 38) was situated to the north of Moss Pit.

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

3.3.1 Several historic cartographic sources were consulted in order to trace the physical development of the study area:

- Greenwood and Greenwood, 1822, Map of Cumberland
- St Bees tithe map, 1838
- Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1867, 25": 1 mile
- Ordnance Survey map of 1900, 25": 1 mile
- Ordnance Survey map of 1926, 25": 1 mile

3.3.2 One of the first maps to show the study area in any detail was the Greenwood map of 1822. This map depicted a very similar basic road layout to that which currently exists in the study area and several woodlands, including Roskapark and Benhow, were also shown.

3.3.3 The St Bees tithe map of 1838 (Fig 3) depicted some interesting detail relating to strip field plots in the area. To the south of St Bees (Site 54), fields 258–63 were depicted as long and narrow co-axial plots that extended north-eastwards from the common road frontage of Egremont Road. A similar field system, with a south-western orientation from Netherton Road, was shown opposite these plots. Further to the south-east, close to Marsh Croft and straddling Netherton Road, a second system of narrow plots was shown. These groups of fields may all be part of one overall system of strip plots. It seems unlikely that these field systems were representative of a nucleated settlement, however, as the medieval centre of the village was located within the area of the modern town of St Bees. The layout of the medieval field systems surrounding the village was discernible, within the field boundaries depicted on this tithe map,

as strip fields extending in a chevron pattern on either side of Main Street to the south of Cross Hill.

- 3.3.4 North of St Bees, extending perpendicularly to the north-west from the co-axial line of Watery Lane, was a further set of fields that had been laid out in strip plots. In particular, the area just north of High House was depicted with seven very narrow parallel plots. These sub-rectangular strips correspond, in relation to orientation, with a series of drainage earthworks that were observed during the walkover survey further north of these seven plots (Site 9). This suggests that much of the land to the west of Watery Lane may once have been sub-divided into these narrow plots, but that subsequent field enlargement had rendered most of them obsolete by the time of the tithe survey.
- 3.3.5 The Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1867 (Figs 4a and 4b) depicted a greater degree of detail than the preceding maps, and showed the possible salt pan (Site 42) at Sea Mill (Site 30). The Whitehaven and Furness railway was also depicted on this map. Although Moss Pit (Site 41) and the St Bees Road Tilery (Site 38) were shown, the shaft top (Site 48) near to Moss Pit was not depicted. The narrow strip fields that had been depicted on the tithe map had been succeeded by larger fields at the time of the first edition mapping survey, although the same basic alignments were preserved by these later plots. A series of narrow strip fields was also depicted in the Sandwith area. A covered well was shown, lying to the north-east of St Begas Well (Site 19), that had not been listed by the HER, although St Begas Well was not shown on this map. A trackway was shown to the east of High House, the southern end of which will be crossed by the pipeline. A trackway extending east from Johnson's Lane will also be crossed by the pipeline. A well was shown to the west of High Walton, close to Watery Lane (Site 8), which was observed as a hollow-way during the walkover survey. The map also depicted a track running southwards from a house marked as 'Stanley', which is comparable with the route of the pipeline. The trackway and pipeline continue north-westwards from Stanley house, towards Bell House. The southern end of this trackway was shown as 'Wood Lane' (Site 55) on the map. A low mound (Site 4) observed during the walkover survey was shown on the map as a single, sub-ovoid contour.
- 3.3.6 The Ordnance Survey map of 1900 no longer depicted the track that was shown running to the east of High House on the first edition mapping. The covered reservoir to the north-east of High House (Site 34) was first depicted on this map. The field sub-divisions that were evident on the first edition map (Site 9) were no longer depicted on this map. Bellhouse Farm Quarry (Site 28) was named on this map, relating to a topographic feature that had been shown on the first edition mapping, but not named. This was also true of Benhow Wood Quarry (Site 29) and another quarry to the south of Moss Pit. The old shaft (Site 48) at Moss Pit was depicted on this map and the tile works (Site 38) were no longer shown, although an old clay pit was shown in this area. A previously unmentioned spring was shown to the south-west of High House.
- 3.3.7 The Ordnance Survey map of 1926 (Fig 5) depicted a new reservoir (Site 34) to the north-east of Benhow Wood, and Abbey Wood was also shown for the first time on this map. St Bega's Well (Site 19) and St Michael's Chapel (Site 22) were also depicted for the first time on this map and a dotted line appears to have depicted an enclosure around St Michael's chapel.

4. WALKOVER SURVEY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The walkover survey aimed to determine both the survival of above ground remains of sites recorded during the rapid desk-based assessment and also to identify previously unrecorded sites along the proposed pipeline route.
- 4.1.2 All of the fields adjacent to the proposed pipeline route were walked systematically and the ground conditions were generally good for identifying sites by walkover survey. The vast majority of fields inspected were under pasture and had a covering of short grass, although a number of fields were under crop making the identification of features difficult. The majority of the field boundaries in the area are of a type known as St Bees walls. These are built from beach pebbles retaining an earthen bank and have a hedge planted along the top (Brooks 1977).

4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 In total, 29 sites were identified during the walkover survey (Table 1) and these were mainly post-medieval agrarian features, such as the remains of former field boundaries, drainage, and variations in extant boundary type. There are four features (Sites **9**, **17**, **19**, and **22**) that may relate to the medieval period and two of these are associated with religious sites.

| Site no | Site Type |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>Agrarian features</i> | |
| 1 | Former field boundary – bank |
| 2 | Clearance cairn (Plate 1) |
| 3 | Former gateway |
| 5 | Gatepost |
| 6 | Clearance cairn |
| 7 | Gatepost/formerfield boundary |
| 9 | Irrigation ditches |
| 10 | Former field boundary – bank |
| 11 | Gatepost |
| 12 | Former gateway |
| 13 | Gateposts (Plate 2) |
| 14 | Pond (Plate 3) |
| 15 | Irrigation ditches |
| 16 | Former boundary |
| 17 | Group of banks |
| 20 | Repair of St Bees-type wall |
| 21 | Field boundary - change in construction method observed along length |
| 23 | Water trough – stone |
| 25 | Drainage ditch and dredging spoil heaps |
| 26 | Two gateposts |
| 27 | St Bees-type wall with possible reused |

| | |
|--|---|
| | stones (Plate 4) |
| <i>Quarries</i> | |
| 28 | Former quarry east of Bell House Farm |
| 29 | Former quarry at Benhow Wood |
| <i>Ecclesiastic features</i> | |
| 19 | St Begas Well (Plate 5) |
| 22 | St Michael's Chapel and clearance cairn |
| <i>Routeways</i> | |
| 8 | Hollow-way representing Watery Lane (Plate 6) |
| 18 | Bank lining a lane (Plate 7) |
| <i>Features of indeterminate function</i> | |
| 4 | Earthen mound |
| 24 | Possible semi-circular platform |

Table 1: Sites observed during the walkover survey by category

- 4.2.2 The most consistent feature types encountered during the walkover survey were post-medieval agrarian features, such as drainage systems, field boundaries, disused entrances, clearance cairns and quarries (Sites **2–3**, **5–7**, **9–15**, **18**, **20–23**, **25–29**). Site **22** appears to be a clearance cairn in the corner of a field that is indicated on the modern OS as the site of St Michael's chapel. The clearance cairn may be associated with the removal of the chapel enclosure or masonry associated with the chapel building. The curvilinear shape of the enclosure suggests that it may date to the Early Medieval period (O'Sullivan 1985, 30). Although no evidence of the chapel survived above ground sub-surface features may remain.
- 4.2.3 Another possible medieval feature observed during the walkover survey, which was also a religious site, was the site of St Bega's well (Site **19**). This site was marked on the current Ordnance Survey map, and although not mentioned in any medieval sources, was likely to have been a natural stopping point for pilgrims (Todd 2007). The site lies just above the south-west corner of Abbey Woods in a strip of disused land, which is thought to have been part of a track that may have lead from St Michael's chapel (*ibid*).
- 4.2.4 The green lane that runs along the bottom edge of the Pow Beck Valley (Site **8**), on the south-east side, corresponds with a road that is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 as 'Watery Lane' and on the 1926 map as 'Slattery Lonnin'. This green lane is of an indeterminate age and could date back as far back as the prehistoric period, but could also be associated with monastic activity in the area (Yorkshire Dales Society 2007).
- 4.2.5 The group of cropmarks to the east of St Bees (Site **49**; Plate 8) were not visible as earthworks during the walkover survey. It is possible that these cropmarks are the result of agricultural practices, relating to ploughing and harvesting patterns, rather than being representative of structural remains. The field occupied a commanding vista, overlooking the coast to the south-west. The stone-riveted bank that bounded the northern edge of the field was seen to respect a cairn (Site **2**) that was situated in the south-eastern corner. The change of course of this boundary in order to circumvent the cairn was evident

on the tithe map of 1838, suggesting that as the cairn predated the boundary it was also in place prior to 1838.

- 4.2.5 There were several fields to which access was unobtainable due to the presence of livestock. No earthworks could be seen in these inaccessible fields except for one lying adjacent to the B5345 (St Bees Road), and between Demesne Farm and Roskapark Wood, which had previously been recorded in the Cumbria HER (Site **36**).

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The walkover survey and desk-based assessment identified 55 sites, of which 19 are likely to be affected by the proposed pipeline. Out of the 55 sites identified, 26 had been previously recorded in the Cumbria HER and 29 were identified during the walkover survey and desk-based assessment. The sites are summarised by period in Table 2 below:

| Period | No of sites | Sites |
|----------------|-------------|---|
| Prehistoric | 1 | A flint scatter findspot (Site 44) |
| Romano-British | 1 | A Hadrian coin findspot (Site 45) |
| Medieval | 4 | The site of St Bega's well/spring (Site 19), the site of St Michael's Chapel (Site 22), Preston Quarter deserted medieval village (Site 31), and possible medieval strip fields at Egremont Road (Site 54) |
| Post-medieval | 28 | Two clearance cairns (Sites 06 and 22), gateposts and disused entrances (Sites 03 , 05 , 07 , 11 , 12 , 13 , 26 and 27), field boundaries (Sites 10 , 20 and 21), drainage systems (Sites 09 , 15 and 25), a pond (Site 14), a woodland track (Site 18), a disused water trough (Site 23), a reservoir (Site 34), Stanley Pond engine house (Site 35), a tilery (Site 38), Moss colliery pit (Site 41), Greenbank colliery pit (Site 47), Wilson colliery pit shaft-top (Site 48), Bell House farmstead (Site 46), two houses (Sites 51 and 52), a barn (Site 50), and a hotel (Site 53) |
| Unknown | 20 | Two possible removed field boundaries (Sites 01 and 16), two sets of unidentified earthworks (Site 04 and 17), a clearance cairn (Site 02), a green lane (Site 08), a possible platform (Site 24), a group of cropmarks (Site 32), an enclosure (Site 33), Benhow Wood quarries and lime kiln (Site 29), Bell House farm quarry (Site 28), Outrigg quarries (Site 39), Fleetham House quarry (Site 40), Low Walton quarry (Site 37), High Walton quarry (Site 43), a possible saltpan (Site 42), Sea Mill (Site 30), Roskapark Wood field system (Site 36), a group of cropmarks (Site 49), and Wood Lane (Site 55) |

Table 2: Number of sites by period

- 5.1.2 There are four listed buildings within the study area (Sites **50–53**), however none of these lie within the route of the proposed pipeline and they will not be affected by the works.

5.2 CRITERIA

- 5.2.1 The methodology that will be used to assess the archaeological significance of sites is the ‘Secretary of State’s criteria for scheduling ancient monuments’, which is included as Annex 4 of Planning Policy Guidance 16 (Department of the Environment 1991). The sites listed in the gazetteer (*Section 8*) that were considered likely to be affected were each considered according to these criteria.
- 5.2.2 **Period:** the possibility of Roman remains in the area, at Site **49**, could be extremely significant at a regional level. The possibility of Roman military influence, extending as part of a chain of installations, between Moresby and Ravenglass has been the subject of great debate (see *eg* Bellhouse 1989, 59–64), and any material of Roman military origin in this area, could lend important evidence to the understanding of this coastal region.
- 5.2.3 Three sites were representative of medieval activity in the area. These were St Bega’s Well (Site **19**), St Michaels Chapel (Site **22**), and Preston Quarter medieval village (Site **31**). St Bega’s Well may date to the pre-Conquest, early medieval, period, representing an extremely rare site-type, as material remains from this period are under-represented in the archaeological record (Newman, 2006, 91). Much of the evidence for religious sites is derived from stone sculpture (*op cit*, 102–4) rather than structural evidence. There is also a possibility that Wood Lane (Site **55**) might have been contemporary with St Bega’s Well (Todd 2007). St Michael’s Chapel is first mentioned in a charter of 1258 (Collingwood and Collingwood 1921, 270), and it has been suggested (Todd 2007) that it might have been associated with St Bega’s Well. The chapel may also have been associated with the deserted medieval village of Preston Quarter and this area could provide an opportunity to investigate a medieval village landscape that has not been subject to intensive disturbance from urban development. A group of strip fields (Site **54**) depicted on the St Bees tithe map of 1838 might also date to the medieval period.
- 5.2.4 Most of the sites that can be attributed to temporal periods, within the proposed development area, appear to be post-medieval in origin and represent agricultural features, such as field boundaries and access points. Some of these features may, however, also preserve the layout of earlier landscape features.
- 5.2.5 **Rarity:** although found to the north, at Moresby, and to the south, at Ravenglass, proven Roman military sites have not been found in this area and a fort of this period, which could be represented by Site **49**, would be of regional importance. Early medieval structural remains are not abundant in Cumbria and any such remains associated with St Bega’s Well (Site **19**) would be significant. Although abundant locally, the St Bees style of stone wall building is a regional variant that is not found elsewhere. Sites **10** and **11** may be representative of this style of wall building.
- 5.2.6 **Documentation:** St Michael’s Chapel (Site **22**) is mentioned in the St Bees charter of 1258 (Collingwood and Collingwood 1921, 270).

- 5.2.7 **Group Value:** the strip fields at Site **54** may be associated with a pattern of land use extending from the medieval village of St Bees. The St Bees-type walls represented at Sites **10** and **11** are part of a well-defined regional group (Brooks 1977).
- 5.2.8 **Survival/Condition:** although there is little evidence for the sites of St Michael's Chapel (Site **22**) and St Bega's Well (Site **19**) above ground, there may be sub-surface remains associated with these sites.
- 5.2.8 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** although the pipeline works will disturb a narrow linear area, some of the sites are likely to be damaged by these works. The sites of St Michael's Chapel (Site **22**) and St Bega's Well (Site **19**) may only exist as sub-surface remains and would be vulnerable to intrusive works. This is also true for those sites that only survive as slight earthworks (Sites **01**, **09**, **10**, **36**, and **49**). Discrete features, such as the cairn at Site **02** and the ponds at Site **14**, are likely to be severely affected by intrusive works, due to their limited size.
- 5.2.9 **Diversity:** a large numbers of different types of feature observed within the cropmarks at Roskapark Wood field system (Site **36**) may suggest a diverse site representing different aspects of an agricultural landscape.
- 5.2.10 **Potential:** the Roskapark Wood earthworks (Site **36**), the field systems at Site **54**, and the cropmarks at Site **49** are sites about which little is known. These sites have the potential to provide valuable information about land use in the area, particularly by providing dating evidence that might allow us to better understand their temporal context.

5.3 SIGNIFICANCE

- 5.3.1 Using the above criteria the study area can be assessed to contain non-statutory remains that are likely to be affected by the proposed development. These include remains of a high local and regional significance. The St Bees walls, represented at Sites **10** and **11**, are of a local building-style that utilises St Bees sandstone and are part of the unique character of the area. The potential for a Roman Fort at Site **49** is of great regional importance, due to the proximity of the Cumbrian coastal defences and the lack of similar evidence in the St Bees and Whitehaven area.
- 5.3.2 The potential for early medieval remains at St Bega's Well (Site **19**) makes this a site of regional significance, as is the medieval St Michael's Chapel (Site **22**). The possibility of a route-way between St Bega's Well and St Michael's chapel, as suggested by Todd (2007), suggests that the area between these two sites may be significant. Sites with large spatial areas that may have been associated with medieval settlement in this area, such as Sites **31** and **54**, are significant locally, due to the evident medieval character of the area. The documented medieval villages of St Bees and Preston Quarter (Site **31**) attest to medieval activity in this area, and the current lack of archaeological evidence for Preston Quarter village makes this site particularly important. The extent of these sites, and the increased comprehensiveness of the potential archaeological evidence due to their scale, makes them significant on a

regional level. Sites of unknown date, such as Wood Lane (Site **55**) and Roskapark Wood field system (Site **36**), have the potential to be locally and regionally significant if they prove to be associated with the earlier landscape elements that are known in the locale.

6. IMPACT

6.1 IMPACT

6.1.1 In broad terms, the archaeological impact of any development of the study area can be assessed as being either direct or indirect and be viewed as either positive or negative. A direct impact would involve an alteration to the physical condition of the site, whilst an indirect impact would involve an alteration to the setting of a site, and may again be either positive or negative.

6.2 SUB-SURFACE REMAINS

6.2.1 Redevelopment of the site may have a direct negative impact on buried remains in the study area, involving their damage or destruction as a result of ground-disturbance. Such damage is particularly relevant when considering Sites **19**, **22**, **31**, and **49**, which are not represented by remains above ground and so are be subject to an unknown degree of disturbance from any intrusive ground works.

6.2.2 The proposed development will directly affect 19 specific sites identified within the study area. These are summarised in Table 3 below:

| Site No | Type | Period | Impact | Recommendations |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------|--|
| 01 | Field boundary | Unknown | Direct | Watching brief |
| 02 | Clearance cairn | Unknown | Direct | Possible evaluation; watching brief |
| 08 | Green Lane | Unknown | Direct | Topographic survey, photographic survey and watching brief |
| 09 | Field system | Unknown | Direct | Topographic survey and watching brief |
| 10 | Field boundary | Post-medieval | Direct | Watching brief |
| 11 | Gate post | Post-medieval | Direct | Watching brief |
| 12 | Field access | Post-medieval? | Direct | Topographic survey and watching brief |
| 13 | Disused entrance and pollarded trees | Post-medieval | Direct | Photographic survey and watching brief |

| | | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 14 | Pond | Post-medieval | Direct | Topographic survey and watching brief |
| 18 | Woodland track | Post-medieval | Direct | Topographic survey and watching brief |
| 19 | St Bega's well/spring | Medieval | Direct | Topographic survey and evaluation |
| 22 | St Michael's Chapel | Medieval | Direct | Topographic survey and evaluation |
| 26 | Gate posts | Post-medieval | Direct | Watching brief |
| 27 | Gate posts | Post-medieval | Direct | Watching brief |
| 31 | Preston Quarter deserted medieval village | Medieval | Direct | Evaluation |
| 36 | Roskapark Wood field system | Unknown | Direct | Watching brief |
| 49 | Cropmark site at St Bees | Unknown | Direct | Evaluation |
| 54 | Strip fields south of St Bees | Unknown | Direct | Topographic survey and watching brief |
| 55 | Wood Lane | Unknown | Direct | Watching brief |

Table 3: Sites likely to be affected by the development, and recommended archaeological work

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

- 7.1.1 The potential exists for buried remains of archaeological significance to survive *in-situ* within the development area. As such, in accordance with current planning policy guidance, any such buried remains would require preservation by record should they be directly affected by the development proposals.
- 7.1.2 Due to the rich historical and archaeological background of the area it is possible that currently unknown sites will be encountered during the ground works. Therefore a continuous watching brief along the proposed route is recommended. It is also recommended that some of the sites (*see Table 3*) should be recorded by topographic and photographic survey prior to the commencement of the proposed works.

7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

- 7.2.1 Three sites (Sites **22**, **31**, and **49**) are likely to be associated with archaeologically significant sub-surface remains and it is recommended that a programme of evaluation trenching should be undertaken in advance of any ground disturbance in these areas. Site **49** is represented by cropmarks that were evident on an aerial photograph and have been suggested, by the HER, to be similar in shape to a Roman fort. Although these cropmarks could be the result of patterns of agricultural practice, the possibility of a Roman military site in this area would be of great archaeological significance and, as such, a programme of evaluation should be conducted in this area. The primary objectives of any such evaluation would be to establish the presence, character, date, and extent of any buried remains. Site **2** is a cairn which may be derived from field clearance, however, a funerary function can not be dismissed. Depending upon the exact nature of the development work in the locale of this cairn, further work may be required in advance of any ground works. This will depend upon whether or not the site will be intrusively encroached upon by the works.
- 7.2.2 The extent of any negative impact can only be established once the nature and depth of the sub-surface archaeological resource has been physically investigated. Should any significant archaeological remains be identified it is further recommended that appropriate investigation through excavation be carried out.

8. GAZETTEER OF SITES

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site number | 01 |
| Site name | Near Egremont road, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97533 11055 - 97608 10933 |
| Site type | Field boundary ? |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | A possible removed field boundary that comprises of a slight bank, which is 0.20m high and 1.43m long running north-west/south-east. |
| Assessment | The site lies close to the proposed development area and it may be affected by it. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 02 |
| Site name | Between Egremont road and Out Rigg, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97656 11132 |
| Site type | Clearance carins |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | A clearance cairn that is situated at the north-east edge of a field and is 27m long and 14m wide. It comprises loosely packed medium and large rounded stones. |
| Assessment | The site lies close to the proposed development area and it may be affected by it. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 03 |
| Site name | On Out Rigg, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97796 11446 |
| Site type | Disused entrance |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | This is an old disused entrance way to a triangular-shaped field, which comprises two red sandstone gate posts that are 2.50m apart and is 50m from the south-east corner of the field. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 04 |
| Site name | East of St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97858 11669 |
| Site type | Earthwork |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | A slight earthen mound that is sub-circular in shape, measuring 22m long and 19m wide and standing about 0.5m high. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 05 |
| Site name | East of St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97831 11753 |
| Site type | Gatepost |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | This is an existing gatepost, which has four slots carved into it for a four bar gate. The gatepost stands at 1.30m and the grooves are 0.03m deep. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site number | 06 |
| Site name | North-east of St Bees |
| NGR | NX 98091 12156 |
| Site type | Clearance cairn |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | Possible collapsed wall as it contained a gatepost. This lies in the east corner of the field and is roughly 4m by 3m. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected . |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site number | 07 |
| Site name | North-east of St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97970 12267 |
| Site type | Standing gatepost/removed boundary |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | A standing gatepost. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 08 |
| Site name | Watery Lane, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97695 12456 - 98125 13022 |
| Site type | Green lane |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | This is the continuation of the track that leads from High House road marked on the modern OS and is likely to be a green lane. This feature runs for 740m north-east/south-west and comprises the field boundary on the north-west side and a robbed out St Bees-type wall. Equates with Watery Lane as shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1867 |
| Assessment | The site is crossed by the proposed development area and will be affected. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site number | 09 |
| Site name | Near Pow Beck |
| NGR | Central point NX 97776 12724 |
| Site type | Drainage system |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | Comprises eight shallow ditches running north/west south-east into Pow Beck and is likely to be a drainage system for this low lying land. The ditches are of varying length and are roughly 0.5m wide. This possibly relates to similar strip-field subdivisions shown in the fields south of this area on the St Bees tithe map of 1838. |
| Assessment | The site lies close to the proposed development area and may be affected. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site number | 10 |
| Site name | North-east of St Bees |
| NGR | NX 98003 12692 - 97840 12746 |
| Site type | Field boundary |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey. |
| Description | A removed field boundary surviving as an earthwork bank, possibly a St Bees-type wall. It runs north-west/south-east and is 143m long. |
| Assessment | The site lies close to the proposed development area and it may be affected. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 11 |
| Site name | North-east of St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97845 12732 |
| Site type | Gatepost |
| Period | Post-medieval? |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | This is a gatepost built into a St Bees-type wall on the field boundary side of Site 8. |
| Assessment | The site is close to the proposed development area and it may be affected. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site number | 12 |
| Site name | North-east of St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97925 12813 |
| Site type | Access |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | This is a break in the south-east side of Site 8 and is likely to be an access point into the field. |
| Assessment | The site lies within the proposed development area and will be affected. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site number | 13 |
| Site name | North-east of St Bees |
| NGR | NX 98103 13022 |
| Site type | Disused entrance and pollarded trees |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | A disused entrance in the form of two sandstone gateposts that are 2.05m apart and in the north-west side of Site 8 . The posts are 24.3m from the end of the Green Lane. 5m away from the posts are two pollarded trees. |
| Assessment | The site is crossed by the proposed development area and will be affected. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 14 |
| Site name | Near Spring Bank Farm |
| NGR | NX 98220 13156 |
| Site type | Pond |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | The site of a pond that is in two parts, the upper part is roughly circular and 3m in diameter and is linked to the lower pond by a small channel. The lower pond is 13m long and 3m wide and has a sluice gate in the north-west corner that drains into the drainage system (Site 15) in the field below. |
| Assessment | The site is crossed by the proposed development area and will be affected. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 15 |
| Site name | Near Spring Bank Farm |
| NGR | Central point NX 98113 13190 |
| Site type | Drainage system |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | A drainage system connected to Site 14 , which runs into the Pow Beck. The ditches are roughly 0.5m wide and run in various directions across the field. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site number | 16 |
| Site name | Near railway out of St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97855 13086 |
| Site type | Field boundary |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | These trees probably mark the remnants of an earlier boundary that has been removed for the railway. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected. |

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Site number | 17 |
| Site name | Group of banks |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| NGR | Central point NX 97545 12889 |
| Site type | Earthwork |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey. |
| Description | A group of earthen banks that run north-west to south-east and vary in size and length, but are all about 0.2m in height. Two of the banks lie 9m to the north-east of the third, and this third bank is the largest out of the three. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site number | 18 |
| Site name | Abbey wood |
| NGR | NX 97585 13007 |
| Site type | Woodland track |
| Period | Post-medieval ? |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey OS first edition map of 1867, OS map of 1900, OS map of 1925 - Sheet 67 |
| Description | Two banks that run up the south-west side of Abbey Wood and are likely to be the remains of a woodland track. The banks vary in size and the inner bank only continues for 10m and is lined with trees. The outer bank is used as the boundary between the wood and the field. |
| Assessment | The site is passed closely by the proposed development area and may be affected. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 19 |
| Site name | St Begas Holy Well, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97510 13090 |
| Site type | Holy Well |
| Period | Medieval |
| SMR No | 3680 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover Survey; HER |
| Description | St Begas Well is exactly opposite Chapel How, with traces of a lane leading down to it. It is now covered over and overgrown. The supposed site of St Bega's well is a flat very wet plateau with a natural spring, which runs off into Abbey wood. |
| Assessment | The site lies close to the proposed development area and may be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 20 |
| Site name | Road B5345 |
| NGR | NX 97362 13118 |
| Site type | Field boundary |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | The repair or closing of entrances to fields of St Bees-type walls using concrete blocks in a herring bone fashion. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site number | 21 |
| Site name | Road B5345 |
| NGR | NX 97268 12978 |
| Site type | Field boundary |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | A change in boundary types on either side of a field entrance, which may indicate that boundaries have changed along with ownership. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 22 |
| Site name | St Michael's Chapel, Preston Quarter, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97300 13110 |
| Site type | Chapel |
| Period | Medieval |
| SMR No | 1186 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | This is the site of St Michael's Chapel, but there did not appear to be any above-ground sign of the chapel. There was, however, evidence of a clearance cairn in the corner of the field, which may be from the removal of a boundary. Some stones found in the boundary fence appear dressed and may have come from an earlier chapel near St Begas Well. There is the suggestion of an enclosure, and the fieldbank contains large irregular blocks of stone in greater proportion than elsewhere in the vicinity. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area, however, due to the unknown extent of a possible enclosure this site may be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 23 |
| Site name | Between Abbey Wood and Carnforth and Whitehaven Railway |
| NGR | NX 97872 13289 |
| Site type | Disused trough |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | The site of a disused stone water trough on the north side of a field boundary between the railway and Abbey Wood. The trough is 1.24m long, 0.60m wide and stands 0.4m high. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site number | 24 |
| Site name | North-east Of Abbey wood |
| NGR | NX 97866 13378 |
| Site type | Possible platform |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | The location of a possible platform that is on the side of the steep-sided valley, and which is semi-circular in shape, 23m long and 12m wide. This is of indeterminate use or date. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected. |
| Site number | 25 |
| Site name | North-east of Abbey wood |
| NGR | Central point NX 97915 13348 |
| Site type | Drainage |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | A natural spring that has had a drainage ditch formed to run off from it with clearance mounds to the north-east side of the ditch. The ditch is 30m long, 9m wide and 1m deep and the largest clearance mound is 22.30m long. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected. |
| Site number | 26 |
| Site name | North of railway crossing, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 98114 13486 |
| Site type | Gateposts |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | Two recently removed gate posts near crossing of the Carnforth and Whitehaven Railway. |
| Assessment | The site lies close to the proposed development area and is likely to be affected. |
| Site number | 27 |
| Site name | Near Stanley House |
| NGR | NX 98159 13944 |
| Site type | Gateposts |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | A St Bees type wall with two large stones built in that may be related with Stanley House. |
| Assessment | The site lies close to the proposed development area and is likely to be affected. |
| Site number | 28 |
| Site name | Bell House Farm Quarry, Sandwith, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97800 14230 |
| Site type | Quarry |
| Period | Post Medieval |
| SMR No | 11935 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | The site of a disused quarry east of Bell House Farm. It is circular in shape measuring 11.20m wide, 15.50m long and has an entrance 4m wide. On the east side of the quarry is an area of upcast that is 20m in length. |
| Assessment | The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 29 |
| Site name | Benhow Wood, Quarries and Lime Kiln |
| NGR | NX 97726 14777 |
| Site type | Lime Kiln and Quarry |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | 11921 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | Walkover survey |
| Description | Old Quarries and a lime kiln shown on the First Edition OS Map. The quarry is currently being back-filled by the farmer with old building debris. What remains of the quarry is 24m long, 16m wide and has an entrance of 3m. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 30 |
| Site name | Sea Mill, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 96920 10890 |
| Site type | Mill |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | 14570 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER, Walkover |
| Description | The site is labelled as Sea Mill. No obvious remains were observed. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 31 |
| Site name | Preston Quarter Deserted Medieval Village |
| NGR | NX 97300 13100 |
| Site type | Deserted Village |
| Period | Medieval |
| SMR No | 3681 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Preston Quarter deserted medieval village. Nothing visible on RAF Aerial Photographs 1946. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area, however, the extent of the site is not known and it might be affected by the development. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 32 |
| Site name | St Bees, Abbey Wood Cropmark Site |
| NGR | NX 97400 13500 |
| Site type | Boundary |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | 6903 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Cropmarks, possibly of a large enclosure, but may be remains of earlier filled boundaries |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 33 |
| Site name | St Bees, Stanley Sub-rectangular Enclosure |
| NGR | NX 97800 13800 |
| Site type | Enclosure |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | 6904 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Sub-rectangular enclosure |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 34 |
| Site name | High House Reservoir, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97760 12180 |
| Site type | Reservoir |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | 11563 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Site of an old reservoir, still marked by OS and named 'High House' purely because this is the nearest marking to it. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 35 |
| Site name | Stanley Pond Engine House |
| NGR | NX 98370 14330 |
| Site type | Engine House |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | 11918 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Site of an old engine house near Stanley Pond. The engine house marked on the 1967 OS Map is different from this old one - it is on the other side of the railway track. Nothing is marked on either site on the 1993 OS Map. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 36 |
| Site name | Roskapark Wood Field System, Whitehaven |
| NGR | NX 97500 14700 |
| Site type | Field System |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | 16605 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | The field between Roska Park Wood and Demesne Farm contains ridge and furrow, banks/field boundaries/enclosures. In the surrounding area are trackways, a quarry, more ridge and furrow and the relics of a medieval field system, fossilised in the modern field boundaries. |
| Assessment | The site lies close to the proposed development area and may be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 37 |
| Site name | Low Walton Quarry, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 98650 13180 |
| Site type | Quarry |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | 16799 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Site of an old quarry, no longer marked by OS |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site number | 38 |
| Site name | St Bees Road Tilery, Whitehaven |
| NGR | NX 97500 15400 |
| Site type | Tile Works |
| Period | Post Medieval |
| SMR No | 11979 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Site of a tilery, no longer marked by OS. St Bees Road is not the original name but used purely for reference. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 39 |
| Site name | Outrigg Quarries |
| NGR | NX 97350 11560 |
| Site type | Quarry |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | 11999 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Site of Outrigg Quarries, still marked by OS. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 40 |
| Site name | Fleatham House Quarry |
| NGR | NX 97530 11900 |
| Site type | Quarry |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | 12000 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Site of an old quarry, still marked by OS. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Site number | 41 |
| Site name | Moss Pit |
| NGR | NX 97370 15240 |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site type | Colliery |
| Period | Post Medieval |
| SMR No | 12927 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Site of Moss Pit, indicated on the present map by the presence of an Air Shaft. Also shown on plans drawn for the conveyance of Lonsdale Properties. This site was on the SMR (2751) as Wilson Pit but this was another pit nearby. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 42 |
| Site name | Marsh House Saltpan, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 96900 10850 |
| Site type | Salt Works |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | 13926 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Possible site of saltpan. An information board on the site identifies a polygonal feature south of Sea Mill, seemingly from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, as a saltpan using solar evaporation. This interpretation is highly unlikely. The mouth of Pow Burn is in principle a plausible location for a monastic saltworks on the St Bees Priory 'home estate', but no documentary evidence is known and any evidence would almost certainly have been destroyed by erosion (Cranstone 2006, 96). |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and it will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 43 |
| Site name | High Walton Quarry, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 98380 12630 |
| Site type | Quarry |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | 16798 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Site of a quarry, still marked as earthworks on the 1993 OS map |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 44 |
| Site name | Flake finds from Deepgill Banks, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97300 10600 |
| Site type | Flint scatter |
| Period | Prehistoric |
| SMR No | 17829 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Several flint flakes have been found in this area, the only artefact of significance being a large flake core of creamy yellow flint found in isolation (Cherry). |
| Assessment | The find spot lies outside of the proposed development area will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 45 |
| Site name | Coin, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97000 11000 |
| Site type | Findspot |
| Period | Roman - Hadrianic |
| SMR No | 19158 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | In 1990, a very worn Sestertius of Hadrian was found in a garden near Sandwith School. The exact findspot is unknown. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site number | 46 |
| Site name | Bell House Farm, Sandwith, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97780 14290 |
| Site type | Farmstead |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | 40264 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | OS First Edition map; HER |
| Description | The farm buildings at Bell House Farm are shown on the First Edition OS map. |
| Assessment | The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected by it. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 47 |
| Site name | Greenbank Pit, Whitehaven |
| NGR | NX 97500 15500 |
| Site type | Colliery |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | 41765 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Possible location of Greenbank Pit based on placename evidence. Former pit owned by the Lowther family. An account book for Greenbank Pit for the week ending 14 April 1675 shows it was operated by 18 men. In 1698 the pit was all but worked out and new pits were opened to help overcome the loss of production (Routledge 2002, 37-9) |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 48 |
| Site name | Wilson Pit Shaft Top, Whitehaven |
| NGR | NX 97300 15200 |
| Site type | Colliery |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | 2751 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | No details |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 49 |
| Site name | Cropmark site at St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97530 11200 |
| Site type | Fort |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | 17834 |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | A large sub-rectangular feature, the shape roughly that of a Roman fort, seen and photographed by Hugh Bland 30 April 1999 while flying in a microlight aircraft. There also appear to be other features. More photographs and ground inspection are needed to either prove or disprove the site. |
| Assessment | The site lies within the proposed development area and will be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 50 |
| Site name | Barn to north-east of High House, High House Road, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97630 12170 |
| Site type | Building |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | 21529 |
| Statutory Designation | Grade II listed building no 76177 |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Bank barn inscribed and dated on panel over dovecote William & Hannah Fox 1810; outshuts added to north side. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins; additions in snecked rubble. Graduated slate roof with stone ridge, copings, and kneelers. South (farmyard) elevation has byre door and fixed window to right; low-relief head and Greek inscription on stone set in wall over lintel. Central wagon door has elliptical head. Byre door to left; winnowing door above has dovecote openings to left in 4 rows of 8. Ventilation slits to eaves; circular owl-hole to east return. Threshing floor wagon door under porch to centre rear; door opens off porch to either side into storage outshut, with byre door below right-hand store. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site number | 51 |
| Site name | No 81 Main Street, west side, St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97108 11350 |
| Site type | Building |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | 21535 |
| Statutory Designation | Grade II listed building no 76183 |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | House, dated 1838 for John and Jane Noble on panel over door. Snecked rubble with quoins and eaves band. C20 concrete tiles with kneelers to south end and brick chimney to north. 2 storeys, 2 bays. Panelled door and rectangular fanlight in stone surround. Single sash in stone surround to each floor on right (1st floor 16-panel). |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Site number | 52 |
| Site name | No 82 Main Street (west side) St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97105 11358 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site type | Building |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | 21536 |
| Statutory Designation | Grade II listed building no 76184 |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | House, c1838 (date on No. 81, adjoining to south) with later additions and alterations. Coursed, squared rubble with rusticated quoins. C20 concrete tiled roofs; main house has stone end chimneys and C20 dormer. 2 storeys; main house symmetrical 3 bays. Central panelled door and semicircular fanlight in stone surround with carved imposts and keystone. Sashes to front and east return; round-arched stair window to east return. Lower 2-bay extension set back to west has part glazed door. Single sash to each floor on right. All windows in stone surrounds; some with glazing bars, others boarded up at time of survey (Jan. 1984). Included for group value. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site number | 53 |
| Site name | Greenbank Hotel, St Bees Road, Whitehaven |
| NGR | NX 97654 15580 |
| Site type | Building |
| Period | Post-medieval |
| SMR No | 26324 |
| Statutory Designation | Grade II listed building no 76184 |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Mid-C18 and later. 2 storeys, stucco. Wide front of 5 windows. Doorway of Tuscan $\frac{3}{4}$ columns with entablature and pediment. Later 2 storeyed bay windows (the others are 12 paned sashes). |
| Assessment | The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 54 |
| Site name | Strip fields south of St Bees |
| NGR | NX 97200 11200 |
| Site type | Field system |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | - |
| Sources | St Bees tithe map of 1838 |
| Description | Co-axial field systems extending to the east and west of a triangle of land formed by Netherton Road and Egremont Road, and east and west of Netherton Road slightly further south. |
| Assessment | The site lies within the proposed development area and is likely to be affected by the works. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site number | 55 |
| Site name | Wood Lane |
| NGR | NX 97586 13006 to 79085 12345 |
| Site type | Track |
| Period | Unknown |
| SMR No | - |
| Statutory Designation | |
| Sources | Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1867 |
| Description | Track depicted as 'Wood Lane' on the first edition map. |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Assessment | The site will be crossed by the pipeline and will be affected by the works. |
|-------------------|---|

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10. ILLUSTRATIONS

10.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: site location

Figure 2a: Gazetteer sites plan, north

Figure 2b: Gazetteer sites plan, south

Figure 3: St Bees Tithe map of 1838

Figure 4a: Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1867, (North)

Figure 4b: Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1867, (South)

Figure 5a: Ordnance Survey map of 1926, (North)

Figure 5b: Ordnance Survey map of 1926, (South)

10.2 PLATES

Plate 1: Clearance cairn (Site **2**) to the east of St Bees

Plate 2: The Green Lane (Site **8**) facing north-east

Plate 3: Ponds (Site **14**) with sluice gate draining into site **15**

Plate 4: Gate post built into a St Bees-type wall (Site **27**)

Plate 5: Site of St Bega's well/spring (Site **19**)

Plate 6: Green Lane (Site **8**) looking north-east

Plate 7: View of two banks that make up the woodland path (Site **18**)

Plate 8: Aerial photograph of cropmarks at Site **49**, with the bank at Site **1** in the background (Photograph by H Blund),

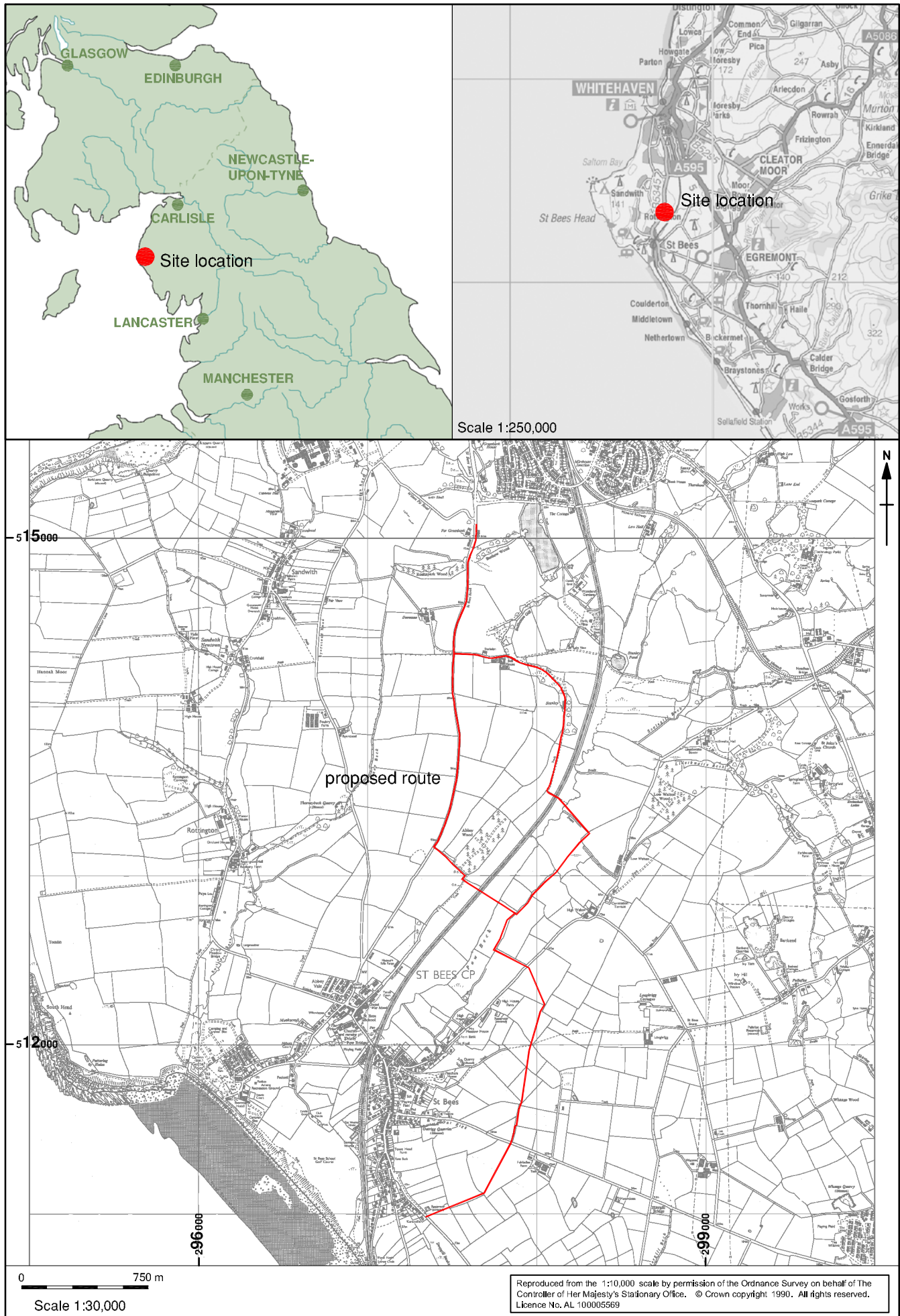


Figure 1: Site Location

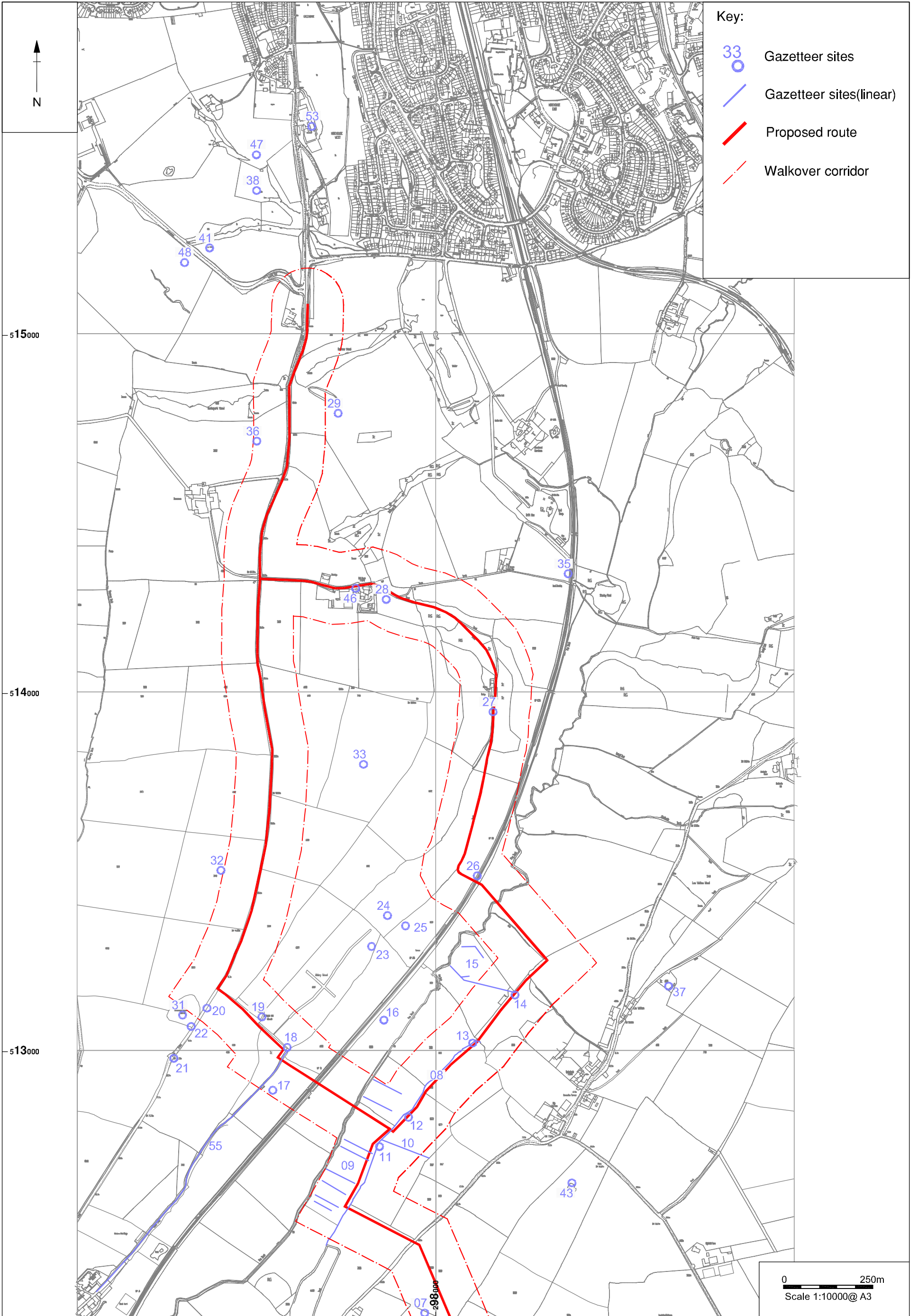


Figure 2a: Gazetteer sites plan, north

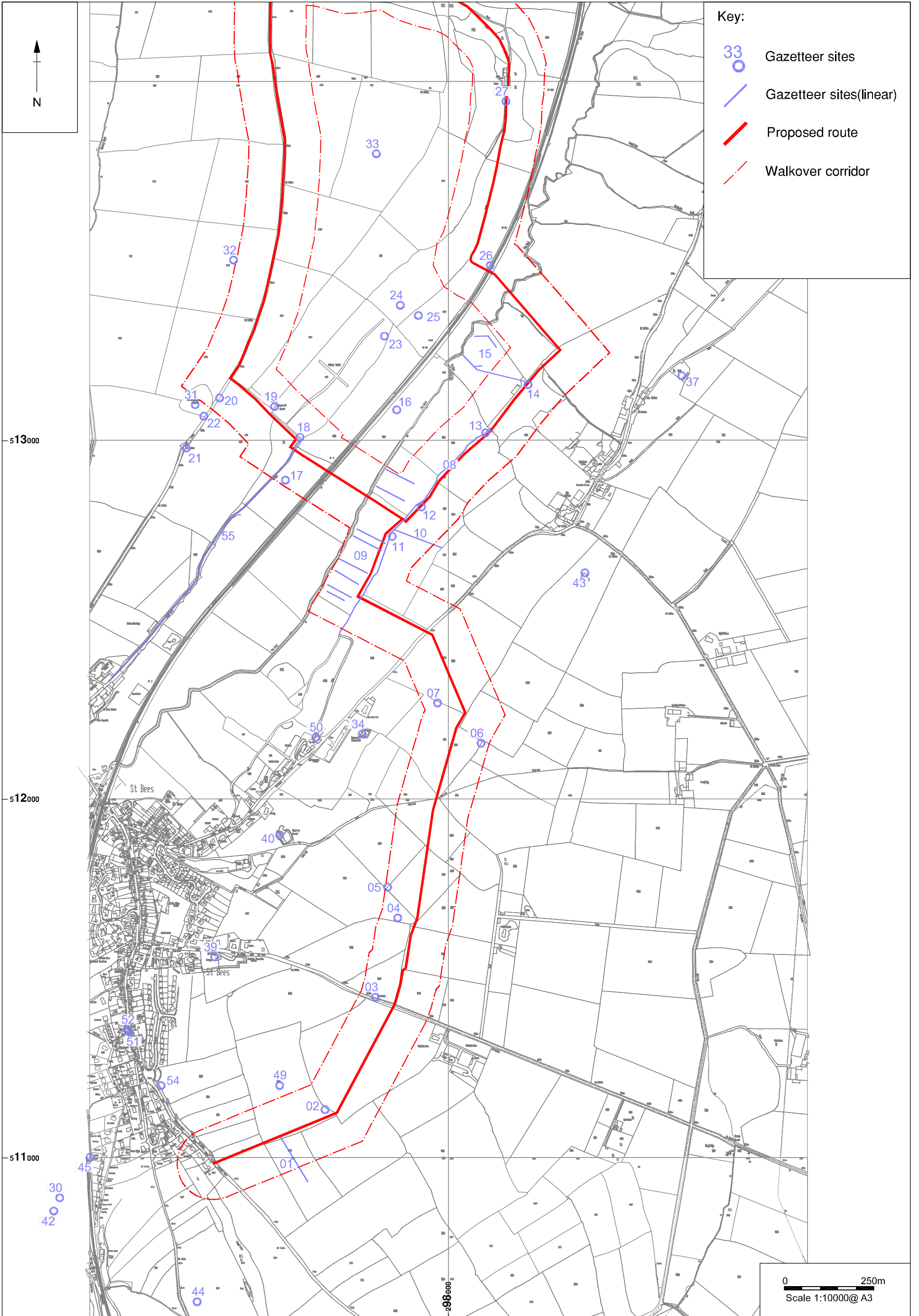


Figure 2b: Gazetteer sites plan south



Figure 3: St Bees tithe map of 1838

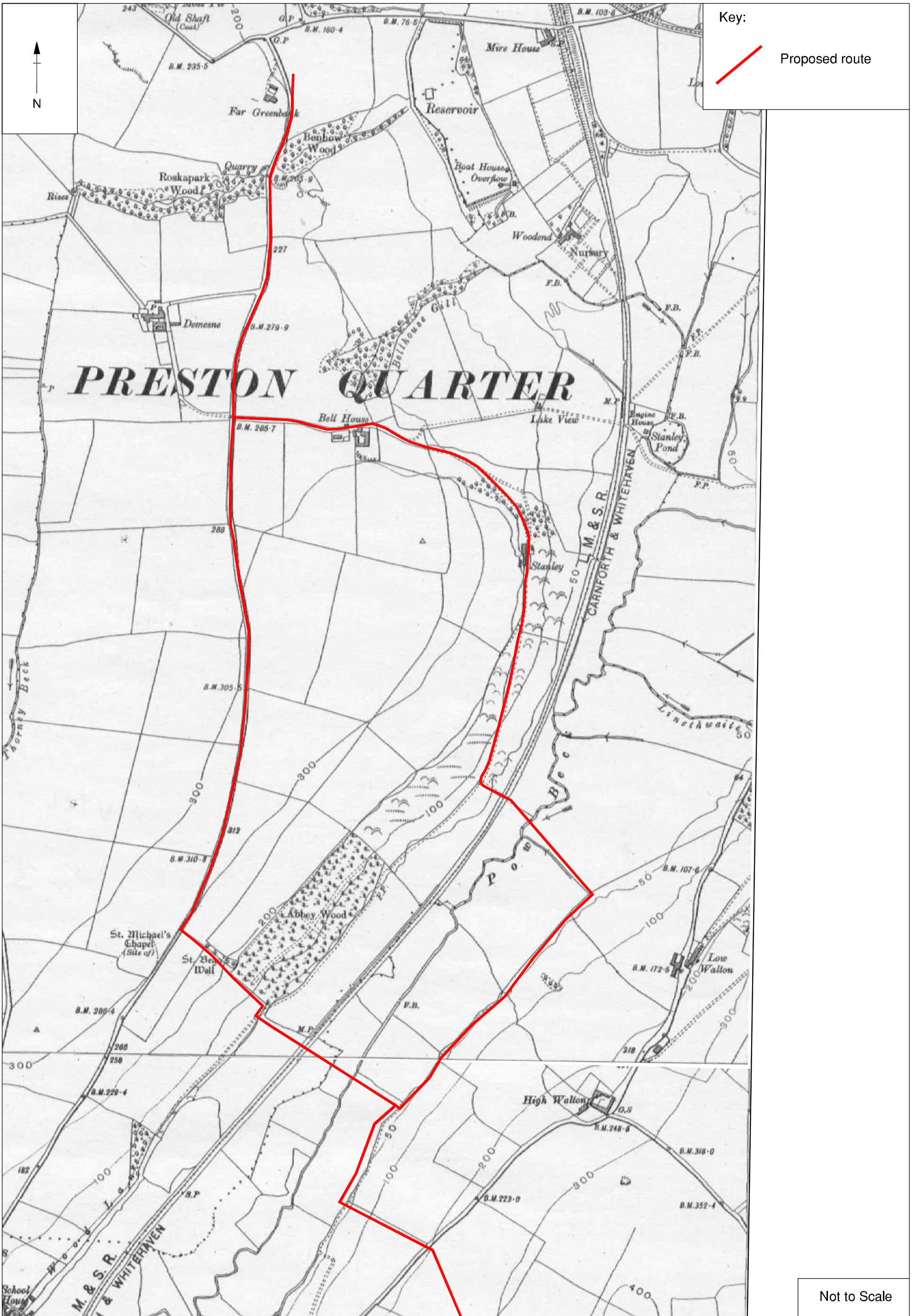

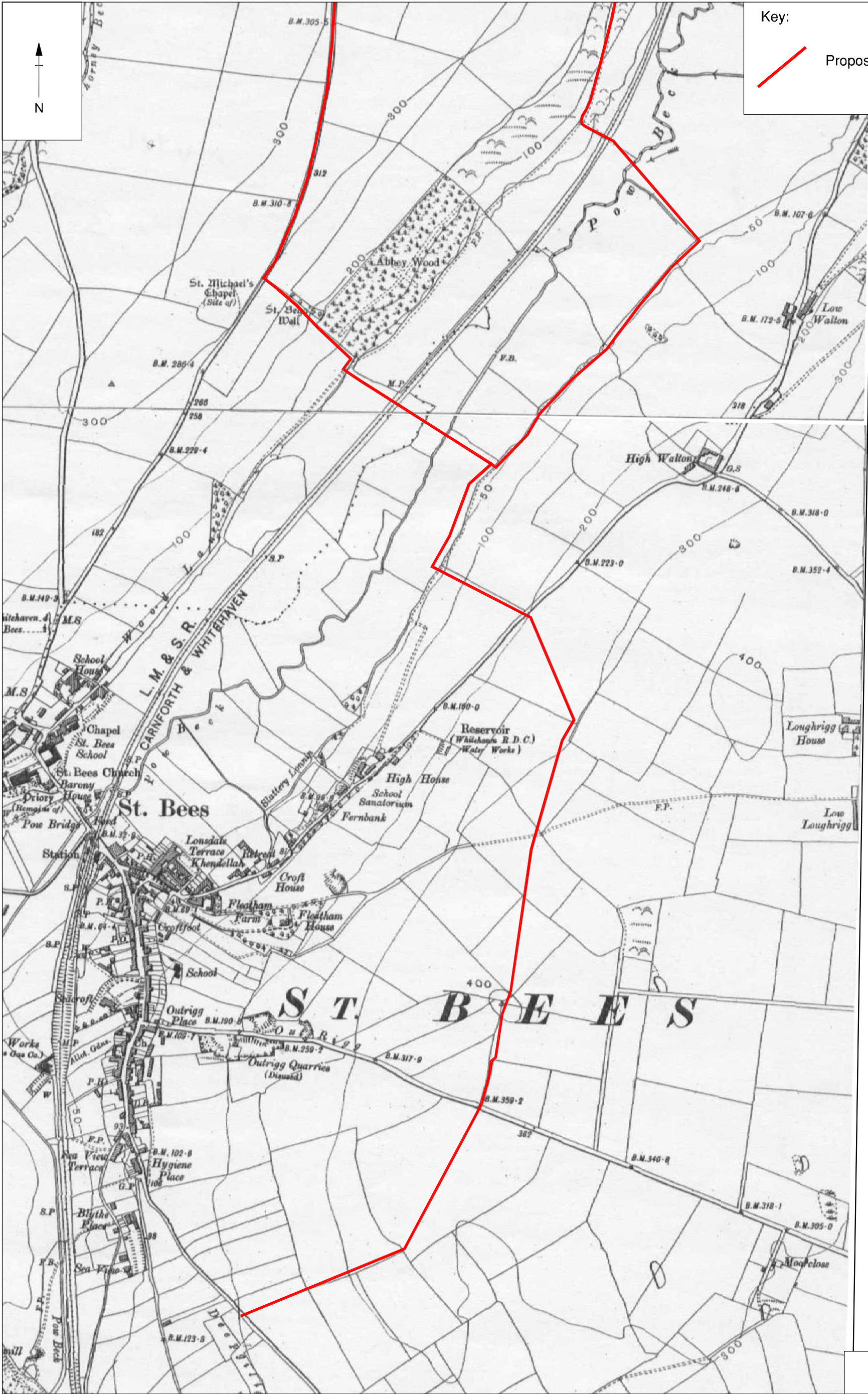


Figure 4a: Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1867 (North)



Key:
 Proposed route



Not to Scale

Figure 4b: Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1867 (South)

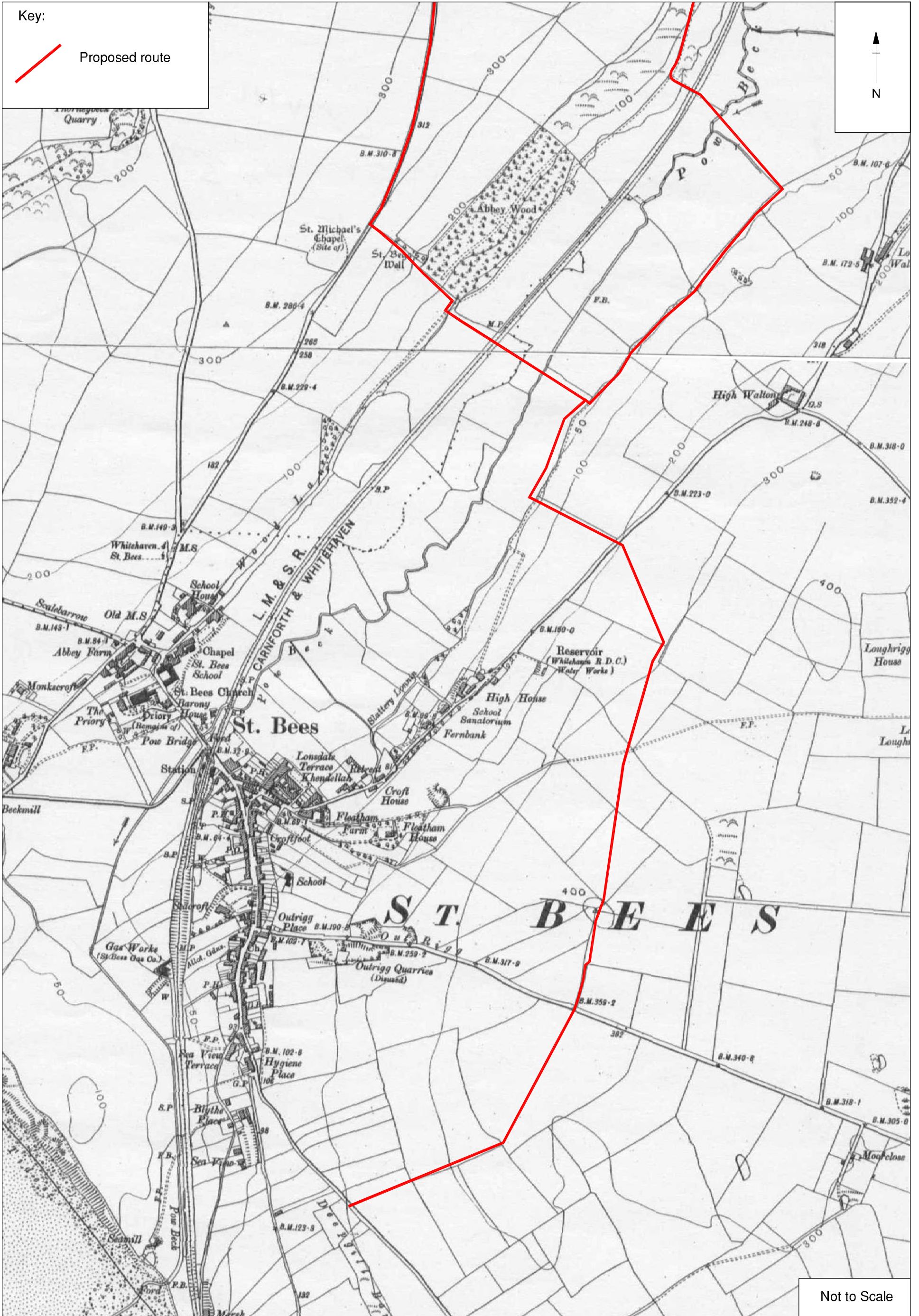


Key:



Proposed route

N



Not to Scale

Figure 5a: Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1926 (South)

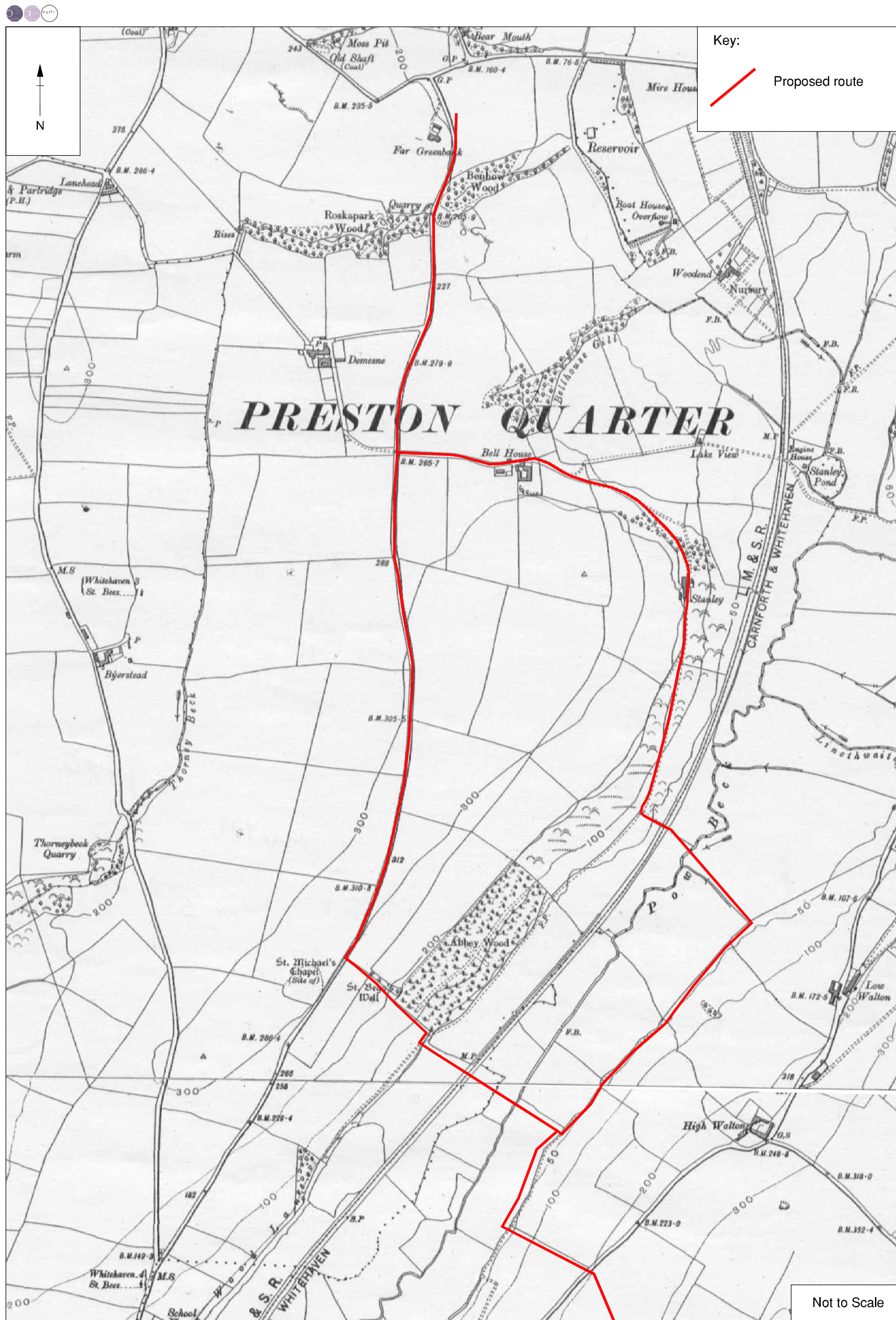


Figure 5b: Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1926 (North)



Plate 1: Clearance cairn (Site 2) to the east of St Bees



Plate 2: The Green Lane (Site 8) facing north-east



Plate 3: Ponds (Site **14**) with sluice gate draining into Site **15**



Plate 4: Gate post built into a St Bees-type wall (Site **27**)



Plate 5: Site of St Bega's well/spring (Site 19)



Plate 6: Green Lane (Site 8) looking north-east

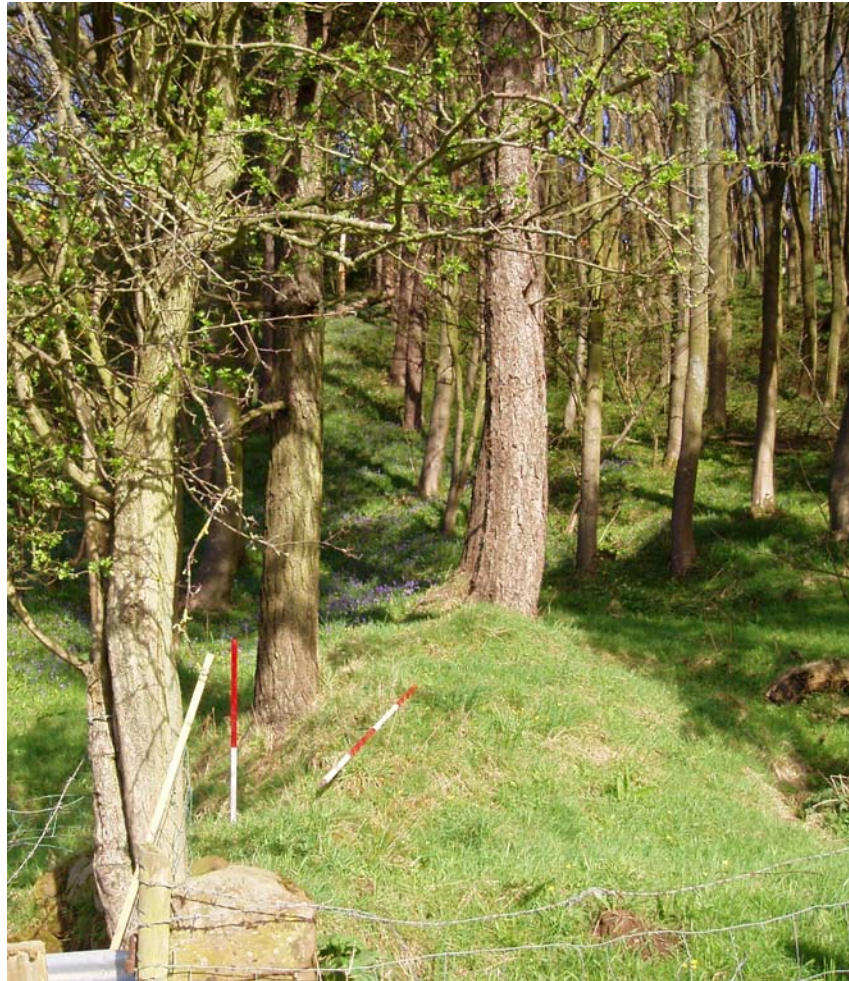


Plate 7: View of two banks that make up the woodland path (Site **18**)



Plate 8: Aerial photograph of cropmarks at Site **49**, with the bank at Site **1** in the background (Photograph by H Blund)