

Archaeology

Desk based assessment

The desk-based assessment undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology [Appendix 16] comprised of a search made of both published and unpublished records held at Cumbria Record Office at Kendal and local libraries in the vicinity, holding local historical information, as well as a search of the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

For the purpose of this assessment, a study area of a 1.5 kilometre radius around the site boundary has been defined to allow for the study of the wider area and to set the site into context. This radius is distinct from the site boundary, which only refers to the area of the proposed development. The study identified features of historical importance none of which were within the development site boundary [Figure 1]

The desk-based assessment has shown that the present day site boundary was once common ground or waste ground that was enclosed in 1821 [Figure 2]. The land on the Nether Staveley side could be traced to 1816 when J. Rowlandson owned it. The land on the Strickland Ketel side belonged to D. Harrison. All of this land has been arable and pasture land since this time. With the exception of a pinfold in one of the fields, marked on the Enclosure Award (1816), and the First, Second and Third Ordnance Survey Maps, there have been no standing buildings or roads within the proposed area of development. Therefore, the potential for remains surviving subsurface dating to the post-medieval period are slight.

Walkover survey

In September 2009 a walkover survey was undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd of the proposed development site. The aims of the walkover survey were to note any surface features of archaeological interest and areas of potential significant disturbance. The site was systematically walked in transects, the widths of which were determined by visibility, terrain, safety considerations and archaeological sensitivity. The survey covered the whole of the development area within the site boundary. In addition, any sites lying within the site boundary uncovered by the research were assessed as to their visible survival. A photographic record was made using digital photography [Appendix 16].

Historic land use

The desk-based assessment has shown that the site boundary was once common or waste ground that was enclosed in 1821. The land within the proposed development area has always been used as pasture or arable land, and with the exception of a pinfold marked on early maps there has never been any standing buildings or roads present on the site.

Existing land use

The existing land use is agriculture: grazing of sheep and cows.

Listed buildings assessment

The assessment of the proposed development is considered in detail within the landscape and visual impact studies [Appendices 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8]

Conservation Areas assessment

There are no Conservation Areas within the study area of a 1.5 kilometre radius around the site boundary.

Chapter 11: Archaeology

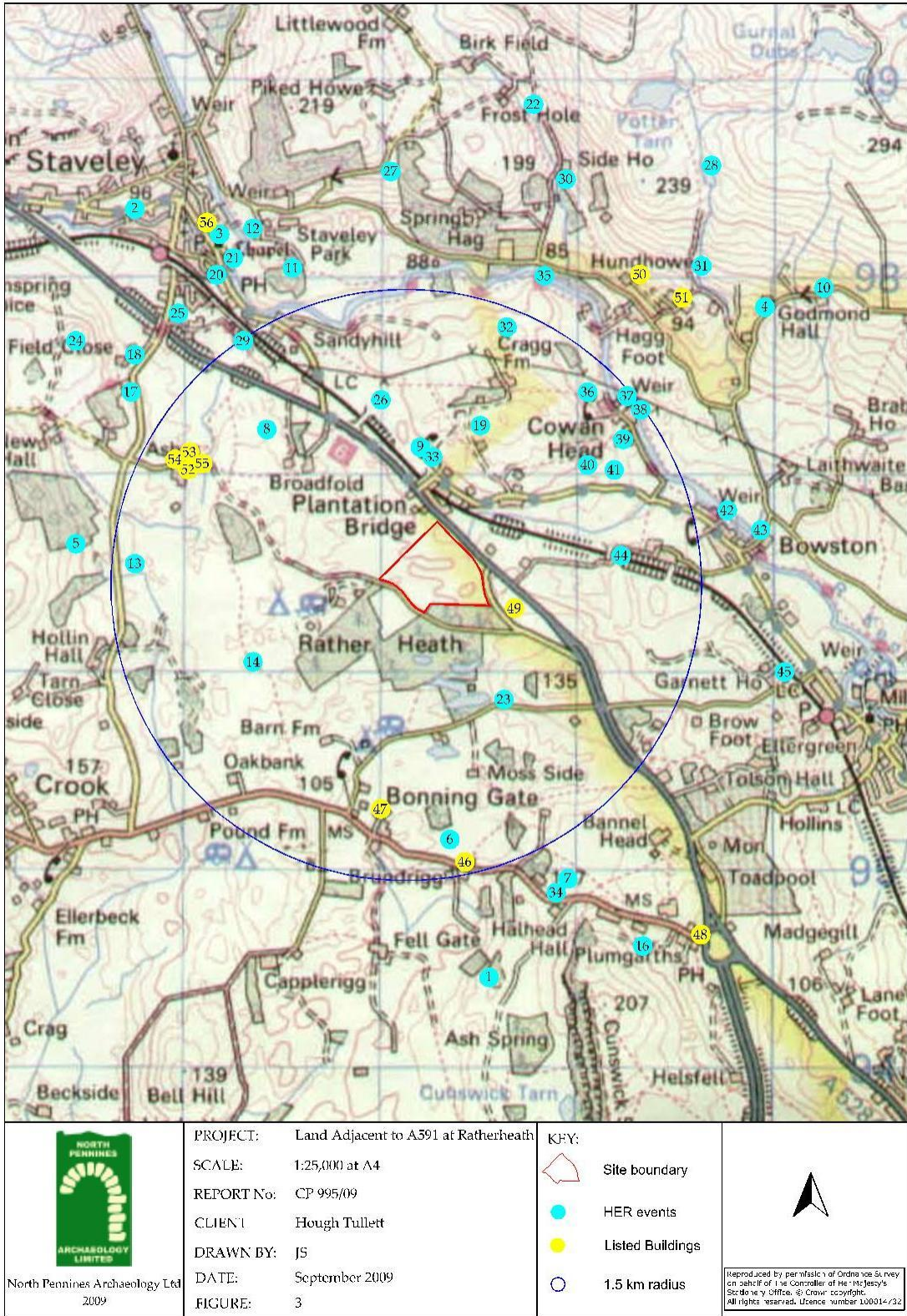


Figure 3: Location of known historical sites within 1.5 km of the site boundary

Figure 1: Location of known historical sites within 1.5km of the site boundary

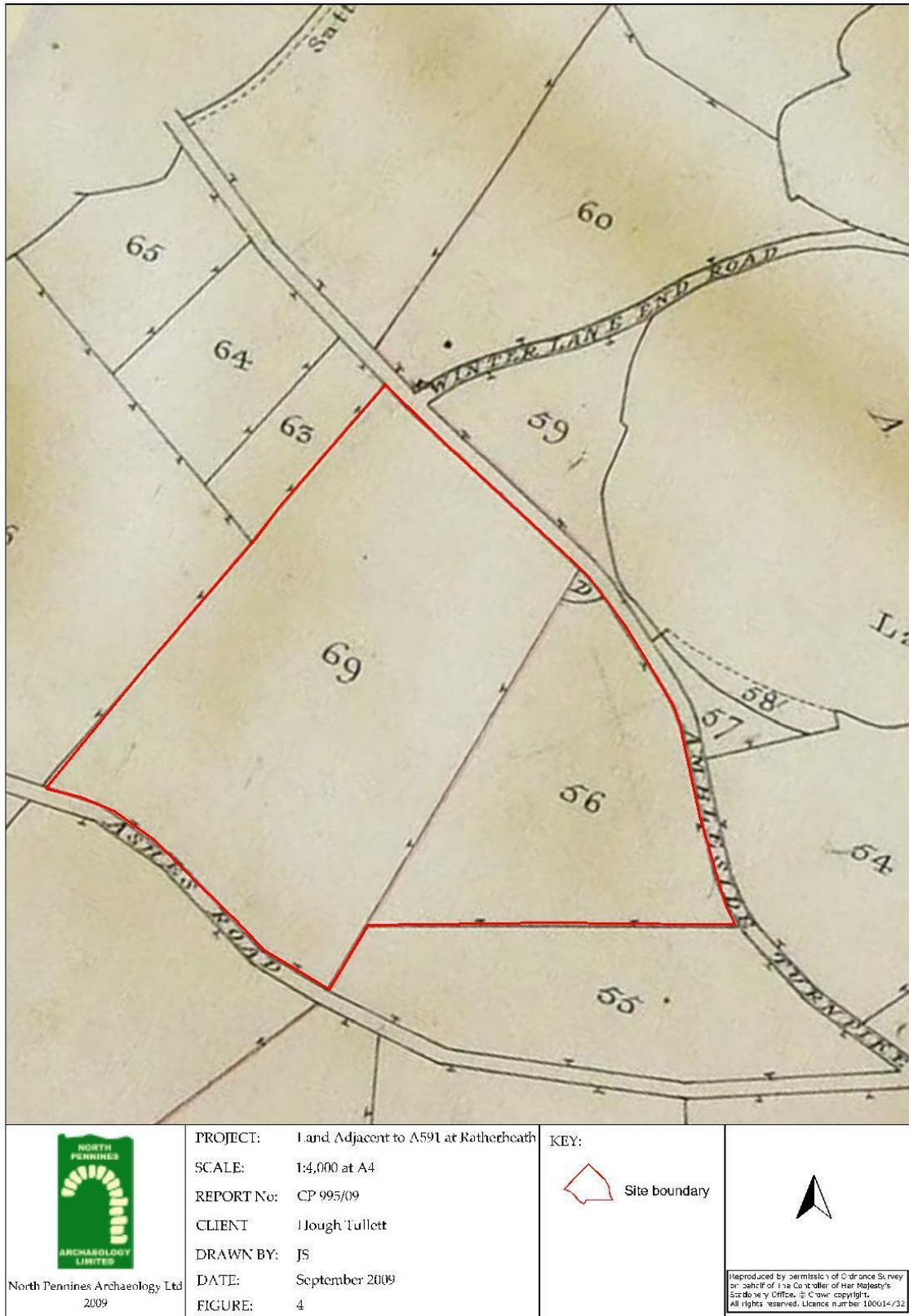


Figure 4: Strickland Ketel and Nether Staveley Enclosure Award, 1816

Figure 2: Strickland Ketel & Nether Staveley Enclosure Award: 1816