

NAVIO ROMAN FORT, HOPE, DERBYSHIRE Scheduled Monument No.1017505

Desk Based Assessment





**NAVIO ROMAN FORT, HOPE,
DERBYSHIRE,
SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO. 1017505**

Desk Based Assessment

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Enterprise Managed Services to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of land at and surrounding *Navio* Roman Fort, Hope, Derbyshire. The assessment was requested to inform proposals for the renewal of a water main which runs through *Navio* Roman Fort, Scheduled Monument No. 1017505 (hereafter 'the Scheme').

Archaeological investigations within and around the Study Area have recorded archaeological sites, deposits and findspots dating from the prehistoric to modern periods.

The Study Area is rich in remains dating to the Romano-British period. The Scheme traverses the Scheduled Monument of *Navio* Roman Fort (No. 1017505). The fort had two civilian settlements, or *vici*, one to the southeast and another to the west. Numerous archaeological investigations have been undertaken surrounding the Scheme which have shown that the fort had four phases of occupation and reconstruction. The fort was established around AD 80 and abandoned in the mid to late 4th century AD. The Scheme passes between the upstanding remains of the fort and the *vicus* to the southeast, there is therefore high potential for encountering remains dating to this period which, if found, would be considered to be of National significance.

Later remains in the vicinity of the Scheme indicate activity during the medieval period. The landscape within and surrounding the Scheme would most likely have been utilised for agricultural purposes at this time. Post-medieval remains within the Study Area largely relate to agricultural development and landscape management. Nineteenth century and modern remains within the Study Area include a number of mills and Listed Buildings as well as field boundaries. The southern end of the Scheme traverses the possible mill race of the former cotton mill on Stretfield Road. Any remains which may be encountered would be considered to be of Local significance.

English Heritage and the Peak District National Park Authority have indicated that a geophysical survey should be carried out along the route of the Scheme where it traverses the Scheduled Monument to ensure that the excavation of the launch and reception pits is located accurately over the existing pipeline. This will ensure minimal disturbance to any surviving below ground archaeological deposits. It is also recommended that a watching brief be carried out on all excavations associated with the Scheme, both within and outside the Scheduled area, so that any archaeological remains, whether *in situ* or previously disturbed, can be recorded and retained if necessary.

The scope and nature of any further work should be agreed with the Conservation Archaeologist at the Peak District National Park Authority and the English Heritage Inspector of Monuments and undertaken in line with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation, produced in advance of any Site works.

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The report was researched and compiled by Grace Corbett, and illustrated by Grace Corbett and Chris Swales. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard O' Neill.

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Desk Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Enterprise Managed Services ('the Client') to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of land at and surrounding *Navio* Roman Fort at Hope, Derbyshire (hereafter 'the Scheme'; from NGR 417925, 382422 to 418277, 382856) (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to assess the nature, location, and relative significance of known and potential heritage assets along the Scheme.

1.2 Scheme Location and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Scheme is located between the villages of Hope and Brough in the Peak District National Park, Derbyshire. It extends for 585m from the A6187 Hope Road south-westwards through four greenfields, including the Scheduled Monument of *Navio* Roman Fort (No. 1017505), and terminates north of the B6049 Stretfield Road.
- 1.2.2 The northern end of the Scheme is located at approximately 162m above Ordnance Datum (aOD); the landscape rises to a height of 170m aOD at the southern end.
- 1.2.3 The solid geology of the Scheme is siltstone and sandstone of the Mam Tor Beds with superficial deposits of sand and gravel (BGS Sheet 099 – Chapel en le Firth), the subsoil is formed chiefly by clayey sub-glacial deposits and the Limestone Shale (Dearne 1993, 1).

1.3 The Scheme

- 1.3.1 It is proposed to excavate six launch and reception pits along the length of the existing pipeline. The slip line method will then be used to renew the existing pipe.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and Scope

- 2.1.1 The aim of this assessment is to identify and assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets along the Scheme and its environs that may be affected by the proposed development.
- 2.1.2 This assessment therefore considers archaeological remains (both above and below ground), built heritage and elements of the historic landscape.

- 2.1.3 This report assesses the likely impact of the proposed development on the archaeology, built heritage and historic landscape, and provides recommendations for appropriate mitigation strategies.

2.2 Study Area

- 2.2.1 Recorded heritage assets within a 250m Study Area around the Scheme was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource along the Scheme (**Figure 2**).

2.3 Sources

- 2.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. A brief summary of the sources consulted is given below.

Historic Environment Record

- 2.3.2 The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (DHER) is a database of all recorded archaeological sites, findspots, and archaeological events within the administrative area, and was consulted for this study in June 2012. Information from the HER, along with that from the additional sources, has been reviewed and synthesised for the purposes of this report. The HER data is provided in gazetteer format in **Appendix 1** and illustrated on **Figure 2**.

Legislative and Planning Documents

- 2.3.1 The Peak District National Park Local Plan was consulted for information relating to any existing development controls and additional planning guidance relating to the cultural heritage resource. This desk based assessment was prepared in accordance with national guidelines including National Planning Policy Framework, Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (DLCG 2012). The results of a review of this guidance and, where relevant, details of any statutory and non-statutory designations are included in section 3.

Documentary Sources

- 2.3.2 A search of relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out at the Derbyshire Records Office, The Peak District National Park Authority Archaeology Service and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the Scheme were studied. The sources consulted are listed in the **References** section below.

Cartographic Sources

- 2.3.3 A search of historic manuscripts and Ordnance Survey maps was carried out. All maps consulted in the preparation of this document are listed in **References**.

2.4 Chronology

- 2.4.1 Where mentioned in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

- Modern 1900-present
- 19th century 1800-1900
- Post-medieval 1500-1799
- Medieval AD1066-1499
- Saxon AD410-1066
- Post-Roman AD410-650
- Romano-British AD 43-410
- Iron Age 700 BC- AD 43
- Bronze Age 2400-700 BC
- Neolithic 4000-2400 BC
- Mesolithic 8500-4000BC
- Palaeolithic 500000-10000BP

2.5 Best Practice

- 2.5.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk based assessment – operational draft* (IfA 1994, revised November 2011).

2.6 Assumptions and Limitations

- 2.6.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 2.6.2 The records held by DHER are not a record of all surviving elements of the cultural heritage resource, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the cultural heritage. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

2.7 Copyright

- 2.7.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local

authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

- 3.1.2 The following section provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.

3.2 National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012, replacing Planning Policy Statement 5.

- 3.2.2 NPPF Section 12: *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

- 3.2.3 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

- 3.2.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance. This should be in the form of a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation;
- takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;
- places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled monuments, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);
- requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible.

3.3 Hedgerow Regulations

- 3.3.1 Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (as amended) it is against the law to remove or destroy important hedgerows without permission from the local planning authority. 'Important' hedgerows are defined based on ecological and historical criteria. *Inter alia*, hedgerows are deemed to be 'important' if they are documented to be of pre-enclosure date, which for the purposes of the Regulations is taken to mean pre-1845 (the earliest Act of Inclosure recorded in the Small Titles Act of 1896). Following case law precedent, it is generally taken that hedgerows or historic field boundaries are deemed important under the Regulations if they can be demonstrated to exist on the appropriate parish tithe map.

3.3.2 Hedgerows are also considered historic if they mark the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township. For the purposes of the Regulations, 'historic' is deemed to mean existing before 1850.

3.3.3 Permission must be sought from the local planning authority to remove any 'important' hedgerows unless planning permission has been granted for the development.

3.4 Local Plans

3.4.1 The Peak District National Park Authority Local Plan provides policies which govern and control development across the Boroughs, including planning policies and guidance relating to both designated and undesignated heritage assets (available at <http://old.peakdistrict.gov.uk/contents>)

Peak National Park Local Plan		
POLICY NO.	TITLE	POLICY TEXT
Policy LC15	Historic and cultural heritage sites and features	<p>(a) When considering development proposals that could affect historic and cultural heritage sites and features, the following will be taken into account:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) their national and local significance by reference to the Schedule of Ancient Monuments and to the County Sites and Monuments Records and other relevant information;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) the protection, enhancement and preservation of the sites or features and their settings;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(iii) the need for the development to be on the site in question.</p> <p>(b) Where development affecting such a site or feature is acceptable, the preservation of any feature of special interest in its original position, and appropriate opportunities for public access and examination will be required wherever practicable, taking into account the importance of the site or feature.</p>
Policy LC16	Archaeological sites and features	<p>(a) When considering development proposals that could affect archaeological sites or features, the following will be taken into account:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) their national and local significance by reference to the Schedule of Ancient Monuments and to the County Sites and Monuments Records and other relevant information;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) the protection, enhancement and preservation of the sites or features and their</p>

		<p>settings;</p> <p>(iii) the need for the development to be on the site in question.</p> <p>(iv) the need for an appropriate archaeological assessment of the nature and importance of the remains;</p> <p>(b) Where development affecting such a site or feature is acceptable, the following will be required:</p> <p>(i) the implementation of an appropriate scheme for archaeological investigation prior to and during development and;</p> <p>(ii) wherever practicable, the preservation of any features of special interest in its original position, and appropriate opportunities for future access and examination taking into account the importance of the site or feature.</p>
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4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A consideration of the context of the Study Area is an important element of establishing the potential of cultural heritage resources along the Scheme. The following section provides a brief synthesis of the archaeological and historical development of the Study Area, compiled from the sources detailed above. The aim of the synopsis is to establish the known resource along the Scheme and to provide a context for the identification and understanding of any potential cultural heritage resource which may survive.

4.1.2 A gazetteer of the heritage assets referred to in the text is provided in **Appendix 1**. Sites are numbered from **1-32** with a **WA** prefix for ease of reference. An overall illustration showing sites in the gazetteer is provided in **Figure 2**.

4.2 Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

4.2.1 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas or Historic Battlefields within the Study Area. There is one Scheduled Monument within the Site and five Listed Buildings within the Study Area.

4.2.2 The designated heritage assets within the Study Area include:

- Navio Roman Fort Scheduled Monument, **WA2**
- Mill Farmhouse, Listed Building Grade II, **WA19**
- Brough House, Listed Building Grade II, **WA21**

- Brough Bridge, Listed Building Grade II **WA24**
- Burghwash farmhouse and attached outbuilding, Listed Building Grade II, **WA26**
- Barn to southeast of Brough House, Listed Building Grade II, **WA27**

4.3 Historic Landscape

4.3.1 The Scheme lies within an area defined by the Peak District Historic Landscape Characterisation as 'enclosures of unknown date - with irregular fields'. The surrounding landscape is similar in form, with some larger enclosure to the north. Much of the landscape, including the Scheme, was enclosed prior to 1775.

4.4 Archaeological and Historical Context

Prehistoric

4.4.1 The earliest archaeological evidence from within the Study Area consists of Beaker pottery (**WA1**). Two sherds of the Bronze Age pottery were found 70m southeast of the Scheme; however, they were not found in association with any prehistoric features.

4.4.2 Within the wider area there is substantial evidence for prehistoric activity and occupation. Archaeological work carried out at Hope Shale Quarry 400m west of the Scheme revealed evidence for occupation dating from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods (ARCUS 2004a).

Romano-British

4.4.3 The northern end of the Scheme traverses *Navio* Roman Fort (No. 1017505; **WA2**). The fort stands on a sandstone shale bluff overlooking the confluence of the River Noe and Bradwell Brook at the northern end of Bradwell Dale. The auxiliary fort also has two external settlements (*vici*), one to the southeast (**WA3**), either side of Bradwell Brook and one possible settlement to the west (**WA4**). Part of the southeast *vicus* is included in the Scheduling. The fort lies in a strategic position within the Hope Valley, which represents a natural corridor of lowland between the limestone uplands of the White Peak and the high gritstone moors (Dearne 1993, 1). Several archaeological investigations have been undertaken at and surrounding the fort, these are detailed in section 4.5.

4.4.4 The fort (**WA2**) is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 90m by 105m. The four sides are evidenced by raised earthen banks, surviving to a height of 1-1.7m, around an earthen platform which slopes gently to the northeast. These banks indicate the position of the external walls of the fort. The monument has been extensively robbed of stone to the extent that only rough foundations of turf and rubble can be seen. The central area of the fort contains several platforms, hollows and linear features with a central lynchet which may be associated with the later track which runs through the site. A pile of large dressed millstone grit slabs remain visible at the centre of the fort (Ullathorne 2001, 2-3). This area was excavated in 1903 and was found to be the underground chamber of the *principia* building.

4.4.5 There were four phases of occupation and reconstruction at the fort beginning with the first timber fort c.AD 80 during the Flavian period. This

first phase of occupation is evidence by a ditch, 2.4m wide and 0.6m deep with a rectangular channel at its base, which was immediately followed by a 1.5m deep V-shaped ditch probably 7.3m wide (Dearne 1993, 136). Traces of the rampart were identified near the later northwest gate (*ibid.*). The earliest fort was on a slightly different alignment to the later fort, with the northwest defences slightly further northwest than the later forts. The early fort's extent to the southwest has not been fully identified and may in fact have been destroyed by the construction of the later fort.

- 4.4.6 The fort was briefly abandoned c.AD 125 (presumably connected to the garrisoning of Hadrian's Wall and the subsequent move to the Antonine Wall) and re-established in AD 154-158. An inscription from remains recovered during excavations shows the main headquarters building, the *principia*, was constructed c.AD 158. Other buildings re-built at this time included the barracks and granaries, the defences of the fort also changed at this time. This later fort faced northeast, being layed out in diametrically the opposite direction to the phase one fort (Dearne 1993, 139). The second phase ditch system is not fully known; however, it has been established that up to three ditches existed. These ditches became more substantial to the southwest (*ibid.* 140).
- 4.4.7 The third phase of construction of the fort involved the rebuilding of the granaries in stone and remodelling of the timber barracks. A new gate was constructed on the south-eastern side and a strong room was constructed within the *principia* (Dearne 1993, 144-146).
- 4.4.8 The final phase, during the early 4th century (AD300-350), involved the reconstruction of the whole of the interior of the fort. The barracks were rebuilt as half-timbered stone structures, along with the rearrangement and rebuilding of the granaries and the *praetorium*. The fort continued in use until AD 350 but was then abandoned (Dearne 1993, 149).
- 4.4.9 Little is known about the units garrisoning the fort or their size due to lack of records. Despite this, however, the significance of this fort within the Peak District is undoubted, being the only nearly continuously garrisoned site in the area. The first phase of the fort was undoubtedly part of the garrisoning of the Peak District during the Roman expansion in to that area and *Navios* prime role may have been the supervision of the numerous roads passing through the Hope valley (Dearne 1993, 157).
- 4.4.10 The main *vicus* (**WA3**), located southeast of the fort, contained a number of buildings which appear to have housed various commercial and industrial activities and were established shortly after the first fort was built. Enclosures around some of the buildings suggest there were also gardens or allotments attached to them. A road led from this *vicus* to a baths (**WA10**), identified through the discovery of a collection of brick and tile 140m southeast of the Site.
- 4.4.11 The western *vicus* (**WA4**) was investigated through geophysical survey and excavation. The results suggest that this area was possibly only in use for around 50 years; activity here was of a limited extent and may have been isolated from the main outlying settlement to the southeast of the fort. There

is no clear evidence of a gate leading into the fort on the south-western side (ARCUS 2010, 8).

- 4.4.12 Two roads have been identified running from the southeast gate with a further road leading from the northwest gate. The presumed route of the Brough to Carsington/Derby road (**WA5-6**) runs 350m south of the fort and 100m south of the Scheme. This road shared the line of the Brough to Buxton road from the southwest of the Site, after which it branched off to the south.
- 4.4.13 The Scheme crosses Batham Gate Roman road (**WA7-8**), which led from Buxton to Brough. This road has been excavated in places and revealed two successive surfaces, one of limestone cobbling and the second of limestone chippings. Its foundation was at least 3m wide and approximately 0.3m high. Compared with other Derbyshire roads it is of above average width, an indication of a road of some importance. This road followed a generally southwest/northeast route for 16km from Buxton (*Aquae Arnemetiae*) to *Navio*. Much of the south-western half is now assumed to lie beneath the modern road or to have been destroyed by quarrying (Margary 1973, 360). The *agger*, or raised surface, of this road is also visible to the southwest of the fort.
- 4.4.14 The road from Brough to *Melandra* (**WA9**) leads from the northwest gate of the fort. Although the route of this road is fairly certain (Margary 1973, 360), it had only the characteristics of any unmetalled trackway, with ruts and hollow-ways of varying widths and gradients (Wroe 1982, 49).
- 4.4.15 A possible Roman bridge (**WA11**) was identified within the Scheme, on the south bank of the River Noe. Two blocks of dressed masonry were found during groundworks in the area in the 1970s. An undated feature (**WA29**) north of the A6187 may be associated with another Roman road leading from the northeast gate of the fort. Aerial photography, undertaken in 1988 (Dearne 1993, 7), revealed a square feature (**WA32**) to the east of the River. Although this feature remains undated it may represent a military enclosure associated with the fort.
- 4.4.16 Other Roman material recovered from the Study Area includes a Roman column base (**WA12**), possible quern fragments (**WA13-14**), two cremation urns (**WA15**) and a gritstone Roman ballista shot (**WA16**).

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 4.4.17 There is no physical evidence dating to the Anglo-Saxon period within the Study Area. Brough is not recorded in the Domesday Book, however, surrounding settlements do feature, suggesting the landscape was well settled at and before this time.
- 4.4.18 Brough Corn Mill (**WA17**) is thought to date to at least the 12th century when records show it was owned by the Strelley family (Kerry 1892, 110). The current mill was re-built in 1924 following a fire at the site. The post-medieval history of the mill is discussed in the following section.

Post-Medieval

- 4.4.19 The intensification of agricultural practices was largely characterised by the enclosure of former open fields and commons under the Inclosure Acts and Commons Acts of 1773 to 1882, allowing the land-owner or tenant to improve the land in ways not formerly possible. This resulted in the widespread enclosure of the landscape, which was largely complete by the mid-19th century.
- 4.4.20 Brough Corn Mill (**WA17**) became the property of the Eyre family of Hassop Estates in 1625. The mill was powered by two waterwheels and used for threshing, drying and grinding corn throughout the post-medieval period. It was also used as a saw mill, which was powered by one of the two waterwheels.
- 4.4.21 Other post-medieval remains within the Study Area include Sparrowpit Gate Road (**WA18**), an early turnpike road which now follows the line of the A6187, directly to the north of the Scheme. This toll road, from Sheffield to Chapel-en-le-Firth was set up in 1758. The Grade II Listed Mill Farmhouse (**WA19**), located 155m southeast of the Scheme, was built in the early 18th century and is associated with Brough Corn Mill.

19th-Century and Modern

- 4.4.22 Other Listed Buildings within the Study Area date to the 19th century and include Brough House (**WA21**) and barn (**WA27**) dating to the start of the century, Brough Bridge (**WA24**) and Burghwash farmhouse and attached outbuilding (**WA26**).
- 4.4.23 Industrial remains within the Study Area dating to the 19th century include a former cotton mill on Stretfield Road (**WA22**). The mill is shown on the 1848 Hope Tithe map (**Figure 3**). A former lead works (**WA23**) is located 100m southeast of the Scheme. It was built by R. H. Ashton of Marsh Green Cupola in 1860 by enlarging an existing cotton mill (dating from the early 1800s) so as to manufacture white, grey and red lead. Under the ownership of John Moore the mill was still in use after 1900. Lead smelting at the site ended in 1924.
- 4.4.24 The first cartographic evidence of the Scheme available at Derbyshire Records Office was the 1820 Hope enclosure map (**Figure 3**). Navio Roman Fort is not depicted on this map; the Scheme is seen to traverse seven enclosed fields, six south of the River Noe and one to the north. The name 'John Nettleship' is written across fields to the west, with a partially legible name across the fields at the southwest reading 'H. G. Mo....'.
- 4.4.25 The 1848 Hope Tithe map (**Figure 3**) shows some further enclosure have occurred within the Study Area, with two buildings (the former cotton mill **WA22**) shown to the west of the southern end of the Scheme. As with the enclosure map the fort is not shown on this map. The 1880 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (**Figure 4**) is the first to depict the outline of the fort. The field within which the fort is located is referred to as 'The Hallsteads', meaning a place of refuge (University of Nottingham 2012). Further field boundary changes are noted within the Study Area, as is the development of Brough village including Brough Works, Brough Mill and Brough House. The

possible mill race of the former cotton mill on Stretfield Road (**WA22**) is shown on this map, with the southern end of the Scheme intersecting it.

- 4.4.26 No changes are seen along the Scheme until the 1920s (**Figure 4**) when a path is shown crossing the Scheme, leading from Stretfield Road to Navio Fort.

4.5 Previous Investigations (Figure 5)

- 4.5.1 The fort at Brough was first recognised in 1761 by Pegge, from this period onwards a number of finds were recorded at the fort and within the surrounding area (Watkin 1885).
- 4.5.2 The first excavations at the fort were undertaken in 1903 by John Garstange (Garstange 1904). These excavations revealed the fort wall at various points and examined the west angle tower and the northwest gate. The main administrative building within the fort and its cellar were also partially excavated. Further excavations were undertaken in 1938/39 by Sir Ian Richmond and John Gillam (Richmond 1938; 1939; Richmond and Gillam 1940). This work revealed the defensive ditch of the earliest fort on the south west side. The fort's later defences, the later *principia* and fragments of buildings to the northwest and south east were also examined.
- 4.5.3 Excavations by Bartlett in 1958/59 (Bartlett 1959; 1960) established the position of the southeast defences and located a late Roman cavalry exit inserted through the southeast fort wall. Manchester University undertook five seasons of work at the fort from 1965-69 which examined the northwest and northeast defences and the interior of the earlier and later forts (Jones and Thompson 1965; Jones, Thompson and Wild 1966; Jones 1967; Jones and Wild 1969). Features identified during this work include the earlier fort's granary, *praetorium* and *principia*. A stable and later granaries along with miscellaneous building fragments were also identified.
- 4.5.4 Limited rescue work was undertaken in Brough in 1971/72 by Mr. H. Lane which revealed for the first time part of the southern *vicus* (Dearne 1993, 7). The University of Sheffield undertook a large scale geophysical survey and excavations in 1980-83 (*ibid.*). This concentrated on the *vicus* to the south of the fort and identified two roads leading south from the fort. Excavations in 1983/84 by the University of Sheffield and Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust revealed a terraced road and a number of phases of *vicinal* activity (*ibid.*).
- 4.5.5 Geophysical survey and excavations carried out by Dearne in 1985/86 (Dearne 1993) identified a possibly isolated area of *vicinal* activity to the southwest of the fort. They also revealed a far more substantial watercourse originally ran east-west across the southern end of the site. Evidence for metalworking, lead weights and altar finds were also recorded (Dearne 1993, 160).
- 4.5.6 Aerial photography work undertaken by D. Riley in 1988 revealed details of the road network southeast of the fort and a possible rectangular enclosure on the opposite side of the River Noe (Dearne 1993, 7).

4.5.7 Geophysical survey and excavations were carried out in advance of a number of extensions to Hope Shale Quarry (GSB Prospection 2003; ARCUS 2004b; 2008; ArcHeritage 2010; Wessex Archaeology 2011). Changes to field boundary layouts were identified in 2004, with further evidence of post-medieval agricultural activity identified in 2008. In 2010 evidence of the western *vicus* was found in a number of trenches, six cut features contained Roman pottery while others contained a number of ditches. Although no dating evidence was recovered from these ditches it is likely that they too date to the Romano-British period. Dearne, 1993, suggested that the western *vicus* may have been a centre of activity that was noxious in some way, such as smelting or tanning, or that it was simply associated with farming rather than being a *vicus*. Excavations in 2010 did not reveal any evidence for noxious trades at the site, with no metalwork waste products recovered (ArcHeritage 2010, 38). There was also a lack of animal bone recovered from the features, suggesting the site may not have been 'domestic' in nature (*ibid.*). The results of these excavations appears to confirm earlier interpretations of the western *vicus* as being isolated from the fort, with no road connecting the two and only a path connecting it to the southern *vicus* (*ibid.*).

4.5.8 Two areas evaluated in 2010 were excavated in 2011 (Wessex Archaeology 2011). The results of the mitigation work were consistent with the findings of the 2010 evaluation. A glass vessel dating to the 1st or 2nd century AD was recovered from a previously undated ditch in the southern area. Given the lack of structural evidence and the paucity of artefactual material within the ditches, these features may represent the definition and redefinition of field boundaries west of the fort (Wessex Archaeology 2011, 9).

4.6 Site Visit

4.6.1 A site visit was undertaken on July 3rd 2012. Conditions were bright and dry. The route of the proposed Scheme was walked in order to identify any further archaeological sites or features not evident from the desk based resources. Known heritage assets were placed within the landscape context and a photographic and written record was compiled.

4.6.2 The Scheme traverses pasture fields, woodland and overgrown enclosed fields from the A6187 Hope Road to the B6049 Stretfield Road. The north eastern end of the Scheme, to the north of the River Noe, is located within a flat pasture field with no archaeological evidence visible above ground (**Plate 1**).

4.6.3 South of the River the Scheme passes through another pasture field which contains the remains of *Navio* Roman Fort and associated *vicus*. The fort survives above ground as a large enclosing bank (**Plates 2-3**) and internal hollows and platforms. The *agger* of Batham Road, the Roman road from Buxton to *Navio*, also survives outside of the fort. The banks of the fort survive to height of between 1m-1.7m; the northern corner of the fort has been truncated by a change in the course of the River Noe since the fort went out of use in the 3rd century.

4.6.4 Along the south-western and south-eastern sides of the fort the banks have been eroded revealing rough foundations of stone (**Plate 4**). Entrances can

be seen on all four side of the fort and within the fort are a number of gritstone slabs (**Plate 5**) which mark the entrance to the underground chamber of the *principia* building. No above ground remains of the *vicus* to the southeast of the Scheme were seen during the Site visit.

- 4.6.5 The Scheme passes through an area of woodland southwest of the fort (**Plate 6**) before entering an overgrown area leading to residential property (**Plate 7**). The Scheme the traverses another wooded area before terminating in a greenfield to the north of Stretfield Road. No further archaeological remains were observed.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A description of the significance of the heritage asset, based on the current level of available information, is presented below. For the purposes of this assessment the significance of heritage assets are evaluated in line with criteria laid out in **Appendix 2**. Significance is expressed as **International, National, Regional, Local, or Negligible**.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 There are six nationally designated heritage assets (one Scheduled Monument and five Listed Buildings) within the Study Area (**Figure 2; Appendix 1; WA2, 19, 21, 24, 26-27**). The Scheme will impact upon the Scheduled Monument *Navio* Roman Fort No. 1017505. It is not thought that the proposed Scheme will impact upon the structure or setting of the Listed Buildings within the Study Area.

5.3 Undesignated and Potential Heritage Assets

- 5.3.1 In addition to the designated assets the Study Area also contains undesignated assets and has potential to contain as yet unknown heritage assets in the form of archaeological remains relating to the Roman occupation of the area and medieval and post-medieval land uses. Analysis of existing knowledge provides an indication of the potential risk of encountering unknown heritage assets along the Scheme, principally relating to *Navio* Roman Fort and associated *vici*. This potential is expressed in the following table either as **High, Moderate, Low** or **Negligible**.

Period	Description of Heritage Asset	Significance	Possibility of Encountering
Prehistoric	Bronze Age pottery (WA1) has been found within the Study Area and significant prehistoric remains have been identified in the wider landscape. Any remains from this period would be of regional significance.	Regional	Moderate

Period	Description of Heritage Asset	Significance	Possibility of Encountering
Romano-British	The Scheme traverses the Scheduled Monument of <i>Navio</i> Roman Fort (WA2), its associated <i>vicus</i> (WA3) and Batham Gate Roman Road (WA7-8). The fort was occupied for over three centuries and the Study Area is rich in evidence dating to this period including a number of roads, cremation burials and other material. Any remains from this period would be of national significance.	National	High
Anglo-Saxon/Medieval	No Anglo-Saxon remains have been found within the Study Area; however, it was occupied during the medieval period as Brough Corn Mill (WA17) is located within the Study Area. The area through which the Scheme runs would most likely have been used for agricultural purposes at this time. Any remains from this period would be of local significance	Local	Moderate
Post-medieval	Post-medieval remains within the Study Area include a turnpike road (WA18) and Mill Farmhouse (WA19). As with the medieval period, the area through which the Scheme runs would most likely have been used for agricultural purposes at this time. Any remains from this period would be of local significance	Local	Moderate
19 th century/Modern	The development of Brough village accelerated during the 19 th century with the establishment of a number of mills and industries (WA22-23). The Scheme impacts upon the possible mill race of a former cotton mill (WA22) which has since gone out of use. Evidence relating to 19 th century mills would be of local significance.	Local	High

5.4 Potential Impact on Heritage Assets

5.4.1 Impacts to known and potential heritage assets along the Scheme will result from:

- Groundworks associated with the excavation of launch and reception pits for the renewal of the pipeline.

5.4.2 The excavation of four launch and reception pits associated with the Scheme will impact upon the Scheduled Monument of *Navio* Roman Fort (No. 1017505; **WA2**) and its associated *vicus* (**WA3**) and road system (**WA7-8**). Depending upon the location of the launch and reception pits the Scheme may also impact upon the mill race of the former cotton mill on Stretfield Road (**WA22**). No working area will be stripped. no access roads created and hedgerows will not be impacted.

- 5.4.3 There is potential for other, as yet unidentified, archaeological remains to survive beneath the surface along the Scheme, most likely relating to the Roman occupation of the area. Any remains which do exist will be damaged and/or removed by the excavation of the launch and reception pits, resulting in an irreversible impact to their integrity.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Statement of Significance and Impact

- 6.1.1 Archaeological investigations within and around the Study Area have recorded archaeological sites, deposits and findspots dating from the prehistoric to modern periods. Bronze Age pottery is known within the Study Area, with significant remains identified within the surrounding landscape. There is therefore a medium potential for encountering archaeological remains dating to these periods. Any remains which may be encountered would be considered to be of **Regional** significance.
- 6.1.2 The Scheme and Study Area are rich in remains dating to the Romano-British period. The Scheme traverses *Navio* Roman Fort which is a Scheduled Monument (No. 1017505). The fort also had two civilian settlements, or *vici*, one to the southeast and another to the west. Numerous archaeological investigations have shown that the fort saw four phases of occupation and reconstruction, it was established around AD 80 and abandoned in the mid to late 4th century AD. The Scheme passes between the upstanding remains of the fort and the *vicus* to the southeast, there is therefore high potential for encountering remains dating to this period which, if found, would be considered to be of **National** significance.
- 6.1.3 There is no physical evidence for the Anglo-Saxon occupation within the Study Area. There is evidence for activity during the medieval period within and surrounding the Study Area. The landscape within and surrounding the Scheme would most likely have been utilised for agricultural purposes at this time. There is moderate potential for encountering remains dating to the medieval period. Any remains which may be encountered would be considered to be of **Local** significance.
- 6.1.4 Post-medieval remains within the Study Area largely relate to agricultural development. There is moderate potential for encountering agricultural and landscape management remains dating to this period, particularly field boundaries. Any remains which may be encountered would be considered to be of **Local** significance.
- 6.1.5 Nineteenth century and modern remains within the Study Area include a number of mills and Listed Buildings as well as field boundaries. The southern end of the Scheme traverses the possible mill race of the former cotton mill on Stretfield Road. Any remains which may be encountered would be considered to be of **Local** significance.

6.2 Recommendations

- 6.2.1 In accordance with regional and national planning policy, further archaeological work will be required in order to assess the potential survival of archaeological remains and, if necessary, to allow any heritage assets that survive to be identified and recorded prior to their loss.
- 6.2.2 English Heritage and the Peak District National Park Authority have recommended that geophysical survey be carried out along the route of the Scheme, where it traverses the Scheduled Monument, to ensure that the excavation of the launch and reception pits are located accurately over the existing pipeline. This will ensure minimal disturbance to any surviving below ground archaeological deposits. It is also recommended that a watching brief be carried out on all excavations associated with the Scheme, both within and outside the Scheduled area, so that any archaeological remains, whether *in situ* or previously disturbed, can be recorded and retained if necessary.
- 6.2.3 The scope and nature of any further work should be agreed with the Conservation Archaeologist at the Peak District National Park Authority and the English Heritage Inspector of Monuments and undertaken in line with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation, produced in advance of any Site works.

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Hope Enclosure Map 1820, Q/RI/57
Hope Tithe Map 1848, D1828 A/PI 209a

Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2,500, 1880
Ordnance Survey Map, 1: 2,500, 1898
Ordnance Survey Map, 1: 10, 560, 1923
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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

WA No	HER/NHLE No	Name	Description	Period	Designation
1	2233	Beaker pottery, Burghwash Bridge, Bradwell / Hope	Sherds of Beaker pottery found in 1969. Precise location of findspot is unknown.	Bronze Age	
2	8108/1017505	Navio Roman Fort, Brough	Scheduled earthwork and subsurface remains of a multi-period Roman fort	Romano-British	Scheduled Monument
4	2612	Vicus, Brough	Possible extent of civilian settlement to the east and south-east of the Roman fort at Brough (Navio)	Romano-British	
3	8155	Western vicus, Navio Roman Fort, Brough, Hope	Archaeological evidence has been uncovered of settlement outside the Roman fort on its south-western side	Romano-British	
5	2627	Roman Road, Brough to Carsington/Derby - possible route through Brough parish	See SMR 99034 for the main record	Romano-British	

6	99034	Roman road, Brough to the south (?Carsington and beyond)	Possible course of a Roman road running south from the fort at Brough, possibly to Carsington; the route varies from known to highly conjectural.	Romano-British	
7	2210	Batham Gate Roman Road, Bradwell	Section of Roman Road through Bradwell	Romano-British	
8	99026	Batham Gate Roman road (route of), Buxton to Brough	Approximate route of Batham Gate running between Buxton and the Roman fort at Brough (Navio)	Romano-British	
9	99040	Roman road, Brough to Melandra	Approximate route of the Roman road between Brough and Melandra, now mainly lost due either to erosion or burial under peat	Romano-British	
10	8109	?Roman Bath House, Navio Roman Fort, Brough	Roman brick and tile found at this approximate location suggests a bath house may have been situated here.	Romano-British	
11	8163	Possible Roman bridge, Brough	Masonry found during the levelling of the river bank near the fort at Brough in 1972 was suggested to be related to the foundations of a Roman bridge across the River Noe	Romano-British	
12	2604	Roman column base, Brough corn mill, Brough	Approximate site of a Roman column base built into a wall - now stolen	Romano-British	

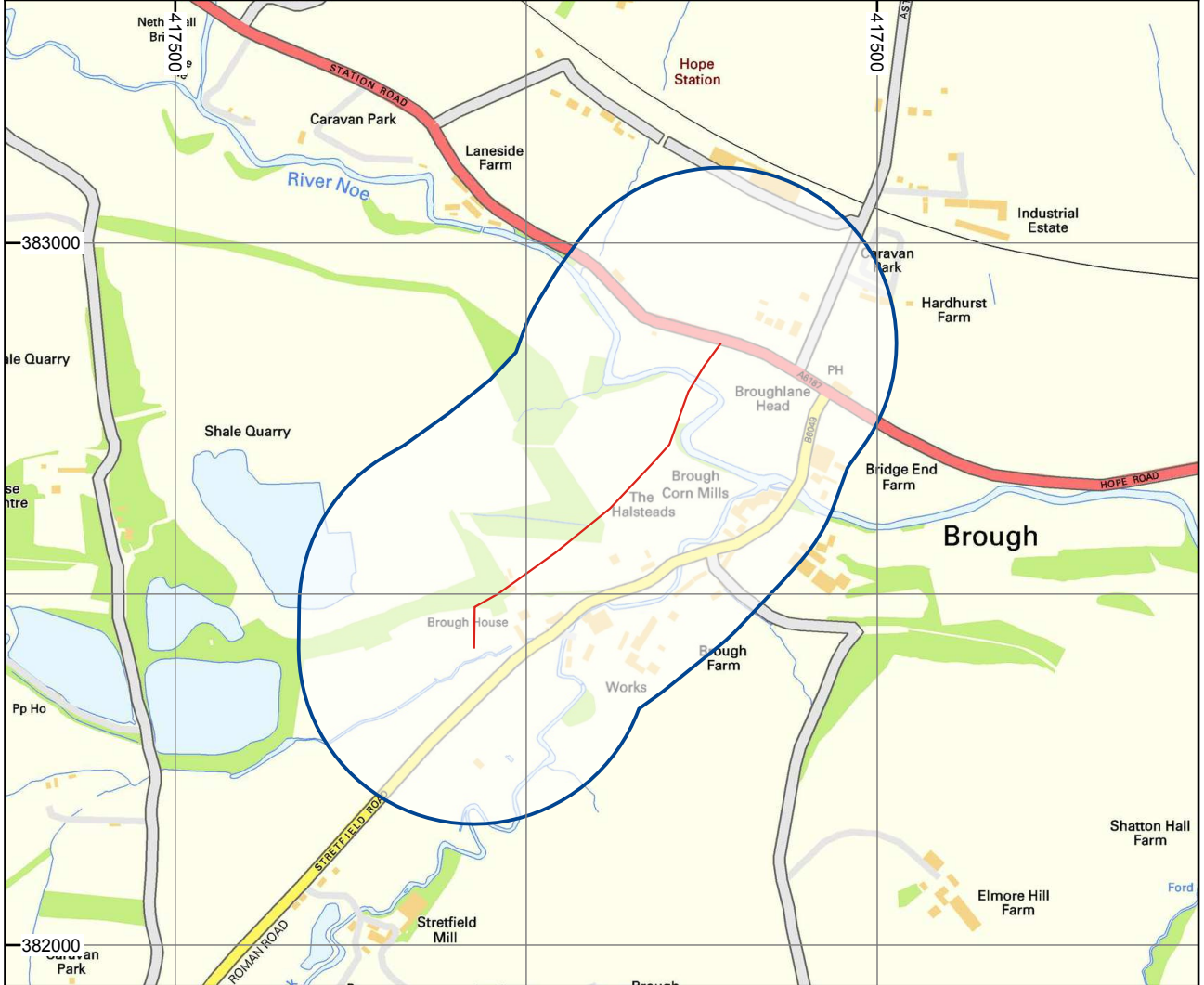
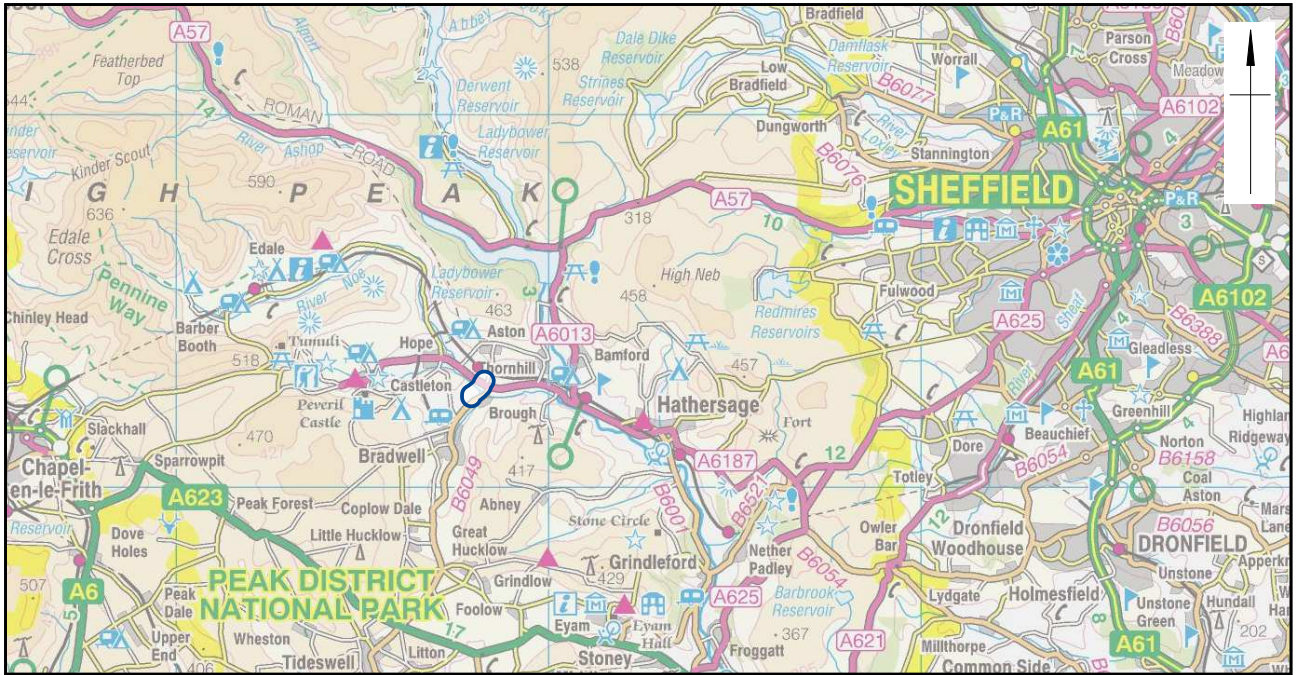
13	2605	Quern fragments, near Brough Bridge, Brough	Possible Roman quern fragments have been recorded in the gardens of nearby cottages	Romano-British	
14	2606	Roman quern, Brough	Half a Roman quern is said to be built into the fireplace	Romano-British	
15	2608	Roman cremation urns, Brough	Two Roman cremation urns are reported to have been found at this approximate site in 1847	Romano-British	
16	613	Ballista shot, Broughlane Head, Aston	Roman ballista shot of gritstone was found in the 1950s	Romano-British	
17	2623	Brough Corn Mill, Brough	Brough Corn Mill has medieval origins, but was rebuilt in 1924 following a fire. It has also been used as a saw mill. One of the two original waterwheels is thought to still survive in situ.	Medieval	
18	99017	Sparrowpit Gate Road, Sheffield to Chapel-en-le-Frith	Early turnpike road set up in 1758.	Post-medieval	
19	1334902		Mill Farmhouse	Post-medieval	II
20	8141	Wall Box, Brough, Hope	Victorian post box set into wall near footpath. Still in use in 1983.	19th century	
21	8160	Brough House, Stretfield Road, Hope	Early 19th century house, Grade II.	19th century	II

22	8167	Former cotton mill, Stretfield Road, Hope	A cotton mill is named on a map of c. 1836 but had possibly gone out of use by the 1880s. A small millpond and head race are shown to the west of the mill.	19th century	
23	2615	Former lead works, Brough	19th century lace thread doubling mill converted to a lead smelting mill in 1860. Smelting ceased in c. 1924 and the site has had other uses since that time.	19th century	
24	2625	Brough Bridge, Stretfield Road, Brough	Grade II listed road bridge across the River Noe	19th century	II
25	2626	St. Ann's Well, Brough Lane, Brough	A stone trough, with a stone standing behind that is inscribed 'Town's St. Ann's Well, 1859'.	19th century	
26	1096586	Burghwash Farmhouse	Burghwash farmhouse and attached outbuilding	19th century	II
27	1334521	Barn	Barn to southeast of Brough House	19th century	II
28	8145	Footpath Sign, Burghwash Bridge, Hope	Footpath sign erected c.1909	Modern	
29	8130	Linear cropmarks, Hope Station, Hope	Two parallel linear features were identified from 1971 aerial photographs and interpreted as earthen banks, possibly a Roman road.	Undated	
30	618	Well, Broughlane Head, Aston	Well which supplied cottages at Lane Head before the advent of piped water. Not in its original position due to road widening.	Undated	

31	2622	Burghwash Bridge, Stretfield Road, Brough	Road bridge across the Bradwell Brook	Undated	
32	N/A	Possible Roman military camp	Square feature identified from aerial photography	Undated	

APPENDIX 2: TABLES
Table 2 – Summary of Factors for Determining Significance of Heritage Assets

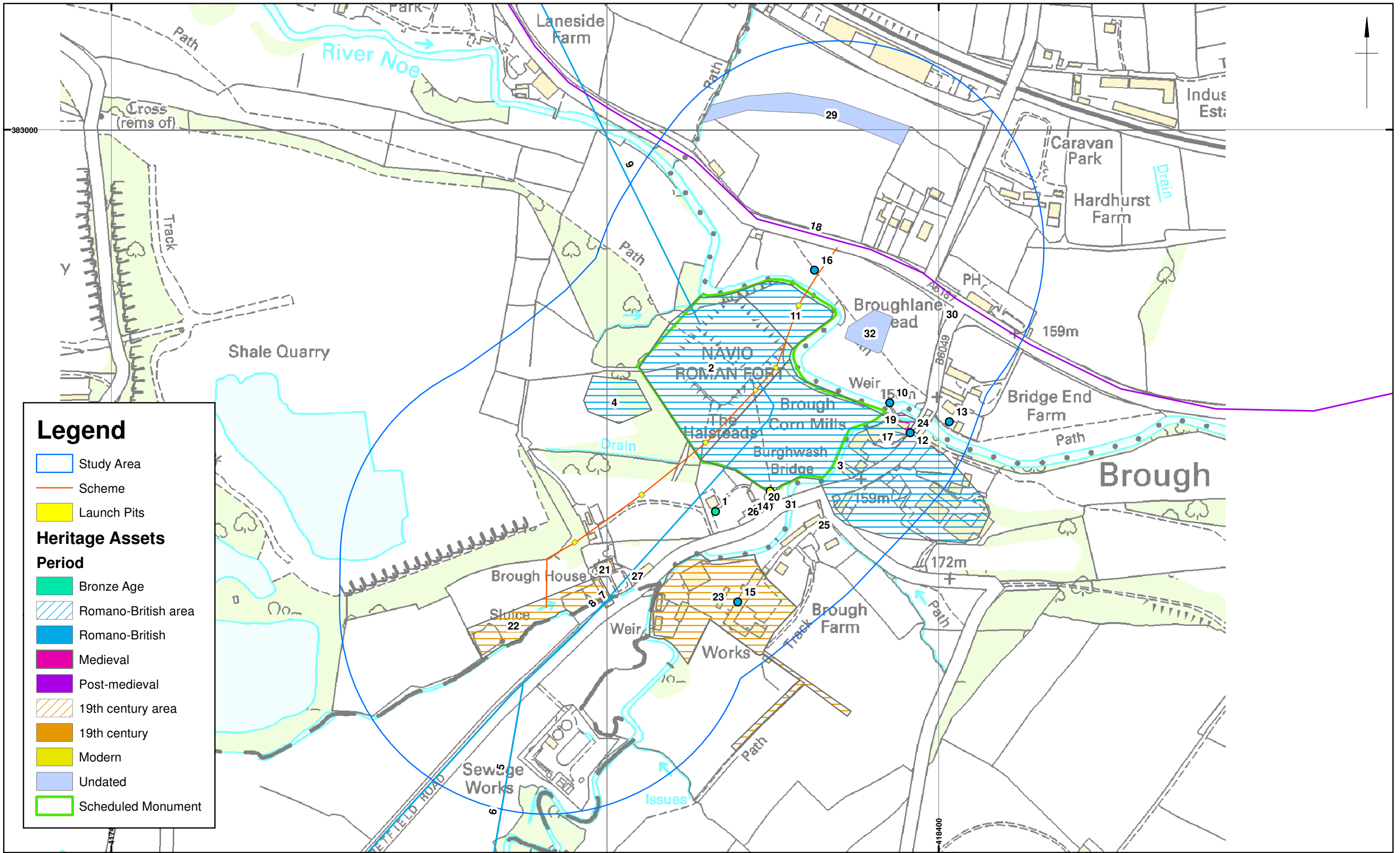
SIGNIFICANCE	FACTORS DETERMINING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS
International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Sites; and • Assets of recognised international importance. • Assets that contribute to international research objectives.
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Ancient Monuments; • Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings; • Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest; • Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated; and • Assets that contribute to national research objectives.
Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade II Listed Building • Designated special historic landscapes and undesignated assets that justify designation; and • Assets that contribute significantly to regional research objectives.
Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally Listed buildings; • Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations; • Assets with importance to local interest groups; and • Assets that contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest.
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence.



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Site Location

Figure 1



Legend

- Study Area
- Scheme
- Launch Pits

Heritage Assets

Period

- Bronze Age
- Romano-British area
- Romano-British
- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- 19th century area
- 19th century
- Modern
- Undated
- Scheduled Monument



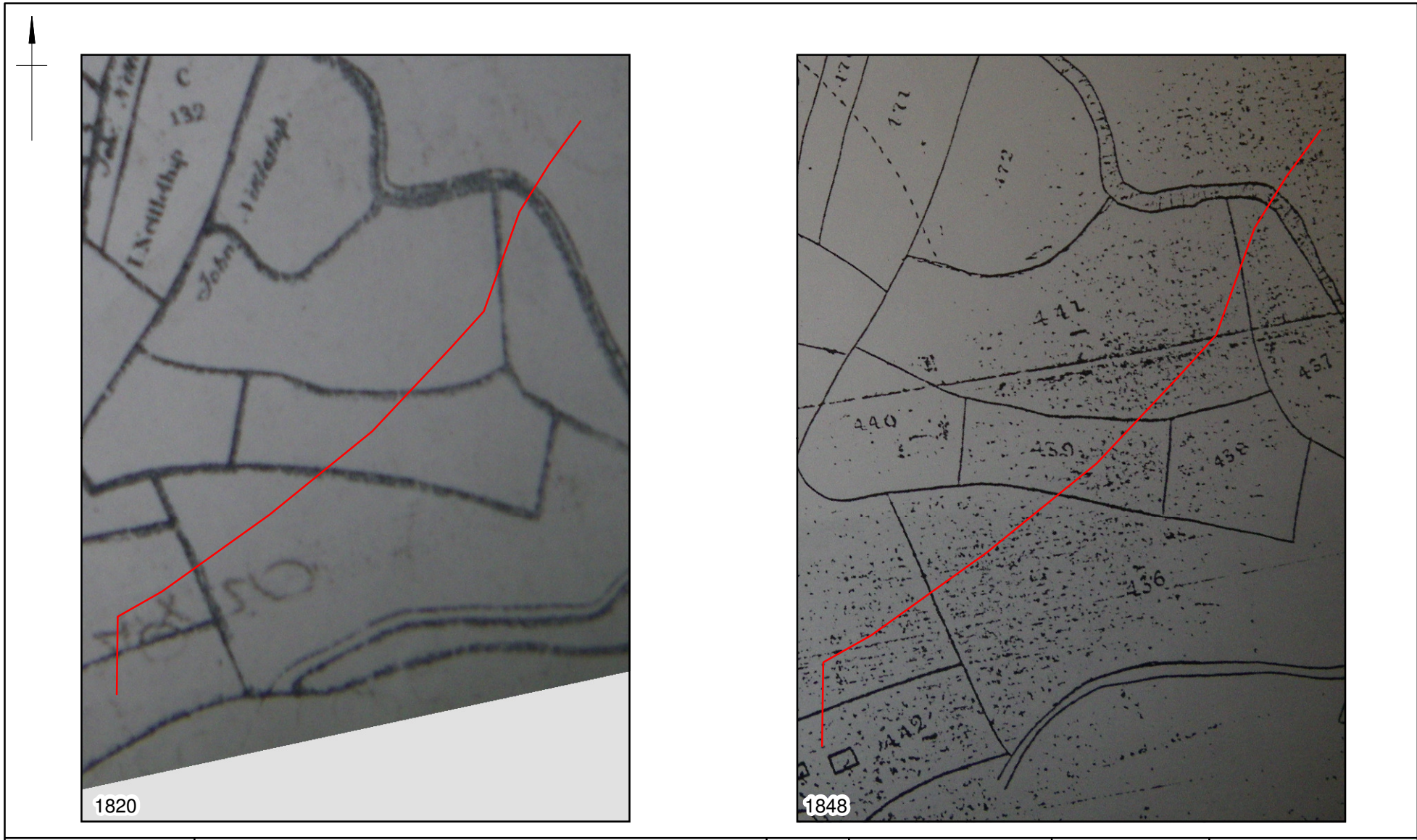
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Heritage Assets within Study Area

Figure 2



1820

1848



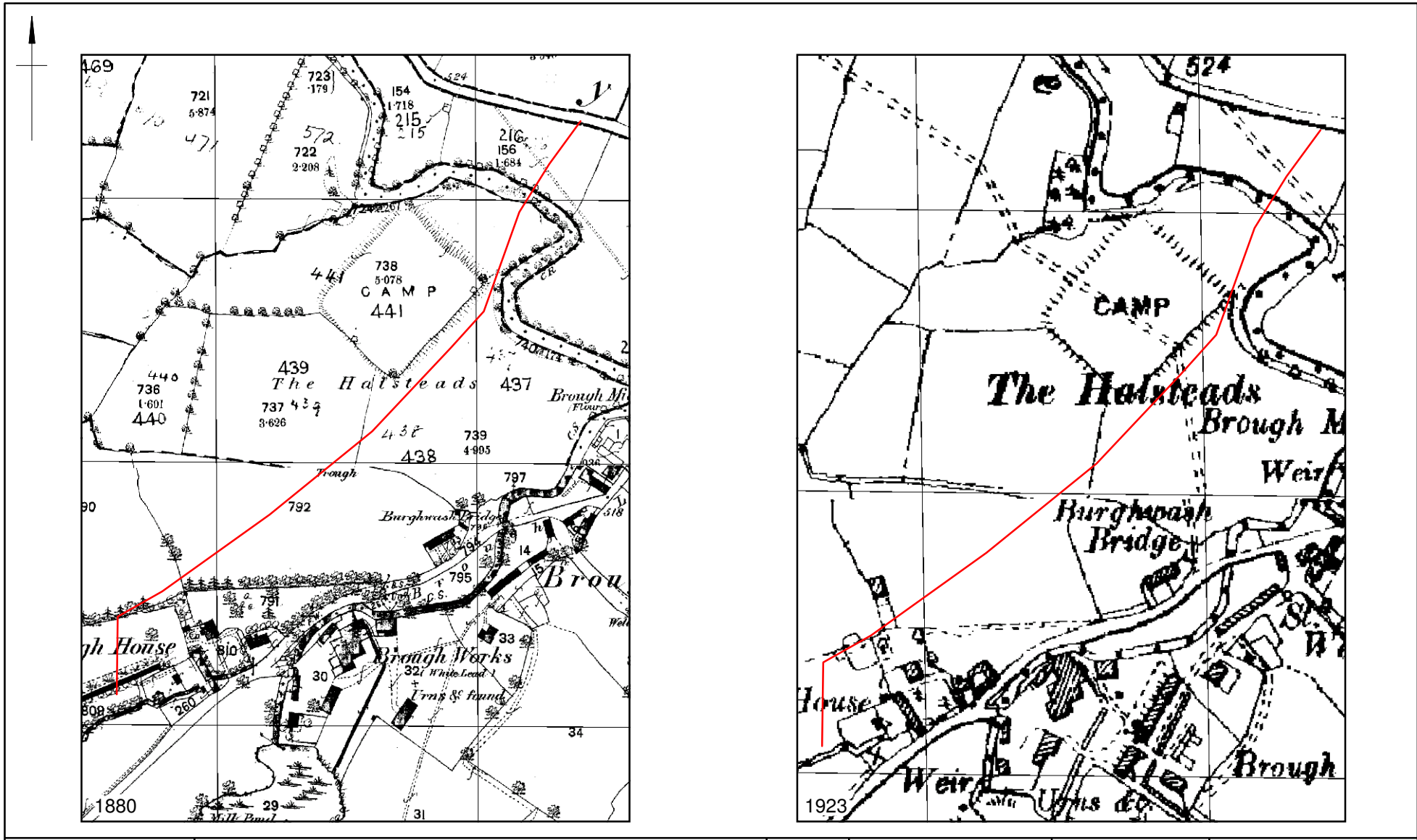
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1820 Hope Enclosure and 1848 Tith maps

Figure 3

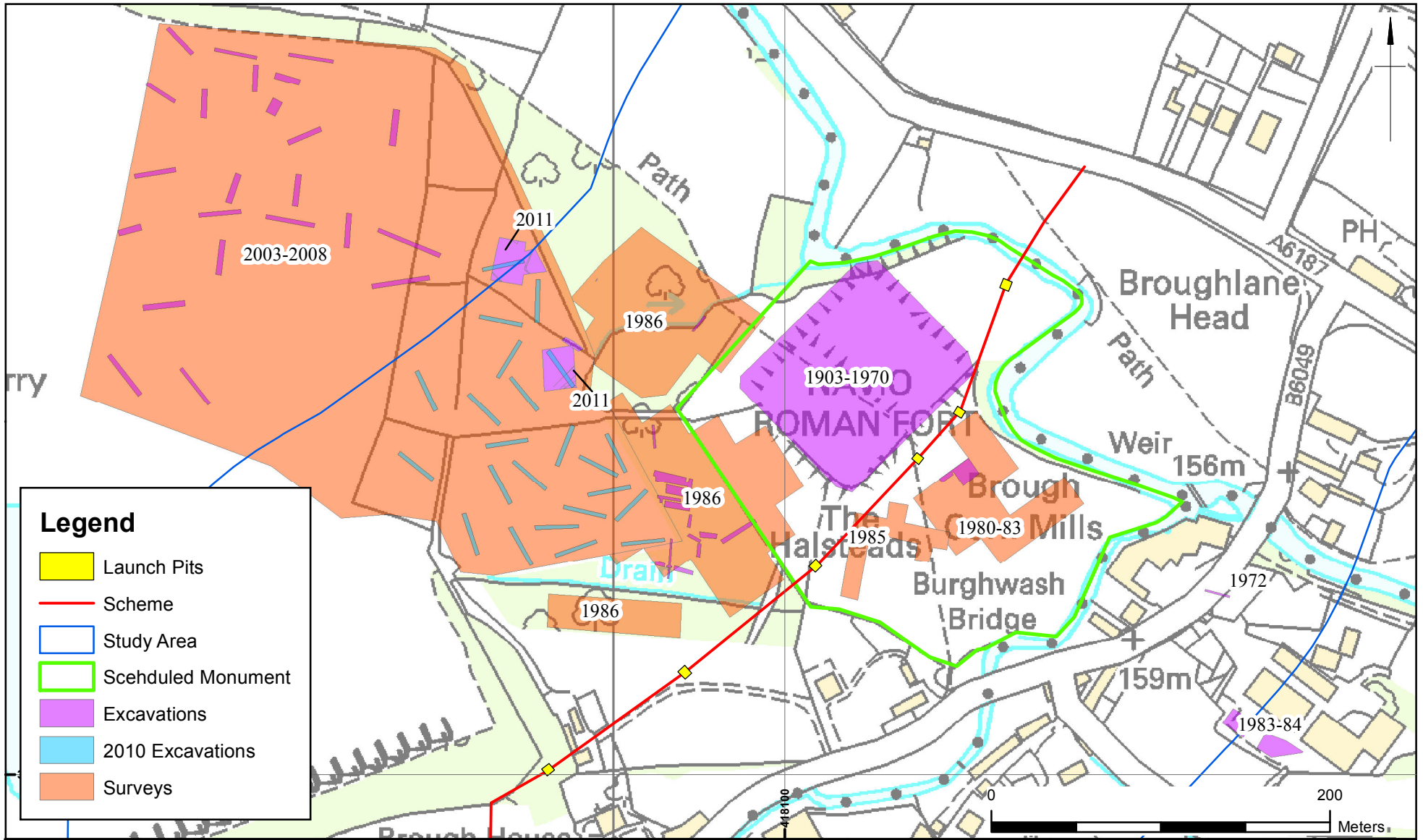


— Scheme
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1880 and 1923 Ordnance Survey maps

Figure 4



Legend

- Launch Pits
- Scheme
- Study Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Excavations
- 2010 Excavations
- Surveys

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Approximate location of previous surveys and excavations within Study Area

Figure 5



Plate 1: Northwestern end of Scheme, view from west.



Plate 2: Northeast bank of Navio fort, view from northwest.

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Plate 3: Southeast bank of Navio fort, view from southwest.



Plate 4: Southeastern bank with exposed stones.

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Plate 5: Gritstone slabs in fort interior.



Plate 6: Area of woodland southwest of fort, view from northeast.

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Plate 7: Southwest end of Scheme, view from south.

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