

# BARN TO WEST SIDE OF DENTON SIDE COTTAGE, SEBERGHAM, CARLISLE, CUMBRIA

## Archaeological Watching Brief



Client:  
Mark Todhunter

Planning Application No.:  
2/2016/0087

NGR: 335643 541825

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## Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the conversion of an existing stone barn to a dwelling, including the addition of a new two-storey addition to the west side, at Denton Side Cottage, Sebergham, Carlisle, a condition was placed requiring an archaeological watching brief. This was carried out during the course of groundworks at the site in June 2016.

An earlier heritage statement suggested that the barn was the remains of a corn mill, with the mill race running along the west side. Examination of the Ordnance Survey maps from c1868 showed that the site of the mill wheel and wheel pit was more likely to the south of the barn, though the barn was presumably part of the wider mill complex. The mill race to the west of the barn was apparently infilled during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches for the extension, which would potentially cross part of the line of the former mill race, as well as excavation for a large pit for a septic tank to the north-east. Ultimately however, only a small quantity of probably 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century finds were recovered from the topsoil and no features of archaeological interest were revealed. It seems likely, therefore, that the mill race was at least partially destroyed rather than infilled sometime in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, before 1974.

## Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to Mark Todhunter for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer (Development Control) at Cumbria Country Council (CCC), for issuing the brief and approving the project design, and providing photographs of elements of the site.

The watching brief was carried out by Joanne Beaty, acting on behalf of Philip Cracknell (Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration), who was commissioned by Greenlane Archaeology to carry out the watching brief and write the report. The desk-based assessment was carried out by Dan Elsworth. Additional report writing was carried out by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace. Figure 1 was produced by Tom Mace and additional illustrations were produced by Philip Cracknell. The finds were assessed by Jo Dawson. The report was edited by Jo Dawson and the project was managed by Dan Elsworth.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. 2/2016/0087) for the conversion of an existing stone barn to form a dwelling, including the addition of a new two-storey addition to the west side, at Denton Side Cottage, Sebergham, Carlisle, Cumbria (NGR 335643 541825), Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer (Development Control) for Cumbria Country Council (CCCERS), recommended that the groundworks associated with the conversion and development at the site should be subject to a programme of archaeological recording. This recording should be carried out during the course of the development as an archaeological watching brief. The recommendation was detailed in a letter issued by Parsons in April 2016 (Reference: JNP/2160087), following the submission of two planning applications, for the conversion, to Allerdale District Council in 2003 and 2009 (References: 2/2003/0740 and P2/09/0538), which were approved in June 2008 and July 2009, and the planned groundworks, which were due to commence in June 2016 and detailed in a third planning application (Reference: 2/2016/0087). In response to this requirement, Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design (*Appendix 1*). After the project design was accepted the watching brief was subcontracted to Philip Cracknell, Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration, and the work was carried out by Joanne Beaty acting on his behalf on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2016.

1.1.2 According to an earlier heritage statement the 'barn' that is to be converted to residential use is in fact the remains of a corn mill (Anon 2016), although a more detailed consideration of the map evidence suggests that this is not the case and that the mill was actually to the south (see *Section 3.1*). Information contained in the Historic Environment Record indicated that the corn mill dates to at least the 1770s (Parsons 2016), and the existing building is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps of the 1860s (see *Section 3.1*). The applicant's agent provided a photographic record of the standing building (Anon 2016), which was considered to be an appropriate level of record for the former corn mill. The proposed new addition is considered to be positioned across part of the line of the former mill race and other elements of the building recorded on the early maps (Parsons 2016), hence the requirement for an archaeological watching brief.

1.1.3 The remains of the former mill leat, although not evident along much of its former line (see *Section 3.1*) does survive as an earthwork to the north and south of the site (Plate 1 and Plate 2). In addition, the building to the south, which is considered to be the actual site of the mill and has clearly been altered, still contains a considerable amount of original fabric (Plate 3).



**Plate 1 (left): The buildings making up the site and the line of the mill race to the north as defined as an earthwork (photograph: J. Parsons)**

**Plate 2 (right): The line of the mill race to the south defined as an earthwork (photograph: J. Parsons)**





**Plate 3: Building to the south showing extant original fabric (photograph: J. Parsons)**

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Denton Side Cottage is approximately 0.75km to the west of the centre of Sebergham, on the B5305, just outside the Lake District National Park, which lies to the south (Figure 1). Sebergham is a small village and parish in the Allerdale district of Cumbria, to the west side of the Eden Valley, approximately 4.25km east–north-east of Caldbeck. The site is c.100m above sea level and the River Caldew passes the site roughly 40m to the east. It lies at the north end of the Cumbria High Fells, on the edge of the Eden Valley (Countryside Commission 1998, 32, 39). The area is characterised by smooth and steep-sided glaciated valleys, carpeted in expanses of rough grassland and heather moorland, and has the most rugged mountain scenery in England (Countryside Commission 1998, 31).

1.2.2 The solid geology of the area comprises coal measures and millstone grit, coarse sandstone, occurring immediately below the coal measures of the Carboniferous system (Moseley 1978, figure 1).

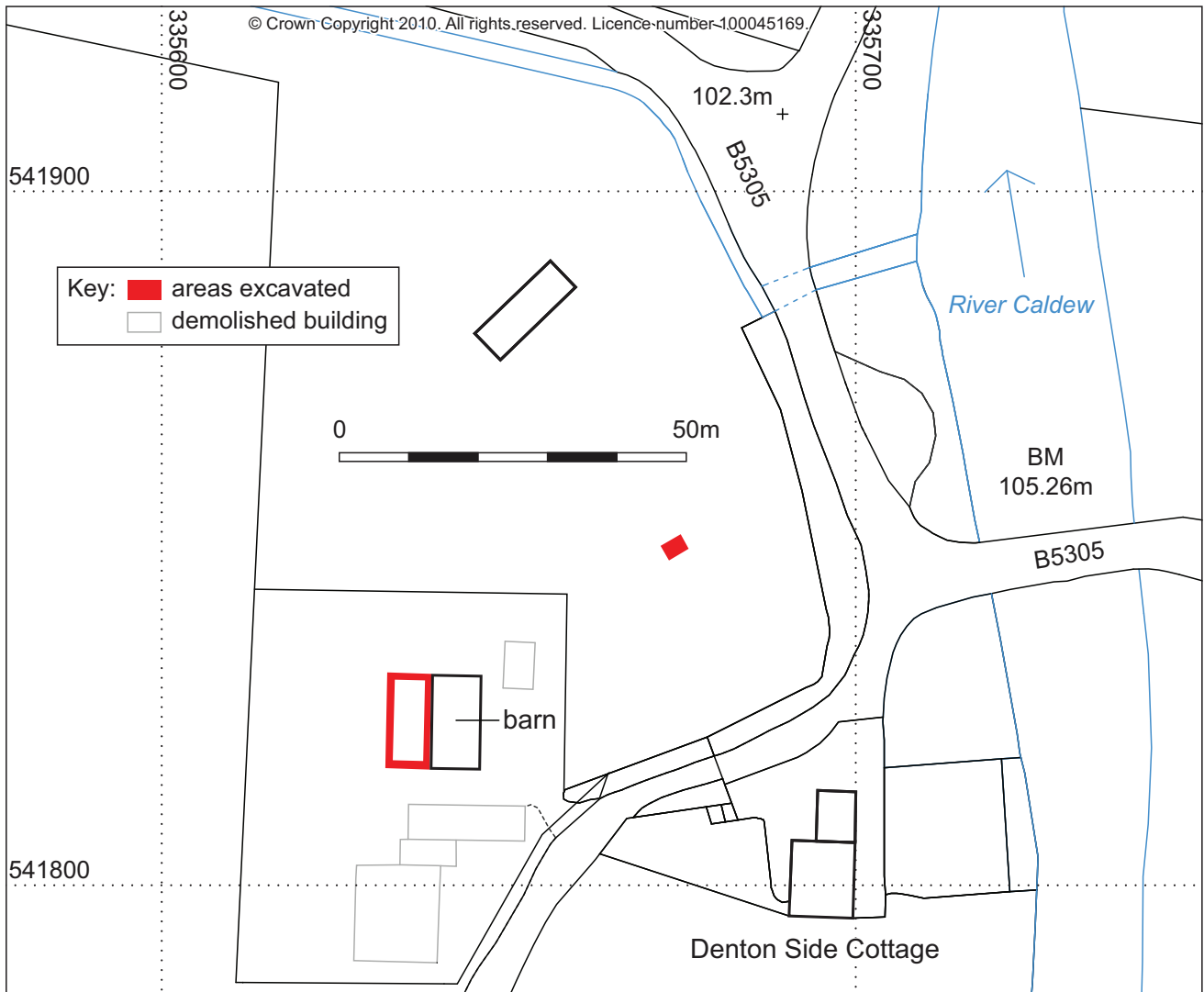
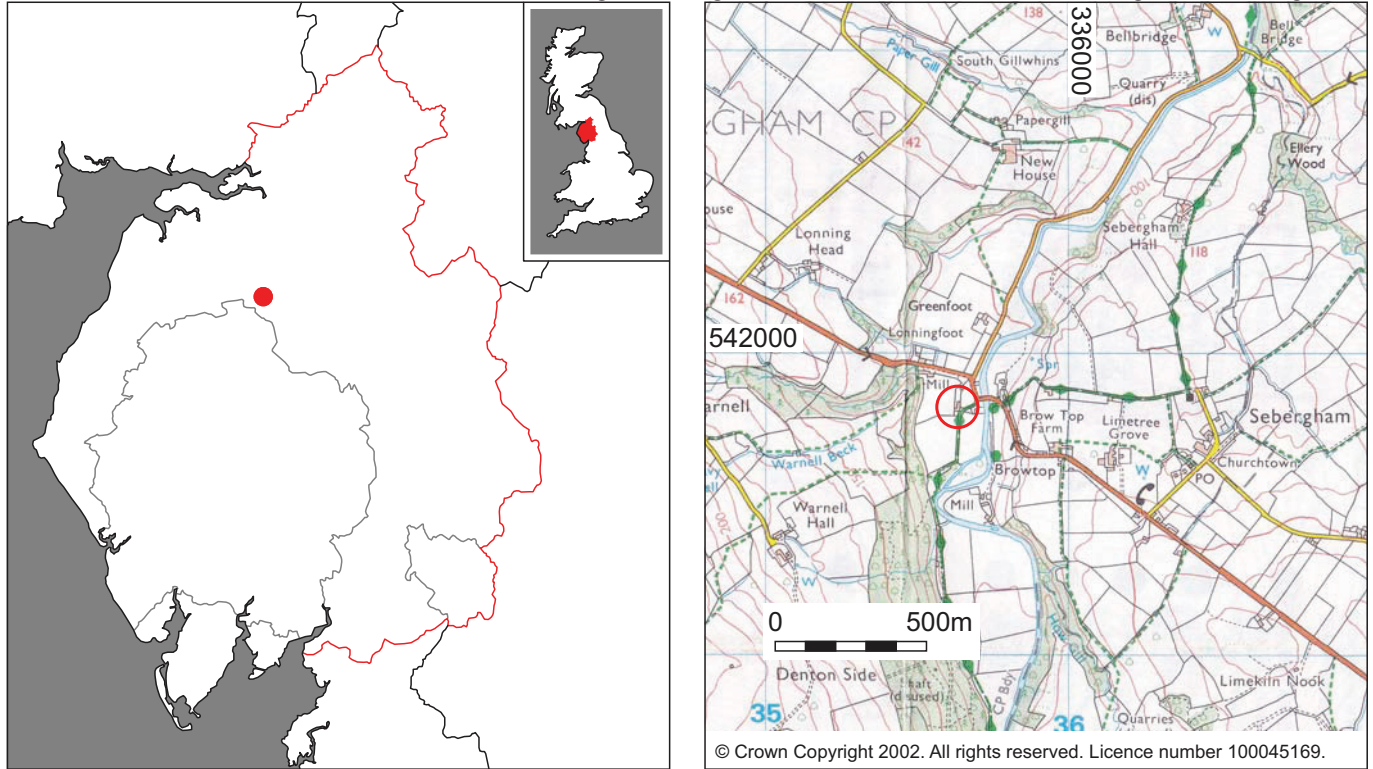


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Mark Todhunter



## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The steel-framed lean-to on the western side of the stone barn and the existing blockwork outbuilding to the south were demolished and are to be replaced with a matching stone-and-slate-roofed extension and a timber-framed car port respectively. Historic maps suggested that the groundworks for the proposed extension and infrastructure for the new dwelling were located on the site of the former mill race, together with other buildings relating to the mill. The groundworks, therefore, had the potential to disturb and destroy buried archaeological assets of local interest.

### 2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle (CAC(C))**: this was visited primarily in order to examine early maps of the site, but other information about the site in both primary and secondary sources as also obtained;
- **Greenlane Archaeology**: additional primary and secondary sources held in Greenlane Archaeology's library were also examined to provide information for the site background and map regression.

### 2.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

2.2.1 The programme of groundworks at the site involved the excavation of the foundation trenches for the extension, a large pit for a septic tank, and several soakaway sites to all sides of the stone barn, totalling c.50m<sup>2</sup>. The watching brief was carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b). The bulk of the material was removed using a mechanical excavator with a toothed bucket and further investigated by hand. All finds were collected from all deposits, as far as was practical. The locations of the excavated areas were recorded relative to nearby property boundaries and other structures that were evident on the site plans and Ordnance Survey mapping. Written and photographic records were made during the course of the groundworks and a site plan was produced at a scale of 1:250. Photographs in colour digital format were taken, including general views of the site and working shots. A selection of these photographs is included in this report and the remainder are included in the archive.

### 2.3 Finds

2.3.1 **Collection**: all of the finds were recovered by hand and stored in self-seal bags with white write-on panels on site before being removed for processing and assessment.

2.3.2 **Processing**: artefacts were washed (or dried and dry brushed in the case of glass and metal), dried in a drying oven or naturally air-dried, and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.3.3 **Assessment and recording**: the finds were assessed through visual examination and identified where possible by comparison with published examples (*Appendix 2*).

### 2.4 Environmental samples

2.4.1 No samples were deemed necessary as no suitable contexts were encountered.

## 2.5 Archive

2.5.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*) and current ClfA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991, Brown 2007). The archive, which comprises the drawn, written, and photographic record, will be deposited with the Cumbria Archive Centre in Carlisle. On completion of the project a paper and digital copy of this report will be provided for the client and a copy will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition a digital copy will be provided to the Historic Environment Record at CCC, and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

### 3. Desk-Based Assessment

#### 3.1 Map and image regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** early maps of the area tend to be relatively lacking in detail and are not detailed enough to be useful in understanding the development of the property. The most useful maps date from mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, although the barn itself appears to only be marked after c1868.

3.1.2 **Tithe Map 1849:** none of the buildings relating to the corn mill are shown on the tithe map of 1849 (Plate 4). Either the barn was omitted from the tithe map or it had yet to be built. The buildings shown at the north end of the area, to the west of the River Caldew, probably relate to the saw mill shown on later maps. The area of the septic tank appears to be undeveloped.

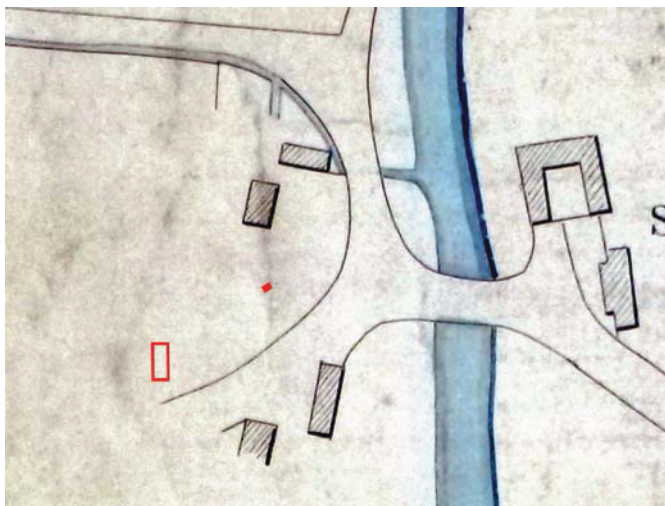


Plate 4: Extract from the Tithe Map of 1849

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey 1868:** this map was produced at a scale of 1:10,560 and as such lacks specific detail, however, the corn mill had clearly been built by this time, although it is clear that this was a building to the south of that covered by this report (Plate 5). The 'barn' is, however, clearly shown and evidently relates to the corn mill although it is not specifically identified. It also clearly lies a short distance to the east of the mill race, which is clearly marked.

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey c1868:** this map shows essentially the same group of buildings making up the corn mill and sawmill only in more detail (Plate 6; cf. Plate 5). It is apparent that the building to the south of the 'barn' is in fact the corn mill because it is named as such on this map and is situated immediately against the mill race with what is presumably its wheel pit shown.



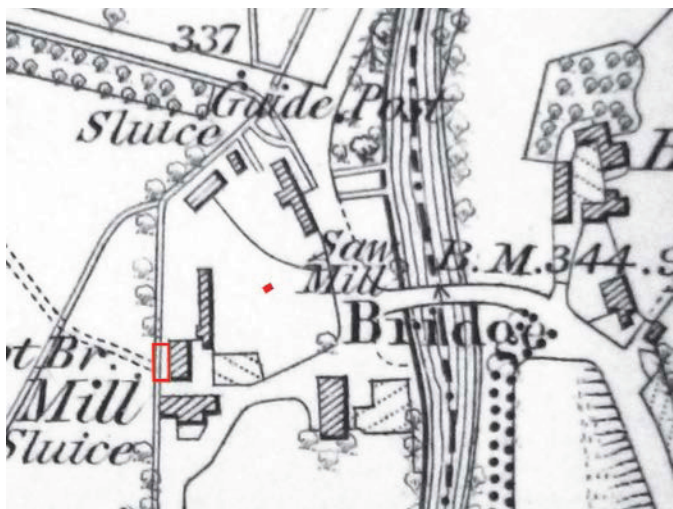


Plate 5 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1868

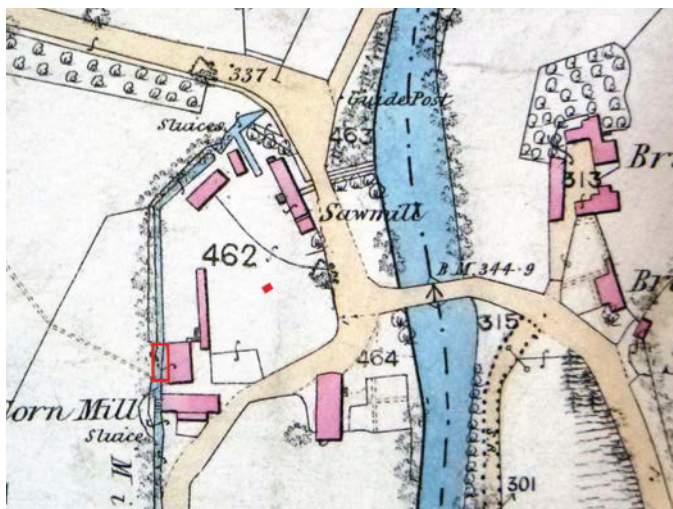


Plate 6 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of c1868

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey 1900:** the buildings comprising the corn mill and sawmill are largely unchanged (Plate 7; cf. Plate 6). The large rectangular building to the east of the corn mill has been shortened, leaving only a very small structure.

3.1.6 **Ordnance Survey 1974:** the mill race is no longer shown at this date, presumably because it had been largely infilled (although elements of it still survive as an earthwork, see Section 1.1.3). The corn mill buildings remain, although they are no longer labelled as such, the sawmill buildings to the north have mostly been demolished, and Denton Side Cottage is clearly marked (Plate 8).

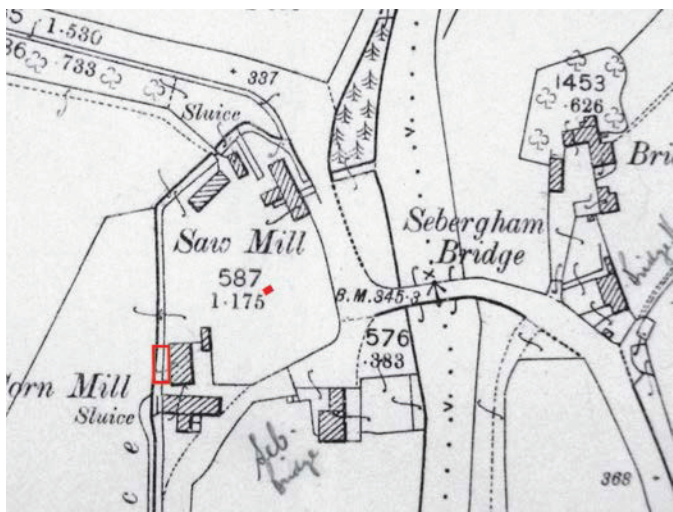


Plate 7 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1900

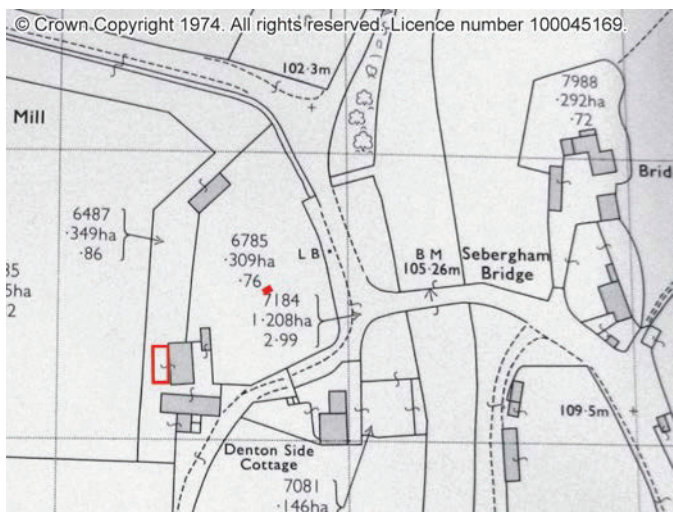


Plate 8 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1974

### 3.2 Site History

3.2.1 **Prehistoric Period (c.11,000 BC – 1st century AD):** while there is some limited evidence for activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, this is typically found in the southernmost part on the north side of Morecambe Bay. Excavations of a small number of cave sites have found the remains of animal species common at the time, but now extinct in this country, and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Young 2002). Again, the county was also clearly inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c.8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast, but these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and

Cherry 2002). Similar locations, along river valleys and in coastal areas, are also likely to have seen substantial activity during the Mesolithic period, based on examples from elsewhere (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 26).

3.2.2 In the following period, the Neolithic (c.4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the region and one of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, having been manufactured in vast quantities at Langdale (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). Monuments of this date are relatively rare, especially in this part of the county, although a possible causewayed enclosure of Neolithic date has been identified on the fells nearby (Horne and Oswald 2000; Horne *et al* 2002) and it has been suggested that the large enclosure on Carrock Fell has similar origins (Pearson and Topping 2002). During the Bronze Age (c.2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still, and it is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period. Stray finds of Bronze Age date are known across the county. These are not well represented in the environs of the study area, however, although a group of enclosures of this type is present on Aughtertree Fell to the south-west (Bellhouse 1967). Sites that can be specifically dated to the Iron Age (c600 BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD) are very rare; the 'classic' site of this period, the hillfort, is typically small and simple in form in Cumbria relative to examples in other parts of the country, and few have been dated (Barrowclough 2010, 195). There are, however, many smaller settlement sites, including the enclosures at Aughtertree Fell but also large numbers revealed as cropmarks on the lower ground to the north, which are likely to have flourished in the Iron Age (Higham 1982), although a number of these probably have earlier origins. There is also, however, likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period; it is evident that in this part of the country, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74).

3.2.3 **Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1<sup>st</sup> century AD – 11<sup>th</sup> century AD):** there was a fort close to Wigton, known as 'Old Carlisle' or 'Red Dial', which despite having an extensive civilian settlement and well preserved earthworks has seen little excavation; it is thought unlikely to date any earlier than the late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (Shotter 2004, 62). It has been suggested that the road between Heskett Newmarket and Parkend has Roman origins based on early references and the use of the term 'street' in association with it (Allen 1987, 10), but this remains unproven.

3.2.4 The early medieval period is not well represented in the area in terms of physical archaeological remains, which is a common situation throughout the county. The one site in the local area that has significant early medieval connections is the parish church at Caldbeck, which is dedicated to St Kentigern and said to have been established by him in the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD (Lees 1883; Cowper 1900). There is, typically, little physical evidence to support this proposition, and it is also considered possible that the dedication relates to a later period when there was a revival of interest in this saint due to the writings of Jocelyn of Furness in the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Whiddup 1981). Nevertheless, the local place-names indicate that at least some of the local settlements have early medieval origins. Anglian elements are found in Sebergham, which contains the Old English ham meaning village and a more difficult first element that may be the female name *Saeburh* (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 150-151). Norse elements (dating perhaps to the 10<sup>th</sup> century) are also very common in the wider area, for example in Caldbeck, which means 'cold stream' and Heskett Newmarket, in which 'heskett' means 'horse race course' (Gambles 1994; Lee 1998).

3.2.5 **Medieval Period (11<sup>th</sup> century AD – 16<sup>th</sup> century AD):** as already mentioned many of the local settlements have early medieval origins and are recorded in the medieval period; Sebergham itself is first recorded only in 1204 (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 150). At the time of the Norman Conquest it was said to have been waste land that was brought into cultivation by a hermit named William Wastall in the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Whellan 1860, 249). He was granted further land in the area by Henry III, which he left to the priory at Carlisle (*ibid*). A separate manor in the parish, that of Warnell, of which Warnell Hall was an Elizabethan structure, descended to the Denton family, who sold it to the Earl of Lonsdale, of Lowther Castle, in 1774 (*ibid*). A further small manor, that of Hartrigg, also initially belonged to the Dentons but became the property of JP Fletcher and included Sebergham Castle 'a large farmhouse about two miles west of the village' (*ibid*). The church in Sebergham is probably 12<sup>th</sup> century in origin, and said to occupy



the site of the cell occupied by William Wastall (*ibid*). This area, as per the rest of the county, saw a period of gradual development during the 13<sup>th</sup> and early 14<sup>th</sup> century, followed by a severe period of decline during the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Winchester 1987). More widely the region was home to considerable industry during this period. As early as the 14<sup>th</sup> century copper and silver were successfully prospected in the Caldbeck Fells (Allison and Murphy 2010, 35-36), and recent work has revealed evidence for mining activity in Silver Gill perhaps as early as the 11<sup>th</sup> century (Allison 2008, 116; Allison and Murphy 2010, 50).

**3.2.6 Post-Medieval (16th century AD – present):** the region around Sebergham saw relatively little change during the post-medieval period, the principal form of employment remaining agriculture into the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Whellan 1860, 248) and beyond. During the post-medieval period references to mills at Sebergham become relatively plentiful and it should be possible to identify more information about the site. However, the manner in which the various mills are mentioned, typically with little qualification other than being in Sebergham, makes this difficult without considerably more research. An assignment of 1773 between John Denton of Warnell Hall and John Huntington and Edward Gaddos of Wigton describes a '*messuage and tenement situated at Sebraham [sic] Bridge and commonly known by the name of the millhouse and his corn mill and mill close*' (CAC(C) D/LONS/L/5/1/51/4 1773) and this seems likely to be referring to the site. A later set of sales particulars, of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date, for a 'Sebergham Mill Farm' list a number of buildings including a mill, cow hose, and barn, two cottages, and a dwelling house, but also a '*Drying and Bleaching Ground*' so indicating a complex used in textile production and perhaps not therefore connected to the site (CAC(C) D/LONS/L/5/4/37/9 nd). In both cases, however, there is a clear connection to the Lowther family of Lowther Castle who do seemed to have owned a number of properties in the area.

**3.2.7 Previous work:** an earlier heritage statement was produced for the barn and a photographic record of the standing building was made (Anon 2016).

### 3.3 Summary

**3.3.1** The barn to the west of Denton Side Cottage is thought to have been part of the corn mill complex marked at the site on Ordnance Survey maps from 1868 onwards but with earlier origins. The barn is to the east of the mill race, which apparently went out of use in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 4. Fieldwork Results

### 4.1 Watching Brief

4.1.1 On the western side of the barn the concrete foundation base for the steel-framed lean-to (**102**) was removed by machine (Plate 9). The concrete measured c0.3m deep. Following this, foundation trenches for the extension were excavated by machine with a toothed bucket. The foundation trenches for the extension measured c13m in length from north to south by c6m wide from east to west (Figure 2; Plate 10 to Plate 13). The proposed extension runs along the full length of the barn. The western, southern and northern sections of the foundation trench measured c1.10m to 1.20m wide and were excavated to a depth of c1m. The eastern section, which was adjacent to the western standing wall of the barn, was excavated to a depth of c5m. No archaeological features were observed or recorded in any of the four sections of the foundation trench. In all four trenches the natural (**100**) was encountered below a layer of topsoil (**101**) which varied in depth between c0.2m and 0.3m across this part of the site. The natural consisted of a layer of medium to large cobbles above areas of silt and smaller stones.



Plate 9: The removal of the concrete foundations for the steel-framed lean-to on the western side of the barn (photograph: J. Beaty)





**Plate 10 (left):** The western section of the foundation trench for the extension on the western side of the barn. The scale measures 2m in length (photograph: J. Beaty)

**Plate 11 (right):** The southern section of the foundation trench for the extension on the western side of the barn. The scale measures 2m in length (photograph: J. Beaty)



**Plate 12 (left):** The northern section of the foundation trench for the extension on the western side of the barn. The scale measures 2m in length (photograph: J. Beaty)

**Plate 13 (right):** The eastern section of the foundation trench for the extension on the western side of the barn. The scale measures 2m in length (photograph: J. Beaty)



4.1.2 The site for the septic tank was located c32m to the north-east of the barn (Figure 2). The excavation for the septic tank measured only 2m by 3m and was excavated to a depth of c2m by machine (Plate 14 and Plate 15). Immediately below a layer of topsoil (**101**), measuring only c0.2m thick, the natural (**100**) was encountered. The natural (**100**) consisted of a mixture of medium to large cobbles with silt and smaller stones. No archaeological features were observed or recorded and no finds were recovered from this trench.



Plate 14 (left): The partially-excavated trench for the septic tank (photograph: J. Beaty)

Plate 15 (right): The trench for the septic tank with excavation complete showing the natural (**100**) (photograph: J. Beaty)

## 4.2 Finds

4.2.1 Only four sherds of pottery and one fragment of glass were found during the course of the watching brief. All of the finds were recovered from the topsoil layer (**101**) during the excavation of the foundation trenches for the new extension on the western side of the standing barn. Three refitting sherds of the pottery were from a white earthenware plate, with blue painted band and stripe, and the fourth was a blue transfer-printed plate rim fragment. The piece of glass was a very light turquoise, flat, window pane fragment. All of the finds date to either the 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

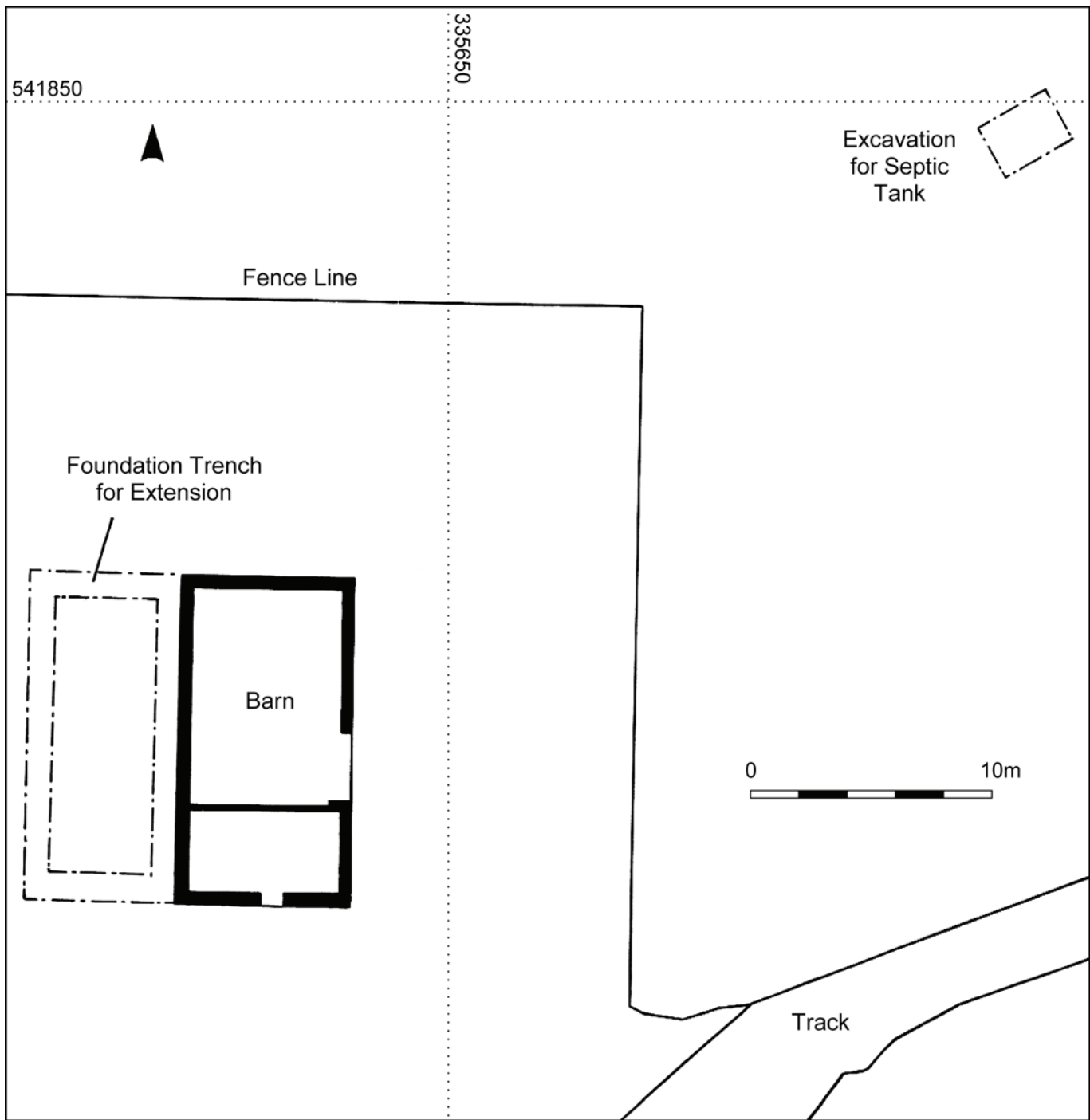


Figure 2: Trench location plan. Scale 1:250 (illustration: P. Cracknell)



## 5. Conclusion

### 5.1 Discussion of Results

5.1.1 The trenches that were excavated during the course of the watching brief at the barn to the west of Denton Side Cottage revealed no archaeological features. The course of the mill leat, which flowed from south to north on the western side of the building running from the River Caldew, which is clearly shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1868, would have crossed the area of the extension foundation trenches, but its course was not recorded during the watching brief. However, it appears that the wheel pit is shown at the western end of the building to the south of the barn on the c1868 edition of the Ordnance Survey map (Plate 6) and later, so this building, which is still extant but altered (see Plate 3), was actually the mill. Given that the mill leat is not shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1974 it is evident that it was completely out of use by that date and while some traces remain as an earthwork to the north and south (see Plate 1 and Plate 2) the evidence from the watching brief demonstrates that the section alongside the barn must have been completely removed, presumably as a result of the construction of the former lean-to.

## 6. Bibliography

### 6.1 Primary Sources

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## Appendix 1: Project Design

# BARN TO WEST SIDE OF DENTON SIDE COTTAGE, SEBERGHAM, CARLISLE, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief Project Design



Client: Mark Todhunter

Planning ref. 2/2016/0087

NGR: 335643 541825

June 2016

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Client: Mark Todhunter

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. 2/2016/0087) for the conversion of an existing stone barn to form a dwelling, including the addition of a new two storey addition to the west side, at Denton Side Cottage, Sebergham, Carlisle, Cumbria (NGR 335643 541825), a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief on ground works associated with the construction of the new addition was placed on the decision notice. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by Mark Todhunter (hereafter 'the client') to carry out this work in response to which this project design was produced.

1.1.2 According to an earlier heritage statement the 'barn's is in fact the remains of a corn mill, as shown on a number of early maps of the site with the mill race running along the west side. The mill is recorded from at least the 1770s and the proposed new addition is positioned across part of the line of the former mill race and other elements of the building recorded on the early maps (Parsons 2016).

## 1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 20 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct. The watching brief will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

## 1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), ACIfA)**. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has recently managed a wide variety of projects including building recordings of various sizes, watching briefs, and excavations in the region, including an excavation and evaluation in the centre of medieval Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2009a; 2010a), evaluation in the Roman *vicus* at Stanwix (Greenlane Archaeology 2010b), evaluation of a Scheduled post-medieval gunpowder works (Greenlane Archaeology 2010c), and watching briefs in Preston (Greenlane Archaeology 2009b; 2010d).

1.3.2 The watching brief will be carried out by Dan Elsworth or **Tom Mace (BA (Hons), MA, MCIfA)**, or another suitably qualified member of staff or subcontractor, depending on scheduling constraints. Tom has extensive experience of working on a variety of archaeological projects, especially watching briefs, but also excavations, evaluations, and building recordings, as well as report writing and illustration production. He joined Greenlane Archaeology in 2008 having worked for several previous companies including Archaeological Solutions and Oxford Archaeology North.

1.3.3 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be assessed by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date. Medieval pottery will be assessed by Tom Mace, and other finds will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate. The client will be notified of any other specialists, other than those named, whom Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage.

1.3.4 Environmental samples and faunal remains, should significant deposits of these be recovered, will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that charred plant remains will be assessed by staff at Headland Archaeology Ltd, and faunal remains by Jane Richardson at ASWYAS. Should any human remains be recovered for assessment it is envisaged that these will be examined by Malin Horst at York Osteoarchaeology, following appropriate advice on initial processing.

# 2. Objectives

## 2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 To examine early maps of the site and any other relevant primary and secondary sources in order to better understand the historical and archaeological development of the site, and set it in its historic context.



## 2.2 Watching Brief

2.2.1 To identify any surviving archaeological remains or deposits revealed during groundworks and to investigate and record them.

## 2.3 Report

2.3.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the watching brief, which will outline the nature, form, extent, and date of any archaeological remains discovered.

## 2.4 Archive

2.4.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the watching brief.

# 3. Methodology

## 3.1 Desk-based Assessment

3.1.1 A rapid examination of easily available sources, particularly maps, relating to the site will be carried out. These will include:

- **Cumbria Archive Centre (Carlisle) (CAC(C))**: the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the Cumbria Archive Centre in Carlisle. Of principal importance are early maps of the site, particularly Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map, but other historical sources detailing the development of the site will also be consulted. These will be examined in order to place the site in its archaeological and historical context;
- **Greenlane Archaeology**: a number of secondary and primary sources are held by Greenlane Archaeology. These will be consulted in order to provide relevant historical and archaeological information about the site.

## 3.2 Watching Brief

3.2.1 The groundworks are to be monitored, with one archaeologist on site. If there are multiple machines operating on site it may be considered necessary to have more than one archaeologist on site.

3.2.2 The watching brief methodology will be based on Greenlane Archaeology's own excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007), and can be summarised as follows:

- Foundation trenches and/or trenches for services and any areas of ground reduction will be excavated under supervision by staff from Greenlane Archaeology;
- All deposits of archaeological significance will be examined by hand if possible in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. If possible, negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include detailed plans and sections at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 where practicable or sketches where it is not, and photographs in both colour print and colour digital format;
- All deposits, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the watching brief for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant amounts of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the watching brief as far as is practically and safely possible, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features) where possible, depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features

(e.g. gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.4* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;

- Any articulated human remains discovered during the watching brief will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The client will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the watching brief these will immediately be brought to the attention of the client and ground works in that area halted so that the need for further work can be determined. Any additional work will be agreed with the client, and subject to a variation to this project design.

### 3.3 Report

3.3.1 The results of the watching brief will be compiled into a report, which will contain the following sections as necessary:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom, and the results of the rapid desk-based assessment;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the watching brief including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the watching brief;
- Discussion of the results, incorporating the results of the rapid desk-based assessment;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
  - a plan showing the location of the ground works;
  - plans and sections of the watching brief ground works, as appropriate, showing any features of archaeological interest;
  - photographs of the watching brief, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the trenches;
  - photographs of individual artefacts as appropriate.

### 3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the watching brief, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Cumbria Record Office in Carlisle. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IFA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A copy of the report will be supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the client's agent, and within six months of the completion of fieldwork a digital copy will be provided for the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy, and a digital copy will be deposited with the OASIS scheme as required.

3.4.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum, most likely Tullie House in Carlisle, although this is at present at capacity. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible and necessary would be made of them beforehand.

## 4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project from **9<sup>th</sup> June 2016**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the project will involve tasks in the following order:

- **Task 1:** rapid desk-based assessment;
- **Task 2:** watching brief;
- **Task 3:** post-excavation work on archaeological watching brief, including an account of the archaeological and historical development of the site based on the results of the desk-based assessment, processing of finds, and production of draft report and illustrations;
- **Task 4:** feedback, editing and production of final report, completion of archive.

## 5. Other matters

### 5.1 Access

5.1.1 Access to the site will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s).

### 5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects and abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation. Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

### 5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£1,000,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

### 5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally- and ethically-sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

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## Appendix 2: Summary Finds List

Context	Location	Find type	Quantity	Description	Date range
101	Foundation trenches for the new extension on the western side of the standing barn	Pottery	3	Three refitting sherds white earthenware plate rim fragments with blue painted band and stripe (hotelware)	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
101	Foundation trenches for the new extension on the western side of the standing barn	Pottery	1	Fragment of blue transfer-printed, white earthenware plate rim	19 <sup>th</sup> century
101	Foundation trenches for the new extension on the western side of the standing barn	Glass	1	Very light turquoise, flat window pane fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century