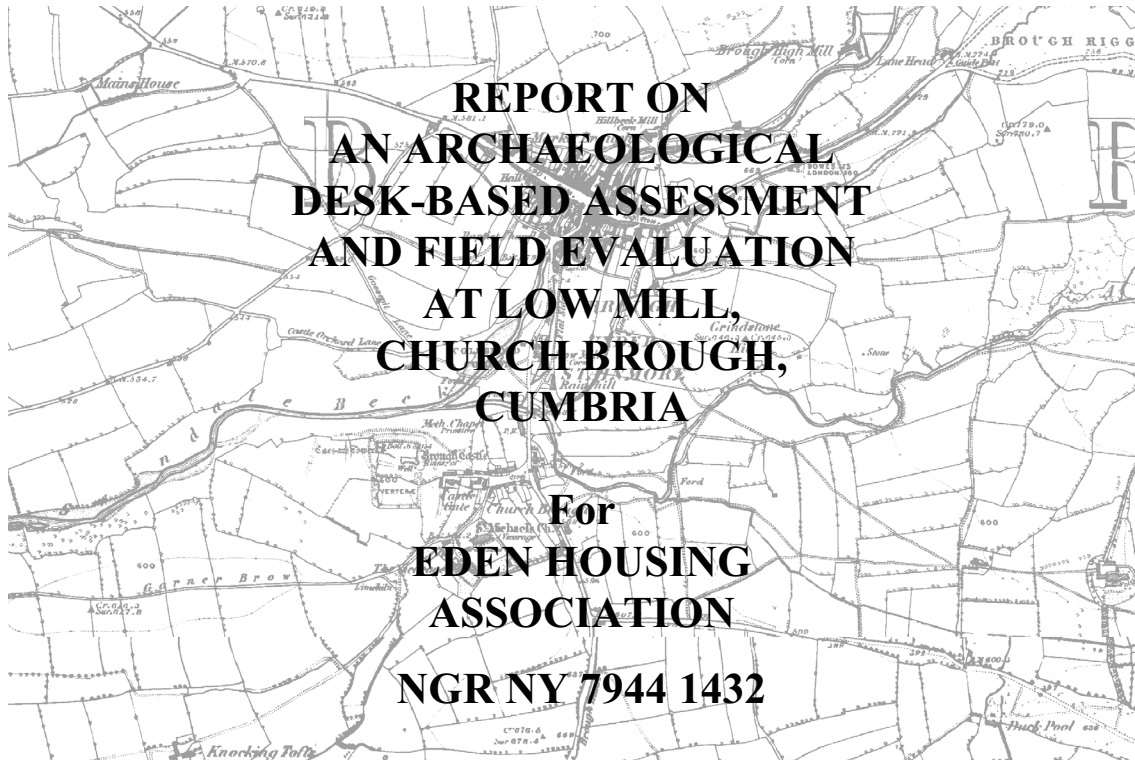

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Client Report No. CP/180/06



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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.....	IV
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	V
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	VII
1. INTRODUCTION.....	8
1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT.....	8
2. METHODOLOGY.....	9
2.1 PROJECT DESIGN.....	9
2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT.....	9
2.3 SITE VISIT.....	10
2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION.....	10
2.5 ARCHIVE.....	10
3. BACKGROUND.....	11
3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	11
3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	11
4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS.....	17
4.1 INTRODUCTION.....	17
4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER).....	17
4.3 CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICES (KENDAL).....	17
4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES.....	17
4.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.....	18
5. SITE VISIT.....	19
5.1 INTRODUCTION.....	19
5.2 RESULTS.....	19
6. EVALUATION RESULTS.....	20
6.1 INTRODUCTION.....	20
6.2 TRENCH 1.....	20

CONTENTS

6.3 TRENCH 2	21
6.4 TRENCH 3	21
7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	22
7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....	22
7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	22
8. BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	23
8.1 PRIMARY SOURCES	23
8.2 SECONDARY SOURCES.....	23
APPENDIX 1 – TABLE OF HER SITES	26
APPENDIX 2 – TABLE OF LISTED BUILDINGS.....	30
APPENDIX 3 - FIGURES	34
APPENDIX 4 - PLATES.....	35

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 2 LOCATION OF HER SITES	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 3 LOCATION OF LISTED BUILDINGS.....	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 4 TITHE MAP FOR CHURCH BROUGH, 1843	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 5 FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 25" TO 1 MILE, 1863	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 6 SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 25" TO 1 MILE, 1899.....	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 7 THIRD EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 25" TO 1 MILE, 1912.....	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 8 TRENCH LOCATION PLAN	APPENDIX 3
PLATE 1 TRENCH 1 LOOKING WEST SHOWING UNSAFE SECTIONS AND EXCAVATED SLOT ON THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE TRENCH TO ESTABLISH THE NATURAL SUBSTRATE LAYER	APPENDIX 4
PLATE 2 CLOSE-UP SHOT OF SLOT DUG ON NORTH SIDE OF TRENCH 1, LOOKING EAST SHOWING THE NATURAL SANDSTONE SUBSTRATE	APPENDIX 4
PLATE 3 GENERAL SHOT OF TRENCH 2 LOOKING NORTH-EAST	APPENDIX 4
PLATE 4 GENERAL SHOT OF TRENCH 3 LOOKING NORTH-EAST	APPENDIX 4
PLATE 5 GENERAL WORKING SHOT OF SITE SHOWING THE PROXIMITY OF BROUGH CASTLE...	APPENDIX 4

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Mr T Allison to undertake an archaeological desk study and site visit in advance of a proposed redevelopment of land adjacent to Low Mill, Church Brough, Cumbria (NGR NY 7944 1432).

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the County Record Office in Kendal, and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Cumbria County Council based in Kendal. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, a number of published sources were consulted to provide background information, including the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society and several relevant web sites including Access to Archives and Archaeological Data Services.

The desk-based assessment located 51 sites from the HER and 30 Listed Buildings within a 1km radius of Low Mill. The HER sites include examples of prehistoric findspots (Sites **3, 8, 11, 17** and **32**), a Roman fort, *vicus*, road and cemetery (Sites **6, 7** and **24**), the medieval village of Church Brough itself (Site **2**), and numerous listed houses and other buildings in the village, which include Wiend Cottage (LB Site **20**) and Bridge House (LB Site **9**), the nearest such site to the development area.

The results of the desk-based assessment indicate a good spread of sites for the area. Starting with the prehistoric period there are five examples of findspots in the area around Low Mill. The Roman Fort *Veterae* and the Roman cemetery, *vicus* and road which are to the southwest of the site, have been examined in the 1970's in advance of the A685 by-pass project by MJ Jones of Manchester University.

Any medieval archaeology is almost wholly represented by the village itself and associated field systems, to which the development area is positioned slightly to the north. The village possibly has its origins in the period immediately succeeding the Norman Conquest, however, the most significant remains will probably date to the post-medieval period, a time when the village underwent some expansion and rebuilding, possibly connected to improvements in agricultural practices, the arrival of the railway network to the area and a more stable landscape after the cessation of border disputes and Scottish raids.

The proposed scheme of development will have a significant impact, and will probably destroy any sub-surface remains in the study location. The site visit noted that the barn buildings that had stood previously had been demolished and the ground surface was roughly levelled utilising some of the smaller pieces of rubble and debris left over from the demolition process. A bank of earth was left at the eastern edge of the site, this was to be retained by the developers and landscaped. Piggpens had previously stood on the location and the soil was heavily imbued with pig waster and debris from the demolition of the site. This made it impossible to see any archaeological features on the ground.

In view of the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the study area a three-trench evaluation was undertaken to determine the extent, nature and state of preservation of any such remains. Two trenches measured 10m x 2m and the third was 5m x 2m in order to assess 5% of the site area. These trenches were placed across the site in order to obtain an even coverage.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The results of the evaluation were surprising in that one piece of Roman Samian Ware pottery was the total amount of information recovered from the three trenches. In all the trenches, the natural substrate sandstone was encountered at quite a high level. In the case of Trench 1, it was uncovered only 0.35m below the ground surface at the eastern end of the trench and was seen to slope down westwards. Nowhere in any of the trenches were cut archaeological features observed. The layers noted in each trench appeared to be devoid of any human evidence, probably being naturally formed through water action as they were quite fine and silty and did not contain many inclusions of a significant size. It was concluded that the single piece of Roman pottery recovered from Trench 1 must have been an isolated find, maybe at one point carried by water movement to its final location as some abrading and smoothing of the edges was noted, indicating that it had travelled.

The final conclusions drawn from the evaluation were that there are no significant archaeological deposits on the proposed development site and that the evaluation process was sufficient to establish this.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Trevor Allison for commissioning the project and to David Marshall and Ian Patterson of Eden Housing Association for their assistance.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to: Jo Mackintosh of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER); Jeremy Parsons, Assistant Archaeologist, Cumbria County Council, and all the staff at the Cumbria County Record Office in Kendal for their help during this project.

Nicola Gaskell undertook the desk-based assessment and site visit. Nicola Gaskell and Martin Sowerby carried out the evaluation. Nicola Gaskell wrote the report and the drawings were produced by Nicola Gaskell and Martin Sowerby. Frank Giocco, Technical Director for North Pennines Archaeology Limited managed the project and Matt Town, Project Officer for NPAL edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) were consulted by Mr Trevor Allison, regarding a planning application submitted for a proposed scheme of land redevelopment. The site is located at Low Mill, Church Brough, Cumbria (NGR NY 7944 1432) (Fig 1). The development will involve the construction of five homes on land towards the southeast of the village. The land was the location of barn buildings, which dated to the latter half of the 19th century; these have now been taken down. The proposed work would destroy any archaeological remains that may be present within the development footprint. Consequently, CCCHES advised that a programme of archaeological works would be necessary prior to the proposed development. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL) were commissioned by Eden Housing Association, to undertake the required archaeological desk-based assessment of the general area around Low Mill, a site visit within the development area itself and a targeted evaluation of the land.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal, the Cumbria County Record Office in Kendal (CRO(K)), and the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd as well as relevant web sites. The principal objective of this assessment is to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area, in order to assess the archaeological and historical potential of the development site.
- 1.1.3 The field evaluation phase of the project was designed to assess the presence or absence of any archaeological features, and their nature, extent, state of preservation and content.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by Trevor Allison for an archaeological desk-based assessment, site visit and associated field evaluation of the study area, in accordance with a brief prepared by CCCHEs. Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 1994), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project brief and project design. The study area consisted of a 1km radius centred on the proposed development area. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), maps and secondary sources.
- 2.2.2 ***Historic Environment Record (HER):*** the HER in Kendal, a database of archaeological sites within the county, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area, and was examined in depth. Aerial photographs of the area were also studied.
- 2.2.3 ***County Record Office (Kendal):*** the County Record Office in Kendal (CRO(K)) were visited to consult documents specific to the study area. Historic maps of the study area, including surveys, Tithe and Enclosure Maps, Acts of Parliament and early Ordnance Survey maps, were examined. A search was made for any relevant historical documentation, particularly regarding the use of the area, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists. Several secondary sources and relevant websites were also consulted.
- 2.2.4 ***Archaeological Data Services:*** the website is hosted by the University of York, and is part of the Arts and Humanities Data Service (ads.ahds.ac.uk/). The search through ADS returned a total of 49 sites within a 1km radius of the given grid reference, all of these sites were repeated on the HER search.
- 2.2.5 ***North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL):*** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any undeposited archives of the sites themselves were examined. An electronic enquiry was also made of English Heritage's National Monuments Record and the website of the Archaeology Data Service. This was in order to enhance and augment the data obtained from a search of the appropriate repositories.

2.3 SITE VISIT

- 2.3.1 The site was visited in order to assess the survival, nature, extent and potential significance of any upstanding archaeological remains on the site, to determine any constraints to archaeological site survival, and to provide a detailed assessment of area of archaeological potential.

2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

- 2.4.1 The field evaluation consisted of the excavation of 3 linear trial trenches, two measuring 10m x 2m and one 5m x 2m, providing a 5% sample of an area 800m² (Figure 8). This was in order to produce a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals.

- 2.4.2 In summary, the main objectives of the excavation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these were they are observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover paleoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

- 3.4.2 Each trench was mechanically excavated by a 12 ton tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching/grading bucket, under archaeological supervision, to the natural substrate. Each trench was then manually cleaned and any putative archaeological features investigated.

- 3.4.3 Photography was undertaken using Canon EOS 100 and EOS 300V Single Lens Reflex (SLR) cameras. A photographic record was made using digital photography, 200 ISO Colour Print and Colour Slide film.

- 3.4.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IFA 1994).

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA 06 LOW-A.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The proposed development area is located along the old line of the A685 road between the villages of Market Brough and Church Brough, which lie in the upper Eden Valley, Cumbria (Figure 1). The Eden Valley is typically formed by undulating farmland, both agrarian and pastoral, mixed together with woodland, mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees, dry stone walls and distinctive villages constructed of red sandstone or limestone (Countryside Commission 1998) and is located within the civil parish of Church Brough in the part of Cumbria that used to be known as the county of Westmorland.
- 3.1.2 Church Brough lies on the border where the Permo-Triassic Sandstone meets the Carboniferous Limestone. The drift geology is glacial comprising boulder clay with sand and gravel deposits (Countryside Commission 1998). The Eden Valley is a landscape of enclosed, agricultural land and woodland. Most of the area is mixed dairy and livestock farming with some arable towards the north, or on the river soils of the River Eden floodplain (English Nature web site). Land-use around Temple Sowerby consists predominantly of both pasture and arable land.
- 3.1.3 Presently, the development area is an open yard, surrounded on the northern side by a bank of earth topped with a stone wall, on the eastern side by a bank of earth that acts as the roadside verge for the A685 and on the south by the present buildings that constitute Low Mill. On the western side the limit of the site is defined by a minor road that ends as a turning area on the north side of the site, just beyond the boundary wall. The buildings that were present on the site had been taken down prior to the site visit and evaluation, and the concrete surfaces removed. The ground was roughly graded using some of the smaller pieces of rubble that had been left after demolition to create a fairly level surface.

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric:** the earliest defined prehistoric period is the Palaeolithic and it represents a time span covering almost the last half million years. Early material from the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic is uncommon on a national scale, and there are no known sites from the northwest region (Hodgson and Brennand 2004). For over 99 per cent of the Palaeolithic period, human communities in Britain were hunting and gathering, activities that were the mainstay of a subsistence economy. Naturally, such a lifestyle involved a high degree of mobility and the minimum of equipment and possessions, which in turn leaves behind very little trace in the archaeological record (Darvill 1987). Some time after 13,000 BP, Late Upper Palaeolithic societies returned to Britain after the retreating ice sheets. Evidence of occupation in the north-west during the palaeolithic is scarce, but the discovery of Late Upper Palaeolithic blades at Lindale

Low cave, near Grange-over-Sands, and at Bart's Cave, Aldingham, on the Furness peninsula and Upper Palaeolithic deposits (*c.* 11,000 to 8000 BC) on the terraces of the Tees at Towler Hill, in Teesdale, approximately 16km east of Church Brough, means that the existence of a Cumbrian Palaeolithic can no longer be entirely dismissed (Chamberlain & Williams 2001). No Palaeolithic material has yet to be located within a 1 km radius of Low Mill, Church Brough, Cumbria.

- 3.2.3 Around 8,000 BP, the last of the major ice sheets covering northern Britain had retreated. Rising sea levels then submerged the land bridge between Britain and continental Europe, this event traditionally denotes the beginning of the Mesolithic, or middle stone age period. Mesolithic populations were active on the Cumbrian coast, for example at Eskmeals, and St Bees, and it is likely that the Kent valley was occupied at this time. Earlier and Later Mesolithic material has been identified from cave sites on the southern Cumbrian limestone (Salisbury 1997; Young 1992) and Mesolithic flints have also been collected from the limestone uplands around the area of Shap (Cherry and Cherry 1987), but again, as yet, no Mesolithic material has been located within a 1 km radius of Low Mill, Church Brough, Cumbria.
- 3.2.4 The Neolithic period has been traditionally associated with the adoption of farming in Britain. New types of sites appear, including permanent settlements and large ceremonial monuments. Civil engineering projects and communal works became a part of everyday life, and time and energy were invested in dividing and utilizing landscape resources on an unprecedented scale. The archaeological evidence currently available suggests considerable technological and sociological changes too (Darvill 1987). The location of monuments from this period within Cumbria appears to suggest a shift in the emphasis of activity away from the coastal plain to the edge of the Lake District hills and the Eden Valley (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). It is likely that by the 3rd millennium BC, Neolithic inhabitants of Cumbria were part of an extensive trans-European trading network (Hodgson and Brennand 2004).
- 3.2.5 In Cumbria, evidence for Neolithic settlement is primarily indicated by the distribution of probable Late Neolithic polished stone axes, few of which come from reliable contexts (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). Perhaps the most well known prehistoric monuments in the area are Long Meg and Her Daughters stone circle near Langwathby and King Arthur's Round Table and Mayburgh Henge at Eamont Bridge near Penrith. Neolithic funerary monuments around the area include the long cairn of Rayseat Pike on Crosby Garrett Fell, which is 55m long and contained several disarticulated skeletons (LUAU 1997), as further evidence of a settling population.
- 3.2.6 Despite a significant increase in clearance activity and the initiation of cereal cultivation in the Early Bronze Age, archaeological evidence for settlement is scarce. It is likely that gathering and hunting could have remained of primary economic importance well into the period after which domesticated crops and animals became available. In Cumbria there is more evidence for 'clearance cairnfield' construction on the lower fells, which has traditionally been associated with Bronze Age improvement of land. During the 1980's and 1990's a programme of large-scale upland survey was undertaken by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (now Oxford Archaeology North). More than thirteen thousand individual features were recorded on the western, southern and eastern Cumbrian fells (Quartermaine 2002).

- 3.2.7 There have been a number of finds recorded from the area of Brough that date to the Bronze Age: an Early Bronze Age flanged and decorated axe (Site 11), now residing in the British Museum, a Late Bronze Age Socketed axe, (Site 17), also in the British Museum and a second Late Bronze Age Socketed axe found in 1904 ‘*while carting away a hillock near Swindale Grange*’ (Site 32). Although these finds have been discovered outside of a secure context the relatively small distribution area could indicate that a Bronze Age settlement lay close by.
- 3.2.8 During the Iron Age, the impression nationwide is of a major expansion in population as evidenced by an abundance of settlement sites. There is also clear evidence for a growing social complexity and hierarchy, as demonstrated by high status burials and contrasting types of settlements, for example hillforts compared to small farmsteads. In Cumbria, however, settlement sites and burials attributable to the Iron Age are hard to identify. There may have been certain elements of the pre-Roman native population that were encouraged to settle in the vicinity of roads and forts built by the Romans in order to supply food, including cereals, for the garrisons (Blake 1959), thereby showing a change in settlement patterns. A number of unexcavated settlement sites identified by aerial photography may date to this period (Bewley 1994) and two hillforts are known at the southern end of the northern coastal plain at Carrock Fell and Swarthy Hill (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). Possible Iron Age crouched burials have been excavated at Crosby Garrett (Hodgson and Brennand 2004). Although settlements are hard to locate, environmental studies for lowland Cumbria have shown a dramatic drop in tree pollen during the Iron Age, suggesting that large tracts of forest were cleared for agricultural activity.
- 3.2.9 There is a scarcity of evidence for settlement in Cumbria in the early- to mid-Iron Age, and such evidence that there is seems to point to the lowlands being sparsely populated at this point, though archaeological fieldwork in the area has not been intensive and the aceramic character of the assemblages causes problems of identification (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, Brennand and Hodgson 2004), yet cropmarks have been noted close to the study area, and some are thought to be of Iron Age date; Grindstone Hill (Site 26), is a large conical mound earthwork of unknown purpose, but is likely to be of the later prehistoric period. Also, from the vicinity of Brough Castle a La Tene style bronze scabbard mount (Site 3), was recovered which dates to the Early Iron Age. Again, these sites may be a good indication of settlement in the immediate area of Market Brough and Church Brough, a possible continuation of activity from the preceding Bronze Age and perhaps also one of the contributing factors to the placement of the Verterae Roman Fort (Site 6).
- 3.2.10 **Romano-British:** the Roman advance on the northwest during the 70s and 80s AD may have been launched from bases in the northwest Midlands such as Wroxeter and Little Chester, proceeding north via the valleys of the Eden and Lune. By 72 AD the earliest timber fort was constructed at Carlisle (Philpott 2004), and the campaigns of Agricola, governor of Britain AD 78-84 consolidated the Roman hold on the North. During the Roman period there was certainly a heavy military presence in Cumbria. Hadrian’s Wall, perhaps begun in 122 AD, was built to define the northern limit of the Roman Empire and a network of military roads, forts and settlements soon sprung up around this focus (Breeze and Dobson 1976). Until recent decades, the Roman military sites of Cumbria were those that received the most attention from

archaeologists and as a result the nature of rural settlement during the Roman period is poorly understood (Philpott 2004). Although this is the case, environmental studies suggest that woodland clearances begun in the Iron Age continued apace, implying large-scale cultivation of land (*ibid*). Where rural sites have been excavated, the traditional Iron Age building form of the roundhouse continues in use into the Roman period, for example at Silloth Farm (Higham and Jones 1985). By the late third century roundhouses were being superseded by rectangular timber buildings, for example at Crosshill (Higham and Jones 1983).

- 3.2.11 The earliest known settlement in Church Brough belongs to the Romano-British period, and this can be divided into three categories: the fort of Veterae (Site 6), the extra-mural settlement (Site 7), and the cemetery (Site 24). The Roman activity is less than 1km from the present site of proposed development at Low Mill. Occupation of the 3-acre fort at Brough continued into the 4th century AD as the *Notitia Dignitatum* states that there was a Prefect with a company of *Directores* stationed there (Mannex 1849). Yet the history of the fort remains only poorly understood as little excavation has taken place and much of the site is covered and/or badly disturbed by the medieval castle (Wooliscroft and Lockett, 1996). Traces of the Roman barracks were found in 1925 during consolidation works and various finds were made including coins. The cemetery and vicus appear to be to the east of the fort and the cemetery came under partial excavation in 1971 during a road realignment scheme, but the vicus has so far only been viewed through trial trenching.
- 3.2.12 **Medieval:** evidence for Early Medieval activity in Cumbria is extremely limited, the end of the Roman economy depriving the archaeologist of diagnostic artefactual evidence on all but a small minority of sites (Higham 1986). Once the Roman administration ended in 410AD, the native Britons gradually reverted to their own autonomy. Angles had begun to enter eastern Cumbria by the seventh century AD, but the west of the county appears politically more stable (Crowe 1984). The discovery of early medieval settlement sites in the region is rare, but a number of putative Romano-British rural sites excavated more than forty years ago may have had late phases that could have been observed with the use of radiocarbon dating. Recent excavations at Stainmore, only a few miles from Church Brough, have produced evidence for rectangular post-built buildings and sunken-feature buildings perhaps dating to the 7th or 8th centuries AD (Newman 2004). In addition environmental studies focussing on pollen remains have indicated a continuing arable economy in Cumbria during the Early Medieval period (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000).
- 3.2.13 In the post-Conquest (1066) period what is now modern day Cumbria remained outside of Norman control until Cumberland was added as a province to the English Kingdom in 1092 by William II, the second son of the Conqueror, after forcing King Malcolm III of Scotland to pay homage to him in 1091. In 1093 William began construction of Carlisle Castle in timber and this stood until 1122 when Henry I (William's younger brother), ordered a stone castle to be erected (Britainexpress website), and William was also responsible for the founding of Brough Castle in 1095.
- 3.2.14 The present layout of the village is typical of medieval planned and nucleated settlements in Cumbria. Villages like Church Brough show a rectangular plan sometimes around a green or based around a narrow street (Roberts 1993). Two possibilities have been advanced for their distinctive morphology; the first is that they

developed along the outgang or narrow fan of land leading from an existing farmstead to the unenclosed common, the second that they were new and deliberate creations, and represent evidence for planning (*ibid*). These villages have been tentatively dated to the early post-Conquest period, particularly from the twelfth century onwards in Cumbria (*ibid*), relating to the establishment of Norman settlements. It has also been suggested that the settlements may have been deliberate plantations by landlords as a result of the widespread destruction caused by the 'Harrying of the North' by William the Conqueror in 1069-71, and were intended to attract free tenants to the area (Taylor 1983); however, the main focus of the devastation is thought to have occurred predominantly to the south and east, in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Co. Durham (Muir 1989), and it is debatable to what extent Cumbria was affected.

- 3.2.15 Church Brough had a chequered history for five hundred years following its establishment, (presumably as a deliberately planned village associated with the castle, founded soon after 1092). The actual date of its origin is uncertain, but the visible plan of today has strong affinities with other villages created as market towns by the lords of adjacent castles or manorial halls. The location of the church, 'tucked away' to one side might be taken as an indicator of an earlier, pre-Conquest focus, but the evidence for parish creation, and parallels with other similar sites would tend to corroborate a post-Conquest foundation.
- 3.2.16 A large amount of damage was inflicted on Church Brough on several occasions during Border raids and wars with the Scots, including 1174, 1314 and 1319, and the castle lay in ruins after an accidental fire in 1521 until its restoration in the middle of the 17th century. A survey of 1314, taken after a Border raid, indicates that there were more than 30 houses (many of them burnt), in Church Brough, compared to the two-dozen cottages in Market Brough. As the latter village received a charter in 1330, a mere century after its foundation is perhaps evidence that by that time it had become the dominant market and fair. The inability of Church Brough to develop further is ascribed principally to the historical events of continued raiding, and to the harvest failures and livestock plagues of 1315-22, which affected a wide area. The evidence of earthworks in this area relate to the village shrinking sometime during the medieval period (Site 2). There are no traces of early house platforms but traces of medieval field systems are apparent south of the church and castle. Although the economy improved from the late 15th century onwards, it was a further hundred years or so before peaceful conditions prevailed in this area of Cumbria (Jones, 1989).
- 3.2.17 **Post Medieval and Modern:** Modern Brough is considered as a twin village. There are two main settlement foci; the southern part now known as Church Brough was once called Upper Brough, while the northern area now named Market Brough was formerly Lower Brough. Brough lies on the line of the Stainmore Road and it is generally accepted that Market Brough was the later foundation, though it became more successful economically for both historical and geographical reasons (Cumbria directory website).
- 3.2.18 Low Mill as a building is visible on the Brough Parish Tithe Map of 1843, with a Thomas Magee in residence, though it is labelled only as 'mill house and gardens', yet there is no mention of it in the trade directories until 1849 when a Robert Clark is classed as a miller at Low Hill (Kelly, 1849). Seemingly, there is a change of ownership in the six years between 1843 and 1849. Robert Clark is present in the

directories until 1894, but by 1906 he had been replaced by Henry Allison as miller, although that this date no mention is made as to where Mr. Allison is milling. It is not until 1925 that there is a direct affirmation that Watson Allison is the miller at Low Mill (Kelly, 1925).

- 3.2.19 The building of Low Mill can be categorised as a Bank Mill (Davies-Shiel, 1978). According to Davies-Shiel, Bank Mills can be seen anywhere in Cumbria, but that they are more common in Cumberland and on the upland fringes of better grain growing land. Church Brough would fall into the second category, it being in the former county of Westmorland and on the fringes of the Pennine uplands.

4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in *Section 3.2*. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are no sites recorded by the HER located within the development area itself, however the site is the location of a former mill. Extra information was gathered for another **51** HER records located in an immediate study area, defined as a 1km radius centred on the site. A full list of the sites identified by the assessment is given in *Section 4.2*. A list of **30** Listed Buildings is also provided in that section.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 **HER:** There were **51** HER records within the study area, which is defined as a 1km radius around the site (Figure 2). None of the sites will be directly affected by the development. The sites are summarised in Appendix 1.

4.2.2 **Listed Buildings:** the listed building records show **30** buildings within a 1km radius of the proposed development site (Figure 3). The nearest is Bridge House (LB Site **9**), situated approximately 100 metres away on the other side of the road and as a statutory designated site there may be a visual impact on the building from the proposed development, which needs to be considered. The buildings are also summarised in Appendix 2.

4.2.3 **Archaeological Data Service Web Site:** ADS listed 49 sites within a 1km radius of Low Mill, Church Brough, and all of these were repeated in other searches.

4.3 CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICES (KENDAL)

4.3.1 The Cumbria Record Office in Kendal (CRO(K)) was consulted to collate maps for regression analysis of the study area. Information from primary and secondary sources, including archaeological or historical journals, has been incorporated into the historic background (*Section 3.2*).

4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

4.4.1 As part of the documentary search at the Cumbria Record Office in Kendal (CRO(K)), an in-depth scan of the early maps for Church Brough was undertaken. A cartographic date range of between 1843 and 1912 was obtained. The development area will now be discussed with reference to these early sources, noting any changes to the development area within this period.

4.4.2 **Tithe Apportionment Map for Church Brough, c1843 (CRO(K)):** the earliest available source is the Tithe Apportionment Map of 1843 (Figure 4), which illustrates the village and mill buildings quite clearly. The site is located away from the main focus of the village and along the original road into Brough. A small ancillary building is located to the rear of the mill the use of which is unknown. The leat associated with

the mill is visible to the south of the building and appears to run under the Brough road, emptying out into Augill Beck.

- 4.4.3 **First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1865 – 25” to 1 mile:** the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5) is the first map that shows the development area in detail. The map shows that a range of buildings have been constructed since the Tithe Map of 1843 and which presumably relate to the farm buildings which were extant on site until 2006.
- 4.4.4 **Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1899 – 25” to 1 mile:** the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6) shows the village in slightly better detail than the First Edition map and depicts a number of new buildings around the mill site. A school is shown to the north and a Primitive Methodist Chapel to the east. The mill race is also clearly shown which shows that the race splits into two sections, one of which runs through the building and which presumably turned a mill wheel.
- 4.4.5 **Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1925 – 25” to 1 mile:** the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) is almost a carbon copy of the Second Edition map. Many aspects remain the same, most importantly however, is that a section of mill race has been removed which ran to the south of the buildings.

4.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.5.1 Little archaeological work of note had been carried out in the Brough area for some time before 1971-72, and only minor programmes of excavation have ever taken place there. In 1971 rescue work was occasioned by a new road construction, when Westmorland County Council was proposing to begin work on the Brough by-pass, a 2km re-routing of the A66 to the south of Market Brough. In advance of this the A685 Brough-Kendal Road was realigned in 1971 to the east of Church Brough. The line of the new road lay 300m to the east of the fort site and the levelling process uncovered and removed the remains of part of the Roman cemetery associated with the occupation of the fort, and of buildings of 14th-17th century date belonging to the village of Church Brough. In the absence of full-time archaeologists, some of the evidence was recovered through the vigilance and enthusiasm of the local inhabitants (Jones, 1977).
- 4.5.2 A programme of excavation and selective geophysical survey was undertaken in 1972 by the University of Manchester prior to the construction of the A66 by-pass; this was centred on the southern end of Church Brough where proposed landscaping in connection with the A685 road was to affect areas thought to contain late medieval buildings. Excavation did reveal two late medieval building complexes and in addition a small amount of work on the easterly extension of the Romano-British cemetery was possible (Jones, 1977). The conclusions drawn from the 1972 excavations were that the Roman fort foundation could be dated to the Flavian period and that Brough's role in the military system may have included some responsibility for traffic and communications over Stainmore. Of the vicus, nothing is known of its layout or detailed development (*ibid*).

5. SITE VISIT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The site was visited on the 27th of November 2006, in order to complete a walkover survey of the area with the purpose of relating the existing landscape to research findings. The development area is surrounded on the northern side by a bank of earth topped with a stone wall, on the eastern side by a bank of earth that acts as the roadside verge for the A685 and on the south by the present buildings that constitute Low Mill. On the western side the limit of the site is defined by a minor road that ends as a turning area on the north side of the site, just beyond the boundary wall.
- 5.1.2 As a result of the grading of the ground after the removal of the barn buildings and being tracked over by a machine no archaeological features were identified from the investigation of the surface during the site visit.

5.2 RESULTS

- 5.2.1 Any archaeological remains were impossible to see because of the removal of all buildings in the plot and the grading of the surface with some of the rubble across the development area. A rapid inspection noted that a section of earth had been left on the eastern side of the development area; this was to be retained and landscaped to act as a barrier to road noise. Glass and other modern rubble and debris, a lot of it relating to the demolition of the site contaminated the soil that remained on this bank. This area was quite narrow and the consistency of the material was quite loosened by the demolition. It was therefore decided that none of the trenches should be placed in this area on grounds of health and safety.

6. EVALUATION RESULTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of three linear trenches, two measured 10m x 2m, whilst the third trench was 5m x 2m. The trenches were machine stripped of the topsoil and sub-soil down to the natural substrate, under archaeological supervision. The trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand in order to see any features of archaeological interest that may have been cut into the sandstone substrate. All trench locations are depicted in Figure 8. Where no features of archaeological interest were located, a trench record sheet was compiled, and context numbers were not issued.

6.2 TRENCH 1

6.2.1 Trench 1 was 10m long and 2m wide and was orientated in an east-west direction. The trench was positioned towards the southern extent of the site. The maximum depth reached was 1.60m, at which point the excavation was stopped due to health and safety considerations.

6.2.2 The sandstone substrate encountered at the bottom of the trench varied slightly in colour from dark reddish-pinks to a mottled white/yellow appearance on the surface of the stone, which was an indication of the sandstone beginning to break down. This was overlaid by a small, localised layer of sandy silt, largely pale to mid grey in colour with occasional orange mottling. This layer was observed in the south facing section of the trench at the point where the natural slope of the sandstone became level to run horizontally. This layer only measured 0.15m thick. Overlaying the rest of the exposed sandstone and the localised grey layer was a very extensive layer, throughout the trench, of naturally accumulated slightly clayey silt. This deposit reached up to 0.60m in thickness and only contained approximately 10% small sized stone inclusions. The colour of the material was reddish-brown, probably derived from the sandstone beneath. Observed cutting this layer were two ceramic field drains of early 20th century date. They were both positioned quite high up this layer, only cutting down 0.20m into it. They ran across the trench in a north-south direction.

6.2.3 The uppermost layer observed in this trench was the remnants of the demolition process that had taken place the previous week to clear the site of the barn buildings that once stood. It was a loose and friable mix of material with very little cohesion. It was made up of medium to large sized stones, rubble and organic matter. This layer extended across the trench with an average depth of approximately 0.40m.

6.2.4 At the eastern end of the trench the sandstone natural substrate was encountered quite high in the section. At this point only the modern rubble layer had to be removed to expose it. On initial inspection it was thought that the layer was concrete, and only after an attempt to excavate through it with a toothed bucket on the machine, did it become apparent that the surface of the layer was degrading sandstone, with more consistent stone lying beneath. There was a very long natural slope of the sandstone from east to west. This was investigated in the base of the trench where a slot was dug

manually, 4m from the east end of the trench and against the south facing section, measuring 2m in length and 0.50m in width.

6.3 TRENCH 2

- 6.3.1 Trench 2 was 10m x 2m and reached a maximum depth of 1.10m. It was orientated in a northeast-southwest alignment, towards the northeastern corner of the site.
- 6.3.2 As with the previous trench the basal deposit observed within the excavated area was sandstone. It was variable in both its colour and texture, in areas of the trench the stone was relatively flat and smooth while in other places it had become gritty, loose and friable as it was beginning to break down. Loose and poorly sorted gravels that measured up to 0.20m in thickness and extended through all the visible sections in the trench covered the sandstone layer. The stones varied in size, most were small to medium, with the occasional large stone. This was overlaid by a thick (up to 0.40m), archaeologically sterile, layer of mid-orange to reddish-brown slightly clayey silt of moderate compaction that contained approximately 5% small gravel inclusions.
- 6.3.3 The top most layer was again the rubble waste that was spread across the site after the demolition process. This was coarse, containing broken pieces of concrete mixed with other site debris and soil.

6.4 TRENCH 3

- 6.4.1 Trench 3 was the shortest trench measuring only 5m x 2m. This trench was mechanically excavated to a depth of 0.85m, to the surface of the natural substrate. No archaeological features were observed within this trench.
- 6.4.2 The layer that was stratigraphically above the natural was up to 0.25m thick. It comprised of mid-brown to grey clayey silt that was only moderately compacted. It had a slightly gritty texture due to the small stone inclusions that made up approximately 10% of the deposit. Above this deposit lay a band of yellowish clay that reached up to 0.20m in thickness. It contained up to 80% gravel and stone inclusions that varied in size from small to medium and in shape from sub-rounded to sub-angular. The layer appears to be a naturally accumulated one, perhaps being an example of a previous watercourse or a flooding episode.
- 6.4.3 Above the yellow clay was the layer of demolition rubble and debris that had been spread across the site, this accounted for the uppermost 0.40m of material in the trench section.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 7.1.1 The potential for prehistoric archaeology is fairly low. Though there was almost certainly prehistoric activity in the area, the only evidence is stray finds, mostly relating to the Bronze and Iron Age (Sites **3**, **8**, **11**, **16**, **17** and **32**) that give no indication of settlement in the immediate vicinity of Low Mill. The potential for Roman archaeology is thought to be quite high, given the close proximity of the Roman fort, road, and vicus settlement (Sites **6**, **7** and **24**) as well as other un-stratified Roman finds.
- 7.1.2 The early and later medieval remains are possibly entirely represented by the medieval villages of Market Brough and Church Brough themselves, which appear to have originally taken the form of crofts-and-tofts, which were aligned back from the central village road, which runs approximately north-south. The earliest references to the village (combined), both in terms of its name and the activities taking place there, date back to the 12th century. The majority of the buildings now date to the post medieval period although there are a few remaining that date to the 17th century such as Wiend Cottage (LB Site **20**) and the house now called Highfields (LB Site **28**). Also, the church in the village dedicated to St. Michael has 12th century origins with later alterations and additions.
- 7.1.3 The development area is just on the northern edge of the medieval village of Church Brough, and as such the potential for medieval remains is moderate, anything that did remain from the medieval period has the possibility to have been disturbed or removed by later activities, such as the construction of the mill and associated buildings.
- 7.1.4 The post-medieval archaeology of the development area showed the greatest potential, relating to the former milling processes that took place there. Although the walkover survey did not identify any surviving remains on the site, there still remained the potential for sub-surface remains to survive. The proposed development of this area will have a considerable effect with direct interventions into the ground, probably disturbing any extant remains.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.2.1.1 On the evidence presented above, from the evaluation of the site informed by the historical sources, it can be concluded that there is no archaeological obstruction to the development present on the site, despite its proximity to other, well known archaeological monuments. The evaluation should be deemed sufficient for the development to proceed.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1 – TABLE OF HER SITES

Site No.	Source	Name	Type	Period	NGR
1	HER 1767 SAM 334	Brough Castle	Castle	Medieval	NY 79150 14100
2	HER 1768 NATINV 14975	Church Brough	Shrunken Village	Medieval	NY 79300 14000
3	HER 1769 NATINV 14966	Brough Castle	Bronze Mount Find	Iron Age	NY 79000 14000
4	HER 1780 NATINV 14986	Bullistone Bridge Lynchets	Lynchet	Unknown	NY 78900 14900
5	HER 1781	Hillbeck Road Lynchets	Lynchet	Medieval	NY 79400 14800
6	HER 1783 SAM 334	Verterae Roman Fort	Fort	Roman	NY 79150 14100
7	HER 1784 SAM 334	Church Brough Roman Vicus	Vicus Settlement	Roman	NY 79300 14000
8	HER 1785 NATINV 14931	Brough	Coin Find	Iron Age	NY 79300 14000
9	HER 1787 NATINV 14933	Brough Church	Coin Find	Roman	NY 79320 13900
10	HER 1788 NATINV 14935	Church Brough	Inscribed Tombstone	Roman	NY 79310 13920
11	HER 1789 NATINV 14938	Brough	Axe Find	Bronze Age	NY 79000 14000
12	HER 1790 NATINV 14939	Brough	Figurine Find	Roman	NY 79000 14000
13	HER 1791 NATINV 14940	Brough	Bronze Statuette	Roman	NY 79000 14000

Site No.	Source	Name	Type	Period	NGR
14	HER 1792 NATINV 14941	Brough	Ring Find	Roman	NY 79000 14000
15	HER 1793 NATINV 14942	Market Brough	Chapel Hospital	Medieval	NY 79460 14540
16	HER 1794 NATINV 14945	Brough	Sword Pommel Find	Iron Age	NY 79000 14000
17	HER 1795 NATINV 14946	Brough	Bronze Axe Find	Bronze Age	NY 79000 14000
18	HER 1796 NATINV 14947	Brough	Clock Tower/Cross	Medieval/Post- Medieval	NY 79500 14610
19	HER 1797 NATINV 14948	Brough	Market Cross	Medieval	NY 79670 14550
20	HER 1798 NATINV 14954	Church Brough	Fibula Brooch Find	Roman	NY 79370 14070
21	HER 1799 NATINV 14957	Church Brough	Cross	Medieval	NY 79330 13908
22	HER 1800 NATINV 14960	Brough	Fibula Brooch Find	Roman	NY 79000 14000
23	HER 1801 NATINV 14961	Brough	Market Cross and Maypole	Medieval	NY 79405 14055
24	HER 1802 NATINV 14964	Brough	Cemetery and Road	Roman	NY 79600 13900
25	HER 1811	Brough	Lynchets	Unknown	NY 79600 13900
26	HER 1812	Grindstone Hill	Mound	Unknown	NY 79850 14310
27	HER 3905	Brough	Scabbard Chape Find	Roman	NY 79000 14000

Site No.	Source	Name	Type	Period	NGR
28	HER 3944	Church Brough	Shrunken Village	Medieval	NY 79500 13800
29	HER 4227 NATINV 958963	Brough	Pound	Post-Medieval	NY 79500 14000
30	HER 4441	Brough	Building	Post-Medieval	NY 79410 14650
31	HER 4442 NATINV 14934	Brough	Arrow Head Find	Medieval	NY 79000 14000
32	HER 4792	Swindale Grange	Axe Find	Bronze Age	NY 80000 14000
33	HER 4948	Market Brough	Well	Medieval	NY 79400 14500
34	HER 6138	Brough	Ridge & Furrow/ Farmstead	Unknown	NY 79200 13800
35	HER 14328	Brough	Dyke	Medieval	NY 80340 14300
36	HER 14330	Brough Sowerby	Sowerby Boundary Dyke	Medieval	NY 79250 13400
37	HER 14337	Brough Sowerby	Argill Boundary Dyke	Unknown	NY 82520 13150
38	HER 14387	Brough	Watermill	Post-Medieval	NY 80070 14910
39	HER 15373	Brough Sowerby	Bridge and Watermill	Post-Medieval	NY 79660 14735
40	HER 15374	Brough Sowerby	Townend Dyke	Unknown	NY 79100 14700
41	HER 15397	Legion Lane, Brough	Lynchets	Unknown	NY 79550 13575
42	HER 15409	Legion Lane, Brough	Road	Roman	NY 79660 13760
43	HER 15765	Coltsfoot Ford, Brough	Ford	Unknown	NY 79300 14230
44	HER 15766	Church Brough	Bridge	Medieval/Post-Medieval	NY 79410 14190

Site No.	Source	Name	Type	Period	NGR
45	HER 15768	Brough Sowerby	Dyke/Ridge & Furrow	Medieval	NY 79210 13400
46	HER 15769	Brough	Field System	Medieval	NY 78720 14520
47	HER 15771	Brough	Dock & Harbour Installation	Roman	NY 79023 14042
48	HER 15772	Brough	Trackway	Medieval	NY 78000 13800
49	HER 15775 NATINV 958964	Brough	Lime Kiln	Post-Medieval	NY 79135 13850
50	HER 40278	Church Brough	Quernstone Find	Roman	NY 79329 14055
51	HER 40764	Brough	Cross Slab	Medieval	NY 79250 13850

APPENDIX 2 – TABLE OF LISTED BUILDINGS

Site No.	Source	Name	Period	NGR
1	LB SMR 21208 G II	Boundary Stone to the North of Bullistone Cottage	19 th Century	NY 78654 14933
2	LB SMR 21212 G II	Milestone to the South-East of Swindale Cottages	19 th Century	NY 79911 14666
3	LB SMR 21215 G II	Bridge over Swindale Beck to South of Mill House	18 th Century	NY 79678 14705
4	LB SMR 21216 G II	Burneside House	Mid 19 th Century	NY 79524 14593
5	LB SMR 21217 G II	Hazel bank Cottage	18 th Century	NY 79527 14561
6	LB SMR 21218 G II	House adjoining South end of Hazel Bank Cottage	Late 18 th Century	NY 79527 14554
7	LB SMR 21219 G II	House adjoining South end of former shop, Bridge Street	Late 18 th / Early 19 th Century	NY 79527 14549
8	LB SMR 21220 G II	Boundary stone to North-West of Low Mill	19 th Century	NY 79423 14294
9	LB SMR 21221 G II	Bridge House opposite Ford Bridge	Late 18 th / Early 19 th Century	NY 79400 14137

Site No.	Source	Name	Period	NGR
10	LB SMR 21223 G II* NATINV 14989	Church of St. Michael	12 th Century with later additions	NY 79317 13922
11	LB SMR 21224 G II NATINV 510163	Cross base to South of St. Michael's Church	Uncertain, probably Medieval	NY 79329 13910
12	LB SMR 21225 G II	Walton tomb & railed enclosure to South of St. Michael's Church	Early 19 th Century	NY 79349 13925
13	LB SMR 21226 G II	House on left of Rose Cottages with adjoining barn and byre	Late 18 th / Early 19 th Century	NY 79571 14516
14	LB SMR 21227 G II	House adjoining north end of Castle Hotel	18 th Century	NY 79523 14623
15	LB SMR 21228 G II	Castle Hotel and Inn	Late 18 th Century	NY 79543 14634
16	LB SMR 21229 G II	Post Office / Shop Market Street	Late 18 th / Early 19 th Century	NY 79447 14628
17	LB SMR 21230 G II	Building between One-Stop shop and Post Office, Market Street	Late 18 th Century	NY 79457 14620
18	LB SMR 21231 G II NATINV 510168	One-Stop shop, Market Street	18 th Century	NY 79466 14613

Site No.	Source	Name	Period	NGR
19	LB SMR 21232 G II	Oddfellows Hall	Late 19 th Century	NY 79474 14606
20	LB SMR 21235 G II	Wiend Cottage and adjoining store	17 th Century with later additions	NY 79322 14032
21	LB SMR 21236 G II	Grove House	Mid 19 th Century	NY 79582 14560
22	LB SMR 21237 G II	No 1 Grove Cottages	Late 18 th / Early 19 th Century	NY 79588 14559
23	LB SMR 21238 G II	No 2 Grove Cottages	Late 18 th / Early 19 th Century	NY 79595 14559
24	LB SMR 21239 G II	Glaslyn House	Mid 18 th Century	NY 79601 14556
25	LB SMR 21240 G II	Bank House	Mid 18 th Century	NY 79611 14555
26	LB SMR 21241 G II	Harglade	Early 18 th Century	NY 79669 14544
27	LB SMR 21242 G II	Former Market Cross to North of Crossleigh	18 th Century with later additions	NY 79679 14550
28	LB SMR 21243 G II	Highfields	17 th Century with later alterations	NY 79717 14561
29	LB SMR 21244 G II	House to West of Hill View	Late 18 th / Early 19 th Century	NY 79735 14570

Site No.	Source	Name	Period	NGR
30	LB SMR 21245 G II	House to East of Hill View	Late 18 th / Early 19 th Century	NY 79749 14581

APPENDIX 3 - FIGURES

APPENDIX 4 - PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking west, showing the unsafe sections and the excavated slot on the northern side of the trench to establish the natural substrate layer.



Plate 2: Close-up of slot dug on north side of Trench 1, looking east, showing the natural sandstone substrate.



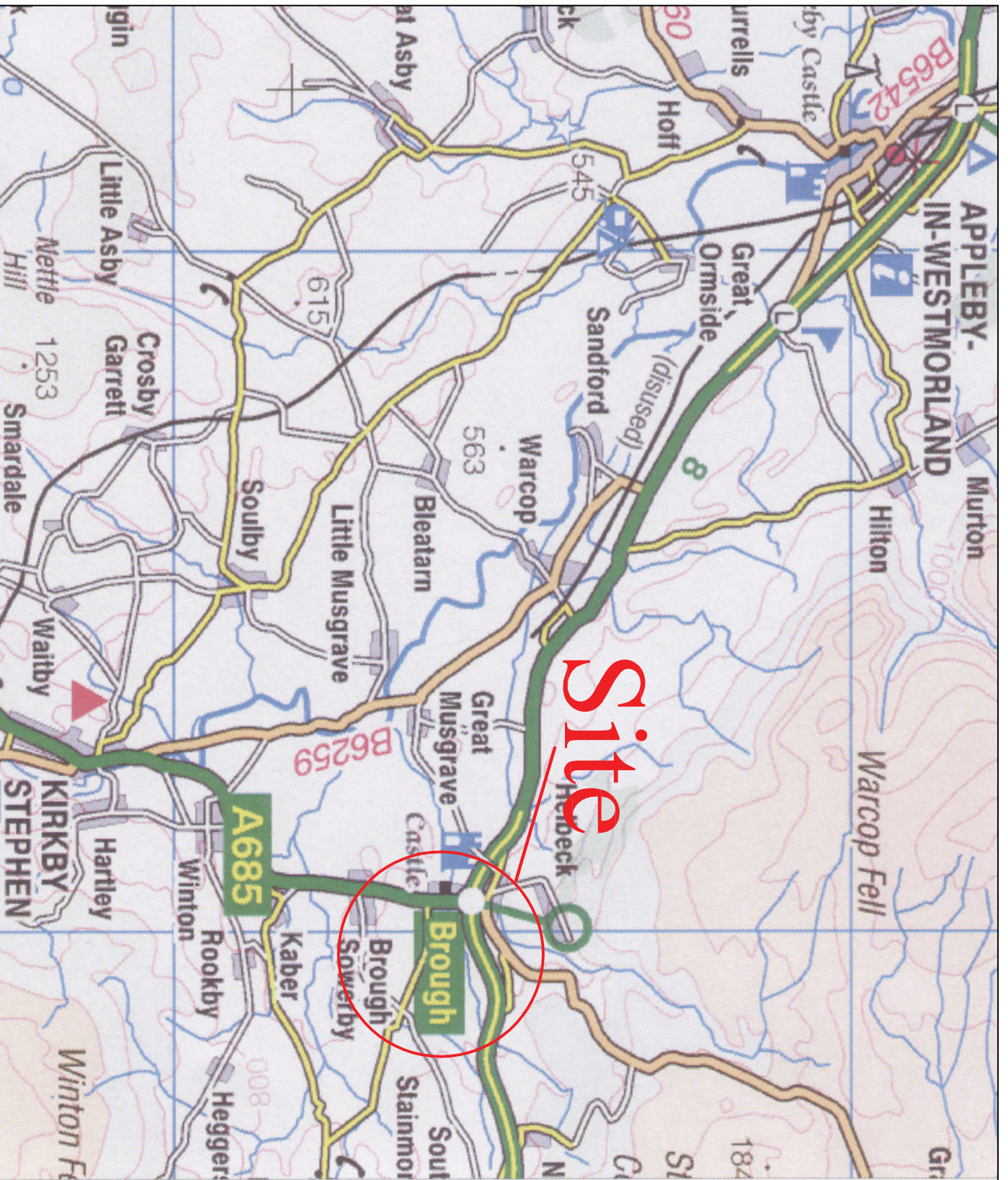
Plate 3: General shot of Trench 2 looking north-east.



Plate 4: General shot of Trench 3 looking north-east.



Plate 5: General working shot on site, showing the proximity of Brough Castle.



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Low Mill, Church Brough, Cumbria

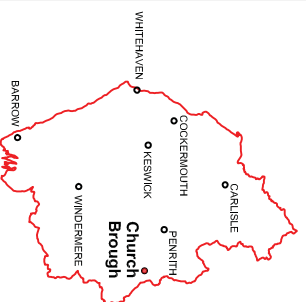
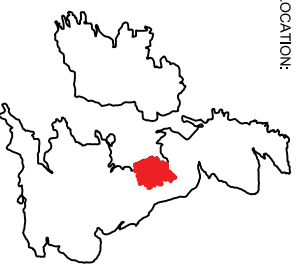
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DATE: November 2006

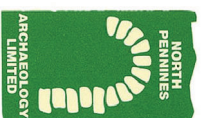
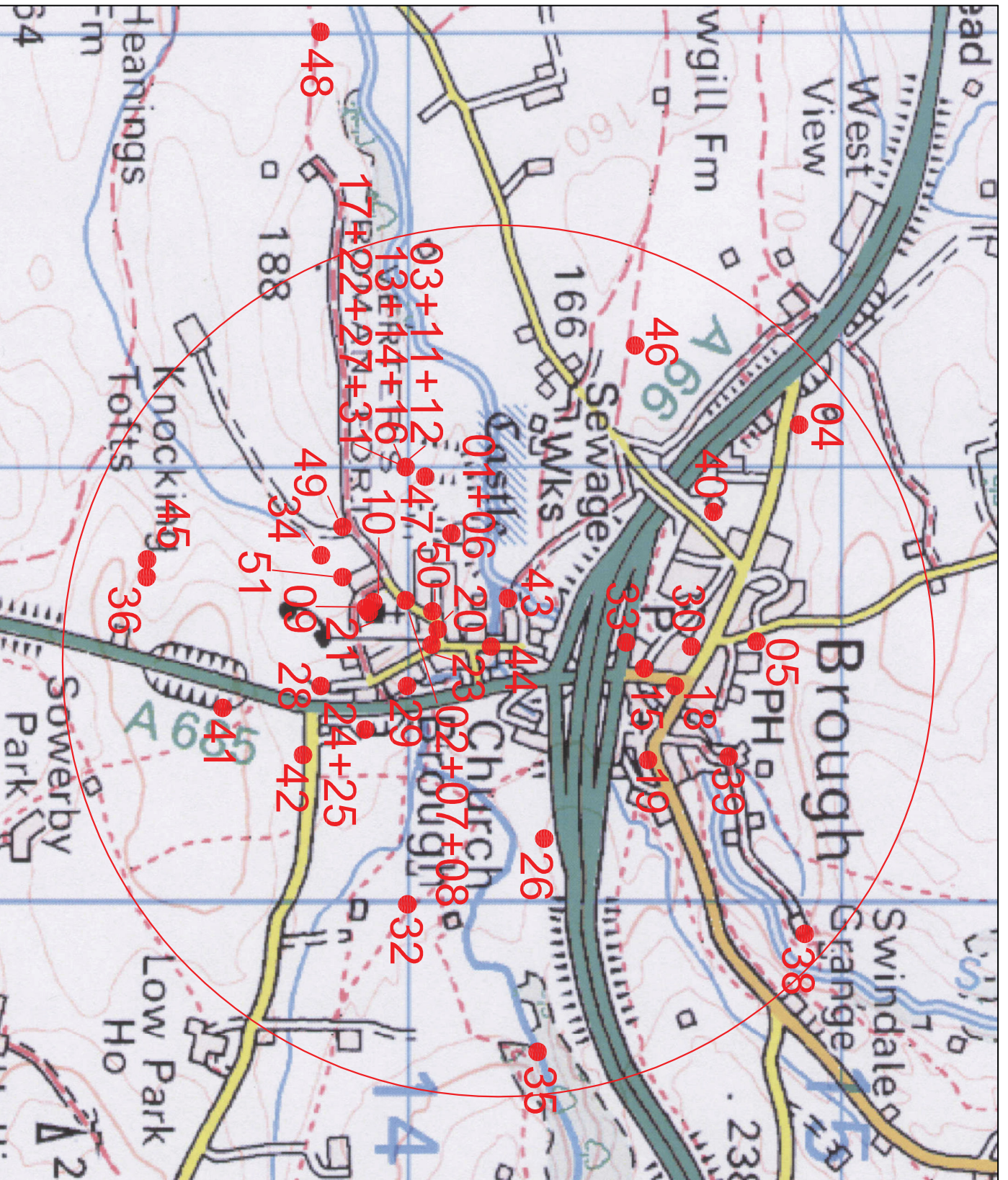
LOCATION:



COMMISSIONED BY:

Eden Housing Association

Figure 1 : Site Location



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2006
Low Mill, Church Brough

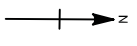
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DATE:
November 2006

LOCATION:



KEY

● HER Sites



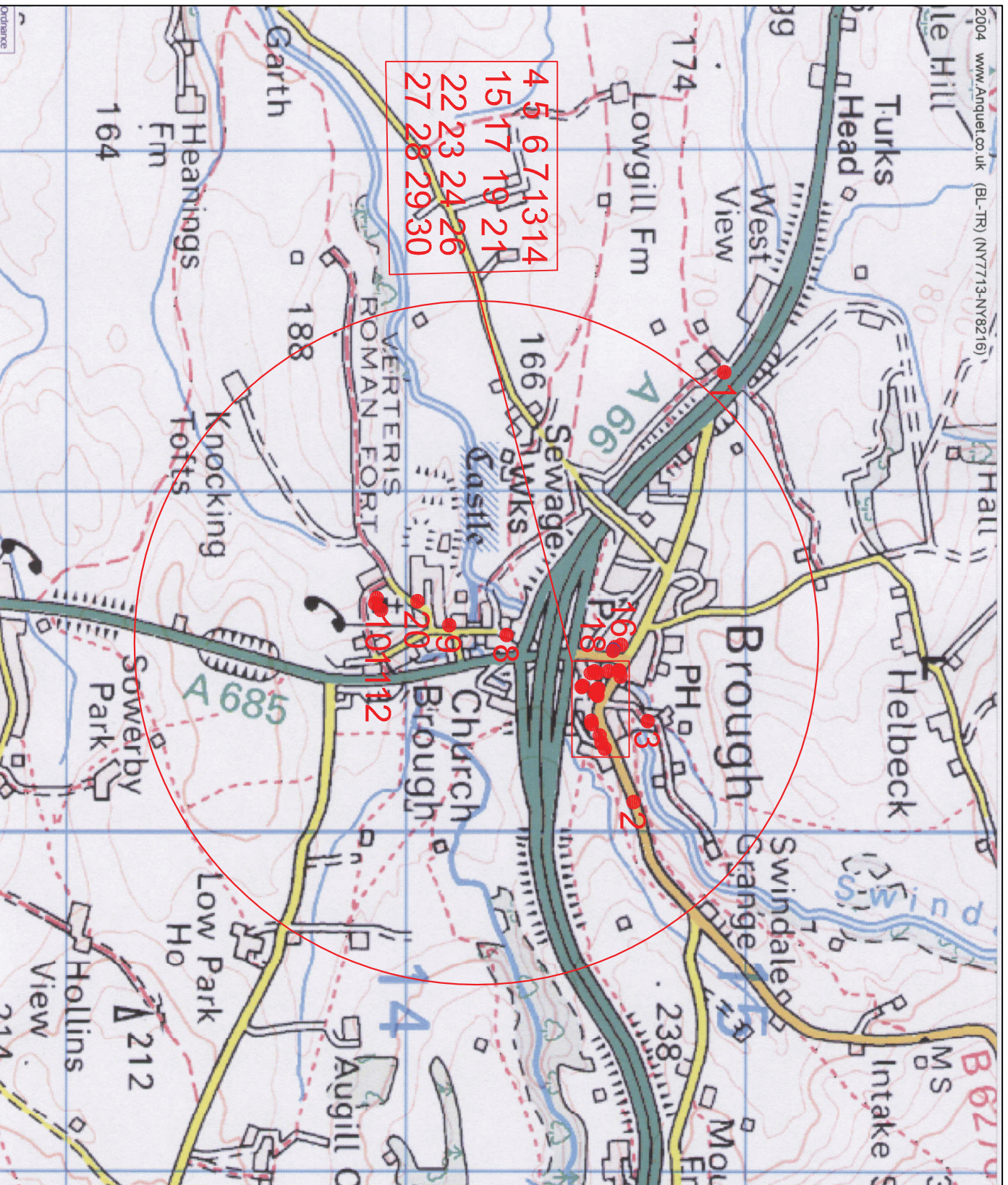
1km Radius

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TITLE:
Locations of HER Sites

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Figure 2 : Location of HER Sites in the Area



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2006
Low Mill, Church Brough, Cumbria

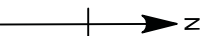
DRAWING No.: 3

SCALE: 1:16000

DRAWN BY: MS

DATE: November 2006

LOCATION:



KEY:

● 20 Listed Buildings

○ 1km Radius

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TITLE:
Locations of Listed Buildings

COMMISSIONED BY:
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Figure 3 : Locations of Listed Buildings



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2006
Low Mill, Church Brough

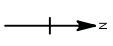
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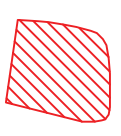
DRAWN BY: NG

DATE: November 2006

LOCATION:



KEY



Site Location

TITLE:

Tithe map 1843

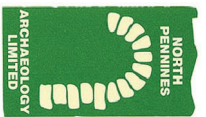
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Figure 4 : Tithe Map of 1843 Showing Location of Low Mill



Site Location



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
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Low Mill, Church Brough, Cumbria

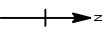
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SCALE:
1:2000

DRAWN BY:
NG

DATE:
November 2006

LOCATION:



KEY

Site Location

TITLE:
Site Location on 1st ed. OS Map

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Figure 5 : Site Location on 1st edition OS Map, 1863






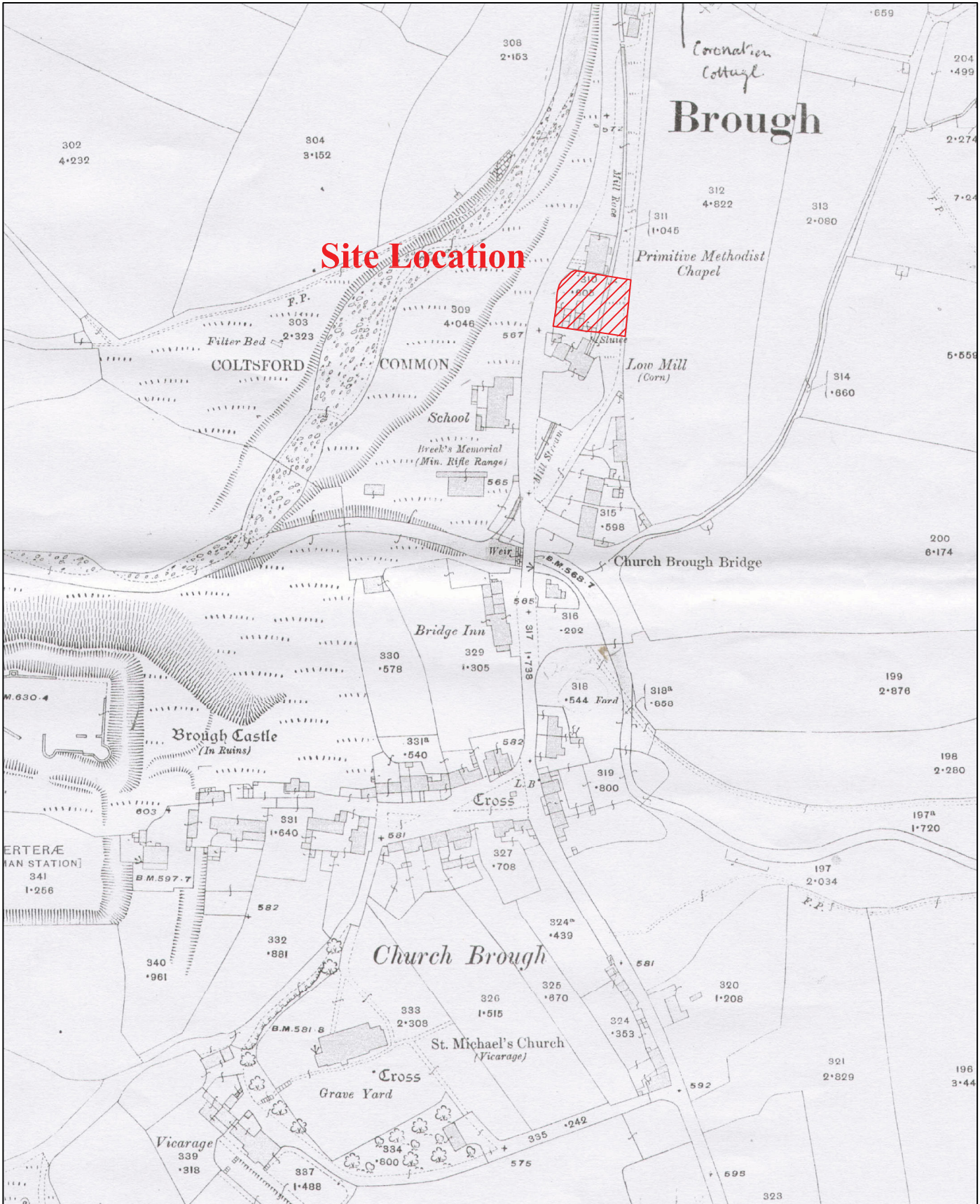
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre Nenthead, Alston Cumbria CA9 3PD Tel: (01434) 382045 Fax: (01434) 382294 Email: info@nparchaeology.co.uk</p>	PROJECT:	Low Mill, Church Brough, Cumbria	LOCATION:		KEY
	DRAWING No:	6			 Site Location
	SCALE:	1:1500			
	TITLE:	Site Location on 2nd Ed OS Map			
	CLIENT	Eden Housing Association			
	DRAWN BY:	NG			
DATE:	November 2006				

Figure 6 : Site Location on 2nd edition OS Map, 1898



Site Location

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PROJECT:	Low Mill, Church Brough, Cumbria
DRAWING No:	7
SCALE:	1:1500
TITLE:	Site Location on 3rd Ed OS Map
CLIENT	Eden Housing Association
DRAWN BY:	NG
DATE:	November 2006

LOCATION:

KEY

Site Location

Figure 7 : 3rd Edition OS of Church Brough, 1915