

**LAND AT LINDEN
HOUSE FARM,
TEMPLE SOWERBY,
PENRITH,
CUMBRIA**



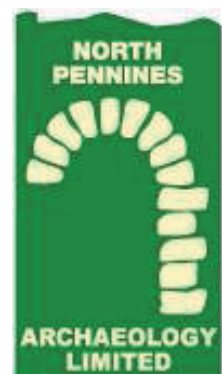
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

CP. No: 978/09

24/09/2009

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This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

In August 2009, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Bruce Armstrong-Payne, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Linden House Farm, Temple Sowerby, Penrith, Cumbria (NGR NY 6100 2700). This work will be used in support of a planning application for the development of residential properties.

This site is located within a wider archaeological landscape that contains a number of archaeological sites that date to the prehistoric and later periods. The village has numerous houses that date to the 17th and 18th centuries and some of the strip field patterns survive on the surrounding landscape. Archaeological investigations in advance of the development of the A66 bypass revealed former field boundaries, sections of cobble walls and a stone-lined rubbish pit that all dated to the medieval period in close proximity to the proposed development site. Furthermore, a small flint scatter of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic blades were also revealed.

As a result of this, and in accordance with guidance given in Planning and Policy note 16 (Archaeology and Planning), Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service advised Bruce Armstrong-Payne that a programme of archaeological work, a desk-based assessment, was required in order to ascertain the potential for archaeological deposits on site and assess the impact on those deposits by construction work associated with the proposed development.

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the Cumbria Record Offices at Kendal and the consultation of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (CCCHER) held at 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, an on-line search was undertaken of records held by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), managed by York University. A number of published sources and several relevant web sites were also consulted to provide background information.

The desk-based assessment has shown that the site boundary lies within a medieval landscape with activity being prevalent to the south of the village. Linden House Farm dates to the late 18th/early 19th century. The farm can be seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and *Lindon House* was listed in an 1858 Directory. Cartographic regression shows that the proposed development site has remained largely undeveloped. The only buildings that have been within the site boundary were most probably those associated with Linden House farm.

Given the potential for the survival of medieval or post-medieval deposits within the development area, the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service has required that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to the ground works of

the site in order to establish the survival of any archaeological deposits that survive sub-surface and also to investigate the depth of disturbance from previous structures (Parsons 2009).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Bruce Armstrong-Payne, for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Record Officer, as well as the staff at Kendal Record Office, for all their assistance throughout the project.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Jocelyn Strickland. The report was written, and the drawings were produced, by Jocelyn Strickland. The project was managed by Frank Giocco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPA) in response to an outline brief provided by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) (Parsons 2009) and a Project Design, approved by CCCHES (Giecco 2009). This report will be used in conjunction with a planning application for the development of residential properties on land at Linden House Farm, Temple Sowerby.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised two distinct phases of investigation: a search of both published and unpublished records and a site visit. A search was made of records held by the County Council Historic Environment Record housed at Kendal, and local libraries in the vicinity, holding local historical information, as well as a search of the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. The aims of the site visit were to identify any previously unrecorded surface archaeological features and to make an assessment of the condition of individual historic features. For the purpose of this assessment, a study area of a 500 metre radius around the site boundary has been defined to allow for the study of the wider area and to set the site into context. This radius is distinct from the site boundary, which only refers to the area of the proposed development.
- 1.1.3 The principal objective of this assessment was to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area. 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.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake a desk-based assessment, of land at Linden House Farm, Temple Sowerby, Penrith, Cumbria (NGR NY 6100 2700). All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Field Archaeologists, as set out in Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (IfA 2008) and generally accepted best practice.
- 2.1.2 A Project Design was produced by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd prior to works taking place, and approved by the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) (Giecco 2009).

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with accepted best practice and local council requirements. The study area consisted of a broad overall history of this area of Temple Sowerby, with an additional detailed 500 metre radius, centred on the proposed development area, which was studied in more depth. This was done in order to help assess the possible impact of the proposed development on archaeologically sensitive areas. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), historical maps and secondary sources.
- 2.2.2 *Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER)*: the HER housed at Kendal County Offices, 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. The HER also contained details of previous archaeological work undertaken in the area. Aerial photographs of the area were studied in order to identify the presence or absence of any archaeological remains in the vicinity of the study area.
- 2.2.3 *Cumbria Record Office, Kendal (CRO(K))*: the archives at Kendal Record Office were searched for information on the study area. In particular, the First, Second and Third Editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping were

checked, and a search was made of the local history books and pamphlets held within their collections.

- 2.2.4 *North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPA)*: various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any, as yet, 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 repository.

2.3 THE ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited within Penrith Museum, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Kendal, Cumbria, available upon request.
- 2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology, and Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, supports the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1.1 The village of Temple Sowerby lies within the broad, river valley landscapes of the Eden Valley directly off of the A66 and is approximately 11.5 kilometre southeast of Penrith and 14.5 kilometre northwest of Appleby-in-Westmorland, Cumbria. The Eden Valley lies between the North Pennines to the east and the Cumbrian High Fells and Orton Fells to the west (Countryside Commission 1998). The site lies at a height of approximately 100m AOD and is located to the south and west of the main thoroughfare through Temple Sowerby and to the northeast of the A66. The development area consists of 0.73 hectares (ha) to the west of Linden House Farm and is currently being used as pasture land. There were five standing buildings within the proposed development area. The area is shown in Figure 2. The proposed development area is within the boundaries of the Temple Sowerby Village Conservation Area.

3.1.2 The underlying geology is of New Red Sandstone, mostly comprising Lower Permian basal breccias, sandstones and mudstones, but with a narrow band of Upper Permian and Triassic sandstones. Penrith lies close to the edge of the New Red Sandstones, with Carboniferous Limestone of the Dinantian series to the west. The drift geology of the area is dominated by glacial deposits in the form of drumlins formed from ice moving north/northwest down what is now the Eden Valley (Cumbria County Council 2002).

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 specific to the study area. The location of known sites within the 500 metre study area is depicted in Figure 3 and summarised in Appendix 1.

3.2.2 *Prehistoric (up to 43 AD):* during the prehistoric period, the upper reaches of the Eden Valley provided a natural route that linked the northeast to the northwest. The area around Penrith was the focal point for this activity. It is thought that the fertile lands of the Eden Valley have attracted settlement since the Neolithic period. Fieldwork has shown that the majority of Neolithic long barrows are located within the Eden Valley (Waterhouse 1985 as cited in Oxford Archaeology North 2005). Other examples of prehistoric activity within the area are the late Neolithic to early Bronze

- Age stone circle, Long Meg and Her Daughters; and the henges at Eamont Bridge, King Arthur's Round Table and Mayburgh Henge (Cumbria County Council 2002).
- 3.2.3 During an archaeological evaluation in advance of a new bypass at Temple Sowerby, a small assemblage of worked flint was found (Figure 3, Site 7), 148 metres to the southwest of the proposed development area. These flints consisted of three small blades and a larger utilised flake thought to date to the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period (Oxford Archaeology North 2005).
- 3.2.4 An on-line search was undertaken for records held by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) to determine if any further known prehistoric finds existed within a wider search radius of two kilometers. All of the prehistoric finds within this wider search radius were from the Bronze Age and consisted of two stone hammers, six axes, one of which was decorated. All of these finds were found near Temple Sowerby indicating that this was a landscape of prehistoric activity.
- 3.2.5 *Romano-British (c. AD 43-400)*: the Roman advance into the northwest of England occurred during the 70s and 80s AD. During the Roman period there was a heavy military presence in Cumbria. Hadrian's Wall was built to define the northern extent of the Roman Empire, and a network of military roads, forts and settlements were established around these focal points (Breeze and Dobson 1976).
- 3.2.6 The Eden Valley in general was populated during the Roman period with small scattered settlements and farmsteads, often found on higher ground (Eden District Council 2007).
- 3.2.7 The present day A66 runs along the route of the Roman road that connected Catterick in North Yorkshire with the fort and extramural settlement at Brougham near Penrith. Temple Sowerby lies nine kilometers to the southeast of the Roman fort at Brougham (*Brovacum*) and four kilometers to the northwest of the fort at Kirkby Thore. Less than two kilometers to the east of the village of Temple Sowerby is a Roman milestone that is still in its original position. This milestone was recorded as reading '*For Imperator Caesar Marcus Casianus Latinianus Postumus Augustus Pius Felis [Erected by] the public works of the Carvetian State*' and has been dated to 260-269 AD (Gaskell 2006).
- 3.2.8 The area around the fort at Kirkby Thore would most probably have been busy with people supplying the occupants of the fort with food and other resources. Temple Sowerby would have been well connected to the fort by the Roman Road (Site 1). This road would have been the focal point for a native settlement in close proximity to their trade. In 2006, an eroded

section of the road was found at Spitals, Temple Sowerby (NGR NY 6230 2625). This section of the road measured up to 9.5 metres wide, but had been truncated by post-Roman agricultural activity. A copper alloy coin was found among the topsoil overlying the disturbed cobbling on the northern edge of the road. The coin was dated to AD 71. On either side of the road two U-shaped ditches were found. The southern ditch was aligned parallel to the edge of the road and clearly post-dated the road. The northern ditch was located three metres from the edge of the road. Both ditches did not contain any evidence that could accurately date them; however, it was thought that these features could have been road-side ditches or possibly have post-dated the construction of the road but had been contemporary with its later use (Oxford Archaeology North 2005).

- 3.2.9 One of the most detailed descriptions of Kirkby Thore was recorded by Thomas Machell, Rector of Kirkby Thore in the late 17th century. The Roman activity in the area had remained largely unexplored until the 1960s when more structured excavations took place, since then work has occurred more regularly. Fieldwork has revealed that the Roman fort had an associated *vicus* of approximately 30 acres (Gibbons 1989). This was a *vicus* of considerable size suggesting the importance of the fort in the surrounding area. It is possible that this influence could have extended into the area of Temple Sowerby, although there has been no definitive evidence for settlement at Temple Sowerby during the Roman period.
- 3.2.10 **Early Medieval (410 AD-1066 AD):** early medieval church sites may have existed at Kirkby Thore and at Ninekirks; however, little is known of the origin and development of Temple Sowerby during this period (Simpson 1958).
- 3.2.11 Some evidence of an early medieval origin can be found from the name. The Sowerby aspect of the village's name is derived from *Saurby* or *sourebi*, of Old Scandinavian origin, meaning 'a farmstead on boggy ground' or 'sour field.' The *-by* element of the name is thought to derive from Danish origins. The name of *Saurby* is first recorded in 1179 (Mills 2003; Oxford Archaeology North 2005).
- 3.2.12 **Medieval (1066 AD-1485 AD):** around 1228 the manor of *Saurby* came into the possession of the Knights Templars. The Temple element of the village name was added at this time. Upon the dissolution of the Knights Templars in 1312, Robert, Lord Clifford held the manor from 1312-1323. Documentation shows that the manor had eight cottages and a mill during this time. In 1323, by Acts of Parliament, the manor was granted to the Knights Hospitallers who possessed the manor until the Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII in 1543. The lords and tenants of the manor

- were still allowed the privileges granted to the Knights Templars; they were exempt from having to pay tolls throughout England (Parson and White 1829).
- 3.2.13 The layout of the present day village is reminiscent of its medieval past and is typical of medieval planned and nucleated settlements in Cumbria (Site 2). The village is of a broadly rectilinear layout with the buildings facing the village street with crofts and strip fields. There is no evidence of the back lanes that are typical of other Eden villages. This could be due to the location and position of the Roman road or the large scale post-medieval construction (Eden District Council 2007).
- 3.2.14 Excavations in 2005 revealed that medieval activity was particularly evident to the south of the village in the form of former field boundaries, cobbled walls, a few pottery sherds and a possible rubbish pit (Site 6). Dry-stone wall foundations, discovered in 2005, yielded a single find of medieval pottery that was found within the fabric of the wall. Another section of wall was observed to the southeast of this one on the same alignment. It was thought that both of these features were either the remains of demolished post-medieval field boundaries or the remains of an earlier field system (Site 8).
- 3.2.15 *Post-medieval and Modern (1485 AD to present):* in 1543, Henry VIII granted the *'whole manner of Temple Sowerby, with appurtenances, excepting the mines of coal and lead, in Westmorland and Cumberland, late the property of the priory of St. John, of Jerusalem, and parcel of the possessions of the late preceptor of the mount of St. John the Baptist, Co. York'* to Thomas Dalston, Esq. Temple Sowerby remained in the Dalston family until it passed through marriage to William Norton, Esq. The manor of Temple Sowerby then passed to Mr. Edmondson and onto William Hodgson, Esq. whose sister married John Boazman, Esq. where it passed into their family (Oxford Archaeology North 2005).
- 3.2.16 In 1615 the name of the former manor house was recorded as Acorn Bank, when *'Sir Christopher Dalston of Acorn Bank was knighted by King James'* (Jones 1948). Acorn Bank dates from at least the late 16th century, but there may be some elements of an earlier medieval fabric dating from the time of the Templars (Eden District Council 2007). This manor house is located away from the village. In 1656 the house was altered by John Dalston when a substantial walled garden was created. In the 1740s, a southeast wing was created that made the house symmetrical, creating the building that is present today (Batten 1909; Tyler 2000).
- 3.2.17 The agricultural revolution came to Cumbria much later than most regions. Enclosure of land was required before improvements could be

implemented. Temple Sowerby was covered by an Enclosure Act in 1838. An agricultural report focusing on the north of England in the 1790s showed the county to be backwards with people taking a long time generally improving the land by manuring, introducing new root and clover crops, acquiring new and better types of livestock and investing in land drainage. In 1794, A. Pringle described at length the quality of soil in the Temple Sowerby area, stated what types of crops were grown and preferred, as well as how much the returns were. All of this indicates that Temple Sowerby was well organised and keeping up with the ideas of the agricultural revolution (Burgess 1989).

- 3.2.18 In the early to mid-1800s the village of Temple Sowerby was described as consisting of two spacious streets, in which there were many 'good houses' and three inns (Parson and White 1829; Mannix 1851). Two important fairs were held here annually suggesting that the village was relatively prosperous and a centerpoint of activity in the surrounding landscape (Mannix 1851). Temple Sowerby was a township in the parish of Kirkby Thore until it was made a separate parish in 1880 (Kelly 1921).
- 3.2.19 The railway arrived in the 19th century bringing with it a new mode of transport to Temple Sowerby. There were two lines nearby: the Carlisle to Settle route that ran north of Temple Sowerby, and to the south was the branch line between Appleby and Penrith. To the south of the village was a station associated with the Appleby/Penrith line. The branch railway went out of use in the mid-20th century and was eventually dismantled (Oxford Archaeology North 2005).
- 3.2.20 Post-medieval features of the village largely consist of buildings that were constructed during the late 18th/early 19th century. Within the 500 metre search radius there were a total of 18 Grade II Listed Buildings that date to the mid-to-late 18th/early 19th century. An additional two buildings were slightly earlier. Swan House and Swan Cottage (Site 27) both date to 1616 and made up the former Black Swan Inn. This inn was still functioning by the time of the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1912. The former inn is now subdivided into two private dwellings. The main body of the building consists of lime-washed rubble and now has a Welsh slate roof that replaced a thatched one. Internally, a cruck truss survives in Swan House. In Swan Cottage a late 17th/early 18th century fireplace with moulded surround is still present. A former cottage (Site 38), now used as an antique shop to the north of Village Hall, is thought to be of 17th century date but possibly earlier, with alterations that date to the late 18th/early 19th century. Of the many buildings dated to the post-medieval period, one within the immediate vicinity to the proposed development area is Linden House Farm (Sites 4 and 16). The barns at Linden House are shown

on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863. The farmhouse dates to the late 18th/early 19th century. A datestone of 1898 was present on the farmhouse. A search of the historical trade directories only had one entry regarding Linden House. This was in the 1858 Post Office Directory that listed a Mrs. Murthwaite as a private resident of Temple Sowerby residing at *Lindon House* (Post Office Directory 1858). No other mention of Linden House or of the Murthwaite name could be found. All of the other Listed Buildings assigned to this date and period are shown in Table 2, Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figure 3.

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 eight HER records and 33 Listed Buildings for the study area defined as a 500 metre radius, centred on the site. A list of the HER sites identified by the assessment is given in Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figure 3.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 **HER:** there were a total of eight HER records within the study area that has been defined as a 500 metre radius around the site. Of these one is of prehistoric date, one is from the Roman period, three are medieval in date, and three are from the post-medieval period. The general area for Temple Sowerby medieval village is recorded as being in the area of the site boundary.

4.2.2 **Listed Buildings:** there were 33 Listed Buildings located within the 500 metre radius of the proposed development area. All of the Listed Buildings were Grade II Listed and were centered around the main thoroughfare running through the village. Most of these were late 18th/early 19th century in date. This included Linden House (Sites 4 and 16) the barns of which were shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863.

4.2.3 **Conservation Areas:** the village of Temple Sowerby is located within a Conservation area. The proposed development area is included within this Conservation Area.

4.2.4 **Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM):** the present day A66 or the High Street Roman Road (Site 1) is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 483), but only certain stretches are scheduled.

4.2.5 **Aerial Photography:** the photograph collections held by the Kendal Historic Environment Record was checked for any relevant photographs to the development site and study area. There were three aerial photographs that pertained to the study area and search radius. These photographs showed a circular cropmark to the southeast of the site boundary and to the east of the A66 that are the remnants of the Kirkby Thore Settlement (Aerial Photo Ref. No. NY6126A-C).

4.2.6 **Archaeological Investigations:** in 2005 an archaeological evaluation, topographic survey and watching brief were undertaken by Oxford

- Archaeology North for a new bypass and improvements to the A66 (Site 42). No archaeological remains were identified during the watching brief. The topographic survey found the ephemeral remains of Field House (Site 5). The results of the evaluation trenching showed that most of the potential for medieval features and artefacts were to the south of the village. In a trench to the south of the proposed development site were the remains of a probable dry-stone cobble wall that contained an unabraded sherd of medieval pottery as well as a 14th century jug handle and two further fragments of medieval pottery. Elements of the medieval strip field system can be seen in the current landscape around Temple Sowerby. Following the results of this evaluation, Oxford Archaeology North undertook a further excavation and watching brief again in 2006-2007 (Site 43). At this time a section of the Roman road was uncovered at Spitals Farm. Prehistoric evidence was also found that comprised of pits, hollows and postholes, and two sherds of Bronze Age pottery.
- 4.2.7 In 2006 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook a desk-based assessment of land adjacent to Smithy House (Site 44). This area was occupied by later 19th and early 20th centuries farm buildings. Prior to the existence of these farm buildings the area appeared to have been used as pasture land; however, the extent and exact location of the Blacksmith's accompanying Smithy House was unclear. Therefore further work was recommended. In 2006 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook the accompanying evaluation (Site 45) as recommended by the previous desk-based assessment. Three trenches were excavated that only revealed a number of modern land drains.
- 4.2.8 In 2002 a geophysical survey (Site 46) was conducted by GSB Prospection that recorded a few anomalies of archaeological interest. None of these appeared to correspond with the cropmark evidence from aerial photographs. Magnetically weak trends and other isolated anomalies were detected but none were indicative of major settlement remains.
- 4.2.9 In 2003, North Pennines Heritage Trust conducted a watching brief on ground works associated with the laying of High Voltage cable between Temple Sowerby and Culgaith (Site 47). The main findings of this watching brief included three worked flint flakes, a fragment of possible Bronze Age pottery, and demolished post-medieval farm buildings. Other findings were fluvial deposits dated to the Late Pleistocene and Holocene as well as infilled paleochannels that were overlain in places by 19th/20th century dumps.

4.3 CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICE, KENDAL (CRO(K))

4.3.1 The Cumbria Record Office at Kendal holds a comprehensive series of Ordnance Survey Mapping of Temple Sowerby as well as a good library of books based on the local history of Temple Sowerby and the surrounding area. All of these were checked whilst undertaking the research for this report.

4.4 PENRITH LIBRARY LOCAL STUDIES SECTION

4.4.1 The Local Studies Section at Penrith Library holds a wealth of historic and geographic information on the area and its holdings were checked as part of the research for this report. The relevant information and sources found within the collection are referenced within the text of this report.

4.5 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

4.5.1 A search of maps recording this area of Temple Sowerby was carried out at Kendal Record Office and the library at Penrith. Only those that reveal the area around the development site and of direct relevance have been included (Appendix 2).

4.5.2 *Tithe Map for Temple Sowerby, 1838 (Figure 4):* on the Tithe map, the area to the south and northwest of the site boundary were strip fields. The site boundary was undeveloped. The field that the present day site boundary is located was owned by John Bond at this time and occupied by Jonathan Lancaster. The area annotated as 68 was described as houses and a garden that measured three roods and 28 poles. The area that contained the site boundary, annotated with 72, was referred to as Parker Croft and described as a meadow that measured nine acres, three roods, and 36 poles.

4.5.3 *First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1863; 25 inch to one mile (Figure 5):* the First Edition Ordnance Survey map showed Temple Sowerby in detail. Most of the houses fronted onto the main thoroughfare running through the village with strip fields to the rear. At this time there were no standing buildings within the site boundary. There does appear to be what looks like a garden area within the site boundary. To the north of the site boundary is Tithe Lane, marked as a track on modern Ordnance Survey maps. The area to the west of the site boundary was undeveloped. To the east of the site boundary were buildings, with Linden House Farm depicted as consisting of three buildings, and to the south are strip fields with a few buildings present.

- 4.5.4 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1899; 25 inch to one mile (Figure 6):*** by the time of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map the site boundary was still undeveloped for the most part. Now there was one small standing building, most probably a farm building associated with Linden House, within the site boundary. A field boundary has also been established by this time in the eastern aspect of the site boundary. Tithe Lane on the First Edition map was still present and annotated as 'Dead' on this map. The area to the west of the site boundary still remained undeveloped. The area to the south of the site boundary retained the same shape as the First Edition Map. This Second Edition mapping was revised in 1910 by the Inland Revenue Valuation Department, otherwise known as *Domesday Book* of 1910. The *Domesday Book* included a note on each hereditament in the parishes and townships with each property given an assessment number. The names of each of the owners and occupiers were given as well as the address and a short description of the property. The field where the site boundary is located was annotated with 19. This was a grass field with one standing building present, the King's Arms pub, that was owned by J. Atkinson and occupied by the Misses Banks and Atkinson. The land measured 3 acres and $\frac{3}{4}$ roods. To the southwest of the grass field was an area annotated as 23. This included a field to the southwest to the site boundary as well as the buildings associated with Linden House Farm. This was also owned by J. Atkinson and occupied by Joseph Kitchen. This property was described as land, a house, and buildings. No property name was given with the house.
- 4.5.5 ***Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1912; 25 inch to one mile (Figure 7):*** the only difference between this map and the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map was that on this map there are now three buildings associated with Linden House Farm within the site boundary.

4.6 SITE VISIT

- 4.6.1 The site was visited on September 3, 2009 to assess whether any as-yet unknown archaeological features were visible within the boundaries of the proposed development area, and to assess the impact any development may have on known archaeological, historical, or cultural features in the vicinity.
- 4.6.2 The site was located to the rear of Linden House Farm. The site consisted of a large field to the southwest of the farm and to the rear of the surgery. This field was currently being used as pasture land (Plates 1-3). This field had not been ploughed as far as the farm owner could remember and was being used to graze cattle upon (*pers com.* Mike Cleasby).



Plate 1: View of the site taken from the rear of Linden House farm, looking west, southwest



Plate 2: View of the field taken from the rear of the surgery, looking south



Plate 3: View of the field taken from the rear of the surgery, looking northwest

- 4.6.3 On the southern border of this field was a raised area enclosed by a drystone wall that had five standing buildings on it that were all associated with the farm (Plates 4-8). The raised area was built up in order to build upon (*ibid*).



Plate 4: View of the built up area with the boundary wall to the south of the field. Two of the standing buildings can be seen here. Looking south



Plate 5: Boundary wall to the built up area, looking northeast. Note the rocks on the ground appeared to be tumble from the wall, the aforementioned surgery is to the left-hand side of the photo



Plate 6: Two of the standing buildings present on site with a demolished building in the middle. The building on the right is shown in Plates 2 and 4, looking east, southeast



Plate 7: One of the standing buildings present on site, also shown on the left-hand side of Plate 6, looking south, southeast



Plate 8: Two additional standing buildings present on site, looking east, northeast

- 4.6.4 There was only one earthwork visible, and this appeared to be animal track/footpath that lead from one gate to another (Plate 9). As a health and safety precaution, a closer inspection of this area was not possible due to an aggressive cow in the field.



Plate 9: Earthwork that is most probably an animal track/footpath in field, looking southwest

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

5.1.1 Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Notes 15 and 16 and the Eden Local Plan stress the importance of preserving archaeological sites and deposits of national significance *in situ*. The preservation of archaeologically sensitive material is preferable to their disturbance by whatever means.

5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

5.2.1 Within the 500 metre search radius centered around the proposed development area, there was only one site that dated to the prehistoric period. A small assemblage of worked flint was found during an excavation in advance of a new bypass in Temple Sowerby. This assemblage was found 148 metres to the southwest of the site boundary. A wider two kilometer search radius revealed seven other known artefacts, in the form of hammers and axes, all dated to the Bronze Age. Therefore, the potential for archaeological remains from the prehistoric are considered slight.

5.2.2 The proximity of Temple Sowerby to the Roman fort at Kirkby Thore as well as the Roman road that transected the town, indicates that the area around Temple Sowerby was occupied during the Roman period. However, the lack of finds dating to the Roman period suggests that the Romans did not occupy the village itself. The potential for archaeological remains from the Roman period are considered slight.

5.2.3 The potential for medieval archaeological remains surviving sub-surface within the development area are high. Strip field patterns can still be seen in the landscape on either side of the A66 indicating the medieval history of Temple Sowerby. Excavations in 2005 found that medieval activity was particularly prevalent to the south of the village in the form of former field boundaries, cobble walls, pot sherds and a rubbish pit.

5.2.4 Many of the houses within the village date to the post-medieval period. By the 1800s Temple Sowerby was described as consisting of two spacious streets with many 'good houses.' Within the 500 metre search radius there were a total of 21 Grade II Listed Buildings that date to the post-medieval period. This included Linden House, the barns of which can be seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863. The Post Office Directory of 1858 listed Linden House, then spelled *Lindon House*, as being owned by a

Mrs. Murthwaite. The potential for post-medieval archaeological remains surviving sub-surface on the development site is high.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.3.1 The development site lies on the edge of the medieval village of Temple Sowerby. Sub-surface archaeological remains dating to the medieval or post-medieval periods have the potential to survive below ground. As a result, the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) have recommended that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken during the ground works on the site in order to determine the extent and nature of the survival of archaeological remains.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

Table 1: Historic Environment Record (HER) Events within a 500 metre radius of the proposed development site

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)	Period
1	1809	A66/ High Street Roman Road	Course of the High Street Roman Road, SAM No. 483, but only certain stretches are scheduled. Sections of which are thought to have been found at Spitals and at NY 6240 2614.	370000	519950	Roman
2	6778	Temple Sowerby Medieval Village	General area for Temple Sowerby Medieval Village. Few earthworks remain apart from a platform-like earthwork and a pattern of strip fields that can be seen on either side of the A66.	361000	527000	Medieval
3	40214	Temple Sowerby Methodist Chapel and Sunday School	The chapel is dated 1872 on a plaque above the door.	361250	527041	Post-medieval
4	40281	Linden House Farm, Temple Sowerby	The barns at Linden House Farm are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. The farmhouse dates to the late 18th/ early 19th century.	361120	527020	Post-medieval
5	41450	Field House, Temple Sowerby	Remains of a structure were marked on an 1838 map. These remains were surveyed in 2005.	360520	527030	Post-medieval
6	41451	Temple Sowerby Rubbish Pit	Identified during an excavation in 2005. The pit had gently curved sides and a flat base. Stones found in the earliest fill suggest that it may have been stone-lined. The pit was interpreted as a rubbish pit and not a storage pit as it was found in fields behind the medieval village.	361040	526665	Medieval

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)	Period
7	41453	Flint Finds, Temple Sowerby	A small assemblage of worked flints were found in the topsoil and subsoil during an evaluation. These flints consisted of three small blades and a larger utilised flake indicative of a Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.	360900	526775	Prehistoric
8	42116	Temple Sowerby Field System	Field boundary that consisted of a dry stone wall comprised of unbonded river cobbles and sub-angular stones. A single sherd of pottery dated to the medieval period was found within the fabric of the wall. Further sherds dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods were found among collapsed or demolished material.	360820	526800	Medieval/Post-medieval

Table 2: Listed Buildings within a 500 metre radius of the proposed development site

ID	EH Listed Building No.	Listed Building HER No.	Building Name	Description	Grade	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)
9	423401	20604	Edendale House	House dated to the late 18 th /early 19 th century.	II	361259	526872
10	424126	20605	Low wall and piers to front of Edendale House	Coursed, squared rubble walls with later 19 th century copings.	II	361270	526879
11	424127	20606	Edendale Cottage, area railings and central gate	Late 18 th century house.	II	361254	526887
12	424131	20607	Temple Sowerby House	House that is now a hotel from 2 main periods. The earlier part of the house, to the rear, dates to 1727. The main house is late 18 th /early 19 th century.	II	361154	526981

ID	EH Listed Building No.	Listed Building HER No.	Building Name	Description	Grade	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)
13	424133	20608	Front and return walls, and gate piers, to the east of Temple Sowerby House		II	361181	526994
14	424134	20609	Park House	House dated to the late 18 th /early 19 th century.	II	361145	527004
15	424136	20610	Front and return walls, piers, railings, and central gate to Park House		II	361163	520718
16	424144	20611	Linden House	House dated to the late 18 th /early 19 th century.	II	361143	520702 0
17	424148	20612	Maypole to south of the Cedars	Maypole, possibly on the site of an earlier cross. This was mentioned in the 1817 enclosure awards. Timber upright is a 20 th century replacement; the wrought-iron weathervane is dated to 1891.	II	361187	527020
18	424152	20613	Woodbine House and warehouse to rear	House dated to the late 18 th /early 19 th century.	II	361162	527087
19	424154	20614	Front and return walls, central gate, and forecourt railings to Woodbine House		II	361155	527076
20	424437	20615	King's Arms Hotel	Formerly an inn and attached house, 18 th century with later additions and alterations. The original inn is to the east.	II	361110	527136
21	424438	20616	The Grange, house and adjoining domestic wing	House dated to 1817 by a date on the rainwater head.	II	360985	527319
22	424439	20617	Walls, gate piers, and gates to the east of the Grange		II	361013	527321

ID	EH Listed Building No.	Listed Building HER No.	Building Name	Description	Grade	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)
23	424440	20618	Low walls and railings to west of the Grange		II	360953	527291
24	424441	20619	West view farmhouse with adjoining cottage and byre range	House dated to 1801 by a date on the rainwater head.	II	360942	527353
25	424442	20620	Front and return walls, railings and gates to West View farmhouse		II	360930	527342
26	424443	20621	Countess farmhouse and adjoining barn	House dated to the 18 th century with later alterations.	II	361227	527070
27	424444	20622	Swan House and Swan Cottage	Former inn now divided into two private dwellings. Dated 1616. Internally a cruck-truss survives in Swan House and a late 17 th /early 18 th century corniced fireplace with moulded surround survives in Swan Cottage.	II	361226	527170
28	424445	20623	Rose Cottage	House of probable early 18 th century date. The original cross passage is now an entrance to the next-door house, is dated to 1723.	II	361183	527251
29	424446	20624	Sheriff House	House dated to the late 18 th century.	II	361157	527276
30	424579	20625	Beech Cottage	Cottage adjoining south end of Beech House. Probably mid-18 th century in date.	II	361149	527290
31	424580	20626	Beech House and adjoining stables	House dated to the late 18 th century.	II	361140	527302
32	424581	20627	Low walls, gate piers, gates and railings to front of Beech House, Beech Cottage and Sheriff House		II	361138	527280
ID	EH Listed Building No.	Listed Building HER No.	Building Name	Description	Grade	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)

33	424582	20628	Threshing barn and byre to south of Tannery's dovecote	Late 18 th /early 19 th century in date.	II	361111	527379
34	424583	20629	Mountain View	House dated to the late 18 th /early 19 th century.	II	361044	527263
35	424584	20630	Front and return walls, and gate piers, to Mountain View		II	361049	527268
36	424585	20631	The Cedars	House dated to the late 18 th /early 19 th century.	II	361196	527051
37	424586	20632	Low walls, piers, and forecourt railings to front of The Cedars		II	361188	527043
38	424587	20633	Antique shop to north of Village Hall	Cottage that is now used as a shop. Of possible 17 th century date or earlier with late 18 th /early 19 th century alterations.	II	361132	527160
39	424588	20634	Freestanding barn to northeast of West View farmhouse	Barn of late 18 th /early 19 th century date.	II	360997	527368
40	424730	20635	Tannery's dovecote at north end of village	Dovecote. A late 18 th /early 19 th century date to tannery buildings. This filled a gap between two single-storey workshops.	II	361110	527403
41	424731	25013	K6 Telephone Kiosk (near King's Arms Hotel)	Telephone Kiosk that was designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made of cast iron.	II	361142	527090

Table 3: List of Previous Archaeological Works within a 500metre radius of the proposed development area

ID	Archaeology Firm and Year	Site	Type	NGR (NY)	Results
42	Oxford Archaeology North, 2005	A66 Temple Sowerby Bypass	Evaluation, Topographic Survey and Watching Brief	360666 527294	No archaeological remains were found during the watching brief. The topographic survey found the ephemeral remains of a former farmstead known as Field House. 67 evaluation trenches were excavated in order to investigate anomalies found during an earlier geophysical survey. The majority of these were found to be geological in origin. Medieval activity was evident to the south of the village in the form of former field boundaries, cobble walls, pottery sherds and a possible stone-lined pit. The evaluation also yielded two small scatters of prehistoric flint work.
43	Oxford Archaeology North, 2006	A66 Temple Sowerby Bypass and Improvements	Excavation and Watching Brief	361758 526426	A section of well-preserved Roman road linking Brougham and Kirkby Thore forts was uncovered at Spitals Farm. A coin of 71 AD date was found in topsoil. Prehistoric evidence was found in the form of pits, hollows and postholes as well as two sherds of Bronze Age pottery.
44	North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., 2006	Land adjacent to Smithy House	Desk-based assessment	361267 526938	A desk-based assessment was undertaken on land occupied by disused farm buildings that dated to the late 19th/early 20th century. Before these were built, the site appears to have been used as arable or pasture. The exact location of the blacksmith's accompanying Smithy House was unclear therefore further work was recommended.
45	North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., 2006	Land adjacent to Smithy House	Evaluation	361267 526938	Three trenches were excavated that only revealed a number of modern land drains.

ID	Archaeology Firm and Year	Site	Type	NGR (NY)	Results
46	GSB Prospection, 2002	Temple Sowerby	Geophysical Survey	360360 527644	A few anomalies of archaeological interest were identified. Several linear anomalies were detected in the eastern part of the road corridor that did not coincide with the cropmark evidence recorded on aerial photographs. Magnetically weak trends and isolated pit type anomalies were recorded but were not indicative of major settlement remains.
47	North Pennines Heritage Trust, 2003	Temple Sowerby to Culgaith	Watching Brief	360751 528368	A watching brief was undertaken on groundworks associated with the laying of High Voltage cable between Temple Sowerby and Culgaith. Three undiagnostic flint flakes, one weathered fragment of possible Bronze Age pottery, demolished Post-medieval farm buildings at Mill Rigg Farm, and Late Pleistocene and Holocene fluvial deposits and infilled paleochannels near Mill Rigg Farm overlain in places by 19th and 20th century dumps were found.

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES
