

## Land at Northwick Road, Mark, Somerset – Archaeological Statement

South West Archaeology Ltd. 15.07.2016

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### Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. was approached by Simon Emery Chair of the Mark Community Land Trust (the Client) to undertake an archaeological statement for land at Northwick Road/The Causeway, Mark, Somerset, to inform pre-application proposals for redevelopment of the site. This archaeological statement reviews existing documentary and cartographic sources and is intended to inform and guide decision making with regard to the heritage impact and any subsequent archaeological work on the site.

### Site Location

The site is located on flat, well drained fenland in the Somerset Levels, at an altitude of c.5-10m AOD. The soils of this area are the deep stoneless mainly calcareous clayey soils of the Newchurch 2 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the mudstone of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, with tidal flat deposits of clay, silt and sand (BGS 2016).



FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION

## Site History

The site is located within *Recently Enclosed Land 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century* bordered by *Recently Enclosed Land 18<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> century* to the north; *Settlement post Tithe Map 1840* to the east; and *Anciently Enclosed Land* to the south-east (Somerset HLC). The village of Mark is close to the centre of the parish of the same name, and developed along the edge of a causeway through the Somerset Levels, said to have timber foundations. The site is situated c.0.5km west-north-west of the parish church. Settlement at Mark (from the Old English *mearc* and *ærn* meaning boundary house) is first recorded in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, and the estate was given to the Bishop of Wells by 1157, and remained church land until 1547 (Bush 1994). The core of the settlement developed around the church; much of the settlement to the west only expanding from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The site is just outside the western edge of the historic core, c.0.5km west-north-west of the 13<sup>th</sup> century parish church. The modern B3139 follows the line of 18<sup>th</sup> century Turnpike road and earlier causeway, an important source of Mark's income with trade of wool merchants on their way to the ports of Highbridge and the Bristol Channel.

The potential for the archaeological importance of the site is suggested by its proximity to the historic core of the village, particularly the church; and the surviving Anciently Enclosed Land. These suggest the potential for the survival of Prehistoric and Medieval remains relating to the early history of the site.

No archaeological investigations have been carried out on the proposed development site, though limited small scale works have been carried out in the village. These include monitoring of the footprint of a building to the rear of Oak House (Corcos 2009), which whilst not identifying any features, recovered a large amount of Post-Medieval and Modern pottery indicating historical occupation. Archaeological monitoring has also recovered Romano-British, Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery from the churchyard. Other large-scale works have been carried out in the wider landscape, including the monitoring of a pipeline between Highbridge and Mark Causeway (Ritchie and Wells 1996) identifying Medieval remains; monitoring of a sewage pipeline monitored in 2001 (Hollinrake and Hollinrake 2001) which recovered Romano-British pottery. Further geophysical and earthwork surveys have also been carried out in the wider landscape. LiDAR survey of the wider landscape also suggests the presence of numerous relict river channels, partially identified by aerial photographs; including the drained area between Brent Knoll and the Polden ridge which may represent a salt marsh channel of late Roman to early medieval date when a 7<sup>th</sup> century charter refers to the River Siger (Brunning and Farr-Cox 2005).

The historic setting of Mark can be seen in the standing building record of the village; its early history reflected in the 13<sup>th</sup> century church (HER13321) standing within a settlement along the important trading canal (HER28600). This location alongside a trade route led to increased prosperity, and the granting of a market, shown by the 15<sup>th</sup> century market cross (HER13322). By the Post-Medieval period road transport had overtaken canals and waterways in their importance for the transport of goods, and toll roads such as the turnpike road running through Mark (HER26232), led to further expansion and growth of such settlements, and can be seen through the construction of new properties such as The Elms (HER13316; 13317), Duffield Cottage (HER13332) and the Pack Horse Inn (HER13319). By the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries there was further expansion, Portland House (HER13310) and Old Auster (HER 13304), showing it to be along the turnpike rather than remaining centred on the church. The locations for these archaeological interventions and heritage assets are shown below (Figure 2), a full summary being given in Appendix 1.

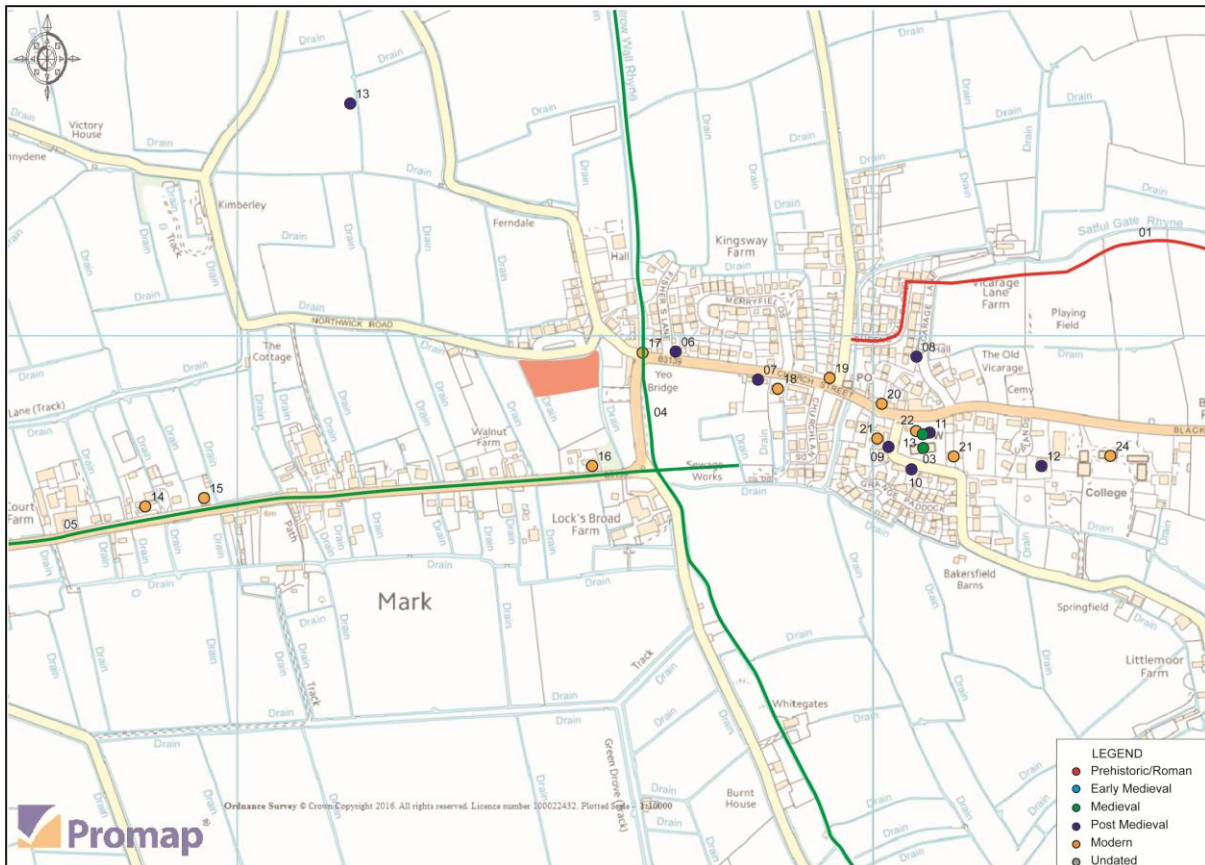


FIGURE 2: THE PROPOSAL SITE (SHADED RED), SHOWING THE LOCATION OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS AND THE KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: SOMERSET HER).

## Cartographic Evidence

### 1811 Ordnance Survey Draft map

The earliest cartographic source available to the study is the 1811 Ordnance Survey surveyors draft map (Figure 3). This map shows the landscape in some, if misleading, detail. However, whilst it shows Mark and much of the landscape, that surrounding Mark is not depicted, only the road from Glastonbury. The settlement itself is only shown at its eastern end, and the site is not visible.

### 1839 Mark Tithe Map

The 1839 Tithe map shows the site in detail for the first time, and the field pattern is depicted much as it survives today. The proposal site formed the northern part of field (No. 469) named as Five Acres in the accompanying apportionment, and is described as Meadow. The field was owned and occupied by a George Bowle, who it appears also owned and occupied the adjoining plots, except that to the east (No.472), which is described as White House Public House, which George leased along with Plot 473 to the south to a William Giles. The 1841 census lists a George Bowle (snr) as a 65 year old farming, living with his family on the Causeway in Mark.

### 1885 Ordnance Survey Map

The earliest detailed cartographic source available to the study is 1885 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 5). It shows a landscape of narrow plots of land with curving boundaries indicative of Medieval strip fields; though there is evidence of more recent enclosure in the more regular rectangular fields, and straighter field boundaries. Much of the land immediately surrounding the village is depicted as orchard, though agricultural fields dominate the wider landscape, including the

field immediately to the north of the site. The site itself is located to the north and west of a kink in the turnpike road, to the west of the Pilrow canal; to the rear of the White Horse Inn. It is within a larger single field with a well or pond depicted at its southern end.



FIGURE 3: THE 1811 ORDNANCE SURVEY SURVEYORS DRAFT MAP (SOURCE: SOMERSET RECORD OFFICE); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

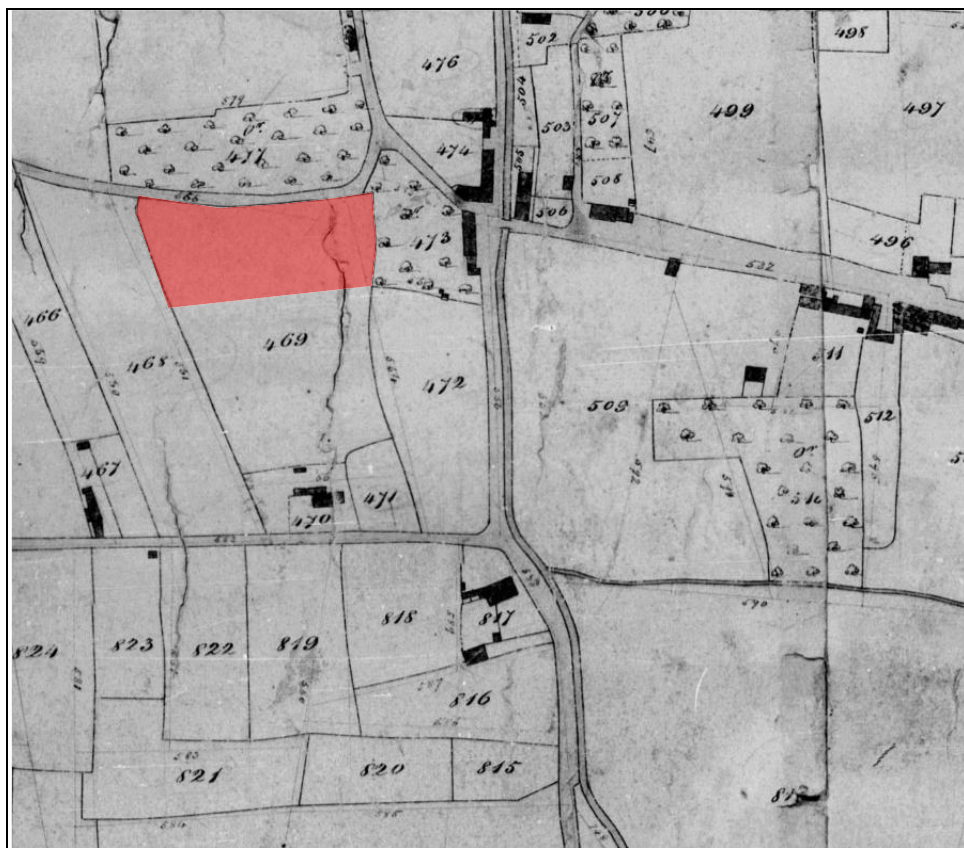


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1839 TITHE MAP FOR MARK. THE APPROXIMATE SITE LOCATION IS HIGHLIGHTED RED.



FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1885 1<sup>ST</sup> EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, SURVEYED 1884; THE SITE IS HIGHLIGHTED RED.

### 1904 Ordnance Survey Map

By the 1904 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6) there had been limited development of the village; there are no new buildings in the core of the village, those that do now appear being to the south of Lock's Broad Farm, and the buildings of Upper Yarrow Farm changing in layout. There has also been almost no boundary alteration by this time; and much of the orchard remains. The site itself similarly shows no alteration, the only change being to the buildings to the south.

### Later Development

It was only in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century that the area surrounding the proposal site can be seen to have significantly altered, the properties to the north of the site being built in the post-war period.

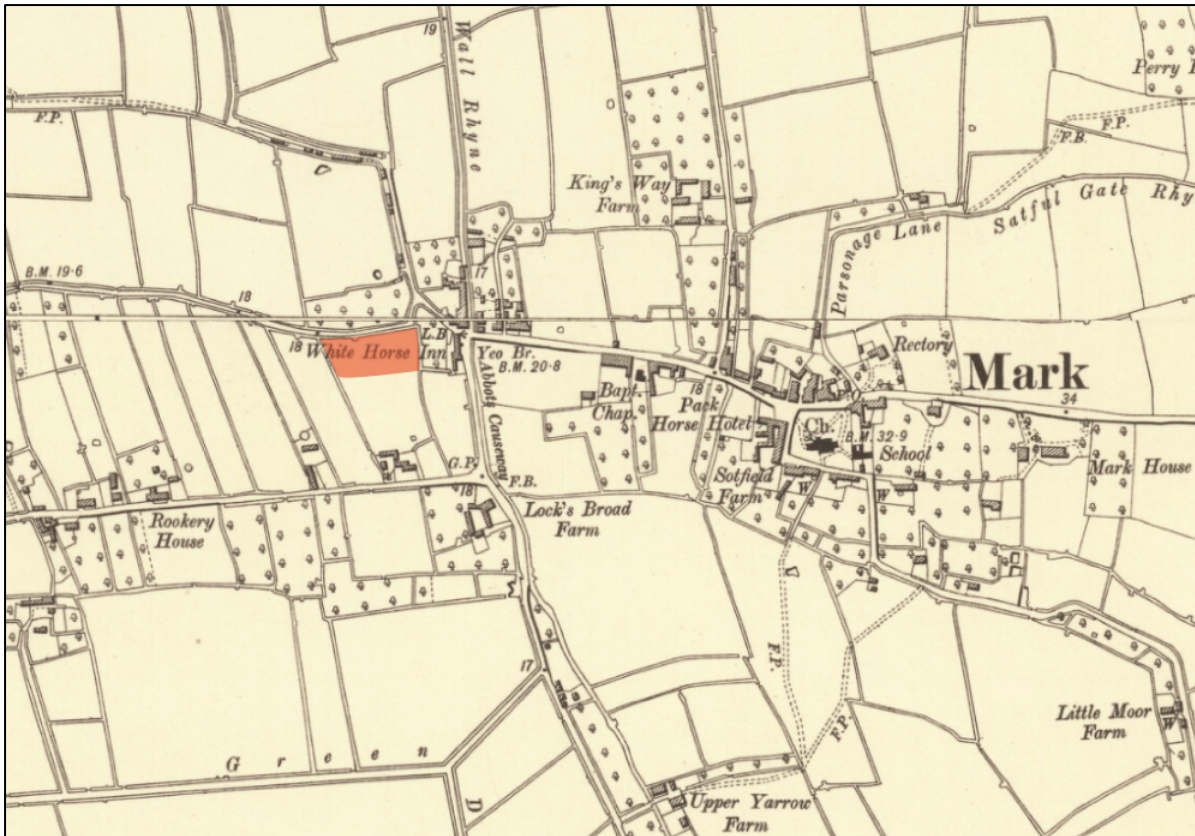


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1904 2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, REVISED 1902; THE SITE IS HIGHLIGHTED RED.

### Current Setting

The current setting of the site is to the west of the historic core of Mark, centred on the 13<sup>th</sup> century church. Many of the properties within the village can be seen to date from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, with a number Listed, being examples of the type and style of development of the area. One of these, The Sycamores, is located immediately to the south of the proposal site, built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. To the north of the site are modern houses built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The site is located within an area of undeveloped agricultural land.

### Proposals

The proposals are for the construction of 12 new houses (4× 1 bedroom homes, 4× 2 bedroom homes, 2× 3 bedroom homes, and 2× 2 bedroom bungalows) with associated landscaping within a one acres site to the north of a field south of Northwick Road, with Mark Causeway to the west. It would see the development of previously undeveloped agricultural land to the west of the historic core of Mark. The proposal site is situated to the south of modern housing.



FIGURE 7: PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL PLANS.

### Impact Assessment

As with any development, there is the potential for harm to setting of the Listed buildings within Mark, and for an impact on buried archaeological remains. The proposal site is located to the north of one of these Listed Buildings, The Grade II Listed Sycamores, and is likely to be visible from its rear. However, these views are already of late 20<sup>th</sup> century housing, and it is unlikely that the new buildings would be of less architectural merit, or cause any significant level of harm to the setting of the Listed building or its curtilage. The majority of the Listed Buildings are located within the core of the settlement, and any views towards the site are already partially/completely screened by existing buildings, the development representing a small growth of modern housing within the village. As a village, Mark contains an amalgam of different phases of buildings, the earliest centred on the church and expansion outwards. This includes modern 20<sup>th</sup> century development within the core of the village, immediately to the north and north-east of the church. As such the proposal site would form part of this expansion, but at a greater distance, from the historic core of the village.

There are no known archaeological deposits on the site, cartographic evidence suggesting that it has remained undeveloped. However, any groundworks would have an impact upon buried archaeological remains; the survival of peat deposits and proximity to Anciently Enclosed Land, suggest that there is the potential for their survival, though the extent and nature of these remains uncertain.

### Conclusion

The proposed development is unlikely to have any significant detrimental impact on the setting of the Listed Buildings, the village already containing substantial modern development; and whilst there would be an impact on any possible buried archaeological remains, it is likely that this impact would similarly be low.

**References:**

- BGS geology viewer 2015: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
- Brunning, R., and Farr-Cox, F. 2005: *The River Siger Rediscovered: LiDAR Survey and Relict Landscapes on the Somerset Levels*. In *Archaeology in the Severn Estuary*, 16.
- Bush, R. 1994: *Somerset: The Complete Guide*. Wimborne, The Dovecote Press.
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- Hollinrake, C., and Hollinrake, N. 2001: *An Archaeological Watching Brief on the Blackford to Mark Wessex Water Pipeline*. Unpublished C. and N. Hollinrake report no 259.
- SSEW 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.
- Wells, R., and Wells, K. 1996: *Highbridge – Mark Causeway Sewerage Scheme, Somerset*. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Report no 41441.1.



## Appendix 1 Key Heritage Assets

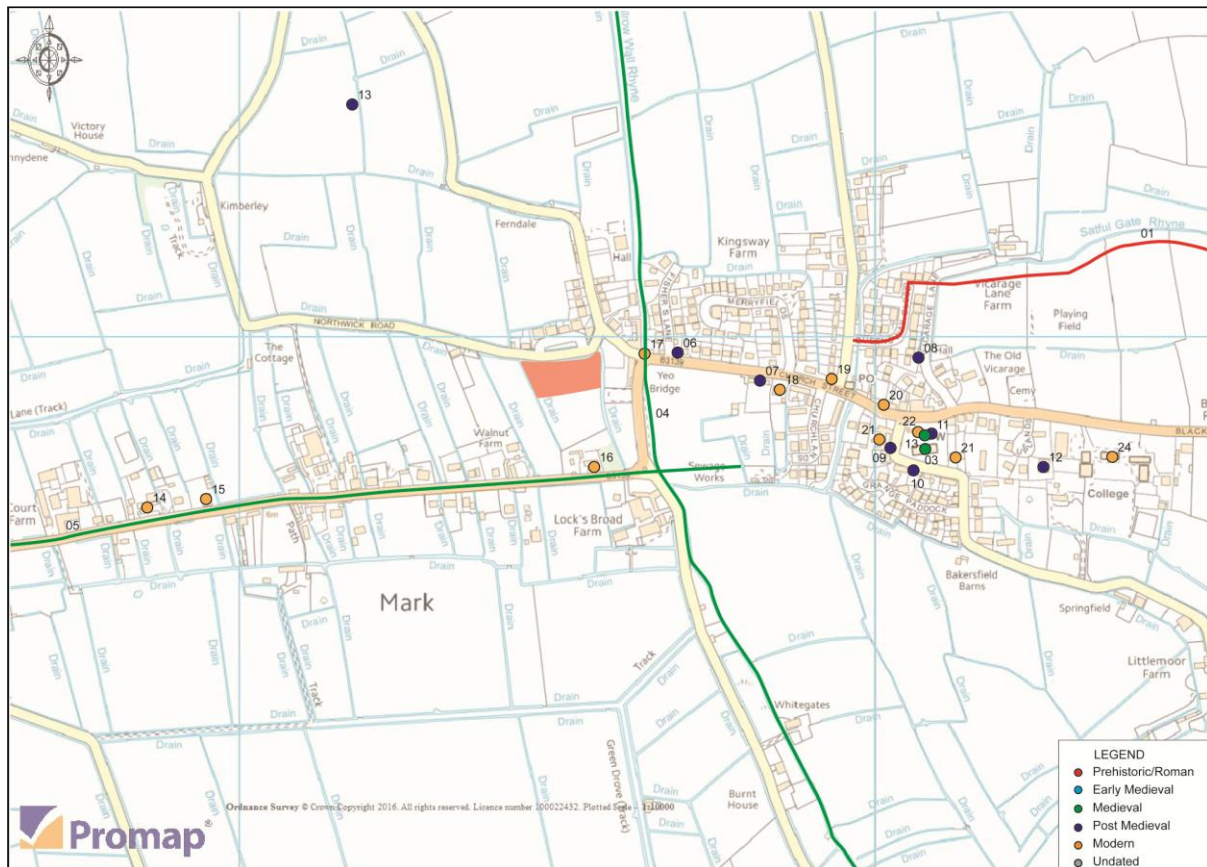


Figure 8: THE PROPOSAL SITE (SHADED RED), SHOWING THE LOCATION OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS AND THE KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: SOMERSET HER).

Map Number	HER No.	Name	Record Type	Description
01	15607	Watching brief (2001), Mark to Blackford sewerage scheme	Event	A watching brief was undertaken during the laying of a new sewage pipeline between the villages of Blackford and Mark. Romano-British pottery was recovered close to the village of Mark, medieval pottery, horse and ox shoes were recovered from locations in Blackford, and a section of undated bank and ditch was located to the north of the Wedmore road at Poolbridge Farm. Shallow peat deposits were observed between the villages and three fragments of bog oak were retrieved for possible dendrodating. Metal detecting located many ox shoes and horse shoes. Post-medieval coins were recovered from Blackford and an Elizabethan silver penny from near to Mark.
02	13321	Parish Church of St Mark, Church Street (South side), Mark	Listed Building	Grade I Listed. Parish Church. C13, mainly C14 and C15, restored 1864 Coursed and squared rubble, slate and lead sheeting roofs, North aisle and porch with a pierced parapet with pinnacles. Perpendicular. Nave, chancel, North and South aisles, North and South chapels, West tower, North and South porches, the latter now a vestry. Three stage tower, set back buttresses, terminating in diagonal shafts with

				<p>pinnacles; triple 2-light bell chamber windows to top stage, centre pierced, those flanking blank shafts with pinnacles to each side and between them; pierced parapet. West doorway, above it a 4-light window; crocketed niche to North side of second stage, 2 similar on East side; remainder of window openings of 2 and 3-lights, 5-light East window. Two bay arcade to South aisle probably c1400, the piers of 4 shafts with fillets; chancel arch and South chapel arch also of this period. Later 6-bay North aisle, the arcade piers of 4 waves section, contemporary the arches from the chancel to the North and South chapels; stair turret to former rood loft in North aisle. Chancel with piscina and sedilia, probably C15, 4 squints. South door with Perpendicular tracery. Restored wagon roof to nave with bosses, corbels carved as heads, one as King Edward VII, another as Queen Alexandra. North aisle with panelled lean-to roof on corbels, carved as angels; 96 wooden panels, each carved, to North and South sides carved angels with spread wings. Plain roof to South aisle and chapel; C19 roofs to North chapel and the chancel. Wall monument of 1798 to Jane Gilling; 6 principal C19 wall monuments, by Tyley of Bristol, Lancaster and Walker of Bristol, and Pollard of Taunton. Painted medallion of 1754 over the North door. Two late C18 painted wooden plaques under the tower recording local charities. Richly furnished. Pulpit of c1634; Perpendicular rood screen, rebuilt 1634; elaborate C15 stone font, C17 cover; 4 figures of the Evangelists to chancel, carved in wood by Andre, c1574, lodged in Bruges Cathedral until 1794; C18 altar rail; brass chandelier of 1758; C17 altar table; royal arms above South door; 3 medieval pews and 2 medieval parish chests, table and 2 coffin stools of C17, 4 early C19 chairs in a gothic style. C19 pews and choir stalls. some C19 stained glass, C15 glass in West window of North aisle. Some C18 wall panelling. Two terracotta lions outside North porch. (Pevsner, Buildings of England, 1958).</p>
03	13322	Former Market Cross in churchyard, Church of St Mark, Church Street, Mark	Listed Building	<p>Grade II* Listed. Former market cross. Probably C15, restored 1749 and 1853. Dressed stone. Three steps, forming a base square on plan, surmounted by a socket with broaches and a tapering shaft terminating in a square conical finial with a small iron cross fixed in it, on the South side of the socket inscribed:- "SILVESTER KEEN, DAVID SULLY, CHURCHWARDENS, 1749"; and on the North side:- "REBUILT 1853. THOMAS MAYNE, GEORGE COOK HUTSON, CHURCH WARDENS." (Pooley, Old Crosses of Somerset, 1877).</p>
04	28600	Pilrow Cut	Earthwork	<p>Date of the construction of this canal is uncertain, but it was in existence by 1235. It ran through Mark where it joined with the River Axe at Rooksbridge. On modern OS maps it appears to be called the Old Yeo and Mark Yeo. Must have been completed by 1316 as at this time written sources mention that it reached the sea. The cut was probably used as a connection between the four main coastal manors at the time with the Abbey of Glastonbury.</p>
05	28833	Pipeline watching brief (1996), Highbridge – Mark Causeway	Event	<p>Sections of a sewage pipeline were monitored where it was believed that it crossed known sites (PRNs 10293 and 11803). Archaeological features were encountered only in plot 1, the site of a probable</p>

				medieval site (PRN 10270). These features were drainage ditches running into adjacent rhynes, and one of these ditches contained late 19th/early 20th century domestic refuse. It is not certain as to whether the ditches were associated with the medieval settlement site or represented later additions to a more widespread drainage system. The only other medieval artefactual finds, sherds of pottery and a fragment of medieval ridge tile, were found in topsoil.
06	13317	Elm House and forecourt railings, Church Street (North side), Mark	Listed Building	Grade II Listed. House. Late C18. Roughcast, pantile roof, coped verges, brick end stacks with stone caps. Symmetrical. Two storeys, 3 bays, 16-pane sash windows. Central door opening, 6-panned door, top 2 panels glazed; flat wooden hood on 2 slender cast iron columns, 2 similar half-columns to wall Decorative cast and wrought iron railings to forecourt.
07	13316	The Elms, forecourt wall and railings, Church Street (South side), Mark	Listed Building	Grade II Listed. House. C18. Colourwashed. Flemish Bond local brick, coped verges, pantile roof, 3 brick stacks. Irregular frontage. Two storeys, 4 bays, 2 and 3-light casements with glazing bars, brick voussoirs, emphasised keystones. Door opening in third bay from left, 6-panelled door, top 2 panels glazed. Further addition of lower height to left, slate roof, coped verge, brick stack; single bay, 3-light casements; door opening, plank door with a small glazed light. Brick forecourt wall to each side of a section of wrought and cast iron railings, paired central gates in conforming style.
08	13332	Duffield Cottage, Vicarage Lane (West side), Mark	Listed Building	Grade II Listed. Cottage. Early C18, extensive C20 alterations. Roughcast, pantile roof, brick ridge stacks. Two storeys, 2 bays, 2-light casements with glazing bars. Door opening to left, glazed door, glazed porch. Further single storey addition to right of 2 bays in conforming style, roof-hipped to right. Interior with exposed A-frame roof, inglenook fireplace to ground floor. From 1797 to 1839 used as the village Poor House.
09	13319	Pack Horse Inn (previously listed as Pack Horse Hotel), Little Moor Road (West side), Mark	Listed Building	Grade II Listed. Inn. Predominantly early C19, incorporating a C17 wing at right-angles to rear. Roughcast, slate roof, 3 brick stacks, coped verge to right. Two storeys, 3:1 bays, 16-pane sash windows. Central door opening to left 3 bays in a shallow elliptical headed recess, double 3-panelled doors reached by a flight of 3 stone steps; above a hood on decorative wooden brackets. Elliptical headed carriageway to right, paired diagonally ribbed doors. Wing at right angles to rear facing onto Little Moor Road (qv) of 4 bays, some 2-light casements with glazing bars, some 2-light metal casements; 2 storeys, canted bay, 4-light casement to each floor.
10	13327	Mount Pleasant, Little Moor Road (West side), Mark	Listed Building	Grade II Listed. Cottage. Dated on tablet:- "1797 JP"; though structure probably C17. Colourwashed coursed and squared rubble, pantile roof, coped brick verges, end brick stacks. Two storeys, two 2-light casements with horizontal glazing bars to ground floor, similar casement to centre of first floor. Central door opening, 6-panelled door, top 2 panels glazed; above a simple corrugated-iron pent; single broad slab step up to door. Single storey lean-to, each side, pantile roofs, that to right with a pair of broad plank doors.
11	13323	Unknown Chest Tomb	Listed Building	Grade II Listed. Unknown chest tomb. C17. Plain

		in the churchyard, 15 metres North-west of tower, Church of St Mark, Church Steet (South side), Mark		dressed stone oblong chest, partially sunken, plinth no longer visible, East panel with remains of central fleuron decoration, West panel with dentil decoration, decayed dedicatory inscription to North side, Massive slab top moulded around its lower edge.
	13324	Unknown Chest Tomb, in the churchyard 6 metres South of South aisle, Church of St Mark, Church Street (South side), Mark	Listed Building	Grade II Listed. Unknown chest tomb. C18. Plinth buried, plain slab to East and West ends of chest, North and south sides of chest missing; massive slab top, elaborately moulded around its lower edge. No inscription.
12	28201	Watching brief (2009), land behind Oak House, Mark	Event	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during soil stripping and the excavation of foundation trenches for a new house on land behind Oak House, Mark, in August-September 2009. A relatively large amount of post-medieval and modern pottery sherds and other ephemera was recovered. These were all from the topsoil. No archaeological features were observed.
	26232	Eighteenth-century Turnpike road, Highbridge to Wells	Roadway	A turnpike road of the Wells, Highbridge and Cheddar Trust. The Bristol and Exeter Railway was under construction when the plans were drawn for this turnpike. They show the road diverted northwards to be bridged over the line just north of Highbridge Station.
13	15175	Dodwick enclosure, North-west of Mark	Enclosure	This field, Dodwick or earlier Daddocks, occupies one corner of a roughly triangular block of land in the moor, north of Mark Causeway and west of Pillrow Wall. This one field was until modern times an extra-parochial part of Wedmore parish, and belonged to Wedmore as far back as the record survive (C17). Fieldwalking showed that this field and the one to the north (part of Mark parish) are both covered with pronounced ridge and furrow complete with reverse-C curves- very unexpected in this moorland setting. The whole block lies slightly higher than the surrounding moor. In the southwest corner of Well Field, adjoining Dodwick, are traces of a bank and other earthworks, possibly the site of a building, which fits the ridge and furrow pattern. The former lane along the southern boundary of the block, a continuation of Northwick Lane which was called Daddox Way on the Mark tithe map (1841), survives as a raised causeway beside the rhyne. This might be an example of early moorland reclamation and cultivation, with Dodwick joining Southwick and Northwick (both surviving as farms) as settlements in the moor west of Mark. Why Wedmore should have an interest in one small part of such a settlement site remains a puzzle
14	13310	Portland House, forecourt railings and gates, The Causeway (North side), Mark	Listed Buildings	Grade II Listed. House. Early C19, C20 alterations. Rendered and scribed as ashlar, low pitched hipped slate roof, wide eaves, 2 brick stacks. Symmetrical. Two storeys, 1:1:1 bays, centre breaks forward slightly; 16-pane sash windows except 12-pane sash window to centre of first floor, stepped voussoirs. Broad central semi-circular head opening to ground floor, forming a porch, emphasised keystone, C20 glazed infill, C20 door; inside a coved plaster ceiling, half glazed inner door. Forecourt with cast and wrought iron railings, central gate in conforming style.

15	13304	Old Auster, The Causeway (North side), Mark	Listed Building	Grade II Listed. House. Early C19. Coursed and squared rubble plinth. Roughcast, rusticated quoins, wide eaves, slate roof, end coursed and squared rubble stacks. Symmetrical. Two storeys, 3 bays, 16-pane sash windows, stepped voussoirs. Central door opening in a semi-circular headed stone surround, 6-panelled door, fanlight with radiating glazing bars; open stone pediment on fluted consoles. Co-eval window shutters to ground floor, co-eval staircase.
16	13311	The Sycamores, forecourt walls and gate, The Causeway (North side), Mark	Listed Building	Grade II Listed. House. Early C19. Flemish Bond brickwork, double Roman tile roof, end brick stacks. Symmetrical. Two storeys, 3 bays, 16-pane sash windows, brick voussoirs, central door opening, 6-panelled door, top 4 panels glazed, glazed gabled wooden porch, slate roof, decorative bargeboard and finial. Brick outshut of lower height to right, slate roof, coped verge. Section of high garden walling set back to left of frontage, pointed arch door opening, plank door; brick wall with a brick capping to each side of forecourt, that to right with a gateway, decorative wrought-iron gate; each wall terminating in a pier with a stone cap at the roadside. Further wooden gate at roadside.
17	13315	Archway forming the North side of Bridge over the Pillrow Wall Rhyne at NGR ST3765 4798, Church Street (North side), Mark	Listed Building	Archway forming the North side of a bridge. Dated 1824. Low cast iron segmental archway standing on rubble abutments; emphasised spandrels; set above intrados raised lettering:- "R DOWN 1824 B. WATER". Substantial cast iron railings set above on 3 projecting scrolled brackets, short section of rubble wall to each side. The remainder of the bridge to the South is much altered and is therefore not included. Practically complete survival of the Northern side of an attractive bridge.
18	18012	Baptist Chapel, Church Street, Mark	Building	'Baptist Chapel' shown on Ordnance Survey map of c1904. Called 'Old Chapel' on modern map, presumably converted into private dwelling.
19	12887	Toll house, Mark	Building	The only surviving toll house of the Wells, Highbridge and Cheddar Trust. The trust received its Act in 1841, the last of the Somerset Trusts. The two-storey toll house has the semi-hexagonal front typical of many.
20	13320	Myrtle House, barn and forecourt wall, Church Street (North side), Mark	Listed Building	Grade II Listed. House. Probably early C19, mid C19 alterations. Rendered, plain band at first floor level, tile roof, coped verges, brick end stacks. Symmetrical. Two storeys, 3 bays, 12-pane sash windows with emphasised keystones; except 6-pane semi-circular headed casement to centre of first floor, marginal glazing bars, some decorative stained glass. Central door opening, 6-panelled door; flat wooden hood on 2 wooden columns, half columns to wall. Rubble barn set forward to left of frontage, slate roof, coped verges with, decorative finial to left. Brick forecourt wall, ramped to right, predominantly with a dressed stone capping, central wrought iron gate. Primarily included for group value.
21	13318	Pack Horse Farmhouse, Church Street (South side), Mark	Listed Building	Grade II Listed. Farmhouse, now house. Early C19. Random rubble, slate roof, wide eaves, brick stack to right. Symmetrical frontage. Two storeys, 3 bays, 12-pane sash windows in plain stone surrounds, pilaster to left of frontage. Central door opening, plain stone surround, semi-circular head, 2-panelled door, fanlight with radiating glazing bars.

22	13325	Plinth, Railings, and Associated gates on North and West sides of churchyard, Church of St Mark, Church Street (South side), Mark	Listed Building	Grade II Listed. Plinth, railings and associated gates. "DAY OF MARK 1848" on plaque by West gateway. Squared rubble plinth extending approximately 70 metres along the North edge of the churchyard, surmounted by cast and wrought-iron railings with spear caps, North-Western corner radiused to Little Moor Road, extending approximately 25 metres along the West edge of the churchyard in a similar style. Paired main entrance gates in conforming style on West side, further smaller gate on North side, C20 lamp overthrow.
	31849	War memorial, Mark churchyard	Listed Building	Grade II Listed. War memorial in the form of a cross recording the deaths of parishioners in the First and Second World Wars.
23	18013	School, Village Centre, Mark	Document	'School' shown on Ordnance Survey map of c1904. Called 'Old School House' on modern map. Presumably now a private dwelling.
24	13302	Mark House, Blackford Road (South side), Mark	Listed Building	Grade II Listed. Country house. Circa 1800. Flemish Bond brickwork, moulded stone cornice, brick parapet with plain coping, double span slate roof, coped verges, end brick stacks with stone caps. Symmetrical frontage. Three storeys, 3 bays, that to centre breaks forward slightly; C20 2-light casements to second floor; 12-pane sash windows to first floor; tripartite 20-pane sash windows to ground floor, cambered heads; all with rubbed brick voussoirs. Central door opening with side lights, elliptical head, rubbed brick voussoirs, 6-panelled door, overlight with radiating glazing bars. Two storey flanking brick pavilion to right, slate roof with ridge at right-angles to frontage, pedimented gable with a moulded stone surround. Tall semi-circular head sash window with glazing bars in a shallow recess to centre of frontage. The pavilion is connected to the house by a short section of brick wall incorporating a shallow semi-circular headed niche. Some co-eval interior features, including staircase and window shutters to ground floor.