

**A66 Northern Trans-Pennine Project
TR010062**

**3.4 Environmental Statement
Appendix 8.8 Gazetteer**

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Procedure) Regulations 2009**

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A66 Northern Trans-Pennine Project
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**3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
APPENDIX 8.8 GAZETTEER**

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8.8 Gazetteer

8.8.1 Introduction

- 8.8.1.1 This gazetteer is formed of two sections and has been compiled using the information and data sources listed in Section 8.4 in ES Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage.
- 8.8.1.2 Section 8.8.2 presents the 1,301 individual heritage resources identified within the study area for designated and non-designated heritage resources, Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCA), for the Project as described in Section 8.4 in ES Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage.
- 8.8.1.3 Section 8.8.3 provides an index of cross-references. The purpose of the index is to concord the various identification numbers and references applied to the same heritage resource by different organisations, data and information sources and repositories with the unique Heritage Resource ID used throughout ES Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage and its appendices.

8.8.2 Identified heritage resources

- 8.8.2.1 As stated in Section 8.8.1, 1,301 heritage resources have been identified throughout the combined Project study area and ZVI. The following sub-sections detail the heritage resources of all designations and types located within the study area and ZVI of each individual scheme. The tables for each scheme present the identified heritage resources in ascending order by Heritage Resource ID and contain both extant and non-extant resources. The locations of all the identified heritage resources are marked Map 8.8.1 and Map 8.8.2 in ES Volume 2 (Figures).
- 8.8.2.2 The information presented here should be read alongside Section 8.6 Baseline conditions in ES Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage, ES Appendix 8.1 Archaeological and Historical background, ES Appendix 8.2 Historic Landscape Baseline Report, and ES Appendix 8.9 Historic Environment Research Framework. The environmental value (sensitivity) of each identified heritage resource is presented in ES Appendix 8.11 Impact Assessment Table.
- 8.8.2.3 Design development has resulted in certain heritage resources falling out of the study area during the compilation of this gazetteer. The Heritage Resource IDs associated with these resources have been removed from the gazetteer.

Routewide

- 8.8.2.4 A total of 10 heritage resources extend along the entire Project route. Some of which cover or appear in multiple scheme areas. An example of this is Roman Road 84 'The Street', which runs on an almost identical alignment to the route of the A66. This means that, despite being the same heritage resource, Roman Road 84 has been assigned several different reference numbers (see Table 10: Heritage resources located Routewide (cross references). In instances like this where multiple heritage resources relate to the same single resource, they have been combined into a single heritage resource and assigned a single Heritage Resource ID.

Table 1: Heritage resources located Routewide

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
00-0001	A6 Roman Road / Frenchfield Roman Road and Settlement, Penrith	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Crosses the river and possibly connects to 03-0050, though the latter was not picked up in the 2020 aerial photography and LiDAR survey. The Historic Environment Record (HER) records the Roman road a being outside of the 300m non-designated study area however, the survey suggests it may extend further than recorded in the southeast, and into the study area. Partially found in Oxford Archaeology and Wardell Armstrong Report.	Roman road	Extant
	Old Penrith to Kirby Thore Roman Road	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	The proposed route of a Roman road joining the Roman forts of Old Penrith and Kirby Thore. The section from Old Penrith to the River Eamont is partly conjectural, due to the lack of LiDAR coverage. Two potential crossings of the River Eden have been postulated, to the north and south of the current A66, which may represent a realignment of the road. From Temple Sowerby eastwards, the road is largely beneath the current A66. A Roman route from Kirby Thore to Old Penrith which by-passed Brougham was postulated by Edwards and Shotter (2005), on the basis of the discovery of a Roman milestone (HER 41403) somewhere in Langwathby, that records the distance of 19 (Roman) miles to Carlisle.	Roman road	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
	A66/ High Street Roman Road	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Roman Road (Margary 82), currently under the existing carriageway of the A66 and formed part of a crossroads with roman roads The Maiden Way (Margary 84) to the north and is the likely end point of the Low Borrowbridge to Kirkby Thore Roman Road to the south (Margary 7d) though the exact route around Kirkby Thore is unknown.	Roman road	Extant
	A66, High Street Roman Road	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	<p>Course of High Street Roman Road (SAM no 483, but only certain stretches are scheduled).</p> <p>Section of the Roman Road possibly identified at approximately NY62402614, Temple Sowerby, during an evaluation excavation in advance of a new bypass and improvements to the A66 in 2005. A cobbled surface immediately to the north of the A66 was identified, although no dating material was recovered from it (OAN 2005, 4). A section of eroded road aligned NW-SE was found at Spitals, Temple Sowerby (NY62302625), in 2006. It measured up to 9.5m wide but had been possibly truncated at the edges by post-Roman agricultural activity, although traces of kerb stones lining the southern edge were found. A copper alloy coin of AD71 and a pin head of probable Roman date were found in topsoil overlying the disturbed cobbling on the northern edge of the road.</p> <p>Two U-shaped ditches were also found on either side of the road, at a distance of 11.55m apart. The southern ditch was broadly parallel to the edge of the road and clearly post-dated it. The northern ditch lay some 3m away from the road's edge. Both ditches were undated, but were considered to either have been road-side ditches, or have post-dated the construction of the road but been contemporary with its later use (OAN 2008a, 14-16).</p> <p>The presumed course of the road was noted at Coupland Beck Bridge (NY 7097 1898) as a sunken hollow way measuring c7m wide, when seen in March 2009 (NPA 2009, p11).</p> <p>An evaluation, comprising eight test pits, was undertaken in the A66 through Kirkby Thore (NY 6344 2539). One test pit revealed a stone surface, possibly representing the remains of the Roman road, together with a linear feature containing a fragment of Samian ware (Amey 2018).</p> <p>A subsequent watching brief undertaken in 2018 on the ground works of the deep resurfacing of the A66 through Kirkby Thore revealed the truncated remains of the Roman road that follows the course of the present A66 at this point. A 10m length of the road was exposed, being 2.13m wide and 0.39m in depth. It was difficult to determine the orientation of the road within the area monitored and no associated ditches were revealed. Nevertheless, its age was confirmed by the recovery of 16 Roman potsherds from the road make-up (GUARD 2018).</p> <p>A section was identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.</p> <p>A66 / High Street Roman Road. SM. Largely follows the course of the A66 apart from at this point. Raised platform may represent a double section of degraded agger and flanking ditches. Visible in aerial imagery (Google Earth).</p>	Roman road	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
	The Street, Roman Road	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Roman Road (Margary Road RR82). East-west aligned major Roman Road that connected the south-north-aligned Dere Street (RR8) (11-0023) at Scotch Corner in the east of Britain with Maiden Castle, via the Stainmore Pass, in the west. The route of The Street runs from Scotch Corner, through Carkin Moor, Greta Bridge, and Bowes, before continuing eastward through the Stainmore pass. Much of the modern A66 lies on top of the original Roman Road and, in many instances where the alignment differs slightly, archaeological evidence suggests the survival of in situ archaeological remains and/or features indicative of a Roman Road. Physical evidence has also been encountered in multiple archaeological excavations along its known and projected route.	Roman road	Extant
	The Street, Roman Road	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Roman Road (Margary Road RR82). East-west aligned major Roman Road that connected the south-north-aligned Dere Street (RR8) (11-0023) at Scotch Corner in the east of Britain with Maiden Castle, via the Stainmore Pass, in the west. The route of The Street runs from Scotch Corner, through Carkin Moor, Greta Bridge, and Bowes, before continuing eastward through the Stainmore pass. Much of the modern A66 lies on top of the original Roman Road and, in many instances where the alignment differs slightly, archaeological evidence suggests the survival of in situ archaeological remains and/or features indicative of a Roman Road. Physical evidence has also been encountered in multiple archaeological excavations along its known and projected route.	Roman road	Extant
	Hutton Magna A66	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Conjectural course of Roman Road, The Street (Margary RR82) as it runs through Carkin Moor from its junction with Dere Street (11-0001) at Scotch Corner in the west, on to Greta Bridge and Bowes in the east, before crossing the Stainmore Pass and entering the Eden Valley on its way to Maiden Castle. Much of the modern A66 lies on top of the original Roman Road and, in many instances where the alignment differs slightly, archaeological evidence suggests the survival of in situ archaeological remains and/or features indicative of a Roman Road. Physical evidence has also been encountered in multiple archaeological excavations along its known and projected route.	Roman road	Non-extant
00-0002	Penrith to Greta Bridge Turnpike (Penrith)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Route of the Turnpike Road from Penrith to Greta Bridge as mapped in 1824.	Turnpike road	Extant
	Penrith to Greta Bridge Turnpike (Brougham)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Route of the Turnpike Road from Penrith to Greta Bridge as mapped in 1824.	Turnpike road	Extant
	Penrith to Greta Bridge Turnpike (Kirkby Thore)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Route of the Turnpike Road from Penrith to Greta Bridge as mapped in 1824.	Turnpike road	Non-extant
	Penrith to Greta Bridge Turnpike (Warcop)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Route of the Turnpike Road from Penrith to Greta Bridge as mapped in 1824.	Turnpike road	Non-extant
	Penrith to Greta Bridge Turnpike (Bowes)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Approximate route of the Turnpike Road from Penrith to Greta Bridge as mapped in 1824.	Turnpike road	Non-extant
	Penrith to Greta Bridge Turnpike (Greta Bridge)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Route of the Turnpike Road from Penrith to Greta Bridge as mapped in 1824.	Turnpike road	Non-extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
00-0003	Eden Valley	Historic landscape	Non-designated	-	-	This is a large area of enclosed fields and nucleated settlements in the upper Eden Valley. Traces of Medieval agriculture are fossilised within Post Medieval enclosed fields which are mixed with planned Post Medieval enclosure.	Historic landscape	Extant
00-0004	Lazonby Ridge	Historic landscape	Non-designated	-	-	This is an area of Post Medieval enclosed fields north of Penrith.	Historic landscape	Extant
00-0005	Stainmore	Historic landscape	Non-designated	-	-	This is an area of ancient enclosures on the western edge of the Pennines.	Historic landscape	Extant
00-0006	Pennines	Historic landscape	Non-designated	-	-	This is an extensive area of open upland moorland and planned enclosures on either side of Stainmore Pass.	Historic landscape	Extant
00-0007	Pennine fringe above the Greta and Tees valleys	Historic landscape	Non-designated	-	-	Post Medieval enclosed fields on the edge of the Pennines.	Historic landscape	Extant
00-0008	Greta and Tees Valley strip fields	Historic landscape	Non-designated	-	-	This is a large area of enclosed fields along the Great and Upper Tees valleys which has traces of Medieval strip fields fossilised within later boundaries. This HLCA also includes the market town of Barnard Castle and the historic parkland of Rokeby Park.	Historic landscape	Extant
00-0009	Pennine fringe west of the A66	Historic landscape	Non-designated	-	-	Irregular mix of field types on the Pennine edge.	Historic landscape	Extant
00-0010	Lowland Fields	Historic landscape	Non-designated	-	-	Extensive area of intensively farmed Post Medieval and modern Twentieth Century fields.	Historic landscape	Extant

M6 Junction 40 to Kemplay Bank

8.8.2.5 A total of 181 heritage resources have been identified throughout the study area and ZVI for this scheme. Of these, 160 are extant and 20 are non-extant.

Table 2: Heritage resources in the M6 Junction 40 to Kemplay Bank study area and ZVI

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
01-0001	Standing stone 180m NNE of Skirsgill	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Neolithic	Late Neolithic	The monument is a standing stone located 180m north north-east of Skirsgill. It includes a roughly rectangular granite stone measuring approximately 1.8m high by 1.3m wide. The project's LiDAR assessment show a possible Post Medieval hollow way running north-east to south-west.	Standing stone(s)	Extant
01-0002	Mayburgh henge	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Neolithic	Late Neolithic	The monument includes Mayburgh henge. It is located upon a low knoll of glacial drift a short distance from the confluence of the Rivers Eamont and Lowther and includes a stone bank enclosing a flat circular area within which there is a large standing stone. The bank is composed of water-worn stones presumably removed from the River Eamont and varies in size between 33.7m wide and 3.8m high externally on the northern side, to 45m wide and 7.3m high externally on the southern side. There is an entrance 12.5m wide on the eastern side which narrows to 6.2m wide as it approaches the interior. The henge is virtually circular in plan with a comparatively flat internal area measuring 90m from north to south by 87.5m from east to west. Approximately 10m northwest of the centre of the monument is an upstanding granite stone measuring 2.79m high by 1.82m maximum width, which is the only survivor of eight similar stones recorded within the henge during the mid-seventeenth century; four of which stood close to the centre and four of which were located in the entrance. An axe-head of brass or bronze was reportedly found during ploughing of the monument's interior in the late eighteenth century, and about one hundred years later a broken polished stone axe of the Langdale type was found beneath the turf in the entrance. Garden fences on the western side of the monument are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included. Mayburgh henge is a very unusual type of henge; its enclosing bank is much larger and more monumental than is normally the case. Additionally, it would not appear to have had an internal ditch.	Henge	Extant
01-0003	King Arthur's Round Table henge	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Neolithic	Late Neolithic	The monument is a henge known as King Arthur's Round Table, thought to have been constructed between 2000 - 1000 BC. It is located on a comparatively flat alluvial river terrace a short distance from the confluence of the Rivers Eamont and Lowther and includes a partly mutilated earthen bank and internal ditch enclosing a flat circular area.	Henge	Extant
01-0004	Little Round Table henge	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Neolithic	Late Neolithic	The monument includes much of the western half of Little Round Table henge. It is located on a comparatively flat alluvial river terrace between an escarpment to the west and the steep slope to the River Lowther to the east and lies a short distance from the confluence of the Rivers Eamont and Lowther. The eastern half of the henge would have extended across to the present riverbank.	Henge	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
01-0005	Eamont Bridge	Archaeology; Built Heritage	Scheduled monument; Grade I listed building(s)	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	Eamont Bridge is a road bridge over the River Eamont crossing the old county boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland. It is well-preserved with substantial portions of its original structure remaining intact. The monument is a good example of a medieval bridge and provides insight into the importance of transport and river crossings. Probably fifteenth century and widened 1875. Dressed grey sandstone with alterations of dressed red sandstone.	Bridge	Extant
01-0006	The Giant's Grave - Two Anglian cross-shafts and four hogback stones in St Andrew's churchyard, Penrith	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Early Medieval	-	The monument is two Anglian cross shafts and four hogback stones - known locally as The Giant's Grave - located in St Andrew's churchyard, Penrith. It includes a pair of tenth century Anglian cross shafts situated at the east and west sides of a setting of four hogback stones of similar date. The cross shafts and hogbacks are all constructed of local red sandstone. The western cross shaft stands in its original socket hole, measures approximately 3.6m tall, and tapers towards the top. It is of rectangular cross section in its upper part and rounded cross section in its lower part.	Cross	Extant
01-0007	The Giant's Thumb - Anglian high cross in St Andrew's churchyard, Penrith	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Early Medieval	-	The monument is an Anglian high cross - known locally as the Giant's Thumb - located in St Andrew's churchyard, Penrith. It is constructed of local red sandstone and is set in a modern sandstone base. The total height of the cross and base is approximately 3.2m with the cross measuring 1.96m tall. It is of rectangular cross section tapering towards the top. All sides of the shaft display decoration, however, the eastern and western sides are heavily weathered and the decoration virtually unrecognisable. The northern and southern faces depict Anglian scroll work and intertwining vines. Much of the wheel head survives but the decoration has weathered.	Cross	Extant
01-0008	Yanwath Hall	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Medieval	-	Fortified tower and hall. Early or mid-fifteenth century with sixteenth and seventeenth century alterations. Walls of large blocks of squared pink sandstone; tower on chamfered plinth with string course, battlemented parapet and projecting waterspouts.	Fortified tower and hall	Extant
01-0009	Strickland's Pele Tower and Penrith Castle	Built Heritage	Scheduled monument; Grade II* listed building(s)	Medieval	-	The monument includes the sandstone ruins of the fifteenth century Penrith castle together with a fourteenth century Pele Tower built by Bishop Strickland. It is located on a low natural eminence to the west of the town centre. The earliest feature of the site is the square Pele Tower, known as Strickland's or Bishop's Tower. Licenced to crenelate 1397. Square plan with gateway on north-east. Circular well in courtyard. Additions of circa 1470. South wall and east tower remain to a considerable height, also tunnel vaults, Perpendicular windows, and pointed arched fireplace flues. Gatehouse ruins on north-west.	Pele tower and castle	Extant
01-0010	Parish church of St Andrew	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Medieval	-	Red sandstone rubble west tower of twelfth and thirteenth century. The west doorway and rest of church was rebuilt in 1720 in red sandstone ashlar. Two rows of round-headed windows in chamfered openings and with triple keystones. Sundial on south wall. Interior has two tiers of Roman Doric arcades, wide aisles, and galleries of equal width over the aisles and at west. Panelled ceilings. Three round-headed lights in east wall. Round arched over altar, with paintings.	Church	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
01-0011	Courtyard range adjoining Yanwath Hall	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Post Medieval	-	Stables, barn and brewhouses, partly fortified, now barns and garages for Yanwath Hall. Fifteenth century and sixteenth century with nineteenth century alterations. Walls of mixed large blocks of red, yellow and pink sandstone, under steeply pitched roofs, the top of which are graduated green slate and the bottom half graduated sandstone slates.	Courtyard; Estate buildings	Extant
01-0012	Dockray Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	-	Circa 1470, but now mainly late sixteenth century. Traditional home of Duke of Gloucester (late Richard III). Red sandstone with painted stucco front, two storeys. Wide yard entry and three bay windows, main doorway with carved and painted coats of arms of de Whelpdale and Richard III and date 1580. Four sixteenth century windows. Very good interior. Late sixteenth century panelling and plasterwork.	Hall	Extant
01-0013	The Gathering	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	Elizabethan	The later King Street frontage is now joined at the rear with a sixteenth century house, dated 1563 RB (Robert Bartram). Painted stone. Original gabled wing has two storeys of old windows - lower one on ground level - with four round-headed lights, small panes and hollow-chamfered stone mullions. A stringcourse above upper window, and small square opening in gable. To right of wing is of later appearance, with shaped doorway below ground level, and two sash windows on each of three storeys, most with glazing bars, and a round-headed stair Window.	House(s)	Extant
01-0014	Plague Stone in Grounds of Greengarth Old People Home	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	Elizabethan	Possibly an old cross base, placed near Eamont Bridge near the entry to the town in 1598 and used for transfer of coin between town and country people. Now used as a sculptural feature. A whinstone block 0.76m by 0.61m by 0.46m with stopped chamfer at angles and square recess in top.	Cross Base	Extant
01-0015	Mansion House	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Former house now offices. Dated and inscribed over entrance R. & L.B. 1686 (Rolland Barrow, Rector of Brougham, and his wife.) Painted rendered walls, with eaves cornice and raised quoins, on chamfered plinth; all dressings of grey-pink sandstone. Graduated green slate roof with twentieth century red sandstone chimney stacks. Two storeys and attic, five bays. Central projecting enclosed stone porch has raised quoins and open balustraded balcony above; Twentieth Century double doors in stone architrave with dated lintel.	House(s)	Extant
01-0016	Lowther Gardens	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Red sandstone, quoins, eaves cornice, three storeys, with bands. Steeply pitched slate roof, three twelve-paned sash windows on each upper storey in plain stone architraves. Ground floor has late eighteenth-century Georgian shop front of centre double doors and traceried fanlight, flanking curved windows with small panes, panelled wood Ionic pilasters, cornice, glazed frieze to windows, and full fascia and cornice over whole ground floor. Small, moulded doorway to book yard on left.	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
01-0017	No. 1, St Andrews Place	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	Georgian	Circa 1750. Painted stucco over stone, slate roof, two storeys. Moulded stone cornice, projecting quoins. Six-panelled double doors, round-arched fanlight with radial glazing bars, 3/4 Doric columns with block entablatures and pedimented cornice, wrought iron railings to steps and area. Small modern windows in basement. Four 12-paned sash windows on ground floor and five above, all in stone architraves. A round-arched stair window on left-hand return side. Right-hand return side has doorway with pilasters and cornice.	House(s)	Extant
01-0018	17 and 18, Devonshire Street	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	This listed building is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. Eighteenth century and later. Painted ashlar with rusticated quoins and top cornice. Three storeys. A plaque states that the grandparents of William and Dorothy Wordsworth lived here. The facade, at least, has been rebuilt. Present draper's shop established here 1742. Now has elaborate Victorian shop fronts on west and south, with narrow colonnettes, glazed scrolled friezes, some round arched moulded windows with triple keystones, and panels of raised lettering. Interior has iron columns, and iron balusters to staircase, shop fittings of mahogany with cornices.	House(s)	Extant
01-0019	The George Hotel	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	This listed building is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. Principally early eighteenth century, mid nineteenth century and 1924. Red sandstone ashlar. Prince Charles Edward Stuart stayed here 22 November 1745. Northern part is the oldest, three storeys, centre carriage entry with cornice and curved pediment, flanked by small shop fronts (numbers 19 and 20), above are six sash windows on each floor in stone architraves, top moulded cornice.,	Hotel	Extant
01-0020	North Friarage, The Friarage	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	Georgian	Dated 1717. Painted stucco over stone, two storeys, long facade. Old door in chamfered stone doorway and re-cut square datestone inscribed 1717 W M R. A panelled door to left. Four two-light stone-mullioned windows to right and five above (the upper ones with small leaded panes). Three sash windows to left and four above. Interior has panelling, staircase and stone fireplace.	House(s)	Extant
01-0021	Former Two Lions Public House and integral stables	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Roughcast over stone, two low storeys. Old, moulded doorway with four-centred head and studded door, a 16-paned sash window on each floor, and an additional new window above. Added porch on right and gabled wing farther right. Another old doorway to left with shaped lintel, with stable and loft farther left. An ogee headed opening in passage to rear. Rear has blocked stone-mullioned window with label, re-used date stone. Stone stables with sashes. Fine plaster ceiling with heraldic shields of Lowther family.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
01-0022	1, 2 and 3, Bishop Yards	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Wine eighteenth century houses of various dates, three storeys, stone, cement rendered. Quoins. Plain architraves, sashes, No.1 is 12-paned, the others 16-paned. No 1 has six-panelled door, moulded architrave, frieze, and modillioned cornice. No 2 has plain stone doorway. No 3 has two Doric half-columns to doorway, with block entablature and pedimented cornice, 6-panelled door and semi-circular headed fanlight.	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
01-0025	24 and 25, Corn Market	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Red sandstone ashlar, two storeys, with pilasters and cornice. Two Edwardian shop fronts, seven sash windows above in moulded stone architraves but without glazing bars.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
01-0026	The Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House. Late eighteenth century. Cement rendered walls, covered by ivy, under graduated green slate roof with cement rendered chimney stacks. Two storeys, three bays. Centre pointed-arched glazed door in chamfered surround. Small pointed-arched window above. Ground floor three-light flat stone-mullioned windows with two-light similar windows above.	House(s)	Extant
01-0029	4, Great Dockray	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Scored stucco, three storeys. Panelled door in plain architrave, small shop window with cornice, one 12-paned sash window on first floor and one nine-paned sash on top floor.	House(s)	Extant
01-0030	21, Great Dockray	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Scored stucco over stone, two storeys. Chamfered yard entry to right, otherwise door and one sash down, two sashes up, all in plain stone architraves and without glazing bars.	House(s)	Extant
01-0031	43 and 44, King Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Stone with quoins, three storeys but different heights. No 43 is higher, with panelled door and fanlight, and a 12-paned sash to left, and inserted late Victorian shop front to right. Two 12-paned sash windows on each upper floor.	House(s)	Extant
01-0032	48-52, King Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Painted ashlar, three storeys. Ground floor has small modern shop fronts. First floor has nine windows, top floor has 10 windows, mostly sashes with glazing bars removed but all in plain stone architraves	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
01-0033	No. 3, Little Dockray	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late nineteenth century. Gothic style. Red sandstone ashlar. Three storeys. The ground floor has a three-light arched window to right of porch on plain columns. First floor has a paired window to the left and an oriel to the right. Second floor with two paired sashes. Drip moulds, bands, cornice, roof not visible from street. Cast iron area railings.	House(s)	Extant
01-0034	Barclay's Bank	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Victorian	Circa 1895. Red sandstone ashlar, three storeys, Tudor style. Entrance on canted angle (south corner of entrance to St Andrew's Churchyard) with Tudor-arched doorway, an upper oriel with round-headed windows on two storeys.	Historic building	Extant
01-0035	Tudor Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Possibly seventeenth century. Simple small cottage of uncertain date, two storeys, stuccoed stone, plain doorway, one 16-paned sash window on each floor.	Cottage(s)	Extant
01-0036	Nos. 1 And 2, St Andrew's Square	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century, pebbledash over stone, three storeys. Segmental arched carriage entry to right in corner.	House(s)	Extant
01-0037	Monument to railway contractors in St Andrew's Churchyard on north side of church	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Victorian	1846. Victorian Gothic monument to commemorate building of Lancaster to Carlisle Railway. Robert Virtue, superintendent, John Stephenson & Co. Stone. Two rectangular piers with pointed arched panels with inscriptions, ending at top in crocketed finials.	Monument	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
01-0039	2-4, St Andrew's Churchyard	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Nineteenth century, roughcast over stone; two storeys. No 2 has a sash and a large modern window on ground floor and three sashes above. No 3 has a centre door, two windows down and five up, all with cornices. No 4 has one window on each floor.	House(s)	Extant
01-0040	Premises occupied by Thornborrow, Estate Agent	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Stone, three storeys and basement, eighteenth century-nineteenth century. Two doors in centre, with iron railings to areas, stair window above. Sash windows with glazing bars.	Office building	Extant
01-0041	North Bank	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Victorian Gothic cottage, roughcast, long and short stone quoins, hipped slate roof, symmetrical. Single storey. Centre five-panelled door and round-headed fanlight with radial glazing bars in Tuscan doorcase with attached columns and open pediment.	Cottage(s)	Extant
01-0042	9 and 10, King Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Pebbledash over stone, with long and short quoins, three storeys. Centre pilastered doorcase with cornice, four-panelled door and fanlight. Two double sash windows on ground and first floors, two single sashes on top floor in moulded architraves.	House(s)	Extant
01-0043	12, King Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Former public house, old doorway to left with moulded and shaped lintel dated 1669 IMS. The rest rebuilt late nineteenth century. Stone, dressed ashlar, centre six panelled door, two double sashes on ground and first floors, and two single sashes in gabled half-dormers.	Public house	Extant
01-0044	19, 20, 20a and 21, King Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Painted stone, long and short quoins, top concave cornice. Three storeys. Two small shop fronts, wide and high four-centred arched coach entry with old, studded doors, and two sash windows to right.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
01-0045	No. 32, King Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Roughcast over stone, and coloured. Three storeys, new roof. Ground floor has pilastered doorway, and fascia and cornice over whole width of facade. First floor has two oriels, top floor has two sashes.	House(s)	Extant
01-0046	46, King Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Mid nineteenth century. Red sandstone. Ashlar with slate roof. Three storeys. Original three bay shop front on cast iron columns supporting a flat head on ground floor and arched on first with continuous Gothic dip mould. Two plain sashes with segmental heads on second floor. Modillion eaves cornice. Ashlar end stacks.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
01-0047	The General Wolfe Inn	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Nineteenth century. Scored stucco over stone. Three storeys. Small shop fronts inserted into ground floor of Nos 4, 5 and 6, while the public house has a four panelled door and three 12-paned sash windows. First floor has five double sashes and two singles. Top floor has four double sashes and two singles. Glazing bars to General Wolfe Inn.	Public house	Extant
01-0049	9-11, Market Square	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century, three storeys, ashlar. Ground floor has late Victorian shop fronts with slender colonnettes, curved heads to windowpanes, and ornamented capitals to pilasters. Each upper floor has six 16-paned sash windows.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
01-0052	Dockray Lodge and Salkeld House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Roughcast over stone, slate roof, three storeys. Centre door up steps, with round headed fanlight and radiating glazing bars in round arch with keystone and impost. Two 12-paned sash windows on main floor, two below in high basement, and three above.	House(s)	Extant
01-0053	5, 6 and 7, Great Dockray	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Scored stucco, slate roof, two storeys. Two panelled doors with fanlights, and a yard entry. Four sash windows down and six up, in plain architraves and without glazing bars.	House(s)	Extant
01-0054	The White Horse Public House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century, pebbledash over stone, three storeys. Segmental arched entrance, four sash windows on each floor (one double on ground floor), all in plain stone architraves without glazing bars. An inserted three-light window on ground floor.	Public house	Extant
01-0055	23, 24 and 25, Great Dockray	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Scored stucco over stone, slate roof, two storeys. No 23 has panelled door and fanlight, sash window down, two sashes up without glazing bars. Chamfered entry to Fallowfield Court.	House(s)	Extant
01-0056	Gate piers in forecourt of The Gloucester Arms	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century gate piers, stone, square, two piers with cornices, ball finials.	Gate piers	Extant
01-0057	Bishop Yards Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century, scored stucco over stone, old slate roof, two storeys, gable end to front with modern door, two 12-paned sash windows on each floor in plain stone cases.	Cottage(s)	Extant
01-0060	6-12, Corn Market	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Seventeenth century and eighteenth century. Painted stucco over stone, two storeys. Quoins. Shop fronts inserted in ground floor. Sash windows above in plain stone architraves. Nos 9 and 10 have moulded eaves cornice. No 12 has double sashes. No 11 has low old doorway (now a window) with lintel inscribed 1624.	House(s)	Extant
01-0061	The Board and Elbow Public House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Mid nineteenth century. Three storeys, red sandstone ashlar, Gothic style. Ground floor new, timber. Above is a two storeyed oriel with pointed arched lights and stone mullions, flanked by a Gothic window on each floor	Public house	Extant
01-0062	1 and 2, Crown Square	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Georgian	A single large eighteenth century house. Ashlar, long and short quoins, two storeys. Centre modern door in moulded architrave, two windows on ground floor (one enlarged and modern), and three sashes above. Rainwater-head dated 1792 T.H.J. A rear boundary has lintel dated 1647 and 1894.	House(s)	Extant
01-0065	The Gate Inn	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Stuart	Two houses, now a public house. Dated 1683 on window lintel of left house; right house probably early eighteenth century, both with nineteenth century alterations. Painted roughcast walls, under graduated green slate roof. Both houses two storeys, two bays, the right one of higher roof line. Left house has off-centre twentieth century studded painted plank doors and ground floor sash windows in nineteenth century painted stone surrounds. Upper-floor fixed casement windows in seventeenth century chamfered surrounds.	Public house	Extant
01-0066	Barn north of The Cottage, on east side of courtyard	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Georgian	Barn. Dated and inscribed over entrance W.I. 1804. Squared pink sandstone with red sandstone dressings, under graduated green slate roof. Two storeys, three bays. Large central segmental-arched	Barn(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						cart entrance with plank doors. Flanking plank doors in stone surrounds. Right external stone seps to loft doorway. Loft window opening and overall small square vents all in stone surrounds.		
01-0069	30, 30A and 31, King Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century. Painted ashlar, three storeys, hipped roof over curved corner. Two small shop fronts, and panelled door to the flat above (No 30A). First floor has three sash windows, the top floor has two sashes, all with glazing bars. Curved corner has one window.	House(s)	Extant
01-0072	36, Great Dockray	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Two storeys scored stucco over stone, new slate roof, two stone chimneys. Panelled door and fanlight in chamfered stone opening. Two sash windows to left in moulded architraves, new shop window and door to yard on right. Five sash windows above in moulded architraves.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
01-0073	3, 4 and 5, Corn Market	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century. Red sandstone ashlar, quoins, eaves on brackets, three storeys. Three shop fronts, No.3 has curved tops to windowpanes and fanlight. Five sash windows on each upper floor (first floor ones are segmental headed), all in stone architraves.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
01-0074	26, Corn Market	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Red sandstone ashlar, with cornice, long and short quoins, three storeys. Early twentieth century shop front and segmental arched carriage entry with keystone. Three double sash windows on each upper floor in plain architraves and without glazing bars. Remains of a seventeenth century stone mullioned windows at rear.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
01-0075	Redhill Limekilns, 120 metres south east of Slapestones Roundabout	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Lime kiln block. Early to mid-nineteenth century. Rubble limestone. Kiln block with two pairs of arched openings (two, perhaps three draw arches and one access tunnel), with two (perhaps three) charging holes visible above, all blocked. Two of the lower openings are partially blocked, but those to the left contain the draw holes. Two low buttresses are later additions.	Kiln	Extant
01-0076	26, Great Dockray	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Scored stucco over stone, with quoins, three storeys. Centre panelled doors and semi-circular fanlight in chamfered opening. Two sash windows on ground floor and 3 on each upper floor, all in plain stone architraves. Boarded door to Fallowfield Yard.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
01-0077	37, 38 and 39, Great Dockray	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early eighteenth century. Two storeys scored stucco over stone, old slate roof, two chamfered stone doorways, and modern doors inserted in former coach-house entrance which has a segmental head. Small square shop window and two sashes down, three sashes up, also two older windows of two and three lights with stone mullions.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
01-0078	Premises occupied by office of Greenholme Construction Company Limited	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Premises occupied by office of Greenholme Construction Co Ltd. Probably eighteenth century in date.	Office building	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
01-0079	25A, Corn Market	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Red sandstone, under same roof as Nos 24 and 25 but three storeys, with similar pilasters. Small twentieth century shop front, and segmental arched carriage entry to right with keystone. Three 12-paned sash windows on each upper floor in moulded architraves.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
01-0081	Ash Grove	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Mid nineteenth century villa, scored stucco, hipped slate roof, two storeys. Double sash windows with stone mullions. Facade facing road has a two-storeyed canted bay window with sashes.	House(s)	Extant
01-0082	11 and 12, West Lane	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century, two storeys and basement. Present fronts were formerly at the rear, scored stucco, two modern doors, one window on each floor and a round-arched staircase window in middle with reticulated glazing bars.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
01-0083	No. 3, King Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	The King Street front is eighteenth century, altered in the twentieth century. Stuccoed, long and short quoins, three storeys. Ground floor has two convex shop windows with small panes and double doors, and fascia across whole ground floor. First floor has two wide modern windows.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
01-0084	41 and 42, King Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Mid nineteenth century. Red sandstone ashlar; quoins and sill bands, three storeys, six bays, the outer ones with paired windows. Ground floor rusticated. Sashes with segmental heads, doors in the outer bays.	House(s)	Extant
01-0086	Clock Tower	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	1861. Grey stone ashlar. Square base with corner buttresses and a trefoiled arcade on each face. Centre shaft with corner pilasters, pointed arch framing a clock face on each side, gabled, with a pyramidal pointed roof ending in an iron finial. Erected to commemorate Philip Musgrove of Edenhall	Historic building	Extant
01-0091	8, Great Dockray	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century. Scored stucco, two storeys, panelled door and fanlight, two sash windows on each floor in plain stone architraves without glazing bars.	House(s)	Extant
01-0092	Premises occupied by Harrison Granger and Fairer, Solicitors	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Nineteenth century. Red sandstone, two storeys. Centre four-panelled door and fanlight in segmental-headed doorway with curved cornice on brackets. One double and one single sash on ground floor, one double and two singles above.	Office building	Extant
01-0093	War memorial outside St Andrew's Church	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	The memorial stands in the churchyard of the Grade I listed church of St Andrew, to the west of the church and in close proximity to a number of listed structures and scheduled churchyard monuments. It comprises a tall sandstone cross with a small wheel-head, standing on a small, stepped pedestal.	Memorial	Extant
01-0094	Penrith Station	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Victorian	Circa 1846. By Sir W. Tite for the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. Stone, single storey. Middle part with Tudor entrance and two two-light windows with stone mullions and small panes. A gabled wing at either side of unequal size, with stone mullioned and transomed windows. Two platforms with iron segmental arched girders with round eye ornament in the spandrels.	Railway station	Extant
01-0095	Toll Bar Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century. Single storey cottage, roughcast, new slate roof with end chimneys. Two new windows facing road, and	Toll house or Toll bar cottage	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						one on gable end, in plain stone architraves. Lower rear wing has one modern window to front and one on gable end.		
01-0096	Bridge End	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Stuart	House. Dated and inscribed over entrance OMNE SOLUM FORTI PATRIA EST HP 1671 with alterations dated and inscribed on panel above JOHN HALL 1751. Painted roughcast walls, under Welsh slate roof with painted and banded roughcast chimney stacks. two storeys, three bays. Central twentieth century door in chamfered painted stone surround under dated lintel, twentieth century windows in original chamfered stone surrounds, that on ground floor left enlarged. nineteenth century rear extension under catslide roof. Adjoining barn, now a separate dwelling, is not of interest.	House(s)	Extant
01-0097	Former Salutation Hotel	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth century, scored stucco over stone, quoins, slate roof, two storeys. Two round- arched doorways with keystones and impost, three sash windows on ground floor and four above, all in plain stone architraves.	Hotel	Extant
01-0098	20, Victoria Road	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early eighteenth century, scored stucco over stone, old slate roof, quoins, two storeys. Corner building. Victoria Road front has gable to left with small shop front inserted, another small shop window to right, and two windows above one a square sash, the other a pointed arched lancet with Gothic iron glazing bars. Old London Road facade has a pointed arched doorway and small shop window on ground floor, and four sash windows above in chamfered stone architraves. Pointed arch doorway on left.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
01-0099	Welcome Inn with attached stable and barn	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century of various dates but has date stone inscribed "1781 Wharton" on ornamental metal plaque. Formerly a public house, now a private house but retains the name. Scored stucco over stone, old slate roof, stone chimneys, two storeys. Low doorway (roadway raised later) in chamfered stone opening with inscribed lintel and iron plaque over.	Public house	Extant
01-0100	26, 27, 27A, 28 and 28A, King Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Probably eighteenth century, altered. Gable end of No 26 is on Langton Street, four storeys, with modern door, sash window and small shop window on ground floor, two 16-paned sash windows on two middle floors and two 12-paned sashes on top floor. King Street front has two similar sashes each floor, and shop front.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
01-0101	Waverley Hotel	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth-century Gothic style. King Street facade has a 6-panelled door, two sash windows on ground floor, two round-arched windows on first floor and two ogee- headed windows on top floor. Red sandstone ashlar, the ground floor painted. Crown Square facade has gabled wing with bargeboards, ogee-headed window, venetian window and round-headed windows; part to right is lower three storeys, with sashes.	Hotel	Extant
01-0102	Skirsgill	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Georgian	Country house. 1795 for the Whelpdale family with early nineteenth century extension for the Parkin family. Red sandstone ashlar walls with string courses, eaves cornice, partly open balustraded parapet and angle pilasters carried up as chimneys, all on chamfered plinth. Hipped graduated green slate roof with red sandstone banded	Country house; County estate	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						ashlar chimney stacks. two and a half storeys, seven bays, with flanking two-storey, single-bay wings.		
01-0103	Terrace wall, gate posts and Steps in front of Skirsgill	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Terrace wall, gate posts and steps for Skirsgill. Late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century. Red sandstone ashlar with fireclay balusters. Low wall in front of house with central gate posts and end stone steps, the wall having regular square piers and open balusters, under saddleback coping. Listed for group value with Skirsgill.	Wall and other features	Extant
01-0104	Tynefield House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Georgian	1804. Austere Neo-Classical design. Grey ashlar with hipped slate roof, two storeys, front stuccoed, rear wing of red sandstone. Round-arched entrance with ornamental fanlight, two sash windows down and three up, with glazing bars and stone sills, the ground floor windows slightly set back in segmental headed openings, tripartite sashes. Large central stack with eight flues in line, a dominant feature.	House(s)	Extant
01-0105	The Dog Beck Public House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century, two storeys, hipped slate roof, roughcast and colour-washed, quoins. Centre glazed doorway flanked by two-storeyed bay windows, each with three 12-paned sashes divided by Tuscan half-columns and with plain frieze. Right-hand return side has double sashes.	Public house	Extant
01-0106	Conservative Club	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century. Ashlar slate roof, three storeys with bands. Centre doorway with pilasters and cornice, two sash windows on ground floor, three 12-paned sashes to first floor and three nine-paned sashes to top floor.	Historic building	Extant
01-0107	K6 Telephone Kiosk (outside Penrith Station)	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	Mid Twentieth Century	Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosks with domed roofs. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and doors.	Telephone kiosk	Extant
01-0108	Eamont Lodge	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	-	Lime-washed stone rubble, late Georgian style. Eamont Lodge is on west end, three storeys, with canted bay window with small-paned sashes divided by Tuscan columns, and a sash window on each upper floor. Rear to Lane has a long round-headed sash window with intersecting glazing bars.	Lodge	Extant
01-0109	Barns east of Yanwath Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Barns. Early nineteenth century with twentieth century alterations. Mixed sandstone rubble walls with flush quoins, under graduated green slate roofs partly hipped. two-storey, four-bay barn with lower right-angled five-bay extension. Site includes various barns, hall, Stable, chapel and Pele Tower.	Barn(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
01-0110	Penrith Boer War Memorial	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	Early Twentieth Century	Penrith Boer War Memorial by F W Doyle Jones, erected in 1906 and moved to Castle Park in 1964. It is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: As a witness to the impact of the Boer War on this community, which illustrates the emergence of war memorials erected by the public as a focus for remembrance; a striking and well detailed example of a public war memorial erected after the Second Boer War, with a well-modelled bronze statue.	Memorial	Extant
01-0111	Penrith Conservation Area	Conservation area	Conservation area	Twentieth Century	-	The central area of Penrith town was designated as a conservation area in 1975 and revised on 27 May 1976, 16 April 1981 and 4 May 2010. Penrith lies at an important junction where the main east-west and north-south routes in the north of England meet. The town lies on the edge of the Eden Valley between the River Eamont and the River Petteril, in an area of undulating countryside. In 1222, the Crown granted Penrith the right to hold a market and fair and by the 17th century it had become a thriving and prosperous settlement, having one of the most important market centres in Cumberland. The Eden Valley is made up of types of New Red Sandstone, and the majority of historic buildings in Penrith are constructed of this red sandstone along with Westmorland slate, a common traditional roofing material. These two elements define the historic character of the town. The buildings of Penrith vary in age and style but many of the medieval and post-medieval buildings of Penrith have been lost. A small number remain such as the Gloucester Arms, a Grade I listed building, and the Two Lions Public House in Great Dockray (Grade II*).	-	Extant
01-0112	Skirsgill Lane Enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	The northern part of a possible sub-round enclosure visible as a cropmark in grass on Google Earth images from 30 June 2018. Date and function unknown.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
01-0113	Ormstead Hill Cairn, Skirsgill	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Both Stukeley and Hutchinson refer to a large cairn with encircling stone ring on the north bank of the River Eamont on high ground overlooking Mayburgh. According to Hutchinson it was called Ormstead Hill and was approximately 18m in diameter. The exact location is unknown, but Clare suggests remains of a ploughed-out mound at NY51522907 may be the likely spot.	Cairn	Extant
01-0117	Skirsgill Lynchet	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Lynchets between Skirsgill Farm and the north bank of the river near Eamont Bridge, occur in a narrow, curved glacial depression. Ordnance survey inspector located a single terrace 18m wide and 3m high at the centre in 1965.	Lynchet	Extant
01-0118	Skirsgill Holy Well, Dacre	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	The holy well could not be located July 1997; on the 1860 Ordnance survey map it is shown southeast of Skirsgill House just above the River Eamont (Hopkins).	Holy well	Extant
01-0119	L&NWR Cockermouth & Workington Railway/Cockermouth, Keswick & Penrith Railway	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Victorian	The Cockermouth, Keswick & Penrith Railway was opened in 1864. It linked the terminus of the Cockermouth to Workington line, which had opened in 1847, to the main railway network at Penrith. The main purpose of the line was primarily to transport minerals to County Durham in exchange for furnace coke, lime from Brigham and Flusco, stone from Embleton and Threlkeld, and slate from	Railway	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						Honister. It also transported cattle from Cockermouth. The line was closed to freight in 1865 and to passengers in 1966. The line is marked by a footpath in the vicinity of the study area, but part of the line of the track is now filled in and taken up by the perimeter road around the depot. Recorded on the project's LiDAR assessment.		
01-0120	Lancaster and Carlisle Railway / London and North Western Railway	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Victorian	The Lancaster and Carlisle Railway was opened north from Oxenholme in 1846, and the whole line was taken over by the London and North Western Railway in that year, although this arrangement did not become permanent until 1859. The line was rebuilt following the Carlisle Citadel Station Act in 1873, with the St Nicholas crossing eliminated and replaced by a bridge crossing over the lowered Canal Branch of the North Easter Railway.	Railway	Extant
01-0121	Bank Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Large bank earthwork identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
01-0122	Bank earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Large bank earthwork adjacent to river. Possible connection to known Roman road (High Street Roman Road, Stockbridge HER15412). Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
01-0123	Possible Hollow Way	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Possible hollow way identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Holloway	Extant
01-0124	Curvilinear earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Curvilinear earthwork feature identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
01-0126	Field boundary / bank	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Field boundary/bank identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Boundary bank	Extant
01-0127	Field boundary / bank	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Field boundary/ bank identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Boundary bank	Extant
01-0129	Skirsgill Park Weir and Culvert	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A line of large sandstone blocks laid diagonally across the bed of the Eamont River appear to form a weir type structure, which diverted water northwards into a buried leat or culvert that crossed under the garden of Skirsgill, and then fed back into the river 125m downstream. The southern bank of the Eamont is also revetted with large sandstone blocks at this point.	Weir	Extant
01-0130	Southwaite Green Mill	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Southwaite Green Mill lies beside the River Eamont, west of Eamont Bridge. The mill building is in good condition, but it is no longer in use as a mill; it forms part of the Southwaite Green Caravan Park site. Outwardly the building is well maintained. The Historic Environment Record states that the sluice appears to survive.	Mill	Extant
01-0131	Yanwath Hall Quarry	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of a quarry, seen on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping. Associated earthworks were recorded in LiDAR in the 2020 aerial photography and LiDAR survey.	Quarry	Extant
01-0132	Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Twenty-first Century	-	Modern earthwork feature dating to approximately 2002 identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
01-0133	Chapel of St Wilfred or Brougham Chapel	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Church of England chapel. Rebuilt in 1658 for Lady Anne Clifford on medieval site, with early nineteenth century alterations for Lord Brougham. Coursed red sandstone rubble walls with flush quoins, under graduated green slate roof with coped gables and kneelers, west twin open bellcote. Four-bay nave and single-bay chancel under common roof. Nave has seventeenth century pointed-arched south doorway under hoodmould. Small round-arched seventeenth century windows under hoodmoulds with stepped buttresses between. Chancel has south seventeenth century ogee-headed priest's doorway under hoodmould. Interior has no division between chancel and nave. Seventeenth century timber ceiling of collar-beam trusses with curved braces under the collars; elaborate nineteenth century heraldic plasterwork. West screen of a series of enriched circular posts supporting arches, moulded and enriched cornice: sixteenth century French imported by Lord Brougham. Dado panelling including imported sixteenth century traceried panels. Pulpit incorporating similar reused panels with carved Biblical figures. Longitudinal stalls incorporate sixteenth century French panels, those on south wall with carved canopy hoods. Some seventeenth century painted plasterwork has been retained around the priest's door.	Chapel	Extant
01-0134	Mansion House	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Dressed grey stone, painted. Raised fore terrace with moulded and panelled front. Plain string courses and window dressings. Good doorway with heavily moulded architrave, console brackets, and segmental cornice, 6-panelled door in two halves. Two storeys with high basement. Five sashes each floor. Lower 2 storey wing at each side with connecting Gothic links; wings have venetian windows. Later parallel block to rear. Interior has good staircase with delicate turned iron balusters	Building	Extant
01-0135	2 gate piers to the forecourt of the Mansion House	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Stone gate piers, with carved urns, rusticated Doric pilasters, and moulded capitals.	Gate piers	Extant
01-0136	4, Angel Lane	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Three storeys. Stucco over stone, with stone quoins, plain strings and moulded cornice with small segmental pediment in centre. Later shop front, and late seventeenth or early eighteenth-century double doorway of stone, with moulded architraves, pulvinated frieze, and moulded cornice with segmental pediment. Inscribed plaque "This acq'd by Rob't Merc't who was inter'd the 19th of May 1722 His Wy's Marg't Ann Sep y 19 rebuilt in y y'r 1763 Sep'er ye 30 by WM". Centre window on each upper floor has two coupled round-headed lights flanked by flat-headed lights, all in plain stone dressings with moulded caps to jambs. Two other windows on first floor have ogee heads, with small carved scroll ornament.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
01-0137	Screen walls of forecourt to Mansion House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Large forecourt is surrounded by screen walls with moulded parapets and ogee-headed niches.	Wall(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
01-0139	Crown Hotel	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Former house and public house now hotel. Dated and inscribed on date panel W.M. Bushby 1770, with later alterations and additions. Painted roughcast walls on chamfered plinth, right part with V-jointed quoins. Graduated green slate roof with painted brick chimney stack. Two storeys, seven bays under common roof with right former separate two-storey, three-bay house now joined by nineteenth century two-storey, single-bay recessed link. Left part of 1770 has panelled door in rusticated surround and three left canted bay windows, that almost in centre of two storeys. Sash windows, some with glazing bars in painted stone surrounds. Link has large twentieth century doorway up steps. Former house has double sash windows.	Hotel	Extant
01-0144	Candia	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Mid-nineteenth century. Possibly once a school, now private house. Red sandstone, slate roof, Gothic style. Gabled porch with ornamented bargeboards and pointed arch. Quoins. Inner Gothic panelled door and pointed arched fanlight with Gothic glazing bars. A two-light window at each side of porch, with four-centred arched lights in square head with label. Similar windows above in gabled half-dormers, a third half dormer to right. Stone chimneys.	Building	Extant
01-0149	Brougham Bridge, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	There are vestiges of a stone footbridge crossing the River Eamont at NY 527288 just to the east of the former snuff mill. These consist of cobble stone footings either side of the riverbank. There is also another footbridge at Broom Hall which is suspended over the modern road. The grid reference given by Tom Clare does not relate to any feature on the ground.	Earthwork	Non-extant
01-0150	River Eamont Buckle Finds, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Two copper alloy buckles found eroding out of the northern bank of the River Eamont, close to Brougham Castle. Awaiting identification from the Portable Antiquity Scheme as of 28 April 2020.	Findspot	Non-extant
01-0151	Bow Brooch find, French Field Farm, Penrith	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	A large, silvered copper alloy brooch was found by Mr Kevin Wright before May 1998 at French Field Farm, Penrith. The brooch is of the Polden Hill Type with wide wings. The pin is missing. There is a moulded median crest running almost the full length of the bow, two moulded grooves at the tip of the wings and one towards the middle of the wings. There are characteristic appendages either side of the head. Length 40mm.	Findspot	Non-extant
01-0152	Brougham Toll House	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Toll house. The grid reference given by Clare places the toll house in the middle of fields. It could not be located in the general vicinity. Not located August 1997.	Toll house or Toll bar cottage	Non-extant
01-0153	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 147	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Seven pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The assemblage contains a scraper and a blade, but the material is not chronologically diagnostic.	Findspot	Non-extant
01-0154	Holloway	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Possible hollow way running north-east to south-west.	Holloway	Extant
01-0155	Thacka Beck	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Medieval watercourse.	Culvert	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
01-0156	Redhills	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former farmstead of Redhills marked on 1851 Skirsgill Estate Plan and historic ordnance survey mapping. Original buildings survive. Now the Redhills Business Park. Source: Estate Plan of 1851 Plans_WDDF36_SkirsgillEstate & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1867.	Farmstead	Extant
01-0157	Nine Chimneys	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Farmstead marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1867.	Farmstead	Non-extant
01-0158	Milestone, Skirsgill (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Milestone, no longer extant but identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Milestone: Penrith, 1 // Keswick, 17. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1867.	Milestone	Non-extant
01-0159	Skirsgill Estate - probably yard/stables	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Estate marked on 1851 Estate Plan of Skirsgill and historic ordnance survey mapping. Probable yard/stables associated with Skirsgill [1145505]. Now a commercial premises. Source: Estate Plan of 1851 Plans_WDDF36_SkirsgillEstate & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1867.	Farm building(s)	Non-extant
01-0160	Cattle Pens (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant. Site of Cattle Pens associated with the nearby railway. Identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Now a retail park. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1867.	Farm building(s)	Non-extant
01-0161	Lone Building (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant. Site of a lone building (possible domestic but more likely agricultural use) identified from 1849 Tithe Map and historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: Tithe Map of 1849 DRC8_150_1_Penrith & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1867.	Building	Non-extant
01-0162	Building Complex (possible farmstead)	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Small complex of buildings identified on Tithe Map of 1844 and historic ordnance survey mapping. Possible farmstead. Likely still extant but much altered. Source: Tithe Map of 1844 WDRC8_28_YanworthAndEamontBridge & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1861.	Farm building(s)	Extant
01-0163	The Vicarage	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on Tithe Map of 1849 and historic ordnance survey mapping. Now a retirement complex. Original building survives but likely much altered. Source: Tithe Map of 1849 DRC8_150_1_Penrith & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1867.	Vicarage	Extant
01-0164	Flour Mill (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant. Identified from historic ordnance survey mapping and 1851 Estate Plan of Skirsgill. Now houses. Source: Estate Plan of 1851 Plans_WDDF36_SkirsgillEstate & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1861.	Building	Non-extant
01-0165	Halfway house (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant. Site for 'Halfway House'. Identified from 1849 Tithe Map and historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: Tithe Map of 1849 DRC8_150_1_Penrith & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1867.	Building	Non-extant
01-0166	Former Smithy	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Much altered buildings still survive facing the street. Formerly a smithy according to historic ordnance survey mapping. Marked on 1851 Estate Plan of Skirsgill. Source: Estate Plan of 1851 Plans_WDDF36_SkirsgillEstate & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1867.	Building	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
01-0167	Milestone, Eamont (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant, identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Milestone: Appleby, 11. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863.	Milestone	Non-extant
01-0168	Workhouse (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of a former workhouse marked on 1851 Estate Plan of Skirsgill and ordnance survey mapping. Unclear if part of original buildings survives in later buildings. Source: Estate Plan of 1851 Plans_WDDF36_SkirsgillEstate & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863.	Building	Extant
01-0169	Summer House (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Approximate site of 'Summer House' as marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Likely associated with Carleton Hall [02-0110] and its estate. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1867.	Building	Non-extant
01-0171	Potential Romano-British enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	A potential Romano-British enclosure was identified during analysis of aerial photographs near to the Kemplay Bank roundabout. This feature was identified in the area to the west of the roundabout, an area which the A66 carriageway now crosses. This enclosure is sub-rectangular and appears to contain potential structures within the enclosure. It should be noted that the northern and eastern boundaries of the enclosure do align with former field boundaries which may be obscuring/masking the true extent. This has been mapped as High Interest due to its significant archaeological potential.	Enclosure	Extant
01-0172	Paleochannel	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A paleochannel was found during archaeological evaluation in 2021 that was situated immediately south of Penrith to the east of the Cumbria Constabulary. The full 17.7m width of the paleochannel was only revealed in trench 79. Upon investigation the paleochannel usually exceeded 1m in depth, with steep sides. The topography of the immediate area demonstrated that the paleochannel was associated with the nearby River Eamont. Two undated gullies were revealed in trench 74 running approximately north-east to south-west along the southern side of paleochannel.	Paleochannel	Extant
01-0173	Paleochannel	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Paleochannel identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021.	Paleochannel	Extant
01-0174	Clifton Hall tower	Archaeology; Built Heritage	Scheduled monument	Medieval	-	This monument is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. The monument includes the upstanding late fifteenth to early sixteenth century tower wing of Clifton Hall together with adjoining buried remains of the hall which vary in date from the late fourteenth century to the late eighteenth century. Clifton Hall tower wing is constructed of red sandstone. It has external dimensions of 10m by 7.9m and is entered via the central of three doorways in its south face. Although most of Clifton Hall has been demolished, the late medieval tower wing survives well and is a good example of this class of monument. It was occupied continuously from the late fifteenth to early sixteenth centuries until the nineteenth century and still retains considerable medieval fabric and many original architectural features. Additionally limited archaeological excavation adjacent to the tower undertaken in the late 1970's has located artefacts and building remains associated with the structural development of Clifton Hall from the late	Tower	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						fourteenth to early fifteenth centuries to the late 18th century, and further evidence of this nature will exist in areas beneath and adjacent to the tower.		
01-0175	Church of St Cuthbert	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	-	This listed building is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. Mudstone rubble (and some limestone), the aisle large blocks of sandstone. Graduated green slate roofs with coped gables, cross finial and west open bellcote. 2-bay nave with north aisle and south porch; 2-bay chancel. Nave walls have been almost completely rebuilt in 1846, but the porch and north aisle appear to be fourteenth century and original features have been incorporated in its rebuilding.	Church	Extant
01-0176	Hutton Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	This listed building is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. Cottage attached on right of Masonic Hall is the original Hutton Hall, with fourteenth century square Pele Tower at rear. Front is seventeenth and eighteenth century with scored stucco, new slate roof, two storeys, a seventeenth century chamfered stone doorway with boarded door, three sashes down and four up in stone architraves. King post roof.	Hall	Extant
01-0177	Corney House	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	This listed building is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. Eighteenth century building, dated to 1777. Coursed red sandstone ashlar, with long and short quoins, stone architraves and bands, and three storeys. Entrance at each end in a one-storey wing, with six-panelled doors, Doric attached columns with cornice, Gothic glazing bars to fanlights. Five sash windows on each floor.	House(s)	Extant
01-0178	Cockell House	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	This listed building is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. Dating to 1660 with additions from mid eighteenth century. Two storeys built of stuccoed stone. Entrance with two Doric 3/4 columns with block entablatures, open pediment and semi-circular headed fanlight and 6-panelled door. Good interior with staircase, doors and stone fireplaces of a seventeenth century date. Was tenanted circa 1820 by John McAdam the road surveyor.	House(s)	Extant
02-0001	Roman road and enclosures SE of Frenchfield	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Romano-British	-	Cropmarks of enclosures, rectangular and ring ditches located around Roman Road RR7e. The site was Scheduled from an air photograph taken by J K St Joseph.	Road; Enclosures	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
02-0002	Brougham Roman fort (Brocaum) and civil settlement and Brougham Castle	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Romano-British; Medieval	-	<p>The upstanding and buried remains of Brougham Roman fort (Brocaum) and its associated civil settlement and Brougham medieval castle. Brougham Roman fort (Brocaum) was constructed on the south bank of the River Eamont near its confluence with the River Lowther at the junction of main north-south and east-west Roman roads which intersected and crossed the River Eamont at this point. The occupation of the fort seems to have lasted from the governorship of Agricola AD 78-84 to the end of the fourth century. It measured about 3.4 acres (1.37ha). It is not known if Brougham was an inhabited settlement between the fifth and eleventh centuries, but the area remained within the Scottish kingdom until the seizure of Cumbria by William Rufus in 1092. Border warfare continued during the twelfth century and documentary evidence suggests a well-established community existed at Brougham by this time. Faced with the continued threat of rebellion and potential civil war, the Lord of Westmorland Robert de Vieuxpont acquired land for a castle at Brougham in about 1214 and construction work in stone commenced shortly after. Brougham was the last of three great Norman castles, Bowes and Brough being the others, constructed along the strategic route through the Pennines known as the Stainmore Pass.</p> <p>The monument includes the earthwork and buried remains of Brougham Roman fort, the buried remains of the fort's associated vicus or civil settlement lying to the south and south-east of the fort, and the upstanding and buried remains of Brougham Castle. The fort and castle are located on the south bank of the River Eamont just below its confluence with the River Lowther. The monument is divided into three separate areas; one contains the fort and castle, another contains the buried remains of the vicus in the field to the south of the fort, and the third contains the buried remains of the vicus in two fields to the south-east of the fort.</p>	Military fort	Extant
02-0003	Lowther Lodge	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Post Medieval	-	Lodge for Lowther Castle. 1877 by James Mawson of Lowther for the Earl of Lonsdale. Mixed calciferous and pink sandstone ashlar, with battlemented parapet and string courses. Graduated green slate roof, partly hipped, with ashlar candlestick chimney stacks.	Lodge	Extant
02-0004	Churchyard Wall around the Chapel of St Wilfred	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Post Medieval	-	Churchyard wall. Early nineteenth century for Lord Brougham. Pink sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings. Front wall ending in bridge is beside road which runs in a cutting between the hall and chapel, hence it is quite high and has a pointed-arched right doorway.	Wall(s)	Extant
02-0006	Curtain walls, gateway buildings, stables, and domestic ranges forming part of Brougham Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	-	Curtain walls, gateways and associated buildings with integral stables and domestic ranges. Partly late fifteenth century or early sixteenth century with seventeenth century additions; unifying early nineteenth century alterations and additions by L.N. Cottingham for Lord Brougham, partly demolished 1934.	Wall and other features	Extant
02-0007	Former Masonic Hall; Hutton Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	A mansion was attached to the Pele Tower and its domestic range circa 1720. It was used a masonic hall from 1932-83.	Hall	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
02-0009	Carleton Hall Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early eighteenth century. Front of red sandstone ashlar with stone roof, rusticated quoins, stone cornice and stone chimneys. Two storeys. Centre modern door in blocked moulded opening with five keystones ovolo-moulded cornice and pediment.	Farmhouse	Extant
02-0010	Carleton Hall (Cumbria Police Headquarters)	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Carleton Hall, on site of earlier house. In 1651 the future King Charles II was entertained there on August 6th (ordnance survey Index). The present Grade II* listed hall is early eighteenth century with late eighteenth century alteration restored 1859 and partly rebuilt 1937. Red and grey ashlar, two storeys. Slate roofs. Centre curved bow contains three windows each floor. Flanking two windows each side of bow, and flanking wings each with three windows. All windows are 12-paned sashes.</p> <p>Carleton Hall was purchased from George, Earl of Cumberland, by Sir Thomas Carleton in the mid-1500s when it was worth 100 li per year and was 'a very pleasant seat'. The estate was purchased by John Pattison in 1707 when Robert Carleton died without an heir. The present Hall was built on the site of the earlier house in around 1800 by the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Wallace, the Attorney General to George III. Wallace sold it to John Cowper in 1828. A sales brochure of 1825 listed that the Hall, Estate and plantations covered 373ha and also included a Corn and Snuff mill (02-0033). Major Geoffrey Thomas Middleton Carleton Cowper rebuilt the front elevation in 1936-7. After he moved to Devon, the Hall was leased to the Furzie Close Girl's School between 1940-43 and used by the army as a military hospital between 1943-47. Cumbria County Council bought the estate by compulsory purchase in 1947 for £11,475, and it was used as the Cumberland and Westmorland Constabulary HQ until 1967 (NPA 2020, 18-19).</p> <p>A rapid desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken in 2010 on land that formed part of the grounds, adjacent to Kemplay roundabout. Six trenches were excavated but the only feature seen was a shallow truncated posthole, possibly for a former gatepost, that contained eighteenth-nineteenth century clay pipe sherds (NPA 2010).</p>	Hall	Extant
02-0011	Abbots Bank	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Scored stucco over stone, with quoins, cornice, parapet, and slate roof. Two storeys, with stone band, Centre six-panelled door and semi-circular fanlight with glazing bars under Tuscan portico with two stone columns, frieze, and cornice.	House(s)	Extant
02-0012	Ruins of Brougham Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Ruins of hall, billiard room, coach archway and cellars beneath. Early nineteenth century, incorporating part of the earlier hall, by L.N. Cottingham for Lord Brougham; partly demolished in 1934. Mixed sandstone rubble walls with ashlar dressings, without roofs. U-shaped buildings on three sides of courtyard. Of the hall range little remains except the cellars and a few courses of stonework, originally covered by demolition rubble but now (1986) being cleared and excavated for public exhibition.	Hall	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
02-0014	Walls, gate piers and railings adjoining Lowther Lodge	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Walls, gate piers and railings forming north entrance to Lowther Park. 1877 by James Mawson of Lowther for the Earl of Lonsdale. Calciferous ashlar piers and walls, with cast iron railings. two low L-shaped walls adjoining Lodge. Hexagonal piers with shaped caps at road entrance and for pedestrian gate; square angle pier.	Wall(s); Railing(s); Gate(s)	Extant
02-0015	Barco Lodge	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Painted stucco over stone, with slate roof, stone plinth and quoins. Three storeys. Ornamental rainwater head with date 1797. Two tripartite sash windows on ground floor, three sashes each upper floor in plain architraves with small chamfer. The centre window in north-west gable has a moulded architrave, frieze and moulded flat cornice.	Lodge	Extant
02-0016	Magistrate's Clerks Office	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Three storeys, a six-panelled door, two eight-paned sash windows on ground floor, two 16-paned sashes on first floor, and one sash on top floor without glazing bars.	Office building	Extant
02-0017	Former Frenchfield Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Mid nineteenth century, part of school since 1991. Stuccoed stone, quoins, old slate roofs. House two storeys with eaves cornice, centre panelled door and small fanlight, modern timber porch. Two three-light sash windows on each floor with stone mullion and glazing bars, and a single sash over the door, all in plain stone architraves. Rear has two 30-paned sashes.	Farmhouse	Extant
02-0018	Cross Keys Public House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Roughcast over stone, with slate roof, two low storeys. Chamfered stone doorway with boarded door, two windows on ground floor - one double sash with stone mullion, one casement, the others plain sashes. Four windows on first floor. Tethering ring attached to wall. Victorian wall letterbox attached to south wall.	Public house	Extant
02-0019	Carleton Hill	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Georgian	Late Georgian Gothic. A plaque states that Anthony Trollope lived here 1839-43. Gothic doorway on entrance front, in shallow porch with pointed arch. Interlacing glazing bars. Some two-light windows with wood mullions and transoms.	House(s)	Extant
02-0020	Victoria Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Painted stucco over stone hipped roof. Two storeys. Projecting quoins. Three windows on upper storey. West front has mullion to each window, with four-centred arched heads and Gothic hood moulds.	Cottage(s)	Extant
02-0022	Mostyn Cottage, Mostyn Hall Cottage, and Mostyn Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Once a single house. Scored stucco over stone, storeys, three chimneys. Main doorway has pilasters, frieze and pediment. Three other doorways and low yard entrance. Four 12-paned sash windows on ground floor and eight above.	Cottage(s)	Extant
02-0023	Bridge over road between Brougham Hall and Chapel of St Wilfred	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Footbridge. Coursed red sandstone rubble. Single-span segmental-arched bridge with recessed voussoirs. Solid modillioned shaped parapet. Disused and derelict at time of survey but being repaired. Used by Lord Brougham as direct access from his house to church. Listed for group value with Brougham Hall.	Bridge	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
02-0026	Boer War Memorial, Eamont Bridge	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	-	This war memorial was erected by public subscription to commemorate two soldiers who died on 30 May 1900 at Faber's Put during the South Africa war (1899-1902). Both men were serving as part of a 130-strong contingent of volunteers in the Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry and had been in South Africa for only a couple of months. They had become part of Sir Charles Warren's column which was trying to track down a strong Boer commando force in very hard conditions in the Veldt.	Memorial	Extant
02-0027	Former outbuildings and cattle shed at the rear of Frenchfield Farm	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Mid nineteenth century buildings attached in square courtyard plan, with a blocked series of segmental arched sheds. Stone with slate roofs. Converted to a school early 1990s.	Farm building(s)	Extant
02-0029	Axe and stone finds	Archaeology	Non-designated	Neolithic	-	Axe found on top of disturbed ground on the bank on the southern side of the Mayburgh henge, about 20m away from entrance. A second object, potentially a weight of some description, was also found on the southern side, around 15m from the entrance.	Findspot	Non-extant
02-0030	Tool find, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age; Medieval	-	Copper alloy tool, possibly a chisel. It is very thin and if not a tool of some kind it may have been part of a metal vessel (possibly part of the handle). There is a possibility that it is a Bronze Age tool, but the overall shape does not suggest this. The Portable Antiquity Scheme database indicates that it was found to the 'north east of Brougham Castle (in a field across the main road)', but the grid reference in their database is not sufficiently detailed to be certain of the exact location.	Findspot	Non-extant
02-0032	Westmorland Holme River Dykes, Yanwath and Eamont Bridge	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Westmorland Holme river dikes lie between the rivers Eamont and Lowther. Another section is marked on the ordnance survey second edition at NGR 352935528760 - 353435528935. The dykes survive but are in poor condition.	Dyke	Extant
02-0033	Low Mill Corn and Snuff Mill	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Low Mill complex consisted of a corn mill and snuff mill. Present usage not known. The complex is gone now except for vestiges of one wall which is now incorporated into the boundary wall of a large house which is being built on the site. Remains of the mill leat can still be traced.	Snuff mill; Corn mill; Watermill; Leat	Extant
02-0034	Carleton Hall Weir, River Eamont	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Level II building survey and watching brief was carried out during the demolition of this weir; examination of the weir indicated utilitarian sandstone construction. The weir, possibly dating from the mid-1860s to 1899, displayed little architectural merit and there were no embellishments or decoration. Associated earthworks were recorded in the 2020 LiDAR assessment.	Weir	Extant
02-0035	Former site of West Ward Union Workhouse	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	The West Ward Union Workhouse was situated in the centre of the village of Eamont Bridge, on the east side of the main north-south road. Around the year 1873 it was moved to Shap.	Workhouse	Extant
02-0036	Eamont Bridge Village	Settlement	Non-designated	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	In Eamont Bridge proper there are few surviving earthworks associated with the Medieval village. Traces of a Back Lane exist on the western side. The earliest standing buildings appear to be seventeenth century.	Medieval village	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
02-0037	Low Mill Weir, River Eamont	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Low Mill weir was constructed prior to 1825 and served a former Corn and Snuff Mill, and Penrith Water Works. A heritage assessment was undertaken in 2016 by FAS Heritage. Associated earthworks were recorded in the 2020 LiDAR assessment.	Weir	Extant
02-0038	Eamont Fishponds	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Eamont Fishponds lay between the Eamont and Lowther Rivers, east of Eamont bridge. They may still exist and be in use but do not appear on recent maps. There was a field name, 'Fyeshearth Bank,' which may have referred to a fishery near here (1523 Sheriff's Account).	Fishery	Non-extant
02-0039	Westmorland Holme Weir	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Weir across the River Lowther, shown on the 1st edition ordnance survey map of 1867.	Weir	Non-extant
02-0041	Park Holme	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Park Holme house, first shown on a map of eighteenth century (as possibly belonging to Great House Croft, which later became the West Ward Union Workhouse, before it was seemingly rebuilt or extended into the neighbouring plot of land sometime between 1860 and 1900). A rapid desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were undertaken in advance of a residential development to the rear of the house in 2010. Research found the site had formerly been part of the Carleton Hall estate (02-0010) until this was sold and divided in 1947. The only archaeological feature seen during the subsequent evaluation excavation was a section of an undated boundary plot ditch. Only Post Medieval pottery and a clay pipe stem were recovered from the topsoil in the other evaluation trenches	House(s)	Non-extant
02-0042	Carleton Hall Icehouse	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	-	The building was situated to the south-west of the hall in a wooded bank marked as 'Ice House Bank' on ordnance survey 1925 edition map. The icehouse was destroyed when the site was developed as Police Headquarters.	Icehouse	Non-extant
02-0043	Possible bank and ditch	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Possible bank and ditch running north-east to south-west identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthworks - bank	Extant
02-0044	Bank and Ditch	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Bank and ditch running north-east to south-west, widening at north-east extent, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthworks - bank	Extant
02-0046	Possible bank and ditch associated with Carleton Hall Park	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Series of linear and curvilinear earthworks, including a possible bank and ditch, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Likely to be part of Carleton Hall Park. A former channel of the River Eamont can be seen on the eastern side.	Earthwork	Extant
02-0050	Field Boundaries and Ridge and Furrow	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Series of former field boundaries and possible ridge and furrow identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork	Extant
02-0051	Linear Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Linear earthworks, possibly field divisions or related to nearby Toll House, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
02-0053	Brougham Castle Bridge	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Road bridge. Dated on centre of parapet 1813. Red Penrith sandstone. three segmental arches with recessed voussoirs on rounded cutwaters. Solid chamfered parapet. A broad County Council bridge on the Penrith-Appleby turnpike. Built by an Act of 1811 for continuing the main Turnpike Road direct through to Penrith instead of round by Lowther Bridge, south of Eamont Bridge. Extensively repaired in 1899. See J F Curwen, The Later Records of North Westmorland, 1932, p 287.	Bridge	Extant

Penrith to Temple Sowerby

8.8.2.6 A total of 161 heritage resources have been identified throughout the study area and ZVI for this scheme. Of these, 104 are extant and 57 are non-extant.

Table 3: Heritage resources in the Penrith to Temple Sowerby study area and ZVI

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
03-0001	Roman marching camp 450yds (410m) NE of Brovacum	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Romano-British	-	Cropmarks of Roman Camp associated with the possible Romano-British occupation site (03-0004). St Joseph suggests this was a temporary camp. The gate in the centre of the southeast side with Tutuli shows clearly on the APs as does the ditch around the camp. According to J Crow, a length of ditch may just be visible on the ground.	Military camp	Extant
03-0002	Settlement 100yds (90m) SE of Sceugh Farm	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Romano-British	-	The monument includes the remains of a settlement enclosure of Roman date, situated partly on level ground and partly on a southeast facing slope just north of the River Eamont. The enclosure, which is preserved as a cropmark and in places as a slight earthwork, is rectangular and is surrounded by a double ditch. In its north-east quadrant the ditch is associated with an earth and stone bank and there are a number of circular depressions within the interior.	Settlement	Extant
03-0003	Romano- British farmstead and a length of Roman road 800m south of Winderwath	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Romano-British	-	The monument includes the buried remains of a Romano-British farmstead and an approximately 570m length of Roman road located to the west of the River Eden 800m south of Winderwath. It is visible as cropmarks on an aerial photograph. These cropmarks consist of the dark outline of lush vegetation growth covering an infilled ditch which surrounded the sub-rectangular farmstead, and the light outline of less vigorous vegetation growth covering the hard surface of the Roman road.	Road; Settlement	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
03-0004	Settlement 1/3 mile (540m) ENE of Brougham Castle OR Brougham Vicus, Brougham	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Romano-British	-	<p>Site discovered from aerial photography on a river terrace on south bank of the river Eamont. Now thought to be part of dispersed vicus of fort at Brougham. The aerial photographs were of poor quality but appear to show linear features which may form part of a large rectangular enclosure. The field to the northeast also contains unclassified cropmarks. Birley mentions remains of a well, some walling, building material. He suggests settlement may have been more a trading settlement than an ordinary vicus. Nothing visible on the ground when visited in July 1997. The LiDAR survey undertaken for the project suggests a much larger potential footprint.</p> <p>The fort has been cut through by the new road. A Roman cemetery was excavated in advance of this in 1970.</p> <p>The geophysical survey shows clear linear and discrete anomalies are identified in 3.9, to the north of the existing carriageway within the Scheduled area of the Roman camp and settlement. Survey area is too narrow to confirm anything other than presence/absence. The geophysical survey also recorded anomalies considered to be indicative of Roman activity, possibly associated with the vicus, to the south of the A66 in 3.5 outside of the Scheduled areas, although there is also a lot of magnetic disturbance adjacent to the road embankment.</p> <p>Evidence of the vicus was identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021. Three stone surfaces were found, including a large sandstone flagstone floor and a rough cobbled surface along the south-east side of the flagged floor oriented north-east to south-west and forming a rough trackway heading west towards the fort. A potential Neolithic stone axe head was recovered from the surface of the cobbled trackway. Other identified features include spreads of dark earth deposits and a number of ditches.</p> <p>Evidence of the Romano-British cemetery was also identified during the 2021 archaeological evaluation comprising both inhumation and cremation burials alongside ditches and pits, some of which were interpreted as votive/ritual deposits.</p>	Settlement	Extant
03-0005	St Ninian's pre-conquest monastic site, site of nucleated medieval settlement, St Ninian's Church and churchyard	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Early Medieval; Post Medieval	-	<p>The monument includes the buried remains of St Ninian's pre-Conquest monastic site; the buried remains of the deserted nucleated Medieval settlement of Brougham; St Ninian's seventeenth century church and the buried remains of its Medieval predecessor; the churchyard; and the socle or base of a Medieval high cross situated in the churchyard to the south of the church. It is located on the floodplain of the River Eamont south and east of a sharp bend in the river.</p> <p>Both the monastic site and the site of the Medieval settlement have been identified from cropmarks visible on aerial photographs which clearly show the infilled ditches of enclosures, pits, field boundaries and structural foundations.</p> <p>The pre-Conquest monastic site lies to the east of the St Ninian's Church and is seen from aerial photographs to include an elliptical enclosure containing three rectangular structures along the inside edge of the enclosure ditch and faint traces of several other</p>	Monastery	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>structures. The central of the three structures is sub-divided into two rooms. This form of monastic settlement typified by the circular enclosure is of Early Medieval Irish influence. A similar site at Hoddum in southern Scotland was excavated in 1992 and showed a series of rectilinear buildings set against the precinct boundary. Radiocarbon dates from Hoddum indicated that the site was occupied from the early seventh until the eleventh century. The deserted Medieval village of Brougham is seen from aerial photographs to include a series of linear features interpreted as field boundaries, enclosures and pits covering a wide area on all sides of the church. To the east of the monastic site traces of a semi-circular enclosure with an entrance on the western side can be seen on the aerial photographs, as can a field boundary aligned north-north-east to south-south-east, beyond which can be seen faint traces of a sub-rectangular enclosure. Documentary sources indicate that a Medieval church was located here in 1393. By the mid seventeenth century this church was dilapidated and derelict; consequently, it was demolished, and the present church built on the same site in 1660 by Lady Anne Clifford.</p> <p>The Medieval high cross base situated in the churchyard to the south of the church consists of a rectangular sandstone block measuring 1.05m by 0.95m by 0.35m high. The original cross shaft and head has been replaced by a modern version.</p> <p>A variety of evidence hints at intermittent or continuous occupation of this spot from Roman times onwards. During the digging of a grave in the churchyard in 1914 a hoard of 23 Roman coins was discovered and examination of these suggests they were deposited between 276 and 286 AD. Local tradition asserts that a monastic site was founded here by the Scottish saint, Ninian, at the end of the fourth century AD. In 1846 an eighth century AD 'Hiberno-Saxon' decorated gilt cup mount was reportedly found together with a number of skeletons. Documentary sources and place-name evidence indicate that in the mid-thirteenth century the 'town' of Brougham was probably sited near to the present church of St Ninian, although the church at that time was dedicated to St Wilfred, a Northumbrian saint who lived between AD 634 and 709. By the end of the thirteenth century documentary evidence mentions only 'the walled church of Brougham' and it is thought that the settlement had been destroyed and its lands incorporated within the forest of Whinfell. Over the course of time St Wilfred's Chapel at Brougham Hall 3.5km away was used for most services and St Ninian's fell into disuse. It was declared redundant in 1977 and is a Grade I Listed Building. All modern field boundaries and telegraph poles are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.</p>		
03-0006	Countess's Pillar	Built Heritage	Scheduled monument; Grade II* listed building(s)	Post Medieval	-	Dated 1656 with twentieth century restoration. Dressed pink sandstone partly painted. Octagonal column on chamfered base with moulded cap and cuboid block under shaped finial. The block has sundials on three faces with metal gnomons and painted faces; the front with Clifford arms and the misleading date 1654.	Monument	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
03-0007	Alms Table Beside Countess's Pillar	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	1656 same date as Countess's Pillar. Two square flat slabs laid one on the other, that on top with chamfered underside. Lead filled holes held something on top. Used for the distribution of alms on 2nd April each year since 1656. Graded for group value with countess's Pillar.	Alms table	Extant
03-0008	Hornby Hall And Barns Adjoining	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Farmhouse and barns adjoining. Early or mid-sixteenth century with late sixteenth century additions and seventeenth century alterations; late eighteenth-century barns and late nineteenth century addition. Oldest part large blocks of red sandstone rubble with extension of dressed coursed sandstone. Graduated green slate roof with banded red sandstone chimney stacks, one rebuilt in brick. Barns of red sandstone rubble under graduated green slate roof. Central two-storey, five-bay, hall and left two-bay extension under common roof, and rear two-storey, four-bay, late 19th century extension. Right lower three-bay barn. Off-centre multi-storey porch has Tudor-arched doorway under panel of Birkbeck arms; two-light round-headed stone-mullioned window above with hoodmould and small round-headed window over with hoodmould. Pointed-arched doorway within.	Farmhouse; Barn(s)	Extant
03-0009	Low Woodside	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Farmhouse and estate office. Early nineteenth century. Coursed red sandstone rubble walls with painted raised quoins, under graduated green slate roof with coped gables and kneelers; banded red sandstone chimney stacks. Two storeys, three bays. Central top-glazed panelled door and patterned fanlight in round-headed painted stone surround.	Farmhouse	Extant
03-0010	Moorhouse Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Farmhouse. Late eighteenth century. Painted roughcast walls with V-jointed red sandstone quoins and eaves cornice. Graduated green slate roof with coped gables and kneelers; banded red sandstone chimney stacks partly cement rendered.	Farmhouse	Extant
03-0011	Winderwath House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Mid seventeenth century incorporating medieval features, with extensive nineteenth century and twentieth century additions and alterations. Painted stucco walls with red sandstone dressings, under graduated green slate roof with banded cement-rendered chimney stacks. Two storeys, five bays; original house at right-angles to rear, lower two storeys, three bays. nineteenth century facade has off-centre Tudor-arched doorway. Sash and mullioned-and-transomed windows under hoodmoulds in central three bays. Left two-storey canted bay window under gable. Larger projecting gabled bay to right with two-storey canted bay window. Set into the right return wall is a reused coat-of-arms panel, not identified.	House(s)	Extant
03-0012	Church of St Ninian	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Post Medieval	-	Redundant parish church. 1660, on Medieval site, for Lady Anne Clifford, porch dated 1841. Red sandstone rubble walls with regularly spaced buttresses, porch of reeded red sandstone ashlar; graduated green slate roof with nineteenth century west bellcote. Four-bay nave with single-bay chancel, under common roof. Porch has Tudor-arched doorway with date panel above. Nave and chancel have small round-arched windows in hollow double-chamfered surrounds under hoodmoulds. Chancel has south round-arched priest's doorway under hoodmould. Windows in east and	Church	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						west walls are similar but slightly taller than those in north and south walls. Porch covers flattened segmental headed seventeenth century doorway.		
03-0013	Milestone east of Whinfell Park	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century. Cast iron supported by sandstone. Triangular face inscribed on two sides Appleby 10miles and Penrith 3miles. Top is slightly broken.	Milestone	Extant
03-0015	Fremington	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century. Dressed red sandstone walls with raised quoins, under graduated green slate roofs with banded red sandstone chimney stacks. Left wing, at right-angles to road, two storeys, three bays; right wing parallel to road two storeys, two bays and right single-storey, single-bay extension; overall L-shape. Left wing has sash windows in painted stone surrounds. Right wing has panelled door with radial fanlight in pedimented pilastered doorcase, under sash window in stone surround.	House(s)	Extant
03-0016	Hospital Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late sixteenth century or early seventeenth century with nineteenth century alterations and additions. Roughcast walls with cement plinth, under graduated green slate roof with roughcast banded chimney stacks. Central part two storeys, three bays with contemporary left single-bay wing and right gabled single-bay wing. Off-centre nineteenth century red sandstone gabled porch, with Tudor-arched doorway under shield of Brougham arms. two, three and four light stone-mullioned windows in double-chamfered surrounds under continuous hoodmoulds.	Farmhouse	Extant
03-0017	Unidentified object find, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Unidentified brimstone. Date not known. Natural rock, sulphur	Unidentified object(s)	Non-extant
03-0018	Frenchfield cropmarks, Penrith	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	There were no traces of any archaeological features on the ground when the site was visited in July 1997. The aerial photography shows a confused pattern of curving features which may represent segments of ditched enclosures.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0019	Whinfell Park unclassified cropmark, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Unclassified cropmark, some of the features on the St Joseph aerial photograph appear to be geological. The aerial photography and/LiDAR survey suggests that they are possibly Prehistoric, and the area contains Prehistoric findspots.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0020	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 138	Archaeology	Non-designated	Palaeolithic	Upper Palaeolithic	Five pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. One blade is probably from long blade reduction, suggesting a Late Upper Palaeolithic date, while the remainder of the material is not chronologically diagnostic.	Findspot	Non-extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
03-0021	Lightwater enclosure cropmark, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	These show most of a sub-rectangular enclosure. There is no visible entrance or detail. It is approximately 65m by 60m. There is a short length of ditch just to the south of the site which may connect up with 03-0051. It is described as Roman in the aerial photography report.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0022	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 170	Archaeology	Non-designated	Mesolithic; Neolithic	-	Six pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. A single blade might be a core trimming piece of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0023	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 133	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Six pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The material is not chronologically diagnostic.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0024	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 21	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Two pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The material is not chronologically diagnostic.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0025	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 46	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	A single piece of struck lithic was found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The piece is not chronologically diagnostic.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0026	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 24	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Two pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The assemblage includes a broken knife fragment, but the pieces are not chronologically diagnostic.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0027	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 61	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	A single piece of struck lithic was found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The piece is not chronologically diagnostic.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0028	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 7	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Three pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The material is not chronologically diagnostic.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0029	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 48	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Four pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The finds included one tool and three flakes. The material is not diagnostic.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0030	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 17	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Three pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The material is not chronologically diagnostic.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0031	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 139	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Two pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The material is not chronologically diagnostic.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0032	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 134	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Five pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The material is not chronologically diagnostic.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0033	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 15	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Two pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The material is not chronologically diagnostic, although a core may be of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.	Findspot	Non-extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
03-0034	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 161	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Eight pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The material is not chronologically diagnostic.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0035	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 162	Archaeology	Non-designated	Mesolithic; Neolithic	-	Eleven pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. Two blades and a burin might be of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0039	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Fields 14 / 111	Archaeology	Non-designated	Neolithic; Bronze Age	-	Seventeen pieces of struck lithic were found over two separate surveys during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The assemblage includes a core that could be Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, and a scraper typical of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age technology.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0040	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 18	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric; Post Medieval	-	Four pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The assemblage includes an awl / borer and a Post Medieval gun flint.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0043	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 171	Archaeology	Non-designated	Mesolithic; Neolithic	-	Two pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. A blade is of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic technology (probably the latter).	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0044	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 16	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Three pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The material is not chronologically diagnostic.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0045	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 49	Archaeology	Non-designated	Neolithic; Bronze Age	-	Eight pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The assemblage could be Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date, although a flake with edge use gloss could be Early to Middle Neolithic.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0046	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 45	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Four pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The material is not chronologically diagnostic.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0047	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 107	Archaeology	Non-designated	Neolithic	Late Neolithic	Two pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. A broken oblique arrowhead is likely to date from the Late Neolithic period.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0048	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 44	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	A single piece of struck lithic was found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The piece is not chronologically diagnostic.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0049	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 15	Archaeology	Non-designated	Mesolithic; Neolithic	-	Fifty-one pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. The assemblage includes a core and blades of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic type, a retouched blade of Neolithic date, and scrapers that are likely to be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0050	Brougham Ring Ditches, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Sherds of Peterborough Ware were found when excavating a trench. Ring ditches are visible on earlier aerial photographs though aerial photography and/ LiDAR surveys undertaken in 2020 for the project did not record signs of the ring ditches.	Ring ditch	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
03-0051	Brougham Enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric; Romano-British	-	The field had well advanced crops when vested in July 1997 and there were no obvious archaeological features showing. Aerial photographs show an irregular sub-rectangular feature, with what appear to be two ditches leading away from it omits northern side. These may represent another enclosure. There are also other indeterminate cropmarks within the field (Hopkins). Google Earth images from 30 June 2018 depict cropmarks of the irregular enclosure, and linear features making up a system of enclosures or fields. It is not clear whether there is a relationship between the two. There is also the cropmark of a large meandering paleochannel crossing the site.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0052	Whinfell Holme Circular Enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	A circular enclosure visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs from 1967 onwards.	Enclosure(s)	Extant
03-0053	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 172	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	Three pieces of struck lithic were found during the Living Among the Monuments Eden Valley fieldwalking project. A large barbed and tanged arrowhead is likely to date from the Early Bronze Age, while the remainder of the assemblage is not chronological.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0055	Brougham Beaker Burial, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Cist discovered while quarrying for sand in nineteenth century. Inside was a contracted skeleton associated with a Beaker and a food vessel. The latter, never illustrated, is now lost. On the floor of the cist were ashes, possibly from dried grass. Exact location not known.	Cist	Non-extant
03-0061	Brougham Settlement, Road	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Roman road. No details. Near the section of Roman road at Brougham the aerial photography shows an area of possible settlement cropmarks: a double rectilinear boundary with other internal boundaries. A field of uneven permanent pasture, but it has been cultivated in the past. No traces of the feature were seen when visited in August 1997. According to Higham, Jones, this shows the Roman road approaching Brougham Roman Fort from the south (Hopkins). Possibly relates to 03-0110. Not picked up in the 2020 aerial photography and/LiDAR survey.	Road; Settlement	Extant
03-0064	Coin Find, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Roman Sestertius, very worn late first century or early second century, possibly Trajan. Coin was found north of Whinfell Forest.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0065	Bracelet Find, Brougham Roman Cemetery, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	A copper-alloy expanding wire bracelet with a 'sliding knot' fastening, classified by Lindsay Allason-Jones as her Type 8. The bracelet is undecorated and roughly circular in section although varying, tapering gradually towards the fastening where each end is twisted around the hoop or shank, one having three complete twists, the other four and a half. The overall shape is almost circular with a maximum exterior diameter of 46.5mm and a maximum interior diameter of 41.5mm, the width across the fastening being 35mm. Found during excavations at the Roman cemetery in 1967 (03-0072). At Tullie House Museum.	Findspot	Non-extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
03-0066	Brooch Find, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Cast copper-alloy plate brooch dating from the Early Roman period, i.e., late second century. The brooch is complete except for the tip of the pin and the bottom part of the catch plate. The brooch is round with two concentric mouldings in its inner part. Found at the Roman road out of Penrith towards Kirkby Thore, but nearer to Penrith. The location of the findspot suggest it is possibly associated with the Roman cemetery (03-0072).	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0067	Tombstone Find, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	A head found in the Roman cemetery at Brougham (03-0072; SMR 2843), is a fragment of a canopied tombstone in native style.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0068	Burial Casket/Coffin Find, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	A small fragmentary casket which contained cremated human (?) bones when originally found was recovered by the donor, Mr G. Nelson of Penrith, from the site of the Roman cemetery at Brougham in 1967. Mr Nelson recalls a mechanical digger breaking the lead container when dumping spoil at the site. The location of the findspot suggest it is possibly associated with the Roman cemetery (03-0072).	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0069	Burial and Coin Hoard, Brougham Castle Farm, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Roman coin hoard, probably about 500 coins, found August 1910 during digging operations at Brougham Castle Farm. Found approximately 90m from the Roman fort, beneath two sandstone slabs, which may have been remains of a tomb, and close to some wall foundations, also possibly Roman. With the coins were bones and a human tooth. The coins covered a period of some 20 years from Valerian to Tertius. May indicate the western area of the Brougham Romano- British cemetery (03-0072) or another burial or cemetery site.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0070	Beaker Find, Brougham Castle Farm, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Castor-ware beaker found in fragments with other Roman pottery during the digging of a trench at Brougham Castle Farm in August 1962. It is a "folded" beaker, grey surface, but off-white with darker grey specks in fracture.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0071	Tombstone Find	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	A Roman tombstone built into a wall at Brougham Castle.	Tombstone(s)	Extant
03-0072	Brougham Cemetery, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Roman burial ground. Excavations in 1966-7 in advance of road works revealed over 200 burials, mostly cremations ranging in date from second - fourth centuries. Among objects found were inscribed and sculptured stones, stone cists, bone objects, glass, pottery, jewellery and an enamelled bronze cup. Two tombstones were also found on site in the nineteenth century (03-0067). The findspots of an early Roman brooch (03-0066) and a burial casket (03-0068), are likely to be associated with the cemetery. The location of a burial and coin hoard (03-0069) at Brougham Castle Farm may indicated the western extent of land used as a cemetery. Evidence of the Romano-British cemetery was also identified during the 2021 archaeological evaluation comprising both inhumation and cremation burials alongside ditches and pits, some of which were interpreted as votive/ritual deposits.	Cemetery	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
03-0074	Light Water Bridges Field System	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	The Manchester aerial photographs have not been identified. The fields are ploughed at the given grid reference and there were no obvious features showing at the time of the site visit.	Field system	Extant
03-0075	Brougham Field System	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	At the request of NW Water Ltd the Lancaster Unit Arch Unit undertook an archaeological evaluation of the proposed route of a sewerage pipeline to the east of Brougham between NY 54652935 and NY 565027757. During trial trenching two areas of archaeological potential were discovered. The site at the northern end comprised two ditches, one of which was aligned north to south and the second north-west to south-east. Two segments of the north-south ditch were excavated, and sherds of Roman pottery were recovered as well as a lead cast plug. The second ditch produced no finds. Nine sherds of Roman pottery were also recovered from another trench 190m south of the ditches. As a result, it has been proposed that further excavation take place before the pipeline is constructed in the area of the two ditches. The aerial photography and LiDAR assessment identified a small area of earthworks associated with the field system.	Field system	Extant
03-0077	Altar Find, Countess Pillar, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	An inscribed Roman altar found in 1828 in a field on the south-west side of the road near the Countess Pillar, re-used as a well cover.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0078	Samian Find	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	A piece of Samian was found not far from Brougham Castle/Brougham Roman Fort. Previously some black burnished ware was found in the same vicinity.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0079	Countess Pillar tombstone find, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	An inscribed Roman tombstone found near the Countess Pillar. At Brougham Castle.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0080	Coin Find, Brougham Castle	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Roman finds on the south bank of the River Eamont downstream from Brougham Castle included a mid-second century base fragment of Samian dish, a sestertius of Hadrian, and a circular lead disc with a central hole through it.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0081	Fremington Settlement Site	Archaeology	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	Trial excavations in 1990 and subsequent excavations in 1991 located traces of a settlement site. Three sunken structures were subsequently identified as buildings with a post hole at the centre of the gable ends, and the largest had additional posts to either side. One building had a sandstone hearth. The settlement appears to have been largely domestic and included evidence of small-scale blacksmithing and probable textile manufacture. The aerial photography and LiDAR assessment noted cropmarks related to the settlement and possible Grubenahuses, and a feature possibly of recent agricultural origin.	Settlement; Grubenhause	Extant
03-0082	Woodside Deserted Medieval Village	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Woodside deserted medieval village. The name Woodside is mentioned in a Patent Roll dated 1462. The 2020 aerial photography and LiDAR survey identified an area of broad ridge and furrow, attributed to the Medieval period, approximately 200m to the north-northeast of the point where the Historic Environment Record (HER) places the Woodside DMV (3_18). This is likely to be associated.	Deserted village	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
03-0083	Vessel Find, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Smooth fragment of orangey pottery sherd. Probably fourteenth to fifteenth century Humberware pottery sherds. May have been part of a drinking jug or storage jar.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0084	Vessel Find, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Fragment of orangey pottery sherd. Probably fourteenth to fifteenth century Humberware pottery sherds. May have been part of a drinking jug or storage jar.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0085	Vessel Find, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Small red sherd, coarse sandy oxidised ware with sparse flint inclusions. Dated to the medieval period from circa 1300.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0086	Vessel Find, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	A trapezoidal fragment of orangey pottery probably fourteenth to fifteenth century Humberware pottery. Possibly from drinking vessel or storage jar.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0087	Vessel Find, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Large orangey pottery sherd. Probably fourteenth or fifteenth century Humberware pottery sherd. May have come from a drinking jug or storage jar.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0088	Hartshorn Tree, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Site of the Hartshorn Tree which traditionally marks the spot where in 1333-4 a stag and a hound died simultaneously after being involved in a chase. However, there is some documentary reference to 'Hart Horn Sike' some 30 or more years earlier. The 2020 AP/LiDAR survey identified cropmarks interpreted as being associated with the site.	Tree bowl	Extant
03-0089	Whinell Park, Brougham	Historic Landscape	Non-designated	Medieval	-	A park is mentioned at Brougham from 1258 onwards in the ownership of Robert de Veteripont (Whinell Park). Exact extent unknown.	Park	Extant
03-0090	Brougham Rifle Range	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Brougham Rifle Range had its targets positioned against a small hill near the Sewage Works north-east of Brougham Castle. Firing position went as far as the opposite side of the River Eamont. A Flagstaff stood at NGR 354330529310. The Historic Environment Record (HER) records that the fields are cultivated; no traces of the rifle range now.	Military rifle butts	Extant
03-0091	Brougham Mill	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A sawmill and corn mill, now disused. There is a rainwater spout on the main mill building dated 1840. Due to high potential of the area, an archaeological evaluation was requested prior to development (July 1992). No archaeological evaluation was ever carried out prior to development, however. The mill is now being converted into houses and a hotel. The building has been gutted and the grounds levelled. The mill leat has been filled in but can still be seen on the opposite side of the road, weed choked at time of site visit (Hopkins 1992).	Mill	Extant
03-0092	Brougham Ironworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Stuart	A Bloomsmith/Ironworks has been identified, dating from 1619-1649	Iron works	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
03-0094	Woodside Farm	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	The traditional farm buildings of Woodside Farm were surveyed in 2019 prior to their conversion to domestic use. They are two storey, multi-functional buildings arranged around a central courtyard. The complex historically had a typical mixed-use comprising byres and stables on the ground floors, which were accessed from the courtyard, and crop and feed storage on the first floors. The northern barn of the complex is a bank barn - the topography did not allow access from a natural bank and so the cart door was entered from an earthen ramp, that is now gone. As a group, the barns form a good example of vernacular farming architecture (T2 Architects 2019).	Farmstead	Extant
03-0095	Vessel Find, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Cream-glazed nineteenth century storage vessel sherd. Possibly a jar.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0096	Vessel Find, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A sherd of a nineteenth century Victorian storage jar. A red fabric with a thick dark brown glaze.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0097	Vessel Find, Brougham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Late nineteenth century Victorian fragment of a jar. Contained nutritive cream.	Findspot	Non-extant
03-0098	Mauds Pool	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Mauds Pool lay beside Brougham Castle to the west and a channel connected it with the river. It may have been a Roman barge basin or maybe a continuation of an adjacent Post Medieval dyke system along the river. A depression and silted up channel remain below the castle. The 2020 aerial photography and/LiDAR survey recorded associated earthworks, which suggest there may have been more than one pond. The Maud in the name was probably Maud Beauchamp who built much of Brougham Castle.	Earthwork	Extant
03-0100	Earthwork/ track possibly connected to swine gill	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Earthwork/track possibly connected to Swine Gill. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
03-0101	Earthworks - Possible quarry or pond barrow	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Depression could be natural solution hole unlikely in sandstone. Possible quarry or pond barrow. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Swallow hole	Extant
03-0102	Cropmark - ditch	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Soil mark, ditch. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0103	Cropmark - natural feature	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Soil mark, ditch. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0104	Cropmark - uncertain depression	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Cropmark, depression of uncertain origin. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0105	Earthworks - platform	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British; Post Medieval	-	Square raised platform approximately 100m in width, possibly Roman or Post Medieval in origin. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Platform(s)	Extant
03-0107	Cropmark	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Soil mark identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. The Historic Environment Record (HER) contains multiple find spots 45162, 42956, 42956, 45161 in close proximity, indicating it may be Prehistoric.	Cropmark(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
03-0108	Earthworks - Linear Feature	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Unknown earthwork identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
03-0109	Earthworks - Linear Feature	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Potential modern feature identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
03-0110	Cropmarks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A series of annular cropmarks identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020, could also be cattle feeders.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0111	Cropmarks - tracks / former boundaries	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Cropmarks, possibly tracks and/or former boundaries identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0112	Cropmarks - tracks / former boundaries	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Cropmarks, possibly tracks and/or former boundaries identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0113	Cropmarks - water meadows or field drains	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Cropmarks, either water meadow or field drains, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Drainage ditch	Extant
03-0114	Cropmarks - tracks / former boundaries	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Cropmarks, possibly tracks and/or former boundaries, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0115	Cropmarks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A series of annular cropmarks (could also be cattle feeders, or small extractive pits) identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0116	Cropmark or path	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Possible path or cropmark identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0117	Earthworks - possible track	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Possible track identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
03-0118	Cropmark	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Cropmark, possibly Prehistoric in origin, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0119	Cropmark	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Cropmark, possibly Prehistoric (Bronze Age) in origin, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0120	Cropmark	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Cropmark, possibly Prehistoric (Bronze Age) in origin, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0121	Cropmark	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Cropmark, possibly Prehistoric (Bronze Age) in origin, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0122	Cropmark	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Cropmark, possibly Prehistoric (Bronze Age) in origin, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0123	Earthworks - Linear Feature	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Linear feature/ditch identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
03-0124	Earthworks - Enclosure ditch	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Cropmark, enclosure ditch, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Described as Roman in aerial photography report.	Enclosure	Extant
03-0125	Cropmark	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Circular cropmark identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020, could be related to settlement to north.	Ring ditch	Extant
03-0126	Cropmark	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Cropmark identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020, within an area with Early Medieval finds and field systems.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0127	Cropmark	Archaeology	Non-designated	Palaeolithic	-	Probable Glacial outwash channel with Holocene sediments identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Paleochannel	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
03-0128	Earthworks - bedrock platforms	Archaeology	Non-designated	Palaeolithic	-	Natural bedrock platforms (probable archaeology on top) identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Natural feature	Extant
03-0129	Earthworks - paleochannel	Archaeology	Non-designated	Palaeolithic	-	Possible paleochannel identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020, probably Peri-glacial Devensian.	Paleochannel	Extant
03-0130	Earthworks - paleochannel / glacial spring	Archaeology	Non-designated	Palaeolithic	-	Glacial spring/paleochannel identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Paleochannel	Extant
03-0131	Cropmark - barrow	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Cropmark of a round barrow, approximately 30m diameter and ditched, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Barrow	Extant
03-0133	Cropmark - possible ladder settlement	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Cropmark, possible ladder settlement, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0134	Cropmark - Enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Cropmark square enclosure identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020, possibly Medieval ladder settlement.	Enclosure	Extant
03-0138	Earthworks - possible field systems	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Cropmark identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Possibly a field system under allotment scheme, which aligns with field subdivisions on LiDAR	Allotment	Extant
03-0139	Earthworks - cultivation	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Cropmark identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020, could also be Medieval.	Cultivation mark(s)	Extant
03-0140	Earthworks - former field boundary	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former field boundary, earth work and cropmark, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
03-0146	Cropmarks associated with site of former Blacksmith's Workshop	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Victorian	Location of a blacksmith (called smithy) identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Possibly destroyed with new housing.	Blacksmith's workshop	Non-extant
03-0147	Earthworks - mill race or support bridge	Archaeology	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Early Twentieth Century	Human constructed bank/ditch to either support bridge or as back fill/ remnants of the mill race; identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Mill race	Extant
03-0148	Earthworks - field boundary	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Possible Medieval field boundary identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
03-0149	Cropmarks - field boundary	Archaeology	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Early Twentieth Century	Cropmarks identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
03-0167	Mound	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Faint mound in LiDAR, possibly a ploughed damaged barrow. Recorded during the 2020 aerial photography and/LiDAR Survey.	Earthwork	Extant
03-0168	Linear Feature	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Cropmark, possibly an archaeological feature or field drain. Recorded during the 2020 aerial photography and/LiDAR Survey.	Earthwork	Extant
03-0169	Enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Cropmark and earthwork, possibly a structure or enclosure. Not on historic maps so of uncertain date but could possibly be Roman. Recorded during the 2020 aerial photography and/LiDAR Survey.	Earthwork	Extant
03-0170	Linear Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Possible road seen on nineteenth century historic mapping. Also recorded during the 2020 aerial photography and/LiDAR Survey.	Earthwork	Extant
03-0171	Field Boundary	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Earthwork recorded during the 2020 aerial photography and/LiDAR Survey, possibly older than nineteenth century.	Earthwork	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
03-0172	Structure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Depression in LiDAR, interpreted as a cropmark. Recorded during the 2020 aerial photography and/LiDAR Survey.	Earthwork	Extant
03-0173	Linear Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Earthwork recorded during the 2020 aerial photography and/LiDAR Survey but not present on historic mapping, perhaps older or a farm track.	Earthwork	Extant
03-0177	Water Meadow	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Flood plain, field drainage system or water meadow recorded during the 2020 aerial photography and/LiDAR Survey.	Earthwork	Extant
03-0179	Whinfell Park Farm Enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	A circular enclosure appearing as a cropmark, mapped as part of the aerial photography and/LiDAR Survey for the A66 improvements scheme.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
03-0181	Castle Farm	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Arrangement of farm buildings now altered but some appear unchanged. Some modern structures. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Farm	Extant
03-0182	Guidepost (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant, identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Guidepost	Non-extant
03-0183	Guidepost (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant, identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Guidepost	Non-extant
03-0184	Lightwater Bridge (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of Lightwater Bridge marked on historic ordnance survey map. No longer extant, replaced by a culvert of the A66. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Bridge	Non-extant
03-0185	Milestone, Lightwater (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant, identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Milestone: Penrith, 2 // Appleby 8. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Milestone	Non-extant
03-0186	Former Lightwater Smithy	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked as 'Lightwater Smithy' on historic ordnance survey map. Now a pair of semi-detached domestic residences. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Smithy	Extant
03-0188	Whinfell	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Original range and buildings survive with later agricultural and domestic outbuildings. Now 'Whinfell Park Cottages'. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Farm	Extant
03-0189	Lone Roadside Building, Hartshorn	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Lone roadside building marked on historic ordnance survey map at Hartshorn. Now a row of mixed agricultural and domestic buildings. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Building	Non-extant
03-0190	Milestone, Whinfell (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant, identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Milestone: Appleby, 9 // Penrith, 4. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Milestone	Non-extant
03-0191	Whinfell House	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	House and outbuildings (likely a farmstead) marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Some original ranges and house survive amongst new farm buildings. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Farmstead	Extant
03-0192	Lower Woodside	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Farmyard and buildings marked on Tithe Map of 1839 and historic ordnance survey mapping. Associated with Low Woodside (03-0009) farm and farmhouse. Source: Tithe Map of 1839 WDRC8_19_Brougham & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Farmstead	Non-extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
03-0193	Ash Hill Cottages	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Cottage(s)	Non-extant
03-0194	Guidepost (site of)	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant. Identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Guide post	Non-extant
03-0195	Sheep Fold, now field entrance	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey map as the site of a sheep fold. Still survives but has been modified to provide two field entrances. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Farm building(s)	Extant
03-0196	Milestone, Temple Sowerby (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant, identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Milestone: Appleby, 8 // Penrith, 5. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Milestone	Non-extant
03-0199	Paleochannel	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	East-west hollow filled with a series of deposits suggestive of a shallow paleochannel uncovered during archaeological evaluation in 2021. These deposits are thought to relate to a seasonal stream flowing into the River Eamont to the west.	Paleochannel	Extant
03-0200	Paleochannel	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A paleochannel was found within trenches north and south of the A66 during archaeological evaluation in 2021. This feature was within a natural hollow running from south-east to north-west and is likely to have been a seasonal stream flowing into the Lightwater to the west.	Paleochannel	Extant
03-0201	Paleochannel	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A paleochannel was observed during archaeological evaluation in 2021 where it was recorded as 7m wide. This paleochannel was the earlier wider channel of a now canalised beck running north to the Eamont from the west of Whinfall Park.	Paleochannel	Extant
03-0202	Paleochannel	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A paleochannel was discovered during archaeological evaluation in 2021 where it was recorded as 6m wide and up to 1.3m deep, flowing in a south-easterly direction towards the Swine Gill	Paleochannel	Extant
03-0203	Field boundaries	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A number of ditches were identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021, which were interpreted as a series of field boundaries around the Lightwater Bridge area.	Earthwork	Extant
03-0204	Field boundaries	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A number of ditches were identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021, which were interpreted as a series of field boundaries on either side of the Swine Gill.	Earthwork	Extant
03-0205	Field boundaries	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Ditches aligned north-west to south-east were identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021.	Earthwork	Extant
03-0206	Field boundaries	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A ditch aligned east to west was identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021.	Earthwork	Extant
03-0207	Pit	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	An oval pit containing a single fill was identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021.	Earthwork	Extant
03-0208	Pits	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Two pits, one irregularly shaped and the other 0.8m in diameter, containing single fills were identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021	Earthwork	Extant
03-0209	Field boundaries	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A ditch aligned east to west containing two fills was identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021.	Earthwork	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
03-0210	Field boundaries	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Ditches aligned east to west were identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021.	Earthwork	Extant
03-0211	Field boundaries	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A number of ditches were identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021, which were interpreted as a series of field boundaries.	Earthwork	Extant
03-0212	Peat deposit	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Peat deposit identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021, likely associated with nearby palaeochannels.	Paleochannel	Extant
03-0213	Peat deposit	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Peat deposit identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021, likely associated with nearby palaeochannels.	Paleochannel	Extant
03-0214	Whinfell Cropmarks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A linear cropmark and a possible sub-rectangular enclosure visible as a reverse cropmark or parch mark to the north of the A66 on Google Earth imagery from June 2018. Date and origin unknown.	Earthwork	Extant

Temple Sowerby to Appleby

8.8.2.7 A total of 402 heritage resources have been identified throughout the study area and ZVI for this scheme. Of these, 352 are extant and 50 are non-extant.

Table 4: Heritage resources in the Temple Sowerby to Appleby study area and ZVI

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0001	Farmstead 700 yards NNW of Redlands Bank	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Iron Age; Romano-British	-	The settlement enclosure approximately 615m north-north-west of Redlands Bank is preserved as a cropmark and will contain archaeological deposits relating to its construction, use and abandonment and environmental deposits relating to the use of the surrounding landscape. The significance of the monument is increased by its proximity to the broadly contemporary Roman temporary camp located 850m to the south-east. Taken together the monuments provide insight into the relationship between native settlement and Roman military fortifications during the Roman occupation of Britain.	Settlement	Extant
0405-0002	Roman Milestone 180m north-west of Spitals	Built Heritage	Scheduled monument	Romano-British	-	The monument includes the remains of a Roman milestone situated on the north side of the Roman road that crosses the Pennines from Scotch Corner to Brougham. The cylindrical milestone, which stands to a height of about 1.3m, is carved from red sandstone and is thought to stand in its original position. It also stands on the parish boundary between Temple Sowerby and Kirkby Thore.	Milestone	Extant
0405-0003	Kirkby Thore Roman Fort and Associated Vicus	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Romano-British	-	The monument includes the Roman fort identified as Bravoniacum and its associated civilian settlement or vicus. The fort is located in fields immediately north and east of the Town End of Kirkby Thore and is bisected by the modern Main Street. Whilst the site of the fort has been somewhat denuded by ploughing in the past, the rampart remains visible as a low but distinct terrace. The line of main street, where it crosses the fort, deviates from its generally straight course to form a slight arc. This is a strong suggestion that at an early stage of village development a substantial building, perhaps the headquarters building, still stood within the fort and that the road was diverted around its ruins. The fort is some 2.2ha in extent and is believed to have accommodated a cavalry unit or possibly	Military fort	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>successive units. Numismatic evidence and limited excavation suggest that occupation commenced in the Flavian period with the construction of a turf and timber fort. This was destroyed circa 125 AD and replaced by a masonry-built fort. Occupation appears to have continued into the late fourth century AD.</p> <p>During roadworks in the 1860's three tombstones were uncovered depicting roman cavalrymen. Further excavations in the 1960's uncovered a ditch and turf rampart as well as a possible wall foundations. in 1999 multiphase timer buildings were uncovered in excavation works presumed to be part of the vicus to the south of the fort.</p>		
0405-0004	Roman Camp, 350m east of Redlands Bank	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Romano-British	-	<p>The monument, which falls into three areas, includes the remains of a temporary Roman camp sited parallel and on the south-west side of the Roman road between Kirkby Thore and Brough. The camp is on broadly level ground bisected by a steep-sided gully. The fort, which is preserved as an earthwork and in places as a cropmark, is an irregular quadrilateral in plan and measures about 320m by 310m covering an area of approximately 9.3ha. It is surrounded by at least one ditch and the slight intermittent remains of a bank, which varies in height up to about 1m. The fort had at least ten gateways located on the north-east, south-east and south-west side. On the north-east side, adjacent to the Roman road, the gateways are regularly spaced at 60m intervals, and all of the gateways are defended by traverses which are preserved as low mounds.</p>	Military camp	Extant
0405-0005	Roman Fortlet 200m SSE of Castrigg	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Romano-British	-	<p>The monument includes the remains of a Roman fortlet situated on a slight rise adjacent to the northern side of the course of the former Roman road from Scotch Corner to Brougham. The fortlet includes a sub-square enclosure, preserved as a cropmark and in places as a very slight earthwork. The enclosure covers an area of approximately 0.5ha. and is surrounded by an intermittent double ditch. In the north-east corner of the interior is a double ring ditch which is interpreted as the remains of a Roman signal station.</p>	Military fort	Extant
0405-0006	Church of St Margaret and St James	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Early Medieval	-	<p>Parish church. Nave's north and west walls, with at least part of the south wall, are pre-Conquest; tower added probably early twelfth century, chancel extended twelfth century, south chapel added mid fifteenth century and vestry sixteenth century. restored late nineteenth century. Early masonry of coursed blocks with wide jointing. Long-and-short quoining to north-east corner of nave stands proud; render to west wall surviving inside nineteenth century gallery's stair turret may be original. Later masonry of finer cut blocks, chamfered plinth and string courses to east end. Graduated slate roofs with stone copings. West tower, nave, and chancel. Various window types, mostly mullioned; pre-conquest window with monolithic semi-circular head to north side of nave (blocked internally). Paired belfry opening on north side of three-stage tower is original, others are nineteenth century reconstructions. Gabled south porch repaired 1880. Only west doorway, now opening into tower, is pre-Conquest with rebates and draw-bar slot to its inner jambs; south doorway cut through at a</p>	Church	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						later date. Their carved tympana (possibly pre-Conquest) were reset in their present position during nineteenth century restoration; west door's tympanum discovered when access for present west gallery was constructed. North doorway (part-blocked) is twelfth century. South chancel door is mid-fourteenth century, as is two-seater sedilia and piscina in the south side of the chancel.		
0405-0007	Parish Church of St Lawrence	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Medieval	-	Parish Church listed for the following reasons: of architectural interest, as an early twelfth century foundation that retains significant original fabric including a reset Norman entrance and the lower parts of a defensive west tower; it exhibits a clear sequence of Medieval phases in different architectural styles including Norman, Decorated and Perpendicular. Taken together the handsome church evidences a long and complex structural history that is readily apparent within its historic fabric; it retains a variety of notable fittings including Medieval traceried Gothic screens, a Post Medieval organ, the fine early-eighteenth century Castle and Corporation pews and an early nineteenth century plaster Gothic nave ceiling; high quality funerary monuments of Lady Anne Clifford and Margaret Countess of Cumberland, the former by the respected sculptor Thomas Stanton and the latter a particularly fine tomb and effigy by Royal sculptor Maximilian Colt. Of historic interest due to its strong association with Lady Anne Clifford who undertook the mid-seventeenth century restoration, and in which both herself and her mother are interred. Group value as it occupies a prominent position at the north end of the planned new town of Appleby, and it benefits from a spatial group value with large numbers of listed buildings including Appleby Castle.	Church	Extant
0405-0008	Church of St Michael	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	-	Parish Church, twelfth century with later additions and alterations. Coursed, squared rubble on chamfered plinth with stepped buttresses to tower; cavetto moulding to chancel eaves. Graduated slate roof with out-shuts to north; stone coping and kneelers to chancel. West tower, nave without aisles, and chancel three-stage tower built in twelfth century with upper works rebuilt in sixteenth century; embattled parapet has seventeenth century gabled bellcote on east side.	Church	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0009	Kirkby Thore Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	-	Hall block with solar wing, now farmhouse; fourteenth century with later additions and alterations. Wet-dashed rubble. Graduated slate roofs; hall of 30° pitch with out-shut to front, solar of 45° pitch with stone-flagged eaves. Brick chimneys to east end and junction of hall and solar. Hall was single-storey with three-bay front, but upper floor was added in seventeenth century. Central part-glazed door replaced a sixteenth century mullioned window (the lintel has been retained). three-light seventeenth century window to left; sixteenth century bay window to right has five leaded lights to front and two to side, all mullioned and transomed under hoodmould. Three nineteenth century sashes to east wall; no remains of any earlier wing at this end. Solar wing has three-light sixteenth century mullioned window under hoodmould to ground floor north; pointed fourteenth mullioned window of two trefoil-headed lights with blind quatrefoil between to first floor. West side of wing has two small original windows to first floor and two nineteenth century sashes to each floor. Panel in south gable of solar wing bears the Wharton arms. Lower nineteenth century extension and twentieth century barn conversion to rear are not included.	Hall	Extant
0405-0010	Mount Pleasant Farmhouse, cottage and attached cart shed	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	House dated 1788 with nineteenth century additions. Coursed, squared rubble. Graduated slate roof with stone copings, kneelers, and corniced end chimneys. Symmetrical two-storey, three-bay front has glazed central door in chamfered surround; panel above is initialled and dated T.C. & H.C., 1788. Two three-light mullioned windows, in stone surrounds, to each floor; first floor has central two-light twentieth century window. Sash without glazing bars to first floor in west wall. Late nineteenth century cottage extension at west end is set back; coursed, squared rubble with quoins under Welsh slate roof. Two storeys, two bays; twentieth century glazed door to right, single sash to each floor (ground floor window larger). Early nineteenth century wagon-shed attached at east end is set back; twentieth century brick infill with part-glazed door to wagon opening; graduated slate roof. Single storey.	Farmhouse	Extant
0405-0011	Crackenthorpe Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Large house now subdivided into three (as of 1983). Rebuilt early seventeenth century, re-fronted sixteenth century by Hugh & Thomas Machell; south-west wing added in late nineteenth century. Rubble with rusticated quoins, pebble-dashed; seventeenth century block has clear margins around openings. Graduated slate roofs of various heights with stone copings and kneelers; corniced stone end chimneys. seventeenth century symmetrical five-bay front of two storeys with attics; centre three bays project under pediment with dentil ornament. Original 'T'-shaped cast-iron knocker to studded door in architrave with rusticated frieze and pediment above. Stringcourse runs below attic. A pedimented datestone, L.M. 1663, has been reset in the east wall at the rear of the late nineteenth century wing whose appearance is modelled on that of the seventeenth century block.	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0012	The Cloister	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Built in 1811 by R. Smirke, built as a visual termination of the lower end of the Main Street. Arcade of seven pointed arches in ashlar, the centre three arches being open and giving access to the churchyard by a rear gate. Over the arcade is a battlemented parapet. The centre portion is stepped up and has the Appleby arms and date 1811 in a quatrefoil panel. At each end of the arcade is a square two-storey tower with machicolated parapet, square-headed door and window in lower storey, and lancets above with hood-moulds, and lancets above with hood-moulds. Right hand tower (east) is a shop, No. 1 Boroughgate.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
0405-0013	33 Chapel Street	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	A rare, early nineteenth century example of private purpose-built offices, usually considered a development of the Victorian age with the exception of the legal chambers in London's Inns of Court. Grade II* for its attractive external qualities including the use of quality local materials and Classical detailing seen for example in the pedimented doorcase. Grade II* for its virtually intact, extensive and refined interior, notably the exceptional joinery, which unites the decorative scheme throughout the building. Constructed for the regionally significant Heelis family, solicitors and agents to the aristocracy. It benefits from a historic and spatial group value with the attached Grade II-listed 33A Chapel Street, and with numerous other listed buildings of a similar date in Chapel Street and adjacent areas.	Office building	Extant
0405-0014	Low Cross	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Identical to High Cross, of which it is supposed to be an eighteenth-century copy. Stone Tuscan column on square base and with a square cubical top.	Village cross	Extant
0405-0015	Roman arches on south side of Main Street	Archaeology	Grade II listed building	Romano-British	-	Two arched recesses set in wall; reconstructed from Roman material found in the early twentieth century during site clearance. Dressed sandstone, much weathered.	Historic building	Extant
0405-0016	Front and return walls, and gate piers, to east of Temple Sowerby House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Walls are coursed, squared rubble on chamfered plinth; moulded segmental copings. Rusticated gate piers have square, corniced, capitals with stepped, domical tops.	Wall and other features	Extant
0405-0017	Maypole to south of the Cedars	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Maypole, possibly on site of earlier cross. Mentioned in 1817 enclosure awards. Four steps up, of millstone grit blocks. Timber upright is twentieth century replacement; wrought-iron weathervane is dated 1891.	Maypole	Extant
0405-0018	Front and return walls, gate piers, railings and central gate to Park House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Return walls of coursed, squared rubble that have segmental copings and no railings. Ashlar front walls are lower with chamfered copings topped by railings with spearhead standards. Central wrought-iron gate has scrollwork decoration. Rusticated gate-piers have square, corniced capitals with domical tops; end piers are similar but smaller.	Gate piers; Wall(s)	Extant
0405-0019	Low walls, piers and forecourt railings to front of The Cedars	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Low ashlar walls with segmental copings. Rusticated piers to central gate and either end have square, corniced capitals with urn finials. Railings have pointed standards; central gate has a wooden frame with pointed standards	Gate piers; Wall(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0020	Front and return walls, central gate and forecourt railings to Woodbine House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Low ashlar walls with triangular copings to front and north return. Semi-circular wrought-iron overthrow between cast-iron gate posts with urn finials. Wrought-iron gate has scrollwork decoration. Cast-iron balusters with urn finials separate sections of wrought-iron railings with fleurs-de-lis standards.	Wall(s); Railing(s); Gate(s)	Extant
0405-0021	Walls, gate piers and gates to the east of The Grange	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Coursed, squared rubble walls with flat copings; originally circa 1.2m high, central section was raised approximately 0.6m at a later date. Wrought-iron gates to angles at each end have pointed standards. Gate piers are rusticated with domical tops to their square, corniced capitals.	Gate piers; Wall(s)	Extant
0405-0023	Length of wall incorporating the Bainbrigg Stones	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Reginald Bainbrigg (about 1545-1613), scholar and antiquarian, was headmaster of the grammar school at Appleby. He was one of the first to record the remains along Hadrian's Wall, and his work brought him into contact with William Camden and other notable contemporary scholars. Bainbrigg recorded numerous inscribed Roman stones, some of which Camden printed in the 1607 edition of Britannia. It is understood that Bainbrigg took some Roman inscriptions back to Appleby, made copies of others and even erected contemporary inscriptions in Latin. It is understood that most of his collection was housed in his schoolhouse garden at the grammar school. In 1887 the school moved to a new site, and it is understood that the stones were moved from the grammar school and incorporated into a stone wall on the opposite side of Chapel Street known as the Broadclose wall.	Wall and other features	Extant
0405-0024	Swan House and Swan Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Former Inn, now subdivided into two private dwellings, dated 1616. Coursed, lime-washed rubble. Welsh slate roof (replacing thatch) with three twentieth century gabled dormers of various sizes. Brick mid chimney, stone end chimneys with that to north end projecting. All single storey with dormers. Swan House, of three-bays, has central glazed door flanked by sashes with glazing bars. Swan Cottage is five bays, with mullioned two light window to left; second window replaces original door, but central sash has survived. Present glazed door and window to right have replaced earlier window. Initialled date-stone to extreme right: I.H. B.H. 1616. Internally, a cruck-truss survives in Swan House and a late seventeenth century/early eighteenth-century corniced fireplace, with moulded surround, in Swan Cottage.	House; Cottage(s)	Extant
0405-0025	Antique shop to north of village hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Antique shop to north of Village Hall. Cottage, now used as a shop; possibly seventeenth century or earlier with late eighteenth century/early nineteenth century alterations. Lime-washed coursed rubble on plinth. Roof once thatched, now corrugated iron. Single storey with attic; four bays. Panelled door under wooden lintel has two large sashes with glazing bars, in stone surrounds, to left and a single sash with glazing bars under wooden lintel to right. Two small Yorkshire sash windows just below eaves. Beamed interior with original panelled door; cast-iron cooking range to south end.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0026	11, Battlebarrow	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Probably seventeenth century, altered. Stone rubble, two storeys. seventeenth century moulded doorway with a flat four-centred arch under a square head, with initials and date I.E.L.1662. Plain 12-paned sash windows - one on ground floor and two above.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0027	3 and 4A, Battlebarrow	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Seventeenth century stone rubble, two storeys with a two-storeyed porch with springers to copings. The outer doorway is moulded, with a semi-circular arched head and impost, with an interlaced ornament in low relief. Above the doorway is a cornice formerly supported by columns. One window in the upper storey of the porch, one per storey to the left and two per storey to the right, all of two lights, eighteenth century or nineteenth century, with arched headed lights, splayed reveals and mullions.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0028	11, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late sixteenth century-early seventeenth century, ashlar, slate roof hidden behind later facade. Three storey waterspouts. Finials at ends of stone copings. Three storeys, the top storey with two gables added late seventeenth century. Moulded doorway with stilted segmental head on impost, with interlacing enrichment in low relief. Centre door and two small shop windows of twentieth century, and two new windows in middle storey. Over the windows of lower storey is a long-moulded drip-course with carved terminals. In top storey are two graded three-light windows with round-headed lights and moulded dripstones stepped up over centre. Two gables with moulded copings and finials.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0029	1, 2 and 3 The Sands	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Roughcast over stone, dated 1639 but altered. Two shop windows and three house windows down, four windows above, all new. Horse tethering ring in wall. Included for group value.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
0405-0030	The Cedars	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. Coursed rubble with stucco front. Graduated slate roof with stone chimneys. Original house has symmetrical two storey, three bay front. Central panelled door, porch has Tuscan Doric columns supporting segmental canopy with moulded edge. Single sash to either side and three above. House extended into cottage under same roof on south. Twentieth century garage-doors on ground floor and two sashes above (one probably twentieth century). All sashes lack glazing bars. Myrtle Cottage under same roof to north is not included.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0031	Edendale Cottage area railings and central gate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth-century house. Coursed rubble with incised stucco front and rusticated quoins. Graduated slate roof has stone coping, kneeler, and chimney to south end. Symmetrical two storey, three bay front has central part-glazed door with single sash to either side, two sashes to first floor. All windows have glazing bars and stone surrounds. nineteenth century wrought iron railings and gate have pointed standards.	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0032	Temple Sowerby House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, now hotel, of two main periods with 'U'-shaped plan. Earlier part to rear, dated 1727, has pebble-dashed front with plinth, quoins, and first floor band. Graduated slate roof with brick end chimneys. Two storeys, two bay front has two stone mullioned three light windows and a fire window to ground floor, two later sashes above have glazing bars and stone surrounds. Range linking this part of building to later house incorporates original cross-passage door with dated lintel. Main house is late eighteenth century/early nineteenth century. Flemish bond brickwork with rusticated quoins, plinth and eaves are both of moulded stone. Welsh slate roof has stone copings and corniced end chimneys. Symmetrical two storey, five bay front has central panelled door in pedimented stone architrave, now inside twentieth century gabled brick porch. Two sashes to either side and five above, all with glazing bars in stone architraves. During the nineteenth century a single-storey canted bay window in brick was added at south end, and a two-storey coach-house in ashlar at the north end. Internally, extensive repairs and renovation have restored much of the original appearance of the interior.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0033	Countess Farmhouse and adjoining barn	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, eighteenth century with later alterations. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins. Graduated slate roof with stone chimneys. Original house in centre has symmetrical two storey, three bay front. Central plank door has single wide sash with glazing bars on either side and two above. House extended into former byre under same roof to north, single sash on left and part-blocked door on right. Barn under same roof to south has wagon-door with depressed arch on left and smaller door on right.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0034	Kings Arms Hotel	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Formerly Inn and attached house, eighteenth century with later additions and alterations. Original inn to east is built of ashlar with chamfered plinth and rusticated quoins, lintel band to ground floor windows. Graduated slate roof has stone coping, kneeler, and chimney to east end, stone mid chimney. Two storeys, five bays. Door with pedimented architrave to left of centre is original, similar doorcase to right of centre was moved to house and replaced by window in Twentieth century remaining door has single sash to either side and two above, all with glazing bars except ground floor left. Single paired sashes with glazing bars to each floor on right. Two storey, three bay house to west has incised stucco front. Graduated slate roof was raised in twentieth century and two gabled dormers added, stone end chimneys. Window replaced original central door when present door was knocked through; former inn doorcase was used as a shallow porch. Two original sashes to ground floor, three to first, all with glazing bars.	Hotel	Extant
0405-0035	Rose Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, probably early eighteenth century. Original cross-passage, now entrance to next door house, is dated 1723. Coursed sandstone blocks with quoins, cavetto moulding to eaves. Graduated slate roof has stone copings, kneelers, and end chimneys. Symmetrical two storey, three bay front has central panelled door with three light mullioned windows to either side. First	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						floor is similar with central two light mullioned window. All windows have glazing bars and stone surrounds.		
0405-0036	Sheriff House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth century. Ashlar with rusticated quoins, moulded plinth, and lintel band to ground floor windows. Graduated slate roof with stone copings, corniced end chimneys and moulded eaves. Symmetrical two storey, three bay front has central panelled door in architrave with pediment above. Paired sashes on either side; first floor similar with single central sash. All windows have glazing bars and stone surrounds. Combined stair window and door to rear has impost blocks and projecting keystone to traceried, semi-circular, head. Four light windows to ground floor left has ogeed trefoil heads. Former two storey cottage adjoins south end. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins. Graduated slate roof has stone coping and blocked end chimney.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0037	Low walls, gate piers, gats and railings to front of Beech House, Beech Cottage and Sheriff House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Beech House has low ashlar walls with chamfered copings; slender, rusticated gate piers to south end have corniced square capitals with domical tops. Railings and double gate are late eighteenth-century wrought iron with spearhead standards. Beech Cottage has inserted, coursed, squared rubble wall with flat copings. Monolithic slab gate-piers have curved tops. Mid nineteenth century cast-iron railings have openwork fleurs-de-lis standards; wrought-iron gate has scrollwork panels and overthrow with iron-twist standards. Sheriff House has low ashlar walls with chamfered copings and moulded plinth; rusticated piers at each end and on either side of central gate have moulded bases with fluting and dentils to square, corniced, capitals. Large urns top gate piers with smaller urns to the two end piers. Railings are late eighteenth century with spearhead standards and urn finials; wrought-iron gate has scrollwork overthrow. Twentieth century drive gate is not included.	Wall(s); Railing(s); Gate(s)	Extant
0405-0038	Beach Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Cottage adjoining south end of Beech House (0405-0039). Probably mid eighteenth century. Coursed rubble with incised stucco front. Graduated slate roof has stone coping and kneeler to south with corniced stone end chimneys. Two storey, four bay front has two part-glazed doors to centre with single casement at either end, now lacking stone mullion; two similar windows above doors with smaller window on right.	Cottage(s)	Extant
0405-0039	Beech House and adjoining stables	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth century. Ashlar with rusticated quoins, chamfered plinth, and lintel to ground floor windows. Graduated slate roof with stone copings and corniced end chimneys; moulded eaves. Symmetrical two storey, three bay front has central panelled door in architrave with pediment above; nineteenth century openwork cast-iron porch. Paired sashes on either side; first floor similar with single central sash. All windows have glazing bars and stone surrounds. Lower two storey stable adjoins north end. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins; incised stucco front.	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						Graduated slate roof with stone coping. Symmetrical five bay front has door at either end; segmental arches with projecting keystones and impost blocks. two windows between. first floor has central loft access flanked by single windows. All openings have stone surrounds.		
0405-0040	Mountain View	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. Flemish-bond brickwork with rusticated stone quoins and moulded eaves. Graduated slate roof with stone copings and kneelers; corniced stone mid and end chimneys. Symmetrical two storey, five bay front has glazed central door in open wooden porch with square, fluted, corner posts; two sashes to either side and five above, all without glazing bars and in architraves. Adjoining properties are not included.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0041	Low walls and railings to west of The Grange	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Low, coursed, squared rubble walls with chamfered copings. Late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century railings made up of cast-iron panels with pierced geometric decoration incorporating foliate terminals.	Wall(s); Railing(s)	Extant
0405-0042	Threshing barn and byre to south of tannery's dovecote	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Threshing barn and byre; late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. Rubble with quoins; knapped river boulders used for checker-board patterning. Graduated slate roof with out-shuts. Two storey, 10-bay west elevation has plank door with three windows to left; on right is part-blocked threshing floor door flanked by small windows. Loft door in north wall. East elevation has main wagon door under out-shut on left; out-shut is extended to form porch to loft access door up steps on right. Central byre door and small wagon door to right. Five windows above. All doors, except east loft door, have segmental heads and all windows are unglazed in stone surrounds.	Barn(s); Byre(s)	Extant
0405-0045	Wall to village pound and old fire engine house within; north west of Foresters' hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Village pound, probably late eighteenth century. Rectangular enclosure has 1.5m high coursed, squared, rubble walls with triangular coping stones and a twentieth century gate in east wall. Late nineteenth century building to rear originally served as school lavatory before becoming the fire-engine house, now disused. Squared, rubble with quoins. Welsh slate roof. Single storey, built at right-angles to road with door in end wall.	Wall(s)	Extant
0405-0046	Stone Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, mid eighteenth century. Coursed, squared rubble with rusticated quoins. Graduated slate roof with stone copings, kneelers, and end chimneys (one of which is a twentieth century rebuild). Symmetrical two storey, five bay front has wide part-glazed central door in chamfered surround; 1751 date on lintel is twentieth century, based on research by previous owner. Four two light mullioned windows to ground floor, one two light and two three light windows to first floor. All windows have glazing bars. Beamed interior has original bracketed fireplace with twentieth century insert. Original dog-leg staircase has square balusters on cut string, ramped handrail. Bottom newel has large acorn finial.	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0047	Milestone to north east of Crackenthorpe Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Brough-Eamont Bridge Turnpike Trust milestone, probably late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. Cast-iron with angled faces and top, encasing a sandstone backing block. Painted white with lettering picked out in black: APPLEBY 2 MILES on one face and PENRITH 11 MILES on the other. Moved to present position from original location (NY 66366 21839) when route of A66 was altered.	Milestone	Extant
0405-0048	Clickham Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. Coursed, squared rubble with rusticated quoins on chamfered plinth; first floor sill band. Central block has graduated slate roof with stone copings and kneelers, stone mid and end chimneys. Wing adjoining each end has eaves band and hipped roof. Two storey symmetrical front of five bays. central panelled door in architrave, and sashes. Extension to south wing, now separate dwelling, not included.	Farmhouse	Extant
0405-0049	Barn adjoining Friary Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Thick walls of red sandstone, the cottage eighteenth century, two storeys, with boarded floor, one modern window on ground floor and three above. Barn adjoins and contains fragment of a fourteenth century window in the gable, probably from White Friars House which once stood on this site.	Barn(s)	Extant
0405-0050	4, Battlebarrow	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century was probably once part of Slapestone House. Stone rubble, two storeys, wide segmental arch to yard, a modern door, and a small former shop window with cornice (now shuttered). Three square windows in old, splayed openings above.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0051	5-10 Battlebarrow	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Numbers 5 to 7 are eighteenth to nineteenth century, two storeys, stone rubble cottages with segmental headed doorways and all openings splayed, but without glazing bars. Numbers 8 to 10 are eighteenth century, two storeys, stone rubble, with six windows in upper storey and four below.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0052	2, Battlebarrow	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early eighteenth century, stone rubble, cement-washed, three storeys. Plain doorway, one sash window on each floor, but glazing bars removed from ground floor.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0053	1, Battlebarrow	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century, stuccoed over stone rubble, two storeys, long and short quoins. Doorway with semi-circular hood on brackets, three windows on ground floor, four above, and string over ground floor windows.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0054	The Grapes Hotel	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century, two and three storeys, all stone. Segmental arched entrance to inn yard. Each house has centre door and two or three windows each upper storey (some 12 or 20 paned, some without glazing bars).	Hotel	Extant
0405-0055	5- 7 Chapel Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century, stone rubble partly pebble-dashed, two storeys, long and short quoins. Numbers 5 and 6 have two sash windows down and three up, one boarded and one glazed door. Number 7 has round-headed doorway with moulded keystone, impost and fanlight, two windows each floor.	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0056	8 - 10 Chapel Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Slightly higher than Number 7. Roughcast and pebble dashed. Two storeys. Depressed arched carriage entry between Numbers 9 and 10. Six windows on ground floor and eight above, glazing bars removed. Number 10 has lean-to porch. Round-arched stair window at rear.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0057	16- 19 Chapel Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth century, roughcast over stone rubble, with long and short stone quoins, slate roof, two storeys, Segmental arched carriage entry with rusticated voussoirs. Four modern doors and four windows on ground floor, five above, all sashes with glazing bars removed.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0058	20- 26 Chapel Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth century, roughcast over stone rubble, with slate roof and brick chimneys, two storeys. Segmental arched carriage entry between Nos. 24 and 25. Boarded doors with small fanlights. Each cottage has one sash window on each floor.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0059	27, 28 and 29 Chapel Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth century, pebbledash over stone rubble, two storeys, eaves cornice, long and short quoins, string between storeys. Three modern glazed doors. Three sash windows on each floor. Said to be formerly a boarding house of the Old Grammar School.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0060	30, 31 and 32 Chapel Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth century, pebble-dashed stone rubble with slate roof, two storeys. Three modern doors, three sash windows on each floor in chamfered red sandstone architraves. Number 31 is larger, with centre door, two sash windows down and three up.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0061	The Clock House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early eighteenth century, red sandstone rubble, slate roof, brick chimneys, two storeys. Stone copings and kneelers. A segmental arched carriageway to left (leading to yard of the Crown and Cushion). A moulded doorway of circa 1700, two sash windows and a modern window on ground floor, and four 12-paned sash windows above. A clock face inserted in upper wall.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0062	Crown and Cushion Hotel	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	A probably earlier building altered in the mid eighteenth century. Roughcast over stone, old slate roof with stone chimneys, long and short quoins. Two plain windows on ground floor without glazing bars, and small shop front. Four twelve paned sash windows above. No. 2 (the Crown and Cushion) is a probably seventeenth century lobby entry house. Square headed doorway with heavily moulded architrave, probably early Eighteenth century. Three storeyed wing at rear facing Low Wiend has three sash windows on each floor in stone architraves. Rainwater head dated 1764.	Hotel	Extant
0405-0063	7-9, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Two storeys, stuccoed over stone, slate roof. Panelled door, and late Victorian shop front, one 16-paned sash window down and four up.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
0405-0064	11, Bridge Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Roughcast, two storeys, low proportions. Modern shop front. Passage doorway to left, with a 12-paned sash window over. Two other sash windows above.	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0065	3 and 5 Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Roughcast, slate roof, two storeys. Curved angle to Number 3, to Bridge Street, with convex gable, two upper windows and two shop windows with centre door. Number 5 has a glazed and panelled door, another glazed door, a 16-paned sash down and two 12-paned sashes up.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
0405-0066	10, Bridge Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Probably eighteenth century with later alterations. Now a hardware shop with new brick front with two large shop windows. Two storeys, the upper storey of red sandstone, with two 16-paned sash windows to left, and two modern windows on two upper floors to right, all under same roof. Good eighteenth century staircase inside.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
0405-0067	6 and 8 Bridge Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century, stuccoed stone rubble, stone quoins, low two storeys. A twentieth century shop front with pilasters, fascia, cornice and blind case. Old low doorway (to Number 6). Four sash windows above, the two on the right being lower. Slate roof.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0068	The Police Station	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	1770, stone, hipped roof, two storeys. Centre doorway with rectangular fanlight, two windows in ground storey, three above, with stringcourse between. Long and short quoins. On either side a single-storey wing with hipped roof projects forward. Each has a segmental-arched passage-way in front. In front of the centre block and between the wings is a flagged terrace with parapet wall and central gate with four stone steps up.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0069	Shire Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Magistrates Court and offices attached steps and boundary walls, formerly Assize and County Court. 1776-8, with additions of 1814 and 1879, and late twentieth century alterations. By Daniel Benn of Whitehaven. Painted roughcast over rubble sandstone with ashlar dressings, later extensions of coursed red sandstone, ashlar ridge stacks, and hipped roofs with Westmorland slate coverings, laid to diminishing courses.	Court or court room	Extant
0405-0070	Edendale House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins. Graduated slate roof has stone copings, kneelers, and corniced end chimneys. Symmetrical two storey, three bay front has central panelled door in corniced architrave; single sash to each side and three to first floor. All windows have glazing bars and stone surrounds.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0071	Park House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. Ashlar with rusticated quoins. Graduated slate roof with corniced stone end chimneys. two storey, three bay front has part-glazed door in corniced architrave on right and two sashes on left, three sashes to first floor. All sashes have glazing bars and stone surrounds.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0072	Woodbine House and warehouse to rear	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. Coursed, squared rubble with rusticated quoins. Hipped, graduated slate roof with central stone chimney. Symmetrical two storey, three bay front has central part-glazed door in corniced doorcase with single sash to either side, three sashes to first floor. All sashes have glazing bars and stone surrounds. stair window to north end has traceried semi-circular head and projecting keystone. Attached two	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						storey warehouse to rear has been extensively altered in twentieth century and is only included because it is integral with house.		
0405-0073	Low Wall and Piers to front of Edendale House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Coursed, squared rubble walls with later nineteenth century copings. Gate piers and end piers are monolithic with domical tops to square, corniced, capitals. Included for group value with house.	Gate piers; Wall(s)	Extant
0405-0076	Cottage granary to west of Mount Pleasant Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Cottage-granary dated 1829 on keystone over door. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins. Graduated slate roof has stone-flagged eaves. Symmetrical two storey, three bay front has central plank door with segmental head, single casement with glazing bars to either side and two smaller casements above. External steps up to front door in east wall have been dismantled. All openings have stone surrounds. Included for group value.	Historic building	Extant
0405-0077	Thornercroft	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, built at right-angles to road, early nineteenth century. Coursed, squared rubble with rusticated quoins to front. Graduated slate roof has stone end chimneys. Symmetrical two storey, three bay front has twentieth century glazed porch to central panelled door. Sash with glazing bars to either side of door and three above, of which the central one was originally blind. All openings have stone surrounds. Internally, reeded pilasters and soffit to ground floor passage arch; original panelled doors survive throughout.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0078	Foresters' Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Originally a single storey reading room built in 1832, first floor hall was added for the Foresters in 1844. Coursed rubble, wet-dashed, with corner pilasters. Graduated slate roof with stone end chimneys (north end blocked at ridge level). two storey, three bay front has plank door to left and two sashes with inscription on rectangular panel: ERECTED BY SUBSCRIPTION 1832 scientia millaeres est praestantior. Sash at either end of first floor with plank loading door to left of centre. Second rectangular panel above first, with foliate decoration to corners, has dated inscription in an oval frame: FORESTERS HALL No. 844 AD 1844 UNITAS BENEVOLENTIA ET CONCORDIA; life-size sculpted deer's head above panel. North wall has central plank door to ground floor. All openings have stone surrounds.	Hall	Extant
0405-0079	Gateposts, walls and railings in front of Oak Tree House, Main Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Low stone wall has chamfered coping stones topped by early nineteenth century cast-iron railings; turned heads to standards. Monolithic stone gate posts have chamfered edges and curved tops; gate has cast-iron fleurs-de-lis decoration.	Wall(s); Railing(s); Gate(s)	Extant
0405-0080	Oak Tree House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House dated 1803 on beam over stairs. Coursed sandstone blocks with herring-bone tooling; front has lintel bands to each floor and rusticated quoins. Graduated slate roof with stone copings, kneelers, and corniced end chimneys; moulded eaves. Symmetrical two storey, three bay front has central panelled door and rectangular fanlight in pedimented doorcase with frieze, somewhat damaged by addition of late nineteenth century openwork iron	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						porch. Sash without glazing bars to either side of door and three above, all in stone surrounds. Stair window to rear has semi-circular head with interlaced glazing bars. Internally, original window shutters and panelled doors survive.		
0405-0081	Fountain head in garden to south west of Crackenthorpe Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late nineteenth century/early twentieth century sculpted panel (in lead) has central spout in mouth of bearded man's head with ram's horns; shell-shaped bottom of panel projects, supporting two small cherubs. Panel to rear bears inscription "Fountain designed & executed by Feodora Gleichen. R.S.P.E: R.S.B.S. Legion D'Honneur (Posthumous). Daughter of Admiral H.S.H. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. G.C.B. R.N. (Nephew of Queen Victoria) and of his wife Lady Laura Seymour.	Object(s)	Extant
0405-0082	Coach house to north west of Crakenthorpe Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late nineteenth century coach-house with stabling below and billiard room to one end. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins. Graduated slate roof has stone coping with kneelers to north end and conical central vent. Symmetrical two-storey, nine-bay front has five doors alternating with four small windows; one window is blocked, and one door has been converted into a window. First floor has two windows to either side of central loft door; circular vent-holes above.	Coach house	Extant
0405-0083	Summer house to west of Crackenthorpe Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Summerhouse, dated 1891. Coursed sandstone blocks. Graduated slate roof. Pediment supported on four unfluted Roman Doric columns; stylised triglyphs with central datestone.	Historic building	Extant
0405-0084	Bampton Tower	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, mid nineteenth century with later additions and alterations. Rubble with quoins. Graduated slate roofs with brick chimneys; north gable to rear is corbie-stepped. Gothic revival style. Asymmetrical front has projecting castellated parapets with corner turrets. Single-storey, two bay block on left has plank door in chamfered surround with pointed head; three light windows under hoodmould. The three-storey projecting tower has at three light windows on each floor. Two storeys, two bay block on right has single-light window next to added bay window; three light windows above. Single-storey, single-bay block on extreme right has two light windows, now without mullion. All windows have semi-circular heads. Twentieth century conservatory at south end not included.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0085	Main building at Appleby Grammar School	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Built 1887, two storeys, grey and red stone, slate roof with red tile cresting. Doorway dated 1671 re-used from original grammar school building, with Jacobean strap work ornament, square pilaster on high plinths, moulded and shaped door head, studded door, moulded inscribed plaque above with a pediment. The Victorian part has a square porch with segmental arch, three windows to left, two to right and six above, all with chamfered stone mullions and transoms. Two-storeyed former master's house in wing to left, with sashes and stone mullioned windows. Chapel in wing to right, with a four-light Perpendicular style window in gable.	School	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0086	Kingston House with outbuildings adjoining the south	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century, red sandstone, with quoins, moulded stone cornice. Two storeys. Centre French door/window, two 16-paned sash windows on ground floor and three above, all in plain cases. Farm buildings on south end, red sandstone, same date as house. Internal panelled shutters to windows. External stone stair.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0087	Footbridge at Appleby Station	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Mid to late nineteenth century iron footbridge moved to Appleby West in 1901 from Mansfield Station. Span reconstructed after damage in 1902. Fluted cast iron columns with acanthus capitals support stairways. Segmental arched wrought iron lattice footbridge. Appleby Station is the former Appleby West of the Settle-Carlisle section of the Midland Railway, opened 1876. Plates 522, 523, A Pictorial Record of LMS Architecture. V.R. Anderson and G.K. Fox. Oxford Publishing Co. 1981.	Bridge	Extant
0405-0088	Appleby Station, Main building	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Railway station, 1876, for the Midland Railway. Red brick with sandstone dressings and Welsh slate roof. Single storey range with cross-wing at north end. Platform elevation: Five bays with one, three and five gabled, the most southerly one is smaller. Openings from left to right: two light window, door, single-light window, tall three light window, three bay timber and glazed screen with cast iron part lozenge glazing and double doors, tall three light window, lower wing with door. All windows are four pane sashes with stone heads. The large gabled bays have stone quoins, trefoils in gables, fretted bargeboards. Four tall ridge stacks. End gables with bargeboards. Street elevation: two and three light sashes, otherwise plain. Interior: Planning largely unchanged. An almost unaltered example of the larger type of Settle and Carlisle station (q.v. Settle Station).	Railway station	Extant
0405-0089	Appleby Station, east platform building	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Railway station. 1876 for the Midland Railway. Red brick with sandstone dressings and Welsh slate roof. Single storey single depth range. Platform elevation has four paired sash windows with stone heads and a plain doorway. South gable end with two light windows. Gables with trefoils and fretted barge-boards. North gable end with plain doorway instead of window as designed. Part of an almost unaltered example of the large type of Settle and Carlisle Station (q.v. Settle Station). Included for group value.	Railway station	Extant
0405-0090	The Friary	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century, two storeys, stuccoed. Centre doorway with single-storeyed Tuscan portico with full entablature on two pairs of coupled Ionic columns. Two 12-paned sash windows on ground floor, three coupled sashes above.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0091	Entrance Gate Piers, Gates and Railings to the Friary	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century. Four square gate piers on roadside, rusticated, with cornices and ball finials, curving low stone wall at either side of central pair of iron gates, the walls also topped with cast iron railings.	Wall(s); Railing(s); Gate(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0092	Former British School	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Mid nineteenth century. Roughcast over stone, with slate roof and stone quoins. No. 15 was probably the schoolhouse, two storeys, with gable end facing the road and two 16-paned sash windows on each floor, door on left hand return side. The former school was founded 1808 and has inscribed stone "British School 1849", single storey, now builders' merchants, with a round-arched doorway and a pair of Gothic style windows.	School	Extant
0405-0093	33A Chapel Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Dwelling above arched carriageway, early to mid-nineteenth century with later nineteenth century and twentieth century alterations, coursed red sandstone ashlar, rendered; Westmorland slate roofs.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0094	Westmorland House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth century but altered in the mid nineteenth century when the shop and first floor windows were inserted. Stuccoed stone rubble, three storeys, three windows each upper storey, those on first floor having round-arched heads and plain keystones. Ground floor has an elaborate Victorian shop front of iron, with twisted columns on fluted bases, foliated Composite caps, round arches with cusped roundels in the tympana, in composition of centre door and flanking windows of one arch on re-entrant side and two arches to fronts, fascia and cornice over the whole.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
0405-0095	9, Bridge Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Ashlar, quoins, three storeys, ground floor with two large round arches on engaged columns & with glazing bars. Two sash windows each upper floor with bands at sill levels. Ground floor rusticated.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0096	5 and 7 Bridge Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Ashlar, three storeys, eaves cornice, long and short quoins, strings at sill level. Centre passage entrance with traceried rectangular fanlight. Two shop fronts - that of No. 5 is early Twentieth century, with thin colonnettes, leaded coloured lights, panelled pilasters, fascia and cornice. Four sash windows each upper storey, those of No. 5 being 16-paned.	House(s)	Non-extant
0405-0097	4, Bridge Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century, ashlar, three storeys, ground floor with double shop front with cornice and blind case. Three eight-paned sash windows on each upper floor in plain stone architraves.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0098	1 and 3 Bridge Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century, red sandstone, with quoins. No. 1 is two storeys, with three sash windows on upper floor, one new window below. No. 3 (King's Head) has three storeys and two strings, tethering ring on wall, eaves cornice, centre doorway with moulded architrave and cornice, four sash windows on ground floor and five on upper floors, with glazing bars removed. Portion to left was once coach-houses etc. and has wide depressed arch, segmental arched doorway, three light sash windows down and a single sash up.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0099	St Lawrence's Bridge	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Rebuilt 1889 in Georgian style. Red and grey stone, two segmental arches flanked by three-sided cutwaters. Quatrefoiled Gothic circles in the spandrels.	Bridge	Extant
0405-0100	Eden Bridge café shop attached to Eden Bridge café	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Roughcast over stone, dated 1830, two storeys. Three nineteenth century shop windows with cornices, and four windows above (two modern, two of 16 panes). Included for group value.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0101	Coach house, Barns, Byres and Entrance arch to north of Spital Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	L-shaped group forming north and west sides of courtyard; early nineteenth century. Squared, rubble with quoins. Hipped, graduated slate roof. Large segmental entrance arch spans between south and west ranges. West range was coach-house; two storeys, four bays. Paired wagon doors with segmental heads to left, two doors to right, four windows above. Steps up to first floor at south end. North range of byres has five doors and four windows to ground floor, four openings with semi-circular heads to upper floor. Large twentieth century buttress built against centre of range. Lean-to garage under graduated slate roof at east end is not included.	Coach house	Extant
0405-0102	Threshing barn and byre to east of Spital Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Threshing barn forming east side of courtyard, early nineteenth century. Squared, rubble with quoins. Hipped, graduated slate roof. Large central wagon entrance has segmental head; judas door has shaped head. Small, opposed door to rear leads into twentieth century milking parlour (not included in item). Internally, flagged floor with wooden loft floor at north end; queen-post roof trusses.	Barn(s)	Extant
0405-0103	Spitals Farmhouse with Adjoining Stables, Byre, and Gin Gang	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Farmhouse group forming south side of courtyard; late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. Various built of squared, coursed or rubble; original house in centre has incised stucco front with stucco quoins. House extended to east in early nineteenth century, stable to west. All under hipped, Welsh slate roof with out-shuts to rear and mid chimneys. Two storeys. Symmetrical three-bay front of original house has central part-glazed door, with two sashes to each floor; house extension has two sashes to each floor. Stable has door at rear flanked by windows with hay-loft access above. All windows have glazing bars. Single storey byre, under graduated slate roof, adjoining east end has semi-circular termination of early nineteenth century gin-gang at front.	Farmhouse	Extant
0405-0104	K6 Telephone Kiosk	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	-	Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.	Telephone kiosk	Extant
0405-0105	Front and return walls, and gate piers, to Mountain View	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Low coursed, squared, rubble walls with segmental copings; return walls curve inwards towards house. Large, rusticated piers to gates at either end of front wall have square, corniced capitals with stepped tops and ball finials; wrought-iron gates are twentieth century.	Wall(s); Railing(s); Gate(s)	Extant
0405-0106	Turbine House to south of Crackenthorpe Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	-	Turbine-house, dated 1912. Squared rubble with quoins. Graduated slate roof with projecting eaves. two storeys, built across small stream with entrance at upper level. Panel with coat of arms above door, under pointed hoodmould. Single two light mullioned window to end and each side wall. Initialled datestone, in Roman numerals, set in wall below window on west side. Early example of purpose-built structure for private generation of electricity by turbine; machinery now no longer in place.	Other infrastructure	Extant
0405-0107	War Memorial in St Lawrence's Churchyard, Appleby	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	-	Appleby War Memorial Cross, which stands in the churchyard of the Church of St Lawrence, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: of historic interest as an eloquent witness to the	Memorial	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						tragic impact of world events on the local community, and the sacrifice it made in the First World War. Of architectural interest as an elaborately decorated memorial cross, in the Celtic style; unusually, the memorial has not been adapted for Second World War commemoration, and thus retains its original design intent. Of Group value along with the Grade I listed Parish Church of St Lawrence, the Grade II* listed The Cloisters and a number of other Grade II listed buildings along Bridge Street.		
0405-0108	Temple Sowerby	Conservation area	Conservation area	Twentieth Century	-	Temple Sowerby lies on the broad and relatively flat floor of the Eden valley close to the River Eden. The landscape is one of lush green agriculturally improved pastures enclosed by hedgerows and stone walls, with woodland and trees. The area along the A66 consists of some fairly grand buildings facing onto the remains of a once wide green. The central village green area has buildings closely set around a spacious green with mature trees. The buildings in the central area mainly date from the seventeenth century onwards and are constructed almost exclusively of red sandstone. The manor of 'Sowerby' was given to the Knights Templar sometime in the twelfth or thirteenth century and the prefix of Temple was evident in documentation from 1279.	Village	Extant
0405-0109	Appleby	Conservation area	Conservation area	Twentieth Century	-	Appleby lies in the heart of the Eden Valley with the River Eden winding its way through the town. The river is a Special Area of Conservation. It has a diverse range of ecological habitats and 184 recorded plant species, more than any other river in the UK. The town is situated on the Settle to Carlisle Railway line and the station, with its fine historic buildings, is still operational. Appleby was originally the county town of Westmorland, and it has been inhabited for over 1,000 years. The main street of Boroughgate has some interesting old buildings, many of which are listed, and links the well-preserved Norman Castle with the fine Medieval Church of St. Lawrence. The Appleby Conservation Area is entered onto the Heritage At Risk (HAR) register because of its condition has been assessed by Historic England as being 'very bad'. There is, however, no change in this condition so it remains stable but not addressed.	Village	Extant
0405-0110	Settle - Carlisle Railway	Conservation area	Conservation area	Twentieth Century	-	The Settle to Carlisle Railway is notable for both in its engineering achievements and its unique design. The line passes through the tough terrain of the North Pennine foothills and the Eden valley floor. It uses expansive viaducts and bridges to traverse open valleys and cross rivers. Several tunnels have been blasted through the limestone and sandstone rock of the Eden valley. The line and its thoughtfully designed station buildings, workers houses, and trackside structures form a comprehensive development giving a complete picture of Victorian enterprise and social welfare.	Railway	Extant
0405-0111	Crackenthorpe Cropmarks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Unclassified site with possible linear features	Cropmark(s)	Extant
0405-0112	Unclassified cropmark at Temple Sowerby	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Unclassified cropmark identified by aerial photography, possible rectangular enclosure	Cropmark(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0113	Kirkby Thore Settlement	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Cropmarks showing possible settlement of unknown date, identified by aerial photography	Settlement	Extant
0405-0114	Temple Sowerby Rectangular Enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Rectangular enclosure, date unknown, identified through aerial photography. Geochemical survey identified elevated copper values aligning with a structured enhancement of calcium and a discrete lead anomaly, which is likely associated with this heritage resource. This area of enhancement has the potential to be associated with Roman activity in the area. Enhanced calcium can indicate anthropogenic activity including middening, food processing and manuring. The zone of enhanced calcium marginally overlaps with an area of copper enhancement. The proximity of copper and calcium anomalies may indicate anthropogenic activity, but the limited extent of the survey makes unambiguous interpretation difficult.	Enclosure(s)	Extant
0405-0115	Kirkby Thore Linear Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Linear earthworks identified through aerial photography	Earthwork(s)	Extant
0405-0116	Kirkby Thore Unclassified Cropmarks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Unclassified cropmarks	Cropmark(s)	Extant
0405-0117	Sleastonhow Lane Enclosure and Dyke, Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	An enclosure/ dyke identified through cropmarks identified in aerial photographs. Geochemical survey identified magnetic susceptibility, copper, and phosphorus at levels indicative of settlement activity in the vicinity of this resource as opposed to metallurgical activity. Elevated levels of phosphorus are often associated with high levels of organic material such as might be expected in areas used for middening, food processing and/or animal corralling.	Enclosure(s)	Extant
0405-0118	Keld Sike Enclosure, Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Enclosure identified as cropmark in aerial photographs	Enclosure(s)	Extant
0405-0119	Dyke at Crackenthorpe	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Linear cropmark running north-east to south-west, date unknown	Cropmark(s)	Extant
0405-0120	Dyke at Crackenthorpe	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Linear cropmark running north to south, date unknown	Cropmark(s)	Extant
0405-0121	Long Marton Mound	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Enclosure/mound	Enclosure(s)	Extant
0405-0122	Crakenthorpe Enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Enclosure identified by cropmarks	Enclosure(s)	Extant
0405-0123	Castrigg Linear Features, Long Marton	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Linear feature identified in cropmarks	Cropmark(s)	Extant
0405-0124	Roger Head Rectangular Enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Rectangular enclosure, date unknown, identified through aerial photography	Enclosure(s)	Extant
0405-0125	Castrigg Rectangular Enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Rectangular enclosure, date unknown, identified through aerial photography	Enclosure(s)	Extant
0405-0126	Hangingshaw Enclosure, Long Marton	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Rectangular enclosure, date unknown, identified through aerial photography	Enclosure(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0129	Chapel Hill Enclosure and Lynchets, Crackenthorpe	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Enclosure, earthworks and lynchet shown in cropmarks	Enclosure(s)	Extant
0405-0130	Colby Laithes Ford, Appleby	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Ford over the River Eden	Ford	Extant
0405-0131	Trout Beck Natural Feature, Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Site of old river meanders, visible on an aerial photograph. The meanders are still visible as faint depressions. There are no other significant features on the ground.	Paleochannel	Extant
0405-0132	Cooper Allot Unassigned Find, Kirkby Thore, Eden	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Cooper alloy unassigned find	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0133	Lead Strap Fitting Find, Kirkby Thore, Eden	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Lead strap fitting find	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0135	Find spot	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Find spot, find unknown	Findspot	Extant
0405-0136	Carved Stone Find, Appleby	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Carved stone find, Appleby	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0137	Temple Sowerby Bronze Age Site	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age; Twentieth Century	-	Pits and post holes uncovered that included Bronze Age finds	Site	Non-extant
0405-0138	Kirkby Thore Enclosed Settlement & Field System	Archaeology	Non-designated	Iron Age; Romano-British	-	A geophysical survey undertaken in 2018 in advance of a residential development revealed a complex of anomalies suggesting an oval enclosure ditch surrounding a number of roundhouses together with a possible associated field system. The anomalies may represent the buried remains of a late Iron Age or Romano-British farmstead and field system. A subsequent evaluation was undertaken on the site with four trial trenches targeting the geophysical anomalies. The only feature that was revealed was a single pit from which a loom weight of possible early Iron Age or Early Medieval date together with ironworking slag were retrieved (ASUD 2019).	Settlement	Extant
0405-0139	Silver Coin Find, Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Multiple Romano-British silver coin find spots, including three Trajan denarii and one Vespasian denarius dating to the late first and early second century AD.	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0141	Silver Coin Find, Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Silver coin find spot	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0142	Trumpet Brooch Find, Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Copper alloy 'Backworth' trumpet brooch; with half-round acanthus moulding; sprung	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0146	Steelyard Weight Find, Kirkby Thore, Eden	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Find spot steelyard weight	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0147	Cooper Alloy Brooch, Kirkby Thore, Eden	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Cooper alloy brooch	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0148	Cooper Alloy Brooch, Kirkby Thore, Eden	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Cooper alloy brooch	Findspot	Non-extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0149	Temple Sowerby Medieval Village	Settlement	Non-designated	Medieval	-	The red sandstone village of Temple Sowerby is situated in the Eden Valley between the Pennines and the north-eastern quarter of the Lake District National Park. The main watercourses nearby are the River Eden joined by the Crowdundle Beck to the north and the Lyvennet to the south of the village. The village centre is a mixture of tightly knit buildings arranged around informal greens with further development along the A66. The surrounding landscape consists mainly of enclosed agricultural pastures with some woodland. Historically, Temple Sowerby grew as an important residential village on lines of major communication, first the road and then the railway (now closed). This is reflected in many of the fine houses in the village today.	Medieval village	Extant
0405-0151	Colby Hall, Colby	Designed landscape	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Deer Park	Historic landscape	Extant
0405-0152	Crackenthorpe Medieval Village	Settlement	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Shrunken village	Medieval village	Extant
0405-0153	Chapel Garth, Crackenthorpe	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Site of St Giles Chapel and Chapel Well. Documentary reference to the chapel 1534-5 and in 1777 'there is still a place called Chapel Garth and a well adjoining called Chapel Well'. Well, was filled up in 1859. Various faint earthwork features on the hilltop may relate to the chapel site. No traces of the well now.	Chapel	Extant
0405-0156	Kirkby Thore	Settlement	Non-designated	Medieval	-	The village located by the site of the Roman fort of Bravoniacum (0405-0003). The village centre is predominantly Medieval in layout with more modern development in surrounding. Archaeological evaluation in 2021 identified features associated with the neighbouring field systems including ditches and postholes.	Village	Extant
0405-0157	Crackenthorpe Pound, Crackenthorpe	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of a Post Medieval animal pound. There is nothing shown on the current ordnance survey Map.	Historic building	Extant
0405-0159	St Nicholas's Hill, Appleby-in-Westmorland	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	St Nicholas's Hill former hospital, Appleby-in-Westmorland	Hospital	Non-extant
0405-0162	Copper Alloy Spoon Find, Kirkby Thore, Eden	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Spoon	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0163	Long Rigg Quarries and Gravel Pits, Kirkby Thore	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Victorian	Quarries and gravel pits.	Quarry	Extant
0405-0165	North Eden Railway / North Eastern Railway, Darlington Section, Eden Valley Branch	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Victorian	A section of the 22-mile Eden Railway line which was constructed in 1858. It was operational until 1989, though after 1976 it was only used intermittently by the British Army.	Railway	Non-extant
0405-0166	Temple Sowerby Railway Station	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	As part of the Eden Valley Railway, Temple Sowerby Station was opened in 1862. The station had a single platform on the upside of the line, two small goods sheds, loading dock, coal drops and a coal office. The line was closed in 1962 with the station repurposed as residential dwellings.	Railway station	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0167	Kirkby Thore Railway Station	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Kirkby Thore Station had a single platform on the upside of the line. The station contained a number of sidings, a small goods shed, loading dock and a passing loop. It was demolished in 1974.	Railway station	Non-extant
0405-0168	Crackenthorpe World War II Pillbox near the River Eden	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	Pillbox	Military defence	Extant
0405-0169	Geophysical Survey Results	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	The origin of a few linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies in field at Lowmoor Row is uncertain and therefore a possible archaeological cause has to be considered.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
0405-0170	Geophysical Survey Results	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Towards the southern end of 5.27 parallel linear trends running broadly north to south away from the line of the Roman road are noted. These anomalies are oblique to the to the orientation of the current field layout. An archaeological origin, perhaps a road or track cannot be discounted.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
0405-0171	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former boundaries visible within two fields. Cropmark settlement remains recorded in northern field on 0405-0113, but not visible.	Field system	Extant
0405-0172	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former boundaries are visible, bisected by the A66. A pronounced bank lies in the southern area, at a tangent to the other features. There are also unclassified cropmarks which may refer to field boundaries.	Field system	Extant
0405-0173	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former field boundaries defined by banks to the west and east.	Field system	Extant
0405-0174	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A series of parallel banks representing former fields, themselves possibly a remnant of earlier open field activity.	Field system	Extant
0405-0175	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Indistinct banks, possibly the remains of former field boundaries or ridge and furrow. The remains are defined to the east by a bank (possibly two headlands) at the edge of a small valley.	Field system	Extant
0405-0176	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Possible former field boundaries visible as banks.	Field system	Extant
0405-0177	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former field boundaries visible as banks.	Field system	Extant
0405-0178	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A series of faint banks appearing to represent former field boundaries.	Field system	Extant
0405-0179	Field System	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A series of connected banks appearing to form the remains of a field system. One of the features appears to represent a modern unmapped boundary, visible on aerial photographs until at least 2009.	Earthworks	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0181	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	An area containing a number of former field boundaries, visible as banks.	Field system	Extant
0405-0182	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Remains of a series of former field boundaries are visible as short sections of bank.	Field system	Extant
0405-0183	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former field boundary	Earthwork(s)	Extant
0405-0184	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former field boundary that appears to represent a headland at the end of a block of broad ridge and furrow.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
0405-0185	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Bank representing a former field boundary.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
0405-0186	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	An eastwards continuation of a former track.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
0405-0187	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A possible former field boundary at the bottom of a shallow valley.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
0405-0188	Boundary	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Two former field boundaries visible as banks.	Field system	Extant
0405-0189	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British; Post Medieval	-	A possible trackway runs south-south-east from the Roman road towards a point on the River Eden at Fitz Well. It is visible as a ditch, with a bank present on the western side. A temporary Roman camp (0405-0194) lies to the east. Its position - joining the Roman road and adjacent to a camp - suggests a possible Roman date. A parallel bank feature lies circa 250m to the west, on the other side of a temporary Roman camp (0405-0194).	Trackway	Extant
0405-0190	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A probable recent trackway between a field containing a large pit (possible waste disposal site) and a road.	Trackway	Extant
0405-0191	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	The path of a former track is visible as a slight bank. It may have its origins as a headland. It appears to form the northern boundary of a block of ridge and furrow, suggesting a possible Medieval origin.	Trackway	Extant
0405-0192	Road	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A section of hollow way, most clearly visible close to the River Eden. It extends north-east from the river, passing through an area of ridge and furrow. It is broken by a later boundary.	Holloway	Extant
0405-0193	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A bank on a north-west to south-east axis. Additional mounds to the east may relate to road construction.	Earthwork	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0194	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A section of bank on south-south-east to north-north-west alignment, running parallel with a possible trackway located approximately 250m to the west. The bank heads towards a temporary Roman camp recorded in the (0405-189).	Earthwork(s)	Extant
0405-0195	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Two parallel banks, possibly a remnant of ridge and furrow.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
0405-0196	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A W-shaped bank at the edge of a ditch, likely to be of recent agricultural origin.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
0405-0197	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Indistinct banks, possibly representing former field boundaries or agricultural activity.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
0405-0198	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A substantial bank forming the southern edge of a field, possibly of recent origin.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
0405-0199	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Slight banks forming a Y-shape. The northern section follows the line of a straight sided dyke immediately to the E. A fortlet lies close by and the feature may be related to this Roman activity.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
0405-0200	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A straight section of bank, possibly a former boundary,	Earthwork(s)	Extant
0405-0201	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A number of indistinct banks are visible immediately to the south of the Roman road and 70m south of a Roman fortlet. The features may be associated.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
0405-0204	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A right-angled cropmark is visible to the north-west of a Roman fortlet, with the double ring-ditch feature (previously interpreted as a signal station) at the intersection point. The feature falls on an alignment similar to features located to the west (long banks and/or ditches) and may be related at a wider scale. The cropmark lies at a tangent to the Roman road located immediately to the west.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
0405-0205	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A possible enclosure visible as a cropmark. There are hints of a bank in LiDAR data.	Enclosure	Extant
0405-0206	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	An area displaying signs of past extractive activity.	Extraction pit	Extant
0405-0207	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A small circular depression is surrounded by a slight bank.	Extraction pit	Extant
0405-0208	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A small pit is visible within woodland in LiDAR data.	Extraction pit	Extant
0405-0209	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A cut feature is visible adjacent to the Roman road and immediately south of a Roman fortlet.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
0405-0210	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A large, irregularly shaped feature is cut into a field. A ditch - a possible path - links the site with a quarry-turned-waste disposal	Spoil heap	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						site to the north. The feature is cut by a straight feature marked on mapping (a possible vent). Foot and mouth burial site		
0405-0211	Spoil Heap	Archaeology	Non-designated	Twenty-first Century	-	Mound, assumed to be related to recent work in the field constructing the enclosed area to the north-east.	Earthwork	Extant
0405-0212	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Apparently recent spoil heap.	Spoil heap	Extant
0405-0213	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	An elongated mound, approximately 35m in length.	Mound	Extant
0405-0214	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A slight, rectangular mound in the corner of a field. The remains may be of recent date (perhaps relating to agricultural activity), although the temporary Roman fort is approximately 100m to the north and so may be related.	Mound	Extant
0405-0215	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	An elongated mound of unknown function, possibly a spoil heap, is visible in the middle of field.	Mound	Extant
0405-0216	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A sinuous feature representing a former channel of the River Eden.	Natural feature	Extant
0405-0217	Natural Feature	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A number of former channels of the River Eden, visible as sinuous ditches.	Paleochannel	Extant
0405-0218	Natural Feature	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Former channel of the Trout Beck, visible as a wide, sinuous ditch.	Paleochannel	Extant
0405-0219	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Three adjacent fields containing sinuous ditches representing former channels of the Trout Beck.	Natural feature	Extant
0405-0220	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Former channels, the eastern of which bisects a scheduled temporary Roman camp (0405-0004). Medium significance due to potential for survival of remains or hill wash within gully bisecting camp.	Natural feature	Extant
0405-0221	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Former channels between the Trout Beck and Roman road.	Natural feature	Extant
0405-0222	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Former channels of the Trout Beck.	Natural feature	Extant
0405-0223	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Dry valley.	Natural feature	Extant
0405-0224	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Southern extension of former channel passing through temporary camp to the north.	Natural feature	Extant
0405-0225	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A channel is visible. Two dykes are recorded, one of which (0405-0120) appears on the same alignment to the south and is likely to be related (the recorded dykes are not visible).	Natural feature	Extant
0405-0226	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A former channel of the Trout Beck.	Natural feature	Extant
0405-0227	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A former channel visible as a sinuous feature.	Natural feature	Extant
0405-0228	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	An area containing a number of former channels.	Natural feature	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0229	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Channel of the River Eden.	Natural feature	Extant
0405-0230	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Channels are visible as wide, sinuous ditches.	Natural feature	Extant
0405-0231	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A former channel is visible as a sinuous, broad ditch-like feature.	Natural feature	Extant
0405-0232	Crackenthorpe Ring Ditch	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Faint cropmark in form of a ring ditch	Ring ditch	Extant
0405-0235	Troutbeck Earthworks, Long Marton	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Earthworks, including ridge and furrow. Aerial photography shows at least three shallow sub-circular depressions in the SW corner of the field.	Earthwork	Extant
0405-0236	Kirkby Thore Cropmark Complex	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Cropmarks interpreted as consisting of enclosures, dykes and soil marks.	Earthwork	Extant
0405-0237	Sleastonhow Barn, Sleastonhow Lane, Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Large barn, shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 as once forming part of a larger complex of farm buildings	Building	Non-extant
0405-0238	Linden House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Ashlar on plinth with first floor sill band; eaves cornice with low parapet above. Graduated slate roof has stone copings and end chimneys. Symmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay front has central panelled door and rectangular fanlight in corniced architrave. Single tall sash with glazing bars to either side; 3 sashes with glazing bars to 1st floor.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0239	Tufton Arms Hotel and Shop	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	1873, stone, three high storeys, asymmetrical. Segmental arched yard entry. Gables. Oriel on a buttress. Porch and veranda on wood piers. Paired sashes. Long cobbled yard at rear with range of former stabling (now staff rooms), of red sandstone dressed in brick, with iron mangers on walls. Included for group value.	Hotel	Extant
0405-0240	16, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Dated 1772 on rainwater-head. Red sandstone with quoins, three storeys. Tall, clustered stone chimneys. Two 12-paned sash windows on each upper floor in plain architraves. Centre built out in a gabled wing on Doric columns, forming a porch over a panelled door, with a shop at each side.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0241	14, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late nineteenth century. Red sandstone. Three storeys of same height as Tufton Arms, quoins, early twentieth century shop front, three sash windows on each upper floor with long and short quoins to architraves. Included for group value.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
0405-0242	Moot Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Moot Hall, late sixteenth century, with eighteenth and early nineteenth century alterations; north range rebuilt in the early nineteenth century and altered in twentieth century. Moot Hall is entered onto the Heritage At Risk (HAR 78763) register because of its poor condition but is still in use/under occupancy. HAR reference: 1145607. Assessed as being in a poor condition, subject to slow decay with a solution agreed by not implemented.	Hall	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0243	Midland Bank	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Mid to late nineteenth century. Ashlar stone, three storeys. Segmental arch to rear yard, two round-arched windows ground floor, four segmental-headed windows first floor, four sashes top floor, castellated parapet on brackets.	Historic building	Extant
0405-0244	Barclay's Bank	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late nineteenth century Victorian Gothic, stone, rubble with ashlar dressings, three storeys. Pointed arched windows on ground and first floors (paired on first floor), with marble columns and stiff leaf caps. Top floor windows are paired, with triangular heads. Top balustraded parapet, and dormer windows on roof. Cast iron balcony to first floor. Curved angle from No. 17, with doorway, and one window each upper storey.	Historic building	Extant
0405-0245	15 and 17, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Mid nineteenth century, whitewashed stone, slate roof with stone copings and kneelers. Three storeys. Ground floor has two similar early twentieth century shop fronts and panelled door between, with fanlight and panelled pilasters. Fascia and cornice across whole ground floor. Four sash windows on each upper storey, in plain stone frames but without glazing bars.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
0405-0246	Hare and Hounds	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Mid eighteenth century, three storeys, stone. Nineteenth century shop front with colonnettes and foliated capitals (now filled with two sash windows). A rusticated segmental-headed archway to rear stables. Two sash windows in each upper storey.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
0405-0247	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Faint traces of a rectangular enclosure. Located close to a Roman signal station.	Enclosure	Extant
0405-0248	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A parallel bank and ditch sharing a similar alignment to other ephemeral earthworks 300m to the east.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
0405-0256	Unclassified Cropmarks at Temple Sowerby	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Unclassified cropmarks. The field has recently been ploughed and seeded. There were no visible features. The AP shows what appears to be a kidney-shaped feature, possibly with internal detail, on the crest of the slope. There appear to be further cropmarks to the northwest of the main feature, too faint to classify.	Cropmarks	Extant
0405-0263	Decorative Mount Find, Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Decorative Mount Find, Kirkby Thore	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0268	Flint Finds, Temple Sowerby	Archaeology	Non-designated	Mesolithic; Neolithic	-	Stratified finds	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0269	Temple Sowerby Pit	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Rubbish pit containing Medieval Pottery. A circular pit measuring on average 1.75m in diameter was identified during an evaluation excavation prior to the construction of a new bypass at Temple Sowerby in 2005. The pit was interpreted for rubbish rather than storage, being situated in fields behind the Medieval village.	Earthwork, stratified find	Non-extant
0405-0270	Temple Sowerby Field System	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	A section of north-east to south-west aligned dry-stone wall foundation was investigated further in 2006-7 following its initial discovery in 2005. Contained Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery.	Field boundary	Non-extant
0405-0271	Drainage system	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A series of drainage channels are visible within a valley. The drains are arranged in a herringbone pattern.	Earthwork	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0274	Field System	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Traces of banks, some of which appear to represent the remains of former field boundaries. Broad ridge and furrow lie to the south-west (beyond the study area) and the remains may be associated.	Earthwork	Extant
0405-0280	Field Boundary	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A former field boundary visible as a faint bank, following the alignment of boundaries to the south-west and north-east.	Earthwork	Extant
0405-0281	Field Boundary	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A former field boundary visible as a faint bank and continuing the alignment of a boundary immediately to the north.	Earthwork	Extant
0405-0283	Field Boundary	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Interconnected earthworks appear to form the remains of former field boundaries and/or headlands associated with adjacent parcels of ridge and furrow.	Earthwork	Extant
0405-0286	Bank	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	An area of indistinct banks, possibly the remains of ridge and furrow and former field boundaries. Possibly natural in part.	Earthwork	Extant
0405-0288	Crackenthorpe Corn Mill, Crackenthorpe	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Crackenthorpe Corn Mill was situated in sparse woodland south of Crackenthorpe Hall. There is the site of a second building nearby at NY 6624-2156. A large weir site crosses the Eden from NY 6655-2143 to the beginning of the head race at NY 6646-2137. There are other weirs at NY 6626-2151 and NY 6607-2172 (the end of the tail race). Ray Selkirk suspects it may have been the site of a Roman period lift canal. The Mill is no longer marked by OS. The weir and leat are still evident, but the mill buildings have disappeared. A small pump house which still remains probably post-dates the mill. A turbine-house, presumably belonging to Crackenthorpe Hall [SMR 1648], was built across the mill race in 1912 (Listed Grade II [LB 422780]).	Corn Mill; Mill Race; Earthwork	Extant
0405-0289	Kirkby Thore Circular Cropmark	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Undulating fields; the one nearest the A66 presently under crops; the one on opposite side of the beck is reseeded pasture. Faint features can be seen on rising ground near the stream. These appear to correspond to two features shown on the St Joseph aerial photography. One is a sub-circular ditched feature; the other a small open ended sub-rectangular feature.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
0405-0290	Kirkby Thore Cropmark	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Roman cemetery and building found in 1949. May be same site as SMR 4917. Cropmarks are also visible around Kirkby Thore village on aerial photography and/CCC 2826,21,29-31. The fields were newly seeded at time of site visit. Very faint indeterminate features could be seen at the north end near the beck which may relate to the cemetery, but more information is needed from original source to clarify.	Cemetery	Extant
0405-0292	Appleby Castle, uninhabited portions	Built Heritage	Scheduled monument	Medieval	-	This monument is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. The monument includes the remains of a castle of Medieval date, situated next to the River Eden. The area of protection includes part of the grounds around the castle, the castle earthworks, the curtain wall excepting the inhabited section and the square keep. The earthworks include a massive ditch enclosing the keep platform on all sides except the east, a ditch that once enclosed an outer bailey to the northwest of the keep and a number	Castle	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						of other banks and ditches north and south of the main entrance. The ashlar-built square keep, known as Caesar's Tower, was built in the 1170 to replace the motte and bailey castle that formerly stood on the site. The keep stands to four storeys with the fourth storey and the upstanding angle-turrets being later additions understood to be of twelfth century and late thirteenth century date, respectively. The keep was roofless in the seventeenth century when it was restored by Lady Anne Clifford. To the north of the castle is a small square rubble building with a pyramidal roof, known as Lady Anne's Bee-house. It is understood to have been built as a gazebo or oratory in the mid to late seventeenth century. Appleby Castle was originally a motte and bailey castle built by Ranulf de Meschines; it was replaced by a stone keep in 1170. The square keep and Lady Anne's Bee-house are Listed Buildings Grade I. The monument lies within the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden.		
0405-0293	Church of All Saints	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Medieval	-	This monument is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. Parish Church. Twelfth to thirteenth century with later alterations; restored in 1848. Coursed, squared rubble with buttressing to east and west end. Graduated slate roofs (chancel lower) with stone copings and seventeenth century apex finials; gabled bellcote to west end. Two cell plan with former west tower now opened up to form part of aisleless nave; original nave string-course visible above gabled eighteenth south porch. Twelfth century south door has single roll-moulding to semi-circular head with rosette decoration to hoodmould. One jamb shaft survives. Each capital has a chip-carved abacus with a low-relief figure to the side; the left-hand capital has scallop decoration, the right-hand one is moulded (possibly recut in the thirteenth century). Partly blocked north nave door is similar with cushion capitals and billet ornament to hoodmould but lacking both jamb shafts; two contemporary carved stones are set in the wall above; one depicts two knights jousting and the other bears a badly weathered inscription. On south side, single eighteenth century window with semi-circular head to left of porch and two similar to right, all diagonally leaded. Narrower chancel has square-headed fourteenth to fifteenth century window and two lancets, of which the second has had its sill raised to accommodate a square-headed seventeenth century doorway; single twelfth century slit window, near east end in both north and south walls. Three-light east window is largely nineteenth century under fourteenth century pointed hoodmould. At west end, dogtooth ornamented trefoil heads to single-light windows on either side of central buttress originally formed a thirteenth to fourteenth century quatrefoil panel. Internally, plain semi-circular seventeenth century chancel arch has nineteenth century traceried screen infill. Hemispherical font on square pedestal with chamfered base and capital has conical, ribbed, wooden cover initialled and dated T.G. W.H. 1687. Fastened to wall on east side of door is wooden poor box with dated inscription (now partly painted out) "1634 The pour man's box and churchwardens' seat". Some re-used seventeenth	Church	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						century panelling at west end with gallery above. Various commemorative wooden panels on nave walls give details of benefactors; an eighteenth-century memorial stone fastened externally to the south wall of the chancel records the gifts of James Hanson and his wife to the village school. A badly weathered fourteenth century tomb effigy is set in the south wall of the nave to the left of the porch.		
0405-0296	St Anne's Hospital	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Alms house, including a chapel and former communal hall, founded 1651-1653 by Lady Anne Clifford. Has minor later alterations. It is an example of an early, purpose-built alms house that, despite inevitable minor later alterations, remains largely intact and whose function is clearly legible. Its traditional formal planform resembling a cloister or college quadrangle is retained, as are the original simple planforms of the individual houses. Its overall form reflects the character of early alms houses, with a chapel to project the piety of its benefactor and incorporating prominent heraldry to signal its secular status. Its vernacular styling is attractive and has resulted in a handsome and well-detailed building. The original chapel retains a suite of seventeenth century fixtures and fittings and a series of seventeenth to eighteenth century monochrome wall paintings.	Alms-house	Extant
0405-0297	The Red House	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	House and Judges' lodging, 1717 for Thomas Carleton; late twentieth century modifications. Classical style. The Red House is entered onto the Heritage At Risk (HAR 1146473) register because of its poor condition. It remains in part use/occupancy. HAR reference: 1146473. Assessed as being in a poor condition subject to slow decay with no solution agreed.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0300	Front And Return Walls, Railings And Gates To West View Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Low ashlar walls with chamfered copings. Broad, cast-iron spearhead standards to railings and gates (centre front and north side).	Wall(s); Railing(s); Gate(s)	Extant
0405-0301	Forecourt Walls, Piers, Central Gate and Railings to Methodist Chapel	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Low front wall of sandstone blocks with chamfered coping; return walls higher with segmental coping and no railings. Corner piers square section with domical top. Original cast-iron railings have pointed standards; central gate with overthrow, and balustrade to steps, are C20 additions.	Gate piers; Wall(s); Gate; Railings	Extant
0405-0302	Forecourt Walls, Railings and Gates to Rose Cottage and the Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Low walls of coursed, squared rubble with segmental copings. Wrought-iron railings have corkscrew twist to top of standards; gates similar with scrollwork above top rail.	Wall(s); Railing(s); Gate(s)	Extant
0405-0303	36 Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, mid seventeenth century with nineteenth and twentieth century alterations.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0305	Howgate Foot	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Datestone of 1692. Whitewashed stone, slate roof. Two storeys. Modern door, three 12-paned sash windows, two horse-tethering rings to ground floor, and two 12-paned sashes above. Was formerly the Queen's Head public house.	Building	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0306	2, High Wiend	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Datestone of 1677. Two storeys, stuccoed with traces of timber framing within, old slate roof, stone coping on right with springer. Centre doorway and two four-light windows on ground floor, two four-light windows and a centre two-light window above, all with flat stone mullions.	Building	Extant
0405-0307	11, Doomgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Seventeenth to eighteenth century, once the smithy. Pebble dashed stone rubble, stone chimneys on slate roof, two storeys. A boarded door and a glazed and panelled door, two sash windows on ground floor and four above. A circular stone in front, probably covering a former well (wells in Doomgate mentioned in document of 1714).	Former smithy	Extant
0405-0309	Midtown Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House dated 1740 with later additions and alterations. Older section to south was a small house with adjoining barn, now garage; coursed, squared rubble on boulder plinth under graduated slate roofs with brick end chimneys to house. Two-storey, two-bay front has glazed door with dated inscription on panel above: John Bellas Margraet his wife 1740; sash to each floor on left. Nineteenth century house extension under same roof; sandstone blocks with quoins. two-storey, three-bay front has two sashes to ground floor and three above. All windows in stone surrounds. Lower barn has had twentieth century garage door inserted.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0310	House, Cottage and Barn Opposite Ivy Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House and cottage; mid to late eighteenth century. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins. Graduated slate roof has stone coping, kneelers, and corniced chimney to south end; brick mid chimney. Symmetrical two-storey, three-bay house has central part-glazed door in shouldered surround with gabled canopy; sashes. Cottage to right has part-glazed door; single sash to each floor on right. All sashes with glazing bars. Late eighteenth-century barn, adjoining north end, of coursed squared rubble with quoins under graduated slate roof. Single wagon door and four byre doors to ground floor with two doors above, all with segmental heads and impost blocks.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0311	House and fern cottage converted outbuildings adjoining. Now used as Memorial Hall.	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Eighteenth Century	Late eighteenth-century house with attached cottage and converted outbuilding. Pebble-dashed rubble. Graduated slate roof has slightly lower ridge to cottage on left with a corniced stone end chimney; house has brick and chimneys. Two storeys, eight bays overall. House has part-glazed door with 20-pane window to left; one two-light and one single light window to right, all 12-pane. Three 20-pane windows to first floor. Cottage has part-glazed door with single sash on each floor to left. Converted outbuilding has two doors, with single sash to first floor. All openings have stone surrounds	House(s)	Extant
0405-0312	White House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Eighteenth Century	Late eighteenth-century dwelling, now subdivided into Post Office/Shop and house. Wet-dashed rubble. Graduated slate roof with stone end chimneys to house. Two storeys, five bays overall. House has central glazed door with two-light window to left and single window to right; two small windows to first floor (all with glazing bars). Shop has part-glazed door with (possible twentieth century) window to right; single window with glazing bars on each floor to left. House attached to north end has twentieth century fenestration and alterations; not included.	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0313	Farmhouse and Attached Barn on West Side of Road at North End of Village	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, dated 1785. Coursed, squared stone with chamfered quoins. Graduated slate roof has corniced stone end chimneys, stone copings and kneelers. Two storeys, three bays (symmetrical). Twentieth century lean-to stable between house and barn at front is not included.	Farmhouse; barn(s)	Extant
0405-0315	23 and 25, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Formerly listed as premises north of the White House, occupied by Messrs. Stephenson's. Late eighteenth century. Red sandstone ashlar, with long and short quoins, three storeys. Victorian shop front with iron colonnettes, foliated caps, embattled cornice to door, panelled pilasters, fascia and cornice. Lower semi-basement window to left. A rusticated segmental-headed archway with re-used dated stone over rear arch inscribed RBD --96. Four windows each upper storey.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0316	Bowness Table Tomb in Churchyard to South of Chancel	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Eighteenth Century	Table-tomb with square corner supports. Inscription badly worn but small brass plate affixed near bottom of slab reads "Obit William Bowness December 11th 1767 Aged 82; Mary his Wife June 27th 1763 Aged 73. He gave in his lifetime Fifty Pounds to the School of Bolton." Table-tomb itself probably that of another William Bowness; a panel inside the church records that, in his will (dated February 9th 1709), he left "... an annual rent of ten shillings to be distributed upon his tomb stone to the poor of Bolton ... on the feast of Saint Thomas the Apostle yearly for ever.	Tomb(s)	Extant
0405-0317	Rose Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, eighteenth century. Slobbered rubble front, coursed, squared rubble sides with quoins. Double span graduated slate roof with corniced stone chimneys to north end; stone mid chimney. Two-storey, three-bay front has parapet spanning between gables. Panelled door with rectangular fanlight in surround with moulded impost blocks has single sash to each floor on left and to ground floor right; semi-circular-headed stair window above and window to first floor right are trompe l'oeil. All windows have glazing bars in stone surrounds.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0318	Integral Barn Adjoining Number 1	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century, two storeys, pebble dashed over stone rubble, slate roof. Boarded door and fanlight, one sash window on ground floor and two above, and an additional modern window down. Barn of stone rubble continues to the left, with barred windows.	Barn(s)	Extant
0405-0319	2, 3 and 4, Doomgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century, roughcast stone rubble, slate roof, three storeys. Two panelled doors and one modern glazed door, all with small fanlights. Segmental arched carriage entry to right, adjoining the barn of No. 1. Three sash windows on ground floor and four on each upper floor.	Building	Extant
0405-0320	The Old Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century, stuccoed/over stone rubble, old slate roof, two storeys. Centre panelled door and fanlight. Two sash windows down and three up, all one -paned, with panelled internal shutters.	Building	Extant
0405-0321	Number 18 with Barn Adjoining	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. Pebble dashed and with new roof; panelled door with cornice and fanlight, adjoining yard door and one sash window down and two up all in stone architraves. Stone rubble	Building	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						stable and barn to left, with quoins and stone roof, wooden lintels and slit openings.		
0405-0322	Howgate Foot	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Probably eighteenth century, stone, three storeys, slate roof, end chimneys. Centre door, two sash windows on ground floor, three on first floor and two on top floor.	Building	Extant
0405-0324	White Rails	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth century. Red sandstone ashlar, with moulded cornice and plinth. The right-hand side breaks forward and has one window per storey in the front and in the side, and a hipped roof. The main portion of the front has four windows up and three down. Square-headed doorway with rectangular fanlight. All openings are hollow-chamfered.	Building	Extant
0405-0325	37 and 39, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century, stone, two storeys. Long and short quoins to left. No. 37 has concrete architraves to windows. Curved stair window at rear of No. 37. No. 39 has old doorway to yard, with panelled door and fanlight, one sash window down and two up in plain stone architraves. Nos. 37A and 39A in rear wing down yard are similar, but now separate flats.	Building	Extant
0405-0326	Former White Hart and Stable To The Rear, 34 Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Inn with attached stable/coach house to the rear, mid eighteenth century with possible earlier origins; nineteenth, twentieth, and early twenty-first century additions and alterations.	Inn	Extant
0405-0327	50, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth century, stuccoed over stone, eaves cornice, long and short quoins, slate roof with stone copings and stone chimney. Two storeys.	Building	Extant
0405-0328	52, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century, stuccoed, two storeys. Panelled door and rectangular fanlight, and octagonal chimney on eaves over the doorway. A smaller doorway to left. Four sash windows on ground floor without glazing bars. Five 12-paned sash windows above.	Building	Extant
0405-0332	Former outbuilding stable and coach house to the White House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	The former outbuilding to the White House of late eighteenth century date. Converted to a coach house/stable in the late nineteenth century and converted to a cottage in the late twentieth century. In the late eighteenth century, a detached outbuilding was constructed at the White House, on the south side of the south yard; it is thought to have served as a laundry/general service range. It was built with a polygonal east end, designed as a garden pavilion to match that of the east end of the kitchen/stable range attached to the rear of the White House, on the north side of the yard. Historic mapping shows that the building formerly extended further to the west but was truncated in the late nineteenth century. It is considered that most of the present openings to the north wall were inserted at this time and represent a change of use from a domestic outbuilding to a coach house/stable with hayloft over. Subsequent to 1993, the building was converted to a cottage, a pair of ogee-headed windows were inserted to the west elevation, and the coach entrance was partially infilled.	Outbuilding(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0333	Aboard Inn	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth century, ashlar, three storeys, red sandstone. Centre doorway, two windows on each floor with glazing bars removed. Volute shaped springers to gable coping. Left hand return wall has ogee-headed window facing entrance to White House.	Building	Extant
0405-0334	Barn to Rear of Number 34 (Glen Hotel)	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Probably eighteenth century. Red sandstone, cobbles and rubble with slate roof. Segmental arched carriage entrance.	Barn(s)	Extant
0405-0335	40, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth century, then the Butchers Arms public house, mid nineteenth century. Stone ashlar, slate roof with end stacks. Central passage, and door on left. Three windows on ground floor and five above, all in plain stone architraves. Tethering ring.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0337	12 and 14, High Wiend	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century. No. 12 has two doors (modern), and No. 14 has a panelled door. Pebble dashed over stone, thick walls, slate roof, two low storeys. Three brick chimneys. Five sash windows on each floor, irregularly spaced.	Building	Extant
0405-0338	The Armoury	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	The Armoury. Barn attached to the Armoury. Early eighteenth century house of red sandstone with slate roof, two storeys. Centre panelled door and rectangular fanlight in moulded doorcase, two 12-paned sash windows on ground floor and three above, with thick glazing bars and hollow-chamfered architraves. Sliding sash window on left hand gable end, also at rear. Tall gabled wing at rear is partly rebuilt. Low stone barn attached on right, with a small window. Gables with stone verges and kneelers.	Building	Extant
0405-0340	Bank House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth century. Roughcast stone with stone cornice, three storeys and cellars. Louvre in roof. Rusticated doorway now filled with modern doorway. Four windows on ground floor without glazing bars, five 16-paned sashes on first floor, five 12-paned sashes on top floor.	Building	Extant
0405-0341	41,43 and 45, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century, stone rubble with stone flag roof. Ground rises up hill, but the eaves are level, therefore No. 45 has lower ceilings. Two storeys. Boarded and glazed doors. Four windows on ground floor and five above, altered, in stone architraves.	Building	Extant
0405-0342	28, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Mid eighteenth century, ashlar, long and short quoins, cornice, three storeys, with basement on High Wiend. Chamfered centre doorway with round-arched hood on simple brackets. Two windows on ground floor, that on left being a plain square bay probably added in the nineteenth century. Three sash windows per upper storey, 12-paned in hollow-chamfered architraves.	Building	Extant
0405-0344	5, Doomgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century, two storeys, roughcast over stone rubble. Centre doorway with plain projecting jambs and head, and a plain pediment-like triangular dripstone over. Two sash windows on each floor in plain red sandstone architraves.	Building	Extant
0405-0345	13,14 and 15, Doomgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Eighteenth century, red sandstone, slate roof, two storeys, one stone and three brick chimneys. Nos. 13 and 14 are pebble dashed. Two boarded and one modern glazed door. Five sash windows on	Building	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						each floor in stone architraves but with glazing bars removed. Barn and Stable buildings to rear of Glen Hotel, Boroughgate.		
0405-0346	Long Marton Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Long Marton Hall (formerly listed as Long Marton Hall (marked as Rectory on Ordnance Survey map). House, once used as Rectory; early eighteenth century with later alterations.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0347	The Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, eighteenth century with later alterations; continues on from Rose Cottage. Coursed, squared rubble walls under double span graduated slate roof with brick end chimneys. Two-storey, two-bay front has two canted bay windows to ground floor and two sashes with glazing bars in stone surrounds above. Bay windows both rebuilt, imitating original appearance, in late twentieth century; plank door to inner face of left-hand bay. Property adjoining at right-angles to south not included.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0348	Sundial in Churchyard to South of Nave	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Eighteenth Century	Sundial, dated 1747, on Medieval cross-base; stone. Base is square with chamfer. Sundial pillar has square section with moulded capital and base; central shaft bellies out towards bottom and is inscribed "J.B.R.A. (indecipherable) 1747." Sundial plate is signed and dated "Carlisle Spedding 1746."	Object(s)	Extant
0405-0349	Freestanding Barn to the North-East of West View Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Barn, late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins. Graduated slate roof with stone copings and kneelers. Large wagon door has single byre door on either side; smaller wagon door to extreme right. All have segmental heads with imposts and projecting keystones; individual voussoirs to byre doors bear small Roman numerals. Loft access to extreme left. Second loft door up steps next to small wagon door which has a fixed window with glazing bars above.	Barn(s)	Extant
0405-0351	Beech House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, formerly wing to rear at east end of Long Marton Hall. Late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. Rendered rubble with quoins under graduated slate roof with corniced stone chimneys. L-shaped plan. Two-storey, five-bay front has two doors and sash windows in stone surrounds. Included for group value; adjoining range of outbuildings not included.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0352	Ivy Cottage, Adjoining Penerima	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, originally two dwellings; late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins. Graduated slate roof, continued over neighbouring house, has stone coping, kneelers, and chimney to north end; brick mid chimney on stone base. Two-storey, five-bay front has two doors (one in a twentieth century glazed porch); three sashes to each floor, all with glazing bars in stone surrounds. Possible datestone over left-hand door badly weathered.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0353	Forecourt Walls, Piers, and Railings to Front of Saunders	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Low walls of coursed, squared rubble with chamfered coping. Late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Gate piers are monolithic with inset convex moulding and paterae; square caps have pointed finials. End piers are identical but domical pyramidal caps have replaced originals. Railings and gate have pointed wrought-iron standards.	Wall and other features	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0354	Hall's Warehouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Three storeys, colour-washed stone, segmental arches to ground floor. Some sash windows, some upper warehouse doors. Gable end to left has three sash windows on each floor.	Building	Extant
0405-0355	49-55, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Nos. 49 to 55 (odd). Formerly listed as Castle Green (4 houses). Red sandstone ashlar, late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, two storeys. Panelled doors with small fanlights in plain stone doorcases. No. 51 has a centre doorway with pediment, dentils and pilasters. No. 49 has two windows per storey, the others have two below, three above, all sashes in plain frames with glazing bars.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0356	32, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Red sandstone with slate roof and stone chimneys. Two storeys, two sixteen pane sashes on each floor. Panelled door in chamfered surround and boarded door to rear yard.	Building	Extant
0405-0358	Garden wall, gateway and summerhouse to north-east and south-east of the White House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	The White House garden walls are considered to be mid to late eighteenth century in date. The small summerhouse was built in the south-west corner of the rear garden in the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century.	Wall and other features	Extant
0405-0359	Tannery's Dovecote at North End of Village	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Dovecote, late eighteenth to early nineteenth century addition to tannery buildings, filling gap between two single-storey workshops. Rubble with quoins; knapped river boulders used for checker-board patterning. Hipped graduated slate roof has open gablets; wrought iron weathervane to centre of ridge. Two storeys with openings for birds below eaves. Loft access door to rear has shouldered lintel. Attached single storey tannery workshops are not included as they have been extensively altered.	Dovecote	Extant
0405-0361	Old Brewery	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, colour-washed stone, slate roof, two storeys. Segmental-arched doorways. Upper windows barred. A low middle storey on right hand end. Long rectangular plan. Right hand gable end has two 12-paned sash windows down and one up.	Building	Extant
0405-0362	The Golden Ball Hotel	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, three storeys, roughcast. Off-centre doorway with semi-circular hood, and to the left is a segmental-headed archway flanked by a small segmental-headed doorway. Two windows on ground floor and three on first floor, all 36-paned sashes. Three 24-paned sashes on top floor.	Hotel	Extant
0405-0363	Red House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Diagonally dressed, margined ashlar with rusticated quoins. Graduated slate roof with brick end chimneys. Symmetrical two-storey, three-bay front has central panelled door in doorcase with broken pediment; sashes with glazing bars. Lean-to extension of coursed, squared rubble to north end.	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0364	Saunders	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Coursed, squared rubble on chamfered plinth with 1st floor sill band. Hipped, graduated slate roof has brick on stone end chimneys. Two-storey, three-bay front has central panelled door and semi-circular fanlight in rusticated surround. Single window to left and paired window (later alteration?) to right; three windows above. All windows have semi-circular heads with projecting keystones and impost blocks to stone surrounds; upper windows are sashes with glazing bars and interlaced heads, lower windows are sashes.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0365	Penerin, Adjoining Ivy Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Coursed sandstone blocks with quoins. Graduated slate roof, continued over neighbouring house, has stone coping and kneelers with brick chimney to south end; brick chimney to north end. Symmetrical two-storey, three-bay front has central panelled door in gabled porch with single sash to either side and two above.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0366	Hen House and Pig Sites to West of Town Head Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Henhouse and pigsties; mid to late nineteenth century. Squared, rubble with quoins. Lean-to graduated slate roof has stone coping to east end. Single-storey, four-bay front has window to left of three doors with elliptical heads. Two bird-access holes in west gable, and remains of four bee-boles with triangular heads set in rear wall.	Farm building(s)	Extant
0405-0368	Methodist Chapel	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Methodist Chapel, dated 1818, with later additions. Sandstone blocks with rusticated quoins on chamfered plinth; moulded eaves. Hipped, graduated slate roof with corniced stone chimney to eaves on south side. Built at right-angles to road. Two-storey, three-bay front has steps up to first floor chapel entrance. Panelled door in shouldered, rusticated, surround; carved panel above has METHODIST CHAPEL between two two-handled vases of lilies. Single window with semi-circular head to either side. Two ground floor windows are sashes with glazing bars. Ground floor entrance on south side where three sashes alternated with two doors; one door and one window now blocked. Above is single semi-circular-headed window and two carved medallions bearing religious symbols and 1818 date.	Chapel	Extant
0405-0369	Forecourt Walls, Gates, End Piers, and Railings to House and Cottage Opposite Ivy Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Low, coursed, squared rubble walls with chamfered copings. Probably early nineteenth century. Gate and end piers rusticated; square, moulded capitals with pyramidal tops. Cast-iron railings have pointed standards.	Gate piers; Wall(s); Gate; Railings	Extant
0405-0370	Barn and Byres to North of Town Head Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Range of mid to late nineteenth century barns and byres of squared, rubble with quoins under hipped, graduated slate roofs. Central bank barn has entrance to rear and two-storey, seven-bay front. Two byre doors, each with single window to either side, and coach door to ground floor; window and threshing door above. Two-storey, six-bay byre range adjoining north end of front at right angles has two doors to each floor, three windows to ground floor; vent slits are small open lancets in chamfered stone surrounds. Two-storey, two-bay byre range adjoining south end of rear at right angles has two doors with a lancet vent-slit above each. Doors and windows have elliptical heads and chamfered surrounds.	Barn(s); Byre(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0372	Bardon House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century, red sandstone, new slate roof, two storeys. Two boarded doors, two modern doors, all with fanlights. Five sash windows on each floor, all in stone architraves and all but two being eight-paned.	Building	Extant
0405-0373	Kingdom Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century. All under the same roof. Two storeys, stuccoed over stone. No. 16 has a segmental headed yard entry, one sash window down and two up, a boarded door, stone architraves. Kingdom Hall has a panelled door and fanlight, two square windows on ground floor (possibly once a shop) and a 16-paned sash above. No. 18 has a centre panelled door and small fanlight, two 16-paned sash windows down and three up. Included for group value.	Building	Extant
0405-0374	31, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Dated 1851, Gothic style. Grey stone ashlar, slate roof, clustered chimneys on diagonal, two storeys. Four-centred arched carriage entry. Casement windows with pointed arched panes and dripstones over. The centre window bay projects with a gable over. Gable and flanking eaves have scalloped bargeboards.	Building	Extant
0405-0375	42 and 44, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century. A pair of two-storeyed stuccoed houses with a central segmental arched passage between, flanked by the round-headed doors forming a triple arched feature. Two windows on either side on the ground floor, and five in all in the upper storey - that over the archway having three lights. On the right side is a basement with two windows.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0376	56 and 58, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Mid nineteenth century, stone, long and short quoins, stone slate roof, two storeys. Two doors, four windows. Included for group value.	Building	Extant
0405-0379	54, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Mid nineteenth century late Georgian, two storeys, ashlar (sandstone). Panelled door and rectangular fanlight, modern ogee-arched porch. A flush-panelled door to left with fanlight. Three 8-paned sash windows on ground floor and four above.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0381	West View Farmhouse with Adjoining Cottage and Byre Range	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House dated 1801 on rainwater head. Ashlar with rusticated quoins, 1st floor sill band, and moulded eaves. Graduated slate roof with stone copings and corniced end chimneys. Symmetrical two-storey, three-bay front has central panelled door in pedimented architrave; tripartite sashes to either side and three sashes above, all without glazing bars and in stone surrounds. Attached cottage to left of same construction is set back slightly. Twentieth lean-to greenhouse fronts rusticated doorcase with large sash window to left; single sash without glazing bars in stone surround above. Byre range adjoins cottage at right-angles. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins under graduated slate roof with stone copings and kneelers. Gable wall has blind venetian window with wooden tracery. Part of house at right-angles to rear has been extensively altered, with original door and windows now blocked.	Farmhouse	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0382	The Grange, House and Adjoining Domestic Wing	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House dated 1817 on rainwater head. Coursed, squared rubble with plinth and rusticated quoins; eaves cornice with low parapet. Graduated slate roof has stone copings, mid, and end chimneys. Symmetrical two-storey, three-bay front has central panelled door and traceried semi-circular fanlight under open porch with entablature supported on unfluted Ionic columns; tall sash to either side and three sashes above. Two-storey bay windows, semi-circular in plan, to either end of symmetrical three-bay rear elevation, which has 1st floor sill band; tall ground floor sashes have cornices supported on consoles. Single bay with large stair window links domestic wing, built at right angles, to north end of house; dated 1817 on rainwater head. Coursed, squared rubble with rusticated quoins and moulded eaves. Hipped, graduated slate roof has stone end chimney. 1 window to each floor on side facing house. Rear of wing has been considerably altered in late C20.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0383	48, Boroughgate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early nineteenth century. Stone ashlar, slate roof with stone copings and kneelers. Plain doorways. Five windows per storey in plain stone architraves but without glazing bars.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0385	1, High Wiend	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Early to mid-nineteenth century, red sandstone with long and short quoins, four storeys. Ground floor has two doors and two small shop windows. First floor has two 12-paned sashes. Upper floors have one sash window each floor, alternately spaced.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
0405-0386	Town Foot and Lyndhurst, Opposite Rose Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Two houses (the most northerly formerly a shop), early nineteenth century. Incised stucco front. Graduated slate roof has stone mid and end chimneys; stone coping and kneelers to north end. Two storeys. Town Foot of two bays with part-glazed door in corniced surround; single sash to each floor on left. Former three-bay shop (now Lyndhurst) has central part-glazed door in corniced surround; single sash to either side and three above. Included for group value.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0387	Front and East Return Walls, Railings, Gate and Piers to Town End Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Low walls of sandstone blocks with semi-circular coping. Circa 1820. Gate and end piers are monolithic with inset convex moulding and paterae similar to doorcase of house; square caps have pointed finials. Cast-iron railings have pointed standards.	Wall(s); Railing(s); Gate(s)	Extant
0405-0389	Town Head Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, dated 1820, incorporates earlier building. Ashlar front with rusticated quoins, bands to first floor and eaves, on moulded plinth; coursed, squared rubble sides and rear. Graduated slate roof with corniced stone end chimneys. Symmetrical two-storey, three-bay front has central part-glazed door and fanlight in segmentally pedimented architrave; carved tympanum has central two-handled vase with lilies, dated 1820. Earlier house adjoins west end; pebble-dashed rubble on plinth under graduated slate roof. Front set back with three-light ground floor, and two-light first floor, mullioned windows.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0390	Long Marton goods shed with office and detached weighbridge office	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Goods shed and offices built for the Midland Railway's Settle to Carlisle line in 1873.	Railway goods shed(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0391	K6 Telephone Kiosk	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	-	Telephone kiosk, Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and doors.	Telephone kiosk	Extant
0405-0392	Appleby Castle	Designed landscape	Grade II* registered park and gardens	Medieval	-	Grounds around a medieval castle which were probably laid out by Lady Anne Clifford (1590-1676) during the mid to late seventeenth century. Surviving features include a mid-eighteenth century or earlier prospect terrace and a seventeenth century gazebo which relates to the earthwork remains of a formal garden.	Castle grounds	Extant
0405-0399	Coin Find, Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	An AR denarius of Trajan (103-111 AD; RIC 129) was found by the owner in his garden at 6 Burwain Terrace, Kirkby Thore, in 1994. Reported by Mr A. Nicholson, Kirkby Thore, October 1994	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0400	Copper Alloy Coin Find, Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	A copper alloy brass Hadrian (120-140 AD) sesterius was found by Mr Stuart Huxley at Kirkby Thore, Eden district, at an unknown date. The coin was minted at Rome and has been dated to circa 117-138 AD. Both the obverse and reverse inscriptions are illegible, but the obverse shows Abuntantia standing facing the front, with a mobius to her left. The degree of wear is fine. (Portable Antiquities Database).	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0401	Silver Coin Find, Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	A silver denarius was found by Mr Stuart Huxley, at Kirkby Thore, Eden district, at an unknown date. The coin is believed to date from circa 138-175 AD, and it is believed to be an issue of Faustina I or II. The most precise estimate is circa 138-161 AD, which dates it to Faustina I. The mint name is uncertain, the degree of wear is poor, and the coin is very worn. (Portable Antiquities Database).	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0402	Kirkby Thore, Long Marton	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Field walking conducted in this area in March 1989 uncovered a scatter of Roman brick and tile, possibly indicating a site of a building.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-extant
0405-0403	Kirkby Thore, Long Marton	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Field walking conducted in this area in March 1989 uncovered a large concentration of Roman pottery together with some brick and tile that occurs in the corner of the field between the A66 and the Troutbeck.	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0404	Roman road Maiden Way (Margary 84)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	The projected alignment of the Roman Maiden Way.	Roman Road	Non-extant
0405-0405	Roman road Low Borrowbridge to Kirby Thore (RR7d)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	The projected alignment of the Roman road from Low Borrowbridge to Kirby Thore.	Roman Road	Non-extant
0405-0406	Roman Burial, A66, Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	A watching brief was undertaken in 2018 on the ground works of the deep-resurfacing of the A66 through Kirkby Thore. The results revealed the truncated remains of the Roman road, a linear alignment of pits and postholes of former timber structures, and a separate pit that probably contained a burial. This latter pit was left unexcavated and was preserved in situ beneath the new road surface. It measured 3m by 1m and was orientated east-west. Disarticulated human bone, three Roman potsherds and a nail were revealed in the surface of the pit after cleaning. The nail may suggest that the individual had been buried within a	Burial	Non-extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						wooden box, a fairly common Roman burial practice (GUARD 2018).		
0405-0407	Kirkby Thore Hoard, Kirkby Thore Bridge, Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	While demolishing the foundations of an old bridge across the Troutbeck on the site of the Roman fort (SMR 2800), several finds were made which may have represented a votive deposit partly made up of a hoard. The finds included coins, idols, implements, fibulae, rings, pins and brooches, steel-yards, spear heads and horse trappings, 'all in a sort of cement'. One of the finds was a knobbed terret of cast bronze which had been formed into an annular brooch and may never have been mounted as a terret. Exact location of findspot unknown. In 1983, a watching brief was conducted during the widening of the bridge, there were negative results.	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0408	Altar Find, Crackenthorpe Hall, Crackenthorpe	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Two sandstone altars incorporated into north-east end of Crackenthorpe Hall. Probably built in by Hugh and Thomas Machell in 1685. It is presumed the altars came from Kirkby Thore Roman Fort. One of the altars has no extant lettering. Most of the text on the other has weathered away but 'willingly and deservedly fulfilled his vow', still remains.	Altar	Extant
0405-0409	Silver Coin Find, Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	A silver Sabina denarius was found by Mr Stuart Huxley at Kirkby Thore, Eden district, at an unknown date. The coin has been dated to circa 128-137 AD. The mint name is uncertain and the degree of wear is fine. Both obverse and reverse are illegible. (Portable Antiquities Database).	Findspot	Non-extant
0405-0410	Vessel Find, Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Multiple rim sherds from wheel thrown ceramic vessels, probably dating to the Roman to Medieval periods. The fabric of all sherds are medium to dark grey and tempered with quartz and small/medium-sized grit particles. Also includes an angled base sherd from a wheel thrown, probably glazed ceramic vessel, dating to the late Medieval/Post Medieval period, between 1400 - 1900 AD.	Findspot	Non-extant
-	These heritage resource IDs are not in use							
0405-0413	Crackenthorpe Temporary Camp Cropmarks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Roy's Plan of 1769 (copy in RCHM Westm, 1936) shows possible outworks to the Roman temporary camp at Crackenthorpe (SMR 1654) on the W side above the River Eden. APs show faint features which may relate to this.	Settlement	Extant
0405-0416	Whelp Castle, High Burwens, Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	There is a reference to 'Whelp's Castle' in a charter dated between 1199-1225. The site given for Whelp's Castle is that of Kirkby Thore Roman Fort (0405-0003). According to Nicholson & Burn (1777) 'there are now scarce any remains'. Whelp's Castle is also mentioned in Camden's Britannia (1600 edition) and on a map from 1780. Within the scheduled area of Kirkby Thore Roman Fort. There is no	Castle	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						further information to locate this site with certainty (Hopkins 1997). The first lord of the manor of Kirkby Thore is named as Whelp during the mid-12th century, and associated with this early period is Whelp Castle, described as a square enclosure at High Burwens and traditionally said to have been built from the ruins of the nearby Roman fort. It is first mentioned as Castellum Welp in 1179 (registers of Holme Cultram) and in 1590 as Wheallep-castle by Camden. It is also marked on Herman Moll's 1724 map. The name is derived from the Old Norse byname 'Hialp' which translates as 'cub'. According to Machell the site must have been very extensive although by 1777 Nicholson and Burn report that 'scarce remains' were to be seen (Machell may well have been confusing the mediaeval building with some of the Roman remains). The ruins were said to have been used to supply stone for the construction of Kirkby Thore Hall (0405-0156), but nothing of the supposed site is now visible; nor is any obviously Roman masonry incorporated into the Hall. The descendants of Whelp continued as a direct line taking the name 'de Kirkby Thore' and holding their lands in the manor under the Veteriponts and Cliffords until the mid-fifteenth century (Brigantia 2009, p4-5).		
0405-0422	Lynchets	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	A number of lynchets are visible as well-defined parallel banks.	Lynchets	Extant
0405-0424	Crackenthorpe Methodist Chapel	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Small corrugated-iron Methodist chapel next to the A66 at Crackenthorpe. It is a remarkably intact example of what is becoming a rare type of monument. It is possibly no longer in use. The chapel is first shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900.	Church	Extant
0405-0425	Inscribed Stone Find, Appleby Grammar School	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Sandstone slab 0.56 x 0.74m, inscribed with a pseudo-Roman text by R Bainbrigg and in 1722 recorded by J Hayton, under-master at Appleby Grammar School. Placed outside the school (1945). Not located in Nov 1996.	Inscribed stone	Non-extant
0405-0426	Field House, Temple Sowerby	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Ephemeral remains of a structure aligned north-east/south-west, marked on a map of 1838, surveyed in 2005. The structure had overall dimensions of 32 by 4.5m and its foundations appeared to be built of earth fast boulders. A possible cross-wall divided the internal space. An undressed slab of sandstone found in the remains of the east wall may have been a door lintel or door jamb. The site of Field House was not investigated further because a mitigation strategy was devised to preserve the remains in situ.	Farmstead	Extant
0405-0427	Bolton Mill	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Bolton Mill lies beside the Eden above Bolton Bridge. Its weir lay adjacent at 364560523265 - 364590523240. From here water was channelled directly to the wheel on the N side of the building. The tailrace re-entered the Eden at 364330523445. Bolton Mill buildings still exist and now forms part of a private residence connected with a caravan park. The buildings are in good condition. There is a large mill stone outside as a decorative feature.	Mill	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0432	Temple Sowerby Methodist Chapel and Sunday School	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Temple Sowerby Methodist Chapel and Sunday School. The chapel is dated 1872 on a plaque above the door.	Chapel	Extant
0405-0434	Field System	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Remains of former field boundaries are visible across a low-lying area to the south of the River Eden.	Earthworks	Extant
0405-0435	Boundary	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A well-defined bank appearing to represent a former field boundary.	Field boundary	Extant
0405-0436	Boundary	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Remains of a former boundary, visible as a bank.	Field boundary	Extant
0405-0440	Bank (earthwork)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A faint bank, possibly pre-dating the ridge and furrow in the field, although the relationship is not entirely clear.	Earthworks	Extant
0405-0443	Building platform	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Indistinct earthworks are visible to the Crackenthorpe Hall. The features may mark the position of former buildings, as their alignment matches that of the house and driveway.	Earthworks	Extant
0405-0444	Boundary	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A straight bank feature in the centre of the field.	Boundary bank	Extant
0405-0445	Natural Feature	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Former channels of the River Eden.	Paleochannel	Extant
0405-0448	Bolton Unclassified Cropmarks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Unclassified cropmarks. Aerial photography was unavailable at time of site visit. The field had been recently ploughed and reseeded and there were no traces of any archaeological features apart from what appeared to be some very slight linear earthworks in the northern corner of the field. The 2020 aerial photography and LiDAR survey recorded palaeochannels at this location.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
0405-0451	Bank (earthwork)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	-	A short section of bank, visible as a wall on an historic aerial photography and possibly associated with the school.	Boundary wall	Extant
0405-0452	Kirkby Thore Industrial Spoil Heap	Archaeology	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	-	Unclassified earthworks on the west side of the road. May be associated with Gypsum Works. The feature appears to be spoil associated with the gypsum works, which are still in operation.	Spoil heap	Extant
0405-0453	Long Marton Tithe Barn	Archaeology; Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Long Marton Tithe Barn lies south of Long Marton and Trout Beck, near Broom House Farm. It is mentioned in a 1704 Glebe Terrier 'Three Tyth Barns, one in Long Marton, with all the Tyth-corn due and payd in kind in that town'. Most of the tithe barn has either been destroyed or fallen down. Only some of the foundations remain.	Barn(s)	Non-extant
0405-0454	Long Marton Rectilinear Cropmark	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Rectilinear cropmark in a field north-west of church. Appears to partly enclose an area of the cemetery around the church. Aerial photographs show the remains of a possible large enclosure which appears to encompass both the church and the site of the now destroyed tithe barn. Nothing obvious on the ground, although there appeared to be some very slight earthworks in the area nearest the cemetery. The cropmark may consist of a series of postholes.	Cropmark(s)	Non-extant
0405-0455	The White House	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, early eighteenth century, re-modelled 1754 and 1764-1765 for John Robinson, extended in the late eighteenth century. The latter design attributed to Henry Ballas (or Bellhouse) of Appleby.	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0456	Chapel Dub Hengiform Enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Neolithic	-	An approximately circular enclosure detected by geophysical survey during evaluation work for the A66 improvements. It seems probable that this is a hengiform monument rather than a later Prehistoric settlement enclosure, and thus may date from the Late Neolithic	Earthwork	Extant
0405-0457	Garth House Medieval Property Boundaries	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	An evaluation and subsequent watching brief during the construction of a dwelling revealed two medieval toft boundary ditches.	Earthwork	Extant
0405-0458	Mill Race	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A mill race is visible cutting through a bend in the River Eden.	Earthwork	Extant
0405-0459	Bank	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A substantial bank is visible at the northern end of Fair Hill, possibly recent and related to its use during Appleby Horse Fair.	Earthwork	Extant
0405-0460	Bank	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A number of poorly-defined features are visible on Fair Hill, probably related to recent use as a fair ground.	Earthwork	Extant
0405-0461	Skygarth	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on Tithe Map of 1838 and later historic ordnance survey mapping. Now Skygarth Farm. Source: Tithe Map of 1844 WDRC8_68_TempleSowerby & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Farm	Extant
0405-0462	Guidepost (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant. Identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Guidepost	Non-extant
0405-0463	Milestone, Spitals (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant, identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Milestone: Appleby, 6 // Penrith, 7. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Milestone	Non-extant
0405-0464	Halefield	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Farmstead marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Farmstead	Non-extant
0405-0465	Lowmoor Row (& well)	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping as a row of cottages. Part of a small hamlet with the Horse & Jockey Public House. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Cottage(s)	Extant
0405-0466	Former Horse & Jockey Public House	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Now 'Stagecoach Cottage'. Part of a small hamlet with Lowmoor Row (& Well). Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Public house	Extant
0405-0467	Former Oldfellows' Arms Public House	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Now one of the 'Eden View Cottages' at this location. Building appears to have been altered. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Public house	Extant
0405-0468	Kelk House	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey map. Outbuildings appear to survive as part of a modern farmstead. Farmhouse is much altered. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Farmstead	Extant
0405-0469	Guidepost (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant. Identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Guidepost	Non-extant
0405-0470	Bridge End Farm	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Large historic farm/building complex adjacent to route of the road to Penrith (A66). Marked on Tithe Map of 1843. Now much expanded and likely altered. Source: Tithe Map of 1843 WDHH143_Crackenthorpe	Farmstead	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0471	Kirkby Thore Station (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant. Site of former station for Kirkby Thore identified from historic ordnance survey map. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Railway station	Non-extant
0405-0472	Sleastonhow	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Likely former farmstead. Now expanded with modern farm yard. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Farmstead	Extant
0405-0473	Milestone, Nr Powis House (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant, identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Milestone: Penrith, 9 // Appleby, 1. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Milestone	Non-extant
0405-0474	Powis House	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Now modern farmstead. Original house likely to have been altered. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Farmstead	Extant
0405-0475	Guidepost (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant. Identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1861	Guidepost	Non-extant
0405-0476	Outbuildings at Marton Lane End	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Residence and outbuildings marked on 1843 Tithe Map and historic ordnance survey mapping. Outbuildings survive, house likely demolished or much altered. Source: Tithe Map of 1843 WDHH143_Crackenthorpe & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Historic building	Extant
0405-0477	Milestone, Acres Common (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant, identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Milestone: Appleby, 8 // Penrith, 10. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Milestone	Non-extant
0405-0478	Lone building (site of) west of Meadow Ing Farm	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Lone building marked on Tithe Map of 1843. No longer extant. Source: Tithe Map of 1843 WDHH143_Crackenthorpe	Building(s)	Non-extant
0405-0479	Meadows Ing	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on 1843 Tithe Map and historic ordnance survey mapping. Now, 'Meadow Ing Farm'. Source: Tithe Map of 1843 WDHH143_Crackenthorpe & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Farmstead	Extant
0405-0480	Lone building (site of) east of Meadow Ing Farm	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Lone building marked on Tithe Map of 1843. No longer extant. Source: Tithe Map of 1843 WDHH143_Crackenthorpe	Building(s)	Non-extant
0405-0481	Brockham (Elephant Inn)	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping as 'Brockham (Elephant Inn)'. Now Brockham House. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Public house	Extant
0405-0482	Milestone, Crackenthorpe Hall (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant, identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Milestone: Penrith, 11 // Appleby, 2. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Milestone	Non-extant
0405-0483	Roger Head	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Farm complex marked on Tithe Map of 1843 and historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: Tithe Map of 1843 WDHH143_Crackenthorpe & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Farmstead	Non-extant
0405-0484	Colby Laithes (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant. All traces of previous farmstead appears to have been replaced by a modern arrangement. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Farmstead	Non-extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0485	Milestone, St Nicholas' Hill (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant, identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Milestone: Penrith, 12 // Appleby, 1. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Milestone	Non-extant
0405-0486	Guide Post (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant. Identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Guide post	Non-extant
0405-0487	Proposed Turnpike deviation at Crackenthorpe	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Proposed deviation (1824) of the existing Turnpike Road from Penrith to Greta Bridge	Turnpike road	Non-extant
0405-0489	Enclosure and other features north-west of Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Features identified to the north-west of Kirkby Thore during archaeological evaluation in 2021. The archaeology consists of distinctly Roman V-shaped ditches and a terminus, forming a likely enclosure. Additional features include pits and a posthole. A single abraded, body sherd of southern Spanish amphora was recovered from the fill of a probable boundary ditch, which attributed to the second/third century though it is unlikely to have been in its primary deposition point. Five body sherds of another southern Spanish (Baetician) amphora were recovered the from primary fill of a large pit, which were likely in their primary deposition point and therefore can be attributed to the second to third century.	Earthworks	Extant
0405-0490	Possible Roman features	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Features identified to the north of Kirkby Thore during archaeological evaluation in 2021. The features consist of a number of ditches, pits, and irregular shaped features which are difficult to date but are not dissimilar to the Roman archaeology in the vicinity.	Earthworks	Extant
0405-0491	Possible Roman ditches east of Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Features of significant possible Roman archaeology were identified to the east of Kirkby Thore during archaeological evaluation in 2021. The archaeology primarily consists of ditches thought to be Roman, though they are less defined characteristically when compared to those in the north-west of Kirkby Thore.	Earthworks	Extant
0405-0492	Enclosure ditches near Long Marton and north of Crackenthorpe	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Features were identified near Long Marton during archaeological evaluation in 2021. The relevant trenches were in the immediate vicinity of the known Roman camp and road and when excavated revealed possible enclosure ditches in addition to pits, oval features, unclassified linear features, and field drains.	Earthworks	Extant
0405-0493	Possible Roman enclosure ditches	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Features were identified near Crackenthorpe during archaeological evaluation in 2021. Adjacent to the route of the Roman road these trenches revealed possible Roman enclosure ditches as well as other linear and curvilinear features.	Earthworks	Extant
0405-0494	Prehistoric round house drip gully and associated features	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Prehistoric features were identified to the west of Appleby during archaeological evaluation in 2021. All relevant trenches were adjacent to the route of the Roman road and the archaeology exposed consisted of a possible round house drip gully, with a terminus, then associated enclosure ditches and pits.	Earthworks	Extant
0405-0496	Drain	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Ditch identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021 was determined to be part of a Post Medieval French drain	Earthworks	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0497	Medieval ditches	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Two linear features were investigated during archaeological evaluation in 2021. Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the upper fill of one of the ditches. The edges and surfaces of the sherds are quite well abraded. The fabric types comprise partially reduced grey ware and medieval sand-tempered coarse ware. One sherd presented evidence of yellowish-green glaze and soot was observed on the sand-tempered coarse ware sherd. These can be attributed to the late twelfth to fifteenth centuries. The presence of these sherds in the upper fill may suggest that the ditch remained partially open for a while; possibly delineating the boundary albeit tentatively.	Earthworks	Extant
0405-0498	Linear features	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Ditch and three other linear features identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021	Earthworks	Extant
0405-0499	Linear features	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Possible linear shaped ditches identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021	Earthworks	Extant
0405-0500	Probable enclosure system east of Kirkby Thore	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Undated features found during archaeological evaluation in 2021 including a posthole, linear feature, and pit. Features are of a similar typology to other features in the vicinity and therefore likely to represent a complex of enclosure systems. A mettled surface feature was also identified.	Earthworks	Extant
0405-0501	Linear features	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Undated linear features found during archaeological evaluation in 2021	Earthworks	Extant
0405-0502	Ditches	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Two undated ditches found during archaeological evaluation in 2022	Earthworks	Extant
0405-0504	Bewley Castle, Crackenthorpe	Built Heritage	Scheduled monument; Grade II* listed building(s)	Medieval	-	This listed building and monument are located outside of the 1km study area, but they lie within the 2km ZVI. Bewley Castle is reasonably well-preserved and is representative of its period and region. Partial excavation has shown that in addition to the upstanding structural remains there will be buried archaeological deposits which relate to the construction, use and abandonment of the monument. The monument provides insight into the history of the Border region and the need for fortified residences in this area during the Medieval period. The monument includes the remains of a tower house of Medieval date, situated on a gentle slope near the confluence of Teas Sike and Swinegill Sike. The remains, which are preserved as a partial shell and buried remains, include part of one range with a tower at the south-east angle standing to three storeys with traces of adjoining buildings to the north and north-west. The south-east tower has a garderobe turret on its south-east side and on its second story there are two trefoiled lights and in the south wall is a square-headed window. The tower house was built by Bishop Ross in the late fourteenth century as a residence for the bishops of Carlisle and was restored by Bishop Strickland in 1402.	Castle	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
0405-0505	Acorn Bank House	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Post Medieval	-	This listed building is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. Large house, taken over by the Crown at the Dissolution, it was bought by the Dalstons in 1544. The deep chamfered plinth to the north-west corner may date from the previous owners, the Knights Templar & Hospitaller. The pre-eighteenth century work is coursed, roughly squared blocks, the rest is ashlar. All roofs are of graduated slate with corniced stone end and mid chimneys.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0507	Caesar's Tower at Appleby Castle	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Medieval	-	This listed building is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. Uninhabited keep. Twelfth century square keep on island site in court. Constructed in stone with round-arched entrance. Upper parts altered during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.	Tower	Extant
0405-0508	Main Building of Appleby Castle	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	This listed building is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. Occupied as private dwelling. Constructed with grey stone rubble and ashlar. North wall of house, and west part of north wing, with round tower are thirteenth century. Eastern part was built 1454. Partly dismantled in 1648 but restored by Lady Anne Clifford between 1651-3. House was largely rebuilt again in 1686 and the north-west wing added 1695. Restored again and sash windows were inserted in nineteenth century.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0509	Lady Anne's Bee House in copse to north east of former stable block at Appleby Castle	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Post Medieval	-	This listed building is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. Built by Lady Anne Clifford in the mid seventeenth century on a bank above the river. Square configuration in stone with pyramid roof and two storeys. A door is present on lower level. Upper level has a pointed arched window on each of three sides and a door on the fourth side.	Bee house	Extant
0405-0510	Castle moat cottage	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Post Medieval	-	This listed building is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. The cottage probably dates mostly to the seventeenth century. Constructed of grey stone long and low with two storeys and three-light casement windows (the sashes of which are eighteenth century alterations). Gatehouse Cottage is adjoined to west. Both cottages are built into the seventeenth century curtain wall.	Cottage(s)	Extant
0405-0511	Millrigg and dwelling adjoining to the north-west	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	This listed building is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. House dated 1597 for Henry and Bridget Birbeck in a panel to the gable of the rear wing and 1597 for John Dalston, who bought the house in the same year, on the lintel of the rear wing's east door. Also dated 1669 on the probably reset panel with the Dalston Arms in the hood mould of the same door. The house retains an older core and later eighteenth to twentieth century additions. This house is designated at Grade II* for the following principal reasons: it is a substantially intact sixteenth century stone built dwelling, which preserves its historic fabric and form; the simple but evolved floor plan is easily readable and retains evidence of an earlier core, possibly of long house form; it retains a number of early features of significant interest, including two newel staircases, a gabled tower used as a dovecote,	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						numerous four-centre arched stone doorways, an original sixteenth century boarded door and oak panelled partitions; the house contains a varied collection of early carved stone fire surrounds throughout and these are of particular interest and form an important group; it carries a date lintel over the doorway of 1597 which also records the initials of John Dalston, the owner; it retains an intact and original Queen Strut roof structure with original carpentry; and early vernacular buildings in Cumbria are not common and this example contributes to regional distinctiveness		
0405-0512	Howgate Foot	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Three residences, two of which are probably early eighteenth century and one of which has a date stone of 1692. Located at numbers 3, 4, and 5 The Sands.	House(s)	Extant
0405-0513	Geochemical Survey Results	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Enhanced lead, zinc and phosphorus were identified. Lead and zinc are associated with metallurgic industry and other craftworking methods, though lead could also be related to mineral extraction or a mineralised lead deposit. The coinciding presence of enhanced zinc and lead provides a stronger indication of potential anthropogenic activity within this region. Anthropogenic activity is also linked to enhanced phosphorus as it relates to the accumulation of organic waste resulting from middening, manuring of from the disposal of food waste. The proximity of known HER sites (0405-0118) and the presence of enhanced phosphorus in conjunction with zinc and lead, support the possibility of archaeological features being present in this area.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant

Appleby to Brough

8.8.2.8 A total of 199 heritage resources have been identified throughout the study area and ZVI for this scheme. Of these, 163 are extant and 36 are non-extant.

Table 5: Heritage resources in the Appleby to Brough study area and ZVI

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0001	Three Round Barrows on Brackenber Moor, 190m, 220m and 500m south east of Appleby Golf Club	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Bronze Age	-	The monument, which falls into three areas, includes the remains of three Bronze Age round barrows situated on a northwest-southeast ridge. The three barrows are about 0.5m high and vary in diameter from approximately 7m to 12m with the south-eastern barrow being the largest. The barrows contain depressions in the centre from old excavations but are otherwise intact. There are further prehistoric archaeological remains in the vicinity of the monument, some of which are separately scheduled.	Barrow	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0002	Druidical Judgement Seat	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Iron Age	-	<p>Oval enclosure with causeway across ditch at western side. Causeway 6m wide across the 2.3m wide ditch. It has an external bank 2.2m wide by 0.3 m high. No bank on inside. Two irregular grass-covered mounds at west end of enclosure, possibly old spoil heaps. A hole at east end 70cm square by 70cm deep revealed only natural sandy soil. Ground level only at west end, but ditch and external bank are continuous. Surface turf is irregular, perhaps used for peat cutting.</p> <p>Bank and ditch are less well preserved on southern side. Standing stones on edge of precipice irregular granite about 1m high. Roughly diamond-shaped (AM County Index). Caves also mentioned [SMR 4794]. Field on northern side of beck, north of Esplanade, shows earthworks which may be ridge and furrow or drainage.</p> <p>The site is as stated above with some erosion occurring towards the edge of the hillside. Earthworks to the north do appear to be ridge and furrow (BRH).</p> <p>Resistivity and magnetometer surveys were conducted for research and training purposes on the monument in July 2007. The resistivity survey in particular showed evidence of the bank and ditch and also revealed that the entrance had been enlarged. No internal detail was observed however (NPA 2007).</p> <p>Phase 1 of an evaluation excavation was conducted on the monument in 2008 as part of a grant-aided community archaeology project. Five trenches were excavated and found that the monument originally comprised of an inner bank and outer ditch occupying a natural headland. A second outer bank was constructed on the north-west side to further protect it. Cobbles and a posthole were found which suggested a palisade or fence. No secure dating material was recovered although a residual assemblage of late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint tools and a sherd of later prehistoric pottery in the overlying plough soil were identified. Phase II of the project is due to take place in 2009 (NPA 2008).</p> <p>A second phase of evaluation took place in 2009. Part of the entrance to the enclosure was excavated, along with a section of ditch close to the eastern ditch terminus. Earthwork banks near the entrance were found to be plough damaged, resulting in a spread of stones deposited in the entrance. A second spread of stones was also found, thought related to the deliberate infilling of the ditch terminus possibly in the Post- Medieval period. The majority of the finds recovered were Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age in date. Most were interpreted as being residual, therefore predating the construction of the enclosure, although the lack of finds from later periods could also indicate that it was built at that date. Radiocarbon dating and further analysis of the finds is proposed (NPA 2009).</p> <p>From TCWAAS publication (2012): radiocarbon dates suggest the enclosure was occupied in the Iron Age.</p>	Enclosure	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0003	Warcop Roman Camp and length of Roman Road, 285m south west of Moor House	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Romano-British	-	<p>The monument includes the buried remains of a Roman camp, together with the earthworks and buried remains of a 200m length of Roman road running along the south side of the camp. This formed part of the main Roman road from York to Carlisle across the Stainmore Pass. The Roman camp is located on the gentle south-facing slope of a spur which descends gradually to the southeast. It is visible as cropmarks on an aerial photograph which highlights features such as the camp's infilled defensive ditch. It measures approximately 60m west-northwest to east-south-east by 50m north-north-east to south-south-west and is more or less rectangular with each corner rounded in a broad arc. The camp's ditch is interrupted on all sides except the south-west by relatively wide centrally placed entrances. The Roman road survives as a slight terrace on the hillslope south of the camp and north of the modern road. Other features visible on the aerial photograph include faint traces of a possible smaller and earlier Roman camp partly underlying the larger camp's south-western corner, and a curvilinear feature immediately to the east of the larger camp. These features are also included in the scheduling. All modern field boundaries are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these is included.</p> <p>Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. However, all that was visible in the LiDAR imagery from this survey was an east to west aligned bank, likely associated with the road.</p>	Military Camp	Extant
06-0004	Brough Castle And Brough (Verteris) Roman Fort And Civil Settlement	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Romano-British; Medieval	-	<p>The upstanding and buried remains of Brough (Verteris) Roman fort and its associated civilian settlement, Brough Medieval castle and a fore work and a series of linear earthworks associated with the castle at Church Brough.</p> <p>The entire monument (built heritage and archaeological remains) are entered onto the Heritage At Risk (HAR 1007148) register because of the extensive amount of natural erosion. This has brought an overall declining trend in condition with significant localised problems. HAR reference: 1007148. Assessed as being: Under observation.</p>	Castle; Military fort; Settlement	Extant
06-0005	Earthwork 600ft (180m) NW of Coupland Beck Farmhouse	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Medieval	-	<p>The motte 119m north-west of Coupland Beck Bridge is reasonably well-preserved as an earthwork. The monument provides insight into fortifications of earlier medieval date and will contain archaeological deposits relating to its construction, use and abandonment.</p> <p>The monument includes the remains of a motte of Medieval date, situated on the end of a natural spur. The enclosure, which is preserved as an earthwork, is oval in plan and measures approximately 20m by 15m. The enclosure is surrounded by a rampart except for on the south side and an intermittent ditch with a depth of about 1m.</p>	Earthwork	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0006	Eastfield Sike Medieval Moated Site, Associated Fishpond, And Medieval Woodland Boundary Banks And Ditches At Burtergill Wood And Kiln Hill	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Medieval	-	The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of Eastfield Sike medieval moated site, an associated fishpond, and adjacent Medieval wood banks and ditches at Burtergill Wood and Kiln Hill.	Moated Site/ Fishpond	Extant
06-0007	Parish Church of St Columba	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Medieval	-	Parish Church, dating from twelfth century with later additions and alterations. Sandstone blocks with buttressing under graduated slate roofs.	Church	Extant
06-0008	Warcop Hall & Courtyard Complex	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building; Grade II listed building(s)	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	Large house of three main builds: west wing late sixteenth century; central block 1746 by Kelly; east addition late nineteenth century. Outbuildings grouped around a cobbled courtyard dating to the late nineteenth century, comprising of a stable block with adjoining coach house, dog-run and wagon shed (Listed Grade II). Lean-to structures, partly ruinous, lie to the south and east. The courtyard complex contains decorative carving and inscriptions imitating medieval work.	House(s)	Extant
06-0009	Church of St Michael	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	Church of St Michael. A parish church, dating from twelfth; west tower by Blenkinsop of Helbeck, 1513-1525. Sandstone blocks with chamfered plinth to chancel; cavetto moulding to eaves carries low parapet. Stepped buttressing. Low-pitch lead roofs. Three-stage west tower; nave with added north aisle, and chancel. Inside church at west end is Celtic Cross 1914-18 war memorial.	Church	Extant
06-0010	Helbeck Hall With Retaining Wall To Rear	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Hall, dated 1776, by Henry Bellas (or Bellhouse) of Appleby for John Metcalfe.	Hall	Extant
06-0011	Cross To South of St Columba's Parish Church	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Medieval	-	Remains of cross, probably Medieval. Stone. Large square plinth-block with stump of cross-shaft set in socket; shaft has stop chamfers to corners.	Cross	Extant
06-0012	Entrance To Vicarage From St Columba's Churchyard	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Medieval	-	Doorway, brought from Burton Hall (now in M.O.D. firing range) and re-used in churchyard. Stone. Fifteenth century with cavetto moulding and ogee head. Included for group value.	Vicarage	Extant
06-0013	Milestone to south east of Sandford Thorn	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Milestone; nineteenth century. Single rough-dressed stone approximately 0.9m high; square in plan, set diagonally. Inscribed in sans-serif lettering on dressed insets: BROUGH 6 MILES on north face, aerial photography and APPLEBY 2 MILES.	Milestone	Extant
06-0014	House and adjoining cottage to north west of Sandford Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House and cottage, now one dwelling. Late eighteenth century/early nineteenth century with later additions. House has ashlar front with rusticated quoins; cavetto moulding to eaves. Coursed, squared rubble to east return. Cottage added at west end; coursed, squared rubble. Graduated slate roofs with stone copings and kneelers; house has corniced stone end chimneys; cottage has brick end chimney. Symmetrical two-storey, three-bay house front has central part-glazed door in architrave with segmental pediment; sashes in architraves. two-storey, two-bay cottage has twentieth century casement to ground floor left; other windows sashes. All in stone surrounds.	Cottage(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0015	House And Area Railings Adjoining West End of Heather Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, mid nineteenth century. Coursed, squared rubble with rusticated quoins and first floor sill band. Graduated slate roof with corniced stone end chimneys. Symmetrical two-storey, five-bay front has central glazed door in rusticated surround; single sash with glazing bars in stone surround to either side on each floor. Low area walls of coursed, squared rubble with segmental coping; cast-iron railings have ornate foliate spearhead standards.	House(s)	Extant
06-0016	Walls, Gates And Gate Piers At Entrance To Warcop Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Four gate piers with quadrant walls, possibly mid eighteenth century. Embattled walls of rubble. Ashlar piers with moulded plinths and caps; pyramidal finials. Square in plan, two central piers slightly taller; nineteenth century wooden gates, double to central opening.	Gate piers; Wall(s)	Extant
06-0017	Bridge End House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. Rendered rubble with rusticated quoins. Graduated slate roof with end chimneys, one brick, one stone. Symmetrical two-storey, three-bay front has central panelled door in architrave; single sash with glazing bars in stone surround to either side on each floor. Garage adjoining west end not included.	House(s)	Extant
06-0018	Bridge House, Opposite Ford Bridge	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. Coursed, squared rubble with rusticated quoins. Graduated stone flag roof with stone end chimneys. Symmetrical; two storeys, three bays. Central glazed door in stone surround with moulded impost blocks and projecting keystone to semi-circular head. Single sash to either side on each floor; narrower sash above door. All windows with glazing bars in stone surrounds. Buildings adjoining either end not included.	House(s)	Extant
06-0019	Cross Base To South of St Michael's Church	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Medieval	-	Cross base with stump of shaft in situ; uncertain date but probably medieval. Square in plan. Large block with chamfered top edges stands on low step constructed of three rectangular stones; stump of shaft to centre of block octagonal with stop-chamfers. Small brass sundial plate added to top lacks gnomon	Cross Base	Extant
06-0020	Forecourt Walls And Railings To Bridge End House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Forecourt walls and railings, contemporary with house. Low rubble walls with segmental copings. Wrought-iron railings have pointed standards with corkscrew twist to top; cast-iron posts between sections have urn finials. Wrought-iron central gate has iron-twist and scrollwork decoration.	Wall(s); Railing(s)	Extant
06-0021	Warcop House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Large house, mid nineteenth century. Rendered rubble with rusticated quoins and first floor sill band on plinth; eaves cornice and blocking course. Hipped, graduated slate roofs with corniced stone chimneys. U-shaped plan with main entrance front on east side. Symmetrical; two storeys, five bays. Central Ionic prostyle porch with panelled door has two tall sashes in architraves, with consoles carrying cornice, to either side; five sashes above in stone surrounds. All sashes with glazing bars.	House(s)	Extant
06-0022	Forecourt Walls And Railings To House To North-East of Warcop House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Forecourt walls and railings contemporary with house. Coursed, squared rubble walls with segmental copings. Wrought-iron railings have square standards with twisted spearhead; wrought-iron	Wall(s); Railing(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						scrollwork panels with urn finials separate sections. Wrought-iron gate to north side has iron-twist and scrollwork decoration.		
06-0023	Gardener's Cottage And 2 Properties Adjoining South End	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Row of cottages, late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. All rendered rubble under graduated slate roof, hipped to south end, with stone chimneys. Gardener's cottage and cottage immediately adjoining are identical; each has a symmetrical two-storey, three-bay front with central part-glazed door. Single sash with glazing bars to either side on each floor. End property is shop with central panelled door between large, fixed windows with glazing bars to south return; two sashes above and two to each floor in west wall, all with glazing bars.	Cottage(s)	Extant
06-0024	House To North-East of Warcop House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, mid nineteenth century. Sandstone blocks with quoins. Graduated slate roof with out-shut to rear; stone copings and kneelers with rendered corniced chimneys. Symmetrical two-storey, three-bay front has central panelled door with rectangular fanlight in stone surround; sashes with glazing bars in stone surrounds.	House(s)	Extant
06-0025	Courtyard Group With Stables, Coach-Houses And Dog-Run To North-West of Warcop Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Outbuildings grouped around cobbled courtyard, linked to west wing of house by embattled wall with bell above arch; late nineteenth century. Coursed, squared rubble walls, embattled. Four-centred entrance arch. Two-storey stable block to west side with adjoining coach-house. Dog-run and wagon shed to north side with arched opening between. Lean-to structures, partly ruinous, to south and east sides. Some decorative carving and inscriptions in imitation of medieval work. Included for group value.	Outbuilding(s)	Extant
06-0026	Entrance Gate Piers And Adjoining Wall To South-East of Warcop House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Entrance, mid nineteenth century. Quadrant walls approximately 1.8m high of sandstone blocks with segmental copings. Two rusticated gate piers, square in plan, have moulded plinths and caps with pyramidal finials. Twentieth century gate.	Gate piers; Wall(s)	Extant
06-0027	Chamley Arms	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, cottage and barn, now an Inn; late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century with later additions and alterations. Rendered rubble with rusticated quoins to former house/cottage. Graduated slate roof with stone and brick chimneys; ball finial to west end. Two storeys, eight bays overall. Former house/cottage has two panelled doors in rusticated surrounds; three sashes to ground floor and four above, all with glazing bars in stone surrounds; three similar sashes to first floor of former barn, above two twentieth century garage doors. Single-storey twentieth century addition to east end not included.	House; Cottage(s); Barn(s)	Extant
06-0028	The Fox, With Barn And Garage Adjoining	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, barn and cottage (now garage); late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century with alterations. All rendered rubble; rusticated quoins to house. Graduated stone-flagged roofs to house and barn; brick end chimneys to house. Graduated slate roof to former cottage. All two storeys. Symmetrical three-bay house front has central plank door with sash to either side on each floor, all in stone surrounds. Lower barn set back to right of house has twentieth century garage door and plank door with loft access above. Former cottage set back to right of barn has twentieth	House; Cottage(s); Barn(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						century garage door and plank door with two small, fixed windows above, one blocked. Lean-to adjoins east end.		
06-0029	Eden Gate	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Large house subdivided; mid nineteenth century. Incised stucco with first floor sill band; eaves cornice and blocking course. Hipped, graduated slate roofs with corniced stone chimneys. Symmetrical two-storey, five-bay entrance front on north-east side. Central Greek Doric prostyle porch with part-glazed door; sashes with glazing bars.	House(s)	Extant
06-0030	Shorgill House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House and former cottage; mid nineteenth century. Rendered rubble with rusticated quoins to house. Graduated slate roof with stone mid and end chimneys. Two storeys. Symmetrical Three-bay house front has central panelled door in corniced stone surround; single sash with glazing bars in splayed stone surrounds to either side on each floor. Two-bay cottage set back to east has plank door with single sash to each floor on left.	House; Cottage(s)	Extant
06-0031	Walls, Gate, And End Piers To North of Warcop Tower	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Low walls; late eighteenth century. Sandstone blocks with chamfered copings. Rusticated piers, square in plan with ogee caps; end piers similar to, but smaller than, gate piers. Included for group value.	Gate Piers; Wall(s); Gate; Railings	Extant
06-0032	Warcop Tower And Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, on site of medieval manor; probably seventeenth century core with front added 1784 (date, with initials J.A. P.A., in pediment). Rendered rubble. Graduated slate roofs, steeply pitched over earlier part of house; stone copings, kneelers, and corniced chimneys. Welsh slate out-shut added to rear. Symmetrical two-storey, three-bay front has pedimented doorcase; sashes. Interior retains panelled doors and panelled heck; some chair-rails and cupboards. twentieth century glazed porch added to east side not included.	House(s)	Extant
06-0033	Forecourt Walls And Gate To Shorgill House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Low forecourt walls; mid nineteenth century. Sandstone blocks with chamfered copings. Wrought-iron railings have standards with corkscrew twist to top; cast-iron urn and acorn finials to posts dividing railing sections. Central wrought-iron gate has iron-twist and scrollwork decoration.	Wall(s); Railing(s); Gate(s)	Extant
06-0034	Croft House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, mid nineteenth century. Rendered rubble with rusticated quoins and first floor sill band on plinth. Hipped, graduated slate roof with projecting eaves and corniced stone chimneys. Symmetrical two-storey, three-bay front has central door in gabled, glazed wooden porch with tripartite sash to either side and three above, all with glazing bars in stone surrounds.	House(s)	Extant
06-0035	Ramp Barn And Byres To North-West of Warcop Tower Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	L-shaped range of farm buildings initialled and dated T.W. 1726 on re-used medieval window head set in north wall; later additions and alterations. twentieth century lean-to on north side not included.	Farm building(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0036	Threshing Barn To North-East of Warcop Tower Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Barn dated 1726 on jamb stone to wagon door. Coursed rubble with quoins on boulder plinth; incorporates sandstone blocks at south end, possibly Medieval (re-used). Graduated slate roof. Central wagon door with elliptical head to chamfered surround; door to right has monolithic segmental head with twentieth century window above. Interior shows queen-strut roof trusses.	Barn(s)	Extant
06-0037	School	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House with attached schoolroom, built at right-angles to road. Dated 1828 on plaque to eastern gable end. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins. Two storeys, three bay (symmetrical) house has graduated slate roof with stone copings, kneelers and end chimneys. Doorway to central gabled porch has pointed head and hoodmould; single tall cross-window to either side has reduced height version above, flanking central trompe l'oeil window. Single storey schoolroom to east has graduated slate roof with brick end chimney. Central porch and two tall windows to either side are same as house, but door is twentieth century part glazed. All windows have chamfered stone surrounds, square heads, hoodmoulds and label stops.	School	Extant
06-0038	Boundary Stone To North of Bullistone Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Boundary stone; nineteenth century. Single stone 0.9m high with angled sides and segmental top. Inscribed in sans serif lettering: TOWNSHIP OF BROUGH on south face, TOWNSHIP OF HILBECK on north.	Boundary stone	Extant
06-0039	Coach House To North West of Helbeck Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Coach-house, contemporary with Hall. Coursed rubble with rusticated quoins and cavetto moulding to eaves. Hipped, graduated slate roof has corniced stone chimney to west end. two storeys, six bays. Symmetrical except for segment-headed coach entrance to left, now blocked with inserted window; rest are sashes with glazing bars in stone surrounds. Pediment to central two bays have quatrefoil windows. Three twentieth century garage doors and twentieth century single-storey extension to rear.	Coach house	Extant
06-0040	House Adjoining South End of Former Shop	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century.	House(s)	Extant
06-0041	Former Market Cross To North of Cross leigh	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Medieval	-	A market cross on south side of Upper Market Street, about 140m east of the Kirkby Stephen road. Medieval octagonal to square stone base on three steps and eighteenth-century shaft, capping and ball-finial. Shaft has initials and date 'BMC 1331', also of eighteenth century. The cross is said to have been erected 1331 when Robert de Clifford received a charter from Edward III to hold a weekly market in Brough. Two steps up are nineteenth century renewal. Large rectangular block with socket is original, with stop-chamfers to corners.	Cross Base	Extant
06-0042	Milestone To South-East of Swindale Cottages	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Milestone; nineteenth century. Single stone with elliptical top and edge chamfers. Inscription damaged to top; sans serif: BOWES 13 MILES TO LONDON 262 MILES.	Milestone	Extant
06-0043	House To West of Hill View	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. Incised stucco front with rusticated quoins and first floor sill band; squared, rubble side. Graduated slate roof with stone chimney to west end. Symmetrical; two storeys, three bays. Central panelled door in	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						rusticated surround, single window to either side and two above, all sashes with glazing bars in stone surrounds.		
06-0044	Burneside House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, probably mid nineteenth century. Wet-dashed rubble walls. Hipped, graduated slate roof with brick chimneys. Polygonal plan. Two storeys. Panelled door with twentieth century casement on left and two sashes above to east side. North-east and west sides have single sash to each floor, north side has two sashes to each floor. All sashes have glazing bars with inner pointed heads to top floor north and west.	House(s)	Extant
06-0045	Highfields	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, seventeenth century with later alterations. Coursed rubble with quoins on boulder plinth. Stone-flagged roof with stone end chimneys. Two storeys. Central part-glazed door in original architrave; single inserted late nineteenth century sash to either side and tree above. Remains of original mullioned windows and second door visible but blocked.	House(s)	Extant
06-0046	Castle Hotel And Inn	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Hotel, late eighteenth century with additions and alterations. Hammer-dressed blocks with rusticated quoins on plinth; cornice. Graduated slate roof with stone copings and end chimneys. Symmetrical, three storeys five bays. Central panelled door under open flat-roofed porch carried on Tuscan columns. Two sashes to either side and five above, all with glazing bars in stone surrounds. Former two-storey range of coach houses/stables to rear now (1983) converted into additional rooms. Inn adjoins east end. Wet-dashed rubble under stone-flagged roof with stone end chimney. Two storeys, two bays. Panelled door to left and twentieth century canted bay window to right; two sashes with glazing bars above.	Hotel	Extant
06-0047	Grove Cottages	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Cottage, late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. Pebble-dashed front with plinth. Graduated slate roof, with stone mid chimneys continuous with No 1. two storeys, three bays. Plank through-passage door on right, glazed door in centre, both in stone surrounds; single sash to left and two above, all in stone surrounds. Included for group value.	Cottage(s)	Extant
06-0048	House Left of Rose Cottages With Adjoining Barn And Byre	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House and adjoining barn; late eighteenth century/early nineteenth century. Adjoining house to south end of Rose Cottages not included.	House; Barn(s)	Extant
06-0049	House To East of Hill View	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century, originally single storey of coursed, squared rubble with quoins on plinth. Upper floor of similar construction added probably mid nineteenth century. Stone-flagged roof with corniced stone chimney to west end. Three bays overall; cross-passage door to left and panelled house door in stone surround to middle. Single sash to right and two above, all in stone surrounds.	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0050	Grove House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, mid nineteenth century. Incised stucco front with corner pilasters on plinth; band between floors. Hipped, graduated slate roof has stone chimneys to sides; low moulded parapet to front and sides. two-storeys. Full height canted bay window to left has single sash in stone surround to each face on both floors. Panelled door on right has single narrow sash above, both in stone surrounds. Projecting wrought-iron lamp bracket over bay.	House(s)	Extant
06-0051	Harglade	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House dated 1719 on door lintel, with later additions and alterations. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins. Welsh slate roof with stone end chimneys. Two storeys, four bays. Full-height twentieth century bay window to left. Part-glazed door in architrave has two windows to each floor on right, all sashes with glazing bars in original architraves, formerly two-light mullioned windows.	House(s)	Extant
06-0052	Bridge Over Swindale Beck To South of Mill House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Former mill bridge, probably eighteenth century. Single 15-foot span with segmental arch. Parapets, splayed to either end, of coursed rubble with rough-dressed triangular copings. Original cobbles to 8foot wide roadway now partly overlaid with tarmac.	Bridge	Extant
06-0053	House Adjoining North End of Castle Hotel	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, probably eighteenth century with later alterations. Pebble-dashed with plinth. Graduated slate roof has stone-flagged eaves; brick end chimney. Symmetrical, two storeys three bays. Central part-glazed door in corniced surround. nineteenth century canted bay window to either side and two sashes above. Included for group value.	House(s)	Extant
06-0054	Building Between One-Stop Shop And Post office	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Former Inn, now derelict. Front elevation retained; late eighteenth century. Included for group value.	Inn	Extant
06-0055	Oddfellows Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Oddfellows Hall, dated 1878 in trefoil panel over door. Incised stucco front under graduated slate roof with brick chimney to south end. Single storey (now divided into two storeys internally); three bays, symmetrical. Central vertically split plank door and interlaced fanlight in rusticated surround with pointed head. Single window to either side has pointed head and rusticated surround.	Hall	Extant
06-0056	One-Stop Shop	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Shop, eighteenth century with later alterations. Wet-dashed rubble front. Graduated slate roof has stone copings, kneelers and end chimneys. Three storeys. twentieth century glazed shopfront extends full width; three sashes with glazing bars in stone surrounds to each floor above. Re-set datestone I.B. D.B. 1699 between first and second floor windows in centre.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
06-0057	Grove Cottages	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Cottage, late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. Pebble-dashed front with plinth. Graduated slate roof, hipped to right, with stone mid chimney; continuous with No. 2. two storeys, two bays. Panelled door in stone surround to right; single sash in stone surround to each floor on left. Included for group value.	Cottage(s)	Extant
06-0059	Bank House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, comprising former cottage and one bay of house dated 1769.	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0060	Glaslyn House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Glaslyn House, formerly incorporating Bank House. Initialled and dated T.H. & E.H. 1769 within pediment. Incised stucco front with corner pilaster and plinth. Graduated slate roof (continuous with Bank House) has stone coping, kneeler and chimney to west end. Three storeys, three bays. Panelled door to left has doorcase with pilasters supporting pediment; two sashes to right and three to each floor above, all in stone surrounds.	House(s)	Extant
06-0061	House Adjoining South End of Hazel Bank Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Shop, now private house late eighteenth century. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins under stone- flagged roof, continuous with neighbour to south. Two storeys, Two bays. Plank door to left, fixed shop window with glazing bars to right and two sashes above.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
06-0062	Hazel Bank Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, eighteenth century with later alterations. Coursed, squared rubble with quoins under stone flagged roof with stone chimney to north end. Two storeys, three bays. Central twentieth century plank door with single window to either side on each floor, all sashes except ground floor right which is twentieth century casement. Included for group value.	House(s)	Extant
06-0063	Wiend House And Adjoining Store	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, seventeenth century with later additions and alterations. Slobbered rubble with quoins. Front of roof over main house and store Welsh slate; rear, including out-shut, and lower part of house to south stone-flagged. Stone end and mid chimneys. Two storeys. Single-bay south end has remains of blocked original mullioned windows in front and end walls; sash window to each floor at front. Rest of house has central plank door and sash window with glazing bars to either side on each floor; all in stone surrounds. Internally, original roof line for thatch visible to rear.	House(s)	Extant
06-0064	Walton Tomb And Railed Enclosure To South of St Michael's Church Chancel	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Tomb, with inscriptions on hipped top to members of Walton family dated 1807 and 1862. Constructed on sandstone with elaborately carved panel to each side between pilasters decorated with classical urns in low relief: Christ with angel on north side; body on bed surrounded by mourners with death in attendance on south side. Square railed enclosure has diagonally set pointed standards with urn finials to corner posts.	Tomb(s)	Extant
06-0065	Maypole On Former Cross Base	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	Former cross base of uncertain date but possibly medieval; refurbished in the nineteenth century to twentieth century. Five steps of large sandstone blocks, now supports maypole.	Cross Base; Maypole	Extant
06-0066	Boundary Stone To North-West of Low Mill	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Boundary stone: nineteenth century. Single stone 0.9m high with angled sides and segmental top. Inscribed in sans serif lettering: TOWNSHIP OF MARKET BROUGH on north face, TOWNSHIP OF CHURCH BROUGH on south.	Boundary stone	Extant
06-0067	Warcop War Memorial	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	-	Warcop War Memorial is located on a triangular green at the junction of the B6259, Brookside and Castlehill Road, Warcop, Cumbria. It is prominently situated in the heart of Warcop. It comprises a sandstone obelisk on a moulded plinth bearing bronze inscription panels, on a two-tiered base, within a low kerbed square area with small wooden posts and chains surrounding. A laurel wreath is carved at the head of the obelisk, and a sword and rifle are carved at the base, below the inscriptions. 1920	Memorial	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0068	Maypole To South Of The Fox/Warcop Cross	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Remains of the village cross are approximately 600m east-south-east of Warcop Church. Now represented only by five steps set square on plan and said to have been moved from a more central position in the village. Possibly of medieval date. Base holds the wooden maypole surmounted by decorative twentieth century weathervane.	Cross Base; Maypole	Extant
06-0069	Castleber Castle	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Castleber is a natural hill ridge with excellent visibility from its summit. The area is ploughed and featureless. According to ONB, it is "a low mound...where it is said a castle once stood." There are no obvious features suggesting a castle site Note: This site may be confused with SMR 1813.	Circumstantial evidence	Non-extant
06-0070	Espland Farm Stack Strand, Warcop	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Possible stack stands. Two circular depressions on the edge of moorland. The first is approximately 5m across. The second feature is some 30m south-west of the first. This one is less well defined and more oval in shape, approximately 6.5m in diameter.	Earthwork	Non-extant
06-0071	Mire Sike Unclassified Cropmarks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Unclassified cropmark recorded in 1988. The ordnance survey 1:10000 map shows a disused pit at NY723173 which may relate to the site. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. This study noted two large mound-like forms approximately 35m in diameter although their function and character are uncertain. A third possible circular features were also noted on Google Earth 2009 however this was considered too indistinct to include.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
06-0072	Ketland Earthworks, Warcop	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Traces of the feature are evident on the ground but difficult to follow in places. From the track which follows the field wall it runs approximately 37m in a northerly direction before making a right-angled turn westwards. This line continues for roughly 60m but then peters out. It possibly continues on a line with the right-angled corner of the field wall at NY71921834. The earthwork is in the form of a low, rounded faint bank, heather covered. In the south-west corner nearest the tracks a possible hut circle. Just outside the area are several low, flattish mounds. Some are oval, some round. They may be possible tumuli/clearance heaps (Hopkins). Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Recorded as Ketland Earthworks. This record is tentative as the LiDAR imagery is not distinct. A possible circular cropmark is visible on an aerial photography.	Earthworks/ Possible cairn / Hut circle	Extant
06-0073	Sandford Camp, Warcop	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	According to Hodgson, 'near these tumuli is a small camp, with a single trench, and at a small distance, on another hill, another of about the same dimensions'. There are no obvious traces of this site in the general area (Hopkins).	Military camp	Extant
06-0074	Hayber Gill Mill Leat	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Traces of a mill leat along Hayber Gill. The first edition ordnance survey Map shows a sawmill and walk-mill here.	Mill	Extant
06-0075	Lowgill Thunder Stone, Musgrave	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Lowgill Thunder Stone lies beside Lowgill Beck in fields north-east of Langrigg. Recorded on early ordnance survey mapping and still present on late twentieth century ordnance survey maps.	Standing stone(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0076	Warcop Axe Find	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric; Romano-British	-	Nicholson and Burn (1777/Hist & Ants Westm & Cumb 1,606) mention three "Roman securis or hatchets" equally spaced and in a direct line, found during the making of the new turnpike road at Brough Hill. They appeared to be made of heavy metal. Camden (Britannia 3,1806,412) mentions "3 celts." Present whereabouts unknown.	Findspot	Non-extant
06-0077	Bullistone Bridge Lynchets	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Lynchets on a west slope, approximately 340m east of Bullistone Bridge. Seven terraces averaging 16m wide and approximately 90-120m long. Average drop 0.75m (RCHM). In 1978, Swales found the lynchets ploughed out but still visible. The lynchets are still easy to see in two fields, running in a north-south direction in fair to poor condition.	Lynchet	Extant
06-0078	Sandford Moor Barrow, Sandford, Warcop	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age; Early Medieval	-	This tumulus is probably one which was excavated in 1776. Approximately 0.75m from the surface an iron 'urn' was found as well as a two-edged sword or spear. Approximately 0.9m below this the workers found a cairn measuring 6.4m by 5.5m. The cairn was covered with a thick layer of dry sand, which the excavator considered to be the remains of inverted turf. Below the cairn was a fine black 'mould' which contained burnt bones. The mould was 7.5cm deep and covered an area of approximately 1.8m (Clare). According to ordnance survey the tumulus contained a cist and the secondary burial was probably Anglo-Saxon. This site exists as only very faint traces in the field. Road widening and provision of a parking space appear to have infringed on the monument. A watching brief was conducted by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit on 15 November 2001 in advance of the erection of a BT mast. Contractors began with a topsoil strip, but the full depth of topsoil was not removed. No archaeological features or finds visible. Contractors then dug a pit for the mast, maximally 1.5m deep. Section across the pit revealed what appeared to be a natural profile through topsoil and underlying possible glacial deposits. Deposits were homogeneous and clean, predominantly silty sand, with very low stone content.	Barn(s); Byre(s)	Non-extant
06-0079	Sandford Ring Cairn Site	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Site of ring cairn recorded by Thomas Machell in late seventeenth century	Cairn	Non-extant
06-0080	Sandford Moor Barrow, Flint Find	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	A barrow closely adjoining 06-0078 was opened by Greenwell. It was 21.6m by 1.8m. It contained the remains of one or possibly two inhumations. Also, a single flint chip (ordnance survey Index). When Clare visited the site in 1972, he picked up a small piece of flint from a molehill (Clare). See other barrows 06-0078 and 06-0081. The site is barely visible now. The part of it which extends over into the adjoining field is now totally covered over by farm waste (B Hopkins). A watching brief was conducted by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit on 15 November 2001 in advance of the erection of a BT mast. A maximum of 0.3m of topsoil was removed by machine, and stone dumped to create a road 3.5m wide located	Barrow	Non-extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						2.0m south of present post and wire fence. Road passed over the top of the tumulus. Dark reddish brown silty sand topsoil was incompletely removed, thus remained present in base of cut. No archaeological finds or features observed. Topsoil was largely stone free, and no stones protruded from below (Heawood 2001).		
06-0081	Sandford Moor Barrow	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Two mounds recorded at Sandford could not be located by Clare in 1972 or by Hopkins in 1995. See other barrows 06-0078 and 06-0080.	Barrow	Non-extant
06-0082	Townend Dykes, Brough Sowerby	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	Townend Dykes lie at the west end of Market Brough, among fields once called Townend Fields. They seem to cut across the field boundaries, however. Very poor low dykes of apparently curvilinear nature, it is difficult to determine their pattern. A major part of the field has now been built on: at one end there is a new private dwelling and at the other a retail/industrial outlet. The remaining earthworks are in reasonable condition and appear to represent dykes and ridge and furrow (Hopkins).	Dyke	Extant
06-0084	West View, Brough Lynchets	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	An aerial photo taken in 1987 shows earthworks of possible lynchets south of A66, on west side of West View Farm. A former field boundary runs to the north of (and parallel to) them. Another former field boundary defines their western extent. Faint traces in next field. Aerial photos show that the earthworks no longer survive as a result of landscaping and the construction of new farm buildings.	Lynchet	Non-extant
06-0085	Flitholme Settlement	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Curvilinear settlement site. There are no visible remains except a deep ditch. The fields are subject to ploughing. Area has been re-seeded. There were no archaeological features showing on the surface at time of a visit recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER also states that aerial photographs show two faint features which almost appear to be soil marks (Hopkins). The 2020 aerial photography and LiDAR survey records north to south aligned field boundaries, features on the 1863 ordnance survey edition. Likely associated with the village of Flintholm. Remains of railway embankment to the south of the field.	Enclosure(s)	Extant
06-0086	Flitholme Earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	At NY 7635 1500 approximately, there are earthworks which suggest shrunken settlement around the present hamlet of Flitholme. These consist of a hollow way (present bridle way), probable house platforms and various dykes and field boundaries. These earthworks are in a reasonable state, but one field has been infilled with rubble and soil, obliterating any earthworks there (Hopkins). LiDAR data shows the extent of the surviving earthworks. These comprise small field system, broad ridge and furrow and more than one hollow way. Earthworks associated with the remains of a former settlement to the east of Flitholme were identified in the aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020, which suggests a medieval date.	Field system	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0090	Mains Riggs Field System, Brough	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Traces of ridge and furrow beside Musgrave Lane at Mains Riggs, probably part of the old Demesne field strips. Originally three fields, High Mains, Long Mains and Great Mains. S-shaped. The fields have been re-seeded and any ridge and furrow were recorded in 1984 as appearing to have been ploughed out.	Field system	Non-extant
06-0091	Warcop Moat	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	The much destroyed and mutilated remains of a rhomboidal moated enclosure probably originally 85m by 85m between ditch centres. It has been formed by a broad ditch with inner and outer banks. north and south sides have been completely infilled and destroyed and there is now only a slight depression and scarping to suggest their possible courses. east and west sides are infilled but part of their counterscarps still visible although overplanted with conifers. Remains on east and west suggest the ditch was approximately 8m wide and the banks each 8m wide. True measurements impossible to ascertain. No traces of entrances or interval occupation. Now the site of the army training camp sewage works.	Enclosure/ Moat	Extant
06-0092	Walk Mill High Bridge, Warcop	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Walk Mill High Bridge (or Walk Mill Bridge on both first and second editions ordnance survey maps) crosses Hayber Gill south of the Walk Mill. Here the course of the Roman road might diverge slightly from the modern A66 (see 00-001). However, the bowed roof ridge at Street House (at NGR 37472516470) suggested that the route may have been very similar and that this bridging site may also have been used by the Romans. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Mill race associated with Warcop Walk Mill, Warcop and Walk Mill High Bridge, Warcop. Cut channels are visible to the north and south of the race	Bridge	Extant
06-0093	Sandford Mire Gravel Pit, Warcop	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Sandford Mire Gravel Pit is marked as disused on the ordnance survey 1:10,000 map and also on the ordnance survey Second Edition. It lay right beside the Eden valley branch of the North Eastern Railway. A tiny building stood nearby at NY 7232-1735, this might have been connected with the railway, the gravel pit or both. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Mineral extraction	Extant
06-0094	Warcop Walk Mill, Warcop	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Warcop Walk Mill lies north of the Roman Road and the corn mill beside the Hayber Gill from which it took its water. The mill race began at NY 7526-1655 (NY71NE). On the First Edition ordnance survey map it is described as a sawmill, but in Parish registers of 1728 it is referred to as a Walk Mill. The mill appears to have been turned into a private dwelling Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Mill race associated with Warcop Walk Mill, Warcop and Walk Mill High Bridge, Warcop etc. Cut channels are visible to the north and south of the race.	Mill	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0095	Warcop Railway Station	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Warcop Station is situated east of Warcop, on the Eden Valley branch of the old Darlington section of the North Eastern Railway. All its main features are marked on both First and Second Edition ordnance survey maps - Goods Shed, Cattle Pens, Coal Depot, Weighing Machine, Crane, Signal Box. The last three are only on the Second Edition map.	Railway station	Extant
06-0096	Demesne Barns, Helbeck	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Demesne comprises two sizeable buildings, used as barns. They stand together enclosed by small paddocks beside the Yosgill Sike, and on a track leading to Helbeck and Helbeck Hall. The survival of the name Demesne is interesting here, the earliest references to Helbeck demesne being in 1657. This probably comprised part of the early demesne farm of Helbeck Manor.	Barn(s)	Extant
06-0099	The Gatehouse Toll House, Musgrave	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Georgian	The Gatehouse is a single storey toll house on the old turnpike road (now A66) south of Bale Hill. It is called Lowgill Cottage on the ordnance survey second edition and Lowgill Turnpike on the first edition. It was the most easterly toll house for the former Brough - Eamont Bridge turnpike which first obtained an Act of Parliament in 1755. This may well be when it was built.	Toll house or Toll bar cottage	Extant
06-0100	North Eden Railway / North Eastern Railway, Darlington Section, Eden Valley Branch	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Victorian	The line of the North and Eastern Railway, Eden Valley Branch through Warcop and Sandford. A Prospectus was issued in December 1857 for the Eden Valley Railway, which was to be a branch of the South Durham and Lancashire Railway (later the North Eastern Railway) from Kirkby Stephen travelling northwards and joining the London and North Western Railway at Clifton. The purpose of this rail link was to provide a connection between the coal fields in the north-east and the iron ore in West Cumbria, as well as, on a local level, linking the towns and villages of the Eden Valley. One other reason for the desire to create this railway line may have been to ensure that Appleby remained an important regional centre. Work began on the railway line in 1858 and it opened for passengers on 7 June 1862. The line closed in January 1962. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Two small railway cuttings faintly visible on the LiDAR imagery and on First Edition ordnance survey mapping. Obscured by dense tree cover. They are located on the southern side of the former railway and just north-west of Warcop.	Railway	Extant
06-0101	Warcop Corn Mill, Warcop	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Warcop Corn Mill lies in Warcop village and was fed by a mill race taken from Moor Beck, from a sluice above a weir at NY 7495-1623. It then travels about 490m to a mill pond at NY 7496-1593 - NY 7497-1581, where another sluice regulated the final fall over about 380m to the mill. For the Walk Mill upstream of it see 06-0094. The mill appears to have been converted into a private house.	Mill	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0102	Church Brough Conservation Area	Conservation area	Conservation area	Twentieth Century	-	Church Brough lies in the Eden Valley at the foot of the Pennines on a former Roman road. The houses stand around a market square decorated with a maypole which has been erected on the remains of the former market cross. The Parish Church of St Michael's is a Grade II* listed building. It was built of sandstone in 1150 although most of the Church today dates from the fourteenth or sixteenth centuries. The nearby Castle was originally built in the eleventh century. It stands on part of the Roman fort of Verterae. Verterae, or Verteris, covered a much larger area than the present castle and is now a Scheduled Monument.	-	Extant
06-0103	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Visible upon LiDAR imagery and upon Aerial Imagery (Google Earth) double linear bank features, running parallel to the road and aligned roughly east to west. Measuring confidently around 88 m and with less confidence around 126m. Character and date uncertain. May be a former trackway, or lynchet as they are located upon the gradient.	Earthworks/ Linear feature	Extant
06-0104	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Multiple earthworks visible surrounding and upon Wildboar Hill. To the north-west, at the base of the hill curves an upstanding bank, this is marked upon the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey as a disused footpath joining Eden Vale Farm to the south to the Roman road.	Earthworks/ Ring bank	Extant
06-0105	Earthwork - Documentary Evidence	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. A curving bank is visible in the LiDAR imagery, following the contour of the opposing hill from Castleber. Upon historic mapping this is described as a dyke and forms part of a parish boundary upon Ordnance Survey mapping. It likely predates the formalisation of the relevant parishes.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
06-0106	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Hilltop encircled by deep bank and ditch. Feature most visible to the north of the hilltop. Possible secondary and outer bank to the far west. Possibly military and possibly repurposed.	Earthworks/ Boundary bank	Extant
06-0107	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Former field boundary identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
06-0108	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. At the base of the hill to the east lies a second curving bank, this is marked upon the First Edition as a parish boundary though is likely to have earlier origins.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
06-0109	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Clearly visible landmark in LiDAR and in aerial imagery. Possible additional works on the opposing bank of the Lowgill Beck.	Quarry	Extant
06-0110	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Only faintly visible in the LiDAR imagery, however distinct raised double bank travelling down slope is clearly visible in Google Earth aerial imagery.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
06-0111	Cropmark	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A small ring ditch which may be a badly eroded barrow identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Ring ditch	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0112	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Two parallel banks, spaced 25m apart and on a north-west to south-east alignment, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
06-0113	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A depression, possibly the remnants of an old quarry visible as a sub-circular depression, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
06-0114	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A drainage system, probably modern, is visible as a series of ditches identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Dyke	Extant
06-0115	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A section of bank, possibly a former field boundary identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Boundary bank	Extant
06-0116	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A sinuous ditch and a series of perpendicular features, possibly the remains of an old drainage system, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
06-0117	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Former channels of Crooks Beck are visible on the valley floor, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Paleochannel	Extant
06-0118	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Some indistinct platforms are visible across a field, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Platform(s)	Extant
06-0119	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Former channels associated with Lowgill Beck identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Paleochannel	Extant
06-0120	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Former channels associated with Lowgill Beck identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Paleochannel	Extant
06-0121	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A small depression, probably on old quarry pit, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
06-0122	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Short section of curving bank cut into the slope gradient, possibly associated with activity at Castleber immediately north of the feature. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
06-0123	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Long cut dyke, sinuous in parts, not featured as watercourse on mapping. Nearby Farm named 'Dyke Nook Cottage', corresponds at the eastern end with the parish boundary (6_43). Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Dyke	Extant
06-0124	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Raised banks encircling a field and divided by north to south aligned former field boundaries. Possible association with medieval settlement at Langrigg or Flintholme to the west. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
06-0125	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	A series of lynchets visible in aerial imagery (Google Earth) and upon the LiDAR data imagery. A number of possible former field boundaries, visible as parallel banks, are visible in the valley to the north of the lynchets. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0128	Earthwork - Documentary Evidence - ordnance survey - Defended Enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	<p>Raised banks encircling the base of the hilltop. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.</p> <p>According to Hodgson (1814, 155), Warcop means fortified hill, a name it probably derived from an ancient castle which stood about 90m south-east of the village. It occupied more than an acre of ground. Mr Machel saw some part of the walls dug up which were 4.5m thick and of fair hewn stone, well cemented together. Tradition says the tower of Kirkby Stephen Church was built out of the ruins in 1606.</p> <p>There are distinct earthworks at NY 75031555 which may be related to the castle site. These are concentrated to a marshy corner of the field closest to the stream but could not be accurately assessed as the grass was very high at the time. They appear to represent a series of banks and ditches (Hopkins, ref details missing).</p> <p>The location of the early manorial seat is unclear. Thomas Machell, the vicar of Kirkby Thore, writing in the late seventeenth century refers to a castle located on a promontory names Castle Hill at the north-eastern end of the village. He notes that the ruins of the castle covered more than an acre of ground and had walls 4.5m thick and well cemented.</p> <p>In 1574 the Warcop family regained control of the manor under Edward Warcop. Soon after, the manorial seat was transferred to Warcop Hall (06-0008).</p>	Castle	Extant
06-0129	Earthwork - Cropmark - Strip Field	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Visible evidence for strip fields and wide ridge and furrow characterised by raised banks. A single track bisects this area and aligns with an informal track which runs into the centre of the village. Likely association with the Warcop Castle. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field system	Extant
06-0132	Earthworks indicating field boundaries	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	North to south aligned field boundaries; features on the 1863 ordnance survey edition. Likely associated with the village of Flintholm. Remains of railway embankment to the south of the field. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
06-0134	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	North to south aligned field boundaries and broad ridge and furrow. Features on First Edition ordnance survey mapping. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
06-0140	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Eighteenth-nineteenth century enclosure overlying Medieval to Post Medieval field system with broad ridge and furrow. Visible on First Edition ordnance survey mapping. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
06-0142	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Raised banks associated with field boundaries contain faint ridge and furrow and a possible former hollow way. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Holloway	Extant
06-0143	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	A double lynchet visible upon the lidar, partially obscured in aerial imagery (Google Earth by woodland. Appears to follow former field boundaries upon a steep slope. Possible quarrying activity to the	Earthwork(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						west. Likely late Medieval to Post Medieval activity. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.		
06-0144	Earthwork - Cropmark of Quarry	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	An area of disturbance of ill-defined extent, intercut by criss-crossing trackways and multiple extraction pits (sand and gravel) of varying size. Probably represents a Post Medieval quarry but with possible Romano-British origins. Some of the internal trackways travel north beyond the study area to the Roman Scheduled Monument site. Adjacent to the quarry is located a small square stock enclosure (6_5) which may be Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Quarry	Extant
06-0145	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Visible as a series of upstanding banks, coincide with former field system illustrated on nineteenth century historic mapping. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
06-0146	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Remains of former field boundaries which pre-date the surrounding enclosed eighteenth-century field systems. Former field patterns are represented upon the First Edition ordnance survey map. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
06-0147	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Evidence for former field boundaries, featured on the First Edition ordnance survey map, and broad ridge and furrow to the far east. Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
06-0148	Earthwork - Cropmark	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A series of former field boundaries visible as earthworks identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
06-0149	Cropmark	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A drainage system is visible as a series of ditches identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Drainage ditch	Extant
06-0154	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former field boundaries visible as faint earthwork remains identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
06-0156	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A series of former field boundaries visible as earthworks, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
06-0157	Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A southern continuation of Musgrave fell Lane, visible as a hollow way, identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Holloway	Extant
06-0158	Pottery Find, Warcop Hall, Appleby	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	A rim sherd from a small jar or beaker, dating from the second to third century AD was found in the garden area at Warcop Hall, Appleby in circa 1989. The find was reported by Mr M. Blackett-Ord, Warcop Hall, August 1989	Findspot	Non-extant
06-0159	Pottery Find, Warcop Hall, Appleby	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Four Medieval jug sherds were found in the garden area at Warcop Hall, Appleby-in-Westmorland, in circa 1989. They have hard sandy oxidised fabrics and three have an external coating of green lead glaze. One sherd has traces of a rouletted or stamped decoration. Dating to the thirteenth to fifteenth century. Reported by Mr M. Blackett-Ord, Warcop Hall, August 1989	Findspot	Non-extant
06-0160	Warcop School	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former school, shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of circa 1860 but not on the Tithe map of 1831 or the 1899 second edition ordnance survey map.	School	Non-extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0161	Warcop Medieval Village	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Area for Warcop Medieval village.	Medieval village	Non-extant
06-0162	Warcop Eden Gate Village	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Area for Warcop Eden Gate Medieval village. The hill behind Warcop Tower [SMR 4952] is called Toft Hill and still shows evidence of drop lynchets and earlier field boundaries which appear medieval (Hopkins). A rapid desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were undertaken for the redevelopment of a former garage off Brookside, but no features or finds predating the Post Medieval period were found (NPA 2008).	Medieval village	Non-extant
06-0163	Warcop Reading Room, Warcop	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Disused stone-built reading room. A survey was undertaken in 2013 prior to its conversion. It closed to the village in 2009 when it was sold. The survey found the main one-roomed structure was built between 1872-1877. Annexes were added between 1877	Religious	Extant
06-0166	Field Boundary	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Former field boundary dividing the field in two.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
06-0167	Warcop Old Bridge	Built Heritage	Scheduled monument	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	Medieval multi span bridges must have been numerous throughout England, but most have been rebuilt or replaced and less than 200 examples are now known to survive. As a rare monument type largely unaltered, surviving examples and examples that retain significant Medieval and Post Medieval fabric are considered to be of national importance. Warcop Old Bridge is well-preserved with many original architectural features. The structure of the bridge, including its footings, will contain archaeological deposits relating to its construction and use. The monument is one of the earliest surviving bridges spanning the River Eden and it provides insight into the importance of transport networks and river crossings during the late Medieval to early Post Medieval period.	Bridge	Extant
06-0169	Brough Hill Enclosure, Warcop	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A semi-circular bank may be part of an enclosure.	Earthwork(s)	Non-extant
06-0170	Toddy Gill Earthworks, Warcop	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Earthwork remains of possible building.	Earthwork(s)	Non-extant
06-0171	Brough Hill Unclassified Earthworks, Warcop	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Brough Hill lies beside the known Roman road (see 01-001). Smith remarks that there may be remains of earthworks here overlooking High Street giving credence to the possible meaning of the name 'hill with a fort'. It is first so named on Jeffrey's map of 1777. However, it needs to be remembered that Brough Fair was transferred here in the seventeenth century due to an outbreak of cattle plague.	Circumstantial evidence	Non-extant
06-0176	Milepost on A66 at Warcop Range entrance	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Milepost on north side of road.	Mile post	Non-extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0180	Low Burtergill Farm, Warcop	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Burtergill' is first mentioned as a place in the Parish Register in 1598. According to Parson & White, there was a farmer living there in 1829. The farmhouse is destroyed, but part of what appears to be an outbuilding is now in military use. There are faint traces of ridge and furrow in the field opposite. According to Charlesworth, map evidence shows two V-shaped ranges of buildings around a square yard. A large narrow building lay to the south. The name burtergill occurs as early as 1334 in the Patent Rolls (Charlsworth).	Farmstead	Non-extant
06-0183	Swanson House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Former Post Office and shop, now guest house and restaurant, probably late eighteenth to early nineteenth with later additions. Pebble-dashed front with rusticated quoins to west end. Welsh slate roof with - stone chimney to east end. Three storeys, four bays. Elliptical-headed wagon entrance to Swan Avenue on left, nineteenth shop front on right; four sashes to each floor above.	Shop or Shop front(s)	Extant
06-0184	Clock tower on traffic island at junction with market street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Twentieth Century	-	Clock Tower, erected to commemorate coronation of King George V in 1911. Coursed sandstone blocks, square in plan. Two stages. Blind pointed arches on each side of lower stage and clock, with louvred opening above, on each side of second stage. Topped by tapering column with impost block supporting pointed finial.	Historic building	Extant
06-0185	Demesne Quarry, Helbeck	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Demesne Quarry is marked as two old Quarry faces on the ordnance survey Second Edition, near the track from Demesne. The one on the west lies very close to an area occupied by a Lime Kiln on the First Edition ordnance survey Map (See SMR 15849). The Quarry is no longer marked by ordnance survey.	Quarry	Non-extant
06-0186	Enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Previously unrecorded square/rectilinear enclosure. Located adjacent to Post Medieval Quarry.	Enclosure(s)	Extant
06-0187	Warcop Dyke and Lynchets	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Recorded by the NMP and through personal observations. The earthworks are clearly discernible in the LiDAR imagery aligned broadly east to west on a south-facing slope to the north-west of Warcop.	Dyke	Extant
06-0188	Field Boundary	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A former field boundary is visible as a bank.	Field boundary	Extant
06-0189	Lone building (site of) NW of New Hall Farm	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified from Tithe Map of 1844. Possible still extant domestic/former agricultural property. Source: Tithe Map of 1844: WDRC8_63_Sandford	Building(s)	Extant
06-0190	New Hall	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Now New Hall Farm. Marked on Tithe Map of 1844 and on historic ordnance survey mapping as 'New Hall'. Source: Tithe Map of 1844 WDRC8_76_ChurchAndMarketBrough & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Farm	Extant
06-0191	Guidepost (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of a guidepost marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Guidepost	Non-extant
06-0192	Platts	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Historic building	Extant
06-0193	Dyke Nook	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Historic building	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0194	Small regular enclosure (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. No longer extant. Likely former sheep fold or other agricultural use. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Enclosure(s)	Non-extant
06-0195	Eden Vale	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Historic building	Extant
06-0196	Milestone, Wild Boar Hill (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant. Milestone: Brough, 4 // Appleby, 4. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Milestone	Non-extant
06-0197	Moor House	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Now Moor House Farm and much altered. Marked on 1860 historic ordnance survey map. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Farm	Extant
06-0198	Wheatsheaf Inn	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Now Wheat Sheaf Farm, previously 'Wheatsheaf Inn'. Identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Farm	Extant
06-0199	Agricultural Building (use unknown)	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Extant small square building. Upstanding walls, no roof. Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Use unknown. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Farm building(s)	Extant
06-0200	Street House	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Historic building	Extant
-	This heritage resource ID is not in use							
06-0202	Sluice (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping at the head of the Mill Race [15882] for Warcop Corn Mill. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1859	Other infrastructure	Non-extant
06-0203	Milestone, Warcop (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Milestone: Brough, 3 // Appleby, 5. Marked on historic ordnance survey map. Likely no longer extant. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1859	Milestone	Non-extant
06-0204	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified from historic ordnance survey map. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1859	Church	Extant
06-0205	Agricultural Building, Row End	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Small agricultural building with attached enclosure. Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Farm building(s)	Extant
06-0206	Row End	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Historic building	Extant
06-0207	Cattle Pens (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant, identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1859	Enclosure(s)	Non-extant
06-0208	Coal Depot (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant, now a modern building. Identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1859	Other infrastructure	Non-extant
06-0209	Walls and gateway to Toddygill Hall	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Possible original gateway and boundary wall associated with Toddygill Hall. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1859	Wall(s)	Extant
06-0210	Toddygill Hall (formerly)	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Post Medieval house and associated buildings / former courtyard. Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1859	House(s)	Extant
06-0211	Eastfield Yet	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1859	Historic building	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0212	Lone Building (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant. Identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1859	Building(s)	Non-extant
06-0213	Broomrigg End	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Farmstead. Farmhouse survives, although much altered. Marked on Historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Farmstead	Extant
06-0215	Turk's Head	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Domestic property. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	House(s)	Extant
06-0216	Small regular enclosure (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. No longer extant. Likely former sheep fold or other agricultural use. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Enclosure(s)	Non-extant
06-0217	Small regular enclosure (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. No longer extant. Likely former sheep fold or other agricultural use. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Enclosure(s)	Non-extant
06-0218	Milestone, Lowergill (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant, identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Milestone: Brough, 1 // Appleby, 7. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Milestone	Non-extant
06-0219	Mains House	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Includes smaller associated structures. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	House(s)	Extant
06-0220	Domestic property adjacent to junction with B6276	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on Church Brough Tithe Map of 1841. Unable to confirm if the original structure survives following later alterations. Source: Tithe Map of 1841: WDRC8_76_ChurchAndMarketBrough	House(s)	Extant
06-0221	Agricultural Building, Row End	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Extant small square stone building with stone roof. Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1863	Farm building(s)	Extant
06-0222	Roadside Building (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	No longer extant. Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1860	Building(s)	Non-extant
06-0224	Proposed Turnpike deviation at Low Broomrigg	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Proposed deviation (1824) of the existing Turnpike Road from Pentrith to Greta Bridge	Turnpike road	Non-extant
06-0225	Proposed Turnpike deviation at Warcop	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Proposed deviation (1824) of the existing Turnpike Road from Pentrith to Greta Bridge	Turnpike road	Non-extant
06-0226	Possible Roman features to the west of Warcop	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Possible Romano-British enclosure ditches and pits adjacent to the route of the Roman road were identified during the archaeological evaluation in 2021.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
06-0227	Roman trackway and associated features	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Roman features were identified west of Warcop during archaeological evaluation in 2021. The archaeology consists of a possible Roman cobbled trackway/road, a possible enclosure, drainage ditches, small pits, and postholes. This road likely represents a section of the same route as 01-001, though perhaps a diversion or different iteration.	Earthwork(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0228	Prehistoric features north of Warcop	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	A concentration of significant Prehistoric archaeology was discovered to the north of Warcop during archaeological evaluation in 2021. The archaeology consisted of multiple pits, including a large pit full of burnt material; gullies; and ditches.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
06-0229	Roman earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	A concentration of significant Roman archaeology was discovered to the east of Warcop consisting of gullies, ditches and pits.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
06-0230	Trackway	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Cobble and stone trackway aligned northeast to southwest identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021	Trackway	Extant
06-0231	Undated earthworks to the west of Warcop	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A curvilinear feature thought to be part of a larger circular feature was identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021 alongside a collection of pits, postholes, and linear features including a gully cutting into natural geology.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
06-0232	Undated earthworks	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Two ditches and a pit containing a charcoal rich and ashy fills were identified during archaeological evaluation in 2021. One ditch was aligned north-west to south-east and the second was aligned north-east to south-west.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
06-0233	Burton Medieval village, associated open field system, fishpond and moated fishpond complex, and early post-medieval village and associated field system	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	This monument is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of Burton medieval village, its associated medieval open field system, a fishpond and a medieval moated fishpond complex, as well as the early post-medieval settlement of Burton and part of its associated field system, which developed within the boundaries of the medieval settlement as the area of the earlier settlement shrank. It is located at the foot of Roman Fell on opposing sides of a shallow valley at the confluence of three minor streams, of which Cringle Beck is the only one named. Although the date of the first settlement at Burton is unknown documentary sources indicate an early family named Burton were lords of the manor of Burton at some time prior to 1283. From 1283 until the early 18th century the de Helton or Hilton family were lords of the manor. Burton remained occupied until 1949 when the land was sold to the Ministry of Defence, after which time all the buildings were gradually destroyed as the army made use of them in training exercises. The plan of the medieval village is of a type familiar to this part of Cumbria in which two parallel lines of houses face onto a village green and central street, with crofts, or garden areas, to the rear. Behind the crofts were narrow back lanes beyond which were the open fields where crops were grown. At the western end of the village green lies the moated fishpond complex, although this is considered to have originally been the site of the earliest medieval manor house at Burton, thus giving the medieval village a highly regular layout with its apparently planned system of tofts and streets suggestive of an ordered tenorial structure, with a manorial over-ship. Where not covered by now demolished post-medieval buildings or disturbed by military activity, earthwork remains of the medieval village consisting of abandoned tofts, that is house plots, and their associated yards and crofts survive at the south-eastern end of the monument together with the back lanes at the rear of the	Medieval village	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>crofts, although the northern back lane is now used by a modern track. During the 15th century the moated manor house is considered to have been abandoned and a new manor house built towards the eastern end of the village on a site later occupied by the post-medieval Burton Hall. Immediately north of the site of the new manor house is a sub-rectangular enclosure with boundaries formed by a scarp up to 2.5m high. This enclosure is considered to have been associated with the rebuilt manor house and may have functioned as a paddock or orchard. This phenomenon of the 'moving manor house' is well-documented elsewhere in England during the 15th century, as a lengthy period of economic stagnation and disruption caused by a combination of border warfare, bubonic plagues and cattle plagues led to the abandonment or shrinkage of many farmsteads and villages. At an unspecified date after the abandonment of the original manor house the platform of the moated site was remodelled and four rectangular fishponds were constructed, through which water was channelled via underground pipes, a small leat and sluice gates. This arrangement of fishponds provided a regular food source and is considered to have complemented or replaced an earlier fishpond located a short distance to the north and which is marked on present day maps as a disused reservoir. On all sides of the moat except the southeast there are the earthworks of the associated medieval open field system. The most prominent earthworks occupy the hillside to the northeast of the moat and consist of broad ridge and furrow aligned northeast - southwest interspersed by three lynchets. On the northern side of the moat there is an area of narrow ridge and furrow considered to be an attempt to improve a poorly drained patch of land. These ridges respect field banks to the west and south and are therefore contemporary with these boundaries or post-date them. Two other blocks of ridge and furrow are situated northwest and west of the moat, that south of the single fishpond has straight and parallel ridges 4m wide, while that to the west of the moat has broader ridges which are more curved and uneven. A considerably mutilated area of ridge and furrow lies immediately south of the moat; the ridges average 7.5m wide and are gently curving. An earthwork headland or turning point for the oxen-drawn medieval ploughing team adjacent to the moat suggests that the ridge and furrow here post-dates the moated site. Maps of 17th, 18th and 19th century date indicate that post-medieval Burton consisted of Burton Hall - which was built on the same site as the second medieval manor house and incorporated some of the features of this earlier building, Burton Farm Homestead, also known as The White House, which lay to the south west of Burton Hall, and a cottage with an attached barn to the south of Burton Hall. The maps also show a number of outbuildings and field barns associated with Burton Hall and The White House. With the exception of fragments of a couple a barns, a byre, a sheep dip and a few lengths of walling nothing of the post-medieval buildings of Burton survive above ground level. The main track which approaches from the southwest entered Burton Hall farmyard and</p>		

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>exited from the east from where it picked up the line of the medieval back lane. A grassy track runs from the western side of Burton Hall through an enclosed field northwards while a hollow track runs from Burton Hall farmyard north eastwards to the fields beyond. Part of the post-medieval associated field system can still be traced; this includes a rectangular enclosure north of the site of Burton Hall which appears to enlarge and formalise the earlier medieval enclosure here. There is a small stock pen in the enclosure's northeast corner. To the west, on the opposite side of Cringle Beck, is a sub-rectangular stone-walled enclosure created in the latter half of the 19th century and imposed on the earlier ridge and furrow. Similarly, a ruined wall overlies the ridge and furrow south of the moat and appears to replace a hedge boundary between it and the moat. At its eastern end there are traces of a small stock pen considered to have been associated with The White House. On the south-eastern side of the site of Burton Hall there is a small paddock or garden which was created in the early years of the Twentieth Century. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling; these include all modern walls and fences, all military earthworks and structures, and the surfaces of all tracks; the ground beneath all these features, however, is included.</p>		
06-0234	Romano-British farmstead and associated trackway 620m south west of Bell Nook	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Romano-British	-	<p>This monument is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of a Romano-British farmstead and a length of associated trackway 620m southwest of Bell Nook. It is located on a flat shelf on a gently sloping hillside and includes an oval-shaped enclosure measuring approximately 82m east-west by 62m north-south which has been cut into the hillslope on the monument's northern side. The enclosure is partially bounded by a low earth and stone bank; where this bank merges into the hillslope defence is considered to have been afforded by a timber palisade of which no surface evidence now remains. Three circular depressions between 6m to 10m in diameter mark the site of hut circles in which the occupants lived. Two of these are situated against the boundary bank in the southwestern corner of the enclosure while the third lies at the north-eastern corner. Adjacent to this latter hut circle is an irregularly shaped earthen mound considered to be the site of an associated timber structure. Also within the enclosure are two stone mounds of uncertain date and function; they measure approximately 16m long by 4m-7m wide and up to 1m high. There is an entrance at the mid-point of the enclosure's northern side which is approached by a hollow way or trackway approximately 125m long running from the northeast. Despite some minor impact damage caused by artillery during military training exercises, the Romano-British farmstead and associated trackway 620m southwest of Bell Nook survives reasonably well and is a good example of this class of monument. It is one of a number of similar monuments located on the hillslopes of east Cumbria and will facilitate further study of Romano-British settlement patterns in the area.</p>	Farmstead	Non-extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
06-0235	Great Musgrave shrunken Medieval village	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Medieval	-	This monument is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. The monument includes the remains of a Medieval village, situated within four separate areas of protection on varying terrain in and around the village of Great Musgrave. The most easterly remains include a sub-rectangular enclosure surrounded by a bank with a maximum height of 2.5m, which was later used as a village pond. Located approximately 230m to the east, and contained within two areas of protection, are the earthwork remains of a series of crofts and an associated road. The most distinct earthwork remains of the crofts include a 0.7m high rectangular mound running north south. Located to the southeast of the crofts, within the largest area of protection, are the remains of a series of lynchets preserved as earthworks running east-west with a height of approximately 1.5m. The monument will contain a wide range of archaeological deposits relating to the construction, use and eventual abandonment of the various portions of the Medieval village of Great Musgrave. The monument provides insight into Medieval village life and the character of settlement and subsistence during the period.	Medieval village	Non-extant
06-0236	Church of St James	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Medieval	-	This listed building is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. Parish Church, dating from the late eleventh century with later alterations and additions. Built with coursed, squared rubble used in earlier parts and rubble for later work. Nave and lower chancel roofs are graduated slate on south side and stone flagged on north, with stone copings and 19th century apex crosses; gabled tower roof and vestry out-shut on north side are graduated slate. West tower, nave, and chancel; Hilton chapel added to north of nave in 1723, replacing original north aisle. Gabled south porch was rebuilt in the nineteenth century from earlier materials to west of original position. Late eleventh century door to east is partially blocked with two-light window inserted in the nineteenth century; a small fourteenth century mullioned window to right has two lights with trefoiled ogee heads under hoodmould. Chancel has three windows on south side (none on north) of which central one is reset fourteenth to fifteenth century, with two ogee-headed lights, above early sixteenth century door with moulded ogee head under hoodmould; mullioned windows to either side are early sixteenth century with two semi-circular-headed lights each. Similar three-light east window has blocked head of two-light fourteenth century window set in wall above. Internally, the original narrow west doorway with semi-circular head now leads into tower which has had a basement excavated, probably to house the heating system. A twelfth century arcade of two semi-circular arches separates the Hilton chapel from the nave; the west respond is eighteenth to nineteenth century, but the freestanding pier and east respond have retained their scalloped capitals and moulded bases. North wall of chapel has inset panel with coat-of-arms and 1723 date; patterned woodblock floor has 1884 date on central block. Hagioscope between vestry and chancel has fourteenth century trefoiled head; early sixteenth century combined	Church	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						aumbry/piscina of two recesses with semi-circular heads in south wall at east end. Chancel has three-bay early sixteenth century king-post roof with moulded tie-beams, curved braces, and raking struts; nineteenth century nave roof has crown-posts and moulded tie-beams. Font is probably twelfth century on a nineteenth century base; square in plan with shallow circular basin and tapered rounding of corners.		
06-0237	Ormside Hall and adjoining barns	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	This listed building is located outside of the 1km study area, but it lies within the 2km ZVI. Large house of two main builds with later alterations and additions. Late fourteenth to early fifteenth century south wing is constructed of large sandstone blocks with quoins; main hall block was rebuilt in late seventeenth century using coursed, squared rubble. Two storey range of outbuildings adjoining north end is of two builds, both coursed, squared rubble; the remains of earlier north wing, incorporating seventeenth century windows, under graduated slate roof has barn attached under graduated stone flagged roof with loft doors and large wagon doors.	House; Barn(s)	Extant

Bowes Bypass

8.8.2.9 A total of 113 heritage resources have been identified throughout the study area and ZVI for this scheme. Of these, 81 are extant and 32 are non-extant.

Table 6: Heritage resources in the Bowes Bypass study area and ZVI

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
07-0002	Roman Fort (Lavatrae)	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Romano-British	-	<p>Visible as earthworks, the remains of the Roman Fort consist of the lower courses of the west wall and part of the south wall, the latter of which is approximately 0.5m high, set within a roughly rectangular depression 2m. deep. Two other short wall fragments can be seen at the north-west angle and partway along north side. Both of these sections are approximately 1.5m. high.</p> <p>The remains of a Bath House have also been identified just outside of the fort. Part excavated in the nineteenth century, the Bath House was found to be floored with large, grooved tiles, and bore traces of destruction by fire, and subsequent reconstruction. The excavated remains were approximately 9m x 6m and revealed an entranceway on the south side. An altar, now at Trinity College, Cambridge, commemorates the restoration of the baths by the 1st Cohort of the Thracians, when Virus Lupus was governor. The site of the bath house is now visible only as an overgrown depression.</p> <p>A small hoard of six Roman coins is recorded as being recovered in the area of the forts eastern gate. The coins are noted as dating from the later third to mid-fourth centuries A.D.</p> <p>A large amount of Roman material was found in an eroded scarp just south of the fort and overlooking the River Greta. The material includes Central Gaulish pottery, late colour-coats of third and fourth century date, coarse wares of the second to fourth century, opus signinum and animal bone. The material may indicate vicus activity between the fort and the river but may equally be redeposited during the dumping of material on the riverbank.</p> <p>An annex (07-0067) dating to the Flavian period (AD69-AD96) has been identified along the norther edge of the fort.</p> <p>Aerial photography and LiDAR survey (2020) suggests that the fort - or a later annex - extends southward and south-eastward from the scheduled area toward the River Greta.</p>	Military fort	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
07-0003	Romano- British settlement site to the east and south-east of East Mellwaters Farmhouse	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Romano-British	-	<p>This heritage resource is located outside of the 1km study area but lies within the 2km ZVI.</p> <p>The Romano- British settlement site that lies on the north side of the Sleightholme Beck is described as a platform settlement. In contrast to the separately scheduled walled settlement site on the south side of the beck (07-0001), this settlement is unenclosed. It includes a series of rectangular platforms and terraces considered to represent house platforms and associated yards, all aligned in an orderly, compact layout across a south-facing slope, possibly focused on a village green on the west side. The settlement appears to form part of a rectilinear field system of narrow rectangular fields which probably originally extended over most of the area between the River Greta and Sleightholme Beck. This field system, which is also thought to be Romano- British, is not included in the scheduling.</p> <p>The alternative interpretation that the settlement site dates to the Medieval period is possible but is considered unlikely. There is no evidence of Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation which would be expected to accompany a compact settlement layout such as this. Instead, a Medieval settlement in the vicinity of East Mellwaters would be expected to be more irregular and dispersed, probably in the form of a single farmstead, the precursor to the modern farm.</p>	Settlement	Extant
07-0005	Bowes Castle	Built Heritage	Scheduled monument; Grade I listed building(s)	Medieval	-	<p>Bowes is the first of the three Norman castles on the strategic route of the Stainmore Pass built between 1171 and 1187, along what was then the border between England and Scotland. Bowes, Brough (06-0006) and Brougham Castles (02-0002) are all situated within or beside Roman Forts, illustrating the strategic significance of the route.</p> <p>Originally part of the honour of Richmond, Bowes Castle came into the hands of Henry II when Earl Conan died in February 1171 without male heirs. The king lost no time in strengthening a castle so important for the defence of the kingdom against Scottish invasion, and in 1171 the sheriff accounted for an expenditure of £100 on the work of the castle, besides £1 paid to Richard, the engineer in charge. In the following year £224, and in 1172-1173 £100 were similarly accounted for. In 1173-4 the threatened Scottish invasion took place and Bowes was besieged by King William the Lion. However, he retired immediately when Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, approached with a relieving army. Rannulf Glanville, then the keeper of the honour of Richmond, subsequently repaired the castle gates and defended the tower 'against the coming of the King of Scots'. In 1179-80 his expenditure included £117 13s. 8d. on the 'work of the tower'. After 1183 the administration of the honour was assumed by Geoffrey, Duke of Brittany, who in 1181 had married Constance, daughter of the late Earl Conan, and if any work was done on the castle during the next seven years it was at his expense and not the king's. After the duke's death in 1186 Rannulf Glanville, as sheriff of Yorkshire, accounted for £23 which he had spent on the tower, and in 1187-8 for a further £6 for its completion. There can, therefore, be no doubt</p>	Castle	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>that the existing tower keep, originally of three storeys, was under construction between 1171 and 1187, and that much of its cost was borne by the king.</p> <p>Bowes Castle appears to have remained in the hands of the Crown until 1233 when it was granted by Henry III to Peter, Duke of Brittany. No further expenditure on its fabric by the sheriff is recorded after 1187. In 1241 the castle and manor of Bowes were granted for life to Peter of Savoy, the king's uncle and earl of Richmond. When Edward II granted ownership to John de Scargill in 1322 there was much resentment, and the castle was besieged and captured by tenants of the earl. From 1314 to 1322 the north of England was devastated by the Scots and by 1325 the castle was reported to be in ruins and, in 1341, 'weak and worth nothing'. After Scargill's death in 1361 the castle reverted to the crown. In 1444 the property was granted to the powerful Neville family who held it until 1471 when it once again reverted to the crown. James I sold it and any military worth that remained was destroyed during the Civil War. Thereafter it was partially dismantled and much of its stone robbed for building.</p> <p>In 1993 an archaeological evaluation in advance of drainage works uncovered a section of probably Medieval wall running parallel to the castle's south ditch; twelfth and fourteenth century pieces of pottery and several fragments of Medieval glass were also recovered.</p>		
07-0006	Base and cross shaft fragment in the garden of Cross House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Medieval	-	Base and fragment of upstanding cross-shaft set in the garden of Cross House (formerly listed as Ancient Cross in garden of Cross House). The base and cross fragment comprise a square-plan plinth with rounded corners and chamfered top edge which supports an octagonal-plan base and badly worn, 0.6m tall stump of a cross shaft. Medieval in date, the base and stump are carved from sandstone.	Village Cross	Extant
07-0007	Church of St Giles	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	<p>St Giles is a multi-period building with several phases of alteration. The oldest confirmed surviving fabric has been identified within the nave and dates to the mid-twelfth century. The chancel and north and south transepts date to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries respectively while the south porch was constructed in c.1404, incorporating the earlier mid- twelfth century doorways. Later alterations occurred during the mid- Post Medieval. The south porch was extensively restored, and a new north porch was added in 1863 by Messrs. Hay of Liverpool. All the windows, except for the east window which dates to the fifteenth century, are trefoil-headed lancets of 1863. A priest's door was added to the south wall during the same period but it is not known if this work occurred concurrently.</p> <p>Internally, an inscribed Roman dedication stone can be found in north transept, a large grave slab (with sword and hound) is positioned to the west of the north door, and several other Medieval grave slab fragments are positioned within the same area. Two fonts flank the north door; one dating to the twelfth century and the other to the thirteenth century (which stand upon a re-cut fragment</p>	Church	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						of a Roman Altar (H3496) recovered from the village. A small, possibly seventeenth century circular bowl with small relief of a human figure and raised geometric decoration is positioned to the east of the north door while a plaque, dated 1878 and positioned on the south nave wall, records a sum of money raised, by the friends of Thomas Headlam to augment the living of Bowes. Additional historic interest can be found in its recognition as a 'Royal Free Chapel' in an ecclesiastical court judgement of 1325. During the legal case it was claimed that the Church lay within the close of Bowes Castle (07-0005) which was, at that time, a possession of the king.		
07-0008	Croft House attached extension and Sunny Croft	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Croft House and attached extension and Sunny Croft are located on the south side of The Street, Bowes. Combined into a single listing because of their group value, Croft House and its extension date to the early part of the nineteenth century whereas the keystone on Sunny Croft (which is located to the right of Croft House when facing south) is dated 1797.	House(s)	Extant
07-0009	Headstone to Thomas Hanby, 1 metre south of Church of St Giles	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	The gravestone of Thomas Hanby of Gilmonby. The inscription reads: 'Thomas Hanby of Gilmonby died January twentieth, 1760, aged 66'.	Tombstone(s)	Extant
07-0010	Chest tomb to William Thompson, 8 metres west of Church of St Giles	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	The gravestone of William Thompson. The inscription reads: 'Weep not for me, my [course] is done, Death has eclipsed my morning sun, My soul triumphs in [illegible], Of joy and everlasting days'. Dated 1790.	Tombstone(s)	Extant
07-0011	Table tomb to Henry Bincks, 4.5 metres west of Church of St Giles	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	The table tomb of Henry Bincks. The inscription reads: 'Here lies Henery [sic] Binks buried Octo.1.1691'.	Tomb(s)	Extant
07-0012	Headstone to William Shaw, 3 metres north of Church of St Giles	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	The gravestone of William Shaw, principal of the Bowes Academy (07-0014) and the inspiration for the Charles Dickens' character Wackford Squeers in Nicholas Nickleby. The inscription reads: 'In memory of William Shaw who died January 10th 1850 Aged 67 years'.	Tombstone(s)	Extant
07-0013	Castle Terrace	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	No.8 and No.9 Castle Terrace date to the early nineteenth century and are built in the vernacular style of stone rubble walls, stone-flagged roof and worked stone chimney stacks.	House(s)	Extant
07-0014	Dotheboys Hall and former coach house	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Victorian	Dotheboys Hall and the attached coach house were built during the late eighteenth century and, originally, followed an L-shaped plan which included service wing. At the turn of the century Dotheboys Hall was converted into a private boys school, known as Bowes Academy. Home to 200 boys and run by William Shaw (association: 07-0012) Bowes Academy and Shaw became infamous following a visit by Charles Dickens on February 2nd, 1838. Outraged by its disgraceful conditions Dickens, in his novel Nicholas Nickleby, exposed the Academy and its principal (recast as the character Wackford Squeers) creating a public outcry that forced many such schools, including the Bowes Academy, to close down.	Hall	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
07-0015	Stone Bridge Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Stone Bridge Farmhouse has been designated alongside its associated farm buildings (which include 07-0016 and 07-0032) because of their group value. Built in c.1840 the farmhouse is constructed from rendered masonry, roofed with stone flags on the front and concrete ridge tiles on the rear and has worked stone chimney stacks.	Farmhouse	Extant
07-0016	Loose boxes, 5 metres east of Stone Bridge farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	This range of loose-boxes date from the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Constructed of squared rubble with a stone-flagged roof this single storey structure has been designated alongside the associated Stone Bridge Farmhouse (07-0015) and linked farm buildings and gin-gang (07-0032) because of their group value.	Farm building(s)	Extant
07-0017	Milestone, 35 metres west of Milestone House (shown on ordnance survey map as New House)	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Dating to the early nineteenth century, this milestone is carved from sandstone and painted white. It stands at approximately 1m tall, is square in plan and has a rounded top. The inscription, in a black-painted sans-serif font, reads 'DURHAM 28 MILES' on the west face and 'BOWES [illegible]' on east face. Milestone Society reference: YN_DUBO 28. Recorded as 'On A67 away from new road project'.	Milestone	Extant
07-0018	Bowes Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Stuart	Built during the seventeenth century, Bowes Hall was extended and re-fronted in the early-to-mid- nineteenth century. Its architectural form, both internal and external, survive in good order are the primary reasons for its designation. It is associated, and shares group value, with the garden walls, gate piers and gates (No. 07-0026). The garage, which now occupy part of the rear return of the building, is a twentieth century addition and is not of special interest.	Hall	Extant
07-0019	Forecourt wall and gate piers in front of The Grove	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	The forecourt wall and gate piers to The Grove have been designated because of the group value they share with The Grove (07-0022). They comprise a low wall with replaced concrete coping and a pair of rustic gate piers with entablature caps crowned by vases. Constructed from squared rubble and ashlar respectively, the forecourt wall and gate piers date to the mid-eighteenth century.	Gate piers; Wall(s)	Extant
07-0020	Annums farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Dating to the early nineteenth century, Annums Farmhouse is constructed in the vernacular style of squared rubble walls with stone-flagged roof and worked-stone chimneys.	Farmhouse	Extant
07-0021	West End Farm barn and attached range of byres, 20 metres north of Dotheboys Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Georgian	West End Farm barn and attached range of byres are designated because of the group value they hold with Dothebys Hall (07-0014). Dating from the early-to-mid nineteenth century, the barn and range of byres are constructed from squared rubble with stone-flagged roofs.	Farm building(s)	Extant
07-0022	The Grove, The Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Built in the mid-eighteenth century with late nineteenth century alterations, The Grove is constructed from squared rubble with ashlar dressings. It has a stone-flagged roof and work-stone chimney stacks. Located on the north side of The Street, Bowes, The Grove is associated, and has group value with, the forecourt wall and gate piers (07-0019) to its front.	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
07-0023	Prospect House and archway to right	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Constructed in the local vernacular from squared rubble and sporting a renewed stone-flagged roof and worked stone chimney stacks, Prospect House and the attached archway date from the early-to-mid eighteenth century. The archway is semi-circular in form, with flush voussoirs and projecting keystone and impost blocks. It is set in a short section of wall crowned by a cornice.	House(s)	Extant
07-0024	1 and 2, The Street	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	No. 1 and No. 2, The Street are constructed in the local vernacular style comprising coursed rubble, a now artificial stone-flagged roof, and worked stone chimney stacks. Designated because of their group value with the other houses of The Street, No. 1 and No. 2 date from the mid-to-late eighteenth century and show signs of later alteration.	House(s)	Extant
07-0025	Gilmonby Bridge	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Crossing the River Greta and straddling the parishes of Bowes and Gilmonby, Gilmonby Bridge was originally constructed in the early eighteenth century from dressed and squared sandstone. Additional abutments were added during the nineteenth century and the roadway it carries was widened and the parapet was rebuilt in the twentieth century.	Bridge	Extant
07-0026	Garden walls gate piers and gates adjoining south front of Bowes Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Designated because of their group value with Bowes Hall (07-0018) the walls and gate piers date from the mid- eighteenth century and are constructed of squared rubble and ashlar, respectively. The gates are iron and date to the mid-nineteenth century.	Gate piers; Wall(s)	Extant
07-0027	The Ancient Unicorn hotel and attached rear wing (shown on ordnance survey map as Unicorn House)	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Elizabethan	The Ancient Unicorn Hotel comprises a prominent, street side front block dating to the mid-eighteenth century and a much altered and re-fronted seventeenth century rear wing comprising two buildings. There is also a basement. The main hotel building is associated with several attached farm buildings, a courtyard and cottages (H63844), although they are not part of the listing and display considerable twentieth century alteration.	Hotel	Extant
07-0028	Cross House and Church View	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Georgian	Located on the north side of The Street, Bowes, Cross House and Church View date to c.1840 and have been subject to some later alteration. Both houses are of the local vernacular style (constructed from squared rubble with stone-flagged roofs and worked stone chimney stacks), They are designated because of their group value with other buildings of a similar age and architectural style along The Street. Cross House, the left of the pair, hosts the base and cross shaft (07-0006) of a Medieval cross in its front garden.	House(s)	Extant
07-0029	Bowes and district working men's club	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Originally constructed as a house, Bowes Working Men's Club dates from the early-to-mid-eighteenth century and is constructed from tooled ashlar sandstone. It has a stone- flagged roof and stone chimney stacks and, to its left, an extension built from rubble sandstone with stone-flagged roof. The entrance to the club is not street-side but at the rear.	Historic building	Extant
07-0030	The Grove, Gilmonby	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Victorian	The Grove, Gilmonby dates from c.1840 and is constructed from squared sandstone with rubble returns at its rear. It has a stone-flagged roof and worked stone chimney stacks.	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
07-0031	Milestone, 650 metres west of Ivy Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Georgian	Dating to the early nineteenth century, this milestone is carved from sandstone and painted white. It stands at approximately 0.75m tall, is rectangular in plan and has a rounded top edge. The inscription, in a black-painted sans-serif font, reads 'from BOWES 1 MILE; to BROUGH 12 MILES' on the north face. Milestone Society reference: YN_GBBO 06 - recorded as 'lost since 2000'.	Milestone	Extant
07-0032	Linked farm buildings and gin-gang, attached to south of Stone Bridge farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Georgian	Dating from the early-to-mid-nineteenth century, the farm buildings and gin-gang are constructed from squared rubble and have stone-flagged roofs. H-shaped in plan, the buildings comprise a former threshing barn and a range of byres. The buildings are physically connected with Stone Barn Farmhouse (07-0015) and are associated with the near-by loose-boxes (07-0016). They are designated because of their architectural interest and their group value with the other buildings of the Stone Bridge farmstead.	Farm building(s)	Extant
07-0033	Bowes Conservation Area	Conservation area	Conservation area	Twentieth Century	-	<p>Despite the presence of several Bronze Age barrows and a notable find of late Bronze Age metal work (The Gilmonby Hoard) in close proximity to the village, the origins of Bowes as an urban settlement lie in the Romano- British period. A fort (07-0002) was established here during the Agricola Campaigns of the late first century AD. Initially built from earth and timber and later rebuilt in stone the fort of Lavertrae is recorded in the Notitia Imperii and referenced in the 2nd and 5th Antonine Itineraries. The fort appears to have been occupied until at least the late 4th century. Further evidence for sustained Roman occupation is shown by the presence of the bath house (part of 07-0002) and, to the north, the aqueduct system (07-0004) and, to the south, the settlement site near East Mellwaters farmhouse (07-0003). A vicus has been identified at the eastern edge of the fort.</p> <p>Built upon the site of the Roman Fort, Bowes Castle (07-0005) was the first of three Norman castles to be constructed between 1171 and 1187 on the strategic route of the Stainmore Pass, which was then the border between England and Scotland. Bowes Castle remain a possession of the king almost continuously until 1471 when it was sold by James I and, eventually, fell into decay with any military worth finally removed during the English Civil War.</p> <p>The Church of St Giles Church (07-0007), located just east of Bowes Castle, was also founded during the 12th century and has been the subject of steady alteration and expansion throughout the Post Medieval period. Bowes has a unique literary and broad social history connection through Dotheboys Hall (07-0014), the home of the former Bowes Academy, and the exposure of the conditions prevalent at such schools during the late nineteenth century. Bowes Academy became infamous following the publication of Charles Dickens' 'Nicholas Nickleby' and the character of Wackford Squeers who was based on the principal of the academy, William Shaw (07-0012).</p> <p>Set alongside the route of The Street, the buildings of Bowes are constructed in a vernacular style comprising stone-flagged roofs, worked stone chimney stacks and walls of either rubble, squared rubble or, in some instances, ashlar. Referred to in the early</p>	-	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						Yorkshire Charters as Bogas (1148) and as Bouis in the 1241 Charter Rolls, the name 'Bowes' may have its origins in the term for and arched bridge. Bowes Conservation Area was designated in 1984, however, a detailed Conservation Area Appraisal has still to be completed by the local authority.		
07-0034	East Cowhouse AKA New Cowhouses, Bowes Road, east of Bowes	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Cow house.	Farm building(s)	Extant
07-0035	Cist at Priory Farm, Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Site of a Prehistoric burial within stone lined burial cist. Cist destroyed by ploughing in field adjacent to Priory Farm, Finchale.	Burial	Non-extant
07-0036	Round Barrow 'A', Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Round barrow, 11m. diameter, 0.3m. high. One of four elliptical tumuli that appear to be unopened.	Barrow	Extant
07-0037	Round Barrow 'B', Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Round barrow, 12m. diameter, 0.6m. high. One of four elliptical tumuli that appear to be unopened.	Barrow	Extant
07-0038	Round Barrow 'C', Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Round barrow, c.18m. diameter, 0.8m. high. Mutilated, hence slightly elongated. One of four elliptical tumuli that appear to be unopened.	Barrow	Extant
07-0039	Round Barrow 'D', Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Round barrow, c.16m. diameter and 0.6m. high. Mutilated, hence slightly elongated. One of four elliptical tumuli that appear to be unopened.	Barrow	Extant
07-0040	Bowes, Unicorn Inn	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Carved Sandstone head, in the Celtic tradition, discovered in a wall adjacent to the Unicorn Inn at Bowes in the 1960s. Removed to the Angel Inn at Corbridge in the early 1970s where it is now on display.	Object(s)	Non-extant
07-0041	Possible Roman Road, West End Service Station, Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	A watching brief was conducted during the excavation of a service trench between the A66 and the old West End Service Station at Bowes. The trench exposed some sandstone blocks on the south side of The Street, adjacent to the driveway leading to Ivy Hall house. It was impossible to tell if this was the remains of the Roman Road The Street (00-0001), but given its location, this would seem likely. Aerial photography and LiDAR survey (2020) data has also interpreted features at this location as part of the Roman road.	Roman Road	Extant
07-0042	Roman structures, Holme Lea, Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Building.	Building(s)	Extant
07-0043	Remains at 4a Unicorn View, Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Layer feature.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
-	This heritage resource ID is not in use							
07-0045	Roman remains behind Church View, Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Remains of a ditch, yard, and drain.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
-	This heritage resource ID is not in use							

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
07-0047	Bowes village	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	During a watching brief in April 1994 a number of truncated stone structures were observed immediately to the west of the Methodist Chapel on the south side of the main street through Bowes Village. The site had been reduced in level for new housing revealing a small wall in plan running north-south composed of flat roughly coursed blocks held in a clay or soil matrix. The wall was approximately 1m high and of three courses all sitting within a shallow construction trench. To the east of the wall a cobbled surface continued for some 3m-4m before fading out. No further structural evidence was seen in either the sections or spoil tip from ground reduction suggesting that the features had been demolished and partly robbed out in antiquity. It is possible the wall and other associated features continue to the south outside the area of excavation where shallow earthworks may be perceived in the adjacent pasture field. No in-situ dating evidence was available for the structures beyond five very abraded pieces of Roman pottery (including one piece of Samian) found around the site. While it is possible the structures may be of Medieval date it is more likely that they represent Roman period occupation associated with the military fort immediately to the south-east. The style of construction, relationship to The Street (00-0001, the main Roman road over Stainmore), and the presence of only Romano-British period pottery all support this. The structures are most probably associated with Romano-British civilian settlement rather than the military presence.	Village	Non-extant
07-0048	Roman and Medieval remains at The Ancient Unicorn, Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British; Medieval	-	Ditch, gully, wall, and ridge and furrow remains.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-extant
07-0049	Possible Long House, Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Cropmark. Possible long house discovered by Aerial Photography.	Cropmark(s)	Extant
07-0050	Multi-period remains at Bowes Manor, Bowes, County Durham	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Remains of a garden, pit, gully, wall, unknown structure, and drain.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-extant
07-0051	West of High Broats	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	During metal detecting in January 1996 a hammered silver half groat of Henry VI and a lead spindle whorl were found.	Findspot	Non-extant
07-0052	Bowes Railway station, Teesdale	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Built and opened in 1861 for South Durham & Lancashire Union Railway (07-0061) - subsidiary of Stockton and Darlington Railway - later: 1863 North Eastern Railway, 1923 London and North Eastern Railway and in 1948 British Rail (Eastern Region). Closed 1962. Stands derelict and much decayed. The Station comprised two platforms, a signal box and a small goods yard including goods shed and coal cells. The station building is dated 1858.	Railway station	Extant
07-0053	Bowes West	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Limestone quarry identified on the 1854 edition of the ordnance survey 6" map and as disused on the 1919 edition.	Quarry	Non-extant
07-0054	Quarry and Limekiln, SW of village of Bowes towards Swinholme	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Georgian	Lime kiln shown as working on 1854 ordnance survey map but disused by 1919 edition.	Mineral extraction	Non-extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
07-0055	Quarry & Lime Kiln, Barf Hill, Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Georgian	Limestone quarry and lime kiln. Marked as disused on second edition ordnance survey mapping.	Mineral extraction	Non-extant
07-0056	Site of Farm building at Hulands Cottage (off A66), Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Stuart	Former farmhouse and attached barn, now disused byres with loft. Late seventeenth century, converted to agricultural use in late eighteenth-early nineteenth centuries. Coursed rubble and stone-flagged roof. Altered linear plan: right section formerly domestic accommodation; agricultural section to left, possibly beyond a blocked through passage. two storeys, six irregular bays with flush quoins to left. Boarded doors, in end bays, have chamfered alternating jambs and large lintels with cambered tops. Boarded doors with flush surrounds in bays three and four; replaced fixed lights to left and partly glazed opening to right. First floor of right section has through stones and a small two-light chamfered mullioned window with central mullion removed. First-floor of left-section has a breather and a blocked window to left. Continuous low-pitched roof with tiled ridge. Left end of rear has a truncated semi-circular stair turret with a small, chamfered opening. Openings to right altered in nineteenth century. Interior: Tudor-arched stone fireplace, with chamfered inner arises and a lintel inscribed 'IBA', against cross wall between bays three and four. Cottage and link section to right and barn at right-angles to left, are not of special interest. Derelict at time of survey. This building should not be confused with Hulands Farmhouse, 300m due north. Delisted in 2017 as has been demolished.	Farmstead	Non-extant
07-0057	Unicorn Cottage, Bowes	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Victorian	Petrol station and agricultural building.	Other infrastructure	Extant
07-0058	Buildings to north and east of the Ancient Unicorn courtyard, Bowes	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Agricultural building.	Farm building(s)	Extant
07-0059	Sandstone Quarry, Clint Bowes Moor	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Sandstone quarry.	Mineral extraction	Extant
07-0060	West of High Broats	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	During metal detecting a number of Georgian and Victorian coins, about eight or nine, were found on this field.	Findspot	Non-extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
07-0061	South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway, Bowes to County Boundary, Teesdale	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Victorian	<p>The South Durham & Lancashire Railway received the Royal Assent on 13th July 1857 for a 44-mile line from Spring Gardens Junction, near West Auckland to Tebay via Barnard Castle and Kirkby Stephen. The line was opened in 1862 and then became part of the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1862 and then part of the North Eastern Railway in 1862. It ran from Barnard Castle (NZ 052 175) to Tebay (NY 613 037) via Kirby Stephen East Station (NY 769 075). At Barnard Castle, it connected with the Darlington and Barnard Castle Railway and at Tebay, it joined the Lancashire and Carlisle Railway. It was opened to mineral and passenger traffic in 1861 and was originally a single-track line throughout its length. The section Kirkby-Stephen to Tebay was closed in 1952 and from Kirkby Stephen to Barnard Castle was closed in 1962 when the Eden Valley Railway was closed (NY 62 SE 19) Core traffic across Barrow-in-Furness, with return loads of hematite ore was main traffic. Passenger traffic included through trains to Blackpool also to Keswick and Penrith. Reached a summit of 417m (1370 feet) above sea level at NY 887 124 in Cumbria. The line was closed and the trackwork lifted in 1962. Most of the track bed of this cross-Pennine route remains between the grid references, the County boundary in the West and where the Bowes by-pass (A66) has been built on route of line. Structures remaining consist of cuttings and embankments and abutments of bridges.</p> <p>Associated Persons/Companies: South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway - 1857 > Stockton and Darlington Railway - operated locomotive working from opening > North Eastern Railway - from inauguration of SDLUR 1863 to 1923 > LNER (London & North Eastern Railway) - 1923 to 1948 > British Rail - 1848 to 1962. Also associated with Bowes Station (07-0052).</p> <p>Evidence for part of the railway cutting is also recorded in a geochemical monitoring report by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd in 2021.</p>	Railway	Extant
07-0062	Clints Quarries, NW of Bowes Village, Teesdale	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	<p>Series of quarry benches into sandstone outcrop above Bowes village and overlooking Bowes Castle. Now overgrown and appear as rock faces. May have been worked for stone for castle but have been quarried for building stone.</p> <p>Bowes West enclosure act 1768 refers to quarry "which shall be used and occupied in common for the winning and working and getting, loading and carrying away of stones by all the owners and proprietors of allotments and of messuages, lands and tenements within the manor of Bowes for their respective uses as their wills and pleasures".</p>	Mineral extraction	Extant
07-0063	Sike Bridge, Bowes	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Victorian	Bridge on minor road east of Bowes village. Crosses stream.	Bridge	Extant
-	This heritage resource ID is not in use							
07-0065	Clint Lane bridge, over A66(T) Bowes bypass	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Early Twentieth Century	Road bridge.	Bridge	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
07-0066	Roman Road, Bowes to Barnard Castle	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	<p>Previously assumed route of Roman road connecting Bowes to Barnard Castle (08-0085) and beyond. Margary reference: RR820. Roman Road from Bowes Fort (Lavatrae) to Binchester (Vinovia) joining Dere Street at Fylands Bridge, immediately to the south of Bishop Auckland. Various stretches of the road are in turn occupied by modern roads, bridle ways, tracks. Several sections of the road, perhaps most notably through Streatlam and Raby Parks are now no longer visible except as vegetation marks. The road crossed the River Tees at Startforth, apparently by a ford. Several sections of the road have been seen in excavation, most notably in 1839 (or 1835) and 1866 on the former gas works site on the north bank of the Tees at Barnard Castle.</p> <p>During the site visit to a development at Black Lodge Farm a possible ditch was observed in the trench directly adjacent to the farm buildings, though no dating evidence was recovered. Also, during the site visit, in nearby fields, a low berm, less than 1m high and approx. 3m-5m wide was observed and was interpreted as the possible remains of a Roman road.</p>	Roman Road	Extant
07-0067	Flavian Annex, Bowes Roman Fort	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	<p>Flavian annex to the north of Bowes Roman Fort (07-0002). Source: Bidwell and Hodgeson 'The Roman Army in Northern England', 2009.</p>	Military fort	Non-extant
07-0068	Palaeochannels	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Natural feature	Extant
07-0069	Bowes Shrunken Village	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Earthwork remains suggestive of a shrunken village.	Medieval village	Extant
07-0070	Post Medieval Field System, Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval; Post Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	<p>Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020 and 2021. Coaxial field system. Aerial photography is looking north-east towards Barnard Castle. Incorporates both broad and narrow ridge and furrow. Visible as earthworks and cropmarks.</p> <p>Archaeological trial trenching conducted in 2022 recovered archaeological material culture - comprising fragments of concrete, plastic, glass, rope, wood, terram, tile, and metal of a Post Medieval and Twentieth Century date. The north-eastern terminus of a gully of uncertain date on a north-east/south-west alignment was also identified in this area during the same period of archaeological works. It contained a single soil fill layer.</p>	Field system	Extant
07-0071	Sheep fold, approximately 380m north of East Lowfields Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Possible site of a sheep fold which post-dates the ridge and furrow remains also present at this location.	Farm building(s)	Extant
07-0072	Sheep fold, approximately 450m north of East Lowfields Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Possible site of a sheep fold which post-dates the ridge and furrow remains also present at this location.	Farm building(s)	Extant
07-0073	Linear feature	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. This linear feature may also have a possible tree-throw at its centre.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
07-0074	Hulands Quarry	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Former part of Hulands Quarry, in use and dating from at least the nineteenth century.	Mineral extraction	Extant
07-0075	Possible road or trackway, 115m east of Bowes Hall	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Route of a possible Post Medieval road or trackway.	Road; Trackway	Extant
07-0076	Possible road or trackway, north and east of West Low Fields Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Route of a possible Post Medieval road or trackway.	Road; Trackway	Extant
07-0078	Former Wesleyan Chapel	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel which was converted to a domestic residence in 1991. Built in 1878, this chapel was built to replace the first, smaller Methodist chapel at Bowes which was built in 1822 but is no longer extant.	Chapel	Extant
07-0079	Possible minor Roman Road or trackway	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Probable route of an unconfirmed minor Roman Road or trackway leading south from the Roman Fort (07-0002) to local shrines and quarries.	Road; Trackway	Extant
07-0080	Revised route of RR820 from Bowes to Binchester	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Research from the Roman Roads Association drawn from the National LiDAR Programme 2019 suggests that the assumed route of RR820 under the A67 is incorrect and RR820 to Binchester actually joins RR82 The Street (00-0001) east of Bowes at Stonebridge Farm	Roman Road	Extant
07-0081	Probable early route of RR82 through Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	The probable early route of The Street (00-0001) - RR82 - through Bowes. The Roman Roads Research Association hypothesise that the current assumed route of the Roman Road along the modern alignment of The Street was a later alteration	Roman Road	Extant
07-0082	Probable Roman Road from Bainbridge, RR732(x)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Likely route of the newly identified (2019-2021) Roman Road RR732(x) from Bainbridge as mapped by the Roman Roads Research Association 2021	Roman Road	Extant
07-0083	Late Prehistoric ditched, scarp-edge settlement 400m south-south-west of East Mellwaters farmhouse	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Iron Age	-	This heritage resource is located outside of the 1km study area but lies within the 2km ZVI. A small prehistoric settlement site (interpreted as an Iron Age homestead) surviving as earthwork and buried remains. The site lies at the top of a steep scarp overlooking the Sleightholme Beck to the north and west. The main feature is a roughly square enclosure that is approximately 40m across. Its northern side is defined by the edge of the scarp. The east side is formed by a deep, irregular gully that is probably natural in origin, but appears to have been modified with low traces of banking to either side. The south side is marked by a definite ditch flanked by banks, that on the inner side being the more pronounced. The east side of the enclosure has a narrower ditch that is straight with just an inner, eastern bank. A second narrow ditch diverges from the junction of the western and southern ditches to form a triangular annex to the west of the main enclosure. At the rough centre of the main enclosure there is a clear terraced area cut into the rising ground. This is interpreted as a platform for a round house. A similar small, terraced area lies approximately 20m to the east of the main enclosure.	Settlement	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						It is possible that this settlement site (on the more defensible scarp edge) may be a precursor to the walled settlement enclosure to the north-west: Late Prehistoric walled settlement 200m south-south-east of East Mellwaters Farmhouse (07-0001). Alternatively, it may have been contemporary, a satellite site that would have provided a wider lookout across the surrounding landscape in support of the main settlement in the more sheltered valley bottom.		
07-0085	Stone Outhouse, Land at Hulands Quarry	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Stone built outhouse shown on early tithe mapping, now incorporated into a 1950s breeze block barn. These remains are presumably contemporary with the farmhouse.	Farm building(s)	Non-extant
07-0086	Cow Close Roman Camp, Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	A temporary camp and other features including rectilinear enclosure and likely later Windmill Mound. (There is also evidence of Ridge and Furrow)	Military camp	Extant
07-0087	Earthwork remains, south side, Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Originally identified from aerial images, the earthwork remains were initially interpreted as dating to the Romano-British period because of their resemblance to a Roman signal station and its position c90m south of The Street, Roman Road (00-0001) at a point where it crosses the highest part of a ridge, two miles east of the Roman Fort (Lavatrae) (07-002) at Bowes and 6km west of the Greta Bridge Roman Fort, Vicus and section of Roman Road (08-002). The earthworks are approximately 15m square and a bank is clearly discernible on the east and west sides and cropmarks on the north and south sides and later interpretation of these remains, and other investigation, suggests that the site is not actually well-situated to be signal station and is a ditchless enclosure 11.8m by 14.3m, with slightly embanked sides typical of the overgrown footings of a small building; a relatively recent farm outbuilding. It is noted that there is an earthwork of similar size close by. Together, these are now throughout to be the surviving footings of farm outbuildings and date to the Post Medieval period.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
07-0088	Site of farmhouse, Hulands Quarry land	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of farmhouse shown on early cartographic sources, recently demolished. It is thought to have dated in part to the eighteenth century with Twentieth Century additions, although earlier structures may have stood on the site dating to the mid-seventeenth century. Prior to this the site was part of the open fields of Bowes Moor where no permanent structures would be expected.	Quarry	Non-extant
07-0089	Well, land at Hulands Quarry	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	A well was identified from first edition ordnance survey 1:2500 map, now covered by a structure built from tramway sleepers on a low wall. Steps can be seen leading down to an unseen feature.	Well	Non-extant
07-0091	Battle Axe at Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Neolithic; Bronze Age	Late Neolithic	Findspot of a large 'Beaker Period' battle axe made of a local quartz dolerite (Whinstone). Now in the British Museum.	Findspot	Non-extant
07-0092	Spearhead at Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	Findspot of a bronze spearhead with looped socket found at Bowes. Now in the British Museum.	Findspot	Non-extant
07-0093	Bowes Mill	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former watermill (corn mill). Part of the mill race also survives.	Mill	Extant
07-0094	Axe at Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	Findspot of a flat bronze axe. Now in the Yorkshire Museum.	Findspot	Non-extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
07-0095	Jewellery finds, Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric; Romano-British	-	Findspot of six gold penannular rings or armlets of various weights. Reported to have been found in the autumn of 1849 during the digging of a garden occupied by J. Tunstall, who retained the finds. Another subsequent report gives a description of the same rings, but gives the date of discovery as January 1850, 'at no great distance from the camp and at a little depth below the surface'. It was suggested that the rings were sold to the Duke of Northumberland, although no trace of this (or the rings) was ever found.	Findspot	Non-extant
07-0096	Bowes Hutchinson Church of England Primary School, Bowes, County Durham	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Victorian	Currently a primary school, Bowes Hutchinson can trace its origins to a Stuart era grammar school. It became a primary education school during the Victorian period.	School	Extant
07-0097	Gilmonby Hall	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of a Post Medieval watermill	Mill	Non-extant
07-0098	Axe Hammer, Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Mesolithic; Bronze Age	-	Findspot of a large, perforated axe-hammer made from a local quartz dolerite (Whinstone) and almost 25cm in length.	Findspot	Non-extant
07-0099	Arrowhead at Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	Findspot of an Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint javelin head. Now in Bowes Museum, the artefact is 85mm long and 40mm broad. It is probably an import from Ireland and is of Ballyclare 'type a'.	Findspot	Non-extant
07-0100	Holloway	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. A holloway leading from a former mill on the River Greta towards the centre of Bowes. It is visible as a ditch feature.	Holloway	Extant
07-0101	Proposed Turnpike deviation at Bowes	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Documentary evidence only. Proposed deviation at Bowes (1824) of the existing Turnpike Road from Penrith to Greta Bridge (00-0002).	Turnpike Road	Non-extant
07-0102	Route of the Turnpike to Barnard Castle	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Route of the Turnpike Road from Bowes to Barnard Castle as mapped in 1824.	Turnpike Road	Non-extant
07-0103	Low Broats	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Low Broats Farm, marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Complex still extant. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Farm	Extant
07-0104	Lone building (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Small possible lone building is marked at this location on historic ordnance survey map. No longer extant. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Building(s)	Non-extant
07-0105	Lime Kiln (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of a lime kiln identified from historic ordnance survey map. No longer extant. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Kiln	Non-extant
07-0106	High Broats	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	High Broats Farm, marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Complex still extant. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Farm	Extant
07-0107	Disused Well (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of a well identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. No longer extant. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Well	Non-extant
07-0108	Myre Keld Farm	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Myre Kild Farm, marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Complex still extant. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Farm	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
07-0109	Unnamed building (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of an unnamed building located south of Stonebridge Farmhouse (07-0015). Identified from historic ordnance survey map. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Building(s)	Non-extant
07-0110	Well (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of a well, identified from historic ordnance survey map. No longer extant. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Well	Non-extant
07-0111	East Low Fields Farm	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Complex of buildings at East Low Fields Farm marked on historic ordnance survey map. A 'Pump' is also marked at this location. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Farmstead	Extant
07-0112	Milestone (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of a Milestone identified from historic ordnance survey map. Reads: Bowes, [unknown] // Greta Bridge, [unknown]. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Milestone	Non-extant
07-0113	Building (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of a building marked on historic ordnance survey map. No longer extant. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Building(s)	Non-extant
07-0114	Guidepost (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of a Guidepost identified from historic ordnance survey map. No longer extant. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Guidepost	Non-extant
07-0115	Ivy Hall	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Extant building, first marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Historic building	Extant
07-0116	Swinholme (Now Swinholme Farm)	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Swinholme Farm originally marked as 'Swinholme' on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Farm	Extant
07-0119	Ditch, east/west oriented	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Archaeological trial trenching at this location in 2022 revealed the remains of a ditch (2.3m wide and 0.13m deep) of uncertain date.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
07-0120	Shallow ditch, north/south oriented	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Archaeological trial trenching revealed the remains of a shallow ditch (1.5m wide and 0.1m deep) at this location in 2022.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
07-0121	Ditch and probable pit	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A probable pit - measuring at least 0.54m long by 0.81m wide and at least 0.22m deep - was identified during archaeological trial trenching at this location in 2022. The pit contained a single fill. A ditch, which was oriented east/west on the same alignment as the nearby A66 and route of The Street (07-0044) measured 1.4m wide and was 0.18m deep. It ran perpendicular to the ridge and furrow remains which surround it.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
07-0122	Ditch, NW/SE aligned	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during archaeological trial trenching in 2022, the ditch measured 1.55m in width and was 0.36m deep. It contained two fills but no finds. Orientated north-west/south-east faint traces of the ditch were visible on the surface.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
07-0123	Ditch and gully on NNW/SSE alignment	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A similarly aligned ditch and gully were identified in this area during archaeological trial trenching in 2022. The gully had a single fill while the ditch - which was considerably larger than the gully - had a single secondary fill.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant

Cross Lanes to Rokeby

8.8.2.10 A total of 102 heritage resources have been identified throughout the study area and ZVI for this scheme. Of these, 96 are extant and 6 are non-extant.

Table 7: Heritage resources in the Cross Lanes to Rokeby study area and ZVI

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
08-0001	Greta Bridge	Built Heritage	Scheduled monument; Grade II* listed building(s)	Romano- British; Post Medieval	Georgian	There is no further information relating to the scheduled Romano-British bridge on the National Heritage List for England database. The Grade II* Greta Bridge was built in 1773 by John Carr for John Sawry Morritt. It is constructed from tooled-and-margined ashlar and has smooth ashlar dressings. It comprises a semi-circular arch approximately 24m wide with a moulded arch ring and paterae in spandrels. It is flanked by broad pilasters holding domed niches with moulded sills and aprons. There is a band below the parapet with arched coping blocks linked by iron ties; the centre section has five lengths of turned balustrade. Wing walls splay out to round end piers with domed tops and a round-arched cow creep is located beneath the western abutment. The bridge was built at a cost of £850 and replaced an earlier bridge reputed to be of Roman origin. Greta Bridge has been the subject of paintings by Cotman, Girtin, and many others. It is partly located in Rokeby parish. Possible earthwork evidence for an earlier crossing point and bridge has been identified approximately 40m south. (See 08-0080)	Bridge	Extant
08-0002	Greta Bridge Roman Fort, Vicus and section of Roman Road	Archaeology	Scheduled monument; Grade I listed building(s)	Romano- British	-	The monument includes the remains of a Roman fort, an associated civilian settlement or vicus and a section of the Roman Road which linked Dere Street (11-0023) at Scotch Corner and to Carlisle across the Stainmore Pass. The monument is contained within three separate areas of protection. The Roman fort, which is situated on a raised terrace on the left bank of the River Greta, is visible as a rectangular enclosure aligned northeast to southwest. The exact date for the construction of the fort is Unknown; some evidence suggests it was constructed during the first century AD, but it may be as late as the late second century or the early third century. In 1793 an inscription was found near the north gate of the fort dating to between AD205 and AD208; this suggested that there had been major work at the fort during the reign of the Emperor Septimus Severus. It remains Unknown whether this work represented the original construction of the fort or a remodelling of an earlier construction. The fort measures a maximum of 140m x 95m within its defensive ramparts and ditches. On the south side, where the defences are best preserved, there are the prominent remains of a rampart and two ditches. The rampart, which is 11m wide, stands to a maximum height of 2.4m. The medial ditch is up to 1.8m deep and 6m wide, while the outer ditch is 3m deep and 12m wide; it has a slight counterscarp bank on its outer edge which stands up to 0.6m high and 3m wide. There is a causeway and a gateway through the centre of the south wall of the fort, measuring 6m and 6.5m wide respectively. On the eastern side of the fort which fronts the riverside, a single rampart stands to a maximum height of 3m. Below the rampart, the steep slopes of the terrace fall to the river side. On the western side of the fort, the rampart is visible as a scarp standing to 1.8m high; the outer ditch	Military Fort; Settlement; Road	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>on this side has become infilled and is thought to survive below ground level as a buried feature, except at the southwest corner where it is visible as a shallow depression. The northern part of the fort lies within the grounds of the Morritt Arms Hotel (08-0023), where it survives as buried archaeological features. Archaeological excavation in advance of development in 1994 and 1996 revealed the presence of Roman deposits which were dated on the evidence of Roman pottery and coins to the second and third century. These remains which lie in the north-western corner of the fort were interpreted as part of the earthen rampart of the fort and parts of a stone building.</p> <p>Immediately to the north of the fort there are the buried remains of the Roman road and the vicus. These remains were identified and partially excavated in the 1970s in advance of the A66 road re-alignment at Greta Bridge. The excavations took place to the east of the River Greta and the remains of the Roman road, a large timber courtyard building and at least 12 rectangular strip houses were uncovered. These remains lie largely intact sealed beneath the carriageway of the modern A66 and in the fields immediately to the north and south of the present road. The Roman Road survives as a cambered gravel surface 6m wide, later replaced in stone, and flanked by stone lined drains. The road is thought to be of first century date, but it remained an important arterial route, especially in the middle and later third century. The remains of a link road connecting the Roman fort to the main Roman Road (The Street, 00-0001) and the buildings of the vicus are thought to survive below ground as buried features; part of this linking road was observed in 1928 during road works immediately to the north of the Morritt Arms Hotel (08-0023). The evidence from Romano- British pottery and coins suggests that this part of the vicus was occupied from the mid to late second century and during the fourth century. Evidence of important iron working was also recovered from this part of the vicus on an area adjacent to the road. It is thought to have been small scale in nature and related to the production of nails and iron fittings for buildings. A watching brief in the area immediately to the east of this part of the vicus produced some evidence of cremation burials; the existence of burials, which are normally located beyond the limit of the settlement, is thought to indicate that this is the eastern limit of the vicus at Greta Bridge (08-0001). The full extent of the vicus is not yet understood and further remains may survive beyond the area of protection. The seventeenth century Greta Bridge (08-0001), which stands immediately adjacent to this monument, is the subject of a separate scheduling. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling, however, the ground beneath these features is included in the scheduling. The scheduled area also covers the possible location of a Roman bridge crossing. The Historic Environment Record (HER) records the name of this fort as 'Maglona' or 'Morbium'.</p> <p>Multiple features associated with the fort were identified during aerial photograph and LiDAR survey in 2020. This include: - subtle traces of the Vicus including what may be house plots and</p>		

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>former roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - possible evidence of the Vicus outside of the scheduled area - a small crescent ditch located within the main fort area; the function and date of which remains Unknown - a bank located within the main fort area; the function and date of which remains Unknown - possible cultivation terrace associated which ran against the slope. These features could also be later ridge and furrow remains. 		
08-0003	Remains of St Michael's Church, 50m north-west of Dairy Bridge, Rokeby Park	Built Heritage	Scheduled monument	Medieval	-	<p>St Michael's Church is a well-documented example of a Medieval church, with a number of Medieval grave slabs in their original settings within its associated graveyard. The church has an association with Rokeby Hall (08-0011) which can be traced back to the thirteenth century. Burial evidence indicates that the church was in existence in the twelfth century. The extent of the churchyard is well preserved and deposits within the churchyard are undisturbed and will be well preserved beneath the present ground surface. The monument includes the earthwork and buried remains of St Michael's Church, which is situated 50m northwest of Dairy Bridge (08-0034) and within the north-east corner of the grounds of Rokeby Park (08-0048). The monument includes the church, a socket stone for a cross and an associated graveyard. The church survives as an earthwork up to 0.5m high. It is unusual in form, the nave being approximately 6m square in plan. There is an attached cell which measures 2m x 3m to the south (believed to be a porch) and one to the east (believed to be the chancel), which measures 3m x 5m. The graveyard contains a Group of Tombstones (08-0010) and the socket stone of a Cross Base (08-0008) which are Listed Grade II.</p> <p>The extent of the graveyard is delineated by a later park wall on the east and north sides, and on the west by a stone wall garden boundary which is continued as a low bank 24m south beyond the end of the garden wall. The bank then turns east towards Dairy Bridge (08-0034).</p> <p>Nearby Rokeby Hall (08-0011) was mentioned in the Domesday Book and the site of the present mansion overlies the site of the Medieval hall. The earliest mention of the church occurs in 1204 when the advowson of Rokeby Church was given to Brian Fitz Alan of Bedale by the Lord of Rokeby Manor, Robert de Rokeby. Brian Fitz Alan's descendants held the advowson (right of presentation to benefice) until 1340, when the king's licence was obtained for the church to be granted to Egglestone Abbey. By this time, the value of the church had fallen from ten pounds at the inquisition of 1282 to 66 shillings and eightpence due to the effects of Scottish raids. In 1342 the church was appropriated by Egglestone Abbey and ordained. In 1539-40 Egglestone Abbey was dissolved, and the church was returned to the possession of the incumbent of Rokeby Manor. The lead roof of the church was removed in 1674 and replaced with slate. When Sir Thomas Robinson built a new church dedicated to St Mary the Virgin (08-0012) to the west of Rokeby Park (08-0048) in 1740, the old church became disused, and in</p>	Church	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						1769 the church and its churchyard was sold to John Sawrey Morritt in exchange for five acres opposite the new church. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling: these are the septic tank and adjacent soakaway for Teesview Cottage, fence line, garden stone wall and poles for services; however, the ground beneath them is included.		
08-0004	Egglestone Abbey Premonstratensian Monastery: Inner Precinct Monastic Enclosures and Post- Medieval house	Built Heritage	Scheduled monument; Grade I listed building(s)	Medieval	-	<p>The Scheduled area for this monument extends slightly into the 1km study area, but the majority of the monument and the listed building are located within the 2km ZVI.</p> <p>Egglestone Abbey was founded between 1195 and 1198 and colonised from the Premonstratensian Abbey of St Agatha at Easy in North Yorkshire. It was intended to house only a small community of canons and was so poorly endowed that it became in danger of being reduced in status to a priory. It remained an abbey but was impoverished throughout its existence; a state that was exacerbated by its location in the Borders where it was ravaged by the Scots in 1315 and by the English in 1348. It had been made exempt from the penal taxation imposed by Edward I on other alien monasteries because of its refusal to send money to Premontre, the mother house of the Premonstratensian Order in France. This exemption from tax continued until its dissolution, due, according to a document of 1496, to its 'notorious poverty'. Even so, in 1536 the abbey escaped the first Act suppressing monasteries valued at under £200 a year and was not dissolved until 1540. After a series of secular owners, it was sold in 1770 to John Morritt of Rokeby in whose family it remained until being placed in State care in 1925.</p> <p>Egglestone Abbey is situated above the River Tees south of Barnard Castle. The monument includes the standing remains and inner precinct of the Premonstratensian Abbey of St Mary and St John the Baptist, the remains of the sixteenth century house converted from the abbey buildings after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and a number of monastic enclosures which contain the remains of ancillary buildings and other features. Further remains associated with the abbey are believed to survive in the vicinity of the present-day Abbey Farm and Abbey Mill. However, their extent and state of survival is not sufficiently understood for them to be included in the scheduling. The buried remains of additional buildings and features survive beyond the cloister ranges and include monastic field enclosures. The remains also retain evidence of the transition from Medieval monastery to Post Medieval house.</p> <p>The standing remains at Egglestone Abbey show that the monastery did not conform to the most common layout. Instead of the abbey church forming the north range of an open square of buildings, it forms the south range and is offset to the east so that the remaining cloister buildings lie in a square to the north-west of the nave and north transept. The church's offset position is due to its being rebuilt in the mid and late thirteenth century. The original church, constructed soon after the abbey's foundation in the late twelfth century, was a much smaller building whose east end</p>	Monastery	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						roughly aligned with the other buildings in the east range. From the mid-thirteenth century, there began a programme of rebuilding which included the reconstruction of the presbytery, at the east end of the church, and transepts, the widening of the nave and the addition of a south aisle, and, in the late fifteenth century, the alteration of the roof. The church contains several late Medieval graves, including those of Thomas Rokeby and at least two past abbots. Also present is the fifteenth century tomb of Sir Ralph Bowes, replaced in 1929 after being removed from the abbey in the late eighteenth or nineteenth century. The grave of another abbot survives in the chapter house in the east cloister range. In the early twentieth century, large sections were dismantled, and the stone removed for use in building work at nearby Rokeby Hall (08-0011).		
-	This heritage resource ID is not in use							
08-0006	Roman Milestone against west wall of Rokeby Park	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Romano-British	-	Roman milestone relocated to its present position in the eighteenth century. Cut from sandstone the milestone is a roughly shaped cylindrical pillar 2m in height. It is inscribed with a dedication to emperors Gallus and Volusianus (AD251-AD253). The milestone was found in or before 1727 near south-west corner of Greta Bridge Roman Fort and Vicus (08-0002).	Milestone	Extant
08-0007	Platform with Roman altars on lawn west of Rokeby Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Romano-British; Post Medieval	-	Platform of eighteenth-century date beset with Roman altars. The platform comprises a squared stone pavement with a step to the south. It is enclosed by a flat-coped dwarf wall carrying five Roman altars (the south-eastern alter has a legible inscription; it is dedicated to Mars and was set up by Enemnogenus), along with other Roman (including part of a milestone) and Medieval fragments. The Mars altar was probably brought to Rokeby from Birdoswald.	Platform(s)	Extant
08-0008	Cross base circa 50 metres north-west of Dairy Bridge	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Medieval	-	Base of a churchyard cross dating to the Medieval period. The cross is made of cut stone and is located east of a tombstone group. It comprises a block 0.6m square with a broad hollow chamfer and central socket.	Village Cross	Extant
08-0009	Mortham Tower	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	Fortified Manor House comprising a hall, solar, north-west wing and perhaps south-east range of likely fourteenth century origin, a tower of late fifteenth century origin, and a south-west range, courtyard wall and gateway of probably early sixteenth century date. The solar was remodelled as a Great Chamber in the late sixteenth century and the hall became a barn in c.1820. A full restoration was undertaken by David Hodges and Kenneth Peacock for Mrs Rhodes-Moorhouse in 1939. The building comprises ranges around a courtyard enclosed to the south by wall with central gateway. The hall is located to the norther and the tower is inserted at north-west corner between the hall and great chamber. Most of the windows are square-headed, with or without mullions and hoodmoulds in chamfered and hollow-chamfered surrounds. The solar and north-west wing are constructed from rubble. The hall comprises rubble walls to the to north and ashlar to south. The tower is built from ashlar except for areas of roughly squared stone on lower parts of the north and east elevations. The courtyard wall	Fortified tower and hall	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>and gateway are constructed from large roughly squared stone, as is the western part of the south-east range. Its eastern walls are constructed from rubble as is the south-west range. Cut dressings are present and there are graduated stone slate roofs (except for a twentieth century flat roof on the tower tower).</p> <p>Hall/great chamber range: Both north and south elevations show central early nineteenth century round-headed arches, remains of blocked mullioned windows and barn slit vents. The great chamber has lateral stack at north. The east gable end was rebuilt in the early nineteenth century, with 1939 mullioned windows. The west gable shows a late sixteenth century two-storey canted bay. The north-west wing has a projecting east bay with a restored three-light first-floor window. The remains of the original end stack can be seen at the north end.</p> <p>Square tower with north-east stair turret partly within adjacent range: The lower floors have restored two-light windows and the second floor has one and two-light windows with cinquefoil-headed lights. There is a tall parapet with angle bartizans above a string course, as well as an upper parapet which is above second string (it has large square-headed openings and embattled cresting to bartizans and some chamfered loops).</p> <p>South-east range to courtyard: This building comprises two storeys with four irregular bays; the left bay is a later addition. The windows are mostly mullioned, and some are restored. There is a hip-ended roof, and the south end shows a fine sundial dated 1566.</p> <p>South-west range to courtyard: This building comprises two storeys with three irregular bays. It has similar windows to the other range and the south end has a four-light transomed window with hoodmould stepped up over central panel with shield. To rear are two stepped buttresses and a lateral stack.</p> <p>Courtyard wall: There is a projecting central gateway with a double-chamfered four-centred arch with hollow-chamfered hoodmould. It is positioned between later raking buttresses incorporating several twelfth and thirteenth century grave covers. To the west is a projecting turret and there are embattled parapets. There is a flight of internal stone steps up each end which serves a wall walk and the first-floor doorways in the adjacent ranges. The eastern stair has an old slab with the Rokeby arms and initials inscribed.</p> <p>Interior: The hall retains two fourteenth century roof trusses with long moulded arch braces to collars carrying upper king posts with cusping at the heads of principals and posts. There are also later tie beams. The first-floor great chamber has richly moulded sixteenth century ceiling beams and joists and a contemporary Tudor-arched fireplace. A room in the north-west wing has similar fireplace with carved lintel and sixteenth century ornamental plasterwork over a bay window. In the tower are further old fireplaces, doorways, garderobes and windows with stone seats. The wall head are corbels which once carried a fighting platform and served the upper-level embrasures. The south-west range has sixteenth century roof.</p> <p>Historical Note: Built by the Rokeby family on a new site following</p>		

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>the destruction of previous house by raiding Scots after the Battle of Bannockburn. The manor house declined from family seat to farm use during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.</p> <p>The Gateway within the south wall of Mortham Tower is entered onto the Heritage At Risk (HAR 78763) register because of structural movement, the flanking walls also show signs of deterioration and some invasive plant growth. HAR reference: 48763. Assessed as being in a poor condition subject to slow decay with no solution agreed.</p>		
08-0010	Group of tombstones circa 50 metres north-west of Dairy Bridge	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	<p>Tombstones of various dates made from cut stone. The most important is a recumbent coped slab (probably twelfth century in date) with an expanded-arm cross on one face and a pair of shears on the other. A few metres to the west is a small group of headstones, most of which are broken or fallen. They date to the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries; few are legible. The group is included for historical interest in marking the site of the Medieval church of Rokeby (which was replaced by the present Church of St. Mary (08-0012)) in the mid-eighteenth century.</p>	Tombstone(s)	Extant
08-0011	Rokeby Park and attached stables	Built Heritage	Grade I listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Country house. Built between 1725 and 1731 by the owner Sir Thomas Robinson the house incorporates some earlier fabric. Internal alterations made after 1769 include the redecoration of the Dining Room (probably by John Carr) and the heightening of the east blocks (completed in the later nineteenth century). The south front is constructed from ashlar and all other walls are made of rubble, rendered and colour-washed ochre (except for rear of main block). The outer east block is heightened in tooled- and-margined stone with ashlar dressings. There are graduated Lakeland slate roofs. Rokeby Park is designed in the Palladian plan and style. The main block comprises three storeys with a low ground floor that was originally planned as a basement. It has a one-three-one bay pattern. There is a plinthed first-floor and first-floor sill bands and a modillion eaves cornice. There is a slightly-projecting pedimented centre and first-storey three-bay Doric loggia with paired columns and balustraded balcony (replacing an original external stair). 12-pane sash windows are shown on the first floor and the central (original door) in an architrave with swept feet, pulvinated frieze and pedimented hood on consoles. There are six-pane sashes on the second floor and all the windows are in architraves. There is a pyramid roof with two stepped and modillion-corniced lateral stacks on each side slope and a tall finial with weathervane. The north elevation comprises three-storeys with a three-bay centre. The ground floor is set forward and carries a balcony between four-storey pyramid-roofed towers. Above the balcony is a Venetian window with a Diocletian window above. The lower part of the left tower shows older masonry with roughly shaped quoins and a blocked mullioned window. The stable yards flanking the rear court have rusticated entrance arches while the north-east yard shows the original stable with a triple-arched front. The entrance to the courtyard is flanked by attached piers carrying lead sphinxes. Other elements of architectural interest include a set-back flanking</p>	Country house; County estate	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>two-storey, three-bay block. The east block has an added storey dated 1877. Designed in a similar manner to the main house except for Venetian windows in the west return and the use of tall, hipped roofs. There is an outer one-storey building of three-bay blocks set farther back. It has projecting pedimented centres and flanking niches with a story added to the right block.</p> <p>Interior: Lavish internal detail with carved cornices, doors, skirtings, chair rails and architraves in a variety of classical patterns. Tuscan colonnades can be found in the Entrance Hall and Library. There is a richly decorated Breakfast Room lined with late eighteenth century prints. A circular vestibule links to an oval anteroom and stair-hall with a three-storey open-well cut string stair with gadrooned umbrella balusters, carved newels, wreathed ramped and moulded handrail and curtail step. The first-floor saloon retains five original door and cupboard surrounds including a carved pedimented principal door with the motto 'FAY CE QUE VOUDRAS'. There is a later Greek Revival fireplace in two-colour marble and a painted Gothic ceiling with vaulted coving. The bedroom to the west of the saloon has a barrel vault with Rococo carving in the panels, on the end walls, and on the fireplace. There is an anteroom with exedra and two Ionic screens. The Dining Room has an ornamental ceiling with an enriched Venetian window in end wall and, facing the south windows, a wide exedra with niches flanking a carved fireplace.</p>		
08-0012	Church of St Mary	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Parish Church. Consecrated in 1778, the church was probably designed by Sir Thomas Robinson. The chancel and the organ chamber were added later in 1877. The church is constructed from squared stone with an ashlar plinth, wall face to sill band, porch, and bellcote. The chancel is built from rough-faced-stone with ashlar dressings. There is a graduated stone slate roof on the nave while all parts of the church constructed in the nineteenth century have a graduated Lakeland slate roof. The church comprises an aisleless three-bay nave with west porch and a narrower chancel with south organ chamber and vestry. The liturgical west end faces south. The eighteenth-century parts of the church are built in the classical style while the nineteenth century parts comprise a hybrid Classical/Romanesque style.</p> <p>The central west porch has five steps up to panelled double doors set under a three-pane fanlight in round arch on moulded impost. There is a paterae in spandrels, and pediment. It is flanked by blind round-arched windows. There is a block cornice below a pedimented gable with blind oculus and a bellcote with a round arch, pediment and Greek finial cross. The side walls of the nave have three plain arched windows with later glazing and a similar cornice. The chancel and organ chamber/vestry are set over basements. There are sills and impost bands, round-arched windows, three steps in the east end and pedimented gables. The chancel under croft has a segmental-arched entrance at the east end and round-headed slit windows.</p> <p>Interior: Groin-vaulted porch with panelled double doors to the nave</p>	Church	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>under an arched three-pane fanlight in raised panel with moulded impost band and cornice. There is a panelled-round chancel arch on paired consoles and a round arch to the organ chamber and a moulded sill band. There are king-post roofs. There is a free-standing font by Mason. It is built from mahogany and has a fluted bowl on a slender tripod base. Marble mural tablets in nave are dedicated to: Sir Septimus Robinson (d.1777), by Nollekens; John Sawrey Morritt (d.1791) by Westmacott; J.B.S. Morritt (d.1843) and W.J.S. Morritt (d.1878).</p> <p>Historical note: The church is very similar to Robinson's church at Glynde in Sussex; it was unfurnished when Robinson sold the church to the Rokeby Estate in 1769. At this point, J.S. Morritt commissioned John Carr to complete the work.</p> <p>The former rectory (08-0053) is located opposite the church on the south side of the A66.</p> <p>The Church of St Mary is entered onto the Heritage At Risk (HAR) register because of multiple instances of heritage crime which have led to water ingress. HAR reference: 123747. Assessed as being in a poor condition subject to slow decay with no solution agreed.</p>		
08-0013	Milestone 80 metres west of entrance to Tutta Beck Farm	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Milestone. Dating to the eighteenth century, this milestone is cut from sandstone and painted white with black lettering. Triangular in plan it has an incised, painted ledged. Directions are: 'Greta Bridge 1¼ MILES', 'Bowes 4¼ MILES'. The milestone is 0.4m high. Milestone Society reference: YN_GBBO 01. Recorded as 'lost since 2000'.</p>	Milestone	Extant
08-0014	Milestone 100 metres west of junction with B6277	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Milestone. Dating to the eighteenth century, this milestone is cut from sandstone and painted white with black lettering. Triangular in plan it has an incised painted legend. Directions read: 'Greta Bridge 2¼ MILES, Bowes 3¼ MILES'. The milestone is 0.4m high. Milestone Society reference: YN_GBBO 02. Recorded as 'lost since 2000'.</p>	Milestone	Extant
08-0015	Stable to west of Rokeby Grove	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Stable of mid-eighteenth-century date. Constructed from roughly squared stone with tooled band and voussoirs. It comprises two storeys and two bays and has a graduated stone slate roof. There is a central slatted door with a four-pane fanlight flanked by nine-pane part-opening casements, all under round arches with impost band. There are small three-pane windows under timber lintels above. To the left is a dogleg stone stair which leads a to boarded door on a left return, and a lower outbuilding with a boarded window in an older door opening. The right return shows a boarded door with plain over light. The building has coped gables.</p>	Stable	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
08-0016	The square range of farm buildings to rear of Number 5	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Farm building range of late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century date. Constructed from rubble with cut dressings. It has a graduated Lakeland slate roof with stone slates to eaves. It comprises two storeys and four bays. There is a stable door and three six-pane casements to the ground floor. An external stone stair leads to a boarded loft door. There are three part-slatted first-floor windows. It has a hip-ended roof and there are four part-slatted first-floor windows to the rear. Included for group value.	Farm building(s)	Extant
08-0017	East Lodge to Rokeby Park	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Gate Lodge dating to the early nineteenth century. Built for the then owner J.B.S. Morritt, it is constructed from ashlar in the Greek Revival style. It has a twentieth century felted roof with a brick stack, a pedimented gable front with two steps up to a Greek Doric distyle-in-antis porch which encloses a six-panel door with raised blocks where rails join stiles. It is panelled in a stone surround and there are block corbels to eaves. There is also a small ridge stack. Two-bay returns show broad recesses with renewed nine-pane sash windows in panelled surrounds and a central domed niche holding a moulded stone urn. To the rear is a similar door flanked by two recesses with small, inserted windows. Historical note: The artist J.S. Cotman mentions in a letter that he had made suggestions to Mr. Morritt about the lodges, which Morritt intended to take.	Lodge	Extant
08-0018	Herm of Ceres 40 metres west of Mortham Tower	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Statue, cut stone. Probably eighteenth century in date the statue is a of a life-sized draped female holding a sheaf-and sickle. It is set on a moulded plinth.	Object(s)	Extant
08-0019	8 urns on lawn to south of Rokeby Park	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Row of gadrooned urns of cut stone on square plinths in line with the front porch of Rokeby Hall (08-0011). There are three to the west and four to the east; 15m north of the easternmost urn, alongside the tennis court, is an eighth urn. All the urns are likely of eighteenth-century date.	Object(s)	Extant
08-0020	Gunroom on north of Rokeby Park rear court	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Detached gunroom. Dating to the mid-nineteenth century, the gunroom is constructed from tooled-and-margined ashlar and has a graduated Lakeland slate roof. It comprises one storey and two bays. There is a central six-panel door with over light flanked by renewed 12-pane sash window with steeply sloped sills. There is a hip-ended roof with overhanging wavy eaves board and a wrought-iron ridge finial.	Historic building	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
08-0021	Garden house, outbuildings and walls, to south-west of Rokeby Park	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>The garden walls were originally constructed in the early eighteenth century and heightened in the late eighteenth or nineteenth century. The south wall is made of brick with an irregular bond while the other walls are made of brick with rubble outer faces and cut stone dressings.</p> <p>The garden is approximately 110m x 65m with the front of the Garden House forming a small part of the eastern and the north side while the rear wall of the stable block forms most of the east side. The walls are tall with a flat stone coping. The central north gateway has squared stone piers with block caps and ball finials. There are two doorways at south-east corner (the southern one is segmental-arched) and an enlarged gateway to the west of the south wall. Heating ducts are also visible in the south wall.</p> <p>Garden House is probably early nineteenth century in date. It has two storeys and three plus one bays and raised quoins. The Garden House has a front of squared tooled stone with all other elevations constructed from rubble. It has a Welsh slate roof. The various outbuildings are constructed from rubble with stone slate roofs. The second bay shows a renewed door and 16-pane sash windows with slightly-projecting sills (except for a small inserted first-floor window between the two right bays). It has a hipped roof with two-banded ridge stacks. To the rear is a central six-panel door with a two-pane over light and a 16-pane sash window above. The pent-roofed outbuildings to right include a cottage with two nine-pane sashes under timber lintels, and a five-bay cart shed with timber lintels on stone piers. The outbuildings are included for group value and the attached outbuildings at the rear of the west part of the garden wall are not of special interest.</p>	Historic building	Extant
08-0022	Dairy Bridge Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Cottage, probably early nineteenth century in date. Constructed from squared rough-faced stone with cut dressings and a graduated Lakeland slate roof. The north elevation comprises a single storey on a basement. It has three bays. There are steps up and a bridge across to the central part-glazed six-panel door. There are renewed nine-pane sash windows in the end bays. The basement has a twentieth century glazed door on the left, a boarded door on the far right, and two six-pane casements in-between. Other features of architectural interest include the hipped roof with stepped-and-banded ridge stack. The left return shows a canted bay with a central French window under a round arch which opens onto an iron balcony built out above the cliff. It is flanked by boarded windows with a moulded block cornice. 12-pane casements are shown below the balcony. The right return shows a blocked tripartite window under a pedimented hood on block corbels. The rear elevation shows a central-blocked door under a pent slated hood on block corbels with two renewed sashes to each side. Although the house looks early nineteenth century in style, a 'tearoom' is mentioned as being in operation here in 'A Six Months Tour through the North of England' (1770) by Arthur Young.</p>	Bridge	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
08-0023	The Morrill Arms hotel	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Hotel. With eighteenth century origins and enlarged and remodelled in the early twentieth century. Constructed from squared stone with cut quoins and dressings and an ashlar porch. There is a Twentieth Century concrete tile roof on the main block and stone slates on the east wing. The main block has three storeys and seven symmetrical bays. There is a central prostyle porch with paired Tuscan columns and a six-panel door. There are 12-pane sash windows to lower floors with nine-pane sashes above. Other features of architectural interest include coped gables on moulded kneelers and end stacks. Set slightly back on the left of the main building is the two-story one-bay end of the east wing. It has 12-pane sashes windows. The four-bay left return of the wing shows a glazed door with plain over light and similar sashes, and a hip-ended roof. At the rear of the wing is a bow window with moulded cornice. All the openings are architraves, many of which re-used eighteenth century material. The interior dates largely to the early twentieth century and includes an open-well stair with stick balusters, panelled newels and moulded handrail. There are also Tudor-style fireplaces. The flat-roofed 1930s ballroom extension at the rear of the main block, and the attached outbuilding ranges to south-west, are not of interest.	Hotel	Extant
08-0024	Castle Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, dating to the late eighteenth century. The south, front, elevation is squared stone while the other elevations are squared rubble with tooled-and-margined quoins and dressings and a graduated stone slate roof. The house is H-shaped in plan and has two storeys; a north/south block flanked by single-storey wings. There is a small extension to the west. The south elevation comprises a two-storey centre bay flanked by single-storey bays. The centre bay has a plinth, a first-floor band (continued as eaves cornice on side parts), and four-pane sash windows with flat-arched lintels and slightly-projecting sills. There is a hipped roof with several small lateral stacks on each return. The right return shows a four-panel door, a six-pane fixed stair window and eaves cornice. To the rear are 12-pane sash windows. The small pent extension to the right wing has two four-pane Yorkshire sash windows on its end. The asbestos-roofed outbuilding attached to south-west wing is not of interest.	Farmhouse	Extant
08-0025	Barn and attached wheelhouse to west of Birk Hall Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Barn, dating to the late eighteenth century and an early nineteenth century wheelhouse. Constructed from squared rubble with cut quoins and dressings. The barn has a roof of stone slate while the wheelhouse has pantiles with stone slates to the eaves. The barn has a stable door to the south, two tiers of slit vents and coped gables. There are also slit vents in the end walls and a boarded pitching door in the west gable. The rounded wheelhouse has a boarded opening to the east and projecting rectangular piers at either side. It also has a hip-ended roof. The interior of the wheelhouse includes a stable door into the barn and a king-post roof truss between piers.	Barn(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
08-0026	Barn 40 metres east of Castle Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Barn. Mid-eighteenth century in date and altered in c.1800. Constructed from coursed rubble with cut quoins and dressings, tooled first-floor band and a graduated stone slate roof. The south elevation has two storeys, five bays and slightly projecting end entrance bays. The centre part has a first-floor band, blocked ground-floor doors and windows, and a tall first-floor with a stable door in alternating block surround, with slit vents. The end bays have blocked doors, windows and slit vents at the top. The left return shows the first-floor band, a ground floor window, a boarded pitching door, three slit vents and an owl hole in gable. The right return is similar. The recessed centre part of rear wall was rebuilt flush with the earlier ends. There is an external stone stair to an upper door, slit vents and roof weathering of a wheelhouse, now removed. The attached single-storey farm building ranges on south and east are not of special interest.	Barn(s)	Extant
08-0027	Piers and railings 500 metres south-west of Rokeby Park	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Piers and railed screen. The piers are constructed from an ashlar, date to 1725, and function as gate piers at the eastern entrance of Rokeby Park. They were re-set with a cast iron railed screen in the early nineteenth century. The arrangement comprises two tall rectangular-plan piers with plinth, rusticated quoins, Greek key frieze, swags and pedimented tops. They are linked by curved 40m dwarf wall with arched coping carrying spearhead railings.	Gate piers	Extant
08-0028	Cross Lanes Farmhouse with adjacent outbuildings on west	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House (mid-eighteenth century) and outbuildings (probably early-nineteenth century). Constructed from roughly coursed rubble with roughly shaped quoins and cut dressings and stone slate roofs. The house has two storeys and two bays. Left-of-centre there is a renewed six-panel door in stone surround. The windows comprise 12-pane Yorkshire sash windows in architraves with projecting moulded sills (those on ground floor have stubs of old iron bars). There are rough relieving arches over the ground floor openings and end stacks. The lower farm building to the left shows a stable door, two boarded doors and a small window. The right return of the house contains a 'V.R.' wall post box. There is a four-pane sash window to the first floor of out-shut. The rear elevation shows a six-panel door, two four-pane sash windows and a four-pane Yorkshire sash.	Farmhouse	Extant
08-0029	Gable End Rokeby House the Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Building comprising three houses constructed throughout the eighteenth century, except for Rokeby House which was added in the nineteenth century at the same time that all the houses were refenestrated. The houses are constructed from squared stone with tooled-and- margined lintels. Rokeby House has a graduated stone slate roof, and the other houses have twentieth century concrete tiles. All the houses are two storey and there are seven bays in total. Rokeby House is positioned on the left of the terrace and is slightly taller than the others. It also has a four-panel door with a four-pane over light. The windows are all 16-pane sash windows apart from a single twentieth century bow window. Old angle quoins visible in the front elevation suggest four stages of addition to an earlier eighteenth century two-bay house. The end has four ridge	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						stacks and there is a 12-pane Yorkshire sash window on the right return. The 1½-storey rear wing to Rokeby House has three low fixed windows, heavily barred, in chamfered surrounds. Rokeby House served as the Greta Bridge police station during the nineteenth century and, in the rear wing, two cells with original doors and vertical-sliding iron shutters survive.		
08-0030	The Square (Numbers 3 to 6 consecutive) with farm building range to left of Number 6	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Group of four houses and farm building range from the mid-eighteenth century. Constructed from rubble with tooled-and-margined quoins and dressings and graduated stone slate roofs. The house is L-shaped in plan with two storeys. No. 3 and No.4 (facing north) have two bays each while No. 5 and No.6 (facing west) have three irregular bays each. There are six-panelled doors, two of which have over lights, No. 4 has a boarded door and there are two more boarded doors to the right of the door to No.5. The houses have 16-pane sash windows on the ground floor and 12-pane sashes on the first. Most of the openings to No. 3 and No. 4 are in stone surrounds while the roof of No. 6 is hipped to the left. Each house has one banded ridge stack.</p> <p>The left return of No. 6 and the rear farm building range from a near-symmetrical one, three, one bay composition. There is a central boarded door with a radial fanlight in a round arch and a boarded pitching door above. Similar doorways (now blocked) can be seen in the flanking bays. At the right end of the range are 12-pane Yorkshire sash windows on both floors. The slightly-projecting end bays have tall blind arches with impost bands with the roof hipped to left. The left return of the range shows a large twentieth century opening. There is an added smithy, with cart entrance under timber lintel, to the left and a 16-pane sash window and end stack.</p>	House(s)	Extant
08-0031	East Entrance Screen to Rokeby Park, with attached walls and railings	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Entrance screen with attached walls and railings. Dating to the early nineteenth century the screen is constructed from ashlar, the walls of squared stone with cut coping, and the gates and railings are made from cast iron. The whole arrangement is designed in the Greek revival style. The double gates have moulded spike tops on their uprights at both levels, curved lower rails and down swept tops, similarly styled railings link to the screen walls. The walls have end pilasters (the outer of double width), plinth, Greek Key frieze, coved cornice and a central square-headed opening. The gate is to the right and the railings are to the left of this arrangement. To the left of the screen is a low 20m-long wall with arched coping carrying spearhead railings (some tops missing). A similar wall runs to the right, connecting with an end pier of Greta Bridge (08-0001). The original gate piers dated to 1725 and were moved in early nineteenth century to hold the railed screen now visible alongside the A66.</p>	Wall(s); Railing(s)	Extant
08-0032	Icehouse 40 metres east of Rokeby Park	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Icehouse, probably late eighteenth century in date. Constructed from rubble with cut quoins and a graduated stone slate roof. The icehouse is a gabled building with low eaves, approximately 5.5m square externally. In each gable end there is a boarded door and</p>	Icehouse	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						inner hatch opening into the sides of a circular ice well. The ice well is approximately 6m deep.		
08-0033	Stable yard cottage, to south west of Rokeby Park	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, built in two stages of a likely eighteenth-century date. The house comprises a front of squared stone with the other elevations constructed from rubble heightened in roughly squared stone. There is a graduated Lakeland slate roof. The south elevation views the stable yard and comprises two storeys with one left bay and three right bays. Three right bays have pointed-arched recesses holding four-pane sash windows with flat lintels; similar windows with segmental heads are visible on the first floor. The left bay has a passage entrance with a timber lintel and a six-pane sash window above. There is a hipped roof with a ridge stack near right end. The right return shows a blocked slit vent.	House(s)	Extant
08-0034	Dairy Bridge over the River Greta	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Bridge, probably dating to the eighteenth century. The outer faces are constructed from rugged uncut stone while the inner faces of the parapets are squared stone. Other architectural features of note include a semi-circular arch and parapets with irregular slab coping which are curved out at ends. The bridge is set within a picturesque location, spanning the ravine of the River Greta just above its confluence with the River Tees.	Bridge	Extant
08-0035	Farm building group to north of Garden House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Farm buildings, probably early nineteenth century. Constructed from coursed rubble with cut stone quoins, sills and lintels, and graduated stone slate roofs, except for asbestos sheets on small, extruded block. The main ranges are L-plan. The north range comprises single and double storeys in three irregular bays. The two-storey centre bay has a boarded door, boarded pitching door with an eight-pane over light and a pyramid roof. The east bay has a hip-ended roof. The single-story four-bay western range has a twentieth century garage on its west side and a hip-ended roof to the south. There is also a small L-plan outbuilding at western end of north range, as well as boarded and stable doors, small casements and slatted windows.	Farm building(s)	Extant
08-0036	Sir Walter Scott's Grotto, in bank of River Greta south-west of Mortham Tower	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Artificial cave cut into the limestone cliff. Eighteenth or early nineteenth century in date. The case comprises a rectangular recess 2.5m wide and 2m deep with stone bench and upright slabs at each corner supporting the roof. Sir Walter Scott, on his frequent visits to Rokeby, used to sit and write in the cave. The case has a romantic setting on a ledge overlooking the River Greta.	Folly	Extant
08-0037	Farm buildings to east of Mortham Tower and attached walls	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Planned foldyard group of farm buildings, probably late eighteenth century in date. Constructed from coursed rubble with cut quoins and tooled-and-margined dressings. The buildings have graduated stone slate roofs. The ranges around the yard are open to the east. The single-storey side ranges each have a central elliptical arch flanked by three-bay round arcades. All the arches are keyed. Some are blocked and there are also some boarded doors and small windows. Eastern range ends show boarded double doors under timber lintels and hip-ended roofs. There are two elliptical	Farm building(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						arches and slit vents to the rear of the north range. The west range has a two-storey barn in the centre and a central boarded door re-using the lintel of a two-light mullioned window. The rear elevation of barn shows central elliptical arch with white brick voussoirs under a boarded pitching door; and a part-slatted loft window. The walls, with flat slab coping and roughly shaped monolith gate piers on the eastern end of the yard form the yard enclosure.		
08-0038	Sundial on lawn 10 metres south of Rokeby Grove	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Sundial. Probably late eighteenth or early nineteenth century in date. Made from cut sandstone and iron it comprises a square shaft with a moulded cap which carries a large, faceted block with 11 faces, each with dial and gnomon.	Object(s)	Extant
08-0039	Tutta Beck cottages	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House and two cottages. The cottages date to the early and later eighteenth century while the house is of early nineteenth century date. The east cottage is constructed from rubble and the west cottage is constructed from coursed rubble with rendered left return. The house is squared stone with tooled-and-margined quoins, dressings and porch, and stone slate roofs with brick stacks to the cottages. The oldest part of this structure is the east cottage. Features of archaeological interest include: a right boarded door under a timber lintel with a tiny window directly above; a left six-pane casement window in stone surround and, on the first floor, a 16-pane Yorkshire sash window with timber lintel. There is an old brick stack to left. The west cottage has a central boarded door with a two-pane over light, 12-pane sash windows with slightly-projecting sills and tooled lintels. The house comprises three symmetrical bays, a boarded door with four-pane over light inside a shallow porch and 12-pane sash windows. The end stacks have chamfered caps. To the rear, the out-shut of the cottages has a boarded door and four-pane Yorkshire sash window under a heavy timber lintel. The house has a nine-pane short sash window in stone surrounds. The twentieth century half-glazed porch to rear of house is not of special interest.	House; Cottage(s)	Extant
08-0040	Rokeby Grove	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House, of approximate mid-nineteenth century date. The front of the house is constructed from squared stone with tooled-and-margined quoins and dressings, the other elevations are constructed from rubble. Graduated Lakeland slate roofs are present throughout, except on the west out-shut where twentieth century Hardrow tiles can be seen. Rokeby Grove comprises two storeys, three symmetrical bays and a set-back right bay. Other architectural features of interest include a first-floor band, central renewed door with fanlight in a round arch with archivolt flanked by four-pane sash windows. On the first floor a 12-pane sash window is flanked by 16-pane sashes; all of which have slightly-projecting sills. The right bay has four-pane sash window on the ground floor and a 16-pane sash on the first. There are coped gables on moulded kneelers; stepped-and-corniced end stacks, while the left-return shows a pent out-shut with an 18-pane Yorkshire sash window. To the rear is a fielded-panel door beneath a 20-pane sash stair window; and 16-pane sash windows. Interior features include fielded-panel doors and an open-well stair with three stick balusters per tread, moulded ramped	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						handrail and curtail step. The small brick extension and adjacent greenhouse at east end are not of special interest.		
08-0041	The Square	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Formally The George Inn, this pair of houses contains evidence of several mid and late eighteenth century builds and alterations as well as the re-use of earlier building fabric. With the exception of a squared stone porch and the twentieth century hardrow tile roof, the buildings are constructed from rubble with tooled-and-margined dressings.</p> <p>No. 1 The Square comprises two storeys and three bays above a basement. There are six steps up to central fielded-panel double doors in a surround with Doric pilasters and pediment. A renewed 12-pane sash window is found above, and old 12-pane sashes can be seen in right bay. Left bay, partly behind added porch, shows blocked 1st floor stone-surround window. The roof is hipped to right with a banded ridge stack. The porch was previously used as a Post Office and has a renewed glazed door with radial fanlight in round arch with impost, a 12-pane sash window with flat-arched lintel on the first floor and semi-pyramidal roof. Interior features of architectural interest include a dogleg closed-string stair with column-on-vase balusters, moulded newels and ramped moulded handrail. A nineteenth century dumbwaiter remains in situ and fireplaces of an eighteenth-century date can be found in the basement.</p> <p>No.2 The Square comprises three storeys and three bays. The right part has central six-panel door and three-pane over light in architrave as well as 12-pane sash windows. The left part is set slightly forward and is a former coach house. There is an impost band to round-arched arcade holding boarded double doors, six-pane sash windows on the upper floors, and the roof is hipped to the left with two banded ridge stacks.</p> <p>Historical note: Charles Dickens may have stayed at The George Inn in 1838 while writing 'Nicholas Nickleby', which is included in the story</p>	House(s)	Extant
08-0042	Terrace wall to south of Mortham Tower	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>The terrace wall is probably nineteenth century in date although it incorporates earlier Medieval fragments most likely moved from Egglestone Abbey. With the exception of the earlier Medieval fragments, the wall is constructed of coursed rubble. It is 1.5m high and runs south from south-east range of Mortham Tower (08-0009), with short return joining garden wall to east. There is a double flight of stone steps at centre. At the south-west, a thirteenth century moulded jamb can be seen and to the north of the steps a fragment of a thirteenth century cross slab is also visible</p>	Wall(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
08-0043	Footbridge 220 metres south east of Mortham Tower	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	This footbridge probably dates to the eighteenth century. Architecturally it comprises outer parapet faces of rugged uncut stone and inner faces of roughly squared stone. It is in the same style as Dairy Bridge (08-0022) with a single segmental arch, alternate projecting voussoirs and curved parapet ends.	Bridge	Extant
08-0044	Sundial on lawn west of Rokeby Park	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Sundial set upon a Medieval shaft of grey limestone with fossil corals which is itself set upon a later square stone base. The shaft stone is semi-octagonal in plan and has a moulded cap and carved heraldry on the front faces; it may have once formed part of a tomb recess. It dates to the fifteenth century and was most likely brought from Egglestone Abbey before being repurposed as the mount for the later sundial piece.	Object(s)	Extant
08-0045	Stable block 180 metres south-west of Rokeby Park	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Dating to the late eighteenth century the stable block is constructed of tooled squared stone with tooled-and-margined dressings on all sides except for the rear which is made of brick. The roof is of graduated Lakeland slate and includes with timber clock turret. The stable block has a second storey at its centre and is single storey to the left and right. It has multiple bays. Other features of architectural interest include plinth, impost band, first floor band and/or eaves band, second storey centre has an arcade holding flush-panelled or boarded double doors (except for arch to right which encloses a round-arched doorway with a flush-panelled door and eight-pane fanlight). The first-floor windows comprise three slatted and a six-pane fixed light and four-pane Yorkshire sash, all with flat arches and slightly-projecting sills. Hip-ended roof with central clock turret comprising moulded clock face surround, twin turned balusters at angles, slatted sides and pyramid roof with weathervane. The flanking single-storey parts of the stable block have round-arched openings; that to left has a boarded door, under a four-pane fanlight, between 20-pane sash windows; and to right has two similar windows with a flush-panelled door and four-pane fanlight to the right all below hip-ended roofs. There is a pent-roofed end bay to far left that has a boarded door, the far-right hip-roofed end bay has a round-arched fixed window with radial glazing and a porch (set back) with round arch holding a boarded door and four-pane fanlight.	Stable	Extant
08-0046	West Lodge and Entrance Screen	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Gate lodge and entrance screen. Built for J.B.S. Morrill in the early nineteenth century. Constructed from ashlar except for a squared stone left return of the lodge building. The roof is of Lakeland slate. The lodge is single storey with the following additional features of architectural interest: eaves cornice on block corbels, shallow distyle-in-antis Doric porch enclosing fielded-panel door in panelled stone surround. Low pyramid roof with small, banded stack at apex. Right return shows broad recess with a nine-pane sash window in panelled surround; left return shows 16-pane sash in stone surround. The gates are wrought iron and cast in a Greek Revival style and the gate piers have moulded bases, Greek key friezes, and carry seated stone sphinxes. The rest of the screen comprises dwarf	Lodge	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						quadrant walls with gabled coping, carrying railings with moulded spike finials which end piers of the same style. The gates themselves are double gates with scroll-topped stiles, plain bars and dog bars and crossed diagonals below mid-rail. Short length of railing with similar single gate links the screen to the lodge. Historical note: The artist J.S. Cotman mentions in a letter that he had made suggestions to Mr. Morritt about the lodges, which Morritt intended to take when commissioning them.		
08-0047	Dent House Farmhouse with adjacent outbuilding on the west	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Two-storey three-bay house and outbuilding of eighteenth and early nineteenth century date. The house is constructed from rubble with roughly shaped quoins and cut dressings. Architectural features of interest include central gabled porch with boarded door; four-pane sash windows (except for the four-pane casement over door) all in stone surrounds. The single-bay outbuilding is also of rubble construction but with roughly squared quoins. It has boarded double doors under a part-slatted window with timber lintel. Both are covered with a stone slate roof and the right end chimney stack has been grey brick. Other near-by outbuildings and the extension to the rear of the house are no of special interest.	Farmhouse	Extant
08-0048	Rokeby Park	Designed landscape	Grade II* registered park and gardens	Post Medieval	-	Post Medieval Park and Gardens and earlier Medieval Deer Park. Rokeby Park is located approximately 3km south-east of Barnard Castle, immediately north of the hamlet of Greta Bridge. Rokeby was owned by the Rokeby family from the Early Medieval period until its sale to William Robinson, a London merchant, in c.1610. Rokeby remained in the Robinson family until 1769 when it was sold to J. S. Morritt. An undated map of the park by W. Wildon was drawn up for J. S. Morritt before his death in 1791. Morritt's son, J. B. S. Morritt, was a close friend of Sir Walter Scott and a noted collector and connoisseur. The Rokeby estate has stayed in the Robinson family and remains in private ownership to this day. The park itself is nestled in an angle formed by the River Greta (running along its east side) and the River Tees (on its north side). The c.48ha park is on land which slopes down to the valley of the River Greta in a rural and agricultural setting. The precincts of Mortham Tower (08-0009) and a band of woodland on the east side of the River Greta is included within the boundary. A by-road from Barnard Castle to Greta Bridge forms the northern part of the western boundary and the old course of the A66 the south-western and southern boundaries. Included in the boundary is a path leading west from the junction of the Barnard Castle Road and the A66 to the Church of St Mary (08-0012) through a band of woodland called Church Plantation. Rokeby Park is bounded to the north by the Tees and to the east and southeast by the River Greta. The margins are mainly wooded while the centre of the park, south of Rokeby Hall (08-0011), is mainly open ground with scattered trees. There is a lawn with a ha-ha to the south of the Rokeby Hall (08-0011) and a modern tennis court and lawn to the east. The A66 was diverted to bypass Greta Bridge in the 1970s,	Park	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>severing the extreme south of the park from its core. This area of the park adjoins Greta Bridge Roman Fort and Vicus (08-0002) and contains the area of the vicus. Sir Walter Scott was a frequent visitor to Rokeby and used the setting in his novels. Constable also painted one of the bridges.</p> <p>An aerial photography and LiDAR survey from 2020 has identified multiple and extensive areas of former field systems (comprising ridge and furrow remains) most likely associated with the Medieval settlements at Rokeby and Mortham. Further linear features and segmented ditch remains of an Unknown date were also identified. Their relationship with the Medieval agricultural landscape, the Post-Medieval Parkland or the temporary Roman marching camp (08-0050) is not understood.</p>		
08-0049	Greta Bridge Conservation Area	Conservation area	Conservation area	Twentieth Century	-	Greta Bridge Conservation Area was designated in 1987, however, a detailed conservation area appraisal has still to be completed by the local authority.	-	Extant
08-0050	Roman Camp, Rokeby Park, Greta Bridge	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Possible temporary camp identified during a survey of Rokeby Park (08-0048) in the early 2000s and confirmed in an aerial photography and LiDAR survey of 2020. Interpreted as a temporary marching camp its relationship with the Greta Bridge Roman Fort and Vicus (No.08-0002) is not completely understood.	Military camp	Extant
08-0051	Ewebank Farm, Rokeby	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Stuart	Linear plan, dairy, milking parlour, threshing barn, stable, cart shed, and cow house.	Farmstead	Extant
08-0052	Aircraft Crash Site, Spitfire VB BL500, Dent House Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Second World War	On 1st March 1942 Spitfire BL500 took off from Scorton Airfield at 15.40hrs with another aircraft to undertake a formation flying exercise. BL500 was being flown by Pilot Officer Albert Lawrence Logan J/15102 Royal Canadian Air Force (aged 22). Pilot Officer Logan was born on Twenty-first Century October 1919 in Georgetown, Ontario, Canada and was the son of Arthur and Elizabeth (nee Sawtell) Logan. He worked for the Beamsville branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce prior to enlisting. Logan enlisted in Hamilton, Canada on sixteenth October 1940 and gained his Wings in Canada on 22nd April 1941. He transferred to England in May 1941 and trained at 57 Officer Training Unit (OTU) before being posted to 122 Squadron in July 1941. He received a commission to the rank of Pilot Officer on 11th December 1941. The weather over Scorton was cloudy but not enough to prevent flying. After take-off, the aircraft formed up in the area of Scotch	Crash site	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>Corner and then proceeded to head west toward Barnard Castle, using the A66 as a marker on the ground. By the time they arrived in the Barnard Castle area the cloud cover was much lower, and Logan was instructed to turn back by the section leader. Following a successful turn, the section leader was unable to locate Logan in BL500 who was lost to view because of the cloud cover. At approximately 16.00hrs, locals reported hearing an aircraft crash near Dent House (08-0047). Logan was killed in the crash. It is thought that Logan was unable to calculate and assess his height and course because of the low cloud cover. While there is no reference to deliberate low flying in any of the accounts of the flight or accident, local rumour arose that Logan was flying low as he was known to have been courting a girl from Startforth. The official record of the accident puts its cause down to the weather. Logan's family were informed of his death and heard of his possible courtship; agreeing that Logan could be buried locally. He is buried in Startforth Holy Trinity Church.</p> <p>Supermarine Spitfire Mk Vb BL500 was operated by 122 (Bombay) Squadron Royal Air Force (122 (Bombay) Sqn RAF) based at RAF Catterick, Yorkshire. It was built to contract B.981687/39 by Vickers Armstrong's Ltd. at Castle Bromwich and powered by a Merlin 45 engine. The aircraft was destroyed in the crash; recorded as Cat.E2/FA damage when assessed. It was struck off charge four days later on 5th March 1942</p>		
08-0053	Rokeby Rectory	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former rectory most likely associated with the Church of St Mary (08-0012). Now a private house, Rokeby Rectory has been identified as possibly making an important contribution to the significance of the Church of St Mary possesses group value.	Vicarage	Extant
08-0054	Linear anomaly	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during geophysical survey in 2020 and 2021. A linear anomaly aligned oblique to the ploughing trends has been interpreted as probably archaeological at this location. Further nearby linear anomalies and several discrete anomalies are interpreted as of possible archaeological origin and may indicate a continuation of archaeological activity in neighbouring fields (08-0055 and 08-0056). An example of a former field boundary (recorded on Early Twentieth Century ordnance survey maps) was also identified.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
08-0055	Probable archaeological anomaly - trackway?	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during geophysical survey in 2020 and 2021. North-south linear trends are indicative of recent Post Medieval ploughing. More coherent but isolated linear anomalies, possibly ditches, are visible oblique to the cultivation patterns and may related to other nearby potential archaeological anomalies (08-0054 and 08-0056). Two further linear anomalies have been interpreted as having an archaeological origin and are possible former ditches either side of a trackway.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
08-0056	Two parallel linear anomalies	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during geophysical survey in 2020. Oblique to ploughing trends are two widely spaced (approx. 20m) curvilinear anomalies which extend to the north-west corner of a square enclosure containing multiple ring ditches in the adjacent field (08-0123). Additional linear anomalies oblique to cultivation features are also likely to be archaeological in origin. A clear area of archaeological activity consisting of two adjoining square/rectilinear enclosures measuring approx. 65m and containing a central ring ditch and two further well-defined ring ditches has also been identified. There appears to be a gap or entrance in the eastern side and part of the western side is missing, having been truncated by a service line. The enclosures are set between the route of The Street (00-0001) to the north and a broad curvilinear response which extends into neighbouring fields (08-0055) and to the south-east toward 08-0123. A few discrete pit-like anomalies can be seen outside of the ring ditches and enclosures. A possible post hole and a circular pit were identified during archaeological trial trenching in this area in 2022. The post hole measured 0.56m long by 0.38m wide and was 0.13m deep containing a single secondary fill. The circular pit was 0.43m in diameter and 0.03m deep with a single secondary fill.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
08-0057	Drainage system	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. A drainage system within a field, visible as a series of ditches in a herringbone pattern.	Drainage ditch	Extant
08-0058	Marl Pit, 200m north-west of Dent House Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Mineral extraction	Extant
08-0059	Marl Pit, 180m north-west of Dent House Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Mineral extraction	Extant
08-0060	Former field boundary	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. This earthwork comprises a bank of unknown function or origin which does not correlate to any known field boundaries.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
08-0061	Rectangular Enclosure, approximately 125m south of Tutta Beck Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Enclosure(s)	Extant
08-0062	Rectangular Enclosure, approximately 200m south-west of Tutta Beck Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. This small enclosure has been interpreted as a possible sheep fold.	Enclosure(s)	Extant
08-0063	Possible shrunken village to the east of Rokeby Grange	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Interpreted as the possible remains of former buildings and/or settlement platforms or banks.	Medieval village	Extant
08-0064	Ring Ditch, 120m north-east of Poundergill	Archaeology	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Ring ditch	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
08-0065	Holloway, running east from Rokeby Grange	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval; Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Also marked as a path leading to Rokeby Grange on historic mapping, this feature appears to be a holloway with possible Medieval origins. The remains are particularly visible at the western end as a deep ditch-like feature.	Holloway	Extant
08-0066	Field System, 130m east of Rokeby Grange	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. A series of former boundaries was observed in this area. They probably formed from open field headlands are visible in a field containing broad ridge and furrow remains.	Field system	Extant
08-0067	Former field boundary, running north from Tutta Beck Plantation	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Victorian	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
08-0068	Former field boundary or 'Riser'	Archaeology	Non-designated	Twentieth Century	Early Twentieth Century	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
08-0069	Abbey Bridge	Built heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	Road bridge crossing the River Tees and straddling the parishes of Westwick and Egglestone Abbey. Built in 1773 for John Sawrey Morritt, the bridge is mainly dressed sandstone with some rubble lower courses. There is a semi-circular arch with dressed voussoirs that spans 23 metres and is flanked by slightly-projecting giant-piers. There is a battlemented parapet above chamfered band that breaks forward over piers to form pedestrian refuges. Paired water-spouts project from base of a parapet at the northern and southern ends of the bridge. The merlons and embrasures of the parapet have chamfered coping and the north-west section of parapet is terminated by a low circular-plan pier with a hemispherical cap. Two circular emplacements at the southern end of the parapet are said to be bases of former tollhouse.	Bridge	Extant
08-0071	North and West Walls of Garden to the West of Eastwood Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Garden walls. Probably constructed during the eighteenth century from rubble with cut dressings. The wall is 2m high and a section to the north has a boarded door near its east end. The lower drystone wall to the south of the garden is not of special interest. Designated because of its group value with Eastwood Hall (08-0073).	Wall(s)	Extant
08-0072	Farm Buildings to the West of Eastwood Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Farm buildings around a foldyard. The east range has a smithy of probable late seventeenth century date while the barn in the west range dates to the late eighteenth century. Other parts of the buildings are nineteenth century. The buildings are built from coursed rubble. The east range has roughly shaped quoins and cut dressings while the other parts of the buildings have cut quoins and dressings and stone slate roofs; except for the east range which has Lakeland slates with stone slates to the eaves. Architectural features of note in the east range include: its two-storey elevation and three irregular bays. There is a boarded door and three blocked doorways on the ground floor, a boarded loft door in a stone surround, and three small segmental-headed windows in keyed stone surrounds. North end of the east range shows a large projecting stack while the south end shows a potentially nineteenth century cart shed with two part-blocked elliptical arches. The west elevation (which faces the foldyard) shows another segmental-	Farmstead	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>headed window.</p> <p>Features of interest on the north range include: a four-bay shelter shed, an elliptical-arched arcade out to the yard, and one similar arch to the rear. The west range is used as a barn and there is a stable door in an alternating-block surround. A pitching door is to the left and the lower stable (also to the left) has a stable door between inserted windows. A similar doorway and two tiers of slit vents at the rear of the barn are now inside a wheelhouse. The wheelhouse on the west of the barn has a cart entrance under a timber lintel. There is a gabled west elevation with a small window and buttress. A blocked doorway can be seen on the north face. The twentieth century outbuildings and altered stable adjoining the north end of the barn are not of special interest.</p>		
08-0073	Eastwood Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>House. Dating from the late seventeenth century but perhaps incorporating earlier work in west wing. The east wing dated 1841 and the initials T.W. are cast onto the rainwater head. The building is constructed from coursed rubble, although the east wing is built predominantly from roughly squared stone. There are cut dressings throughout and, with the exception of the east wing which uses Welsh slates, is roofed in graduated Lakeland slate. The east wing is built in the free Tudor style.</p> <p>The south elevation has two storeys and attics. The left lower I-bay section is the front of a longer wing (and is wider at the back) while the right I-bay is cross-gabled. Architectural features of note in the main block include: (between the left bays) an old, studded flush-panelled door under a segmental arch in a stone surround with moulded impost and keystone, 12-pane sash windows in architraves on the lower floors, a single stone-surround attic window above the door, and eaves which were heightened in the nineteenth century. There are coped gables on moulded kneelers and stepped-and-corniced ridge and end stacks. On the left there is a two-storey pent projection with an old half-glazed door that has a three-pane over light and a 12-pane sash above. There is also coping and a moulded kneeler. The projecting right wing has a chamfered plinth, a three-light transomed window with hoodmould, a two-light first-floor window with cornice, and a small lancet under a coped gable with moulded kneelers and a finial. The right return shows a narrow-recessed centre bay with a half-glazed leaded door and over light beneath quatrefoil window. To the left is a two-light transomed window beneath a corbelled-out gabled half-dormer. The cross-gabled right bay has a transomed four-light bay window with embattled parapet, a two-light first floor window, and a small attic lancet. There are stepped-and-corniced ridge and right end stacks. The rear elevation comprises a gabled service wing with paired 12-pane sashes under a 9-pane casement. To the right is an arched stair window with radial glazed head in stone surround. The far-right west wing has irregular long quoins.</p> <p>Architectural features of note on the interior of the property include: a fireplace in a moulded stone surround with fluted keystone and a stone open-well stair with nineteenth century turned balusters. The</p>	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						first floor shows two-panel doors throughout and moulded stone fireplaces. The east wing has Gothic stone-panelled fireplaces on ground floor while the west wing has a large eighteenth century stone fireplace and a newel stair at the front. Has group value with the North and West Walls of Garden to the West of Eastwood Hall (08-0071).		
08-0074	Old Bridge Over Thorsgill Beck	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Bridge, probably dating from the late eighteenth century that partly enters into Startforth parish. Constructed from roughly squared stone, the bridge has a single segmental arch positioned between broad raked buttresses. The parapet is formed of a coping of blocks set on end (except for arched coping on a curving wing wall to the south-east).	Bridge	Extant
08-0075	Boldron Farmhouse and Attached Barn to the East	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Farmhouse and barn. Dating to the mid-eighteenth century and built from roughly coursed rubble with cut dressings and a graduated Lakeland slate roof. The south elevation is in two parts comprising a house of two storeys and two bays and a barn (to the right of the house) also of two storeys and two bays. Architectural features of note in the house include: a right-of-centre part-glazed five-panel door in a stone surround with horizontal blocks at the head and foot of each jamb, four-pane sash windows with cut lintels and sills, a coped left gable with moulded kneeler, and end stacks. The barn has central boarded doors flanked by part-slatted windows with slit vents over them and a coped right gable with moulded kneeler. The right return shows a boarded pitching door. The rear elevation of the house out-shut shows a four-pane casement and four-pane Yorkshire sash while the barn has an external stone stair leading to a boarded door in an irregular-block surround.	Farmstead	Extant
08-0076	Green Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House. Probably dates from the early seventeenth century but was altered in the nineteenth century. It is built from colour-washed rubble and has cut dressings, a stone slate roof, and a right end stack of white engineering brick. The building comprises two storeys and three bays. Architectural features of note include: a left-of-centre renewed door with tooled-and-margined lintel with a blocked two-light mullioned window above. There are four-pane Yorkshire sash windows in the flanking bays with tooled-and-margined lintels (except for lower right which has the lintel of a former two-light mullioned window). The interior walls are 0.9m thick and there are transverse ceiling beams. Part of an early square-panelled partition with moulded studs and rails and a fluted frieze also survives. Note: the '1561' painted on the door lintel has no foundation other than the owner considered the house to be 'about forty years older' than the adjacent house to the east, which previously had an early seventeenth century door head inscription. The twentieth century flat-roofed extension at the rear is not of interest.	House(s)	Extant
08-0078	Farm buildings at North Bitts Farm	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Georgian	Cow house and stable buildings at North Bitts Farm.	Farm building(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
08-0079	Archaeological features west of The Morrith Arms, Greta Bridge	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Remains of Romano-British wall identified during works at The Morrith Arms hotel (08-0023).	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
08-0085	Barnard Castle and Ringwork, Shell, Keep Castle, Chapel and Dovecote	Built Heritage	Scheduled monument	Medieval	-	<p>This monument and listed building are located outside of the 1km study area, but part of it lies within the 2km ZVI.</p> <p>Ringworks are Medieval fortifications built and occupied from the late Anglo- Saxon period to the later twelfth century. They comprised a small, defended area containing buildings which was surrounded or partly surrounded by a substantial ditch and a bank surmounted by a timber palisade. Occasionally a more lightly defended embanked enclosure, the bailey, adjoined the ringwork. Ringworks functioned as strongholds for military operations and in some cases as defended aristocratic or manorial settlements. Between the Norman Conquest and the mid-thirteenth century, mainly during the twelfth century, a number of motte and bailey castles and ringworks were remodelled in stone. In the case of ringworks, this could involve the replacement of the timber palisade surmounting the defensive bank with a thick stone wall to form a "shell keep". With only 200 examples recorded in England, ringworks are rare nationally and shell keeps constructed on ringworks are particularly rare with only eight examples known to have been converted in this way. As one of a limited number and very restricted range of Norman fortifications, ringworks are of particular significance to our understanding of the period.</p> <p>Barnard Castle is a well-documented example of a ringwork which developed into a shell keep. It is one of the largest castles in the north of England and its importance lies not only in the good state of preservation of its standing remains but also in the wide range of ancillary features which survive as buried features within its four wards. Equally important are its associations with the Balliols and the Earls of Warwick, the former being one of the most important families in Scottish medieval history and the latter in later Medieval English history.</p> <p>The monument is situated on a cliff above the River Tees and includes an early twelfth century ringwork, a twelfth-to fourteenth century shell keep castle with four wards or enclosures, a chapel and a dovecote. Formerly, an outer ditch enclosed the east side of the castle between the curtain wall and the Horse Market. A series of partial excavations conducted within the later castle walls between 1974 and 1982 has shown that the earliest fortification dates to between c1109 and 1125. It was constructed overlooking the river where the cliff turned eastwards into the mouth of a gully. A ditch was quarried in an arc from the north cliff to the west cliff, enclosing a roughly circular area with a diameter of c.50m. Access to the interior was via a bridge across the ditch which led through a timber gatehouse located at the junction of the ditch with the west cliff. This gatehouse was soon afterwards rebuilt in stone and was the earliest stone building of the castle. The Outer Ward has not been excavated but documentary evidence indicates that a chapel dedicated to St Margaret had been built on the east side by the mid-</p>	Castle	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>twelfth century and bestowed on St Mary's Abbey, York. The remains of this chapel survive incorporated into a later stable. Incorporated into the curtain wall were at least three towers and also a postern or pedestrian gate, located in the east curtain. The east curtain does not survive well round the Town Ward, having in places been replaced by a modern wall. Towards the north angle, however, it survives sufficiently well to illustrate a typical defensive feature of the castle: arrow loops set inside recessed arches. In addition, it includes the remains of Brackenbury Tower, a large rectangular structure of two storeys which projects slightly beyond the wall. The curtain wall round the north side of the Town Ward is unusual in that it is too narrow to have carried the usual wall walk. It also contains many nesting boxes for pigeons or doves. Included within it is the north gate, a two-storey tower with a chamber above the gate passage and rooms flanking it. Though both ground floor rooms contain fireplaces, that to the right is less elaborate and would have been the guardroom while that to the left.</p> <p>The third tower of the Town Ward is a small square structure in the north curtain, adjacent to the Great Ditch. It is known as the Dovecote Tower because the interior, from top to bottom, consists of tiers of nesting boxes. In construction the tower dates, like the rest of the ward, to the later 12th century but, before it was a dovecote, it may have had another function connected with a doorway which now opens into mid-air. The doorway led into another building set against the curtain wall, but nothing of this structure survives above ground. As yet, its buried remains have not been excavated, and so its function and relationship to the Dovecote Tower cannot yet be determined. Between 1170 and 1185, following the second building phase, there was a third period of reconstruction conducted only in the Inner Ward. There were no further alterations until the 14th century when the hall and service buildings were rebuilt and enlarged by the addition of the Mortham Tower, and the access into the Inner Ward was changed to make it more secure. During this period, the Outer Ward went out of use and at least one building in the Town Ward was demolished. A wet moat was dug alongside the east wall of the Middle Ward and a tower was built to overlook the moat and protect the drawbridge across it. In this way, the castle was made smaller and more defensible, cheaper to run and also more comfortable for its residents. For the next hundred years no further changes were made, and then modifications were only of a minor and domestic kind.</p> <p>Barnard Castle is entered onto the Heritage At Risk (HAR) register because of significant localised problems and a declining trend in condition. HAR reference: 1007505. Assessed as being in a state of deterioration and in need of management.</p>		

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
08-0099	Barnard Castle Conservation Area	Conservation area	Conservation area	Twentieth Century	-	<p>This conservation area is located outside of the 1km study area but lies within the 2km ZVI.</p> <p>Designated a Conservation Area in 1969, Barnard Castle is a market town rich in 18th and 19th century stone facades, many of which are listed buildings, that often include the remains of earlier buildings. The majority of these buildings in the town centre are now shops with ornate Victorian shop fronts ornamented with consoles, carvings, tiles and even spectacles! Dominating the skyline from the west (Startforth), but secluded from the south and east, are the majestic ruins of Barnard Castle (08-0085), while the French chateau-like Bowes Museum (08-0087) can be seen for miles around. The Medieval church and its graveyard (Church of St Mary, 08-0086) provide a tranquil haven from the busy shopping streets, but for many centuries buildings jostled around it, hiding its twelfth and nineteenth century facades from view.</p> <p>The historic core is dominated by the octagonal Butter Market built in 1747 which has become an icon for the town. A fine arched bridge, probably late Medieval in origin but rebuilt after the siege of Barnard Castle (08-0085), bearing a date stone of 1596 straddles the Tees. This river has functioned as an important political boundary from the Prehistoric until 1974 when that part of Teesdale south of the Tees and in the North Riding of Yorkshire was brought into County Durham. The Tees also provided power for a series of mills which were constructed along the riverbank, but these have now been turned into housing or demolished to create open spaces for the first time in centuries. Other important open spaces are to be found at Scar Top, the Demesne, Flatts Woods, the cobbles, the Victorian cemetery off Victoria Road and the ornamental gardens around the Bowes Museum (08-0087).</p> <p>Around the historic core, the introduction of the hard-fought railway line in 1861 resulted in the construction of dignified Victorian town houses, many highly ornamented in a neo-Gothic style with traditional sash windows encasing the now iridescent glass. These houses defined the approach into Barnard Castle along Galgate from the station and along Newgate. Beyond the Victorian suburbs is the council housing of the 1930s – 1950s (with only a few contemporary windows surviving) and then the architecturally dull housing estates of the mid-to-late twentieth century.</p> <p>This rich architectural heritage is gelled together by the Medieval plan form; the street pattern, burgage plots and narrow snickets and side doors providing a sense of history as well as a convenient series of shortcuts from the high street to the back lanes, hidden yards and forgotten outbuildings. The cobbles which form the marketplace today are obscured by parked cars, except on market days when once again they are the scene of economic activity. Outside office hours the cobbles are exposed and contribute to the character of Barnard Castle's nightlife. It is this combination of architectural styles and Medieval plan form which make Barnard Castle a distinctive historic place. While the Medieval period was to determine the historic character through the street pattern, the</p>	-	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						Georgian period determined the historic character at first and second floor levels, the Victorian period was to determine the character at street level through its shop fronts and in the expanding suburbs built in response to growing industry and improved transport.		
08-0100	Bronze Age penannular gold bracelet findspot, Greta Bridge	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	A penannular gold bracelet of Late Bronze Age date, with thickened and spiral terminals, was found in the vicinity of Greta Bridge. It is now in the British Museum. This is a record of the find location.	Findspot	Non-extant
08-0101	Farm Buildings to West of Thorpe Grange Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Barn and stable group, probably mid-eighteenth century. Front squared-stone with tooled-and-margined quoins and dressings and rubble walls. The roofs are of graduated stone slate roofs with the exception of a later Twentieth Century sheet roof on a single-story room. The buildings are L-shaped in plan.</p> <p>The central one-storey stable has a boarded door between renewed casements in old openings. There are slightly-projecting sills. The right two-storey end pavilion has boarded double doors under a segmental arch with a segmental-headed stone-surround window above. This also has a slightly projecting sill and Pyramid roof. The similar two-storey bay on the left is in fact the end of a hip-roofed barn range. It has various openings on the left return and slit vents to rear and on the right return.</p> <p>Interior: The pavilion has an interesting contemporary roof structure. Crossed tie-beams support a central post with a block at its base carrying struts to the central principal rafter on each roof slope.</p>	Farm building(s)	Extant
08-0102	Stone Features west of Street Side Farm, on the A66	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Possible cairn (remains of) or roadway.	Site	Extant
08-0103	Site of Bridge at Greta Bridge	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Stuart	Site of an early Post Medieval bridge (known to have been present during the Stuart period) crossing the River Greta.	Bridge	Non-extant
08-0104	Footpath	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	Victorian	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey 2020. Likely to date to the late Post Medieval period.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
08-0105	Boundary Ditch	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey 2020. Uncertain age but is not shown on any historic mapping from 1840 to present day so unlikely to be a former field boundary.	Earthwork(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
08-0106	Boundary Ditch	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey 2020. Possible rectangular enclosure. The ditches are faint on the west and south side. Does not appear on any historical mapping.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
08-0108	Proposed Turnpike deviation at Poundergill	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Proposed deviation (1824) of the existing Turnpike Road from Penrith to Greta Bridge	Turnpike Road	Non-extant
08-0109	Row of 3 possible roadside structures	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Row of three small regular enclosures along the roadside. Possible structures. Identified from historic ordnance survey map. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Historic building	Extant
08-0110	Possible roadside structure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified from historic ordnance survey mapping, possible roadside structure. Marked as a regular enclosure. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Earthwork(s)	Extant
08-0111	Guidepost (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of a guidepost identified from historic ordnance survey map. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Guidepost	Non-extant
08-0112	Ewebank Water Place	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Extant building(s) marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Historic building	Extant
08-0113	Rokeby School	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Extant building(s) marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	School	Extant
08-0114	Rokeby Rectory Summer House (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of a Summer House marked on historic ordnance survey maps on 1857. Associated with 'The Rectory'. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Historic building	Non-extant
08-0115	Rokeby Grange	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Complex of grange and farm buildings marked on historic ordnance survey maps. Still extant. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Farm building(s)	Extant
08-0116	Birk House	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Extant building marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	House(s)	Extant
08-0117	Street Side	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Extant building marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Now Street Side Farm. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Farm	Extant
08-0118	Smithy (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified from historic ordnance survey map. Now 'Smithy Cottage'. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Smithy	Non-extant
08-0119	Tutta Bridge	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Extant bridge, marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Bridge	Extant
08-0120	Unnamed buildings south of Tutta Bridge	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Possible extant buildings marked on historic ordnance survey maps. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Historic building	Extant
08-0121	Punder Gill (now Poundergill)	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Buildings at Poundergill are marked on historic ordnance survey map as 'Punder Gill'. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Historic building	Extant
08-0122	Possible archaeological feature	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during geophysical survey in 2022. A circular arrangement of low magnitude discrete anomalies approx. 21m in diameter has been tentatively interpreted as having archaeological origins because of its proximity to the route of The Street (00-0001).	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
08-0123	Parallel linear anomalies	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Two straight parallel linear anomalies which line up with foot paths recorded on Early Twentieth Century ordnance survey maps and cropmarks visible on Google Earth have been identified. A linear anomaly present in the same area is likely a continuation of a ditch-like features identified in a neighbouring field (08-0056). Other discrete nearby features are also suspected to be archaeological in origin because of the level of likely archaeological activity in proximity.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
08-0125	Gully, ditches, and post hole	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	In 2022, archaeological trial trenching in this area revealed several archaeological features comprising a north-east/south-west orientated gully, three ditches - the likely continuations of which were plotted over multiple trial trenches - and post hole which measured 0.42m in diameter and was 0.2m deep. All of the excavated features contained single secondary fills. No finds were recorded.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant

Stephen Bank to Carkin Moor

8.8.2.11 A total of 108 heritage resources have been identified throughout the study area and ZVI for this scheme. Of these, 94 are extant and 14 are non-extant.

Table 8: Heritage resources in the Stephen Bank to Carking Moor study area and ZVI

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
09-0001	Roman Fort and Prehistoric enclosed settlement 400m west of Carkin Moor Farm	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Prehistoric; Romano-British	-	<p>The monument includes a Roman Fort, an adjacent Prehistoric enclosed settlement and the intervening archaeologically sensitive area situated on Carkin Moor at the east end of Teesdale. The fort lies on the summit of a small flat-topped hill and is bisected in a deep cutting by the A66, a former Roman Road (The Street, 00-0001), which runs east-west across the Pennines, and is one of a series of Roman military establishments along this route. The fort is rectangular in shape and measures 150m north-east to south-west by 132m northwest to south-east. The north-east corner of the fort survives as a raised platform up to 2m high in the field to the north of the road. The north angle of the fort and traces of an external ditch are clearly visible as earthworks in the plantation north of the road. To the south of the road the fort no longer survives as an upstanding earthwork, although its extent is clearly visible on aerial photographs. Extensive remains will survive here beneath the modern ground surface.</p> <p>The Prehistoric enclosed settlement lies 200m northwest of the fort. Although it no longer survives as an earthwork it is clearly visible on aerial photographs. The enclosure is rectangular in shape and measures 100m x 75m. There are traces of internal features visible within it which include traces of one side of a smaller enclosure parallel with the western side. Excavations at a similar site elsewhere in north-east England demonstrated it to be an Iron Age farmstead with circular buildings located within the enclosure. Aerial photography and LiDAR survey undertaken in 2020 identified additional features within and surrounding the scheduled area. These comprise further evidence for fortifications associated with</p>	Military fort	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						the Roman fort, a boundary ditch - again through to be Romano-British in date - and evidence for an enclosed field system of a likely Prehistoric date (09-0070).		
09-0002	Ravensworth Motte and Bailey Castle, Water Defence Features, Park Pale and Shrunken Medieval Village	Built Heritage	Scheduled monument; Grade I listed building(s)	Medieval	-	<p>Part of the Scheduled Monument and Castle are within the 2km ZVI.</p> <p>The castle retains substantial sections of upstanding masonry and earthworks defining the foundations of buried buildings. The castle platform is roughly rectangular in plan, is steeply scarped on all sides dropping to the flat land which surrounds the site and separated from the motte by a ditch which cuts across the bailey on a north-west to south-east alignment. A moat immediately surrounds the castle and has a counterscarp bank extending along its southeast side. The castle was approached from the north-west where the ditch was spanned by a bridge of which the outer abutment remains as a stony mound. The perimeter of the platform was enclosed by a curtain wall, linking a series of rectangular towers of which the south-west, the south-east and the gateway remain as ruins. Some of the remaining towers and sections of the curtain wall are identifiable as earthworks. On the motte at the north of the site stands the remains of the gateway tower. It is the most complete part of the castle, the walls standing to virtually full height, with the arch of the adjacent gateway also remaining intact.</p> <p>Internal features such as fireplaces and window surrounds and much original architectural detail remains. In the bailey to the south are further sections of standing masonry, the most prominent of which is the belfry tower which still stands partially to three storeys. It is identified as the tower for a chapel, the remainder of which can be identified as earthworks. Architectural details including a Latin inscription around the uppermost storey of the belfry tower are preserved. The other sections of standing masonry are the north-west gable and lower parts of the walls of a long rectangular building, which has been identified as a barn or stable block.</p> <p>The surrounding marsh appears to have been relied upon as the main defensive measure with various moats and channels serving to control the drainage here. Together these water management earthworks helped create a substantial shallow lake west of the castle in the Medieval period. Additional surviving visible earthworks in this area are considered to be associated with Medieval emparking rather than defensive works. Aerial photographs have revealed a further range of buildings on the higher ground to the north of the castle which are considered to be part of the shrunken village of Ravensworth rather than structures directly associated with the castle.</p> <p>There is no date for the foundation of the castle, but it is thought to be the work of the Fitzhugh family in the eleventh century. In 1391 Henry, Lord Fitzhugh received licence to enclose 200 acres around the castle as a park, or as an extension to an existing park. The architecture of some of the surviving buildings suggest that the castle itself was rebuilt during this time. A chantry dedicated to St Giles was founded within the castle chapel in 1467. In 1512 the</p>	Castle	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						estate was divided and appears to have gone into decline and by 1608, despite being in the hands of the Crown, the castle was being quarried extensively by local people. The Medieval park wall can be traced for most of its length but for the most part the existing wall is a later rebuild on the original line. The condition of the castle is described in documents in the mid-sixteenth century and by illustrations in the eighteenth century. Ravensworth Motte and Bailey Castle is entered onto Historic England's Heritage At Risk (HAR) register under reference HAR: 1013087. Ravensworth Castle is recorded as being in poor condition and at immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric with no solution to its condition agreed.		
09-0003	Two Moated Sites, the site of a dovecote and further associated features 120m north west and 180m north of the Old Hall	Archaeology	Scheduled monument	Medieval	-	<p>The monument includes extensive earthwork and buried remains of two moated sites, a dovecote and associated features including a range of building platforms and enclosures. The monument is divided into two separate areas of protection. One of the areas, which includes one of the moated sites and the dovecote, occupies the whole of a field called Ashes. The other area occupies the northern part of the field to the east and the enclosed area to the north of this in which the second moated site is located.</p> <p>The moated site in the Ashes field is thought to date from between the twelfth to fourteenth centuries and was the site of a high-status manorial residence of a prestigious family. The size, complexity and range of features surviving throughout the field indicate that this moated site included a number of ancillary features to support the wider economic and social functions of the complex. In addition to the dovecote these would have included stables, workshops, stores and gardens both for pleasure and for horticulture providing produce for consumption by the household.</p> <p>The second moated site to the northeast is thought to have been constructed later. It is not clear whether this moated site also supported a dwelling and it is possible that it was used for some of the ancillary activities associated with the manor house to the southwest. Up until the late twentieth century the interior was filled with broad ridges which indicates that it was constructed for horticultural purposes, possibly as an orchard, a phenomenon common in the late Medieval and Post- Medieval periods. In the late twentieth century a tennis court was constructed in the interior which levelled most of the ridges. This has recently been removed.</p> <p>The moated manorial residence and ancillary features are all that survive of the former medieval village of East Layton, which is known to have been in existence by the Domesday survey of 1086. Evidence from aerial photographs shows that parts of the wider Medieval village were located to the east, in the field to the east of the road from East Layton to Forcett. This field has been intensively ploughed and there are no earthwork remains visible. By the fourteenth century the village of East Layton, in common with other villages in the area suffered a decline in fortune due to bad harvests, disease and raids by the Scots and was subsequently abandoned. The manorial residence was abandoned by the late</p>	Moated site	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>fifteenth century when the fashion for moated sites waned and was probably relocated to the site of The Old Hall. The second moated site may however have continued to function as part of the immediate estate of the newly constructed Old Hall.</p> <p>The Two Moated Sites are entered onto Historic England's Heritage At Risk (HAR) register under reference HAR 1021039. They are recorded as being in a generally satisfactory and stable condition but with significant localised problems; principally surrounding drainage/dewatering.</p>		
09-0004	Medieval Settlement remains south east of Hutton Hall	Archaeology	Scheduled monument; Grade II* listed building(s)	Medieval	-	<p>The monument is located beyond the 1km study area, but part of its extent is within the 2km ZVI.</p> <p>This monument includes buried and earthwork remains of part of the Medieval settlement of Hutton Magna, situated to the north, south and west of the present churchyard and immediately southeast of the manor house known as Hutton Hall. The settlement is visible as the remains of a series of rectangular buildings of long house form, placed around parts of three sides of an open space, interpreted as a large, roughly rectangular village green. More than one phase of settlement is believed to be represented by the remains at Hutton Magna.</p> <p>At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Hutton Magna, then known as Hotune or Huttone, was described as having six geld carucates (plough teams). In a document of 1254, the manor contained a capital messuage, dovecote, brewhouse and a water mill. The rectangular buildings are visible as three discrete groups of earthworks interpreted as the foundations of Medieval long houses, associated yards and enclosures. The first and most northerly group of rectangular earthworks lie immediately north of the churchyard and face onto the north-eastern corner of the green. Several of the long houses are divided into two compartments. The second group of rectangular earthworks lie 130m south of the first group, immediately south of the churchyard where they face onto the eastern side of the village green; they are visible as the remains of at least two rectangular platforms, divided into more than one compartment and of similar size and proportions to the first group. The third group of rectangular earthworks lie 130m west of the churchyard and include the remains of at least two further rectangular platforms facing onto the western side of the green; a linear bank of stone and earth which bounds the buildings at their rear is interpreted as a later feature. A further two rectangular buildings are situated on the village green in a central position at Ordnance Survey grid reference NZ 1258 1237 facing onto the south side of a hollow way.</p> <p>The hollow way enters the green at the southwest corner where it continues the line of the modern main road from Lane Head; it extends to the southwest corner of the churchyard as a prominent earthwork, at which point it has become infilled by the construction of the graveyard. Beyond the churchyard to the east of the Medieval settlement the line of the hollow way continues as a lane which</p>	Medieval village	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						remains in use today. The south-eastern part of the village green is overlain by a series of earthen banks measuring; the banks divide this area into a series of narrow linear fields interpreted as Post Medieval in date.		
09-0005	Hay Barn	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Hay barn dating to the late nineteenth century. Constructed from ashlar with a Welsh slate room. Single storey with three pairs of bays; each of which has an open segmental arch with stepped voussoirs. Other architectural features of interest include quoins, a stepped cornice and a hipped roof.	Barn(s)	Extant
09-0006	Pigeon cote approximately 15 metres east of former house at Old Duns Bank Farm	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Privies with pigeon cote above. Dating from the mid-to-late eighteenth century, the pigeon cote is constructed from sandstone and has dressed-stone dressings. originally two storeys over a single cell. Other architectural features of interest include a doorway with dressed stone surround on bases and impost blocks, forming a quoin, that to left extended to form the lintel of small window opening. The former first-floor comprises a semi-circular opening with dressed stone surround to pigeon-holes (part ashlar coping) while at the rear of each floor is a doorway with dressed stone surround, and a small ground-floor window. Ground floor interior (privies): Single spine wall dividing earth closets, one for the family and the other for farm workers each with separate access. First-floor interior: Nesting boxes in a state of disrepair.	Farm building(s)	Extant
09-0007	Duns Manor	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Victorian	Designed by Ignatius Bonomi for William Lister of Dalton House in 1842. Constructed from dressed coursed sandstone with rusticated dressings supporting a Welsh slate roof. Two storeys, 1:3 bays, with service range recessed to left. Further architectural features of interest include chamfered rusticated quoins, rusticated quoined surrounds at opening, central doorway with sash window with glazing bars above panelled dado. Ground floor windows: three-light sash windows with glazing bars. First-floor windows: 16-pane sashes. Hipped roof with oversailing eaves. Ashlar stacks between bays. Interior: cream and red quarry tiles in ground-floor circulation spaces; ground-floor rooms have four-panel doors in architraves, ceiling margin decoration with central ceiling motifs and Keswick marble fire surrounds; dogleg cantilevered stone staircase with decorative cast-iron balusters; ashlar surround to kitchen fireplace, formerly with bread oven to left. Service range: rusticated quoins to left; on each floor a casement window; separate hipped roof. Rear of main house: central doorway partly blocked to form window, flanked by paired sash windows, and with tall, paired sash landing window in centre. Right return: two bays; to right, flat-roofed Tuscan porch with leaved part-glazed doors, and with 16-pane sash window above; bay to left blind.	Manor house	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
09-0008	Ravensworth Lodge and attached outbuilding	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	A two-storey, three-bay house and attached outbuilding of mid-nineteenth century date. Constructed from coursed rubble with dressed stone with Welsh slate and stone slate roofs. Other architectural features of interest include quoins, central six-panel door set in an ashlar surround with open slab pediment with central finial, supported on brackets, 16-pane sash windows with projecting sills and deep lintels, ashlar coping and end stacks which have been rebuilt in white brick. To the left of the house is a single-storey outbuilding, possibly a former forge. Architectural features of interest include quoins, shuttered window with projecting sill to the left of the stable door (both with deep lintels), board-leaved doors in quoined surround, and coping and chimney.	Lodge	Extant
09-0009	Holme Bridge Over Holme Beck	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Dating from the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century Hole Bridge is constructed from coursed and dressed sandstone. It comprises a single segmental arch with dressed stone, even voussoirs, and a soffit; and coursed rubble spandrels and parapets (the latter with square coping stones). On both sides of the bridge a large dressed, and apparently unincised, dressed rectangular stone has been set.	Bridge	Extant
09-0010	Enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Enclosure.	Enclosure(s)	Extant
09-0011	Bronze item from Greencroft Farm, West Layton	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age; Post Medieval	-	Findspot. Incomplete record.	Findspot	Non-extant
09-0012	Rectilinear enclosure, adjacent to Carkin Moor Roman fort, East Layton	Archaeology	Non-designated	Iron Age; Romano-British	-	Early Iron Age to Romano-British enclosure (800BC - AD409).	Enclosure(s)	Extant
09-0014	Lime Kiln east of Browson Bank	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Lime kiln and quarry (the former quarry site was identified by aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020).	Kiln	Extant
09-0015	Former limestone quarry south of A66 new road junction, nr. Lanehead quarry	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Limestone quarry.	Mineral extraction	Non-extant
09-0016	Site of former Post Medieval road bridge on the A66, Mainsgill Bridge, Mainsgill, East Layton	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Bridge.	Bridge	Non-extant
09-0017	Post- Medieval milestone, on the A66 close to Carkin Moor Roman fort, East Layton	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Milestone. Milestone Society reference: YN_CTBC 09. Recorded as 'Lost since 2007'.	Milestone	Extant
09-0018	Post- Medieval milestone, on the A66 north-west of Fox Hall cottage, East Layton	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Milestone. Milestone Society reference: YN_CTBC 10. Recorded as 'Lost since 2007'.	Milestone	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
09-0019	Site of a Post Medieval barn, on the A66 north-west of Mainsgill Farm, East Layton	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Barn.	Barn(s)	Non-extant
09-0020	Roman Vicus at Carkin Moor Roman Fort	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	<p>In 2015 archaeological monitoring works on land at Mainsgill Farm identified the remains of Roman Road The Street (00-0001) alongside the route of the present A66 heading toward Carkin Moor Roman Fort and Prehistoric Settlement (09-0001). Excavation of the area uncovered a previously unknown late Roman roadside settlement. Significant archaeological remains and material culture deposits from the Romano- British period were encountered. These included: six roadside enclosures – two of which had been walled – areas of separate cobbled surfaces distinct from the Roman Road, the footing for a possible building, wheel ruts and drainage gullies, occupational refuse dumps and, most significantly, a pottery kiln comprising bowl, flue and stokehole pit with a secondary flue exiting the site to the south. These archaeological remains suggest the existence of a hitherto unknown industrial and settlement centre related to the Roman fort situated further to the east. The presence of the kiln represented the only evidence of pottery making on the entire length of the Stainmore Pass between Catterick and Penrith. In addition, the very rare finding of a Romano- British pottery kiln with a large quantity of vessels that were fired in the structure has offered the opportunity to investigate pottery production and supply in the north.</p> <p>In 2020 and 2021 the Mainsgill Farm area was subjected to geophysical and aerial photography and LiDAR survey. While the aerial photography and LiDAR survey did not reveal any additional evidence of in situ remains, the geophysical survey identified faint linear and curvilinear anomalies oblique to the current field system. These responses are suggestive archaeological features and may relate to a Prehistoric enclosed settlement identified approx. 200m of the Roman fort. A rectilinear anomaly approx. 16m in diameter has been identified immediately west of the scheduled area and has been interpreted as a possible small enclosure of unknown date. It is possible that these anomalies may be associated with the recently identified Vicus which was uncovered on the south side of the A66, opposite the recorded locations of the identified features. Linear ditch-type anomalies, aligned south-west/north-east, were also identified during the geophysical survey and clearly align with the footprint of the Roman fort, confirming its likely precise extent. Several pit-type and short linear anomalies were also identified just outside of the Roman fort on its north-western side.</p> <p>As of February 2021, the findings of the archaeological monitoring and excavation work at Mainsgill Farm have not been entered onto the Historic Environment Record (HER) as an Archaeological Event or a Non- designated site/monument.</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2022 revealed archaeological material of a Romano-British date in three trial trenches.</p>	Settlement	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>-Trench No. T1623 contained seven features which were phased to the Romano-British period based on their proximity to the Roman fort. The nature of the archaeological evidence encountered suggests that the area was used for industrial activity. The features comprise gullies, pits, and a ditch which contained multiple fills commonly consisting of heat-affected charcoal deposits, burnt stone and clay, and laid stones. Initial interpretation is these features were part of kiln or furnace structures.</p> <p>-Trench No. T1624 was set to examine the likely boundary ditch of the Roman fort identified during the earlier geophysical survey. Its dominant feature was a ditch, it measured 8.7m wide on its western side and an auger core was sunk to 1.03m from the base of the trench until it was obstructed by stone. On its north-west side was a parallel ditch measuring 1.35m wide and 0.33m deep. Between these two ditches was an upcast bank which is thought to be removed silt rather than a defensive structure. There was no evidence for a palisade.</p> <p>-Trench No. T1625 had a main feature consisting of several layers of stone cobbles within a sharply defined cut. At 3.9m by at least 2m, and 0.37m deep, the cut appears to have been dug to accommodate the cobbled surface. A series of layers which may indicate the former presence of a barrier of some kind were also observed and there were notably dark layers in the same area which are indicative of either a high organic content of the inclusion of charcoal and ash.</p> <p>-Trench No.919 contained two pits and two ditches which have been phased to the Romano-British period because of their proximity to Trench No.T1623 and their superficial similarity to the features it contains. The first pit was interpreted as a small kiln and contained an in situ burnt deposits of charcoal and patches of baked red clay. The second pit was not excavated as only 0.2m of its extent was located within the trench. The pit did, however, have a halo heat-affect area of clay natural surrounding it and may to have been a kiln/furnace of some type. Only one of the two ditches contained archaeological material - possible Roman greyware pottery which was found in its secondary fill.</p> <p>Finds comprising animal bone, ceramic building material, stone, and pottery were covered from the four trenches.</p> <p>This same excavation revealed multiple features of an unknown but likely Romano-British (because of their likely association with the other identified features and the Roman fort and its Vicus) comprising V and U-shaped ditches, several other ditches, a pit, and a possible archaeological layer with a high proportion of sub-angular gravel in a dark earth mix. Trenches of note include:</p> <p>-T912, V-shaped with one primary and two secondary fills.</p> <p>-T913 which was located on a partial rectilinear enclosure revealed by geophysical survey. It comprised a U-shaped profile with a single secondary fill.</p> <p>-T916 which comprised a pair of parallel ditches with a shallow U-shaped profile (it is possible that they flanked a trackway) and a sub-oval pit which was partially excavated and contained a single</p>		

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>fill. Charcoal remains were scattered throughout the fill but there was a higher density at the bottom. A fragment of pottery was also recovered.</p> <p>-T922 was placed over a partial rectilinear enclosure identified during the geophysical survey and revealed two parallel ditches aligned north-east to south-west set 16.5 m apart.</p> <p>-T940 and T947 appear to contain ditches feature on the same aligned with the T947 situated to the east of T940 (and was not excavated).</p> <p>Archaeological evidence of a Bronze Age date was also recovered in this area during the archaeological evaluation works undertaken in 2022. Trench No. T932 contained features indicative of a possible burnt mound. The feature is the earliest layer [93203] and was identified because of a lack of heather in the environmental sample, which is indicative of a Prehistoric (likely Bronze Age) date.</p>		
09-0021	Possible site of Roman quarrying and rectangular enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during geophysical survey and aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020 and 2021. Interpreted as possible localised stone extraction sites, aerial photograph, LiDAR, and geophysical survey results align with areas marked on Early Twentieth Century ordnance survey maps has containing 'Old Quarry Pits'; although it is unclear as to which period(s) the quarry dates to. A former field boundary was identified near the site of the quarry and was confirmed as a likely former hedgerow during archaeological trial trenching in 2022.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
09-0022	Possible Mineral extraction site	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during geophysical survey in 2020 and 2021. An area of geological variation, possibly indicative of stone (or other mineral) extraction, has been identified alongside discrete anomalies interpreted as having a possible archaeological origin. Although confidence in this interpretation is low.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
09-0023	Rectilinear Enclosure, 585m south of Tefit Hall	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Enclosure(s)	Extant
09-0024	Palaeochannels, 400m west of West Layton	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Natural feature	Extant
09-0025	Palaeochannels, 580m north of Dunsa Manor, north of the A66	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Natural feature	Extant
09-0026	Bank, south-west of West Layton Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
09-0027	Linear feature, 440m north of Foxwell Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
09-0028	Circular platform and possible Ring Ditches, 240m east of Foxholme	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Annular cropmarks, interpreted as a possible circular platform and possible ring ditches.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
09-0029	Possible earthwork, 250m east of Warrener Lane	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. This earthwork may be a Natural feature.	Earthwork(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
09-0030	Mound, 550m north-west of Blackhill Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. A possible earthwork in the form of a raised mound. Possible Natural feature. Located approximately 200m east of the Possible Pillow Mound (09-0034).	Earthwork(s)	Extant
09-0031	Mound, 555m north-east of Pondale Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. A possible earthwork in the form of a raised mound. Possible natural feature. Located approximately 130m north of the Possible Pillow Mound (09-0034).	Earthwork(s)	Extant
09-0032	Mound, 95m north of Green Bank Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. A possible earthwork in the form of a raised mound. Possible natural feature.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
09-0033	Possible circular enclosure, 375m south-east of Carkin Moor Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. This possible circular enclosure may also be a natural feature.	Enclosure(s)	Extant
09-0034	Possible Pillow Mound, 65m west of Warreners Lane	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. A possible pillow mound, interpreted as such because of the neighbouring 'Warreners Lane'. May also be a natural feature.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
09-0035	Possible palaeochannels, 125m south of Carkin Moor Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Possible palaeochannels which could also be a natural geological feature.	Natural feature	Extant
09-0036	Possible circular enclosure, 255m east of Monks Rest Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Possible circular enclosure which may be a natural feature.	Enclosure(s)	Extant
09-0037	Possible Ring Ditch, 230m north-west of Mains Gill	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. A possible (large) ring ditch visible as a slight mound in the LiDAR data.	Enclosure(s)	Extant
09-0038	Mound, at Mains Gill	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. A possible earthwork in the form of a raised mound. Possible natural feature.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
09-0039	Possible circular enclosure, 285m south-east of Foxholme	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. An area of cropmarks, some of which are possibly geological in origin. One of the possible cropmarks, lying adjacent to the eastern field, may be an enclosure.	Enclosure(s)	Extant
09-0040	Possible quarry, north-west of the terminus of New Road	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Evidence of possible quarrying was observed in this area.	Mineral extraction	Extant
09-0041	Unknown linear feature(s), 430m north of Browson Bank, north of the A66	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
09-0042	Possible cropmarks, 65m east of the terminus of New Road	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Possible cropmarks were observed in this area. The features may also be geological in nature.	Earthwork(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
09-0043	Mound, 115m north of Carkin Moor Roman Fort and Prehistoric Settlement	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. A possible earthwork in the form of a raised mound. Possible natural feature.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
09-0044	Possible circular enclosure, 100m south of Monks Rest Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Observed as a curved cropmark, this possible enclosure may also be a natural feature.	Enclosure(s)	Extant
09-0045	Cropmarks, 30m west of the terminus of New Road	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. An area of cropmarks bounded to the north by a former field boundary.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
09-0046	Small, banked enclosure at West Layton	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. A small, banked enclosure of an Unknown (possibly modern) date was observed surrounding a tree at this location.	Enclosure(s)	Extant
09-0047	Series of Bronze Age Ring Ditches, approximately 65m south of Carkin Roman Fort and Prehistoric Settlement	Archaeology	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. A series of likely Bronze Age ring ditches, some of which overlap, were identified in the area south of Carkin Moor Roman Fort and Prehistoric Settlement (09-0001)	Enclosure(s)	Extant
09-0048	Possible Medieval Lynchets and possible enclosure of Unknown origin	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. A series of banks on a steep area of hill side. Possibly lynchets, or broad ridge and furrow. A possible enclosure (the feature may relate to quarrying) can be seen in the south-east corner of the field.	Lynchets	Extant
09-0049	Former Field boundary, 220m north-east of Browson Bank	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Also marked on the 1857 ordnance survey map.	Field boundary	Extant
09-0050	Limestone quarry (site of), 355m north-east of Dunsa Manor	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Former limestone quarry.	Mineral extraction	Extant
09-0051	Limestone quarry (site of), 390m north of Dunsa Manor	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Former limestone quarry.	Mineral extraction	Extant
09-0052	Former Field boundary, 220m north-east of Old Dunsa	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Also marked on the 1857 ordnance survey map.	Field boundary	Extant
09-0053	Sandstone quarry (site of), 290m south-east of Carkin Moor Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Also marked on the 1857 ordnance survey map. Former sandstone quarry.	Mineral extraction	Extant
09-0054	Former Field boundary, 580m north-east of Browson Bank, north of the A66	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Also marked on the 1953 ordnance survey map.	Field boundary	Extant
09-0055	Former Field boundary, 215m north of Dunsa Manor	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Also marked on the 1857 ordnance survey map.	Field boundary	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
09-0056	Former Field boundary, 375m north-east of Dunsa Manor	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
09-0057	Former Field boundary, 150m of Green Bank Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Also marked on the 1857 ordnance survey map.	Field boundary	Extant
09-0058	Former Field boundary, 60m of Green Bank Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Also marked on the 1857 ordnance survey map.	Field boundary	Extant
09-0059	Former Field boundary, 120m south of West Layton Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
09-0060	Former Field boundary, 380m south of West Layton Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
09-0061	Former Field boundary, 220m south of West Layton Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
09-0062	Former Field boundary, 470m north-east of Foxwell Farm	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
09-0063	Former Field boundary at West Ash House	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Also marked on the 1899 ordnance survey map.	Field boundary	Extant
09-0064	Area of former field boundaries, approximately 340m east of East Browson	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
09-0065	Holloway	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. A Holloway, represented by a track on historic mapping, runs between the Roman Road (The Street, 00-0001) and Browson Bank.	Holloway	Extant
09-0066	Evidence of woodland management in Street Plantation	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Features relating to woodland management are visible within Street Plantation. A mound, possibly natural, is visible towards the southern end of the plantation.	Historic landscape	Extant
09-0067	Faint linear feature, likely a former Field boundary.	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020.	Field boundary	Extant
09-0068	Possible tree ring enclosure cropmark	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Visible as a cropmark and interpreted as a possible tree ring enclosure.	Enclosure(s)	Extant
09-0070	Prehistoric Field System	Archaeology	Non-designated	Romano-British	-	Identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey in 2020. Visible as a cropmark. Possibly associated with Roman Fort and Enclosed Settlement (09-0001).	Field system	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
09-0072	Whashton Bridge over Hartforth Beck	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Packhorse-type bridge. The earliest parts of which probably date to the eighteenth century although early-to-mid-nineteenth century alterations are noted. Constructed of rubble and widened on the upstream side, the bridge comprises a single segmental arch and soffit of dressed stone on this face while the downstream face comprises an arch and soffit of rubble voussoirs.	Bridge	Extant
09-0073	Old Smithy	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Disused smithy, now store for adjacent quoits and social club. Constructed in the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, the Old Smithy comprises three internal bays, is built from rubble, has a pantile roof and is single storey. Architectural features of note include: a shuttered window, leaved board doors, and brick end stacks. Inside, a large hearth survives in the left bay and a smaller chimney can be found in the rear corner of the right bay. This building makes a notable contribution to the character of the East Layton Conservation Area (09-0084).	Smithy	Extant
09-0074	Old School Room	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Dating from the late eighteenth century, this former school building comprises three bays and is constructed from partly rough-cast rubble, has a pantile roof and occupies a single storey. Evidence for nineteenth century alterations has been noted. Disused school. Late eighteenth century with nineteenth century alterations. Architectural features of note include: a central board door in a pointed-arched opening with raised surround (at least partly of brick cemented over) with a sash window with glazing bars on either side and raised verges with reversed crow stepping. On left gable is an ashlar bellcote with bell while a brick stack can be found at the right-hand end. The left return gable hosts a circular opening with ashlar surround. To the right of the main building is an added lower range, possibly a reading room, which is not of special interest. Noted as being in a state of dereliction when first surveyed in 1987. This building makes a notable contribution to the character of the East Layton Conservation Area (09-0084).	School	Extant
09-0075	Christ Church	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	Victorian	Chapel of ease designed by J P Pritchett Jun and H D Pritchett for Mrs Maynard Proud; dated 1895. Constructed from ashlar sandstone with plain tile roofs, the chapel is cruciform (4:1:3 bays) in plan comprising a nave with south porch, south and north transepts, chancel, and crossing tower. It is perpendicular in style. Architectural features of note in the south porch include swept stepped diagonal buttresses, a leaved board door in pointed-arched opening of two orders (the inner order shafted with undercut foliage on capitals, the outer order continuously moulded), and a hoodmould with stops showing carved Art Nouveau characters "AD" and "1895". Above the door is a sundial dated 1893 and moulded coping to the gable with a cross at the apex. In each return wall is a two-light window with perpendicular tracery and hoodmould with carved stops. The inner door is set within a continuously moulded pointed arch. Features of note within the nave include: a moulded plinth, swept stepped buttresses dividing bays, three-light windows with crested transoms and perpendicular tracery, hoodmoulds with carved stops to north and south windows, and a four-light window to	Chapel	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>west.</p> <p>Features of note within the transepts comprise: gables with two two-light windows with crested transoms, perpendicular tracery, hoodmoulds with head stops to south and shield stops to north, a staircase turret to south, and on the west side of north transept is a moulded doorway with four-centred arch. The chancel contains a four-centred arched priest's doorway, hoodmould stops engraved with the word "Evangelum" in Art Nouveau lettering and a chalice. Above this is a two-light perpendicular window with hoodmould with head stops, and a four-light perpendicular window with hoodmould with head stops. To the east is a five-light perpendicular window with four-centred arched head and transom, the lower panels being blind. To the north are three perpendicular windows with hoodmoulds with head stops. The tower comprises octagonal corner buttresses terminating in turret finials and on each side is a chamfered light vent to the ringing chamber and a three-light louvred opening with perpendicular tracery and hoodmould with head stops to the belfry.</p> <p>Interior features of note include: an ashlar finish throughout, filleted columns and carved capitals to moulded arches on four sides of a crossing, carved corbels carrying arch-braced roof trusses with boarded ceiling, a blind window to east of south transept, dado panelling, and surviving original fittings of high quality including altar, reredos, pulpit, pews, a vestry screen across north transept, and a stone font.</p> <p>This building makes a notable contribution to the character of the East Layton Conservation Area (09-0084).</p>		
09-0076	East Layton Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>House. Early-to-mid nineteenth century built from stuccoed rubble with ashlar dressings, artificial stone slate and Westmorland slate roofs. Two storeys and three by three bays. Architectural features of note on the east front are an ashlar plinth and chamfered rusticated quoins, while on the ground floor (to the right), they include Roman Doric pedimented distyle portico with triglyphs, metopes, guttae and mutules. Within the portico is set a door of six reeded panels below a basket-arched fanlight. A tripartite keystone is partly hidden by the portico, and there are flanking eight-pane sash windows in ashlar surrounds, framed by pilasters. On the ground floor to the left are segmental bow with tripartite windows with glazing bars - with the central section sashed - and a flat lead roof.</p> <p>Features of note on the first floor include: sash windows with glazing bars in ashlar surrounds with an artificial stone slate roof hipped to left. There are corniced ashlar stacks between first and second bays and at right end. To the right is a single-storey wing with canted bay of French windows and a hipped Westmorland slate roof. Features of note on the south elevation include: an ashlar plinth and quoins, sash windows in architraves (of 24 panes on ground floor and 16 panes on first floor). The west elevation comprises three storeys with two first-floor windows, ashlar plinth and chamfered rusticated quoins. The ground floor of the west wing includes a central door of six reeded panels below a three-pane</p>	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						over light in deep ashlar surround. To the left is a 16-pane sash window in ashlar surround, to the right a 24-pane sash window. The first floor has a 16-pane sash window in ashlar surround and two nine-pane unequally hung sash windows. The second floor has a sash window with glazing bars in ashlar surround, and a nine-pane unequally- hung sash window. There is ashlar coping to the left and an artificial stone slate roof, hipped, to the right. There are also ashlar corniced stacks at left end and between second and third bays. To the left is a two-storey brick service range. The north side is irregular in plan. The interior contains doors and shutters of reeded panels, moulded and decorative cornices and an open well staircase with scrolled brackets and stick balusters.		
09-0077	West Farmhouse and West Farm Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Farmhouse and cottage dating from the mid-to-late seventeenth century and early nineteenth century, respectively. Built from rubble with stone slate roofs over two stories with quoins over all first-floor windows.</p> <p>Architectural features of note for the farmhouse ground floor include: in the second bay a twentieth century part-glazed four-panel door in an ashlar chamfered surround with shallow Tudor arch to soffit of lintel. To the left and right are a double-chamfered cross window. The farmhouse first floor comprises (from left) a two-light double-chamfered mullion window, a double-chamfered oculus glazed with small panes, a twentieth century two-light casement window, and a two-light double- chamfered mullion window. There is a shaped kneeler with an early type of profile to right. The farmhouse end stacks are built of ashlar and corniced to the left and from brick to the right.</p> <p>The cottage is slightly taller than the farmhouse. Architectural features of note include: a board door in slightly raised ashlar surround. There is a first-floor sash window with inscription "GB" on lintel above it. To the left on the ground floor is a four-pane sash window, while on the first floor a four-pane casement window can be found; both with ashlar projecting sills and deep lintels. There are two broken kneelers, ashlar coping and a brick stack.</p>	Farmhouse	Extant
09-0079	Brooms Field Barn	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Hay barn dating to the early nineteenth century. Most likely built for the Cradock family of Hartforth Hall (NHLE: 1131933, located outside of the study area) the barn is built from rubble with Welsh slate roofs. It has a three-bay main range with a single-bay lower range to south. Architectural features of note in the main range included: quoins, three straight-headed full-height openings with quoins to separating piers, and a hipped roof. Features of note in the lower range include: a doorway with ashlar surround and window. The left return of the lower range also has a castellated gable of three sections. The central gable, which projects slightly, has a blind pointed arch and horizontal top edge, outer gables are blank and with the top edge sloping down.</p> <p>Possible group value because of its association with the Cradock family of Hartforth Hall (outside of the study area) and the other buildings of the Hartforth estate located within the study area: Blackhill Folly (09-0081) and Garden Walls of Hartforth Hall (09-</p>	Barn(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						0078). It also contributes to the character of the Hartforth Conservation Area (09-0089).		
09-0081	Blackhill Folly	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Originally a fold yard (for cattle) Blackhill Folly dates from the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century and was probably built by John Foss of Richmond for the Cradock family of Hartforth Hall (NHLE: 1131933, located outside of the study area). Constructed from rubble, coursed to south, with pantile roofs the fold comprises single-storey ranges arranged around a courtyard with screen wall forming fourth side. The screen wall (the south side of fold) has three quoined, slightly projecting gables joined by plain walls and contains a recessed rendered blind pointed opening flanked by rendered blind loopholes. It also has crenelation. The centre gable has a tall, wide, blind opening and gabled crenelation with a flat profile while the outer gables have narrow central quoined projections with window-like blind openings and sloping crenelation. The east and west ranges have access openings toward the north end and board doors and slit vents onto yard. The north range is taller than the others with three semi-circular arched openings. King-post roof trusses are noted in the west range and queen-strut roof trusses are found in the east range.</p> <p>Possible group value because of its association with the Cradock family of Hartforth Hall (outside of the study area) and the other buildings of the Hartforth estate located within the study area: Brooms Field Barn (09-0079) and Garden Walls of Hartforth Hall (09-0078). It also contributes to the character of the Hartforth Conservation Area (09-0089).</p>	Farm building(s)	Extant
09-0083	Ravensworth Conservation Area	Conservation area	Conservation area	Twentieth Century	-	<p>A small part of the conservation area is located within the 1km study area. The largest part of the conservation area is located within the 2km ZVI.</p> <p>Ravensworth Conservation Area was designated in 1982. Though the origins of Ravensworth lie with Ravensworth Motte and Bailey Castle (09-0002), the ruins of which provided a source of building material for some of its houses, the village as we know it developed as an agricultural community, and farming remains an important aspect of Ravensworth's character. The most striking feature within the village is the large irregular shaped green, which provides both structure to the form of the settlement and a setting for the buildings which surround it. The largely continuous frontages create a strong sense of enclosure despite the vastness of the open area. As the majority of village lies on the higher land to the north and west, it would suggest that the ground conditions adjacent to the Ravensworth Castle (09-0002) were one of the factors dictating the historic pattern of development for the village.</p> <p>The standing remains of Ravensworth Castle (09-0002), on a platform raised above the surrounding land, date from the</p>	-	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>fourteenth century, though it's now ruinous state belies the profound influence which this site had on the development and character of Ravensworth. Now only evident from the swampy ground which surrounds the remains, Ravensworth Castle (09-0002) was originally protected by the most extensive water defences of any castle in the north of England. This makes it, and its setting, exceptionally important from an archaeological point of view.</p> <p>Ravensworth nestles in an imposing landscape, with the bulk of the village situated on a slight knoll in the centre of a wide valley. Rising ground to the north and south results in the agricultural land which surrounds the village being particularly important to its setting and character. For this reason, the Conservation Area incorporates not only the buildings but also the network of paddocks which surround them. The buildings within the village are largely of eighteenth and nineteenth century date.</p> <p>Although there are some notable individual buildings, such as Park House (NHLE: 1318375, located outside of the study area), the architectural qualities of the buildings lie in their grouping and simple vernacular style. Particular care is required to avoid damaging the distinctive, architectural form of vernacular buildings. Stone walls and hedges make a particularly important contribution to the overall character of the conservation area. Ravensworth has a windswept air, due partly to a scarcity of trees, but those at Park House (NHLE: 1318375, located outside of the study area) and alongside the Hulme Beck are very important to the character of the Conservation Area and its setting. In the course of time the specimen trees on the Green will make a similar contribution. The overhead wirescape is noted as intruding at the north-east, south and west sides of the Green.</p>		
09-0084	East Layton Conservation Area	Conservation area	Conservation area	Twentieth Century	-	<p>Designated a conservation area in 1995, East Layton is a small village located on a ridge to the north of the A66 trunk road. The village appears as little more than a scattering of small groups of buildings, lacking any overall conventional pattern or form, and with no focal point. This modern perception of East Layton is, however, deceptive, as the ancient settlement, mentioned in the Domesday Book, is in fact a shrunken medieval village, which in the sixteenth century had a "towne green". So, putting the existing village into context, East Layton is far from being simply a collection of seemingly unrelated groups, but is in fact the important remains of a much larger settlement.</p> <p>The village is split by a relatively narrow through road, with the majority of buildings on the north side. Roadside stone walls and widespread tree cover are generally far more prominent than the buildings themselves, though where views are afforded, the cottages have considerable charm, the group terminated by East Layton Old Hall (09-0112) being particularly attractive. Views from within the village of the open countryside beyond are important to the overall character of East Layton and should be preserved, but the broader</p>	-	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>landscape setting is not a key element in this case. For this reason, the conservation area boundary has generally been drawn quite tightly around the village, though archaeologically important areas to the north are included. In the light of its history, archaeology will be a significant factor in East Layton, particularly where development, even minor extensions in some instances, results in ground disturbance.</p> <p>Architecturally, East Layton provides an interesting and quite varied mix of design and scale, though in general, buildings are of the local vernacular style with restrained detailing and limited openings. Individual buildings of particular interest include the East Layton Old Hall (09-0112) dated 1623 but perhaps containing earlier fabric, The Ford (09-0113), which dates from the seventeenth century, the Old School Room (09-0074), and Christ Church (09-0075) - an impressive Victorian Church c.1893-95, designed by J.P.Pritchett. East Layton, despite the early reference to a "towne green", contains no definable space of significance, though the value of the gaps between buildings which permit views out of the village should not be under-estimated. The importance of trees and stone walls throughout has already been emphasised, though some thought will need to be given to a phased replanting scheme to ensure that this particular feature is preserved. Care must also be taken to ensure that the character of the existing buildings is not damaged by ill-considered change. The village has seen some expansion and is rather dominated by Forcett Close at its centre, a development which has not quite captured the true character of the local vernacular style. This group has, however, been left outside the designation. The area adjacent to the Quoits and Social Club offers scope for improvement, in particular the Old Smithy (09-0073).</p>		
09-0085	Hartforth Conservation Area	Conservation area	Conservation area	Twentieth Century	-	<p>A small part of the conservation area is located within the 1km study area. The largest part of the conservation area is located within the 2km ZVI.</p> <p>Designated a conservation area in 1979, Hartforth is a small hamlet in an extensive parkland setting formerly serving as an estate village to Hartforth Hall. Much of the village remains under estate control and ownership, although the Hall itself no longer remains part of the estate. The village is a loose grouping of buildings, which include cottages and agricultural barns, arranged around a central green, with Hartforth Hall itself immediately to the west, though largely hidden from view by the extensive parkland planting and gardens. The Conservation Area incorporates the Hall with its gardens and immediate parkland setting, together with the village. Land to the north and south of the village important to its setting is also included.</p> <p>The quiet and peaceful nature of this small hamlet is a particularly striking feature and belies the fact it was once a thriving community, with apparently the majority of the ancient settlement to the southwest of the existing village. Little trace now remains of the earlier settlement, with the character of the present hamlet wholly influenced by its ties to the estate. Buildings are spaciouly</p>	-	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>arranged, and substantial care has been exercised in the design and appearance of even the most modest barn. The buildings of the Hartford estate present within the study area, Brooms Field Barn (09-0079), Garden Walls of Hartforth Hall (09-0078), and Blackhill Folly (09-0081) contribute to its character. It should be noted that Hartforth Hall (NHLE: 1131933) is located outside of the study area. Openness is an essential characteristic of Hartforth and an element which merits particular care.</p> <p>Stone walls, iron railings and the profusion of trees have a major impact on the character of the Conservation Area, though as many trees are now reaching maturity, careful thought should be given to phased replanting. The central green is generally well tended and does not suffer from erosion to any great extent. In conclusion the character of Hartforth is derived from its unspoilt nature, spacious form and carefully designed, if sometimes unusual, mix of domestic and agricultural architecture, contained within a magnificent landscape setting.</p>		
09-0088	Dalton Hall	Built Heritage	Grade II* listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>This listed building is located outside of the 1km study area but lies within the 2km ZVI.</p> <p>Dalton Hall is a fortified manor house of a likely fifteenth century date with late sixteenth or early seventeenth century alterations. Early and mid-nineteenth century alterations, and an extension have also been identified and the Hall was subject to restoration works in the twentieth century.</p> <p>Constructed of rubble with ashlar dressings, the Hall has artificial stone slate roofs, is T-shaped in plan, and covers two and three storeys. Architectural features of note include: a continuous ashlar plinth, quoins to the third storey, a three-bay tower, to the left of which is a two-bay early nineteenth century extension while to the right is a mid-nineteenth century service wing. The left-hand range comprises two bays, to the right is a six-panel door below fanlight with radial glazing bars in ashlar doorcase with open pediment on cavetto brackets with paterae, while to the left is a three-light sash window. The first floor of this range has sash windows with glazing bars in ashlar surrounds. There is ashlar coping and an end stack to the left. Features of note on the central tower include canted bay windows on bowed ashlar base, a hipped roof and external end stacks. The right-hand range includes: a board door in ashlar surround to the right, and there is a casement window in an ashlar surround on each floor. There is ashlar coping and an end stack to the right. To the rear of central tower there is a ground-floor French window set within a made-up double-chamfered surround. On the first and second floors there is a two-light double-chamfered mullion window with hoodmould. A similar blocked window without hoodmould can be found in the gable (which has moulded coping). The left return of the tower houses the blocked ashlar surround of original doorway, while on the right return there is an external stack supported on three huge first-floor corbels, hidden inside lean-to scullery. The tower originally had two heated rooms on the first floor, then had a fourth storey added and a large fireplace formed</p>	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						on the ground floor. Details have been obtained from the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Vernacular Buildings Study Group Report No 415.		
09-0089	Bridge over Holme Back approximately 120m north-west of Mill Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Footbridge. Dating from the early nineteenth century, the bridge is built from rubble and dressed sandstone. There is a single segmental arch of dressed voussoirs and a soffit with herringbone tooling. Above the centre of the arch a Gothic window head and other carved stones can be seen. These are probably taken from Ravensworth Castle (09-0002).	Bridge	Extant
09-0104	Guidepost opposite Smallways Inn	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Guidepost. Dated 1774 and made from ashlar, the post is approximately 0.5m high. it is square in plan and the lower corners are stop-chamfered. Each side is inscribed: the north with the date, "7 br 14 1774" (September 14th) and with a later benchmark; the east "Catte/rick/Road"; the south "Rich/mond/Road"; the west "Greata/bridge/Road". The stone has probably been moved from an island site in the middle of the road junction to its present position on the grass verge of the old road, which has been bypassed by a new stretch of road.	Guidepost	Extant
09-0105	Stable with Granary Above, approximately 20m west of West Farmhouse Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Former stable and granary, now a farm building. Originally built during the mid-eighteenth century the building is constructed from coursed rubble and has a pantile roof with stone slates at the eaves. It has two storeys, three first-floor openings, and rough quoins. Architectural features of note found on the ground floor include (from the left): external stone steps and two ashlar quoined chamfered doorways with board door and board stable door. Features of note on the first floor include a board door and two shuttered openings, below both of which is the end of an iron tie-rod. There are shaped kneelers and ashlar coping. The single-storey ranges attached to right end and at right angles to the building are not of special interest.	Stable	Extant
09-0112	East Layton Old Hall and attached garden gateway	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Manor house with added cottage, now part of the main house, and an attached garden gateway. Medieval in origin with alterations dated to 1623, and the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The garden gateway is of a late seventeenth to early eighteenth-century date. The seventeenth century alterations were undertaken for Sir Thomas Laton. The main house is constructed from sandstone rubble with some ashlar dressings. It has two stories and a loft under twentieth century pantile and stone slate roofs. The East front comprises 1:2:2 first-floor windows. There are four bays with quoins. These comprise, from the left, a twentieth century vertically panelled door below a deep lintel with a 16-pane sash window on the first floor above it; the next bay projects slightly and has a two-light window in a twentieth century double-chamfered surround on the ground floor and a two-light double-chamfered mullion window on first floor. There is also a large projecting stepped external stack with two	Manor house	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>four-pane fire windows in double-chamfered surrounds on ground floor. There is also a two-light double-chamfered mullion window on the ground floor, and a single light double-chamfered window and a two-light double-chamfered mullion window on first floor. There is a shaped kneeler and ashlar coping to left with a stack at the right end. To left of the second bay is an added bay with quoins and a small four-pane window below a deep lintel on the ground floor and a 16-pane window on first floor. There is ashlar coping to the left and an ashlar stack to the left end. The roofs have the lower half of stone slate and the upper half of pantiles. To the left of the house, and partly incorporated into an added bay, is a garden gateway of ashlar with a central round-arched opening which is rebated and has hooks and crooks for a gate. It is flanked by shell niches; entablature carried on two consoles with jewelled strapwork.</p> <p>To the rear, on the ground floor are two 16-pane sash windows flanking a blocked doorway with another blocked doorway near a right-hand window. On the first floor is a 16-pane sash window in a part surround of a double-chamfered two-light mullion window and a 16-pane sash window with flanking coats of arms of Sir Thomas Laton and his wife Maria, daughter of Sir William Fairfax, dated 1623. To the left is a twentieth century two-storey range that is not of special interest.</p> <p>At the rear of the garden gateway is a shell niche (to left) hidden by the added cottage, otherwise the design matches that on the other side except that this, the front, has a roll-moulded arris to the arch. The left return has a central French window flanked by a 12-pane casement window on the ground floor, and two 12-pane casement windows on the first floor, all with projecting sills and deep lintels. The right return comprises Twentieth Century windows but there is one double-chamfered first-floor window to the right of the large stepped external stack. The interior was not inspected, but North Yorkshire and Cleveland Vernacular Buildings Study Group Report No 513 records a chamfered basket-arched fireplace with two orders of voussoirs at the north end of the building, a similar one in the east wall (both on the ground floor), a chamfered Tudor-arched fireplace with central butt-joint in lintel on first floor of the north gable, and a similar one in the loft. In the late nineteenth century the building was an inn called the Layton Arms. The roof and the two large chimneys have been lowered in height.</p>		
09-0113	The Ford	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>House of late seventeenth century, or possibly earlier, date with later additions and alterations. Constructed from rubble with a pantile roof over two storeys. The main house has rough quoins to the left and a central twentieth century six-panel door in an ashlar quoined chamfered surround with a Tudor-arched soffit to the lintel and a central butt joint. On ground floor there is a sash window with glazing bars on either side of door. on the first floor - to the left - is a twentieth century 15-pane casement window in a double-chamfered surround. To the right is a 15-pane unequally hung sash window. There is a raised verge to the left and there are brick end stacks. To the right of the main house is an added bay with a board door and</p>	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						side-sliding sash window on ground floor. There is a side-sliding sash window on the first floor and two brick stacks are set on the right end. To the left of the main house is an added range of two lower storeys with two 12-pane unequally hung sash windows.		
09-0117	Enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Marked as 'Enclosure' on aerial photograph and identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey of 2020	Cropmark(s)	Extant
09-0118	Mound	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Cropmarks and earthwork identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey 2020. Possibly a natural feature.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
09-0119	Drainage System	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Drains, visible as cropmarks across four fields, were identified during aerial photography and LiDAR survey of 2020	Earthwork(s)	Extant
09-0120	Bleak Hill Bridge (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Overlain, probably destroyed, by A66. Identified from historic ordnance survey map source. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Bridge	Non-extant
09-0121	Warreners Trough (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Possible site of roadside water trough. Identified from historic ordnance survey map source. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Object(s)	Non-extant
09-0122	Clover Hill Bridge (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Overlain, probably destroyed, by the A66. Identified from historic ordnance survey map source. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Bridge	Non-extant
09-0123	Milestone, West Layton (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former site of a milestone: Greta Bridge, 4 // Catterick Bridge, 10. Identified from historic ordnance survey map source. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Milestone	Non-extant
09-0124	Guidepost (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of a former guidepost, marked on historic ordnance survey map source. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Guidepost	Non-extant
09-0125	Milestone (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of a milestone: Greta Bridge, 7 // Catterick Bridge, 7. Identified from historic ordnance survey map source. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Milestone	Non-extant
09-0126	Fox Well	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Extant building marked as 'Fox Well'. A well is marked in the grounds on the historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: Ravensworth Parish [MIC1799] Tithe Map 1841 & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Historic building	Extant
09-0127	Fox Grove	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Extant building. Purpose unknown. Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: Ravensworth Parish [MIC1799] Tithe Map 1841 & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Historic building	Extant
09-0128	Fox Hall Public House	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former public house. Identified from historic ordnance survey map sources. Source: Ravensworth Kirkby Washton [MIC1539] Tithe Map 1778 & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Public house	Extant
09-0129	Fox Hall Farm	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Former farm complex, marked on historic ordnance survey map sources. Source: Ravensworth Parish [MIC1799] Tithe Map 1841 & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Farmhouse	Extant
09-0130	Kings Arms Public House (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Identified from historic ordnance survey map sources. Contemporary with Ravensworth Lodge. No longer extant. Source: Ravensworth Parish [MIC1799] Tithe Map 1841 & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Public house	Non-extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
09-0131	Milestone, Rokeby Close (site of)	Document or Map Source	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of milestone: Greta bridge 3 // Catterick Bridge 11. Identified from historic ordnance survey map source. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Milestone	Non-extant
09-0132	Monks Rest Farm	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Buildings survive although much altered. Source: East Layton [MIC1796] Tithe Map 1845 & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Farm	Extant
09-0133	East Layton Moor Farm (site of)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Farmstead marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. No longer extant. Cropmarks indicate possible belowground remains of a farm building. Source: East Layton [MIC1796] Tithe Map 1845 & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Farmstead	Non-extant
09-0134	Carkin Moor Farm	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Extant farm complex marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: LandMark WMS Second Sequence	Farmhouse	Extant
09-0135	Mainsgill Farm	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Surviving buildings now much altered. (Large commercial farm and farm shop). Source: Ravensworth Parish [MIC1799] Tithe Map 1841 & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Farm	Extant
09-0136	Green Bank Farm	Built Heritage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Marked on historic ordnance survey mapping. Surviving buildings are likely much altered. Now in use as holiday lets. Source: Ravensworth Kirkby Washton [MIC1539] Tithe Map 1778 & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1857	Farm	Extant
09-0137	Post Medieval and Twentieth Century archaeological material. Carkin Moor	Archaeology	Non-designated	Medieval; Twentieth Century	-	Post Medieval and Twentieth Century material culture - comprising fragments of concrete, plastic, glass, rope, wood, terram, tile, and metal - were recovered during archaeological trial trenching at this location in 2022.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Non-extant
09-0138	Cluster of three small pits	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	A cluster of three small pits - all of which were located within a 2m area - was identified during archaeological trial trenching in this area in 2022. The pits were of a broadly similar size and depth, apart from one which was between 5cm and 6cm shallower than the others and contained only single secondary fills.	Archaeological feature or deposit	Extant
09-0140	Newsham House	Built heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House. Formed of an early-to-mid nineteenth century house added onto, and offset from, an earlier late eighteenth-century farmhouse. Constructed from chamfered banded rusticated ashlar, it comprises two storeys and three bays - the central of which projects. There is a central four-panel part-glazed door behind a porch which was brought from Halnaby Hall. There are two Roman Doric columns in front and pilasters with a Tuscan frieze to the rear. Dentil cornice and blocking is also present. Above the first-floor band are 16-pane sash windows. There is a parapet to a flat roof and corniced stacks between the bays. At the rear is an eighteenth-century round-arched landing window. The left and right front ranges are of dressed coursed stone. The left range has a bay of blind windows while the right has a bay of windows.	House(s)	Extant

A1(M) Junction 53 Scotch Corner

8.8.2.12 A total of 26 heritage resources have been identified throughout the study area and ZVI for this scheme. Of these, 19 are extant and 7 are non-extant.

Table 9: Heritage resources in the A1(M) Junction 53 Scotch Corner study area and ZVI

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
11-0008	Appletree Cottage, Arch Cottage, Archway Cottage, The Neuk	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Terrace of four cottages dating from the late eighteenth to the early nineteenth century. Built from rubble with pantile roofs, the cottages comprise two storeys and six first-floor windows. To left and right ends are stone doorways with a board door to the left and a Twentieth Century part-glazed door to the right. In the centre of the ground floor, below the fourth first-floor window, is a part-glazed door in a brick round-arched doorway which was formerly a passage through to the rear of the second cottage. There are Twentieth Century casement windows on the ground floor of the second, fifth and sixth bays. The first-floor windows comprise side-sliding sashes in chamfered stone surrounds in second, fourth and fifth bays and Twentieth Century casements in the other bays. There is a hipped roof and brick stacks between the second and third, and fourth and fifth bays.	Cottage(s)	Extant
11-0009	Sundial Cottage and Rose Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Two houses of mid-to-late eighteenth century date. The houses are built from coursed rubble and rubble with pantile roof and stone slates to the eaves. The houses are both two storeys with two bays and first-floor windows. The architectural features of Sundial Cottage (on the left) are coursed rubble construction with quoins to the left. There is a central board door in an ashlar surround and a sundial on a lozenge-shaped plaque affixed to the wall above. Four-pane sash windows are set under deep stone lintels. There is ashlar coping to left and the end stacks are made of brick. The architectural features of Rose Cottage (on the right) are rubble construction with a board door in segmental-arched ashlar surround with impostes to the left. Above which is a four-pane sash window in ashlar surround. To the right there is one bay of four-pane sash windows and there are brick stacks on the end of the house to the right.	House(s)	Extant
11-0010	Orchard House	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House. Late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Constructed from rubble and whitewashed. Orchard House has a Welsh slate roof and comprises two storeys and three bays. There is a central board door below a four-pane over light and large side-sliding sash windows, each with 12-panes set below brick flat arches. There are ashlar copings and brick end stacks. The single-storey garage to the right is not of special interest.	House(s)	Extant
11-0011	Galsworthy House and attached outbuilding	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	House and attached outbuilding dating to the mid-eighteenth century with late nineteenth century alterations. The house comprises two storeys and three bays. It is built of ashlar and rubble and has pantile roofs. There is a central open wooden porch with a four-panel door below an over light. Sash windows with plate-glass lower sashes and smaller four-pane upper lights are set in canted bays on the ground floor. There are shaped kneelers, ashlar copings to the left and a raised verge to right. The end stacks are	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						made of brick. The outbuilding, to the right of the house, has two storeys and is made from rubble. There is one small, shuttered opening on each floor.		
11-0012	Middleton House and Cottage adjoining	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Mid-eighteenth-century house and adjoining late seventeenth century cottage with later alterations. Now a single building. Middleton House (to the left) is built from rubble, is rendered and has a pantile roof with stone slates at the eaves. It comprises two storeys and a bay ratio of 3:2. All the openings have ashlar surrounds and there is a central six-panel door below an over light with decorative glazing bars. On the ground floor there are sash windows with glazing bars while on the first floor there are smaller unequally hung nine-pane sash windows. There are also shaped kneelers, ashlar copings and brick end stacks.</p> <p>Interior: Middleton House has spit irons in the ceilings of the front and rear ground-floor rooms to the right of the main door.</p> <p>The cottage, to the right has a central part-glazed door, four-pane sash windows (which are smaller on the first floor) and all the openings have deep stone lintels. There are brick stacks to right of the first bay and at the end of the right bay, which is external. The colourwash on the cottage is a traditional yellow ochre-coloured earth dye, a limestone derivative obtained locally and mixed with tallow and lime as a waterproofing agent for rubble walls.</p> <p>Interior: The original plan of the cottage survives with large fireplaces in both ground-floor rooms. The room to the left has a cast-iron kitchen range and the room to the right has a reckon. A seventeenth century stencilled wall painting on plaster survives in the left room.</p>	House(s)	Extant
11-0013	The Hill	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Two houses of early 18th century date. Both houses are built from rubble, have a pantile roof and comprises two storeys and three bays. There are quoins, in brick, on first floor to left. Between the first and second bay is a Twentieth Century part- glazed door, and to its right a blocked quoined doorway. Between the second and third bay is a board door in a slightly chamfered ashlar surround. There are Twentieth Century casement windows below Twentieth Century brick flat arches on the ground floor of the first and second bays and on the first floor of first bay. There are side-sliding sash windows below old brick flat-arches on the ground floor of third bay and on first floor of the second and third bays. The eaves are made from brick and stepped back. Raised verges have been rebuilt to the left and there are brick stacks at each end and between the second and third bays. The left return has a brick gable.</p>	House(s)	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
11-0014	Inglenook House and the Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>House, now divided into two dwellings. Originally built in the seventeenth century with evidence of later alterations and a Twentieth Century extension. The building comprises a three-cell cross-passage plan or two storeys and 3:1 first-floor windows. The Twentieth Century extension is on the right and is not of special interest.</p> <p>Inglehook House comprises three left bays with a Twentieth Century central gabled single-storey porch with board door. There are side-sliding three-pane sash windows under deep lintels and a two-pane window over the porch. There is a shaped kneeler and ashlar coping to the left and large stepped end stacks with brick superstructure. On the left return are blocked single-light chamfered window surrounds on the first floor and in the gable.</p> <p>The Cottage is to the left and has a board door and three-pane side-sliding sash windows. There is a raised verge and brick end stack to the right.</p>	House(s)	Extant
11-0015	Galsworthy Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Cottage dating from the late eighteenth to the early nineteenth century. Built from coursed rubble with a pantile roof, it comprises two storeys and two double-depth bays. There is a central single-storey gabled porch with a pedimented door-case to an eight-panel door. Two-pane casement windows, similar to side-sliding sash windows, are set below deep ashlar lintels. Shaped kneelers, ashlar copings, and brick end stacks are also present. The two-storey pent-roofed extension to the right is not of special interest. Included for group value.</p>	Cottage(s)	Extant
11-0016	Longfield Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>House, dating from the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Built from rubble with a pantile roof, it comprises two storeys three first-floor windows and quoins. Between the first and second first-floor windows is a board door. To left there is a small window and on the first floor a 16-pane sash window. A Twentieth Century casement window is on each floor of the second bay and the third bay there is a 16-pane sash window on each floor. All the 16-pane sash windows have deep stone lintels, and the first-floor windows are smaller. There are ashlar copings and brick stack between the second and third bays. Formerly a public house called The Black Bull.</p>	Farmhouse	Extant
11-0017	Forge Cottage	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Cottage of mid-eighteenth-century date. Built from roughcast rubble with a pantile roof. It comprises two storeys and has two first-floor windows. There is a part-glazed Twentieth Century door to the right and side-sliding sash windows throughout - with the exception of a Twentieth Century casement window on the ground floor to the left. There are brick stacks at left end and between the bays.</p>	Cottage(s)	Extant
11-0018	Village Farmhouse	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Now a house, this former farmhouse was built in the mid-seventeenth century and has later alterations. It is constructed from rubble with ashlar dressings and a pantile roof with stone slates at eaves. It comprises two storeys with a rear out-shut and a cross-passage plan. There are four first-floor windows and quoins. In third bay, a Twentieth Century part-glazed door is recessed within a quoined moulded ashlar surround with triangular head and hood-</p>	Farmhouse	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>mould. Above, there is a blocked keyed oculus. There are Twentieth Century casement windows that, on the ground floor in second bay, have jambs and a hood-mould of a two-pane mullion window. Those in the first bay on both floors have remnants of similar surrounds. There are shaped kneelers and ashlar copings. Brick stacks can be found at the ends and to the left of the door. The left return shows a stepped external stack and a blocked first-floor single-light window surround.</p> <p>Interior features of interest include cambered stop-chamfered first-floor beams and, in the rear ground-floor room to the left of the cross passage, an Inglenook fireplace with baffle.</p>		
11-0020	Violet Grange	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	<p>Farmhouse. Dating from the mid-to-late eighteenth century with remodelling of earlier building works, the farmhouse is constructed from rubble and has a pantile and artificial stone slate roof. It comprises two storeys and a rear out-shut. There are four first-floor windows. Quoins are shown at ends and also on the second storey to the right of the second window. In the second bay there is a part-glazed board door in an ashlar surround. Above, a small eight-pane window in an ashlar surround is shown. The other windows are side-sliding sashes of three-panes in ashlar surrounds with keystones. The eaves are brick stepped and the lowest courses of the roof are covered in stone slates. Raised verges rise from stepped stones forming kneelers and there are brick stacks at the ends and between second and third bays. The left return comprises the steep roofline of a single storey building which formed the left half of the building before present formal elevation was built. Interior features include some old, fielded panel doors of c1700 type, panelled window shutters and a staircase in the rear out-shut towards the centre of the right-hand half of the building.</p>	Farmhouse	Extant
11-0021	Middleton Tyas Conservation Area	Conservation area	Conservation area	Twentieth Century	-	<p>Middleton Tyas is located immediately to the east of the major A1(M) interchange at Scotch Corner yet remains a peaceful and tranquil village seemingly unhurried by the streams of traffic so close by. Surprisingly, pressures to expand as a result of the closeness of this first-class communication link with the industrial areas of Darlington and Teesside have not seriously affected the scale and character of the village. Middleton Tyas is approximately six miles southwest of Darlington and closer still to the River Tees, however, the beck immediately to the east of the village, Kirk Beck, drains south to enter the River Swale near Kiplin Hall just east of Catterick. The western part of Middleton Tyas village sits on the gentle east facing slope of this small valley. The valley of the Kirk Beck encompasses the eastern part of the village resulting in several significant cliffs and some steep streets. The village is best seen from the rolling open farmland to the north and south of the settlement where Middleton Tyas Lane can be seen running west towards Scotch Corner. The eastern parts of the village are less easily seen from the surrounding countryside being heavily cloaked in trees along the cliff slope of the beck or being set low in rich pastureland. Approaching the village from the west on a clear day the long, distant view takes in the industry of Teesside on the far</p>	-	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						<p>horizon. To the southeast of the current village, the site of the Middleton Tyas copper mines (11-0004) lies around the church and crop and field markings around the village give an indication of the scale of the Medieval settlement.</p> <p>The Conservation Area encompasses the majority of the current village, excluding the late Twentieth Century housing at Oakfields to the east and Kneeton Park to the north. Also omitted are the more modern houses along Middleton Tyas Lane as it heads towards Scotch Corner and the recent development at Village Farm. The church and the site of the copper mines are not included in the conservation area boundary and lie at a distance from the settlement. Middleton Tyas was designated a Conservation Area in 1978 and was extended in 1995.</p>		
11-0023	Roman Road	Archaeology	Non-designated	Iron Age; Romano-British	-	Dere Street (Margary Roman Road (RR) 8c). Identified during road improvement works, evidence of a Roman Road was revealed during archaeological excavation.	Roman road	Non-extant
11-0024	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British settlement	Archaeology	Non-designated	Iron Age; Romano-British	-	Identified during road-improvement works and subsequently the subject of extensive archaeological excavation, the settlement site included evidence of round houses (domestic), an unidentified post-built structure, a potential coin workshop, enclosures, field systems, a likely Roman Road, and copper workings. An aerial photography and LiDAR survey from 2020 also identified ridge and furrow and earthworks of a possible Iron Age or Romano-British date which area likely to be associated with the settlement.	Settlement	Non-extant
11-0025	Large scale Settlement of Iron Age/Romano-British date, North of the Scotch Corner Hotel.	Archaeology	Non-designated	Iron Age; Romano-British	-	<p>Archaeological Excavation conducted in 2006 and 2007 recorded a large settlement of Iron Age and Romano-British date. The focus of the activity was a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure which contained a roundhouse and other features. To both the eastern and western sides of the enclosure were ditches, pits, postholes and other possible roundhouses. To the west of the main enclosure parts of three possible enclosures or fields, one of which contained a possible roundhouse, and two possible ditched trackways were recorded, along with two other possible roundhouse gullies. To the east of the main enclosure was a trackway and a third possible roundhouse gully. On both sides of the main enclosure were several other ditches which may have been the boundaries of further enclosures.</p> <p>Recent Aerial photography and LiDAR survey from 2020 identified a sub-rectangular earthwork which is possibly part of the Iron Age to Romano-British settlement. The feature has, however, been cut by a recent pond.</p>	Settlement	Non-extant
11-0026	Sub-rectangular enclosure (possible 1 of 2)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Sub-rectangular linear enclosures identified by LiDAR 2020, possibly related to drainage. Possibly part of the same feature as 11-0033	Earthwork(s)	Non-extant
11-0027	The Lodge and front railings	Built Heritage	Grade II listed building	Post Medieval	-	Dating to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century and possibly by John Foss of Richmond, the building is of ashlar sandstone with a stone slate roof over two storeys and three bays. It is set upon a plinth and the railings are wrought iron. The central bay of the lodge projects slightly and has a six-panel door below a	Lodge	Extant

Heritage Resource								
ID	Name	Type	Designation	Period	Sub-period	Description	Classification	Condition
						fanlight in a chamfered rusticated quoined round-arched surround with vermiculated keystone. In the first and third bay on the ground and first floor are sash windows with glazing bars in a round-arched recessed panel. The face of the first floor is blind but there is a pediment in the central bay. Other features include a moulded gutter box, hipped roof, and a central stack. On the left return are a sash window with glazing bars on ground floor and two nine-pane unequally hung sash windows on first floor. On the ground floor of the right return are two sash windows with glazing bars in round-arched recessed panels while on the first floor there is a band and cornice and two nine-pane unequally hung sash windows. In front of the lodge are the railings. These have plain bars with small knob finials. There is a matching central gate, and a turned baluster stands at the corner either side of the gate.		
11-0028	Bank	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photograph and LiDAR 2020. Part of a possible trackway running north-west to south-east in the middle of an enclosed field.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
11-0029	Possible Earthwork	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photograph and LiDAR 2020. Possible earthwork bank within field enclosure.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
11-0030	Sub-rectangular enclosure	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photograph and LiDAR 2020. Sub-rectangular enclosure and depression in the south-west corner of a field enclosure. The depression may be a former pond.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
11-0031	Possible earthworks within Crookacre Plantation	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Identified during aerial photograph and LiDAR 2020. Possible earthworks of unknown origin or type located within Crookacre Plantation.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
11-0032	Sub-rectangular enclosures (possible 2 of 2)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Uncertain	-	Sub-rectangular linear enclosures identified by LiDAR 2020, possibly related to drainage. Possibly part of the same feature as 11-0026.	Earthwork(s)	Extant
11-0033	Crown and Anchor Public House (site of)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of former public house. Identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: Middleton Tyas [MIC1797] Tithe Map 1841 & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1871	Public house	Non-extant
11-0034	Three Tuns Public House (site of)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Site of former public house. Identified from historic ordnance survey mapping. Source: Middleton Tyas [MIC1797] Tithe Map 1841 & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1871	Public house	Non-extant
11-0035	Middleton Grange (site of)	Archaeology	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	Complex of buildings marked as Middleton Grange on historic ordnance survey mapping. No longer extant. Source: Middleton Tyas [MIC1797] Tithe Map 1841 & LandMark WMS Second Sequence 1871	Historic building	Non-extant

8.8.3 Index of cross references

8.8.3.1 As stated in Section 8.8, the following sub-sections comprise a series of index tables. Each table relates to a single scheme and presents the heritage resources identified within its study area and ZVI. Arranged in ascending order of Heritage Resource ID, each index table shows all other identification numbers and/or references by which an individual heritage resource can also be identified, depending on the data or information source(s) consulted. A full list of the data and information sources and research and investigation undertaken during the Project can be found in Section 8.4 in ES Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage.

8.8.3.2 The following data sources have been abbreviated and/or combined in each table: Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE); the Cumbria, Durham, and North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER); Historic England's Heritage At Risk (HAR) register; the Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) reference numbers used in ES Appendix 8.2 Historic Landscape Baseline Report; and the archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) trench numbers used by the Lot 1, Lot 2, and Lot 3 archaeological sub-contractors whose reports comprise ES Appendix 8.6 Trenching Reports.

The geophysical survey and geochemical survey reference numbers are used in the archaeological sub-contractor reports presented in ES Appendix 8.5 Geophysical Survey Report and ES Appendix 8.7 Geochemical Survey Report, respectively.

8.8.3.3 The research and historic map survey and Milestone Society references were generated and obtained through desk-based research, and either resulted in the identification of new heritage resources or complimented and/or enhanced understanding of those already identified from other sources.

Routewide

Table 10: Heritage resources located Routewide (cross references)

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
00-0001	A6 Roman Road / Frenchfield Roman Road and Settlement, Penrith	-	1168	-	-	-	-	-	3_99	-	-
	Old Penrith to Kirby Thore Roman Road	-	44991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A66/ High Street Roman Road	-	1809 44991	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_117	-	-
	A66, High Street Roman Road	-	1809	-	-	-	-	-	6_17	-	-
	The Street, Roman Road	-	H4116; H3414	-	07-9007	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Street, Roman Road	-	H3213; H34423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hutton Magna A66	-	H3225	-	-	-	-	-	9_3	09-9001	-
00-0002	Penrith to Greta Bridge Turnpike (Penrith)	-	-	-	0102-1015	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Penrith to Greta Bridge Turnpike (Brougham)	-	-	-	03-1019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Penrith to Greta Bridge Turnpike (Kirkby Thore)	-	-	-	0405-4030	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Penrith to Greta Bridge Turnpike (Warcop)	-	-	-	06-6035	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Penrith to Greta Bridge Turnpike (Bowes)	-	H3413	-	07-9008	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Penrith to Greta Bridge Turnpike (Greta Bridge)	-	-	-	08-9003	-	-	-	-	-	-
00-0003	Eden Valley	-	-	-	-	-	A66_HLCA_001	-	-	-	-
00-0004	Lazonby Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	A66_HLCA_002	-	-	-	-
00-0005	Stainmore	-	-	-	-	-	A66_HLCA_003	-	-	-	-
00-0006	Pennines	-	-	-	-	-	A66_HLCA_004	-	-	-	-
00-0007	Pennine fringe above the Greta and Tees valleys	-	-	-	-	-	A66_HLCA_005	-	-	-	-
00-0008	Greta and Tees Valley strip fields	-	-	-	-	-	A66_HLCA_006	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
00-0009	Pennine fringe west of the A66	-	-	-	-	-	A66_HLCA_007	-	-	-	-
00-0010	Lowland Fields	-	-	-	-	-	A66_HLCA_008	-	-	-	-

M6 Junction 40 to Kemplay Bank

Table 11: Heritage resources in the M6 Junction 40 to Kemplay Bank study area and ZVI (cross references)

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
01-0001	Standing stone 180m NNE of Skirsgill	1007626	1166	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_36	-	-
01-0002	Mayburgh henge	1007902	2867	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_12	-	-
01-0003	King Arthur's Round Table henge	1007903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0004	Little Round Table henge	1008237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0005	Eamont Bridge	1007193; 1145133; 1145301	3827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0006	The Giant's Grave - Two Anglian cross-shafts and four hogback stones in St Andrew's churchyard, Penrith	1007629	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0007	The Giant's Thumb - Anglian high cross in St Andrew's churchyard, Penrith	1007630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0008	Yanwath Hall	1049080	2894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0009	Strickland's Pele Tower and Penrith Castle	1010690; 1138256	2878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0010	Parish Church of St Andrew	1145048	4477	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0011	Courtyard Range Adjoining Yanwath Hall	1145305	2894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0012	Dockray Hall	1312065	5408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0013	The Gathering	1145054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0014	Plague Stone in Grounds of Greengarth Old People Home	1137825	1167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0015	Mansion House	1326789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
01-0016	Lowther Gardens	1137877	5412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0017	No.1, St Andrews Place	1138160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0018	17 and 18, Devonshire Street	1145086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0019	The George Hotel	1145087	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0020	North Friarage, The Friarage	1145096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0021	Former Two Lions Public House and integral stables	1312062	4994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0022	1, 2 and 3, Bishop Yards	1326890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0025	24 and 25, Corn Market	1137872	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0026	The Cottage	1049078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0029	4, Great Dockray	1137943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0030	21, Great Dockray	1137950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0031	43 And 44, King Street	1138031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0032	48-52, King Street	1138038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0033	No. 3, Little Dockray	1138048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0034	Barclay's Bank	1138070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0035	Tudor Cottage	1138170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0036	Nos. 1 and 2, St Andrew's Square	1138179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0037	Monument to railway Contractors in St Andrew's churchyard on north side of Church	1145049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0039	2-4, St Andrew's Churchyard	1145051	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0040	Premises occupied by Thornborrow, Estate Agent	1145055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0041	North Bank	1145058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0042	9 and 10, King Street	1145069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0043	12, King Street	1145070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0044	19, 20, 20a and 21, King Street	1145071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0045	No. 32, King Street	1145074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0046	46, King Street	1145075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0047	The General Wolfe Inn	1145077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
01-0049	9-11, Market Square	1145079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0052	Dockray Lodge and Salkeld House	1145090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0053	5, 6 and 7, Great Dockray	1145098	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0054	The White Horse Public House	1145099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0055	23, 24 and 25, Great Dockray	1145100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0056	Gate piers in forecourt of The Gloucester Arms	1145101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0057	Bishop Yards Cottage	1145108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0060	6-12, Corn Market	1145121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0061	The Board and Elbow Public House	1145122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0062	1 and 2, Crown Square	1145123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0065	The Gate Inn	1145303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0066	Barn north of The Cottage, on east side of courtyard	1145304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0069	30, 30A and 31, King Street	1312022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0072	36, Great Dockray	1312074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0073	3, 4 and 5, Corn Market	1312104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0074	26, Corn Market	1312107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0075	Redhill Limekilns, 120 metres south east of Slapestones Roundabout	1326738	11874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0076	26, Great Dockray	1326885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0077	37, 38 and 39, Great Dockray	1326886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0078	Premises occupied by office of Greenholme Construction Company Limited	1326891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0079	25A, Corn Market	1326895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0081	Ash Grove	1326902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0082	11 and 12, West Lane	1326906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0083	No. 3, King Street	1326909	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0084	41 and 42, King Street	1326910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0086	Clock Tower	1326913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
01-0091	8, Great Dockray	1326923	43798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0092	Premises occupied by Harrison Granger and Fairer, Solicitors	1326937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0093	War memorial outside St Andrew's Church	1434044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0094	Penrith Station	1326905	43626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0095	Toll Bar Cottage	1326908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0096	Bridge End	1049124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0097	Former Salutation Hotel	1145063	44551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0098	20, Victoria Road	1145064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0099	Welcome Inn with attached stable and barn	1145068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0100	26, 27, 27A, 28 and 28A, King Street	1145072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0101	Waverley Hotel	1145073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0102	Skirsgill	1145505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0103	Terrace wall, gate posts and Steps in front of Skirsgill	1145506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0104	Tynefield House	1311930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0105	The Dog Beck Public House	1311954	44562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0106	Conservative Club	1326896	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0107	K6 Telephone Kiosk (outside Penrith Station)	1145021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0108	Eamont Lodge	1326940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0109	Barns East of Yanwath Hall	1373883	2894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0110	Penrith Boer War Memorial	1446766	44799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0111	Penrith Conservation Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0112	Skirsgill Lane Enclosure	-	44979	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_42	-	-
01-0113	Ormstead Hill Cairn, Skirsgill	-	1173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0117	Skirsgill Lynchet	-	1170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0118	Skirsgill Holy Well, Dacre	-	2826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0119	L&NWR Cocker mouth & Workington Railway/Cocker mouth,	-	11531	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_37; 1_2_38	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
	Keswick & Penrith Railway										
01-0120	Lancaster and Carlisle Railway / London and North Western Railway	-	41005	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_40; 1_2_41	-	-
01-0121	Bank Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_5	-	-
01-0122	Bank earthworks	-	15412	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_8	-	-
01-0123	Possible Holloway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_32	-	-
01-0124	Curvilinear earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_33	-	-
01-0126	Field boundary / bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_3	-	-
01-0127	Field boundary / bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_4	-	-
01-0129	Skirsgill Park Weir and Culvert	-	43959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0130	Southwaite Green Mill	-	15418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0131	Yanwath Hall Quarry	-	12029	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_13	-	-
01-0132	Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_1	-	-
01-0133	Chapel of St Wilfred or Brougham Chapel	1349045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0134	Mansion House	1145109	5421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0135	2 gate piers to the forecourt of the Mansion House	1145110	5421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0136	4, Angel Lane	1326903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0137	Screen walls of forecourt to Mansion House	1137823	5421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0139	Crown Hotel	1049100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0144	Candia	1137845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0149	Brougham Bridge, Brougham	-	5307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0150	River Eamont Buckle Finds, Brougham	-	45129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0151	Bow Brooch Find, French Field Farm, Penrith	-	19322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0152	Brougham Toll House	-	5306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0153	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 147	-	45349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0154	Holloway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_9	-	-
01-0155	Thacka Beck	-	3841	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_25	-	-
01-0156	Redhills	-	-	-	01-1001	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0157	Nine Chimneys	-	-	-	01-1002	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
01-0158	Milestone, Skirsgill (site of)	-	-	-	01-1003	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0159	Skirsgill Estate - probably yard/stables	-	-	-	01-1004	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0160	Cattle Pens (site of)	-	-	-	01-1005	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0161	Lone Building (site of)	-	-	-	01-1006	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0162	Building Complex (possible farmstead)	-	-	-	01-1007	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0163	The Vicarage	-	-	-	01-1008	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0164	Flour Mill (site of)	-	-	-	01-1009	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0165	Halfway house (site of)	-	-	-	01-1010	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0166	Former Smithy	-	-	-	01-1011	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0167	Milestone, Eamont (site of)	-	-	-	01-1012	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0168	Workhouse (site of)	-	-	-	01-1013	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0169	Summer House (site of)	-	-	-	01-1014	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0171	Potential Romano-British enclosure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_49	-	-
01-0172	Paleochannel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73; 74; 77; 79; 82	-
01-0173	Paleochannel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
01-0174	Clifton Hall tower	1008634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0175	Church of St Cuthbert	1348695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0176	Hutton Hall	1326922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0177	Corney House	1312134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-0178	Cockell House	1326920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0001	Roman road and enclosures SE of Frenchfield	1007180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0002	Brougham Roman fort (Brocaum) and civil settlement and Brougham Castle	1007186	2887, 2888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0003	Lowther Lodge	1145302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0004	Churchyard Wall around the Chapel of St Wilfred	1145356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0006	Curtain Walls, Gateway Buildings, Stables, and	1145355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
	Domestic Ranges Forming Part of Brougham Hall										
02-0007	Former Masonic Hall; Hutton Hall	1312059	5419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0009	Carleton Hall Farmhouse	1326892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0010	Carleton Hall (Cumbria Police Headquarters)	1312133	5403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0011	Abbots Bank	1145097	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0012	Ruins of Brougham Hall	1099141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0014	Walls, gate piers and railings adjoining Lowther Lodge	1049110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0015	Barco Lodge	1145095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0016	Magistrate's Clerks Office	1145107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0017	Former Frenchfield Farmhouse	1145116	44559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0018	Cross Keys Public House	1145117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0019	Carleton Hill	1145118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0020	Victoria Cottage	1145119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0022	Mostyn Cottage, Mostyn Hall Cottage, and Mostyn Hall	1312058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0023	Bridge Over Road Between Brougham Hall and Chapel of St Wilfred	1326776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0026	Boer War Memorial, Eamont Bridge	1412122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0027	Former Outbuildings and Cattle Shed At The Rear of Frenchfield Farm	1137840	44560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0029	Axe and Stone Finds	-	41907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0030	Tool Find, Brougham	-	42307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0032	Westmorland Holme River Dykes, Yanwath and Eamont Bridge	-	15420	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_20; 1_2_15	-	-
02-0033	Low Mill Corn and Snuff Mill	-	12015	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_28	-	-
02-0034	Carleton Hall Weir, River Eamont	-	44225	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_26	-	-
02-0035	Former site of West Ward Union Workhouse	-	40423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
02-0036	Eamont Bridge Village	-	6981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0037	Low Mill Weir, River Eamont	-	44224	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_29	-	-
02-0038	Eamont Fishponds	-	15422	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_16	-	-
02-0039	Westmorland Holme Weir	-	41468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0041	Park Holme	-	43620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0042	Carleton Hall Icehouse	-	13842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-0043	Possible bank and ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_17	-	-
02-0044	Bank and Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_18	-	-
02-0046	Possible bank and ditch associated with Carleton Hall Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_43	-	-
02-0050	Field Boundaries and Ridge and Furrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_31	-	-
02-0051	Linear Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1_2_21	-	-
02-0053	Brougham Castle Bridge	1145357	44268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Penrith to Temple Sowerby

Table 12: Heritage resources in the Penrith to Temple Sowerby study area and ZVI (cross references)

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
03-0001	Roman marching camp 450yds (410m) NE of Brovacum	1007187	2889	-	-	-	-	-	3_96	-	-
03-0002	Settlement 100yds (90m) SE of Sceugh Farm	1007140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0003	Romano- British farmstead and a length of Roman road 800m south of Winderwath	1020924	2881	-	-	-	-	-	3_1	-	-
03-0004	Settlement 1/3 mile (540m) ENE of Brougham Castle OR Brougham Vicus, Brougham	1007203	2990; 2849	-	-	-	-	3.9, 3.5	3_116	89; 92; 93; 95; 96	-
03-0005	St Ninian's preconquest monastic site, site of nucleated medieval settlement, St Ninian's Church and churchyard	1016398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0006	Countess's Pillar	1326777	2906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
03-0007	Alms Table Beside Countess's Pillar	1099102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0008	Hornby Hall and Barns Adjoining	1326775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0009	Low Woodside	1099942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0010	Moorhouse Farmhouse	1145358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0011	Winderwath House	1145359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0012	Church of St Ninian	1326778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0013	Milestone East of Whinfell Park	1348706	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0015	Fremington	1099107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0016	Hospital Farmhouse	1099126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0017	Unidentified Object Find, Brougham	-	42971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0018	Frenchfield Cropmarks, Penrith	-	16544	-	-	-	-	-	3_123	-	-
03-0019	Whinfell Park Unclassified Cropmark, Brougham	-	3830	-	-	-	-	-	3_76	-	-
03-0020	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 138	-	45178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0021	Lightwater Enclosure Cropmark, Brougham	-	9881	-	-	-	-	-	3_80	-	-
03-0022	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 170	-	45197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0023	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 133	-	45179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0024	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 21	-	45169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0025	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 46	-	45191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0026	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 24	-	45167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0027	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 61	-	45152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0028	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 7	-	45171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0029	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 48	-	45116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0030	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 17	-	45165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
03-0031	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 139	-	45192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0032	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 134	-	45194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0033	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 15	-	45175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0034	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 161	-	45206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0035	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 162	-	45211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0039	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Fields 14 / 111	-	45172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0040	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 18	-	45168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0043	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 171	-	45186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0044	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 16	-	45163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0045	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 49	-	45162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0046	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 45	-	45190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0047	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 107	-	45180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0048	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 44	-	45189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0049	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 15	-	45160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0050	Brougham Ring Ditches, Brougham	-	2864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0051	Brougham Enclosure	-	2861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0052	Whinfell Holme Circular Enclosure	-	44956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0053	Eden Valley Fieldwalking Field 172	-	45184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0055	Brougham Beaker Burial, Brougham	-	2865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0061	Brougham Settlement, Road	-	2837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0064	Coin Find, Brougham	-	42959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
03-0065	Bracelet Find, Brougham Roman Cemetery, Brougham	-	11471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0066	Brooch Find, Brougham	-	42957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0067	Tombstone Find, Brougham	-	5090	-	-	-	-	-	3_114	-	-
03-0068	Burial Casket/Coffin Find, Brougham	-	19667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0069	Burial and Coin Hoard, Brougham Castle Farm, Brougham	-	2851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0070	Beaker Find, Brougham Castle Farm, Brougham	-	2850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0071	Tombstone Find	-	2784	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0072	Brougham Cemetery, Brougham	-	2843	-	03-1009	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0074	Light Water Bridges Field System	-	1149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0075	Brougham Field System	-	15272	-	-	-	-	-	3_120	-	-
03-0077	Altar Find, Countess Pillar, Brougham	-	2890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0078	Samian Find	-	13813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0079	Countess Pillar tombstone find, Brougham	-	2891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0080	Coin Find, Brougham Castle	-	2892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0081	Fremington Settlement Site	-	16791	-	-	-	-	-	3_90	-	-
03-0082	Woodside Deserted Medieval Village	-	3831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0083	Vessel Find, Brougham	-	42966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0084	Vessel Find, Brougham	-	42960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0085	Vessel Find, Brougham	-	42956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0086	Vessel Find, Brougham	-	42967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0087	Vessel Find, Brougham	-	42964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0088	Hartshorn Tree, Brougham	-	4457	-	-	-	-	-	3_58	-	-
03-0089	Whinfell Park, Brougham	-	6803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0090	Brougham Rifle Range	-	15410	-	-	-	-	-	3_112	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
03-0091	Brougham Mill	-	12014	-	-	-	-	-	3_101; 3_102; 3_103	-	-
03-0092	Brougham Ironworks	-	17729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0094	Woodside Farm	-	44955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0095	Vessel Find, Brougham	-	42963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0096	Vessel Find, Brougham	-	42968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0097	Vessel Find, Brougham	-	42969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0098	Mauds Pool	-	15419	-	-	-	-	-	3_124	-	-
03-0100	Earthwork/ track possibly connected to swine gill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_106	-	-
03-0101	Earthworks - Possible quarry or pond barrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_107	-	-
03-0102	Cropmark - ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_110	-	-
03-0103	Cropmark - natural feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_111	-	-
03-0104	Cropmark - uncertain depression	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_113	-	-
03-0105	Earthworks - platform	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_117	-	-
03-0107	Cropmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_119	-	-
03-0108	Earthworks - Linear Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_12	-	-
03-0109	Earthworks - Linear Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_14	-	-
03-0110	Cropmarks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_19	-	-
03-0111	Cropmarks - tracks / former boundaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_30	-	-
03-0112	Cropmarks - tracks / former boundaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_33	-	-
03-0113	Cropmarks - water meadows or field drains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_4	-	-
03-0114	Cropmarks - tracks / former boundaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_40	-	-
03-0115	Cropmarks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_44	-	-
03-0116	Cropmark or path	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_56	-	-
03-0117	Earthworks - possible track	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_57	-	-
03-0118	Cropmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_59	-	-
03-0119	Cropmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_60	-	-
03-0120	Cropmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_61	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
03-0121	Cropmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_62	-	-
03-0122	Cropmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_63	-	-
03-0123	Earthworks - Linear Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_67	-	-
03-0124	Earthworks - Enclosure ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_79	-	-
03-0125	Cropmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_89	-	-
03-0126	Cropmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_91	-	-
03-0127	Cropmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_13	-	-
03-0128	Earthworks - bedrock platforms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_29	-	-
03-0129	Earthworks - paleochannel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_66	-	-
03-0130	Earthworks - paleochannel / glacial spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_17	-	-
03-0131	Cropmark - barrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_109	-	-
03-0133	Cropmark - possible ladder settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_121	-	-
03-0134	Cropmark - Enclosure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_122	-	-
03-0138	Earthworks - possible field systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_105	-	-
03-0139	Earthworks - cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_7	-	-
03-0140	Earthworks - former field boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_71	-	-
03-0146	Cropmarks associated with site of former Blacksmith's Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_93	-	-
03-0147	Earthworks - mill race or support bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_102	-	-
03-0148	Earthworks - field boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_11	-	-
03-0149	Cropmarks - field boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_15	-	-
03-0167	Mound	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_108	-	-
03-0168	Linear Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_2	-	-
03-0169	Enclosure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_75	-	-
03-0170	Linear Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_82	-	-
03-0171	Field Boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_84	-	-
03-0172	Structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_85	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
03-0173	Linear Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_87	-	-
03-0177	Water Meadow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_86	-	-
03-0179	Whinfell Park Farm Enclosure	-	45386	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0181	Castle Farm	-	-	-	03-1003	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0182	Guide Post (site of)	-	-	-	03-1004	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0183	Guide Post (site of)	-	-	-	03-1005	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0184	Lightwater Bridge (site of)	-	-	-	03-1006	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0185	Milestone, Lightwater (site of)	-	-	-	03-1007	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0186	Former Lightwater Smithy	-	-	-	03-1008	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0188	Whinfell	-	-	-	03-1010	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0189	Lone Roadside Building, Hartshorn	-	-	-	03-1011	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0190	Milestone, Whinfell (site of)	-	-	-	03-1012	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0191	Whinfell House	-	-	-	03-1013	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0192	Lower Woodside	-	-	-	03-1014	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0193	Ash Hill Cottages	-	-	-	03-1015	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0194	Guide post (site of)	-	-	-	03-1016	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0195	Sheep Fold, now field entrance	-	-	-	03-1017	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0196	Milestone, Temple Sowerby (site of)	-	-	-	03-1018	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-0199	Paleochannel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-
03-0200	Paleochannel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113; 117; 123; 126; 129	-
03-0201	Paleochannel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	-
03-0202	Paleochannel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	-
03-0203	Field boundaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105; 111; 119; 126	-
03-0204	Field boundaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324; 327; 333; 334; 337; 352;	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
										357; 363	
03-0205	Field boundaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164; 167; 171	-
03-0206	Field boundaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	-
03-0207	Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	-
03-0208	Pits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327; 333	-
03-0209	Field boundaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	-
03-0210	Field boundaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334; 337	-
03-0211	Field boundaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352; 357; 363	-
03-0212	Peat deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123; 125	-
03-0213	Peat deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	-
03-0214	Whinfell Cropmarks	-	45473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Temple Sowerby to Appleby

Table 13: Heritage resources in the Temple Sowerby to Appleby study area and ZVI (cross references)

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0001	Farmstead 700 yards NNW of Redlands Bank	1007124	1641	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_70	-	-
0405-0002	Roman Milestone 180m north west of Spitals	1007172	2801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0003	Kirkby Thore Roman Fort and Associated Vicus	1012183	2800	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_47; 4_5_48; 4_5_49; 4_5_53; 4_5_56; 4_5_59; 4_5_60; 4_5_61; 4_5_54	-	-
0405-0004	Roman Camp, 350m east of Redlands Bank	1007189	1654	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_107; 4_5_187	-	-
0405-0005	Roman Fortlet 200m SSE of Castrigg	1007174	1653; 6077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0006	Church of St Margaret and St James	1075165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0007	Parish Church of St Lawrence	1312067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0008	Church of St Michael	1226012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0009	Kirkby Thore Hall	1226011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0010	Mount Pleasant Farmhouse, cottage and attached cart shed	1266080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0011	Crackenthorpe Hall	1225826	1648	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_161	-	-
0405-0012	The Cloister	1319048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0013	33 Chapel Street	1145588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0014	Low Cross	1138035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0015	Roman arches on south side of Main Street	1226010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0016	Front and return walls, and gate piers, to east of Temple Sowerby House	1265699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0017	Maypole to south of the Cedars	1226849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0018	Front and return walls, gate piers, railings and central gate to Park House	1226720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0019	Low walls, piers and forecourt railings to front of The Cedars	1265540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0020	Front and return walls, central gate and forecourt railings to Woodbine House	1226728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0021	Walls, gate piers and gates to the east of The Grange	1226917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0023	Length of wall incorporating the Bainbrigg Stones	1471164	27877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0024	Swan House and Swan Cottage	1226957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0025	Antique shop to north of village hall	1227019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0026	11, Battlebarrow	1145593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0027	3 and 4A, Battlebarrow	1319042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0028	11, Boroughgate	1145609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0029	1, 2 and 3 The Sands	1158381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0030	The Cedars	1227018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0031	Edendale Cottage area railings and central gate	1226717	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0032	Temple Sowerby House	1226719	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0033	Countess Farmhouse and adjoining barn	1265609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0034	Kings Arms Hotel	1226915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0035	Rose Cottage	1226920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0036	Sheriff House	1226921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0037	Low walls, gate piers, gats and railings to front of Beech House, Beech Cottage and Sheriff House	1227015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0038	Beach Cottage	1227013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0039	Beech House and adjoining stables	1265581	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0040	Mountain View	1227058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0041	Low walls and railings to west of The Grange	1265608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0042	Threshing barn and byre to south of tannery's dovecote	1227016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0045	Wall to village pound and old fire engine house within; north west of Foresters' hall	1226044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0046	Stone Cottage	1266081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0047	Milestone to north east of Crackenthorpe Hall	1225905	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0048	Clickham Farmhouse	1144943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0049	Barn adjoining Friary Cottage	1145595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0050	4, Battlebarrow	1145592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0051	5-10 Battlebarrow	1319043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0052	2, Battlebarrow	1145591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0053	1, Battlebarrow	1319041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0054	The Grapes Hotel	1158398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0055	5- 7 Chapel Street	1311705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0056	8 - 10 Chapel Street	1145586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0057	16- 19 Chapel Street	1145587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0058	20- 26 Chapel Street	1158010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0059	27, 28 and 29 Chapel Street	1319040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0060	30, 31 and 32 Chapel Street	1158023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0061	The Clock House	1145553	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0062	Crown and Cushion Hotel	1319034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0063	7 9, Boroughgate	1311990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0064	11, Bridge Street	1145584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0065	3 and 5 Boroughgate	1319049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0066	10, Bridge Street	1145585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0067	6 and 8 Bridge Street	1319038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0068	The Police Station	1145558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0069	Shire Hall	1380199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0070	Edendale House	1226710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0071	Park House	1226808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0072	Woodbine House and warehouse to rear	1265701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0073	Low Wall and Piers to front of Edendale House	1265735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0076	Cottage granary to west of Mount Pleasant Farmhouse	1226060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0077	Thornercroft	1226100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0078	Foresters' Hall	1266079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0079	Gateposts, walls and railings in front of Oak Tree House, Main Street	1226009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0080	Oak Tree House	1266078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0081	Fountain head in garden to south west of Crackenthorpe Hall	1225886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0082	Coach house to north west of Crakenthorpe Hall	1225805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0083	Summer house to west of Crackenthorpe Hall	1266174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0084	Bampton Tower	1144942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0085	Main building at Appleby Grammar School	1312225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0086	Kingston House with outbuildings adjoining the south	1319045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0087	Footbridge at Appleby Station	1145563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0088	Appleby Station, Main building	1311476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0089	Appleby Station, east platform building	1319067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0090	The Friary	1145594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0091	Entrance Gate Piers, Gates and Railings to the Friary	1319044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0092	Former British School	1157969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0093	33A Chapel Street	1457818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0094	Westmorland House	1145573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0095	9, Bridge Street	1157923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0096	5 and 7 Bridge Street	1319037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0097	4, Bridge Street	1157929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0098	1 and 3 Bridge Street	1157880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0099	St Lawrence's Bridge	1145583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0100	Eden Bridge café shop attached to Eden Bridge café	1145557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0101	Coach house, Barns, Byres and Entrance arch to north of Spital Farmhouse	1226101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0102	Threshing barn and byre to east of Spital Farmhouse	1226102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0103	Spitals Farmhouse with Adjoining Stables, Byre, and Gin Gang	1266008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0104	K6 Telephone Kiosk	1227113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0105	Front and return walls, and gate piers, to Mountain View	1227017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0106	Turbine House to south of Crackenthorpe Hall	1225806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0107	War Memorial in St Lawrence's Churchyard, Appleby	1455779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0108	Temple Sowerby	-	4778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0109	Appleby	1818	-	1818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0110	Settle - Carlisle Railway	-	42042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0111	Crackenthorpe Cropmarks	-	3916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0112	Unclassified cropmark at Temple Sowerby	-	6178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0113	Kirkby Thore Settlement	-	4717	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0114	Temple Sowerby Rectangular Enclosure	-	5130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Field Package 1
0405-0115	Kirkby Thore Linear Earthwork	-	16995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0116	Kirkby Thore Unclassified Cropmarks	-	16992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0117	Sleastonhow Lane Enclosure and Dyke, Kirkby Thore	-	6004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Field Package 5
0405-0118	Keld Sike Enclosure, Kirkby Thore	-	6002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0119	Dyke at Crackenthorpe	-	6010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0120	Dyke at Crackenthorpe	-	6007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0121	Long Marton Mound	-	1656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0122	Crakenthorpe Enclosure	-	6006	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_125	-	-
0405-0123	Castrigg Linear Features, Long Marton	-	16549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0124	Roger Head Rectangular Enclosure	-	4210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0125	Castrigg Rectangular Enclosure	-	4211	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_185	-	-
0405-0126	Hangingshaw Enclosure, Long Marton	-	6702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0129	Chapel Hill Enclosure and Lynchets, Crackenthorpe	-	6700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0130	Colby Laites Ford, Appleby	-	15738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0131	Trout Beck Natural Feature, Kirkby Thore	-	16996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0132	Cooper Allot Unassigned Find, Kirkby Thore, Eden	-	19458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0133	Lead Strap Fitting Find, Kirkby Thore, Eden	-	19459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0135	Find spot	-	1680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0136	Carved Stone Find, Appleby	-	5089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0137	Temple Sowerby Bronze Age Site	-	42115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0138	Kirkby Thore Enclosed Settlement & Field System	-	44965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0139	Silver Coin Find, Kirkby Thore	-	19416, 19409, 19410, 19411, 19412, 19413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0141	Silver Coin Find, Kirkby Thore	-	19417	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0142	Trumpet Brooch Find, Kirkby Thore	-	19219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0146	Steelyard Weight Find, Kirkby Thore, Eden	-	19455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0147	Cooper Alloy Brooch, Kirkby Thore, Eden	-	19456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0148	Cooper Alloy Brooch, Kirkby Thore, Eden	-	19457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0149	Temple Sowerby Medieval Village	-	6778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0151	Colby Hall, Colby	-	43448	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_215; 4_5_216	-	-
0405-0152	Crackenthorpe Medieval Village	-	6771	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_166; 4_5_167; 4_5_168; 4_5_169	-	-
0405-0153	Chapel Garth, Crackenthorpe	-	1667	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_157; 4_5_158	-	-
0405-0156	Kirkby Thore	-	3908	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_38; 4_5_39; 4_5_44; 4_5_45; 4_5_76; 4_5_77; 4_5_78; 4_5_83; 4_5_84	1039; 1048; 1054	-
0405-0157	Crackenthorpe Pound, Crackenthorpe	-	16749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0159	St Nicholas's Hill, Appleby-in-Westmorland	-	42165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0162	Copper Alloy Spoon Find, Kirkby Thore, Eden	-	19460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0163	Long Rigg Quarries and Gravel Pits, Kirkby Thore	-	15539	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_94; 4_5_95; 4_5_96; 4_5_97	-	-
0405-0165	North Eden Railway / North Eastern Railway, Darlington Section, Eden Valley Branch	-	19990	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_1; 4_5_106	-	-
0405-0166	Temple Sowerby Railway Station	-	15551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0167	Kirkby Thore Railway Station	-	15532	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_63	-	-
0405-0168	Crackenthorpe World War II Pillbox near the River Eden	-	16867	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0169	Geophysical Survey Results	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.20	-	-	-
0405-0170	Geophysical Survey Results	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.27	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0171	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_8	-	-
0405-0172	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_6	-	-
0405-0173	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_17	-	-
0405-0174	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_27	-	-
0405-0175	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_33	-	-
0405-0176	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_91	-	-
0405-0177	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_26	-	-
0405-0178	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_93	-	-
0405-0179	Field System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_67	-	-
0405-0181	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_126	-	-
0405-0182	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_221	-	-
0405-0183	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_15	-	-
0405-0184	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_31	-	-
0405-0185	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_25	-	-
0405-0186	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_80	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0187	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_174	-	-
0405-0188	Boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_69	-	-
0405-0189	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_13	-	-
0405-0190	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_98	-	-
0405-0191	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_82	-	-
0405-0192	Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_140	-	-
0405-0193	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_5	-	-
0405-0194	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_16	-	-
0405-0195	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_28	-	-
0405-0196	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_88	-	-
0405-0197	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_89	-	-
0405-0198	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_101	-	-
0405-0199	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_191	-	-
0405-0200	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_194	-	-
0405-0201	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_189	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0204	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_186	-	-
0405-0205	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence - Earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_197	-	-
0405-0206	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_193	-	-
0405-0207	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_209	-	-
0405-0208	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_208	-	-
0405-0209	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_188	-	-
0405-0210	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_99	-	-
0405-0211	Spoil Heap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_64	-	-
0405-0212	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_92	-	-
0405-0213	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_85	-	-
0405-0214	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_114	-	-
0405-0215	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_172	-	-
0405-0216	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_43	-	-
0405-0217	Natural Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_65	-	-
0405-0218	Natural Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_62	-	-
0405-0219	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_72	-	-
0405-0220	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_108	-	-
0405-0221	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_104	-	-
0405-0222	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_119	-	-
0405-0223	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_115	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0224	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_113	-	-
0405-0225	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_116	-	-
0405-0226	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_121	-	-
0405-0227	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_180	-	-
0405-0228	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_170	-	-
0405-0229	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_218	-	-
0405-0230	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_210	-	-
0405-0231	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_20	-	-
0405-0232	Crackenthorpe Ring Ditch	-	3915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0235	Troutbeck Earthworks, Long Marton	-	6008	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_103	-	-
0405-0236	Kirkby Thore Cropmark Complex	-	5132	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_74	-	-
0405-0237	Sleastonhow Barn, Sleastonhow Lane, Kirkby Thore	-	41749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0238	Linden House	1226724	40281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0239	Tufton Arms Hotel and Shop	1319035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0240	16, Boroughgate	1146455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0241	14, Boroughgate	1145574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0242	Moot Hall	1145607	-	1145607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0243	Midland Bank	1145610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0244	Barclay's Bank	1138203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0245	15 and 17, Boroughgate	1319011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0246	Hare and Hounds	1311975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0247	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_185	-	-
0405-0248	Aerial photography and LiDAR Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_192	-	-
0405-0256	Unclassified Cropmarks at Temple Sowerby	-	5999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0263	Decorative Mount Find, Kirkby Thore	-	19504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0268	Flint Finds, Temple Sowerby	-	41453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0269	Temple Sowerby Pit	-	41451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0270	Temple Sowerby Field System	-	42116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0271	Drainage system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_29	-	-
0405-0274	Field System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_46	-	-
0405-0280	Field Boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_136	-	-
0405-0281	Field Boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_137	-	-
0405-0283	Field Boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_152	-	-
0405-0286	Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_214	-	-
0405-0288	Crackenthorpe Corn Mill, Crackenthorpe	-	15733	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_149	-	-
0405-0289	Kirkby Thore Circular Cropmark	-	16550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0290	Kirkby Thore Cropmark	-	3907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0292	Appleby Castle, uninhabited portions	1003276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0293	Church of All Saints	1213959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0296	St Anne's Hospital	1145571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0297	The Red House	1146473	-	1146473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0300	Front and Return Walls, Railings and Gates To West View Farmhouse	1226919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0301	Forecourt Walls, Piers, Central Gate and Railings to Methodist Chapel	1342736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0302	Forecourt Walls, Railings and Gates to Rose Cottage and the Cottage	1342741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0303	36 Boroughgate	1145578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0305	Howgate Foot	1311519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0306	2, High Wiend	1311602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0307	11, Doomgate	1220837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0309	Midtown Farmhouse	1049073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0310	House, Cottage and Barn Opposite Ivy Cottage	1049112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0311	House and fern cottage converted outbuildings adjoining. Now used as Memorial Hall.	1065869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0312	White House	1065870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0313	Farmhouse and Attached Barn on West Side of Road at North End of Village	1137220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0315	23 and 25, Boroughgate	1138240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0316	Bowness Table Tomb in Churchyard to South of Chancel	1144901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0317	Rose Cottage	1144951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0318	Integral Barn Adjoining Number 1	1145546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0319	2, 3 and 4, Doomgate	1145547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0320	The Old Hall	1145550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0321	Number 18 with Barn Adjoining	1145551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0322	Howgate Foot	1145559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0324	White Rails	1145569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0325	37 and 39, Boroughgate	1145570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0326	Former White Hart and Stable To The Rear, 34 Boroughgate	1145576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0327	50, Boroughgate	1145580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0328	52, Boroughgate	1145581	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0332	Former outbuilding stable and coach house to the White House	1145611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0333	A'board Inn	1145612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0334	Barn to Rear of Number 34 (Glen Hotel)	1146481	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0335	40, Boroughgate	1146496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0337	12 and 14, High Wiend	1158184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0338	The Armoury	1158306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0340	Bank House	1319032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0341	41,43 and 45, Boroughgate	1319033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0342	28, Boroughgate	1319036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0344	5, Doomgate	1319061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0345	13,14 and 15, Doomgate	1319063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0346	Long Marton Hall	1356595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0347	The Cottage	1356609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0348	Sundial in Churchyard to South of Nave	1357498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0349	Freestanding Barn to the North-East of West View Farmhouse	1227095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0351	Beech House	1144950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0352	Ivy Cottage, Adjoining Penerin	1144953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0353	Forecourt Walls, Piers, and Railings to Front of Saunders	1144955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0354	Hall's Warehouse	1145549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0355	49-55, Boroughgate	1145572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0356	32, Boroughgate	1145575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0358	Garden wall, gateway and summerhouse to north-east and south-east of the White House	1311899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0359	Tannery's Dovecote at North End of Village	1265515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0361	Old Brewery	1319062	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0362	The Golden Ball Hotel	1319064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0363	Red House	1326966	40777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0364	Saunders	1326967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0365	Penerin, Adjoining Ivy Cottage	1372605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0366	Hen House and Pig Sites to West of Town Head Farmhouse	1049047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0368	Methodist Chapel	1144952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0369	Forecourt Walls, Gates, End Piers, and Railings to	1144954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
	House and Cottage Opposite Ivy Cottage										
0405-0370	Barn and Byres to North of Town Head Farmhouse	1144956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0372	Bardon House	1145548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0373	Kingdom Hall	1145552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0374	31, Boroughgate	1145568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0375	42 and 44, Boroughgate	1145579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0376	56 and 58, Boroughgate	1145582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0379	54, Boroughgate	1146532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0381	West View Farmhouse with Adjoining Cottage and Byre Range	1226918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0382	The Grange, House and Adjoining Domestic Wing	1265607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0383	48, Boroughgate	1311760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0385	1, High Wiend	1319065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0386	Town Foot and Lyndhurst, Opposite Rose Cottage	1326965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0387	Front and East Return Walls, Railings, Gate and Piers to Town End Farmhouse	1326968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0389	Town Head Farmhouse	1373868	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0390	Long Marton goods shed with office and detached weighbridge office	1411445	15757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0391	K6 Telephone Kiosk	1326992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0392	Appleby Castle	1000659	5392; 1709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0399	Coin Find, Kirkby Thore	-	19518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0400	Copper Alloy Coin Find, Kirkby Thore	-	19415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0401	Silver Coin Find, Kirkby Thore	-	19418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0402	Kirkby Thore, Long Marton	-	44811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0403	Kirkby Thore, Long Marton	-	44812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0404	Roman road Maiden Way (Margary 84)	-	-	-	0405-4000	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0405	Roman road Low Borrowbridge to Kirby Thore (RR7d)	-	-	-	0405-4001	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0406	Roman Burial, A66, Kirkby Thore	-	44933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0407	Kirkby Thore Hoard, Kirkby Thore Bridge, Kirkby Thore	-	6281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0408	Altar Find, Crackenthorpe Hall, Crackenthorpe	-	1652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0409	Silver Coin Find, Kirkby Thore	-	19414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0410	Vessel Find, Kirkby Thore	-	42665, 42666, 42662, 42663, 42664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0413	Crackenthorpe Temporary Camp Cropmarks	-	6009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0416	Whelp Castle, High Burwens, Kirkby Thore	-	6848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0422	Lynchet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_156	-	-
0405-0424	Crackenthorpe Methodist Chapel	-	40706	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0425	Inscribed Stone Find, Appleby Grammar School	-	1663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0426	Field House, Temple Sowerby	-	41450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0427	Bolton Mill	-	15514	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0432	Temple Sowerby Methodist Chapel and Sunday School	-	40214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0434	Field System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_143	-	-
0405-0435	Boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_162	-	-
0405-0436	Boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_164	-	-
0405-0440	BANK (EARTHWORK)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_129	-	-
0405-0443	BUILDING PLATFORM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_161	-	-
0405-0444	Boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_55	-	-
0405-0445	Natural Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_66	-	-
0405-0448	Bolton Unclassified Cropmarks	-	6005	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_131	-	-
0405-0451	Bank (earthwork)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_219	-	-
0405-0452	Kirkby Thore Industrial Spoil Heap	-	6280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0453	Long Marton Tithe Barn	-	15758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0454	Long Marton Rectilinear Cropmark	-	6273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0455	The White House	1319012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0456	Chapel Dub Hengiform Enclosure	-	45546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0457	Garth House Medieval Property Boundaries	-	45470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0458	Mill Race	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_149	-	-
0405-0459	Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_204	-	-
0405-0460	Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_5_205	-	-
0405-0461	Skygarth	-	-	-	0405-4003	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0462	Guide post (site of)	-	-	-	0405-4004	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0463	Milestone, Spitals (site of)	-	-	-	0405-4005	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0464	Halefield	-	-	-	0405-4006	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0465	Lowmoor Row (& well)	-	-	-	0405-4007	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0466	Former Horse & Jockey Public House	-	-	-	0405-4008	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0467	Former Oldfellows' Arms Public House	-	-	-	0405-4009	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0468	Kelk House	-	-	-	0405-4010	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0469	Guide post (site of)	-	-	-	0405-4011	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0470	Bridge End Farm	-	-	-	0405-4012	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0471	Kirkby Thore Station (site of)	-	-	-	0405-4013	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0472	Sleastonhow	-	-	-	0405-4014	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0473	Milestone, Nr Powis House (site of)	-	-	-	0405-4015	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0474	Powis House	-	-	-	0405-4016	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0475	Guide Post (site of)	-	-	-	0405-4017	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0476	Outbuildings at Marton Lane End	-	-	-	0405-4018	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0477	Milestone, Acres Common (site of)	-	-	-	0405-4019	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0478	Lone building (site of) west of Meadow Ing Farm	-	-	-	0405-4020	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0479	Meadows Ing	-	-	-	0405-4021	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0480	Lone building (site of) east of Meadow Ing Farm	-	-	-	0405-4022	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0481	Brockham (Elephant Inn)	-	-	-	0405-4023	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0482	Milestone, Crackenthorpe Hall (site of)	-	-	-	0405-4024	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0483	Roger Head	-	-	-	0405-4025	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0484	Colby Laithes (site of)	-	-	-	0405-4026	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0485	Milestone, St Nicholas' Hill (site of)	-	-	-	0405-4027	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0486	Guide Post (site of)	-	-	-	0405-4028	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0487	Proposed Turnpike deviation at Crackenthorpe	-	-	-	0405-4029	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0489	Enclosure and other features north-west of Kirkby Thore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0965; 0968; 0970; 0971; 0977; 0985; 0986; 0996	-
0405-0490	Possible Roman features	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1010; 1019; 1021; 1023; 1028; 1039; 1048; 1054; 1070	-
0405-0491	Possible Roman ditches east of Kirkby Thore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1095; 1098	-
0405-0492	Enclosure ditches near Long Marton and north of Crackenthorpe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1156; 1157a; 1159; 1214; 1215	-
0405-0493	Possible Roman enclosure ditches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1177; 1179; 1182; 1185; 1197	-
0405-0494	Prehistoric round house drip gully and associated features	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1284; 1286; 1287; 1289; 1292; 1293; 1294; 1297; 1304ext; 1311; 1318; 1319; 1320; 1322	-
0405-0496	Drain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1322	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
0405-0497	Medieval ditches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1319	-
0405-0498	Linear features	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1297; 1298	-
0405-0499	Linear features	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1274; 1284; 1286	-
0405-0500	Probable enclosure system east of Kirkby Thore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1227; 1238; 1240; 1249; 1255; 1257	-
0405-0501	Linear features	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1227; 1238	-
0405-0502	Ditches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1204	-
0405-0504	Bewley Castle, Crackenthorpe	1007146;	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0505	Acorn Bank House	1226225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0507	Caesar's Tower at Appleby Castle	1145604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0508	Main Building of Appleby Castle	1137815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0509	Lady Anne's Bee House in copse to north east of former stable block at Appleby Castle	1319047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0510	Castle moat cottage	1319048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0511	Millrigg and dwelling adjoining to the north-west	1107926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0512	Howgate Foot	1145559; 1145560; 1311519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0405-0513	Geochemical Survey Results	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Field Package 7

Appleby to Brough

Table 14: Heritage resources in the Appleby to Brough study area and ZVI (cross references)

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
06-0001	Three Round Barrows On Brackenber Moor, 190m, 220m and 500m South East of Appleby Golf Club	1004614	1823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0002	Druidical Judgement Seat	1007099	1817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0003	Warcop Roman Camp and Length of Roman Road, 285m South West of Moor House	1019208	1813	-	-	-	-	-	6_14	-	-
06-0004	Brough Castle and Brough (Verteris) Roman Fort and Civil Settlement	1007148	1783; 1767	1007148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0005	Earthwork 600ft (180m) NW of Coupland Beck Farmhouse	1007177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0006	Eastfield Sike Medieval Moated Site, Associated Fishpond, and Medieval Woodland Boundary Banks and Ditches At Burtergill Wood and Kiln Hill	1018598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0007	Parish Church of St Columba	1137446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0008	Warcop Hall & Courtyard Complex	1137455; 1144863	21311; 21312; 21313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0009	Church of St Michael	1144902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0010	Helbeck Hall With Retaining Wall To Rear	1327012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0011	Cross To South of St Columba's Parish Church	1327041	1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0012	Entrance To Vicarage From St Columba's Churchyard	1144862	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0013	Milestone To South East of Sandford Thorn	1144861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0014	House and Adjoining Cottage To North West of Sandford Hall	1312307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0015	House and Area Railings Adjoining West End of Heather Cottage	1144867	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
06-0016	Walls, Gates and Gate Piers At Entrance To Warcop Hall	1137457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0017	Bridge End House	1144864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0018	Bridge House, Opposite Ford Bridge	1326985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0019	Cross Base To South of St Michael's Church	1327020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0020	Forecourt Walls and Railings To Bridge End House	1137461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0021	Warcop House	1144865	43546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0022	Forecourt Walls and Railings To House To North-East of Warcop House	1312295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0023	Gardener's Cottage and 2 Properties Adjoining South End	1312272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0024	House To North-East of Warcop House	1327042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0025	Courtyard Group With Stables, Coach-Houses and Dog-Run To North-West of Warcop Hall	1144863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0026	Entrance Gate Piers and Adjoining Wall To South-East of Warcop House	1137468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0027	Chamley Arms	1144866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0028	The Fox, With Barn and Garage Adjoining	1327003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0029	Eden Gate	1312259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0030	Shorgill House	1137497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0031	Walls, Gate, and End Piers To North of Warcop Tower	1312253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0032	Warcop Tower and Farmhouse	1144868	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0033	Forecourt Walls and Gate To Shorgill House	1327005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0034	Croft House	1144869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0035	Ramp Barn and Byres To North-West of Warcop Tower Farmhouse	1327006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
06-0036	Threshing Barn To North-East of Warcop Tower Farmhouse	1312281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0037	School	1145011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0038	Boundary Stone To North of Bullistone Cottage	1327021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0039	Coach House To North West of Helbeck Hall	1137195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0040	House Adjoining South End of Former Shop	1144909	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0041	Former Market Cross To North of Cross leigh	1326989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0042	Milestone To South-East of Swindale Cottages	1144906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0043	House To West of Hill View	1144915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0044	Burneside House	1326984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0045	Highfields	1312426	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0046	Castle Hotel and Inn	1137145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0047	Grove Cottages	1326988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0048	House Left of Rose Cottages With Adjoining Barn and Byre	1137140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0049	House To East of Hill View	1144916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0050	Grove House	1144874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0051	Harglade	1137174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0052	Bridge Over Swindale Beck To South of Mill House	1137120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0053	House Adjoining North End of Castle Hotel	1144910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0054	Building Between One-Stop Shop and Post Office	1137151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0055	Oddfellows Hall	1137158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0056	One-Stop Shop	1144911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0057	Grove Cottages	1137169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0059	Bank House	1144914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0060	Glaslyn House	1137172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0061	House Adjoining South End of Hazel Bank Cottage	1137126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0062	Hazel Bank Cottage	1144908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
06-0063	Wiend House and Adjoining Store	1137164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0064	Walton Tomb and Railed Enclosure To South of St Michael's Church Chancel	1144903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0065	Maypole On Former Cross Base	1144912	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0066	Boundary Stone To North-West of Low Mill	1312478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0067	Warcop War Memorial	1457762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0068	Maypole To South of The Fox/Warcop Cross	1327004	1806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0069	Castleber Castle	-	4327	-	-	-	-	-	06_15	-	-
06-0070	Espland Farm Stack Strand, Warcop	-	3088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0071	Mire Sike Unclassified Cropmarks	-	6364	-	-	-	-	-	6_7; 6_8	-	-
06-0072	Ketland Earthworks, Warcop	-	4212	-	-	-	-	-	6_42	-	-
06-0073	Sandford Camp, Warcop	-	4947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0074	Hayber Gill Mill Leat	-	13671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0075	Lowgill Thunder Stone, Musgrave	-	15796	-	06-6026	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0076	Warcop Axe Find	-	4637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0077	Bullistone Bridge Lynchets	-	1780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0078	Sandford Moor Barrow, Sandford, Warcop	-	1826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0079	Sandford Ring Cairn Site	-	6149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0080	Sandford Moor Barrow, Flint Find	-	1827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0081	Sandford Moor Barrow	-	1828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0082	Townend Dykes, Brough Sowerby	-	15374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0084	West View, Brough Lynchets	-	6227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0085	Flitholme Settlement	-	3472	-	-	-	-	-	6_27	-	-
06-0086	Flitholme Earthworks	-	44977	-	-	-	-	-	6_47	-	-
06-0090	Mains Riggs Field System, Brough	-	15769	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0091	Warcop Moat	-	1808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
06-0092	Walk Mill High Bridge, Warcop	-	15879	-	06-6013	-	-	-	6_18	-	-
06-0093	Sandford Mire Gravel Pit, Warcop	-	15891	-	-	-	-	-	6_77	-	-
06-0094	Warcop Walk Mill, Warcop	-	15881	-	-	-	-	-	6_18	-	-
06-0095	Warcop Railway Station	-	15863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0096	Demesne Barns, Helbeck	-	15847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0099	The Gatehouse Toll House, Musgrave	-	15851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0100	North Eden Railway / North Eastern Railway, Darlington Section, Eden Valley Branch	-	19990	-	-	-	-	-	6_46	-	-
06-0101	Warcop Corn Mill, Warcop	-	15882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0102	Church Brough Conservation Area	1819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0103	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_4	-	-
06-0104	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_9	-	-
06-0105	Earthwork - Documentary Evidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_16	-	-
06-0106	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_30	-	-
06-0107	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_41	-	-
06-0108	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_43	-	-
06-0109	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_48	-	-
06-0110	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_49	-	-
06-0111	Cropmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_55	-	-
06-0112	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_56	-	-
06-0113	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_59	-	-
06-0114	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_60	-	-
06-0115	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_63	-	-
06-0116	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_64	-	-
06-0117	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_65	-	-
06-0118	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_66	-	-
06-0119	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_71	-	-
06-0120	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_72	-	-
06-0121	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_73	-	-
06-0122	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_79	-	-
06-0123	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_80	-	-
06-0124	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_81	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
06-0125	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_10	-	-
06-0128	Earthwork - Documentary Evidence - ordnance survey - Defended Enclosure	-	1807	-	-	-	-	-	6_23	-	-
06-0129	Earthwork - Cropmark - Strip Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_24	-	-
06-0132	Earthworks indicating field boundaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_27	-	-
06-0134	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_29	-	-
06-0140	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_50	-	-
06-0142	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_82	-	-
06-0143	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_19	-	-
06-0144	Earthwork - Cropmark of Quarry	-	15874	-	-	-	-	-	6_1	-	-
06-0145	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_6	-	-
06-0146	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_22	-	-
06-0147	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_39	-	-
06-0148	Earthwork - Cropmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_54	-	-
06-0149	Cropmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_57	-	-
06-0154	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_68	-	-
06-0156	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_70	-	-
06-0157	Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_75	-	-
06-0158	Pottery Find, Warcop Hall, Appleby	-	19522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0159	Pottery Find, Warcop Hall, Appleby	-	19544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0160	Warcop School	-	43545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0161	Warcop Medieval Village	-	6715	-	-	-	-	-	06_78	-	-
06-0162	Warcop Eden Gate Village	-	6716	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0163	Warcop Reading Room, Warcop	-	43942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0166	Field Boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_40	-	-
06-0167	Warcop Old Bridge	1007208; 1144870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0169	Brough Hill Enclosure, Warcop	-	13646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0170	Toddy Gill Earthworks, Warcop	-	13647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
06-0171	Brough Hill Unclassified Earthworks, Warcop	-	15864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0176	Milepost on A66 at Warcop Range entrance	-	-	-	06_6037	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0180	Low Burtergill Farm, Warcop	-	13631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0183	Swanson House	1326986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0184	Clock tower on traffic island at junction with market street	1326987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0185	Demesne Quarry, Helbeck	-	15848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0186	Enclosure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_5	-	-
06-0187	Warcop Dyke and Lynchets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_11	-	-
06-0188	Field Boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_74	-	-
06-0189	Lone building (site of) NW of New Hall Farm	-	-	-	06-6001	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0190	New Hall	-	-	-	06-6002	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0191	Guide Post (site of)	-	-	-	06-6003	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0192	Platts	-	-	-	06-6004	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0193	Dyke Nook	-	-	-	06-6005	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0194	Small regular enclosure (site of)	-	-	-	06-6006	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0195	Eden Vale	-	-	-	06-6007	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0196	Milestone, Wild Boar Hill (site of)	-	-	-	06-6008	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0197	Moor House	-	-	-	06-6009	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0198	Wheatsheaf Inn	-	-	-	06-6010	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0199	Agricultural Building (use unknown)	-	-	-	06-6011	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0200	Street House	-	-	-	06-6012	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0202	Sluice (site of)	-	-	-	06-6014	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0203	Milestone, Warcop (site of)	-	-	-	06-6015	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0204	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	-	-	-	06-6016	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0205	Agricultural Building, Row End	-	-	-	06-6017	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0206	Row End	-	-	-	06-6018	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0207	Cattle Pens (site of)	-	-	-	06-6019	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0208	Coal Depot (site of)	-	-	-	06-6020	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
06-0209	Walls and gateway to Toddygill Hall	-	-	-	06-6021	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0210	Toddygill Hall (formerly)	-	-	-	06-6022	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0211	Eastfield Yet	-	-	-	06-6023	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0212	Lone Building (site of)	-	-	-	06-6024	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0213	Broomrigg End	-	-	-	06-6025	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0215	Turk's Head	-	-	-	06-6027	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0216	Small regular enclosure (site of)	-	-	-	06-6028	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0217	Small regular enclosure (site of)	-	-	-	06-6029	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0218	Milestone, Lowergill (site of)	-	-	-	06-6030	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0219	Mains House	-	-	-	06-6031	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0220	Domestic property adjacent to junction with B6276	-	-	-	06-6032	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0221	Agricultural Building, Row End	-	-	-	06-6033	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0222	Roadside Building (site of)	-	-	-	06-6034	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0224	Proposed Turnpike deviation at Low Broomrigg	-	-	-	06-6035	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0225	Proposed Turnpike deviation at Warcop	-	-	-	06-6036	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0226	Possible Roman features to the west of Warcop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1338; 1339; 1344; 1350	-
06-0227	Roman trackway and associated features	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1472; 1473; 1477; 1485; 1486; 1488; 1489; 1494	-
06-0228	Prehistoric features north of Warcop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1516; 1522; 1524; 1530; 1533	-
06-0229	Roman earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1557; 1560; 1561; 1575;	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
										1577; 1580; 1582; 1584	
06-0230	Trackway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1353	-
06-0231	Undated earthworks to the west of Warcop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1456; 1463; 1464; 1472	-
06-0232	Undated earthworks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1580; 1582; 1584	-
06-0233	Burton Medieval village, associated open field system, fishpond and moated fishpond complex, and early post-medieval village and associated field system	1018825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0234	Romano-British farmstead and associated trackway 620m south west of Bell Nook	1020343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0235	Great Musgrave shrunken Medieval village	1007079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0236	Church of St James	1288923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-0237	Ormside Hall and adjoining barns	1213776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Bowes Bypass

Table 15: Heritage resources in the Bowes Bypass study area and ZVI (cross references)

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
07-0002	Roman Fort (Lavatrae)	1002316	H2044; H2045; H2047; H7883; H965	-	-	-	-	-	7_6	-	-
07-0003	Romano- British settlement site to the east and south-east of East Mellwaters Farmhouse	1459288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0005	Bowes Castle	1002318; 1121039	H2046; H36136	-	-	-	-	-	7_57	-	-
07-0006	Base and cross shaft fragment in the garden of Cross House	1159719	H2053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
07-0007	Church of St Giles	1323050	H36878; H3496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0008	Croft House attached extension and Sunny Croft	1121033	H36123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0009	Headstone to Thomas Hanby, 1 metre south of Church of St Giles	1121034	H36124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0010	Chest tomb to William Thompson, 8 metres west of Church of St Giles	1121035	H36125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0011	Table tomb to Henry Bincks, 4.5 metres west of Church of St Giles	1121036	H36126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0012	Headstone to William Shaw, 3 metres north of Church of St Giles	1121037	H36127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0013	Castle Terrace	1121038	H36135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0014	Dotheboys Hall and former coach house	1121040	H36137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0015	Stone Bridge Farmhouse	1121065	H36207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0016	Loose boxes, 5 metres east of Stone Bridge farmhouse	1121066	H36208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0017	Milestone, 35 metres west of Milestone House (shown on ordnance survey map as New House)	1121069	H36211	-	-	YN_DUBO_28	-	-	-	-	-
07-0018	Bowes Hall	1121071	H36228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0019	Forecourt wall and gate piers in front of The Grove	1121072	H36229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0020	Annums farmhouse	1121073	H36230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0021	West End Farm barn and attached range of byres, 20 metres north of Dotheboys Hall	1121074	H36231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0022	The Grove, The Street	1159713	H35665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0023	Prospect House and archway to right	1159724	H35460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0024	1 and 2, The Street	1159738	H35461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0025	Gilmonby Bridge	1160135	H38001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0026	Garden walls gate piers and gates adjoining south front of Bowes Hall	1310919	H37831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
07-0027	The Ancient Unicorn hotel and attached rear wing (shown on ordnance survey map as Unicorn House)	1323027	H37485; H63843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0028	Cross House and Church View	1323028	H37486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0029	Bowes and district working men's club	1323029	H37487	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0030	The Grove, Gilmonby	1323057	H36845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0031	Milestone, 650 metres west of Ivy Hall	1323062	H5151; H37605	-	-	YN_GBBO_06	-	-	-	-	-
07-0032	Linked farm buildings and gin-gang, attached to south of Stone Bridge farmhouse	1323063	H37621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0033	Bowes Conservation Area	5588	H4359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0034	East Cowhouse AKA New Cowhouses, Bowes Road, east of Bowes	-	H67801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0035	Cist at Priory Farm, Bowes	-	H3207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0036	Round Barrow 'A', Bowes	-	H2048	-	-	-	-	-	7_3	-	-
07-0037	Round Barrow 'B', Bowes	-	H2049	-	-	-	-	-	7_2	-	-
07-0038	Round Barrow 'C', Bowes	-	H2050	-	-	-	-	-	7_4	-	-
07-0039	Round Barrow 'D', Bowes	-	H2051	-	-	-	-	-	7_1	-	-
07-0040	Bowes, Unicorn Inn	-	H3435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0041	Possible Roman Road, West End Service Station, Bowes	-	H3703	-	07-9003	-	-	-	7_64	-	-
07-0042	Roman structures, Holme Lea, Bowes	-	H60676	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0043	Remains at 4a Unicorn View, Bowes	-	H63597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0045	Roman remains behind Church View, Bowes	-	H67960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0047	Bowes village	-	H5634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0048	Roman and Medieval remains at The Ancient Unicorn, Bowes	-	H60766	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0049	Possible Long House, Bowes	-	H5562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
07-0050	Multi-period remains at Bowes Manor, Bowes, County Durham	-	H51783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0051	West of High Broats	-	H3939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0052	Bowes Railway station, Teesdale	-	H5069	-	-	-	-	-	7_62	-	-
07-0053	Bowes West	-	H6381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0054	Quarry and Limekiln, SW of village of Bowes towards Swinholme	-	H3455	-	-	-	-	-	7_5	-	-
07-0055	Quarry & Lime Kiln, Barf Hill, Bowes	-	H5068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0056	Site of Farm building at Hulands Cottage (off A66), Bowes	-	H36206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0057	Unicorn Cottage, Bowes	-	H63842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0058	Buildings to north and east of the Ancient Unicorn courtyard, Bowes	-	H63844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0059	Sandstone Quarry, Clint Bowes Moor	-	H6365	-	-	-	-	-	7_44	-	-
07-0060	West of High Broats	-	H3940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0061	South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway, Bowes to County Boundary, Teesdale	-	H4873; H70375	-	-	-	-	-	7_62	-	-
07-0062	Clints Quarries, NW of Bowes Village, Teesdale	-	H5065	-	-	-	-	-	7_44	-	-
07-0063	Sike Bridge, Bowes	-	H5070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0065	Clint Lane bridge, over A66(T) Bowes bypass	-	H5066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0066	Roman Road, Bowes to Barnard Castle	-	H67542; H5864	-	-	-	-	-	7_63	-	-
07-0067	Flavian Annex, Bowes Roman Fort	-	-	-	07-9000	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0068	Palaeochannels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_43	-	-
07-0069	Bowes Shrunken Village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_59	-	-
07-0070	Post Medieval Field System, Bowes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_51; 7_40	T428; T503; T424	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
07-0071	Sheep fold, approximately 380m north of East Lowfields Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_8	-	-
07-0072	Sheep fold, approximately 450m north of East Lowfields Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_18	-	-
07-0073	Linear feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_26	-	-
07-0074	Hulands Quarry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_61	-	-
07-0075	Possible road or trackway, 115m east of Bowes Hall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_65	-	-
07-0076	Possible road or trackway, north and east of West Low Fields Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_66	-	-
07-0078	Former Wesleyan Chapel	-	-	-	07-9001	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0079	Possible minor Roman Road or trackway	-	H39894; H8214	-	07-9002	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0080	Revised route of RR820 from Bowes to Binchester	-	H67542	-	07-9004	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0081	Probable early route of RR82 through Bowes	-	H4116	-	07-9005	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0082	Probable Roman Road from Bainbridge, RR732(x)	-	-	-	07-9006	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0083	Late Prehistoric ditched, scarp-edge settlement 400m south-south-west of East Mellwaters farmhouse	1459287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0085	Stone Outhouse, Land at Hulands Quarry	-	H5203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0086	Cow Close Roman Camp, Bowes	-	H15863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0087	Earthwork remains, south side, Bowes	-	H1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0088	Site of farmhouse, Hulands Quarry land	-	H5202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0089	Well, land at Hulands Quarry	-	H5204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0091	Battle Axe at Bowes	-	H2057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0092	Spearhead at Bowes	-	H2056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0093	Bowes Mill	-	H39180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0094	Axe at Bowes	-	H2058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0095	Jewellery finds, Bowes	-	H2055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
07-0096	Bowes Hutchinson Church of England Primary School, Bowes, County Durham	-	H70187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0097	Gilmonby Hall	-	H61247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0098	Axe Hammer, Bowes	-	H2052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0099	Arrowhead at Bowes	-	H2059	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0100	Holloway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_60	-	-
07-0101	Proposed Turnpike deviation at Bowes	-	-	-	07-9009	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0102	Route of the Turnpike to Barnard Castle	-	-	-	07-9010	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0103	Low Broats	-	-	-	07-9011	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0104	Lone building (site of)	-	-	-	07-9012	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0105	Lime Kiln (site of)	-	-	-	07-9013	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0106	High Broats	-	-	-	07-9014	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0107	Disused Well (site of)	-	-	-	07-9015	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0108	Myre Keld Farm	-	-	-	07-9016	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0109	Unnamed building (site of)	-	-	-	07-9017	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0110	Well (site of)	-	-	-	07-9018	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0111	East Low Fields Farm	-	-	-	07-9019	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0112	Milestone (site of)	-	-	-	07-9020	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0113	Building (site of)	-	-	-	07-9021	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0114	Guide Post (site of)	-	-	-	07-9022	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0115	Ivy Hall	-	-	-	07-9023	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0116	Swinholme (Now Swinholme Farm)	-	-	-	07-9024	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-0119	Ditch, east/west oriented	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T385	-
07-0120	Shallow ditch, north/south oriented	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T414	-
07-0121	Ditch and probable pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.46	7_38; 7_51	T439	-
07-0122	Ditch, NW/SE aligned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_51	T448	-
07-0123	Ditch and gully on NNW/SSE alignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_52	T464; T466	-

Cross Lanes to Rokeby

Table 16: Heritage resources in the Cross Lanes to Rokeby study area and ZVI (cross references)

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
08-0001	Greta Bridge	1002319; 1160430	H38102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0002	Greta Bridge Roman Fort, Vicus and section of Roman Road	1019074	H1927; H1928; H1963	-	-	-	-	-	8_37; 8_38; 8_39; 8_40; 8_45; 8_46; 8_68	-	-
08-0003	Remains of St Michael's Church, 50m north-west of Dairy Bridge, Rokeby Park	1016875; 1011632	H1929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0004	Eglestone Abbey Premonstratensian Monastery: Inner Precinct Monastic Enclosures and Post- Medieval house	1011642	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0006	Roman Milestone against west wall of Rokeby Park	1160889	H38029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0007	Platform with Roman altars on lawn west of Rokeby Hall	1160901	H1952; H1953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0008	Cross base circa 50 metres north-west of Dairy Bridge	1121643	H34915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0009	Mortham Tower	1160832	H38100; H1931	48763	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0010	Group of tombstones circa 50 metres north-west of Dairy Bridge	1160963	H37319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0011	Rokeby Park and attached stables	1121680	H35252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0012	Church of St Mary	1121673	H35239	123747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0013	Milestone 80 metres west of entrance to Tutta Beck Farm	1121674	H35240	-	-	YN_GBBO_01	-	-	-	-	-
08-0014	Milestone 100 metres west of junction with B6277	1121675	H35241	-	-	YN_GBBO_02	-	-	-	-	-
08-0015	Stable to west of Rokeby Grove	1121676	H35242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0016	The square range of farm buildings to rear of Number 5	1121677	H35243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
08-0017	East Lodge to Rokeby Park	1121678	H35250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0018	Herm of Ceres 40 metres west of Mortham Tower	1121679	H35251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0019	8 urns on lawn to south of Rokeby Park	1121681	H35253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0020	Gunroom on north of Rokeby Park rear court	1121682	H35254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0021	Garden house, outbuildings and walls, to south-west of Rokeby Park	1121683	H35083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0022	Dairy Bridge Cottage	1121684	H35084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0023	The Morrill Arms hotel	1121699	H35107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0024	Castle Farmhouse	1121703	H35122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0025	Barn and attached wheel house to west of Birk Hall Farmhouse	1160390	H38090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0026	Barn 40 metres east of Castle Farmhouse	1160598	H37951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0027	Piers and railings 500 metres south-west of Rokeby Park	1160738	H37965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0028	Cross Lanes Farmhouse with adjacent outbuildings on west	1160765	H37975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0029	Gable End Rokeby House the Cottage	1160774	H38008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0030	The Square (Numbers 3 to 6 consecutive) with farm building range to left of Number 6	1160811	H38011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0031	East Entrance Screen to Rokeby Park, with attached walls and railings	1160819	H38012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0032	Ice house 40 metres east of Rokeby Park	1160922	H38058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0033	Stable yard cottage, to south west of Rokeby Park	1160928	H38060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0034	Dairy Bridge over the River Greta	1160953	H37318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0035	Farm building group to north of Garden House	1310321	H37034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
08-0036	Sir Walter Scott's Grotto, in bank of River Greta south-west of Mortham Tower	1310358	H37036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0037	Farm buildings to east of Mortham Tower and attached walls	1310361	H37037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0038	Sundial on lawn 10 metres south of Rokeby Grove	1310398	H37038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0039	Tutta Beck cottages	1310402	H37047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0040	Rokeby Grove	1322728	H37201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0041	The Square	1322729	H37202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0042	Terrace wall to south of Mortham Tower	1322730	H37203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0043	Footbridge 220 metres south east of Mortham Tower	1322731	H37204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0044	Sundial on lawn west of Rokeby Park	1322732	H36824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0045	Stable block 180 metres south-west of Rokeby Park	1322733	H36825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0046	West Lodge and Entrance Screen	1322734	H36826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0047	Dent House Farmhouse with adjacent outbuilding on the west	1322740	H36849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0048	Rokeby Park	1000733	H2529	-	-	-	-	-	8_48; 8_49; 8_50; 8_62	-	-
08-0049	Greta Bridge Conservation Area	5592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0050	Roman Camp, Rokeby Park, Greta Bridge	-	H62005	-	-	-	-	-	8_78	-	-
08-0051	Ewebank Farm, Rokeby	-	H68249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0052	Aircraft Crash Site, Spitfire VB BL500, Dent House Farm	-	H39239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0053	Rokeby Rectory	-	-	-	08-9000	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0054	Linear anomaly	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.57	-	-	-
08-0055	Probable archaeological anomaly - trackway?	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.58	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
08-0056	Two parallel linear anomalies	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.59; 4468	-	T740; T744	-
08-0057	Drainage system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_8	-	-
08-0058	Marl Pit, 200m north-west of Dent House Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_14	-	-
08-0059	Marl Pit, 180m north-west of Dent House Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_15	-	-
08-0060	Former field boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_47	-	-
08-0061	Rectangular Enclosure, approximately 125m south of Tutta Beck Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_64	-	-
08-0062	Rectangular Enclosure, approximately 200m south-west of Tutta Beck Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_70	-	-
08-0063	Possible shrunken village to the east of Rokeby Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_73	-	-
08-0064	Ring Ditch, 120m north-east of Poundergill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_4	-	-
08-0065	Holloway, running east from Rokeby Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_72	-	-
08-0066	Field System, 130m east of Rokeby Grange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_71	-	-
08-0067	Former field boundary, running north from Tutta Beck Plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_65	-	-
08-0068	Former field boundary or 'Riser'	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_16	-	-
08-0069	Abbey Bridge	1310824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0071	North and West Walls of Garden to the West of Eastwood Hall	1322735	H36827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0072	Farm Buildings to the West of Eastwood Hall	1121685	H35085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0073	Eastwood Hall	1121728	H69096; H35236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0074	Old Bridge Over Thorsgill Beck	1121704	H35123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0075	Boldron Farmhouse and Attached Barn to the East	1121691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0076	Green Cottage	1121692	H35094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
08-0078	Farm buildings at North Bitts Farm	-	H63847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0079	Archaeological features west of The Morrith Arms, Greta Bridge	-	H46720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0085	Barnard Castle and Ringwork, Shell, Keep Castle, Chapel and Dovecote	1007505	-	1007505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0099	Barnard Castle Conservation Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0100	Bronze Age penannular gold bracelet findspot, Greta Bridge	-	H1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0101	Farm Buildings to West of Thorpe Grange Farmhouse	1322761	H37550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0102	Stone Features west of Street Side Farm, on the A66	-	H70379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0103	Site of Bridge at Greta Bridge	-	H1954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0104	Footpath	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_1	-	-
08-0105	Boundary Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_24	-	-
08-0106	Boundary Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_26	-	-
08-0108	Proposed Turnpike deviation at Poundergill	-	-	-	08-9004	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0109	Row of 3 possible roadside structures	-	-	-	08-9005	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0110	Possible roadside structure	-	-	-	08-9006	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0111	Guide Post (site of)	-	-	-	08-9007	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0112	Ewebank Water Place	-	-	-	08-9008	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0113	Rokeby School	-	-	-	08-9009	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0114	Rokeby Rectory Summer House (site of)	-	-	-	08-9010	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0115	Rokeby Grange	-	-	-	08-9011	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0116	Birk House	-	-	-	08-9012	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0117	Street Side	-	-	-	08-9013	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0118	Smithy (site of)	-	-	-	08-9014	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0119	Tutta Bridge	-	-	-	08-9015	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0120	Unnamed buildings south of Tutta Bridge	-	-	-	08-9016	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
08-0121	Punder Gill (now Poundergill)	-	-	-	08-9017	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-0122	Possible archaeological feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.55	-	-	-
08-0123	Parallel linear anomalies	-	-	-	-	-	-	4486	-	-	-
08-0125	Gully, ditches, and post hole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T559; T577; T586; T597; T607; T608; T609	-

Stephen Bank to Carkin Moor

Table 17: Heritage resources in the Stephen Bank to Carking Moor study area and ZVI (cross references)

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
09-0001	Roman Fort and Prehistoric enclosed settlement 400m west of Carkin Moor Farm	1015418	MNY36292; MNY20941	-	-	-	-	9.69	9_52; 9_54	-	-
09-0002	Ravensworth Motte and Bailey Castle, Water Defence Features, Park Pale and Shrunken Medieval Village	1013087; 1166522	-	1013087	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0003	Two Moated Sites, the site of a dovecote and further associated features 120m north west and 180m north of the Old Hall	1021039	-	1021039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0004	Medieval Settlement remains south east of Hutton Hall	1019282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0005	Hay Barn	1131898	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0006	Pigeon cote approximately 15 metres east of former house at Old Duns Bank Farm	1157492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0007	Duns Manor	1157499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0008	Ravensworth Lodge and attached outbuilding	1166485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0009	Holme Bridge Over Holme Beck	1318394	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
09-0010	Enclosure	-	MNY24797	-	-	-	-	-	9_61	-	-
09-0011	Bronze item from Greencroft Farm, West Layton	-	MNY24061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0012	Rectilinear enclosure, adjacent to Carkin Moor Roman fort, East Layton	-	MNY32518	-	-	-	-	-	9_84	-	-
09-0014	Lime Kiln east of Browson Bank	-	MNY14881	-	-	-	-	-	9_11	-	-
09-0015	Former limestone quarry south of A66 new road junction, nr. Lanehead quarry	-	H49418	-	-	-	-	-	9_5	-	-
09-0016	Site of former Post Medieval road bridge on the A66, Mainsgill Bridge, Mainsgill, East Layton	-	MNY38819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0017	Post- Medieval milestone, on the A66 close to Carkin Moor Roman fort, East Layton	-	MNY38820	-	-	YN_CTBC 09	-	-	9_68	-	-
09-0018	Post- Medieval milestone, on the A66 north-west of Fox Hall cottage, East Layton	-	MNY38821	-	-	YN_CTBC 10	-	-	9_42	-	-
09-0019	Site of a Post Medieval barn, on the A66 north-west of Mainsgill Farm, East Layton	-	MNY38822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0020	Roman Vicus at Carkin Moor Roman Fort	-	-	-	09-9000	-	-	9.67; 9.69	9_50	T1623; T1624; T1625; T912; T913; T916; T918; T919; T922; T926; T932; T947; T945	-
09-0021	Possible site of Roman quarrying and rectangular enclosure	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.61	9_6	T758	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
09-0022	Possible Mineral extraction site	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.62	-	-	-
09-0023	Rectilinear Enclosure, 585m south of Tefit Hall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_16	-	-
09-0024	Palaeochannels, 400m west of West Layton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_25	-	-
09-0025	Palaeochannels, 580m north of Dunsa Manor, north of the A66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_20	-	-
09-0026	Bank, south-west of West Layton Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_34	-	-
09-0027	Linear feature, 440m north of Foxwell Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_39	-	-
09-0028	Circular platform and possible Ring Ditches, 240m east of Foxholme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_44	-	-
09-0029	Possible earthwork, 250m east of Warrener Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_64	-	-
09-0030	Mound, 550m north-west of Blackhill Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_65	-	-
09-0031	Mound, 555m north-east of Pondale Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_58	-	-
09-0032	Mound, 95m north of Green Bank Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_29	-	-
09-0033	Possible circular enclosure, 375m south-east of Carkin Moor Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_62	-	-
09-0034	Possible Pillow Mound, 65m west of Warreners Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_59	-	-
09-0035	Possible palaeochannels, 125m south of Carkin Moor Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_57	-	-
09-0036	Possible circular enclosure, 255m east of Monks Rest Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_51	-	-
09-0037	Possible Ring Ditch, 230m north-west of Mains Gill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_47	-	-
09-0038	Mound, at Mains Gill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_48	-	-
09-0039	Possible circular enclosure, 285m south-east of Foxholme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_45	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
09-0040	Possible quarry, north-west of the terminus of New Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_1	-	-
09-0041	Unknown linear feature(s), 430m north of Browson Bank, north of the A66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_8	-	-
09-0042	Possible cropmarks, 65m east of the terminus of New Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_4	-	-
09-0043	Mound, 115m north of Carkin Moor Roman Fort and Prehistoric Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_70	-	-
09-0044	Possible circular enclosure, 100m south of Monks Rest Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_49	-	-
09-0045	Cropmarks, 30m west of the terminus of New Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_2	-	-
09-0046	Small banked enclosure at West Layton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_79	-	-
09-0047	Series of Bronze Age Ring Ditches, approximately 65m south of Carkin Roman Fort and Prehistoric Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_55	-	-
09-0048	Possible Medieval Lynchets and possible enclosure of Unknown origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_73	-	-
09-0049	Former Field boundary, 220m north-east of Browson Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_7	-	-
09-0050	Limestone quarry (site of), 355m north-east of Dunsa Manor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_23	-	-
09-0051	Limestone quarry (site of), 390m north of Dunsa Manor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_21	-	-
09-0052	Former Field boundary, 220m north-east of Old Dunsa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_28	-	-
09-0053	Sandstone quarry (site of), 290m south-east of Carkin Moor Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_63	-	-
09-0054	Former Field boundary, 580m north-east of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_14	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
	Browson Bank, north of the A66										
09-0055	Former Field boundary, 215m north of Dunsa Manor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_22	-	-
09-0056	Former Field boundary, 375m north-east of Dunsa Manor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_24	-	-
09-0057	Former Field boundary, 150m of Green Bank Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_32	-	-
09-0058	Former Field boundary, 60m of Green Bank Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_31	-	-
09-0059	Former Field boundary, 120m south of West Layton Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_36	-	-
09-0060	Former Field boundary, 380m south of West Layton Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_38	-	-
09-0061	Former Field boundary, 220m south of West Layton Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_37	-	-
09-0062	Former Field boundary, 470m north-east of Foxwell Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_41	-	-
09-0063	Former Field boundary at West Ash House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_66	-	-
09-0064	Area of former field boundaries, approximately 340m east of East Browson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_17	-	-
09-0065	Holloway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_75	-	-
09-0066	Evidence of woodland management in Street Plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_83	-	-
09-0067	Faint linear feature, likely a former Field boundary.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_67	-	-
09-0068	Possible tree ring enclosure cropmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_69	-	-
09-0070	Prehistoric Field System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_53	-	-
09-0072	Whashton Bridge over Hartforth Beck	1131899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0073	Old Smithy	1131959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0074	Old School Room	1131960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
09-0075	Christ Church	1157654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0076	East Layton Hall	1157657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0077	West Farmhouse and West Farm Cottage	1157661	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0079	Brooms Field Barn	1166389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0081	Blackhill Folly	1301408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0083	Ravensworth Conservation Area	1908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0084	East Layton Conservation Area	1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0085	Hartforth Conservation Area	1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0088	Dalton Hall	1131349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0089	Bridge over Holme Back approximately 120m north-west of Mill Farmhouse	1166547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0104	Guide Post opposite Smallways Inn	1318369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0105	Stable with Granary Above, approximately 20m west of West Farm House Cottage	1316914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0112	East Layton Old Hall and attached garden gateway	1157642	MNY26462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0113	The Ford	1316913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0117	Enclosure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_13	-	-
09-0118	Mound	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_60	-	-
09-0119	Drainage System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9_80	-	-
09-0120	Bleak Hill Bridge (site of)	-	-	-	09-9002	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0121	Warreners Trough (site of)	-	-	-	09-9003	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0122	Clover Hill Bridge (site of)	-	-	-	09-9004	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0123	Milestone, West Layton (site of)	-	-	-	09-9005	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0124	Guide Post (site of)	-	-	-	09-9006	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0125	Milestone (site of)	-	-	-	09-9007	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0126	Fox Well	-	-	-	09-9008	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0127	Fox Grove	-	-	-	09-9009	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0128	Fox Hall Public House	-	-	-	09-9010	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0129	Fox Hall Farm	-	-	-	09-9011	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0130	Kings Arms Public House (site of)	-	-	-	09-9012	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
09-0131	Milestone, Rokeby Close (site of)	-	-	-	09-9013	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0132	Monks Rest Farm	-	-	-	09-9014	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0133	East Layton Moor Farm (site of)	-	-	-	09-9015	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0134	Carkin Moor Farm	-	-	-	09-9016	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0135	Mainsgill Farm	-	-	-	09-9017	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0136	Green Bank Farm	-	-	-	09-9018	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-0137	Post Medieval and Twentieth Century archaeological material. Carkin Moor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T841	-
09-0138	Cluster of three small pits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T806	-
09-0140	Newsham House	1166396	MNY31071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A1(M) Junction 53 Scotch Corner

Table 18: Heritage resources in the A1(M) Junction 53 Scotch Corner study area and ZVI (cross references)

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
11-0008	Appletree Cottage, Arch Cottage, Archway Cottage, The Neuk	1131573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-0009	Sundial Cottage and Rose Cottage	1131574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-0010	Orchard House	1131575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-0011	Galsworthy House and attached outbuilding	1131576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-0012	Middleton House and Cottage adjoining	1131577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-0013	The Hill	1131578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-0014	Inglenook House and the Cottage	1157284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-0015	Galsworthy Cottage	1157308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-0016	Longfield Farmhouse	1157320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-0017	Forge Cottage	1157326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-0018	Village Farmhouse	1180075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-0020	Violet Grange	1318262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-0021	Middleton Tyas Conservation Area	1902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heritage Resource		Associated IDs and references									
ID	Name	NHLE	HER	HAR	Research and historic map survey	Milestone Society	HLCA	Geophysical survey	AP and LiDAR survey	Archaeological evaluation	Geochemical survey
11-0023	Roman Road	-	MNY33135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-0024	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British settlement	-	MNY39268	-	-	-	-	-	11_2	-	-
11-0025	Large scale Settlement of Iron Age/Romano-British date, North of the Scotch Corner Hotel.	-	MNY36301	-	-	-	-	-	11_16	-	-
11-0026	Sub-rectangular enclosure (possible 1 of 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11_13	-	-
11-0027	The Lodge and front railings	1316934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-0028	Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11_1	-	-
11-0029	Possible Earthwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11_9	-	-
11-0030	Sub-rectangular enclosure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11_11	-	-
11-0031	Possible earthworks within Crookacre Plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11_12	-	-
11-0032	Sub-rectangular enclosures (possible 2 of 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11_14	-	-
11-0033	Crown and Anchor Public House (site of)	-	-	-	11-9001	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-0034	Three Tuns Public House (site of)	-	-	-	11-9002	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-0035	Middleton Grange (site of)	-	-	-	11-9003	-	-	-	-	-	-