



# Colby Flow Transfer Structure, Colby, Cumbria

## Rapid Desk-based Research



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## SUMMARY

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Following proposals by United Utilities for the construction of a flow transfer structure, from Colby Lane, Appleby (NY 368008 519797) to the junction at Colby House and Midtown Farm, Colby, Cumbria (NY 366535 520666), the Cumbria County Council Planning Archaeologist recommended that rapid archaeological desk-based research of the proposed development be undertaken. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was subsequently commissioned by United Utilities to undertake this work.

The study area is located in the village of Colby, Cumbria situated 2.7km to the west of Appleby-in-Westmorland. Colby, a medieval shrunken village (Site **02**), was part of the parish of the Church of St Lawrence in Appleby and also a township of the same name. It was established during the eleventh century and is named after the family who owned the land from the mid-twelfth century to the end of the fourteenth century. The township formed a manor, which had been held by the Colby family. Colby Hall (Site **12**) was the seat of the manor.

In total, 18 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the desk-based research, nine of which had been previously identified on the HER. The sites comprised two sites of medieval date (Sites **02** and **09**) including Colby medieval village and associated earthworks and a findspot of a medieval coin close to the perimeter of Appleby. There are ten sites of post-medieval date within the study area including a milestone (Site **10**) and features associated with Colby Beck and the River Eden comprising fords (Sites **01** and **03**), stepping stones (Sites **11** and **18**), Colby Bridge (Site **05**). Colby Corn Mill (Site **04**) and Colby Hall (Site **12**), in the centre of the village, are also of post-medieval date as is the farm and mill complex at Nether Hoff, although this may have late medieval origins (Sites **06** and **07**). In addition, the single farm building in a field to the south of Colby Lane (Site **17**) and the municipal boundary (Site **16**) are also of post-medieval date, although the boundary may have a much earlier origin. The remainder of the sites are either of the industrial period (Sites **13**, **14** and **15**) and include a short-lived quarry, a smithy and a Methodist chapel, or are of unknown date (Sites **18**, **11** and **08**). Seven Grade II Listed Buildings are also located within the study area, although the proposed pipeline will impact on none of these.

The pipeline crosses Colby Bridge (Site **05**) at the southern end of the village which is documented from 1602. The extant structure is modern with no traces of an earlier crossing evident. A short section of the proposed route also passes through the buildings associated with Colby Hall (Site **12**) and although the extant buildings will not be affected by the scheme, any potential below ground remains may be disturbed by the groundworks. In light of the potential for archaeological remains, it has been agreed with the Planning Archaeologist, Cumbria County Council that an archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of the proposed flow transfer structure which will be the subject of a separate report.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Jeremy Parsons and Jo Mackintosh of the Historic Environment Record Office in Kendal and the staff at Cumbria County Record Office in Kendal.

Vicki Bullock undertook the rapid desk-based research and Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project and also edited the report.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 United Utilities proposed the construction of a flow transfer structure, from Colby Lane, Appleby (NY 368008 519797) to the junction at Colby House and Midtown Farm, Colby, Cumbria (NY 366535 520666; Fig 1), a distance of approximately 2.5km. The proposed pipeline also has a branch approximately 900m long leading from the eastern side of Colby Bridge (NY 366844 520253) terminating in a field to the north-east of Scholarbrow Plantation, to the east of Colby Beck (NY 366989 520909). Following recommendations by the County Planning Archaeologist, United Utilities commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake rapid archaeological desk-based research of the proposed development area.

### 1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 The proposed pipeline runs from Colby Lane on the western perimeter of Appleby-in-Westmorland and follows the road in a northwesterly direction past Barrowmoor Farm and over Colby Bridge at the southern end of Colby village (Fig 1). The proposed pipeline route follows the road northwards through the village past Colby Hall where it follows a loop in the road heading south to the junction at Colby House and Midtown Farm where it terminates with a branch leading through fields to the east of Colby Beck.

1.2.2 The study area falls within the Eden Valley, which is an area of broad river valley landscapes. The area is characterised by intensively managed, rolling or hilly areas primarily of improved pasture. There is a predominantly rectilinear field structure subdivided by hedgerows. Colby occupies a site between 200-400ft above sea level ([www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)). The study area is mainly underlain by Permian rocks of sandstone and conglomerate, interbedded; overlying this are areas of Diamicton till and clay, silt and sand alluvium ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 A verbal brief for the archaeological work was issued by the Planning Archaeologist, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record Office, Kendal (CCCHER). The rapid desk-based research was carried out in accordance with the relevant IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001, *Standard and guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessments*; English Heritage 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)).

### 2.2 RAPID DESK-BASED RESEARCH

2.2.1 A study area of 200m either side of the proposed route was examined. All known archaeological sites identified have been integrated into the Historical and Archaeological Background (*Sections 3.2 and 3.3*) in order to place the sites in an archaeological and historical context. The location of these sites is shown in Figure 2.

2.2.2 Several sources of information were consulted as part of the assessment, which have provided a good understanding of the developmental history of the study area. Archive sources that were consulted include:

- ***Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (CCCHER)***: the Historic Environment Record held in Kendal was consulted to establish the presence of sites of cultural heritage interest already known within the 200m study area centred on the proposed development and to consult aerial photographs covering the study area.
- ***Cumbria County Record Office, Kendal***: cartographic sources relating to the study area were consulted at the Record Office.
- ***OA North Library***: OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

### 2.3 ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full and professional archive has been compiled in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The archive will be deposited in the County Record Office in Kendal, and copies of this report will be deposited with CCCHER.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

#### 3.2 THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

- 3.2.1 **Mesolithic-Neolithic:** during the Mesolithic period the inhabitants of the British Isles employed a subsistence strategy traditionally viewed as the exploitation of natural resources by activities based on hunting, gathering, and fishing. Approximately commensurate with the adoption of farming, from c 4,000 BC the Neolithic period saw an increase in more permanent settlement, and the beginnings of widespread construction of monumental architecture. The Bronze Age developed gradually from the preceding Neolithic during the mid third millennium BC, although beyond the appearance of metal artefacts the distinction is somewhat over stressed (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 29-30).
- 3.2.2 There are a number of monuments in the marginal uplands and valleys of the wider area, which testify to the extensive use of this area in the Neolithic/Bronze Age including stone circles, cairns and barrows (Cherry and Cherry 1987). A number of these monuments are Scheduled including a bowl barrow (NMR 22475; NGR NNY 6200 1776) 70m to the west of Lyvennet Beck, Maulds Meaburn which includes a circular mound 11m in diameter and up to 1.1m high with traces of a kerb of boulders around the base of the barrow. Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age. Scheduled stone circles in the area include the Crosby Ravensworth Stone Circle (SM 22457), measuring only 6m in diameter and comprising 11 fallen granite boulders with a series of outlier stones ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)).
- 3.2.3 No Mesolithic or Neolithic sites were identified within or in the immediate vicinity of the present study area.



- 3.2.4 **The Bronze Age:** round cairns are considerably more common than stone circles and are typically circular mounds of stone placed over individual burials which were either inhumations or cremations set within a stone cist. They predominantly date from the Bronze Age. A slightly mutilated round cairn is situated 300m to the west of Lyvennet Beck (SM 22457), approximately 3.5km from Crosby Ravensworth to the south-west of the study area. There are numerous other examples within the general study area including a round cairn north-west of Seal Howe (SM 22452) and a round cairn on Wickerslack Moor, c 2.7km south-west of Maulds Meaburn. This cairn has an oval mound of earth and stone, measuring 13m by 9m, and stands up to 0.6m high (OA North 2008).
- 3.2.5 No Bronze Age sites or findspots are recorded within or immediately around the study area.
- 3.2.6 **The Iron Age:** a comparative lack of material culture in the North West relating to the Iron Age has historically made sites of this period difficult to identify in the archaeological record, particularly with reference to small-scale rural sites. Both the uplands and lowlands of Cumbria have produced evidence of enclosures that may date to the Iron Age, although a lack of dating evidence has made it difficult to assign these sites firmly to the Iron Age (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 52). Multivallate hillforts, with possible Iron Age origins, are known from the surrounding region at Castle Crag, c 14km to the south-west of the study area on the Shap Fells. Enclosed settlements were characterised by having prominent outer or enclosing walls or banks, typically topped with a palisade, and containing a series of grouped round houses (OA North 2008). Approximately 6km to the south-east of Crosby Ravensworth is an example of enclosed settlement at Castlefolds, Orton (SM 23634) which occupies a flat-topped limestone knoll close to the summit of Great Asby Scar.
- 3.2.7 No sites of Iron Age date are recorded within or immediately around the study area.

### 3.3 THE HISTORIC PERIOD

- 3.3.1 **The Romano-British Period:** Wicker Street, the Roman road from Manchester to Carlisle which runs through the eastern part of the Lake District, was the primary north/south communication line through North West England for the substantial Roman forces stationed on Hadrian's Wall (OA North 2008). The road is located approximately 2.3km to the south-west of Crosby Ravensworth, and is partly within the scheduled area of Ewe Close (SM 22476). There is also a Roman Road to the east of Appleby which runs between the forts at Brough and Kirkby Thore and passes through Crackenthorpe to the north of Colby. There are a number of fortlets and temporary camps along the route including Castlerigg, Long Marton (HER 1653) to the north-east of Colby and east of the Roman Road and Redlands Bank Roman Camp (HER 1654) to the north of Crackenthorpe ([www.gis1.cumbria.gov.uk](http://www.gis1.cumbria.gov.uk)). Several inscribed stones have been found in Appleby (HERs 1665, 1658 and 1569) and a copper alloy brooch (HER 19443 and 19444) was recovered from the settlement at Brandley Wood to the south of Colby (HER 5825).
- 3.3.2 A silver coin was found to the south of Barrowmoor Farm adjacent to Colby Beck and a Roman altar was found (HER 1652) at Crackenthorpe Hall to the north of Colby. Colby is also within a relatively short distance of the Scheduled

Romano-British enclosed settlement and associated field system at Ewe Close (SM 22476), located on the Roman road from Carlisle to Manchester. Several other Romano-British sites are, like Ewe Close, located around the head of the Lyvennet valley, and include a scheduled enclosure and associated field system at Wickerslack, (SM 22478); and a scheduled settlement and farmstead (SM 22477) at Ewe Locks ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)).

- 3.3.3 No known sites of Romano-British date were identified within the study area.
- 3.3.4 **Early Medieval:** as is the case throughout Cumbria, evidence for early medieval activity from excavations and surviving remains is extremely limited. Following the cessation of organised Roman military occupation in Britain, most of Cumbria became part of the rapidly fluctuating early medieval kingdoms in the region: firstly Rheged in the sixth and seventh centuries and then the expanding and conflicting kingdoms of Northumbria and Strathclyde (Higham 1986; Bingham 1995). Evidence for rural settlement is beginning to emerge at sites such as Fremington, 3km south-east of Penrith (Oliver *et al* 1996, 127-169), and at Shap, where evidence for timber buildings was found and loom-weights were recovered (Heawood and Howard-Davis 2002). There is also some evidence for the re-use of prehistoric burial mounds in the early medieval period (Newman 2006, 102). At Hardendale Nab (NGR 5814 1401) an early medieval strap end was recovered from a cairn excavated in 1986 (Williams and Howard-Davis 2004).
- 3.3.5 No known sites of early medieval date were identified within the study area.
- 3.3.6 **Medieval:** Norman centres appear to have been established in the area around Kendal shortly after the Conquest in 1066. However, it was not until 1092 that the Normans were able to take full control of Cumbria (Bingham 1995), and the resultant political divisions appear to have been based on already existing entities (Winchester 1987). Colby, a medieval shrunken village (Site **02**) was part of the parish of the Church of St Lawrence in Appleby and also a township of the same name. It was established during the eleventh century and was named after the family who owned the land from the mid-twelfth century to the end of the fourteenth century. The township formed a manor that had been held by the Colby family from whom it passed to the Warcop family of Warcop (Parson and White 1829, 525). Colby Hall (Site **12**) was the seat of the manor. Hugh de Beauchamp held the manor in 1282. Margaret de Colby of Clifford held it in 1369 and Thomas Warcop vicar of Kirkby Stephen held it in 1453 (Perriam and Robinson 1998, 269). This was also the site of a tower house (NMR 1390126), constructed due to renewed Scottish raids in the late fourteenth century (Hartley and Hardman 2002). There are well preserved lynchets and areas of ridge and furrow within and surrounding the village particularly in the fields between Hoff Beck and Colby Hall (Walsh 2003) including prominent earthworks, possible house platforms and trackways and early field boundaries.
- 3.3.7 Earthworks at Brandley Wood (HER 5825) to the south of Colby are the probable remains of a medieval farmstead with traces of the surrounding field system and ridge and furrow ([www.gis1.cumbria.gov.uk](http://www.gis1.cumbria.gov.uk)). There are also earthwork traces of a rectangular building with internal subdivisions within the central enclosure. Just outside the eastern end of the study area, within Appleby is the site of two former burgage plots (HER 41834). Evaluation trenches

excavated in 2006 revealed pits containing medieval material and significant amounts of medieval artefacts including high status tiles and a wide variety of animal bone (Elsworth and Potter 2006). A coin dated 1302-7 (Site **09**) was found in a garden at Glebe Close, Appleby.

- 3.3.8 **Post-medieval:** evidence of post-medieval activity in Colby includes Colby Corn Mill (Site **04**), located at the southern end of the village adjacent to Colby Beck. The building is currently a private residence in good condition but appears to be only part of the original structure. There is no surviving mill machinery and a mill is depicted in ‘*Coulby*’ on Jeffery’s map of Westmorland in 1768. In 1829 a John Jackson is recorded as ‘Corn Miller’ in Colby (Parson and White 1829, 525). A John Sewell is listed as the farmer of Colby Hall. Colby Bridge (Site **05**) is documented from 1602, although the existing bridge is modern with no traces of the earlier structure. The bridge is shown on the Colby tithe map of 1845 and on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1863. A road over Colby Beck is also shown on the earlier county maps. At the Quarter Sessions in 1602, it was ordered that an assessment of 5d. in the pound should be levied on the ‘Bottom of Westmorland’ for the repair of four bridges of which Colby was one. In 1796, it was ordered by Quarter Sessions that proper posts be immediately got for hanging Colby Bridge, implying that it must have been a wooden construction (Curwen 1932).
- 3.3.9 There are also several post-medieval sites within the village associated with other crossings of Colby Beck and the River Eden including fords and stepping stones (Sites **01**, **03**, **11** and **18**).
- 3.3.10 Nether Hoff Farm, to the south of the village, is Grade II listed and was constructed in 1683. Most of the fields nearby contain well-preserved remains of ridge and furrow and field boundaries suggesting earlier occupation (Walsh 2003). The outbuildings (Site **07**) comprise a dairy, forge, kitchen and storehouse and are recorded on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1863.
- 3.3.11 **Industrial:** Nether Hoff farm lies in the vicinity of Nether Hoff mill, and also is Grade II listed. The mill is not marked as such on the First or Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps, but has a weir on the Hoff Beck from which a mill race runs down to the south-east corner of the main building at Nether Hoff. The Second Edition 25” map of 1898 shows a bulge in the wall at this point, which would have been the wheelhouse. The mill building, of eighteenth-nineteenth century date, still exists. The southern end of the building was a three-storey mill and the wheelpit and millrace survive. It was also in 1894 that the Local Government Board, from the rural part of St Lawrence, Appleby, formed Colby into a Civil Parish.
- 3.3.12 As a result of consultation of relevant historic maps, several additional post-medieval sites were identified and have been added to the gazetteer (*Section 4*). A quarry (Site **13**) was in use in 1863 to the south of Scholarbrow Plantation on the east side of Colby Beck but it appears this was a short-lived operation as it was referred to as ‘Old Quarry’ on subsequent maps (*Section 3.3.10*). A Smithy (Site **14**) is also recorded in Colby and a Joseph Armstrong is recorded as a ‘Blacksmith’ in Colby in 1829 (Parson and White 1829, 525), although a

building is only named as such on the Ordnance Survey mapping from 1898. In 1829 there was 141 persons recorded as living in the village (*op cit*). In 1885 William Atkinson was the farmer of Colby Hall (Site **12**) and John Gibson is listed as a farmer and corn miller of Colby Mill (Site **04**). In 1910, Kelly's *Directory of Westmorland* lists John Gibson as 'miller (water), Colby Mill and farmer Colby Hall' and James Wills as farmer of Nether Hoff (Site **07**). No directory entries were found which referred to a mill at Nether Hoff (Site **06**). In 1874 a free Methodist Chapel was constructed in Colby (Site **15**) which catered for 120 people.

### 3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

3.4.1 No previous archaeological investigations are recorded within Colby village core. In 2003 Brigantia Archaeological Practice undertook archaeological building recording and maintained a watching brief during conversion of the outbuildings at Nether Hoff. The farmhouse is a Grade II\* Listed Building with a datestone of 1683. Jeffery's Map (1768) shows a cluster of three buildings at Nether Hoff and an estate map of 1849 shows a house, orchard and range of buildings (barn/mill) with the an adjacent fieldname of 'Mill Hill'. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863 showed that the buildings had changed little. During the groundworks an area to the east of the forge building was stripped and sherd of modern pottery, glass and broken ridge tiles were found. A further area was stripped adjacent to the south wall of the forge but no archaeological features were encountered (Walsh 2003).

### 3.5 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

3.5.1 *Jeffery's Map of Westmorland, 1768*: this map shows both 'Coulby' and 'Nether Hough' to the west and north-west of Appleby. Nether Hoff (Sites **06** and **07**) comprises three structures, two on the east side of the road to Hough and one on the west side. Structures are marked on both sides of the road through the village and a watermill is also shown.



Extract from Jeffery's Map of Westmorland, 1768

- 3.5.2 *Hodgson's Map of Westmorland, 1828*: the map below shows 'Colby' and 'Nether Hoff' and also marks a 'Mill' (Site 04) and 'Hall' (Site 12).



Barrowmoor Farm is also shown comprising two structures, as is Barbados Lodge, the situation of one of the Listed Buildings within the study area (LB HER 27231). A large square building is shown adjacent to Colby Beck and is annotated 'Hall'. There is also a larger square building to the south of the hall, on the east side of the road and two larger buildings at the north end of the village to the west of the road. The settlement has increased in size since 1768 with a cluster of buildings around the area of the mill (Site 04). There are no buildings within the open area to the east of Colby Beck and a dashed-dot line depicts a township boundary (Site 16).

- 3.5.3 *Plan of the Township of Colby, 1845*: the tithe plan for Colby shows Colby Hall (Site 12), Colby Mill (Site 04) and Colby Bridge (Site 05), although none are named on the map. The area to the east and south of Colby Hall is listed in the tithe schedule as 'Cow Pasture' (tithe field 96). A droveway leads from the centre of the village to a large irregular-shaped open area to the west of the village, marked on the earlier maps as part of Colby Moor.



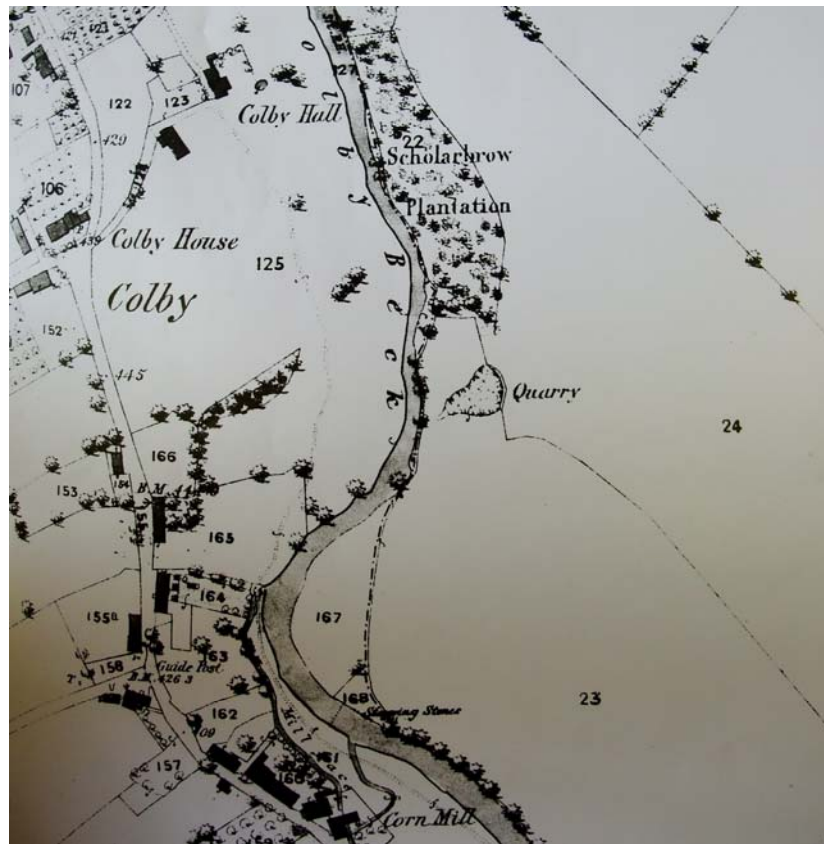
Extract from Plan of the Township of Colby, 1845

- 3.5.4 **Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map of 1863 (Fig 3):** Colby Hall (Site **12**) is now marked as such and a track runs north/south through tithe field 96. The Corn Mill is marked (Site **04**) as are the Stepping Stones (Site **11**) and both Colby Beck Ford and Crackenthorpe Ford (Sites **03** and **01**). Nether Hoff is marked (Sites **06** and **07**). Although the mill is not marked at Nether Hoff, a mill race runs from Hoff Beck to the south-east corner of the main building. A Milestone (Site **10**) with the inscription (*Appleby....1*' is also depicted on this map on the south side of Colby Lane (*see below*).



Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map, 1863

3.5.5 **Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map, 1863:** this map shows the study area in greater detail. Colby Hall (Site 12) is shown with a small pond to the east and a 'Quarry' (Site 13) is shown for the first time on this map to the south of Scholarbrow Plantation. There are no features in the open area to the east of the plantation. The Stepping Stones and fords (Sites 01, 03 and 11) are shown as is the Corn Mill (Site 04) and Mill Race. The layout of the buildings at Nether Hoff (Sites 06 and 07) remain unchanged.

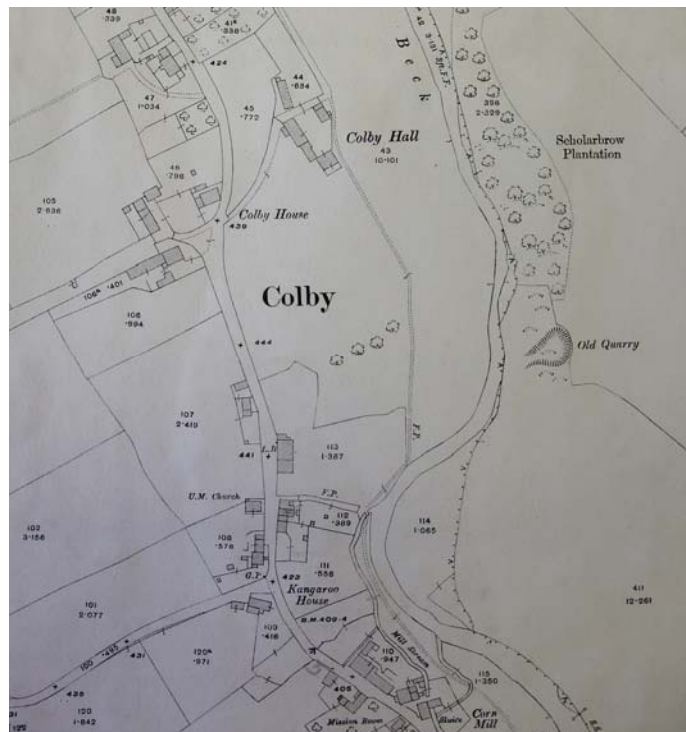


*Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map, 1863*

3.5.6 **Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25" map, 1898:** some obvious changes have occurred within the village between 1863 and 1898. The Municipal Borough Boundary is marked (Site 16), following the earlier boundary marked as early as Jefferey's map of 1768, but reflecting changes in local government. The layout of the buildings at Colby Hall (Site 12) is much altered and there appears to be three additional structures to the south of the original building. A 'Smithy' is shown on this map at the first junction in the village to the north of the mill. A small, rectangular building aligned roughly north-east/south-west (Site 17), which only appears on this map edition, is shown in a field to the south of Colby Lane, opposite Dowpits Wood ([www.promap.co.uk](http://www.promap.co.uk)). The map was in a poor state of preservation and the Colby sheet has not been reproduced.

3.5.7 **Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25" map, 1915:** there appears to have little change within the village since 1898. Colby Hall (Site 12) may have been subdivided, although the number of structures remains the same. The 'Old Quarry' (Site 13) is shown, as is the Methodist Chapel (Site 15) and the corn mill (Site 04). Although the smithy is no longer marked (Site 14) the building

remains extant. The cluster of buildings at Nether Hoff remains unchanged (Sites **06** and **07**).



*Extract from Ordnance Survey Third Edition map, 1915*

### 3.6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

3.6.1 Aerial photographs covering Colby village were consulted at CRO(K) which showed areas of ridge and furrow to the west and north of Colby House and Midtown Farm (CCC 2438/26) and traces of ridge and furrow to the south-west of Barrowmoor Farm (CCC 2438/28). A series of sub-rectangular earthworks in an open field to the south of Barrowmoor Farm are also shown on aerial photographs (CCC 2438/29). There appear to be slight traces of ridge and furrow close to Hoff Beck (north/south aligned), to the south of Colby Bridge (CCC 2438/33) and a possible enclosure in a field between Hoff Beck and Barrowmoor (CCC 2438/35). It was not possible to reproduce the aerial photographs in this report due to copyright restrictions and as the proposed route follows the highway, none of the identified cropmarks or earthworks will be affected by the scheme.

### 3.7 LISTED BUILDINGS

3.7.1 The table below lists the seven Listed Buildings within the study area, which comprise six Grade II and one Grade II\* buildings.

LB HER No	Building Name	Grade	NGR
27231	No 8 Barbados Lodge, Colby Lane	II	NY 368180 519815
27232	Nos 10, Tarka and 11, Mallard House,	II	NY 368047 519816



<b>LB HER No</b>	<b>Building Name</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>NGR</b>
	Colby Lane		
<b>27233</b>	Barrowmoor and Barn attached	II	NY 366940 520261
<b>27234</b>	Bank Barn on roadside to south of Barrowmoor	II	NY 366742 520223
<b>20499</b>	Farmhouse and attached barn on west side of road at north end of village	II	NY 366440 520900
<b>20500</b>	Nether Hoff Farmhouse	II*	NY 366740 520040
<b>20501</b>	Barn/byre and mill to south of Nether Hoff Farmhouse	II	NY 366750 520000

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## 4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

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**Site Name** Crackenthorpe Ford  
**Site number** 01  
**NGR** NY 366440 521180  
**HER no** 15734  
**Site Type** Ford  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Statutory Designation** -  
**Source** CCCHER  
**Description** Crackenthorpe Ford crosses the River Eden south of Crackenthorpe Hall and is shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1863  
**Assessment** The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

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**Site Name** Colby Medieval Village  
**Site number** 02  
**NGR** NY 366500 520400  
**HER no** 6772  
**Site Type** Field System/Shrunken Village/Village  
**Period** Medieval  
**Statutory Designation** -  
**Source** CCCHER/Aerial photographs  
**Description** The area of Colby Medieval village with well-defined lynchets which survive behind Green Farm, and the remains of possible house platforms near Colby Hall and Midtown Farm.  
**Assessment** The village and associated field system will not be affected by the proposed pipeline which follows the highway.

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**Site Name** Colby Beck Ford, Colby  
**Site number** 03  
**NGR** NY 366510 520920  
**HER no** 15735  
**Site Type** Bridge and Ford  
**Period** Post-medieval/Unknown  
**Statutory Designation** -  
**Source** CCCHER  
**Description** The site of Colby Beck Ford. A bridge is shown on the current Ordnance Survey map and the ford is shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1863. The ford has been replaced by a bridge that is in good condition.  
**Assessment** The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

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**Site Name** Colby Corn Mill, Colby  
**Site number** 04  
**NGR** NY 366670 520325  
**HER no** 15737  
**Site Type** Corn Mill/House/Watermill  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Statutory Designation** -  
**Source** CCCHER  
**Description** Colby Corn Mill appears to be only part of the building presently occupying the site. The head race runs from a weir at NY 6676 2022, the tail race re-enters Hoff Beck at

NY 6662 2046. Stepping stones lie nearby at NY 6665 2038. The mill is now a private residence in good condition although there does not appear to be any mill machinery surviving. The mill is depicted on both the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map of 1863 and the Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25" map of 1898.

**Assessment** The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

**Site Name** Colby Bridge, Colby/Hoff Parishes  
**Site number** 05  
**NGR** NY 366775 520260  
**HER no** 15736  
**Site Type** Bridge  
**Period** Post-medieval/modern  
**Statutory Designation** -  
**Source** CCCHER/Aerial photographs  
**Description** Colby Bridge crosses Hoff Beck at Colby. The bridge is documented from 1602. The existing bridge is modern, of concrete, stone and steel with no traces of the earlier structure evident. The modern bridge is in good condition. The bridge is shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1863

**Assessment** The proposed route of the pipeline crosses the bridge that may be affected by the works.

**Site Name** Nether Hoff Farm Mill, Colby  
**Site number** 06  
**NGR** NY 366740 520040  
**HER no** 15898  
**Site Type** Farmhouse/mill Race/Ridge and Furrow/Watermill  
**Period** Medieval/Post-medieval  
**Statutory Designation** Listed Building Grade II 73265  
**Source** CCCHER  
**Description** The mill building, of eighteenth-nineteenth century date, still exists and externally is in good condition. The southern end of the building was a three-storey mill and the wheelpit and mill race survives. The mill is listed, Grade II, but a byre range at right angles on the west side and lean-to addition are not listed. Nether Hoff Farmhouse, in the vicinity of the mill, is also Grade II listed and was constructed in 1683. Most of the fields nearby contain good remains of ridge and furrow and field boundaries suggesting earlier occupation. A building Survey (BAP 2003) did not record any evidence of pre-seventeenth century occupation on the site.

**Assessment** The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

**Site Name** Nether Hoff Farm Outbuildings, Colby  
**Site number** 07  
**NGR** NY 366720 520030  
**HER no** 40267  
**Site Type** Dairy/Forge/Kitchen/Storehouse  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Statutory Designation** -  
**Source** CCCHER  
**Description** The barns at Nether Hoff Farm are shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1863. A building survey and watching brief (BAP 2003) did not record any evidence of pre-seventeenth century occupation on the site.

**Assessment** The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	U-shaped Enclosure, Appleby
<b>Site number</b>	<b>08</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 368000 520000
<b>HER no</b>	1660
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure/Mound/Well
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	-
<b>Source</b>	CCCHER
<b>Description</b>	The U-shaped enclosure is roughly rectangular, 10-22m wide and 69m in greatest length. The longest eastern side is an earthen bank, heaped against a natural limestone escarpment. The west bank is 50m long and rises to a height of about 3m. A large mound 4.5m high in the centre, but sinking at the corners closes the southern end. About six yards in front of this is an irregular oval mound of nine by seven yards. In front of and to the east of the central mound is a well, the overflow of which is carried by covered conduit to another well at the northern end. A double line of stones runs for 20m from the northern end of the western bank, to a lower well. No features are visible on aerial photographs of the area.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route, in a residential area, and will not be affected by the works.

<b>Site Name</b>	Coin Find, Appleby
<b>Site number</b>	<b>09</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 368140 519840
<b>HER no</b>	19604
<b>Site Type</b>	Findspot
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	-
<b>Source</b>	CCCHER
<b>Description</b>	An AR Edward II (1302-7) penny was found in a garden at Glebe Close, Appleby in the spring of 1987 and reported in April 1988. The coin is dated to <i>c</i> 1302-10 and was minted at Canterbury.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

<b>Site Name</b>	Milestone, Colby Lane
<b>Site number</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 367489 520028
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Milestone
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	-
<b>Source</b>	Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map, 1863
<b>Description</b>	A milestone marked on the south side of Colby Lane on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map as ' <i>Appleby..I</i> '.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the pipeline route and may be affected by the works.

<b>Site Name</b>	Stepping Stones
<b>Site number</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 366677 520365
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Stepping Stones
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	-
<b>Source</b>	Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map, 1863

<b>Description</b>	Stepping Stones across Colby Beck adjacent to the mill race of Colby Corn Mill.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.
<b>Site Name</b>	Colby Hall
<b>Site number</b>	12
<b>NGR</b>	NY 366596 520700
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Hall
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	-
<b>Source</b>	Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map, 1863
<b>Description</b>	In 1897, Kelly's Directory of Westmorland states that Colby Hall was anciently the residence of the Colby family, in the latter part of the fourteenth century it passed to the Warcops of Warcop. The directory states that in that year (1897) it was a farmhouse.
<b>Assessment</b>	The route of the proposed pipeline runs between the structures associated with Colby Hall. Extant buildings will not be affected by the scheme but any buried remains may be affected by the groundworks.
<b>Site Name</b>	Quarry
<b>Site number</b>	13
<b>NGR</b>	NY 366765 520509
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	-
<b>Source</b>	Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map, 1863
<b>Description</b>	The quarry is first marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map and is shown as 'Old Quarry' on Second and Third Edition maps.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.
<b>Site Name</b>	Smithy
<b>Site number</b>	14
<b>NGR</b>	NY 366541 520390
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Smithy
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	-
<b>Source</b>	Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25" map, 1898
<b>Description</b>	The smithy is first named on the Second Edition map of 1898 although there is a building in the same location on the Colby tithe map, 1845.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.
<b>Site Name</b>	Colby Methodist Chapel, Colby
<b>Site number</b>	15
<b>NGR</b>	NY 366538 520466
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Chapel
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	-
<b>Source</b>	Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25" map, 1898

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<b>Description</b>	A Free Methodist Chapel was constructed in Colby in 1874 and catered for 120 sittings.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

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<b>Site Name</b>	Municipal Boundary, Colby
<b>Site number</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 366617 520855 (point)
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	-
<b>Source</b>	Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25" map, 1898
<b>Description</b>	A Municipal Borough Boundary first annotated as such on the Second Edition map of 1898 but present on earlier Ordnance Survey Editions and also as a boundary on the tithe map, 1845.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

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<b>Site Name</b>	Building, south of Colby Lane, Appleby
<b>Site number</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 367499 519871
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	-
<b>Source</b>	Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25" map, 1898
<b>Description</b>	A small rectangular building aligned north-east/south-west in a large field to the south of Colby Lane and to the north-west of High House. The building only appears on this edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

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<b>Site Name</b>	Stepping Stones, Colby Beck Ford
<b>Site number</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 366488 520931
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Stepping Stones
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	-
<b>Source</b>	Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map, 1863
<b>Description</b>	Stepping stones immediately north Colby Beck Ford .shown on Ordnance Survey First Edition map.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

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## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 Rapid assessment of the available evidence from CCCHER, historic maps held at the Record Office in Kendal, and unpublished reports of previous archaeological investigations has shown that there are archaeological remains within, or close to, the proposed pipeline route. There have been finds from the Neolithic period onwards in the environs of the study area and 18 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area. There are two sites of medieval date (Sites **02** and **09**) including Colby medieval village and associated earthworks and a findspot of a medieval coin close to the perimeter of Appleby. There are ten sites of post-medieval date within the study area including a milestone (Site **10**) and features associated with Colby Beck and the River Eden; comprising fords (Sites **01** and **03**), stepping stones (Sites **11** and **18**) and Colby Bridge (Site **05**). Colby Corn Mill (Site **04**) and Colby Hall, in the centre of the village, are of post-medieval date (Site **12**) as is the farm and mill complex at Nether Hoff, although this may have late medieval origins (Sites **06** and **07**). The single farm building in a field to the south of Colby Lane (Site **17**) and the municipal boundary (Site **16**) are also of post-medieval date, although the boundary may have a much earlier origin. The remainder of the sites are either of the industrial period (Sites **13**, **14** and **15**) and include a short-lived quarry, a smithy and a Methodist chapel, or are of unknown date (Sites **18**, **11** and **08**). Seven Grade II Listed Buildings are also located within the study area, although the proposed pipeline will not affect these.

### 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.2.1 The majority of the proposed pipeline route follows the modern road through Colby, and therefore there is probably limited opportunity for archaeological discoveries in this area, although a branch of the pipeline deviates from the highway and crosses open fields to the east of Colby Beck. The pipeline crosses Colby Bridge (Site **05**) at the southern end of the village which is documented from 1602. The extant structure is modern with no traces of the earlier crossing evident. A short section of the proposed route also passes through the buildings associated with Colby Hall (Site **12**), and although the extant buildings will not be affected by the scheme, any potential below ground remains may be disturbed by the groundworks. It has therefore been agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that a targeted watching brief be maintained during the groundworks along those sections as shown on Figure 2. This work would be the subject of a separate report.

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## 6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### 6.1 PRIMARY AND CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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Hodgson's Map of the County of Westmorland, 1828

WDRC/8/41 Plan of the Township of Colby in the Parish of Appleby St Lawrence, 1845

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Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" Map, 1863 Sheet IX.14, XV.2, XV.3

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### 6.2 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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## **6.4 WEBSITES**

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[www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)

[www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)

[www.gisl.cumbria.gov.uk](http://www.gisl.cumbria.gov.uk)

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## 7. ILLUSTRATIONS

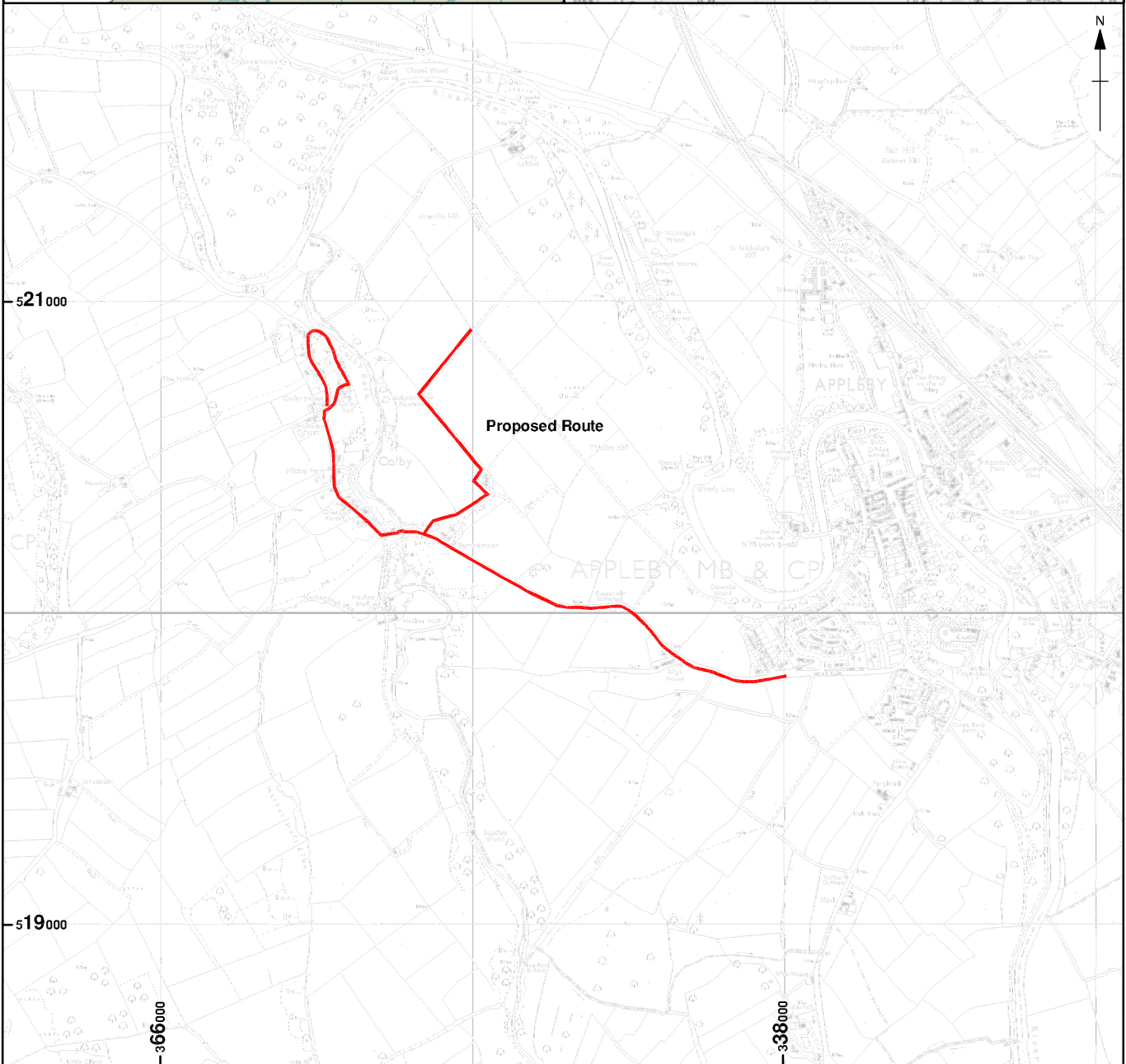
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### 7.1 LIST OF FIGURES

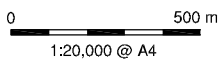
Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Gazetteer Sites Plan, showing proposed targeted Watching Brief sections

Figure 3: Ordnance Survey First Edition map, 1863



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AP\*L10159\*MT\*JUN 2009

Figure 1: Site location

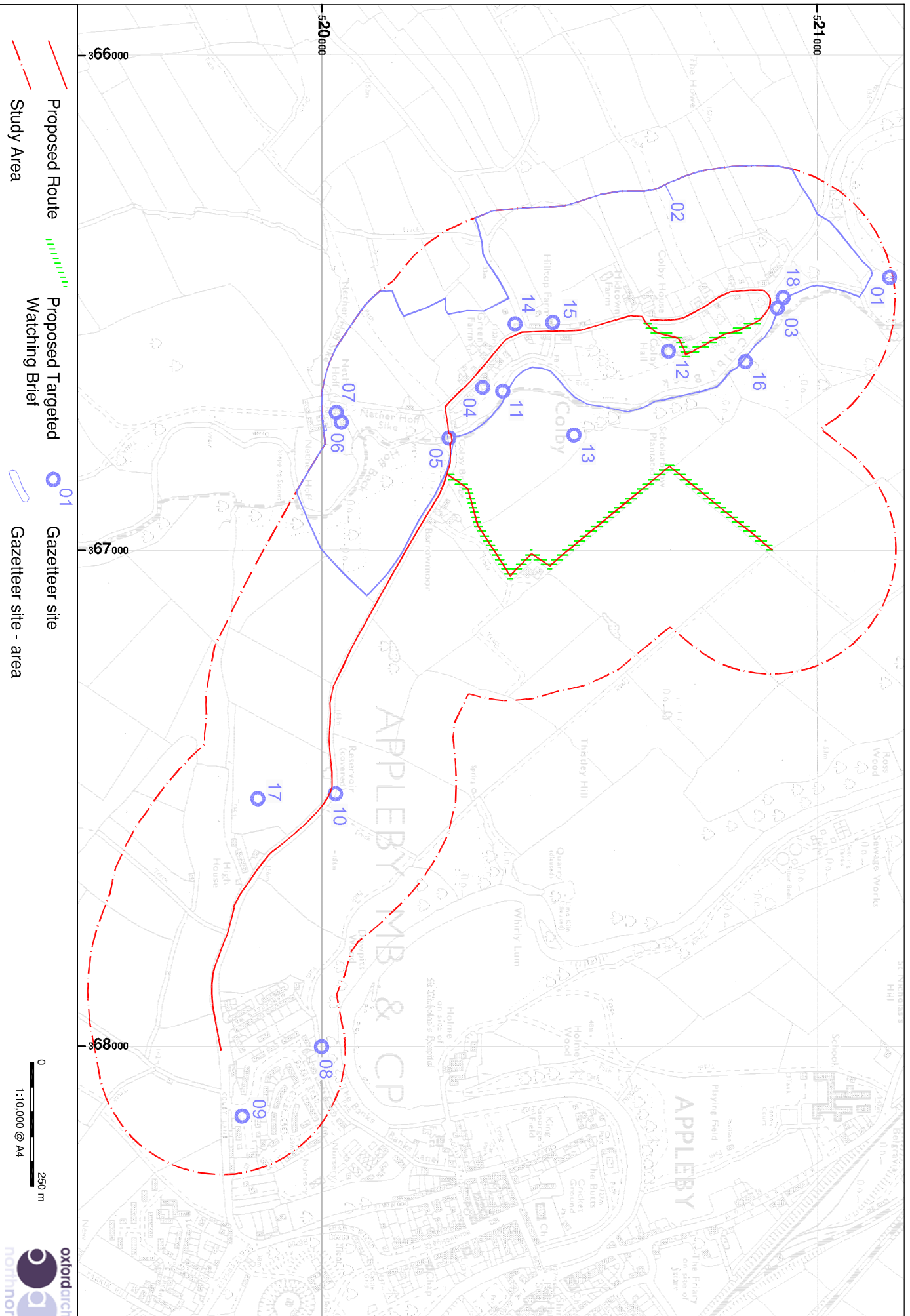
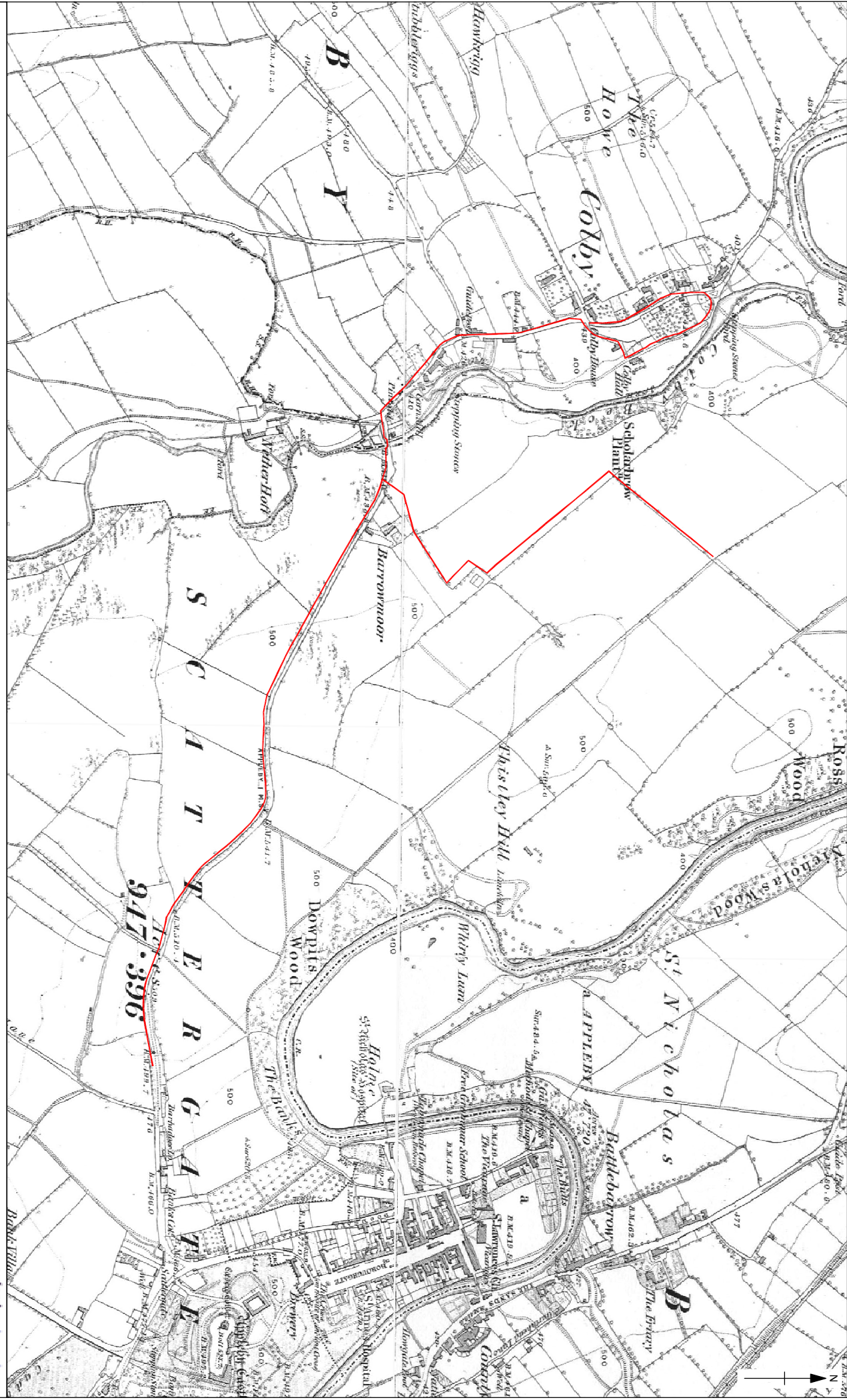


Figure 2: Gazetteer sites plan, showing proposed targeted watching brief sections



Proposed Route

Not to Scale

Figure 3: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition 6"-1 mile map, 1863