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Carlisle Archaeology Ltd

Project Designs and Client Reports No 0/99

An archaeological excavation at Windsor Way, Carlisle
for Persimmon Homes

J Reeves, BA
etc

DRAFT



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FIGURE NUMBERS WILL BE CHANGED BY PMC

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Planning permission for an extensive residential development on land adjacent to Windsor Way, Carlisle, was obtained by Persimmon Homes (97/1013). In accordance with the *Carlisle District Local Plan*, and government guidance set out in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (1990)*, a pre-determination archaeological evaluation was required. This was carried out by Carlisle Archaeological Unit between 23 February and 20 March 1998 (Barkle 1998)..
- 1.2 The evaluation suggested that at the northern end of the site archaeological remains, perhaps reflecting settlement in prehistoric and/or Roman times, may be present. On this basis it was felt that further work was needed to clarify the nature of the deposits found. Elsewhere, however, the results of the evaluation were negative and no further archaeological work was recommended.
- 1.3 Following the granting of planning permission an excavation at the northern end of the field took place between 19 May and 17 June 1999, and was carried out under the supervision of J. Reeves, Assistant Archaeological Field Officer, supported by seven Archaeological Workers. The work was undertaken on the basis of a S.106 Agreement (Town and Country Planning Act 1990) dated 23rd December 1998.
- 1.4 The site is identified by the code 'CAR 99 WIN B' in the Carlisle Archaeological Unit site archive.

2 LOCATION AND BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The area designated for archaeological investigation was delineated by a number of constraining boundaries, namely the existing housing development to the west, the course of the Gosling Sike to the east, and an old and established field boundary to the north.
- 2.2 The northern part of the site lay on an area of raised land, a vantage point from which the area of Stanwix, which lies on a similar contour, is easily visible. The site was located approximately 1.3 km to the north of Hadrian's Wall where its course coincides with the extensive Roman fort 'Petriana' at Stanwix, on which archaeological research and excavation continues.
- 2.3 Further sites of Roman and prehistoric date also lie towards the south. Although it is apparent that there are no known sites in the immediate vicinity, small scale evaluations over the last few years have revealed more evidence of both military and civilian use of the surrounding landscape in the Roman period.
- 2.4 More detailed accounts of recent work in the vicinity are set out elsewhere (Barkle, 1998), though it is important to note the discovery of an area of cobbling and a number of ditches of Roman date on land to the east of Beech Grove, approximately 500m to the south-east of the present site.
- 2.5 Where later periods of history are concerned the site lies adjacent to a recent housing development of which Windsor Way is a part. The division between these two developments lies directly upon the old parish boundary between Kingmoor and Houghton, with the existing houses sited in Houghton and the new site lying in the extra parochial parish of Kingmoor. This ancient boundary was thought to lie upon or near the site of the Roman Road leading northwards from Carlisle to the outpost forts of Netherby and Birrens, though the location of this road has not been confirmed.
- 2.6 The site can be traced back through early editions of ordinance survey maps to the tithe map of 1839, where the field delineated by the parish boundary and Gosling Sike was split into three separate fields all part of the Sowerby Hall estate. The lower two fields were established as arable, with the homestead and gardens in the northern field.

- 2.7 Sowerby Hall was sited over the highest part of the land in the north-west corner of the site and consisted of a rectangular shaped 'hall' building measuring 18m by 6m with what was presumably a large porch or bay window facing west at the front of the house. A further building measuring 12m by 5m was located at the back of the house and has been interpreted as a barn or similar structure (fig 1)
- 2.8 Sowerby Hall and its land are both small in comparison to other buildings and estates shown on the same tithe map. Documentary evidence which accompanied the map suggests that the Stagg family, a family of merchant farmers from Stanwix occupied both Sowerby Hall and Newfield Head, a larger farm some 300m to the north.
- 2.9 All evidence of both Sowerby Hall buildings has disappeared by the compilation of the first edition ordinance survey map of 1864, with the field boundaries of the estate becoming redundant and removed by 1926 at the latest.
- 2.10 Prior to the evaluation carried out by Carlisle Archaeological Unit in the spring of 1998 no known archaeological work had been carried out on the site.

3 SUMMARY OF THE EVALUATION

- 3.1 The evaluation which took place in the early spring of 1998 was located in two areas. Area 1 concerned the top of the large field defined by the old parish boundary and the course of Gosling Sike, of which much has already been mentioned. Area 2 consisted of the eastern section of an adjacent field on the other side of the sike.
- 3.2 A total of 23 trenches were opened, 17 of which were in Area 1 with the remaining six located in Area 2.
- 3.3 A number of trenches in Area 1 were sited adjacent to the parish boundary at the western limits of the site in order to determine whether any traces of the Roman road thought to lie at or near this point could be detected. No deposits resembling a road surface were detected, and only the trenches in the northern part of the area revealed any density of features, recent or archaeological.
- 3.4 Trenches 1 and 2 which lay perpendicular to the west boundary revealed evidence of fairly recent occupation consisting of a well, constructed with hand-made bricks (Trench 1), and assorted linear and cobble features containing recent pottery (Trench 2). Both trenches were located in the north-west corner of the site and with hindsight are most probably related to the occupation of Sowerby Hall.
- 3.5 Features of potential archaeological interest were uncovered in Trench 6, which revealed a ditch aligned NW-SE, a series of stake holes, and a shallow and narrow linear feature packed with cobbles. Similar ditch-like features were found in nearby trenches though no dating evidence was found.
- 3.6 Very few features were recognised in the six trenches in Area 2, with the majority of features related to drainage and recent ploughing.
- 3.7 Although the results of the evaluation (WIN A) were inconclusive, nevertheless the results from Trench 6 included features normally associated with ancient settlement, and on that basis a further stage of work was recommended at the northern end of the site. The results from the other trenches were largely negative, but notwithstanding the small sample sizes examined, (1.7 % of Area 1 and 1.9% of Area 2) it was felt that in this instance they were probably indicative of the site as a whole

4 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The objectives of this second phase of archaeological investigations were threefold. Firstly the area of evaluation Trench 6 was to be re-opened within the context of a larger area in order to

discover more about the features already seen and to understand them in relation to nearby features.

- 4.2 Secondly the sites occupied by both buildings of Sowerby Hall were to be examined in an attempt to trace the buildings further back in time and to ascertain whether they were medieval or post-medieval in origin. Thirdly, a further area was to be opened to the south-east of evaluation Trench 11 to reveal any archaeological remains on the south-east facing slope of the hill, an area that had been overlooked in the evaluation.
- 4.3 In total five trenches of various dimensions and alignment were opened using a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a ditching bucket (fig 1). The trenches were generally concentrated along the northern field boundary and were strategically located to answer the points set out above (4.1-2), the idea being that areas of relatively high land occupied in the recent past, as shown by the evaluation and by cartographic evidence, may also prove to have been favoured at an earlier date.
- 4.4 During machining many deposits became visible against the yellowish-grey orange natural subsoil, a mix of sticky boulder clay and fine sandy silt. All trenches were cleaned by hand to aid the definition of the features, and were recorded in the usual manner. Due to the total area of the trenches and the limited time available not all the features were investigated, and it was necessary to exercise a degree of judgement as to which should be selected for partial or complete excavation.
- 4.5 Excavation was often carried out in poor conditions, bad weather contributed to the partial flooding of the site whereas fine weather baked the clay subsoil hard and greatly reduced the visibility of features. Despite these adversities the majority of the features were excavated to some degree.

5 EXCAVATION RESULTS

5.1 TRENCH 1 (Fig 2)

- 5.1.1 Trench 1 was the largest of the trenches opened, measuring 21.95-25.35m in length and 16.80-20.50m wide. The trench was aligned with its longest axis running ENE-WSW and was roughly rectangular in shape with a depth of topsoil ranging from 0.20-0.45m. The trench was positioned to uncover potentially promising features glimpsed in evaluation trench 6 and to understand them within a wider context. Due to the size and apparent density of features within this trench, in comparison with others, trench 1 was prioritised and was the first to be tackled.
- 5.1.2 The earliest feature within the trench appeared to be a distinct linear feature aligned north-south running just inside and parallel to the east section. The feature (F120) was observed for a length of 15.10m, terminating with a rounded butt-end just before the north section and continuing into and beyond the south section.
- 5.1.3 The feature was fairly regular throughout with a width of approximately 0.88m and a maximum depth of 0.10m. Excavation of F120 found it to contain a pale-mid mottled grey silty fill (119) which remained consistent throughout. It was decided that the whole of this fill was to be excavated to increase the chances of finds retrieval, however, the southern part of the feature remained flooded and time constraints only allowed the removal of approximately 4/5 of the feature.
- 5.1.4 Unfortunately no dating evidence was retrieved from context 119, although its removal allowed the discovery of a series of 12 small stake holes running along the base of F120. The distribution of stake holes (F231) did appear to have some order, with 3 situated in the northern terminus, 6 running down the eastern edge and 3 along the western edge of F120. All 12 of the stake holes had a diameter of between 4.4-5.5cm and a depth ranging from 4-9cm.
- 5.1.5 The function and date of this feature remain uncertain, though it was clearly the earliest of a group of intercutting features.

- 5.1.6 A shallow sub-oval feature (F122) measuring 2.48m by 1.40m appeared to cut through 119 approximately 4.5m before the southern trench edge. The feature was found to be 0.26m deep at its deepest point and was noted to contain two distinct fills, the latest of which was pale and grey, apparently the same material as 119. This pale silt (121) overlay a deposit of fairly tightly packed cobbles (132) pressed directly into the natural subsoil.
- 5.1.7 Once both fills were removed F122 was observed to have gently sloping sides and a broad concave base.
- 5.1.8 A further two features cut through 119 at its northern end. A shallow curvilinear feature (F183) measuring 3.86m in length with a maximum depth of 0.10, and a small NW-SE aligned linear (F166) which measured 4.52m in length were clearly stratigraphically later than 119/ F120. Both features were extremely shallow and truncated.
- 5.1.9 Feature 166 was observed to run parallel to a large ditch (F128), which appeared in the north-west corner of the trench and ran roughly NW-SE before turning at an angle of 90 degrees and continuing towards the north-east. This ditch was quite clearly the field boundary separating the homestead and gardens of Sowerby Hall from the arable field to the south, as shown on the tithe map of 1839. A section of this ditch had been excavated at the evaluation stage (WIN A: F187) and was now revealed to be fairly recent in date.
- 5.10 In the north-west corner of the trench the ditch was observed to cut a narrower linear feature on the same alignment (F131/F179). This earlier feature could be traced for a length of 12.5m before merging into F128 in the south-east and continuing into the section at the north-west.
- 5.11 In turn the main ditch (F128) was cut by a shallow foundation trench (F126), containing a packing of two uneven rows of large sub-angular and rounded cobbles and boulders. This deposit or structure of stones emerged from the north section and continued south-eastwards for a distance of 9.5m before finishing abruptly. The function of this foundation is uncertain.
- 5.12 Three further features were noted to lie on the same NW-SE alignment. Linear features F151 and F153 were both situated in the southern part of the trench, both features were extremely shallow and truncated and may once have been part of the same feature. Similarly aligned feature F124 was located in the north of the trench, partial excavation revealed brick fragments probably of a recent date. The feature appeared to lie on the same trajectory as other similar features in evaluation trench 1 (WIN A: features 124, 128 and 130), all of which may have been of a similar date.
- 5.13 Other features first noted in the evaluation and revealed again in trench 1 consisted of small sub-circular depression F160 (WIN A: F 189), of possible natural origin, and the north-east continuation of cobble filled linear F142, (WIN A: F168). Approximately 5.5m of the feature could be seen with the north-east end continuing beneath the north section, nearly all of the feature was excavated though little extra information was gained.
- 5.14 A similar feature lying on the same alignment some 6m to the south-west contained the same distinctive cobble fill and also butt-ended in a gentle curve. This linear feature (F110) was slightly shallower and more truncated than F142, and partial excavation yielded a rounded fragment of brick or tile of uncertain date.
- 5.15 Running on a similar alignment to these two features was F164, a shallow linear wider than both F110 and F142 of which very little was seen due to its proximity to the northern trench edge.
- 5.16 Two shallow curving features were observed to run close to and beneath the west section. The fills of both F203 and F205 contained a significant amount of cobbles and brick/ tile fragments. It is likely that these two similar features are associated due to their curvature, and it is probable that they relate to the cobble filled features in nearby evaluation trench 2.
- 5.17 A total of 16 isolated possible post holes or stake holes were identified in trench 1. All were located in the central and western part of the trench and varied greatly in width, length, and depth. Many of these features were extremely truncated, and may have been shallow depressions rather than the remains of post holes.

5.18 The latest features consisted of a series of three field drains all aligned just off north-south and part of a campaign of drainage that was seen throughout the site.

5.2 TRENCH 2 (Fig 3)

5.2.1 Trench 2 was positioned between Trenches 1 and 3 along the line of the northern field boundary and was orientated north-south. The trench measured 8.12-8.64m long by 6.60m wide, with the overlying topsoil varying in depth from 0.15-0.31m. Trench 2 was strategically positioned to uncover the remains of the south east corner of the main Sowerby Hall building and both the north west and south west corners of the presumed barn building.

5.2.2 Due to time constraints only a very small percentage of Trench 2 was excavated, though all of the features appeared to be recent in date.

5.2.3 Two of the earliest features (F173 and F180) lay roughly perpendicular to each other. Both features appeared similar in nature, having an outer band of cobble filled material and an inner deposit containing fewer stones. Only small parts of both features were seen, F173 appeared to be the more irregular of the two and was aligned just off NW-SE. More was seen of F180, which lay on a NE-SW axis and seemed to end in a rounded butt-end just before the north section.

5.2.4 This feature was cut to the north by narrow linear F175 which lay on a more exact NE-SW alignment. Due to its location within the trench it is possible that this feature may be associated with the foundation trenches of the Sowerby Hall building, although it does seem to be positioned slightly too far to the west.

5.2.5 Other features in the trench consisted of a number of shallow and truncated features which all appeared recent in date. A small deposit of burnt coal material (181) sealed the fill of F180, and features F198 and F200, both fairly amorphous features located in the eastern part of the trench, were shallow and inconsequential.

5.2.6 Unlike many of the trenches opened during both the evaluation and the excavation, Trench 2 contained some narrow and extremely truncated plough marks. F177 consisted of a series of small plough marks ranging from 0.12-0.92m in length and 0.02-0.05m in width, the majority were aligned roughly NW-SE although some followed the same alignment as the field drains, of which one appeared in this trench.

5.3 TRENCH 3 (Fig 4)

5.3.1 Trench 3 was the smallest of the five trenches and was located in the very north-west corner of the site in order to identify any traces of the main Sowerby Hall building. Aligned north-south and measuring 8.05m in length and between 1.42-4.96m in width, trench 3 was slightly irregular in shape as it was extended during machining to reveal the continuation of certain deposits.

5.3.2 The earliest deposit encountered in the trench consisted of a spread of cobbles (136) which became more concentrated towards the centre of the trench. Many of the cobbles were pressed directly into natural and were found amongst fragments of brick and bottles.

5.3.3 A small sub-oval feature (F140) was clearly observed to cut this cobble layer. The feature had vertical sides and a depth of 0.14m and had no stratigraphic links with any other feature in the trench.

5.3.4 Cobble spread 136 also appeared to be cut by a linear north-south aligned feature which continued beneath the western limit of excavation (F138). The eastern edge of this feature was slightly irregular and inconsistent, as were the sides and base. F138 was filled with deposit 137 which consisted primarily of 2 distinct lenses, a fairly clean mid-brown clayish silt overlying a similar deposit containing frequent inclusions of mortar and rubble. Two small sections of the feature were excavated to reveal a fairly flat base at a maximum depth of 0.22m.

- 5.3.5 This feature was directly overlain by shallow foundation trench F135, containing a fragmentary brick wall and sandstone slab threshold (134). The wall was aligned east-west and was observed for a total of 2.20m, continuing beneath the west section. Crumbly hand-made bricks bonded with a good grey mortar had been used in the construction of the wall which survived at a depth of two courses, and terminated towards the east with a large rectangular slab of pinkish red sandstone.
- 5.3.6 A dark and crumbly deposit (133) was found to slightly overlie 134 and continue beyond the south section. The deposit was clearly defined to the east and was entirely removed to reveal the partial southwards continuation of F135 and the greater extents of F138 and cobble surface 136. This deposit has been interpreted as a destruction layer associated with the disuse of building 134 and contained quite a large amount of burnt and melted material along with a significant assemblage of broken glass, pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments.
- 5.3.7 It is possible that this brick wall represents the remains of the north facing wall of the porch feature as drawn on the early tithe map, though the wall did not seem to continue towards the north, and consequently both the wall and linear feature 138 are difficult to interpret in relation to the tithe map evidence.

5.4 TRENCH 4 (Fig 5)

- 5.4.1 Trench 4 was positioned just south of the south-west corner of trench 1 and lay on the same ENE-WSW alignment. The trench was rectangular in shape, measuring 15.12m by 8.66m, with a varying depth of 0.19-0.35m.
- 5.4.2 Evidence of features within trench 4 was generally quite sparse, though many followed the same NW-SE alignment established in trench 1.
- 5.4.3 The most substantial feature (F192) comprised of a series of shallow gullies varying in length, width and depth throughout their course. The group consisted of one main gully measuring 10m in length and up to 0.80m in width with a maximum depth of 0.10m. This gully was flanked both to the north and south by an arrangement of far smaller and more truncated gullies, most of which were concentrated to the north.
- 5.4.4. The group of gullies were all aligned NW-SE and were completely excavated in an attempt to understand them more fully. The removal of their overlying fill (191) revealed a collection of 41 possible stake holes all filled with similar mid-dark grey deposit 193.
- 5.4.5 The stake holes (F194) varied in diameter from 0.06- 0.20m, and in depth from 0.04-0.20m. All were truncated by gully F192 and some vague order could be detected in their distribution. The stake holes were positioned only in the central and northern parts of F192 and were generally concentrated to the north of the main gully, where one distinct row of at least 6 stake holes was discernible.
- 5.4.6 The function of this set of features remains uncertain although it was quite clear that stake holes F194 predated the gullies (F192).
- 5.4.7 To either side of F192 lay a series of fairly large sub-circular and sub-oval features. Both F210 and F216 were located to the south-west of the gullies. The features differed in size and in content, F216 was sub-circular in shape and contained a light grey-brown silty clay fill with a depth of 0.24m. F210 was larger and sub-oval in shape, surviving to a greater depth of 0.44m, though contained a very pale and very silty fill occasionally flecked with charcoal.
- 5.4.8 The dimensions and fill of this feature were very similar to those of F196 and F230, features both situated to the north-east of F192. F196 was found to be most similar to F210, being sub-oval in shape with a concave base, although the feature was much shallower at only 0.17m deep.
- 5.4.10 Feature 230 was slightly more irregular in shape and had a maximum depth of 0.50m. All three features contained very similar fills, notably a very pale grey sandy silt with few

inclusions and occasional small flecks of charcoal. It was thought that F196, F210, and F230 may have been natural, possibly glacial in origin, though their distribution in association with F216, a more convincing post hole which yielded one fragment of ceramic material, indicates a group of four features each at the corner of a large rectangle positioned NE-SW over F192.

5.4.11 The upper fill of F230 was sealed by a mixed deposit containing a large amount of pebbles and cobbles (226). This was found to be the fill of another NW-SE linear feature (F227) which ran parallel to F192. This feature was partially excavated to reveal two very shallow features.

5.4.12 Trench 4 contained three field drains which were noted to be stratigraphically later than both NW-SE aligned features.

5.5 TRENCH 5 (Fig 6)

5.5.1 Trench 5 ran parallel with the northern field boundary just to the east of Trench 4. The trench was similar in dimension and purpose to the evaluation trenches, measuring just 2.28-2.40m by 25.28m with a topsoil depth of 0.27-0.36m, and was positioned to investigate an area previously unexamined.

5.5.2 The trench was aligned on a NW-SE axis and ran down a gentle south-east facing slope. During machining it was clear that Trench 5 contained very few features and was not prioritised, and was consequently the last trench to be investigated; however, trench 5 was the only trench to yield pottery of a Roman date.

5.5.3 The earliest group of features consisted of three linears all aligned roughly north-south and all only partially seen due to the limited width of the trench. The most distinctive feature of the three (F239) measured roughly 3.5m in width and lay immediately to the west of F240, a steeper sided cut feature with a depth of 0.26m. Both features were filled with the same mottled pale grey-brown silty fill (225) from which the fragments of Roman pottery were retrieved.

5.5.4 Only F239 contained primary fill 238, a deposit of pebbles and cobbles often quite densely packed and pressed directly into the natural subsoil. Although patchy in places this cobble layer was thought to be a metalled track way of Roman date. The cobbling did not continue into the cut of F240 and no relationship between the two features could be ascertained.

The third feature (F242) which ran on the same alignment measured 1m in width and contained a similar though slightly darker grey fill (241). Unfortunately this feature had been completely dissected by a later land drain and was not excavated.

All three features were cut by an extensive NW-SE aligned feature (F224) running along the southern edge of the trench parallel to the nearby field boundary. F224 appeared to become occasionally wider or narrower along its length and was excavated in four small sections. Partial excavation revealed the feature to vary in depth from 0.02- 0.14m and to overlie a series of possible stake holes (F234).

At least 25 possible stake holes were located at the base of F224, each had a diameter ranging from 0.05-0.12m and a depth of between 0.04-0.12m, though their distribution seemed to be sporadic.

Trench 5 contained three field drains which were noted to be the latest intrusions within the trench.

6 FINDS put table of finds in here

6.1 The finds from the site consisted of an assemblage of pottery, tile, brick, bone, metal working slag, glass, tobacco pipe fragments and metal scraps and objects (notably iron, copper alloy, and lead).

6.2 The majority of the finds were retrieved from post-medieval deposits in Trenches 1 and 2, and the distribution of finds by context can be seen in the finds index.

6.3 Trench 5 was the only trench to contain finds worthy of note, six fragments of pottery were retrieved from deposit 225, four of which have been classified as mortaria, a coarse pot used for the grinding of food, with the remaining two fragments also recorded as being Roman in date.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

The relative absence of datable material and the limited number of stratigraphic relationships hinders the drawing of firm conclusions about early settlement on this site. Notwithstanding this, there are a number of features in Trenches 1 and 5 that are thought to be Roman in date including 120, 122 and 231 partly on the basis of their orientation and partly because the fills were distinctively different to those features of demonstrably recent origin.

Excavation in Trench 5 revealed a shallow linear feature containing a metallised surface adjacent to a second shallow feature. Both produced Roman pottery. A third, similar, feature was also recognised, but not excavated as it had been almost completely destroyed by a later drain. In the same trench there were a number of stakeholes.

The nature of the activity represented by these features is not clear, but they could represent the extreme edge of a settlement, perhaps a Roman farmstead, whose main focus lies slightly to the north beyond the edge of the excavation. Excavations at the Cumberland Infirmary resulted in the almost complete strip of a Roman farmstead part of which was defined by a series of shallow gullies, the main purpose of which was probably to drain the occupied areas of surface water (Esmonde Cleary 1994, 263; 1998, 382). This site was also located on a rise in the land, in this case immediately south of Hadrian's Wall. In the case of Windsor Way the initial evaluation took place in wet conditions and this showed very clearly that if any settlement remains existed they would almost certainly be located up-slope, and it would unquestionably require drainage gulleys of the kind seen at the Infirmary site.

The site was clearly intensively used during the 18th and 19th centuries. Most of the evidence was concentrated in the north-west corner of the site with Trenches 2 and 3, in particular, containing significant numbers of features and deposits. They are probably to be associated with the Sowerby Hall buildings and the area immediately around them. CHECK THIS BIT WITH JULES - SURELY THE BRICK FEATURES ARE SOW HALL - MAYBE OUTSHUTS of same.

The fragmentary remains of these buildings are not entirely consistent with the Tithe Award map of 1839 in so far as both Trenches 1 and 2 are concerned, but minor

changes and additions to the buildings could have been made which are not represented in the surviving maps. Even so, the general position of the structures together with the finds assemblage, clearly indicates occupation in the mid 19th century at a time when Sowerby Hall was in use. There was no evidence for buildings earlier than Sowerby Hall, and nothing in the artefactual assemblage to indicate medieval or early post-medieval activity.

There remain a number of features or groups of features, including many stakeholes, that are of uncertain date. Some of these may belong to the period of Sowerby Hall's use, but some may be earlier, perhaps Roman, in date.

The recent excavation served to verify and clarify the findings of the previous evaluation, and increased our knowledge of the archaeology of the area. The excavation produced evidence of probable Roman features and land use in the 18th and 19th centuries when Sowerby Hall was in use.

FINDS INDEX:

CONTEXT	TRENCH	Metal	Glass	Clay pipe	Mortaria	Roman	Med	Post-med	Tile/bk	Bone	Slag
109	1								34.5		
123	1							2	4.7		
125	1								30.9	2.6	
127	1		10	1				2	640.5		9.1
129	1								514		18.8
130	1								3.5		3.7
133	3	12	94	50				153		133.4	171
136	3		1					1			
137	3	5	2					13			
163	1								4.5		
169	2	1									
170	2							2			
174	2							1			
201	1							2	41.4		5.1
204	1	2						1	1614.9		
215	4								3.9		
225	5				4	2					
U/S	-	7	48	3			1	36			18.7
TOTAL	-	27	155	54	4	2	1	213	2892.8	136	176

NB: The values listed are for numbers of objects except in the case of tile, brick, bone, and slag which are in grams.

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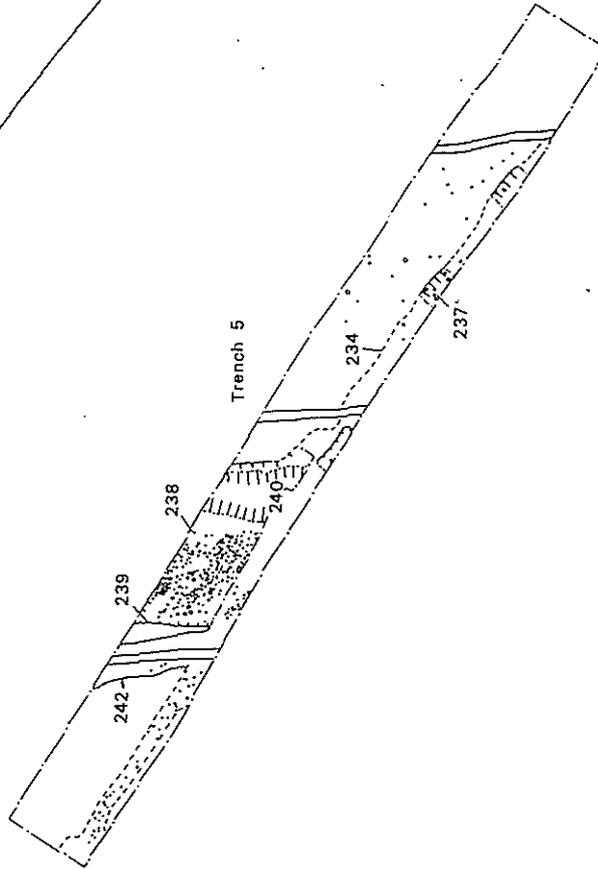
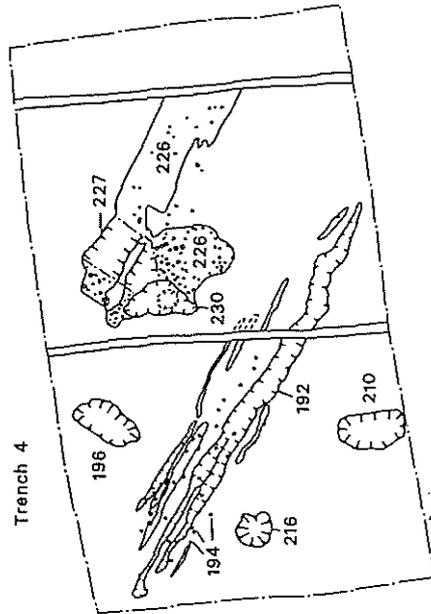
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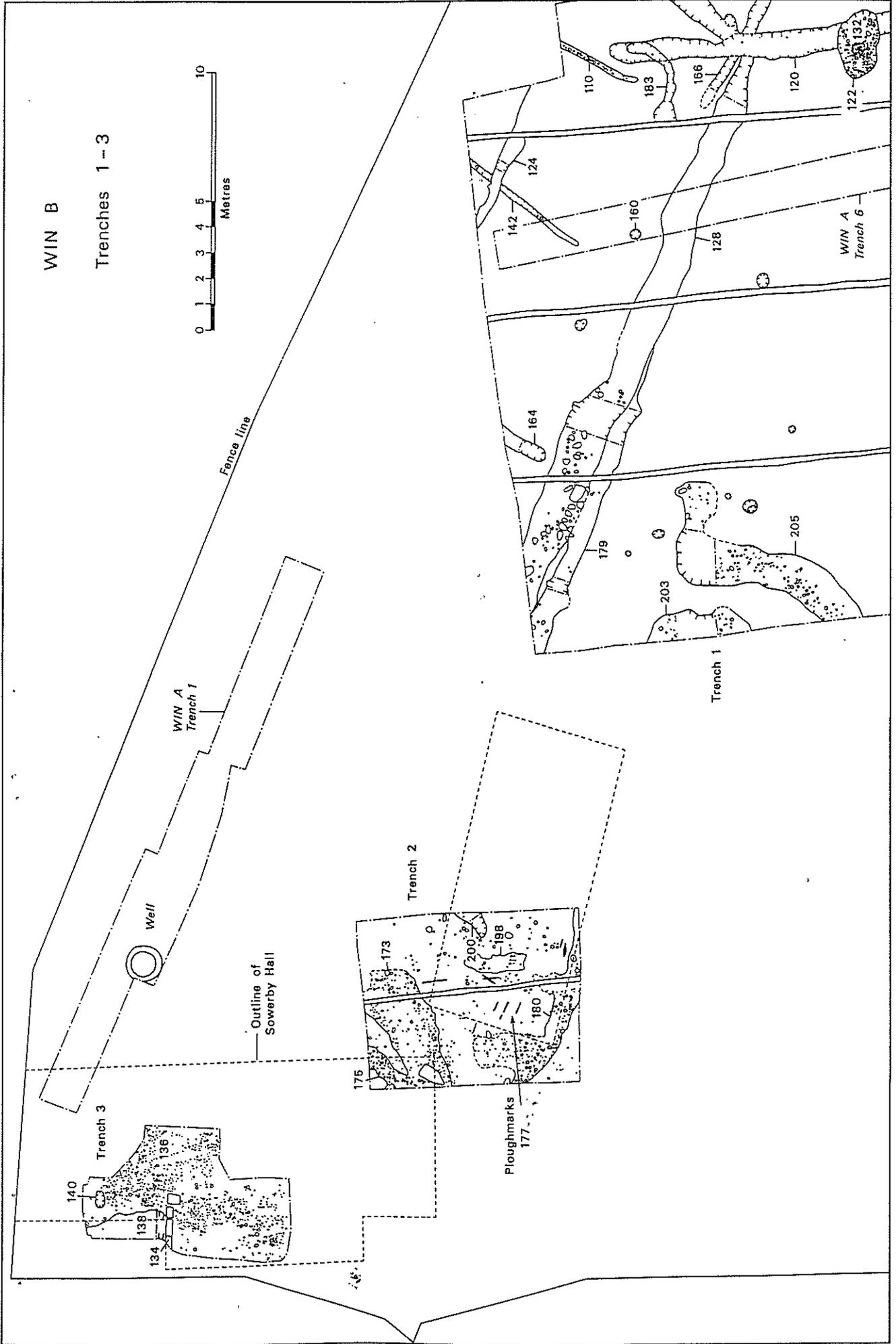
Trenches 4 - 5

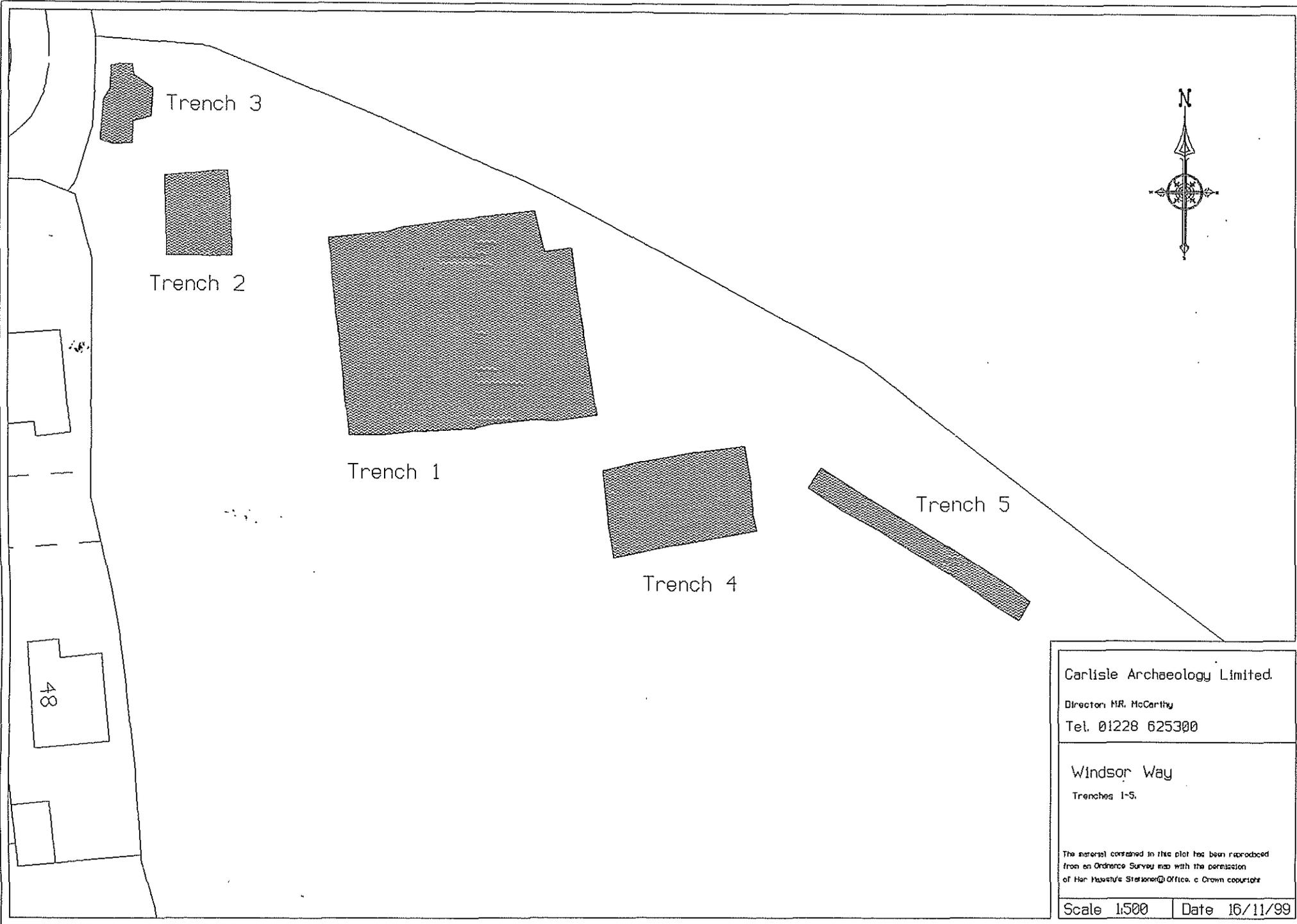
Fence line

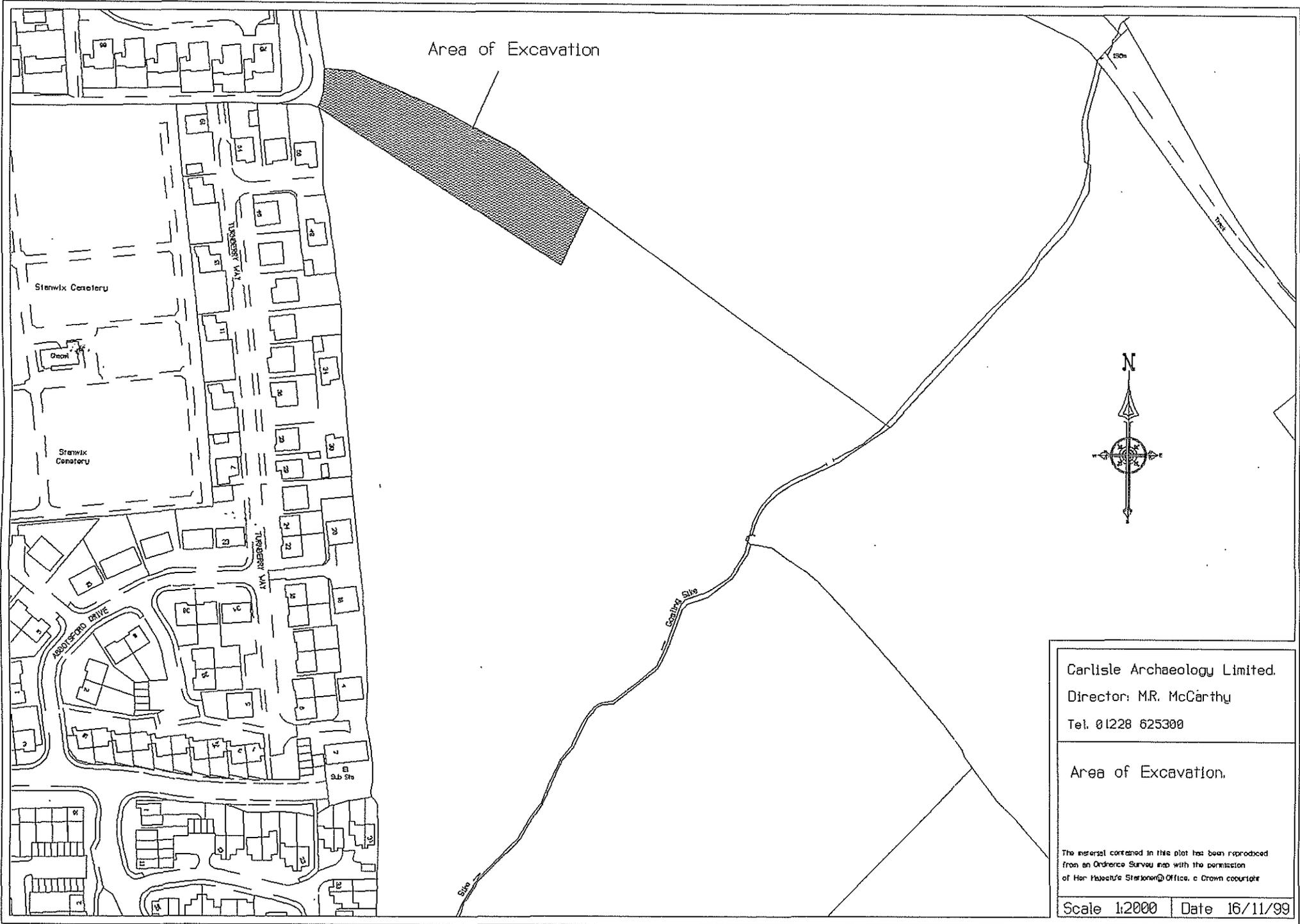


WIN B

Trenches 1-3







Area of Excavation

Stawik Cemetery

Stawik Cemetery

Carlisle Site



Carlisle Archaeology Limited.
Director: M.R. McCarthy
Tel. 01228 625300

Area of Excavation.

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Scale 1:2000 Date 16/11/99