

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS IN CUMBRIA 2005

**T**HE following projects do not represent all projects undertaken in the county during the year but only those for which the County Council either received a written report or were notified by one of the Park Authorities. The list was compiled by Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Records Officer. Information on projects in the Lake District National Park was supplied by Eleanor Kingston, National Park Archaeologist. Information on projects in the Yorkshire Dales National Park was supplied by Don McLellan, Conservation Support Officer.

### **Ainstable: The Nunnery, Staffield NY 5370 4285**

*I. Goodall & N. Wray, English Heritage*

*J. Buckley & E. Dennison, Golder Associates (UK) Ltd*

A building survey conducted of the Grade I Listed building which incorporates one of the buildings of the Benedictine nunnery of Armathwaite. Today “The Nunnery” is a stone-built rectangular two-storey double-pile country house, in use as a hotel for a short period but it has now reverted back to a domestic dwelling. The medieval building is incorporated in the southern two-thirds of the west range. It was two storeys high, with floor heights lower than those of the later house. It appears to have been a freestanding building of uncertain function, with a window opening edged with dog-tooth ornament of mid-13th century date. The medieval nunnery was dissolved shortly after July 1537 and in the mid- to late-16th century the surviving medieval building was extended to the north creating a house with a hall in the centre, parlour to the south, and kitchen and services to the north. This house was remodelled and rebuilt in the early- to mid-17th century creating a wider, taller, two-storey double-pile plan house with attics and part cellar, with more remodelling carried out in the following centuries.

A building survey was also conducted at the Grade II Listed barn and stable complex. The farm complex was found to be a typical example of an early-19th century planned farmstead associated with a moderately-sized country estate. The farm was built in 1827 by owner Francis Aglionby, at the end of the first great period of model farmstead development. It was used for the accommodation of horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, as well as farm workers, and it is possible that it served as a “manure factory” for the wider Aglionby estates. Parts of the complex are now without their roofs although well-preserved features survive in the piggery, poultry house, smithy and shelter sheds.

Four areas to the north, east and south of the present house and farm complex were also surveyed using gradiometer, resistance and ground penetrating radar techniques. A number of anomalies with high archaeological potential were identified. These included a rectangular structure located to the east of the existing entrance to the site, interpreted as a possible former gatehouse, and similar rectangular features also found to the north-east and east of the house. A large rectangular structure, measuring at least *c.*10 m wide by *c.*30 m long, was identified

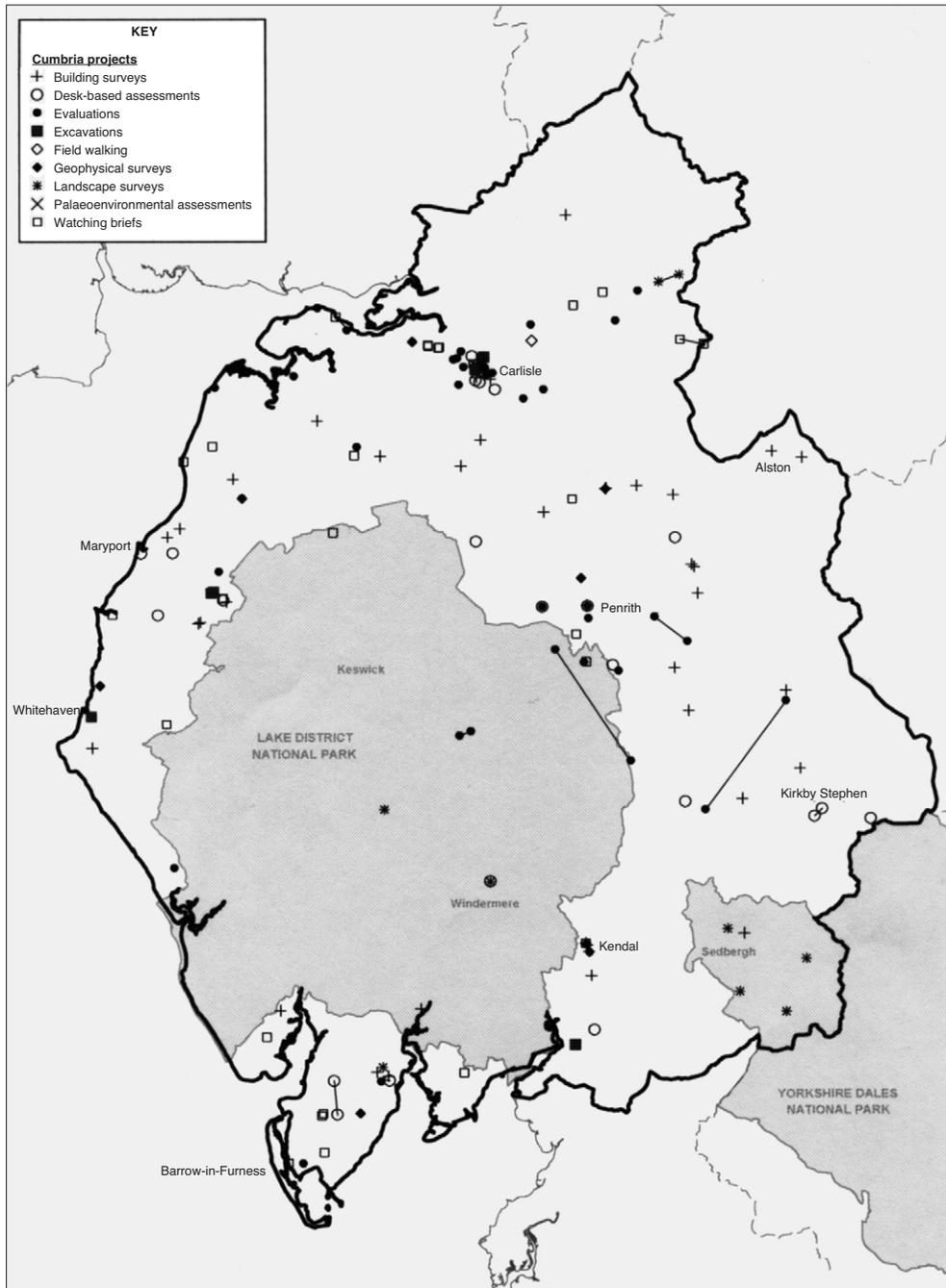


PLATE 1.

on a parallel alignment with the present house. This was interpreted as the possible remains of the west cloister range of the nunnery. Further investigation of these anomalies is recommended.

**Report No.** 3/04/1339, 3/05/1442, 3/05/1465

**Archive:** National Monuments Record, Swindon: CRO (C)

**Alston: Hudgill Farm, Nenthead Road**

**NY 7502 4621**

*Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant*

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of a disused hay barn, byre and cart shed. A datestone of 1896 was found, although cartographic evidence suggests the farmhouse and barn were rebuilt on the site of an earlier farmstead of the same name.

**Report No.** 3/05/1517

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Alston: Lowbyer Manor Farm**

**NY 7172 4691**

*F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of disused farm buildings. The Grade II Listed farmhouse dates to the late 18th or early 19th century, and the survey found the farm buildings consist of a former byre, barn, cart shed and possibly bothy with characteristics of the mid-19th century.

**Report No.** 3/05/1409

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Appleby-in-Westmorland: Hilton Hall Farm, Hilton**

**NY 73255 20580**

*F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of two disused Grade II Listed barns. The farm is recorded in possession of the Lowther family in the 18th century and one of the barns was found to have a datestone of 1764 above a byre door. The second barn is believed to date to the late-18th or early-19th century. The barns were used for over-wintering cattle and horses, storage, and the processing of cereals for milling or animal feed.

**Report No.** 3/05/1525

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Asby: Little Asby Bields, Eden**

**NY 6845 0870**

*P. Schofield, Oxford Archaeology North*

A fabric survey conducted on three ruinous bields on Little Asby Scar prior to their reconstruction. The bields are built of rough courses of limestone pavement blocks and rubble. All are shown on late-19th and early-20th century maps in their present

alignments. No evidence of earlier building foundations was found surviving beneath any of the fields.

**Report No.** 3/05/1477

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Aspatria: West Street**

**NY 1417 4174**

*A. Webb, Archaeological Services WYAS*

*K. Dingwall, Headland Archaeology Ltd*

A magnetometer and earth resistance survey undertaken on a disused pasture field site in the centre of Aspatria. It was thought the field may contain evidence relating to a 10th century burial excavated a short distance to the north at Beacon Hill. A number of anomalies were identified in the field which required further investigation. Eleven evaluation trenches were excavated but the anomalies were found to be either geological in nature, or modern features such as drainage and utility trenches. No further work is recommended.

**Report No.** 2/05/1480, 2/05/1481

**Archive:** Archaeological Services WYAS: CRO (C)

**Barrow-in-Furness: Area 13: Waterside, Channelside**

**SD 1903 6865**

*S. Clarke, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief maintained on an area of land being cleared for future redevelopment. A large number of substantial concrete foundation blocks were removed during the clearance and four large concrete-lined inspection pits or tanks were found, associated with a large 20th century BAE Systems plant preparation shop that was demolished in 2000. Beneath these modern remains, evidence of a small, heavily truncated, brick-built structure was identified, thought to have formed part of the 349 Old Barrow Brick Huts built in 1871. These huts provided an early form of prefabricated housing for shipyard workers and navvies and were built in either wood or brick. Although built as temporary accommodation and condemned in 1877, the huts remained in use until the 1880s. No further remains of the huts were found, or evidence of the Propeller Testing Machine shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1911.

**Report No.** 6/05/1460

**Archive:** CRO (B)

**Barrow-in-Furness: Barrow Ports Regeneration Project**

**SD 2060 6860**

*P. Clark, Oxford Archaeology North*

An evaluation excavation undertaken within the four areas of a proposed scheme to redevelop Barrow-in-Furness docks. 87 trenches were excavated at Marina Village (SD 2060 6860), Marina Park (SD 2170 6870), Ramsden Dock Access Road (SD 1970 6750), and Innovation Park (SD 2000 6780). Five geotechnical test pits were also excavated.

The Marina Village site revealed evidence of former buildings and a section of railtrack associated with the later-19th century Furness Railway Works complex, sealed beneath a thick deposit of slag originating from the Ormsgill slag heaps (a waste product of the Barrow Iron Works). The north-western part of the Marina Park site revealed foundations of former structures and widespread dumping of demolition debris, likely to represent the remains of the original Kellner and Partington Paper Pulp Works complex, while the south-eastern part of the site revealed evidence of large-scale dumping of probable foundry waste, suggesting long-term use as a dumping ground. The Ramsden Dock Access Road site revealed uniform stratigraphy of mainly sloping sand deposits thought to have been formed over time by sand dredged from the surrounding channels. Multiple layers of dredging deposits were also found at the Innovation Park site, probably to consolidate the marshy ground in this area, while a raised area in the north-east part of the site was found to comprise of layers of demolition debris possibly relating to an early-20th century cattle market. The remains of a demolished brick-built building were identified during the test pitting of this area. Further archaeological evaluation in the form of targeted watching briefs is recommended.

**Report No.** 6/05/1461

**Archive:** CRO (B)

**Barrow-in-Furness: Holbeck Park Avenue, Roose**  
**SD 2290 6980**

*D. Tonks, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief conducted during soil stripping of a proposed housing development site following an earlier evaluation which identified a probable tree-throw hollow containing 106 sherds of Early Neolithic pottery, 40 fragments of struck flint, a single seed of carbonised grain, carbonised hazelnut shells, and a considerable quantity of charcoal (Report No 6/02/342). The watching brief revealed 24 features of archaeological potential, provisionally classified as including four ditch termini, a possible linear feature, three pits/tree throws, 13 tree throws and three other unidentified features. Full excavation of these features is recommended.

**Report No.** 6/05/1485

**Archive:** CRO (B)

**Beaumont: Hadrian's Wall, Monkhill**  
**NY 34325 58600**

*P. R. Jefferson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief maintained during groundworks on behalf of United Utilities within the scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall. Features probably relating to the Vallum were observed in the form of two ditch cuts, one a possible re-cut, and various fill deposits.

**Report No.** 1/05/1422

**Archive:** CRO(C)

**Beamont: Monkhill Hall, Monkhill****NY 3435 5849***G. Martin, Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief maintained during groundworks for a new residential development which lies in close proximity to Hadrian's Wall Vallum. Only the remains of a modern wooden shed and land drain were revealed.

**Report No.** 1/05/1529**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Bowness: Kirkland House, Port Carlisle****NY 2434 6171***P. Jefferson & F. Giocco, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A rapid desk-based assessment and a watching brief conducted prior to the placement of a new septic tank at Kirkland House. One trench was excavated to a depth of 1.5 m which revealed 20th century made ground overlying natural silty clay. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

**Report No.** 2/05/1443**Archive:** CRO (C)**Bowness-on-Solway: Bowness House Farm****NY 2235 6270***C. Jones, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

Archaeological field evaluation conducted within the Roman fort "Maia" at Bowness-on-Solway prior to the conversion of disused barns. Six evaluation trenches were excavated which revealed a number of significant structural remains, including walls and cobbled surfaces thought to be probably Roman in date and associated with the fort and vicus. In one trench the likely remains of the east wall of the fort was discovered although it was in an extremely disturbed state. Additional archaeological fieldwork is proposed to assess the depth and relationship of these features.

**Report No.** 2/05/1417**Archive:** CRO (C)**Bowness-on-Solway: Glasson village****NY 2556 6025***A. Bates & P. Clark, Oxford Archaeology North*

Archaeological evaluation conducted in preparation for an upgrade of current sewer works partially located within the Scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall. No archaeological features were identified during the excavation of geotechnical test pits, or during the excavation of four evaluation trenches outside of the scheduled area, and only putative evidence of the Vallum was seen inside the scheduled area due to trench collapse and truncation by numerous modern pipe trenches. No further work is proposed.

**Report No.** 2/05/1440**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Brampton: Allergarth, Banks****NY 5716 6459***G. Martin, Archaeological Consultant*

An evaluation excavation undertaken prior to the extension of an existing residential dwelling, built in 1971 between the course of Hadrian's Wall and the Vallum. Two trenches were excavated. The remains of a north-south aligned robbed-out stone wall foundation and a compacted stony layer, possibly a related coarse floor, were identified. These features could not be dated however and so detailed interpretation was difficult, possibly being evidence of either a contemporary or later stone structure that had adjoined Hadrian's Wall, or hard standing for a gated entrance into a field of relatively recent date.

**Report No.** 1/05/1455**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Brampton: Cumcatch Farm****NY5475 6120***C. Jones, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation undertaken prior to the construction of new two agricultural buildings and a workshop. Cumcatch Farm is a multi-phased planned later-18th century farmstead incorporating the Grade II Listed remains of a late-16th century bastle house, the subject of a building survey in 2004. Two evaluation trenches were excavated to the north-west of the farm. No archaeological features were identified and only 20th century finds were recovered.

**Report No.** 1/05/1453**Archive:** CRO (C)**Bridekirk: St Bridget's Church****NY 1163 3369***P. Cracknell & K. Dearham, Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey & Archaeological Illustration*

An evaluation excavation undertaken in advance of the construction of a new church hall adjacent to the northern wall of the present church. The church is Grade II Listed, dating to 1868-1870. The Listed remains of an earlier, 12th century church stand to the east. One trench was excavated. No burials were found, and the artefacts recovered were only of 19th century date.

**Report No.** 2/05/1536**Archive:** CRO (C)**Burgh-by-Sands: Amberfields****NY 3265 5896***I. P. Brooks & K. Laws, Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd*

A resistivity and fluxgate gradiometer survey undertaken in a former arable field prior to a proposed residential development. Several rectilinear anomalies were identified, interpreted as possible presence of buildings or yards. Medieval ridge and

furrow and a former field boundary were also found. Further archaeological work is recommended.

**Report No.** 1/05/1490

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Calthwaite: Calthwaite Hall Farm**

**NY 4687 4023**

*C. Scurfield, AOC Archaeology Group*

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of disused farm buildings. The farm was the home farm to the early-19th century Calthwaite Hall and, as such, has no farmhouse. The survey found the farm represents a single build around a central courtyard in *c.*1840. Modifications took place in the late-19th century, and major internal remodelling was conducted in the later 20th century.

**Report No.** 3/05/1516

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Carlisle: 7 Beech Grove, Stanwix**

**NY 4035 5739**

*P. Cracknell, Historic Building Survey & Archaeological Illustration*

A watching brief maintained during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the present building. The building lies in an area suspected to have been the site of the parade ground associated with Stanwix Roman fort, however no archaeological features or artefacts were observed.

**Report No.** 1/05/1437

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Carlisle: 42-48 Scotch Street**

**NY 4007 5606**

*F. Giocco, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief and excavation conducted in 2004 in advance of building redevelopment. Multiple phases of archaeological activity were identified, the earliest major phase relating to a putative praetorium which had also been recorded in the earlier northern Lanes excavations. Following the disuse and demolition of these substantial buildings a sequence of three low status rectangular timber, probable agrarian, buildings were constructed alongside a minor track-way. Continued use throughout the late-2nd century to the 4th century was found, with limited agrarian activity and the possible butchering of livestock.

Following the late Roman period two sequential buildings were identified which proved difficult to date and stratigraphically could be placed anywhere between the late-4th century and 12th century. Numerous rubbish pits were cut across the site from the early-12th century. However, the most significant medieval activity identified was a series of heavily truncated 14th century pottery kilns, the only medieval pottery kilns discovered within Carlisle to-date. The kilns went out of use by the late-14th century and the site was again covered with numerous rubbish pits, presumably associated with buildings fronting Scotch Street although no remains

survive of these buildings as the frontage area was later cellared. The site then appears to have been set aside as gardens from the late medieval to early modern period. Two wells and a possible property boundary, which may have been the precursor to Tower Lane, were excavated. The next major phase of activity corresponded to the late 18th/early 19th century redevelopment of Scotch Street.

The archaeological archive will be deposited with an appropriate repository when a final report has been submitted to *Transactions*.

**Report No.** 1/04/1341

**Archive:** North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

**Carlisle: Albion Works, London Road**

**NY 41323 54919**

*F. Wooler & C. Jones, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A photographic survey conducted of the historic fabric of the disused Albion Works following an earlier archaeological assessment in 2004. The site was first occupied in c.1799 by a brick-built spinning mill named the Mains Cotton Mill, later The Mains, which was destroyed by fire in 1856 and rebuilt a year later. It later manufactured textiles, before being taken over by Bendall's Engineering in the early-mid-20th century. The survey found no surviving fabric of the first 18th century cotton mill although traces of fittings for its belt-driven machinery were still visible. Elements of the 1858 rebuild were identified in two surviving weaving sheds, blocked apertures, pillars and beam-sockets, but many subsequent alterations for expansion had obscured much of the mid-19th century building.

**Report No.** 1/05/1489

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Carlisle: Austin Friars School, Etterby**

**NY 3909 5739**

*F. Giocco, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed development on land to the north of Austin Friars School. Map analysis showed the site to have been open pasture until the school was built in 1889. It has most recently been used as a nursery garden and school recreation ground. Further investigation is recommended owing to a high potential for Roman remains in the vicinity.

**Report No.** 1/05/1488

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Carlisle: Carlisle College, Victoria Place**

**NY 405 561**

*M. Town, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An evaluation excavation conducted in advance of proposals to redevelop the existing college campus. Three trenches were excavated along the frontage of Victoria Place. Deposits of made-ground were revealed containing redeposited material of 19th and early-20th century date, thought related to adjacent housing developments in the Victorian period. A deposit containing sherds of unabraded Roman pottery was interpreted as a likely preserved Roman ploughsoil. These

ploughsoils indicate inactivity from the Roman period onwards, until housing and the college were built. No further work is recommended.

**Report No.** 1/05/1530

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Carlisle: Carr's Field, Newtown Road**

**NY 382 562**

*S. Lancaster, Headland Archaeology Ltd*

An evaluation excavation conducted following a geophysical survey in 2004 which identified a number of anomalies of possible archaeological interest. Eight trenches were excavated revealing the remains of a stone surface, former palaeochannel or pond and several shallow linear features, all of unknown date and heavily truncated by modern landscaping. Further archaeological work is proposed.

**Report No.** 1/05/1498

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Carlisle: Ceramics Courtyard, Cumbria Institute of Art and Design**

**NY 4037 5729**

*M. Town, Oxford Archaeology North*

Additional investigation undertaken following an archaeological evaluation in 2004 which found a probable post-medieval ditch and deposits relating to the putative 2nd century A.D. Roman parade ground belonging to Stanwix Roman fort.

Two areas were excavated, Areas A and B, incorporating the earlier evaluation trenches. Besides recent disturbance associated with the college, Area A revealed further evidence of the possible parade ground. This was visible as an extensive deposit of redeposited natural clayey silt and cobbles, although no dating material was recovered. Plough marks were found beneath this, cut into an earlier ground surface on a north-south alignment, and so potentially of Romano-British date or earlier.

The post-medieval ditch was again seen in Area B. A second ditch was also found, sealed and partially filled by the parade ground deposits. It was interpreted as an earlier land division of Romano-British date or earlier, and comparable to examples identified in other nearby excavations. Excavation in this area had to be abandoned after only limited investigation resulted in flooding and trench collapse. Post-excavation analysis and publication of the results are proposed.

**Report No.** 1/05/1448

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Carlisle: Constable Street, Denton Holme**

**NY 395 547**

*C. Jones, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment undertaken for a proposed development. The site is divided by an extant leat used by the former South Vale Corn Mill to the north, but otherwise the site appears to have been used for agricultural purposes alone until a factory was built there in the later 20th century. No further work is proposed.

**Report No.** 1/05/1462

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Carlisle: Course of the River Eden**

**NY 399 565**

*J. Cook, Oxford Archaeology North*

An investigation of the historic course of the River Eden through Carlisle, using documentary sources, historic maps, and records of the presence of river silts and palaeochannels made during previous archaeological investigations. Research found that the course of the river had been fairly constant prior to the 16th century, with periodic flooding of low-lying ground. Catastrophic floods in 1485 and 1571 however created a second course, named the Priest Beck, and a small island was formed between the two channels. This island was known as The Sands and was later used as the site of a cattle market. The original, southern, channel was blocked during a programme of modernisation in the early 19th century, and the northern channel widened and straightened 1814/1817. The course of the river through Carlisle appears to have been fairly constant thereafter.

**Report No.** 1/04/1342

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Carlisle: Cumbria Park Hotel, Stanwix**

**NY 40075 57146**

*G. Martin, Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief conducted during remedial work to a garden wall between 8 Mulcaster Crescent and the Cumbria Park Hotel car park, within the Scheduled area of Stanwix Roman Fort. Modern soil was found to overlie the site to a depth of 0.8 m. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified.

**Report No.** 1/05/1482

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Carlisle: Devonshire Walk Car Park**

**NY 3960 5616**

*G. Martin, Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief conducted during groundworks for two new car park barriers. Four pits were excavated to a maximum depth of between 0.3 m and 0.52 m. Only deposits of made-ground were observed.

**Report No.** 1/05/1532

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Carlisle: Industrial Archaeology Review**

**NY 400 560**

*C. Newman, Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd*

A documentary and cartographic assessment of Carlisle's above- and potential below-ground industrial heritage relating to manufacturing, extractive industries, infrastructure, agriculture and food processing within the limits of the modern city

between the 18th and mid-20th centuries. The assessment has been undertaken to enhance the county's Historic Environment Record, to provide an overview of Carlisle's industrial past, to assist in defining potential areas of surviving archaeological remains, and to promote further research.

**Report No.** 1/05/1504

**Archive:** CRO(C)

**Carlisle: Jesmond Street**

**NY 4132 5555**

*C. Jones, M. Dickens & F. Giocco, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An archaeological evaluation undertaken on the site of the former Raven Nook Woollen Mill, built in 1850 during a boom period in Carlisle's woollen industry. The mill was damaged in a fire in 1874 although production continued in parts of the building until 1927. Six evaluation trenches were excavated. Remains of the mill and later, Victorian, structures were identified, including the likely remains of a large Lancashire boiler which would have powered a steam engine. No further archaeological remains were found outside of the mill buildings.

**Report No.** 1/05/1402

**Archive:** CRO(C)

**Carlisle: Land adjacent to 1 Close Street**

**NY 4070 5531**

*C. Jones, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation conducted on a disused plot of land on Close Street near Botchergate. Botchergate has revealed extensive Roman and medieval remains during previous investigations. Two evaluation trenches were excavated which revealed evidence of activity to the rear of the plot only. A pit of probable medieval date and two unidentified features of anthropogenic origin were found, sealed by a series of garden soil layers that contained pottery, a small amount of burnt animal and possibly human bone, and other finds of Roman and medieval date. Further archaeological investigation is proposed.

**Report No.** 1/05/1454

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Carlisle: Maryport Court, Bousteads Grassing, Denton Holme**

**NY 3996 5451**

*V. Mellor, Archaeological Project Services*

A desk-based assessment prior to the proposed development of a strip of land sited between a row of houses built on Boustead Grassing in 1920 and the Maryport and Carlisle Railway. Cartographic sources show the site was used for agriculture until the construction of the railway in the mid-19th century. By 1925 approximately 40% of the site was covered by railway tracks. Today the site is heavily overgrown. Further investigation is proposed.

**Report No.** 1/05/1458

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Carlisle Northern Development Route: Knockupworth Farm (Parcel 21)  
NY 3712 5701**

*B. Glendinning, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

An evaluation excavation of the area around Knockupworth Farm. A limited investigation in 1997 found no evidence of the course of Hadrian's Wall, built in this section on a high escarpment above the River Eden. Twenty new trenches were excavated. As well as evidence of the Vallum, and a possible patrol track found to run along its northern berm, the foundations of the stone Wall were found to partially survive as one course deep and constructed with an inner edge of flat slabs and a rubble core. No outer edge was seen however, and compared with known dimensions from other sections of Hadrian's Wall it was estimated that as much as 2.7 m of the Wall could have been destroyed by the erosion of the escarpment. No evidence of an earlier turf-built Wall or Wall Ditch was found, which may have also been destroyed by erosion.

**Report No.** 1/05/1424

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Carlisle Northern Development Route: Knockupworth Gill Balancing Pond  
(Parcel 21)**

**NY 37285 56675**

*M. Cressey, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

A palaeoenvironmental assessment undertaken at Knockupworth Gill. A series of soil profiles were obtained using both test pitting and screw auguring to assess the potential for the survival of remains associated with Hadrian's Wall. The assessment found the soils to be of relatively recent age, however, resulting from the realignment of the Gill to the east during the enclosure period, and therefore not likely to contain surviving Roman palaeoenvironmental remains.

**Report No.** 1/05/1425

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Carlisle Northern Development Route: Stainton (Parcel 41N)**

**NY 3795 5790**

*I. Suddaby, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

An evaluation excavation of land adjacent to a former sewage works at Spa House. Seven trenches were excavated. Pit features and a curvilinear ditch containing fire-cracked stones were found, suggestive of a prehistoric burnt mound. A series of three linear post-medieval field ditches were also identified.

**Report No.** 1/05/1426

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Carlisle Northern Development Route: Stainton Holme Farm (Parcel 27N)**

**NY 3750 5715**

*I. Suddaby, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

An evaluation excavation of land at Stainton Holme Farm. Seven trenches were excavated. No archaeological features were identified, although eight Late Neolithic

lithic implements were recovered from the topsoil suggesting prehistoric activity in the area.

**Report No.** 1/05/1426

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Carlisle: Osbourne Earl HGV Repairs, Willowholme Road**

**NY 3924 5655**

*G. Martin, Archaeological Consultant*

An archaeological watching brief maintained during groundworks for a new mobile telephone mast. Two areas were excavated to a depth of 0.65 m and 0.25 m, both of which revealed only modern made-ground comprising of gravel, brick, concrete and loose soil.

**Report No.** 1/05/1447

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Carlisle: Penguin Confectionery, Westmorland Street**

**NY 3960 5505**

*M. Town, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and building survey conducted prior to the demolition and redevelopment of the former Penguin Confectionery factory. The site was first occupied by a late-18th century fulling mill of which no structural evidence now survives. In 1824 a finishing and dye works named the Frigate Works was erected. This became a confectionery and biscuit factory in 1858 and operated until its closure in 2003. The survey found the 1824 Frigate Works building still surviving, forming the core of the later factory complex. The Penguin Confectionery factory is considered to be of high local importance and so additional detailed building survey and evaluation excavation are recommended if demolition does proceed.

**Report No.** 1/05/1496

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Carlisle: Petteril Bank House, Upperby**

**NY 4160 5370**

*A. Platell, Archaeological Services, University of Durham*

A desk-based assessment undertaken in advance of proposals to use the Grade II Listed building as the Carlisle section of the County Archives Service. The building appears to have changed little since its construction in 1829, with the exception of a late-19th century extension. Carlisle City Council and Cumberland County Council jointly purchased the property in 1936 and used it as a hostel and workshops for the blind from 1948. A photographic survey prior to any works is recommended.

**Report No.** 1/05/1452

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Carlisle: Suttle House, Wigton Road**

**NY 3765 5425**

*M. Town, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A rapid desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development. Research found the site was unoccupied until the construction of the Grade II Listed house in the 18th century. 15 evaluation trenches were excavated within the grounds of the house. The only archaeological feature of interest was the remains of a former 19th century garden pond which was infilled in the later 20th century. No further work is recommended.

**Report No.** 1/05/1519

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Carlisle: The Maltsters' Arms, 17 John Street, Caldewgate  
NY 39435 55935**

*F. Giecco & K. Dearham, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An interim report submitted for an excavation in 2004 following an earlier evaluation excavation which revealed significant Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains. Deeply stratified archaeological remains were found across the site, measuring over 3 m in places. These included a sequence of Roman ditches and pits which were sealed by an extensive layer of redeposited natural material, cut by 12th/13th century pitting. This sequence of medieval pitting was sealed by a period of intensive late-14th to 15th century industrial activity characterised by three phases of timber workshops and five bronze working furnaces. A hiatus in activity occurred after the abandonment of the workshops, until the late-16th/17th century when a small rectangular structure of unknown function was constructed. Evidence for later activity was limited because of 19th century truncation associated with the construction of the Maltsters' Arms.

**Report No.** 1/04/1340

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Carlisle: The Old Bingo Hall, Warwick Road  
NY 4037 5570**

*V. Hughes, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment undertaken prior to redevelopment. Research found it was built as the Lonsdale Cinema in 1931 on a newly cleared site. The single-screen cinema was designed by Newcastle architects Percy L. Browne & Sons in an Art Deco style. In 1972 the ground floor was converted to a bingo hall and the single-screen spilt in to three smaller screens on the upper balcony floor. Further investigation and recording is recommended.

**Report No.** 1/05/1526

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Carlisle: Thorncliffe, Chertsey Mount  
NY 4110 5487**

*F. Wooller, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey conducted on a workshop and garage to the rear of Thorncliffe. The survey found the single-storey building was constructed in the mid-19th century on the site of an earlier structure, as shown on the Tithe map of 1847. It was

originally built as a stable block for Thorncliffe, a former inn of various names including The Lancer in the early-19th century. Internal evidence suggests it also housed a small smithy and provided accommodation for inn or stable workers.

**Report No.** 1/05/1523

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Carlisle: West Walls**

**NY 3983 5588**

*Blackett-Ord Consulting Engineers*

A structural appraisal of the West Walls, a Grade I Listed and Scheduled surviving section of the medieval city defences. The Wall is still on its original 12th century alignment from the Sally Port steps to where it presently ends south of Irish Bridge, although it has been extensively rebuilt and refaced on numerous occasions. A complete photographic record was made, and a detailed list produced of where masonry requires replacing and vegetation needs removing.

**Report No.** 1/05/1487

**Archive:** Blackett-Ord Consulting Engineers

**Carlisle: Whiteholme Farm, Roweltown**

**NY 4935 7290**

*R. Ogilvy, Chartered Architect*

A building survey conducted in 2004 of a disused threshing barn and attached gin case. The barn was found to be the earlier of the two, in a form and style suggesting a late-18th century date. The gin case was difficult to date but was thought to be probably early-19th century, as suggested by the overhead type of mechanism installed which was generally no longer introduced after 1851.

**Report No.** 1/04/1344

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Cartmel: Cartmel Pipeline**

**SD 3805 7855**

*P. Gajos, Oxford Archaeology North*

Watching brief conducted during the excavation of a pipe trench for utility refurbishment. No archaeological features were identified. Pottery and glass dating from the 18th to 20th centuries were observed in the topsoil.

**Report No.** 5/05/1400

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Cartmel: Cartmel Priory Gatehouse Conservation Plan**

**NY 3783 7879**

*P. Middleton, Northern Archaeological Associates*

A Conservation Plan produced in 2004 for the future management and preservation of Cartmel Priory Gatehouse and attached Gatehouse Cottage. A full review of all

available documentary and present physical evidence, a laser scanning survey to produce 2D and 3D imagery, and a public opinion survey were undertaken in an attempt to understand more about the origin, history and development of the site, and how the role and function of the building is perceived amongst both the immediate community and visitors to the area. The Gatehouse is an imposing structure which dominates the market square and is one of only around a hundred monastic gatehouses in the country that survives complete and structurally unaltered. It dates from the first quarter of the 14th century and is the only domestic building to survive from the former precinct of the late-12th century Augustinian Priory. In the Post-Reformation period the Gatehouse was used as a courtroom. From the early-17th century it was converted for use as a schoolhouse, and as a shop, dwelling and store from the late-18th century. It was bought and restored in the early-20th century by local solicitor Reuben O'Neill Pearson and converted into a Heritage Museum. The adjoining Gatehouse Cottage was built in the late-17th or early-18th century, originally as a two-storey, single-bay structure, before a third storey was added in the 19th century. The front elevation of the cottage was unified with the adjoining Market Cross Cottage, formerly Bank Court, to the west, possibly in the 1860s or 1870s by James Field who took over ownership of both cottages and opened a grocer and ironmonger's shop. Both the Gatehouse and Gatehouse Cottage are now owned by the National Trust.

**Report No.** 5/04/1254

**Archive :** Not stated

### **Cockermouth: High Sand Lane**

**NY 1207 3074**

*G. Martin, Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief conducted during groundworks for a new dwelling. The site was found to be heavily truncated by the recent demolition of a previous building, most likely a cottage of 18th century date as suggested by a section of cobble foundation wall found only to the west.

**Report No.** 2/05/1509

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

### **Cockermouth: Station Street**

**NY 1209 3055**

*L. Ford, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed commercial and residential development. Documentary evidence shows that by 1832 the southern half of the development area was occupied by a large building of unknown function. The building appears to have been demolished by 1900 to make way for the construction of Station Street. A watching brief during all groundworks is proposed.

**Report No.** 2/05/1459

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Crosby-on-Eden: Eden Golf Course****NY 4560 5908***G. Martin, Archaeological Consultant*

A metal detecting and field-walking survey undertaken in advance of a new golf course development. 2.6 hectares were studied, producing 36 artefacts including a possible prehistoric shale blade, a medieval loom weight, and a silver coin of Elizabeth I. The remaining artefacts dated from the late-medieval period onwards or were of unknown date. The range of artefacts was considered indicative of casual loss and no further investigation is proposed.

**Report No.** 1/05/1513**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Crosby-on-Eden: Low Wallhead****NY 45507 60861***G. Martin, Archaeological Consultant*

An evaluation excavation undertaken in advance of a residential development. One 2 m square trench was excavated in the courtyard at Low Wallhead farm, revealing activity only in the mid-19th century associated with the present farm buildings.

**Report No.** 1/05/1515**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Crosscannonby: The Retreat, Birkby****NY 0603 3750***P. Cracknell & F. Wooler, Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey & Archaeological Illustration*

A building survey undertaken on a two-storey building within the grounds of The Retreat. The building's windows echo the design of those in The Retreat, suggesting it was built at the same time around 1850. The layout of the building most closely resembles that of a laithe-house. This style, more usually found within the central Pennines, consists of a small farmhouse at one end and a barn or stable at the other. The building clearly never functioned as a barn or stable however, and it seems more likely that it was associated with the business of market gardening, for which Birkby was noted for in the 19th century, rather than actual farming. Graffiti suggests the building may have been derelict since 1934.

**Report No.** 2/05/1456**Archive:** CRO (C)**Crosscannonby: Westlands Farm, Crosby****NY 07380 38445***F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey conducted on a disused Grade II Listed bank barn and stable block. The bank barn adjoins the farmhouse which dates to the late-17th or early-18th century. The survey found it consisted of a conventional threshing barn at an upper level with a cowhouse, stable and cartshed below. The stable block was added some-

time in the later-19th century. The farm ceased to function as a dairy farm in 2001.

**Report No.** 2/05/1432

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Cumwhinton: Land adjacent to Beech Cottage**

**NY 4468 5272**

*D. Atkinson, Headland Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation conducted in advance of a proposed residential development. Cartographic evidence shows that the site has been used for agriculture since the 1840s. Five evaluation trenches were excavated. No archaeological features or artefacts of interest were found.

**Report No.** 1/05/1486

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Dalston: School House, Raughton Head**

**NY 3789 4529**

*P. Cracknell & F. Wooller, Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey & Archaeological Illustration*

A building survey undertaken prior to the conversion of disused agricultural buildings. The buildings form a long range that also includes the farmhouse and a small byre. The survey found that the farmstead developed from a Cumbrian longhouse in the early 18th century. Potential reused Roman dressed stones are incorporated in the barn porch.

The original name of the farm may have been "Redspears". Documentary evidence records the local schoolmaster residing at Redspears in the late 1930s. The buildings were known as School House by the 1950s and still occupied by a schoolmaster, suggesting it had ceased to function as a working farm by the 1930s. The buildings have had some modifications, although a well preserved clay and sandstone flagged threshing floor still survives.

**Report No.** 1/05/1438

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Dalton-in-Furness: 33 Market Street**

**SD 2279 7407**

*J. Walker, Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief conducted during groundworks in a former garden of 33 Market Street. No archaeological features were identified.

**Report No.** 6/05/1508

**Archive:** CRO (B)

**Dalton-in-Furness: Chequers Hotel**

**SD 2265 7384**

*M. Town & D. McNicol, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment and watching brief conducted during groundworks at Chequers Hotel, a former school built on the site of a Free School constructed in

1622 by local man Thomas Boulton. Only post-medieval building debris was identified.

**Report No.** 6/05/1408

**Archive:** CRO (B)

**Dalton-in-Furness: Highfield Service Reservoir to Poaka Beck WWTW Pipeline**

**SD 24347 73926 – SD 24139 77821**

*D. Elsworth & N. Wearing, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey conducted along the route of a new utility pipeline. A number of sites of archaeological interest were considered likely to be affected by the development, the majority relating to post-medieval stone and mineral extraction and its transportation. The remains of several lime kilns, Orgrave Mill leat and dam, and a possible Roman road were also identified. Further archaeological investigation is therefore recommended.

**Report No.** 6/05/1531

**Archive:** CRO (B)

**Dearham: Pottery Park**

**NY 0662 3575**

*G. Davies, M. Town & F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment conducted in advance of a proposed recreational development on the site of a former pottery. Documentary sources suggest the pottery may have been founded in the mid-late-18th century. The pottery went out of use in the early 20th century and remains of its buildings were found to survive. Further recording and preservation of these remains is proposed.

**Report No.** 2/05/1512

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Eaglesfield: Croft Foot Barn**

**NY 09625 28115**

*P. Cracknell & F. Wooler, Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey & Archaeological Illustration*

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of a disused Grade II Listed barn. The survey found the barn dates to the later-18th or early-19th century, later than the adjoining farmhouse which has a datestone of 1703. *c.*1900 the western end of the barn was converted into a cottage named Fern Lea. The farm ceased to function in the early 1990s.

**Report No.** 2/05/1430

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Eaglesfield: Orchard House**

**NY 0941 2796**

*J. Walker, Archaeological Consultant*

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of a disused two-storey barn.

The survey found the barn was contemporary with the house which has a datestone of 1816. Both house and barn are Grade II Listed.

**Report No.** 2/05/1435

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Eamont Bridge: Southwaite Green Mill**

**NY 5172 2853**

*M. Dodd, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A rapid desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation undertaken on the present flood plain of the River Eden. 14 trenches were excavated, revealing the remains of a post-medieval field boundary ditch and sherds of late-18th and 19th century pottery. No further work is proposed.

**Report No.** 3/05/1522

**Archive:** Penrith Museum

**Great Corby: The Salmon Coops, Corby Castle**

**NY 4687 5371**

*G. Davies, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An evaluation excavation undertaken prior to flood damage repairs to the Grade I Listed fishtraps. The coops were found to include an intricate system of sluice gates, weirs and artificial eyots built in the River Eden. The Salmon Coops is purported to be one of the oldest functioning river fish traps, built in the 12th century for Wetheral Priory with later repairs. Structural deposits were identified in all five test pits excavated, and evidence of successive phases of rebuilding and repairs were found which most likely date to the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

**Report No.** 1/05/1505

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Great Strickland: Land adjacent to West Coast Mainline**

**NY 5501 2275**

*K. Blythe, Oxford Archaeology North*

An evaluation undertaken for a proposed new autotransformer and access route. A series of linear earthworks were identified immediately within the development area. Five evaluation trenches were excavated. One of the linear features was found to consist of a 1 m wide bank and associated ditch, and interpreted as a wood bank defining the former extent of Hag Wood shown on maps of 1828 and 1859, while the remaining features were found to be cultivation terraces.

**Report No.** 3/05/1494

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Great Urswick: Urswick Origins Discovery Programme**

**SD 2685 7410**

*GSB Prosection Ltd*

Two geophysical surveys conducted as part of the Urswick Origins Discovery

Programme. A survey to the south of the church was positioned to investigate an earthwork platform. It revealed evidence of a possible ditch and bank dividing the platform, either side of which were a number of high resistance zones that may reflect the presence of stone spreads of either natural or anthropogenic origin. The second, larger survey to the west of the primary school revealed a spread of high resistance values that roughly correspond to a topographically elevated position. This rise was partially excavated in 2004 (report forthcoming) and it was assumed that the high resistance records the extent of the deposits identified in the trench. Evidence of field divisions and ploughing were also found.

**Report No.** 5/05/1466

**Archive:** First Light Heritage Agency

### **Hackthorpe: Hackthorpe Wastewater Treatment Improvements**

**NY 5380 2374-NY 5507 2399**

*P. Clarke & K. Blythe, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey conducted along the route of a new wastewater treatment works and outfall pipe to the east of the village. The investigation discovered a number of unrecorded archaeological sites in the general vicinity, predominantly relating to the area's agricultural land-use and all of possibly post-medieval date. Seven sites were considered at risk from the proposed development and a further programme of archaeological work is recommended.

**Report No.** 3/05/1406

**Archive:** CRO (K)

### **Hadrian's Wall Trail (Appletree to Birdoswald Fort)**

**NY 603 656-NY 615 663**

*P. Fowler*

A condition survey of Hadrian's Wall Path and its affect, if any, on the archaeological resource associated with Hadrian's Wall. 13 sections and individual sites were investigated over two days in July 2005. The section of the Trail in Cumbria, between Appletree and Birdoswald Fort, was considered to be in good condition with no cause for concern at present.

**Report No.** 1/05/1476

**Archive:** Peter Fowler

### **Hayeswater Pipeline: Bankwood to Raisbeck Section**

**NY 7317 1948-NY 6437 0758**

*M. Bagwell & A. Ferguson, Oxford Archaeology North*

A programme of archaeological investigation comprising of topographic and photographic surveys, extensive evaluation and a watching brief were undertaken along the route of a proposed pipeline. Besides recording a number of field boundary earthworks, areas of ridge and furrow and lynchets, four other main areas of interest were revealed. A possible medieval settlement site and prehistoric round house were investigated at Little Asby but no structural features or stratified artefacts were identified (although medieval pottery and three pieces of worked flint

were found in the topsoil). Despite the extensive evaluation trenching of a large rectilinear cropmark at Bleatarn Common, the only archaeological feature identified was a small pit which contained a single waste flint flake. Probable former field boundary ditches were identified to the north-west of the medieval village of Sandford, and at the crossing of the pipeline and the A66 at Dike Nook Farm. No dating material was found at either site, but the ditches bear no relation to the existing post-medieval field system suggesting they pre-date the present boundaries. The A66 is on the line of the Roman road between Carlisle and York and so the ditches identified there have the potential of being part of a field system of Roman date. No further work is proposed.

**Report No.** 3/05/1441

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Holme St Cuthbert: Field 0144**

**NY 1095 4744**

*P. Cracknell, Historic Building Survey & Archaeological Illustration*

A watching brief undertaken during the excavation of footings for a new stable block. The 14th century chapel of St Roche lies to the south-east, and the unknown extent of the graveyard and putative deserted medieval village of Holme St Roche also lie in close proximity. No archaeological features or finds were identified however.

**Report No.** 2/05/1473

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Holmrook: Peel Place Quarry, Western Extension: Phase 1 Extraction**

**NY 0670 0110**

*V. Hughes, Oxford Archaeology North*

An evaluation excavation undertaken, forming Phase 1 of an extension to an existing quarry at Peel Place. A desk-based assessment in 2004 revealed a number of unrecorded sites in the general area of mainly prehistoric and medieval date. Ten trenches were excavated but no archaeological features were identified.

**Report No.** 4/05/1469

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Irthington: Newtown Farm, Newtown**

**NY 5015 6297**

*A. Bates, Oxford Archaeology North*

An archaeological investigation conducted following the reporting of erosion on Hadrian's Wall between Wall Miles 56 and 57. A new path for farm access was laid in an excavated area measuring 20.35 m x 4.20 m and 0.10 m deep, spanning the line of the Wall, the berm to the south and the south side of the infilled Wall ditch. Only a spread of core material from the Wall was noted at this depth however. A watching brief was also maintained during the relocation of a water trough and its associated pipework, away from the Wall ditch. The new pipework was laid into an existing field boundary bank and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

**Report No.** 1/05/1493

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Kendal: 41 Highgate****SD 5149 9259***P. Cracknell, Historic Building Survey & Archaeological Illustration*

A Level II building survey undertaken prior to the conversion of the upper floors of 41 Highgate and an attached building to the rear accessed from Yard 43. 41 Highgate is Grade II Listed. It probably dates to the 17th century but was substantially rebuilt during the early-19th century. The ground floor is currently in use as The Highgate Pharmacy, and has been used as a chemist shop from perhaps as early as 1826. The building to the rear has remained as a virtually unaltered small town house of the mid-late-17th century. It has many surviving original internal features, notably a stone fireplace, oak mullioned windows, a staircase and a plank and plaster partition. A Level III assessment of this building is recommended.

**Report No.** 5/05/1449**Archive:** CRO (K)**Kendal: Fellside, Entry Lane****SD 5135 9278***G. Martin, Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief maintained during groundworks for a new residential development. A low wall or footing was exposed which was interpreted as the remains of a garden feature or small outbuilding of 19th century date. A possible soak-away of unknown date was also identified, and a sewer of recent origin. Of more interest was a probable partition wall with the neighbouring property, Rose Cottage. Access to Rose Cottage was gained through Fellside using a stone doorway in the partition wall, later infilled, and a gravel path heading towards Stricklandgate.

**Report No.** 5/05/1528**Archive:** Kendal Museum**Kendal: K Village****SD 5174 9180***P. Gajos & K. Taylor, Oxford Archaeology North*

An evaluation excavation undertaken in advance of proposals to redevelop the site, following a desk-based assessment conducted in 2004. 13 trenches were excavated. To the north, pits relating to a post-medieval tannery were found to survive, and possibly the walls of its associated buildings. Charred plant remains and a small domestic assemblage of pottery dating to the late-18th to 20th centuries were identified within the pits. Structural remains of the original shoe factory were excavated in the central area of the site, and pockets of relict plough-soil deposits were found to contain 15th to 17th century pottery. Additional investigation of these features is proposed.

A Level I building survey was also undertaken prior to the proposed demolition of the original factory. The 18th century building was originally found to have been three separate structures. Internal features point towards a late-18th or early-19th century date for most of the subsequently modifications, and cartographic evidence suggests the three were finally converted into one sometime between 1833 and

1853. Later-19th and 20th century modifications were also evident in the mixture of decorative styles of the window, windows surrounds and skirting boards. A Level II survey is recommended.

**Report No.** 5/05/1439, 5/05/1471

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Kendal: Kendal Castle**

**SD 5220 9240**

*Oxford Archaeology North*

A Conservation Plan produced for the future management and preservation of Kendal Castle. The origins of the castle and the development of the buildings are not especially well recorded, and it is only towards the end of its use that information becomes available. More recently, fabric and archaeological studies have added much to the understanding of the site. The castle was forfeited to the crown in 1553, and a survey made in 1572 for the dowager Marchioness of Northampton indicates the castle was in ruins by this date. Antiquarian interest began soon after the abandonment of the castle, and their topographical views and early photographs document the changes in its ever-decaying appearance. In 1813 there is a general record of works undertaken to strengthen the foundations and repair the walls, yet despite these repairs a section of curtain wall was blown down in 1824. Further maintenance occurred in the late-19th century, before it was sold to the Kendal Corporation in 1897 for public recreation and finally passing to South Lakeland District Council in 1974. This Conservation Plan has been produced as part of their Centenary Project.

**Report No.** 5/05/1429

**Archive:** South Lakeland District Council

**Kendal: 9-11 The Old Shambles**

**SD 51395 92705**

*H. Gajos, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation conducted at the site of a disused workshop prior to its redevelopment. Documentary evidence suggests the site was most likely initially used as butchers shop, along with other such properties in The Old Shambles. In the later-19th century it was converted to two residential dwellings, before being changed back to a commercial property again. The property has been used as a garage for the last 50 years. Two evaluation trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1 m. Evidence of a probable disused cellar was revealed, and a later series of butchery and waste deposits were found spread across the site, heavily truncated by modern activity, with pottery of the 17th to 20th centuries.

**Report No.** 5/05/1411

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Kendal: Woolpack Yard, Stricklandgate**

**SD 5135 9280**

*L. Ford & K. Taylor, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment and building survey conducted prior to redevelopment.

Although their precise locations are not clear, 19th century trade directories record several industries operating in the Yard which include a blacksmith, a boot and shoemaker, a wool dealer, a mineral water manufacturer and an umbrella seller. The building investigation revealed a significant amount of 18th century fabric still surviving in the development area, together with a well-persevered 19th century artisan cottage with an almost intact interior. These buildings are considered to be of regional significance and further investigation is proposed.

**Report No.** 5/05/1405

**Archive:** CRO (K)

### **Kirkandrews-on-Eden: The Croft**

**NY 35559 58363**

*M. Collins, Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist, English Heritage*

A watching brief maintained during works to protect an area of erosion on Hadrian's Wall. Five inches of topsoil were removed in order for an area of hard-standing to be created. No archaeological features or finds were identified.

**Report No.** 1/05/1518

**Archive:** English Heritage

### **Kirkandrews-on-Eden: Croft House**

**NY 3544 5832**

*G. Martin, Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief maintained during the excavation of ten foundation holes in advance of the construction of a new agricultural building. No archaeological features or artefacts were observed.

**Report No.** 1/05/1436

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

### **Kirkby Stephen to Midland Cottages WWTW**

**NY 7716 0760-NY 7621 0678**

*D. Elsworth, J. Dawson & D. McNicol, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey conducted along the route of a new pipeline. 12 sites of archaeological interest were identified as being at risk from the development, many of unknown date, and further investigation is recommended.

**Report No.** 3/05/1537

**Archive:** CRO (K)

### **Kirkby Stephen: Nine Standards**

**NY 8247 0652**

*J. Dawson, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment undertaken prior to the reconstruction of "Nine Standards", a Grade II Listed series of large dry-stone pillar cairns located on a subsidiary summit of Nine Standards Rigg. Although the assessment found possible 12th or 13th century documents mentioning Nine Standards, and references to a

place of that name from the 17th century onwards, there was no definitive evidence for the existence of the cairns until the early-19th century. Cartographic analysis proved inconclusive, with 18th and 19th century maps showing a number of different arrangements of cairns or stones, while a series of 20th century photographs showed individual cairns changing in height and profile suggesting repeated collapse and rebuilding. Further work in the form of a topographic survey and detailed building survey is recommended.

**Report No.** 3/05/1415

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Kirkby Stephen: Sykeside Farm, Soulby**

**NY 7478 1203**

*P. Cracknell & F. Wooler, Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey & Archaeological Illustration*

A building survey undertaken prior to the conversion of disused farm buildings. The survey found the site has been occupied since the late-18th/early-19th century, but much of the farm, including the house, was rebuilt around 1850. Additional buildings were added by 1860, and the layout of the farm has not been altered since, except for a gin-gang that was demolished in c.1993. The surviving original buildings comprise of pigsties, stables and byres. The granary, added by 1860, has retained its sandstone tiled roof and is a rare survival in Cumbria.

**Report No.** 3/05/1470

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Kirkoswald: Buskrigg Farm, Busk**

**NY 6096 4213**

*F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of a Grade II Listed two-storey barn. Documentary evidence records a dwelling or farmstead at Buskrigg from at least 1600, although the survey found the barn dates to the mid-18th century. A blocked first floor window indicates it pre-dates an adjoining barn to the south, and the remains of a fireplace on the first floor suggests it also provided accommodation for farm workers.

**Report No.** 3/05/1407

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Kirkoswald: The Granary, Scales Fold, Renwick**

**NY 57005 43150**

*J. Walker, Archaeological Consultant*

A building survey conducted on a disused two-storey farm building prior to its conversion. The building houses a threshing barn and byre dating to the mid-18th century. The other associated farm buildings at Scales Fold, which date from the late-17th to late-19th centuries, have already been converted since the closure of the farm in the 1990s.

**Report No.** 3/05/1483

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Lamonby Proposed Wind Farm****NY 395 370***Axis*

A desk-based assessment undertaken as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment. Documentary research and a walkover survey identified a number of previously unrecorded features, comprising areas of narrow ridge and furrow and two lime kilns, all of post-medieval date.

**Report No.** 3/05/1484**Archive:** E.ON UK Renewables Ltd**Lamplugh: Salter Hall Farm, Kirkland****NY 0592 1689***D. Elsworth, Oxford Archaeology North*

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of a disused cattle barn found to be largely of 18th or early 19th century in date. The survey also found the barn had been built on to the remains of Salter Hall, constructed in *c.*1583 by the Salkeld family who acquired the site following the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Prior to this Salter had been a grange of the Abbey of St Mary in York. The hall was later used as a farmhouse, with a threshing barn attached to the north-east corner and outshuts to the east and west. This barn was converted to a cow house in the 19th century, and the hall almost entirely demolished between *c.*1913 and 1925 leaving just one wall standing and the attached barns.

A watching brief was maintained during preparatory work for the new development. No features relating to the hall were identified during the groundworks, however a large ground floor fireplace was exposed and recorded during demolition of the remaining hall wall.

**Report No.** 4/05/1527**Archive:** CRO (C)**Lazonby: Low Plains Quarry****NY 4997 4166***M. Bagwell, Oxford Archaeology North*

The third stage of archaeological investigation undertaken in advance of a quarry extension, comprising of a watching brief during the removal of a soil bund and top soil stripping. No features of interest were identified and no further work is recommended at this location.

**Report No.** 3/05/1514**Archive:** Penrith Museum**Little Clifton: Melbreak Hotel****NY 050 289***L. Ford, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey conducted on land at Crossbarrow in advance of its development. Two air shafts and a number of disused field

boundaries were identified within the development area. Further investigation is proposed.

**Report No.** 2/05/1431

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Maryport: Former BIP Factory Site**

**NY 0318 3567**

*L. Catlin & S. Clelland, Wessex Archaeology*

A desk-based assessment conducted on a former factory site built sometime before 1957. Extant buildings are currently occupied by several small workshops. Bore hole data and test pitting undertaken in February 2005 suggests the majority of the site is overlain by made-ground, however organic deposits were encountered at depths of between 0.2 m and 2.9 m to the north-west. Further archaeological investigation is therefore proposed.

**Report No.** 2/05/1421

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Mauds Meaburn: High Lankaber Barn**

**NY 6264 1838**

*D. Walsh, Brigantia Archaeology Practice*

A building survey of a disused two-storey bank barn. A date of 1781 was found inscribed in a lintel over a winnowing door, considered consistent with the style and quality of the masonry and dressings.

**Report No.** 3/05/1401

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Mawbray: Dubmill Point**

**NY 078 458**

*P. Crompton & M. Johnstone, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief maintained during groundworks for a gas pipeline replacement, located between the scheduled monuments of Hadrian's Wall Tower 16b and Milefortlet 17. A single trench was excavated to a depth of 0.9 m. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

**Report No.** 2/05/1533

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Melmerby: Land at Church Lane**

**NY 6118 3744**

*R. Hewitt & J. Beatty, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A rapid desk-based assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development in the medieval village of Melmerby. The assessment found the focus of the village may have moved eastwards in succeeding centuries, with Church Lane located in the earliest part of the settlement. Further investigation is therefore recommended.

**Report No.** 3/05/1520

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Midgeholme: Lord Carlisle's Railway, Midgeholme to Tindale Section  
NY 6177 5930 – NY 6428 5869**

*P. R. Jefferson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and landscape survey undertaken for a 3 km cycleway being constructed along the route of the former Lord Carlisle's Railway between Midgeholme and Tindale. A watching brief was also maintained during the construction of the cycleway although no additional archaeological deposits were identified other than gravel bedding for the railway tracks. The Railway was dismantled in 1953. It was an early wagon and railway system known for its pioneering use of iron rails, as well as being a route upon which Stephenson's Rocket once operated. Previous archaeological and historical interest in the railway has also identified numerous industrial sites in the area, particularly relating to mineral extraction, together with the remains of structures for workers housing, schooling and other social provisions. The landscape survey found many of these remains are now in a poor condition.

**Report No.** 1/05/1467

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Millom: Ghyll Scaur Quarry Tip Extension, Millom Park  
SD 1670 8250**

*P. Masser & D. Atkinson, Headland Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and watching brief conducted in 2004 and 2005 prior to the extension of the existing quarry. The assessment summarised the historical evidence presented in 1995 by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit for an earlier quarry extension (a copy of which was also submitted to the HER in 2005 – Report No 4/95/480). A site visit found the unrecorded ruinous remains of a rectangular building, located outside the area of development, but no date or function was offered. A watching brief was maintained during the removal of approximately 130 tree stumps by mechanical excavator. No archaeological features were identified.

**Report No.** 4/05/1468

**Archive:** CRO (B)

**Millom: The Dye House, Hallthwaites  
SD 1820 8539**

*K. Taylor, Oxford Archaeology North*

A Level III building survey conducted following an earlier desk-based assessment in advance of its grant-aided restoration. Although the former dye house is now in a derelict state, six building and alteration phases were nevertheless identifiable. Initially a small, two-storey building constructed sometime between 1771 and 1829, the structure was continually expanded throughout the 19th century and formed part of a complex, making and finishing woollen cloth. The dye house ceased production in 1939 when it was sold to a poultry farmer. As the floors could not be

observed because of collapsed masonry, further work is recommended.

**Report No.** 4/05/1511

**Archive:** CRO (B)

### **Milnthorpe: Dallam School**

**SD 500 817**

*A. Platell, Archaeological Services, University of Durham*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were undertaken prior to the construction of an extension to the school. The site was found to have been unimproved pasture prior to levelling in 1968 when the school was built. 13 trenches were excavated. An isolated pit was identified, containing poorly preserved bone, ash and Late Neolithic Grooved Ware cremation pottery.

A second phase of investigation found a cluster of three cremation burials. Two of the cremations were placed in urns and typologically dated to the Late Bronze Age. The undated remains of a possible stone-filled boundary ditch, and a pit containing an undiagnostic flint flake, were also found in close proximity to the burials and may be contemporary. Detailed analysis of these remains is anticipated and full publication of the results is proposed.

**Report No.** 5/05/1482, 5/05/1510

**Archive :** Kendal Museum

### **Morland: Lyvennet Mill**

**NY 6109 2308**

*P. F. Ryder, Historic Buildings Consultant*

Archaeological recording of the former mill's tail race, consisting of a rock-cut tunnel discovered following the collapse of a modern concrete floor in one of the surviving mill buildings. The tunnel extended for approximately 365 m northwards to join the River Lyvennet, and was found to be in good condition.

**Report No.** 3/05/1500

**Archive:** CRO (K)

### **Natland: Natland Hall Farm**

**SD 5197 8925**

*D. Elsworth, Oxford Archaeology North*

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of a disused Grade II Listed late-18th/early-19th century stable block. The survey found the building was initially constructed as a threshing barn and converted to stables in the mid- to late-19th century. The barn also held evidence of an earlier structure which was interpreted as the remains of a documented chapel built around 1687. This chapel may have been rebuilt on the site of a chapel constructed in the 13th century. In 1735 the then derelict 17th century chapel was relocated to a site close to the present church, and Natland Hall thereafter used as a farmhouse.

**Report No.** 5/05/1507

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Newbiggin: Silver Field, Flusco****NY 462 288***G. Davies, P. Crompton, R. Hewitt & M. Town, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An interim report submitted for a metal detector survey undertaken on the basis of previous 9th and 10th century A.D. artefacts found in the area. 25 silver objects were recovered. The varied nature of the assemblage was interpreted as a Viking-period hoard deposited in the first half of the 10th century. Full analysis of these artefacts is expected and a further programme of field work is recommended.

**Report No.** 3/05/1524**Archive:** Treasure Trove/Not yet known**Newton Arlosh: Spring Lea****NY 1979 5519***P. Jefferson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation undertaken at Spring Lea in the medieval village of Newton Arlosh. Two evaluation trenches were excavated, and both were found to contain features relating to either modern or natural activity, including drainage pipes and tree throws overlain by material deposited on the site in the 1990s. No evidence relating to the medieval period was identified.

**Report No.** 2/05/1444**Archive:** CRO (C)**Orton: All Saints CE Parish Church****NY 62216 08389***D. Elsworth & H. Gajos, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment undertaken at Orton parish church prior to its extensive renovation. The exact date of its construction is unknown. The church is first documented when it was awarded to Conishead Priory between 1154 and 1163, but possibly reused Roman masonry within its foundations suggest earlier activity on the site. The church was extended in the 13th century with the construction of the north and south aisles. Further alterations took place in the late-15th and early-16th centuries when the north aisle was extended, new windows inserted, roof timbers repaired, and the tower built. The church was again extensively remodelled between 1878-9 by Lancaster architects Paley and Austin who, whilst rebuilding the chancel discovered undocumented earlier works. Minor alterations to the interior of the church have occurred since, including the installation of electric lighting in 1938. An archaeological watching brief during the proposed renovation work is recommended.

**Report No.** 3/04/1338**Archive:** CRO (K)**Orton: Whinash Wind Farm, Phase 3, Bretherdale****NY 5559 0613-NY 5970 0205***P. Schofield, Oxford Archaeology North*

A walkover survey conducted at the proposed sight of a windfarm development on

Bretherdale Ridge. A number of sites were identified as being at risk from the development, including a possible prehistoric cairn and a marker cairn, and further investigation is required if the proposal is taken forward.

**Report No.** 3/05/1434

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Ousby: Sunnygill Barn, Townhead**

**NY 6298 3446**

*A. M. Brunger, Chester le Street Archaeological Surveys*

A building survey undertaken prior to the conversion of a disused barn. It was found to predate 1843 and it is likely it was built as a single hand-threshing barn, later divided in two and used to store hay and for cattle.

**Report No.** 3/05/1423

**Archive:** Not stated

**Papcastle: Land adjacent to Derventio House**

**NY 1103 3146**

*F. Giecco, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An excavation conducted following an earlier evaluation excavation in 2002 which found significant features associated with Derventio Roman fort. The excavation revealed that terracing associated with the remodelling of the fort in the 4th century A.D. had removed almost all evidence of earlier, Hadrianic, activity. The main features of the 4th century fort comprised a stone chalet-type barrack building fronting a minor east/west road running off the Via Praetoria. This building measured over 14 m in length and 3 m in width and was divided into four cells of various widths. Domestic activity was suggested in this building from the artefacts and environmental evidence recovered. The building was later partially demolished and a late Roman substantial, part-timber, building constructed on its foundations, to be replaced later by a wholly timber building on a slightly different alignment. This final phase of activity may have extended into the 5th century. Full details of this excavation will appear in *Transactions* in due course.

**Report No.** 2/05/1497

**Archive:** Senhouse Museum

**Papcastle: Papcastle House**

**NY 1079 3135**

*F. Giecco & P. Crompton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An excavation undertaken in the garden to the rear of Papcastle House, following an evaluation excavation in 2004 which found medieval deposits requiring further investigation. Terracing in the early-19th century was found to have destroyed earlier archaeological deposits across the site. Nevertheless, ten post holes were found which formed the eastern side of a large timber building. The building would have measured in excess of 5 m by 4 m, and a sherd of 14th/15th century pottery was recovered from one of the post holes. The building partly overlay a silted linear ditch/gully which contained abraded 13th/14th century pottery. This gully may have

been connected to an undated shallow feature which contained material consistent with flax and was interpreted as a retting pond.

The results of this investigation are significant as it represents the most detailed evidence of medieval occupation in Papcastle, and the first example of medieval flax retting found in Cumbria. A final report will be submitted to appear in *Transactions*.

**Report No.** 2/05/1535

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Parton to Lillyhall (A595) Road Improvement Scheme: Ulgill Section  
NX 9870 2110**

*M. & A. Roseveare, ArcheoPhysica Ltd*

A geophysical survey undertaken as in advance of the realignment of the A595 past Howgate at Ulgill. Numerous magnetic anomalies were revealed, most interpreted as field boundaries. The nature of other anomalies could not be ascertained and further archaeological investigation is recommended.

**Report No.** 4/05/1450

**Archive:** CRO (W)

**Penrith: Land adjacent to Sycamore House, Blencarn  
NY 6364 3128**

*F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey conducted prior to the demolition and reconstruction of a threshing barn and adjoining cart shed. These buildings are all that remain of Blencarn Hall sheep farm, as the gin-case, sheep pens and other buildings of more recent date had already been demolished prior to investigation. A datestone of 1763 was identified above the barn door (although its un-weathered appearance suggests it is not original), and the dates 1845, 1848 and 1899 were found carved into the jamb of another doorway. The cart shed was added between 1865 and 1900.

**Report No.** 3/05/1479

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Penrith: Land at Newbiggin village, Stainton  
NY 4670 2980**

*F. Giocco, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation conducted on former farmland on the outskirts of the medieval village. Three trenches were excavated but no archaeological features or finds were found, suggesting the site lies beyond the limits of the medieval settlement.

**Report No.** 3/05/1475, 3/05/1478

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Penrith: Land off Inglewood Road, Bowscar  
NY 5095 3295**

*M. J. Noel, GeoQuest Associates*

A geophysical survey using a fluxgate magnetometer undertaken on the proposed site of a commercial development, following an earlier trial survey in 2004. The later survey revealed several anomalies of potential archaeological interest, including an oval magnetic anomaly close to Inglewood Road possibly reflecting a small ditched enclosure, and several sinuous anomalies which may reflect land drains or silted palaeochannels. Further work is proposed.

**Report No.** 3/05/1412

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Penrith: Rayson Hall, Townhead, Ousby**  
**NY 6325 3421**

*A. R. Nash, Andrew Nash Associates*

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of a disused L-shaped bakery, built originally as two barns dating to the late-17th and late-19th/early-20th centuries. The survey found the buildings had been much altered, before and since their late-20th century conversion, and little of their original architecture still survived.

**Report No.** 3/05/1491

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Penrith: Land at Southend Road, Great Dockray**  
**NY 5163 2987**

*J. Dawson, H. Gajos & P. Schofield, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment undertaken in advance of proposals for a new commercial development. The area lies on the edge of the historic core of the town and has potential to contain buried remains of medieval tenements. Considerable post-medieval development has occurred along the northern and eastern edges of the area, some of which has survived as standing buildings and whose façades will be retained, including, for instance, the Post Office and the Grade II\* Listed Two Lions Public House.

Further work was conducted in the form of an evaluation excavation undertaken on the site of an 18th century bowling green to the rear of the public house, and a Level I building survey of the building itself. Two trenches were excavated. No archaeological features were identified however, possibly because remains may have been removed during ground disturbance for the bowling green.

Eight phases of construction and alteration were identified during the building survey. It initially began as a late-medieval two-celled, two-storey merchant's house known as Newhall. It was later extended into an ornate hall in the late-16th century (dated by its decorative plasterwork with heraldic plaques of the Lowther family), and in the 18th century it was converted into a public house. Further archaeological recording of this building is proposed.

**Report No.** 3/05/1418, 3/05/1474, 3/05/1499

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Preston Richard: South Lakeland Gateway Project, Lane Farm, Crooklands  
SD 523 833**

*C. Newman, Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd*

A desk-based assessment conducted in advance of a proposed new commercial development to extend both sides of the A590(T) dual carriageway, incorporating new visitor, business, food and livestock centres. The assessment identified a number of sites of archaeological interest, including a 19th century tramway to Gatebeck gunpowder works and a Grade II Listed 18th century milestone on the B6385. Lane Farm was found to be in existence by 1636, and metal detecting finds suggest possible prehistoric settlement in the vicinity. Further archaeological investigation is proposed.

**Report No.** 5/05/1502

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**St Cuthbert Without: Sprunston Farm, Durdar**

**NY 4002 4816**

*J. Walker, Archaeological Consultant*

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of a disused early-19th century threshing barn. It was converted to a milking parlour in 1910 and later extended to include a cart shed and cattle standing area. Other buildings at the farm have already been converted.

**Report No.** 1/05/1472

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Silloth: Solway School, Liddell Street**

**NY 1125 5393**

*M. Dodd, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation undertaken in advance of an extension of the existing school. One trench was excavated. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

**Report No.** 2/05/1534

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Skinburness: Chichester Hall, Dick Trod Lane**

**NY 1271 5605**

*M. Dodd, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An evaluation excavation undertaken in advance of an extension to the existing building and new utility services. Two trenches were excavated. Only modern disturbance and evidence of landscaping were identified.

**Report No.** 2/05/1521

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Solway Coast Wastewater Treatment Improvements**

**NY 22568 62811 – NY 26720 59797**

*D. Elsworth, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment and a walkover survey conducted in advance of improvements to wastewater treatment facilities. The development site lies within an area of high archaeological importance in its close proximity to Hadrian's Wall, and crosses the Carlisle Navigation Canal (later Carlisle Railway). A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of ten geological test pits. Cut and worked timbers were identified in one test pit, which were left for future investigation. The majority of other test pits revealed made-ground associated with the railway embankment and canal. Further archaeological investigation is recommended.

**Report No.** 2/04/1345

**Archive:** CRO (C) & English Heritage

### **Temple Sowerby: A66 Temple Sowerby Bypass**

**NY 589 287 – NY 625 260**

*V. Hughes & H. Gajos, Oxford Archaeology North*

A programme of archaeological investigation conducted for a new bypass and improvements to the A66. A watching brief maintained during the excavation of 70 geotechnical test pits along the route identified no archaeological remains. The ephemeral remains of a former farmstead known as Field House were recorded, and a broad linear mound near Spital Farm was found to be of natural origin. 67 evaluation trenches were excavated in order to investigate anomalies identified in an earlier geophysical survey. The majority of these were found to be geological in origin, however medieval activity was particularly evident to the south of the village in the form of former field boundaries, cobble walls, a few pottery sherds, and a possible stone-lined pit containing a 14th century jug handle. No definitive Roman remains were encountered although an undated cobbled surface immediately north of the A66 was potentially part of the former Roman road. The evaluation also revealed two small scatters of prehistoric flint work, one of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date, and other features found related to post-medieval agriculture and land drainage. It is anticipated that the results of these investigations will be published in *Transactions*.

**Report No.** 3/05/1501

**Archive:** Penrith Museum

### **Tirril to Yanwath Pipeline**

**NY 504 268**

*M. Town, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief conducted during the excavation of three test pits to locate an existing water-main prior to development. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

**Report No.** 3/05/1433

**Archive:** CRO (C)

### **Ulverston: A Survey of Warehouses**

**SD 28 78**

*D. Elsworth & J. Dawson*

A rapid survey undertaken of identifiable warehouses and warehouse-like buildings

surviving in Ulverston, in advance of the increasing threat of their redevelopment and conversion for residential use. 68 buildings were catalogued and photographed, and their condition and present use recorded. Analyses of the results found the majority are still currently used for business purposes, and are in a fair condition but have few of their original features remaining. The authors recommend further recording of the best examples, and ultimately better measures for their future protection.

**Report No.** 5/05/1416

**Archive:** CRO (B)

### **Ulverston: Ulverston (Ropeway) Greenway**

**SD 29060 77638 – SD 30055 77732**

*D. Elsworth, J. Dawson, L. Ford & V. Hughes, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment, walkover survey and evaluation excavation undertaken in advance of proposals to resurface and enhance a footpath between Dragley Beck and Rope Walk House, South Ulverston. The footpath encompasses the line of a former rope-walk which the assessment found could have been in operation as early as 1749-1752, closing in the mid-late 19th century.

Three evaluation trenches were excavated along the route of the rope-walk. The surface of the rope-walk was found to survive in good condition, particularly to the east. The demolished remains of an associated small industrial building were also identified. A watching brief is recommended during the proposed resurfacing.

**Report No.** 5/05/1420, 5/05/1495

**Archive:** CRO (B)

### **Ulverston: Hoad Hill**

**SD 290 790**

*D. Elsworth & J. Dawson*

An assessment and gazetteer of surviving archaeological remains located on Hoad Hill at Ulverston, surrounding the commemorative monument to Sir John Barrow which was built in 1850-1.

The majority of features identified related to the agricultural use and improvement of Hoad, before and after its enclosure in 1799, in the form of extensive earthwork remains of probable post-medieval ridge and furrow and former field boundaries across the survey area. Numerous disused quarries were also identified, including Cockshot Quarries which were in use during the construction of Ulverston Canal in the 18th century. Other stone from these quarries was undoubtedly used in many of the historic buildings within the town. Features probably relating to the woollen industry during the medieval and post-medieval periods were also found, in the form of tenter banks and potash kilns.

In addition to its agricultural and industrial significance, Hoad was also found to have been an important area for recreational use, even prior to the construction of the monument. Numerous instances of incised graffiti on rock outcrops were found during the survey, dating from the Victorian period through to the 20th century.

One of the most significant discoveries made, however, was a large univallate earthwork enclosure found to surround the summit of Hoad, comparable with

similar types of enclosures such as Skelmore Heads at Urswick which are of later prehistoric date. An adjacent cairn field, possibly relating to ground clearance and consisting of small, oval-shaped mounds orientated on a north/south alignment, is probably also of the same date. Further investigation of these features is anticipated in the near future.

**Report No.** 5/05/1428

**Archive:** CRO (B)

### **Ulverston: Schooners Wharf, Ulverston Canal**

**SD 2988 7819**

*D. Elsworth, Oxford Archaeology North*

A building survey undertaken prior to the demolition of the ruinous house, reputed to have been occupied by the manager of the Furness Paper Mills which were in operation from the 1870s to the 1930s. The survey found it had in fact been built as offices for the earlier Low Furness Iron and Steel Company established in 1850, and had been considerably expanded throughout the late-19th and early-20th centuries. The paper mills were taken over during World War II by an aeronautical company for engine repairs and refurbishment, and from 1945 until 1955 the site was used to manufacture metal goods including shells. It could not be ascertained whether Schooner Wharf was ever used as the mill managers' house, and in 1882 and 1910 at least its managers are recorded living at other properties in the town. Despite it being recorded as "Paper Mill House" in 1930, the presence of a much larger house near the west entrance to the paper mills from around 1898 suggests it is unlikely that a manager would have lived in the smaller of the two buildings.

**Report No.** 5/05/1457

**Archive:** CRO (B)

### **Ulverston: The Old Barn, Back Lane**

**SD 2863 7862**

*D. Elsworth & J. Dawson*

A desk-based assessment, building survey and watching brief undertaken prior to the conversion of a disused barn. Groundworks for new services and flooring were also monitored. The investigation found the barn was probably built in the late-18th to early-19th century and initially used as a threshing barn. It may then have been used as a merchant's store, and later as a joiner's store or workshop. At the end of the 19th century until at least the start of the 20th century the barn was used as a slaughterhouse, after which it was probably used as a garage/store.

**Report No.** 5/05/1404

**Archive:** CRO (B)

### **Walton: Hadrian's Wall, High Dovecote Farm**

**NY 5334 6441**

*D. Tonks, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief conducted during the relocation of a water trough, and associated pipework, causing erosion to Hadrian's Wall. Four evaluation trenches were

excavated. Sandstone rubble core material from the Wall was identified in one trench, and the infilling of the Wall's associated ditch in the Victorian period was conjectured from the disturbed stratigraphy found in the three remaining trenches. No further archaeological work is recommended.

**Report No.** 1/05/1492

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Waverton: Lessonhall Mill, Lessonhall**

**NY 22305 50265**

*F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey conducted prior to the redevelopment of a partially derelict Grade II Listed corn mill. A datestone of 1834 was identified over one of the millrace arches, however a mill is shown on Hodkinson & Donald's map surveyed in 1770 suggesting an earlier mill stood on the same site. The present mill had ceased to function by 1900.

**Report No.** 2/05/1427

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Westnewton: Westnewton House Barn**

**NY 1318 4386**

*J. Walker, Archaeological Consultant*

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of a Grade II Listed barn. The barn was found to date to the mid-19th century and used for threshing.

**Report No.** 2/05/1414

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Westward: Brackenthwaite Farm, Brackenthwaite**

**NY 2914 4637**

*F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of two disused two-storey barns. The barns and farmhouse are Grade II Listed. One barn is attached to the farmhouse and forms an L-shaped range dating to the mid-18th century date. The adjacent barn has a datestone of 1859. The farmhouse has a reused lintel above the main doorway bearing the date 1667 suggesting there may have been an earlier farmhouse on the site. The survey found both barns provided accommodation for cattle and horses on the ground floor with space for the storage of hay above, and a small threshing area was identified in the earlier barn.

**Report No.** 2/05/1419

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Whitehaven: Bell House Farm, Sandwith**

**NX 97805 14265**

*J. Walker, Archaeological Consultant*

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of disused barns. The farm

dates to the early-19th century and initially formed part of the Lonsdale estate. The survey found the buildings are all contemporary, consisting of cart shed and stables, barns, cattle byres and a threshing barn, arranged around a central courtyard.

**Report No.** 4/05/1506

**Archive:** CRO (W)

**Whitehaven: Castle Mews**

**NX 9770 1775**

*M. Bagwell, Oxford Archaeology North*

An excavation undertaken to further assess the remains of a possible riding school found during an evaluation excavation in 2004. The excavation was position to the north of evaluated area, within the footprints of the proposed new development. Several pits were revealed, one containing the deliberate burial of a pig and cow in the post-medieval period. No additional remains of the riding school were found however, possibly because of the recent demolition of a modern building which may have removed any earlier deposits. No further work is recommended.

**Report No.** 4/05/1410

**Archive:** CRO (W)

**Wigton: Field 6235, Syke Road**

**NY 2657 4737**

*C. Jones, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An evaluation excavation undertaken in advance of the proposed development of an industrial building within close proximity to a known area of prehistoric and Roman activity. Three trenches were excavated. No archaeological features were identified.

**Report No.** 2/05/1464

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Wigton: Grange Gardens, Standingstone**

**NY 2530 4920**

*S. Mitchell, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

The analysis of soil samples taken during the excavation of two adjoining fields in 2004 prior to their redevelopment. The excavation revealed the remains of pits, a field boundary system extending across both fields, two large enclosures, and a possible ring-ditch. A sherd of Black Burnished Ware suggested one of the enclosures could be Roman in date. 13 soil samples were taken, but these were found to contain little or no archaeobotanical material.

**Report No.** 2/05/1445

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Wigton: Old Carlisle Farm**

**NY 26294 46453**

*P. Clark, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief conducted during the insertion of a new field drain at Old Carlisle

Farm which lies adjacent to the Roman fort. The trench excavated only measured 0.7 m wide but a pit, section of road and an undated ditch were identified. The road consisted of a raised metalled surface with substantial foundations and appeared to be broadly aligned north-west/south-east. This may have been part of the main Roman road from Carlisle to Papcastle. An abundance of rush seeds from the old ground surface beneath suggests it was constructed over waterlogged ground. Charred cereals including barley, oat and wheat were recovered, and evidence of industrial processing and a collection of finds dating to the later second century A.D. were also identified.

The interpretation of the ditch and pit was less clear. The ditch contained no dating material and its association, if any, with the other features could not be determined. The pit meanwhile contained one sherd of Romano-British greyware and it may have been associated with some sort of structure aligned along the road. A significant amount of pottery was also recovered from the topsoil and included coarsewares, imported finewares such as Samian, and amphora dating primarily from the second to early third centuries A.D., indicating the significance of the site at this date and the close links with the wider Roman military markets.

**Report No.** 2/05/1463

**Archive:** CRO (C)

### **Workington: St Patrick's Primary School**

**NY 0005 2896**

*P. Wood, Northern Archaeological Associates*

A watching brief undertaken during groundworks for new classrooms at St Patrick's Primary School. No archaeological features were identified within the area investigated. Soil deposited in the centre of the site, which contained a large number of rounded stones, was thought to possibly represent the remains of former gravel quarrying which may therefore have removed any earlier remains.

**Report No.** 2/05/1413

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK****Askham: Holly House, Askham****NY 51250 23712***Matthew Town and Paul Clark, Oxford Archaeology North*

An archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation on land to the north of Holly House following an application for the construction of three dwellings on the site. The results of the desk-based assessment suggested that the proposed development had the potential to impact upon the medieval core of the village of Askham. The evaluation comprised the excavation of a single 20 m x 1.7 m trench. No significant archaeological remains were encountered and no evidence of medieval activity was recovered.

**Report No.** 2005-6/377**Archive:** CRO (K)**Askham: Land at Askham****NY 5150 2375***Chris Jones and Phil Jefferson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and watching brief during the replacement and improvement of an existing overhead electricity line with an underground line. The course of the line may have had an impact upon archaeological deposits within the medieval village. No significant features were revealed during the trenching, however the walkover survey revealed evidence of ridge and furrow and related trackways.

**Report No.** CP/106/05**Archive:** CRO (K) (NPA 04 ASK-A)**Bouth: Blackbeck Gunpowder Works****SD 3344 8560***Christopher Dunn and Ian Goodall, English Heritage*

An archaeological and architectural survey of Blackbeck Gunpowder Works. This survey was part of a wider thematic project investigating gunpowder manufactories across the whole of Cumbria. The work at Blackbeck involved an analytical field survey of the archaeological remains (to Level 3 standard as defined by RCHME 1999) and an architectural survey of the standing buildings. The fieldwork was backed up by documentary research. The works occupy an area of about 16 hectares and was established in the early 1860s. The works had closed by 1929, if not before.

**Report No.** AI/32/2004**Archive:** National Monuments Record, Swindon (NMRC, Swindon Collections Reference AF 00158)**Great Langdale: Stickle Tarn****NY 2950 0750***Peter Schofield and Jamie Quartermaine, Oxford Archaeology North*

An archaeological landscape survey of land around and to the east of Stickle Tarn.

The programme of work was intended to provide background information for the conservation management of the landscape and archaeological resource and, specifically, to ensure that the winning of stone for nearby path repair does not affect the archaeological resource. In total, 88 sites of archaeological interest were identified, 38 of these were already recorded in either the National Trust or Lake District National Park Authority records.

**Report No.** 2005-2006/452

**Archive:** LD HER/CRO

**Hayeswater Pipeline: Braesteads to Grisedale Section**

**NY 3907 1613-3767 1563**

*Kathryn Blythe, Oxford Archaeology North*

A topographic survey, walkover survey, evaluation and watching brief as part of the construction of a section of the Hayeswater pipeline. The area contains a number of sites of post medieval date, including a group of charcoal burning platforms.

**Report No.** 2004-2005/296

**Archive:** CRO

**Uldale: Parish Church of St James, Uldale**

**NY 2400 3797**

*Phil Jefferson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An archaeological watching brief during the excavation of a cable trench at St James Church, Uldale. There has been a church in this locality since the thirteenth century and it is possible that there may have been pre-Norman origins. The trench revealed no archaeological remains, probably because of the proximity of a substantial slope at the boundary of the churchyard that would hamper building or burial.

**Report No.** CP/182/05

**Archive:** CRO (NPA 05 SJU-A)

**Windermere: St Catherine's, Windermere**

**SD 4090 9970**

*Peter Schofield and Jo Dawson, Oxford Archaeology North*

An historic landscape survey of St Catherine's Windermere, intended to record and evaluate the archaeological and historical features within the 32 hectare estate owned by the National Trust.

**Report No.** 2004-2005/291

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Windermere: St Catherine's, Windermere**

**SD 4090 9970**

*Peter Schofield, Oxford Archaeology North*

An archaeological assessment report intended to assess the impact upon the archaeological resource of the proposed development of an education building at St Catherine's, Windermere. It was recommended that a trench be excavated within

the footprint of the proposed building, as the building will impact upon extant earthworks and potential sub-surface remains of building structures and garden features.

**Report No.** 2005-06/372

**Archive:** CRO (K)

## **YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK**

### **Cautley: Barn at Cross Haw**

**SD 6865 9390**

*Stephen Haigh, Buildings Archaeologist*

Archaeological assessment of a barn (which is probably of eighteenth century date) at Cross Haw, Cautley to assist with a planning application for the conversion of the barn.

**Archive:** Yorkshire Dales National Park

### **Dent: Development at Combe House, South Lord's Land**

**SD 6815 8750**

*Alan Williams*

Report describing additional survey work in response to planning application at Combe House. It consists of an enhancement of a previous hachure survey.

**Archive:** Yorkshire Dales National Park

### **Dent, Sedbergh and Garsdale Marble and Stone Quarrying Industry: Phase 2 field assessment**

*Ed Dennison Archaeological Services*

Report on phase 2 of an assessment of the marble and stone quarrying industry in the modern civil parishes of Sedbergh, Dent and Garsdale. The assessment comprised a detailed field inspection that resulted in a written description, sketch plan and summary photographic record for each site.

**Archive:** Yorkshire Dales National Park

