

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS IN CUMBRIA 2008

THE following projects represent archaeological work in 2008 for which the County Council has 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 was supplied by Eleanor Kingston, Archaeology and Heritage Advisor, Lake District National Park Authority. Information on projects in the Yorkshire Dales National Park area of Cumbria was supplied by Lynne Johnson, Conservation Support Officer (Historic Environment), Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Ainstable: The Nun's Wash House, Nunnery, Staffield

NY 53786 42492

F.Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was undertaken on a single-storey roofless ruined building known locally as the Nun's Wash House, as part of renovation works to The Nunnery. This may have been the site of the medieval watermill for Armathwaite Priory. No structural evidence was found, however, for it having been a mill and it is not shown as such on maps prior to the Tithe map of 1841. The presence of a cobbled floor, ventilation slits and an owl hole in the western gable suggest agricultural uses.

Report No. 3/08/1897

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Aldingham: Baycliff Farm, Baycliff

SD 2879 7240

C. Healey, Minerva Heritage Ltd

A desk-based assessment, building survey and evaluation excavation were conducted prior to the conversion of a former threshing barn and adjacent shippon for residential use. The farmhouse is reputed to date to 1659, but the barns were dated to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, with many later minor alterations. Eleven trenches were excavated, revealing the remains of a barn extant in the nineteenth century, a post-medieval posthole, two animal burials, and a modern bottle dump.

Report Nos. 5/08/1938, 5/08/1939

Archive: CRO (B)

Aldingham: Colt Park

SD 2735 7030

M. Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd

A revised report was received for an evaluation excavation conducted in 2007 which found a sub-oval-shaped burnt mound located near the base of a small valley (Report 5/07/1823). A single radiocarbon determination from the site provided a Middle

Bronze Age date of 1430-1290 cal B.C. (3090±30 BP; SUERC 19406/GU 16901).

Report No. 5/08/1145

Archive: CRO (B)

Aldingham: Mill Road, Gleaston

SD 2578 70820

D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

Following an evaluation in 2006 which identified features dating to the medieval period, a watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a residential development. Evidence of terracing across much of the site was observed, possibly in preparation for the construction of buildings in the seventeenth or eighteenth century. Almost all traces of prior occupation had been removed, and the medieval material recovered in 2006 was therefore likely to be residual.

Report No. 5/08/1841

Archive: CRO (B), Kendal Museum

Aldingham: Moat Farm

SD 2787 7009

S. Clarke, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for the conversion of farm buildings to a riding school. Despite the proximity to a scheduled motte (SM 27682) and moated site (SM 27683), the presence of a 1.95m deep layer of made ground was the sole observation.

Report No. 5/08/1980

Archive: CRO (B)

Allonby: Mealo House Farm Caravan Park

NY 082 415

Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

A watching brief during groundworks recorded evidence of a former field system and ridge and furrow agriculture. Two small fragments of probable medieval pottery were recovered from a ditch terminus, and late medieval pottery was retrieved from the topsoil.

Report No. 2/08/1962

Archive: Jan Walker

Alston: Watergreens Farm, Nenthead Road

NY 7417 4631

F. Wooller, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and building survey were undertaken on a redundant farmhouse and farm buildings, suggesting that the house was built in the early nineteenth century, and the associated barn and byres later during the nineteenth century. Prior to restoration, the house retained features dating from the nineteenth century.

Report No. 3/08/2010

Archive: CRO (C)

**Appleby-in-Westmorland: Appleby Flood Alleviation Scheme
NY 6850 2050**

C. Jenkins, Northern Archaeological Associates

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of geotechnical bore holes and test pits along the eastern bank of the River Eden. Nothing of archaeological significance was observed.

Report No. 3/08/1957

Archive: Penrith Museum

**Arthuret: Lochinvar Flood Alleviation Scheme, Longtown
NY 38912 68774**

C. Healey, Oxford Archaeology North

A watching brief maintained during the excavation of eight geotechnical test pits recorded no archaeological features or deposits.

Report No. 1/08/1857

Archive: CRO (C)

**Arthuret: Scaurbank, Longtown
NY 3803 6930**

C. Watson, AOC Archaeology Group

A building survey was undertaken on a disused brick-built range of farm outbuildings prior to their conversion for residential use. The earliest documentary reference to Scaurbank is in 1528, but the present house was built in the late eighteenth century, and the outbuildings in around 1834. The survey found the buildings had largely remained intact since their original construction.

Report No. 1/08/1904

Archive: CRO (C)

**Askam and Ireleth: Bennett Bank Landfill Site, Askam-in-Furness
SD 2123 7492**

B. Poole, L-P Archaeology

A walkover survey was conducted following a proposal to extend an area of landfill. Background research suggested potential for prehistoric and historic activity, although no archaeological remains were identified.

Report No. 6/08/2012

Archive: L-P Archaeology

**Aspatria: Beacon Hill Community School
NY 1420 4187**

P. G. Johnson, Northern Archaeological Associates

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for improvements to the existing sport and leisure facilities at the school. The site was found to have been landscaped, and nothing of archaeological significance was identified.

Report No. 2/08/1949

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Barrow-in-Furness: 1 Lighthouse Cottages, South Walney Lighthouse, Walney SD 2302 6206

Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A building survey was undertaken prior to the alteration of a late eighteenth century cottage which forms part of a Grade II* listed lighthouse complex. The cottage had remained virtually unchanged externally, but none of its original internal fixtures and fittings had survived.

Report No. 6/08/1920

Archive: CRO (B)

Barrow-in-Furness: 77-79 Duke Street

SD 19729 69233

D. Elsworth, S. Clarke and S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was undertaken prior to the redevelopment of two Grade II listed shops with offices/accommodation above. The row is believed to have been built c. 1865, and occupied by various businesses including a grocer, tailor, book binder and printer. Evidence was found for substantial alterations being made in 1873.

Report No. 6/08/1884

Archive: CRO (B)

Barrow-in-Furness: Central Build Facility, BAE Systems, Barrow Island

SD 1945 6860

S. Clarke, Oxford Archaeology North. R. Toolis, AOC Archaeology Group

A desk-based assessment and building survey were undertaken prior to the demolition of a former boiler shop, built in the early 1870s and modified in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A watching brief was subsequently maintained during preparatory groundworks for the new 'Central Build Facility', which identified some industrial remains, although these cannot be related to any specific phase of activity. No earlier use of the site was identified.

Report Nos. 6/08/1854, 6/08/1854, 6/08/1869

Archive: CRO (B), AOC Archaeology Group, Jacobs

Barrow-in-Furness: Furness Abbey Cottage, Abbey Approach

SD 21778 72039

S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for an extension to the existing Grade II listed property which lies within the Scheduled area of Furness Abbey (SM 13572). The property was built c. 1873 for the Furness Railway Company, while an earlier building is known to have occupied the site in 1843. Evidence for a coach house was recorded, demolished in the later twentieth century, but the remainder of the site had been disturbed.

Report No. 6/08/1977

Archive: CRO (B)

Barrow-in-Furness: Furness College, Channelside
SD 1881 6968

M. Stafford, W.A. Fairhurst and Partners

A desk-based assessment undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd found the site had been occupied by the Barrow Iron and Steel Works in the mid-nineteenth century, along with sidings for the Furness Railway and a shipyard. A gas plant may also have existed in the twentieth century. Further work was recommended.

Report No 6/08/1937

Archive W.A. Fairhurst and Partners

Barrow-in-Furness: Household Waste Recycling Centre, Walney Road
SD 1907 7070

S. Clarke, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of the extension of existing household recycling facilities off Walney Road, which lies within the former Cocken estate, a medieval grange belonging to Furness Abbey. Geotechnical test pitting showed the site to be covered in a thick layer of slag, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

Report No. 6/08/1880

Archive: CRO (B)

Barrow-in-Furness: Marsh Street Chapel
SD 2065 6890

S. Clarke, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A building survey conducted prior to the demolition of a disused Primitive Methodist Chapel found it had been built in around 1875. It closed in 1953 and was sold to the North Western Electricity Board, and later used for storage by local retailers. No original internal fixtures and fittings survived.

Report No. 6/08/1896

Archive: CRO (B)

Barrow-in-Furness: Port Meridian Energy Project
SD 2026 6311 to SD 2320 6740

P. G. Johnson, Northern Archaeological Associates

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for a new gas terminal and pipeline between Walney Island and Rampside. Several pebble-filled pits or gullies were found eroding from the cliff face on the west side of Walney, and prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval activity is known from previous investigations for similar pipelines nearby. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 6/08/1893

Archive: Northern Archaeological Associates

**Barrow-in-Furness: Hindpool Road and Cornmill Crossing
SD 1955 6905**

D. Elsworth and S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

An excavation was undertaken on the site of a former steam corn mill, built in 1870-1. The entire footprint of the building was exposed, revealing well preserved remains within which nine phases of construction could be discerned. The excavation revealed previously unknown details of the building complex, and recovered a collection of William Gradwell marked bricks.

Report No 6/07/2021

Archive: CRO (B)

**Barrow-in-Furness: Sowerby Hall Farm, Bank Lane
SD 1986 7246**

D. Elsworth and S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and building survey were conducted prior to the conversion of a Grade II* listed barn and additional outbuildings. The investigation revealed that the earliest phase of the structure was a large threshing barn, with a complex raised cruck roof, possibly dating from the early sixteenth century. The structure was enlarged and converted into a dairy during the nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Report No 6/07/2002

Archive: CRO (B)

**Barrow-in-Furness: Walney School, Walney, Barrow-in-Furness
SD 1782 6831**

R. Lee, Oxford Archaeology North

An evaluation excavation comprising three trenches in advance of the construction of a new sports hall found no archaeological remains.

Report No. 6/08/1855

Archive: CRO (B)

**Beaumont: Eden Farm Barns, Eden Farm, Kirkandrews-on-Eden
NY 3535 5841**

Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant, Peter F. Ryder Historic Buildings Consultant, and A. J. Arnold and R. E. Howard, The Nottingham Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory

A building survey undertaken prior to the conversion of disused farm buildings unexpectedly discovered two clay dabbin barns, including a cruck-framed threshing barn, alongside farm buildings of the nineteenth century. Both clay buildings had been heavily patched with modern materials and were in a poor state of repair. Dendrochronological analysis of re-used trusses in the cruck barn provided dates of 1527 and 1588-1607, while a reused rafter produced a felling date of 1760-1765. One truss with no evidence for reuse was dated to 1735, suggesting the barn was built in the mid-eighteenth century. Detailed recording of the threshing barn found it to be built of a mixture of cobbles with sandstone quoins, brick, and clay, reflecting later alterations and repairs. Inside, the plaster was found to be inscribed with markings, some apotropaic to ward off evil spirits, with the most common symbol found being a

six-pointed 'marigold' within a circle.

Report Nos. 1/08/1881, 1/08/1946, 1/08/1947

Archive: CRO (C)

Beaumont: Land at Monkhill

NY 3443 5890

Gerry Martin Archaeological Consultant

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation of six trenches were undertaken on former farmland to the north of Hadrian's Wall *Vallum* (SM 26118), and south of the former Port Carlisle Canal and North British Railway. The remains of an undated field system, on a different alignment from the present field pattern, and spoil from the construction of the Canal were recorded.

Report No. 1/08/1998

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Beetham: Beetham Hall Barn

SD 4996 7907

C. Ridings, Oxford Archaeology North

A building survey and watching brief were conducted during the conversion of a Grade II listed barn within the Scheduled area of Beetham Hall (CU 327). The barn was originally a threshing barn in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, prior to its conversion for dairy farming. No finds or features were recorded during the excavation of stanchion pits along the barn's exterior.

Report No. 5/08/1914

Archive: CRO (K)

Bowness on Solway: Highfield House

NY 2210 6266

Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A desk-based assessment and watching brief were undertaken during the extension of the existing property, which dates to 1908, but lies immediately outside the Scheduled area for Bowness fort and *vicus* (26126). Foundation trenches were excavated to a depth of 0.8m but no features or finds were seen.

Report No. 2/08/1995

Archive: CRO (C)

Brampton: Old Church Farm

NY 5100 6149

M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Earth resistance and geomagnetic geophysical surveys were undertaken on land adjacent to St Martin's Church and the site of Brampton Old Church Roman Fort (SM 27705), to assess its presence and extent. Internal stone buildings were detected by the earth resistance survey, lying as little as 0.5m below the surface. Several possible soil-filled cuttings representing former trackways were found by the geomagnetic survey to the east of the fort. This method did not reveal the fort's internal details,

however, or its outer defences which may have been damaged by modern ploughing. Further investigation is proposed.

Report No. 1/07/1976

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Brough: Brough Castle, Church Brough
NY 7915 1410

A. Haskins, Oxford Archaeology North, H. Noakes, North Pennines Archaeology

A watching brief was maintained during repair work to cobbled surfaces within the courtyard, outside the gatehouse, and within the brew/bakehouse and the kitchen. A piece of late twelfth- early thirteenth century pottery was found within the cobble matrix in the brewhouse. An evaluation was also conducted to assess the condition of the north curtain wall foundations. Two linear trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.25m, revealing the foundations at depths of 0.55 and 0.95m. Evidence for repair was visible in one trench, and for buttresses being added to the wall at a later date. In one trench a seventeenth century rebuild had removed most of the original fabric. An assemblage of animal bone was recovered. Remediation work was recommended to stabilise the castle walls.

Report Nos. 3/08/1987, 3/08/2023

Archive: CRO (K), North Pennines Archaeology

Brough: Church Farm, Church Brough
NY 7924 1405

C. Hardie, Archaeo-Environment Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks to a maximum depth of 0.5m for a new utility installation within the Scheduled area for Brough Castle (CU 334). The only feature found was an undated drain beneath the cobbled farmyard surface.

Report No. 3/08/1982

Archive: Archaeo-Environment Ltd

Brougham: Countess' Pillar
NY 5458 2896

G. J. Marshall, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A watching brief was maintained on groundworks to a maximum depth of 0.12m for the creation of new pedestrian access to the Grade II* listed Scheduled Monument (CU 410). No archaeological features were seen.

Report No. 3/07/1988

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Broughton Moor: Hennah Hall
NY 0728 3382

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A desk-based assessment and building survey were undertaken on the remains of the Hall and its associated agricultural buildings, which are now roofless ruins in a hazardous state of repair. A ruinous air raid shelter was also identified on site.

Hennah Hall is shown on Hodskinson and Donald's map of 1780 and the survey found that the oldest buildings, the double-pile house and a barn, were built in the late eighteenth century. A second house was added to the back of the farmhouse in the mid-nineteenth century, resulting in much alteration to the original house and leaving little of architectural interest. Former farmland belonging to the Hall was subjected to extensive open-cast quarrying in the 1980s and was reinstated in the 1990s.

Report No. 2/08/1971

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Burgh By Sands: Orchard Farm, Moorhouse

NY 3340 5679

B.F Child Architect

A building survey was undertaken on a disused byre prior to its conversion. The farmhouse itself dates to the late seventeenth century, but no date could be ascertained for the byre. The survey found it is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of c. 1860 and had undergone significant alterations in the early twentieth century.

Report No. 1/08/1882

Archive: B.F. Child

Burgh By Sands: Rosemount Cottage

NY 32665 59165

K. Mounsey, M. Railton and F.Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief maintained during groundworks for a building extension found an east to west aligned ditch measuring 0.7m deep. A Roman hob-nailed leather shoe was recovered from its primary fill, and the ditch was interpreted as a probable defensive ditch associated with Hadrian's Wall. An overlying wall and cobbled surface was dated to the post-medieval period on cartographic evidence. A single sherd of twelfth-thirteenth century pottery and an unstratified sherd of Samian ware were also recovered.

Report No. 1/08/1924

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Burgh By Sands: Village Hall

NY 3261 5909

H. Noakes, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An evaluation excavation was undertaken prior to an extension of the existing village hall. Two trenches were excavated, and two linear features, possibly boundary markers or drainage ditches, were found containing mid-second century A.D. pottery. Environmental analysis showed these had only remained open for a short period of time before being deliberately backfilled. Roman masonry blocks were also found in the hardcore makeup of the overlying modern car park. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 1/08/1917

Archive: Tullie House Museum.

Wormanby Farm**NY 3361 5889***G. J. Marshall, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd, G. J. Marshall, Archaeological and Educational Services*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new dwelling at the farmstead which lies adjacent to Hadrian's Wall *Vallum* (SM 26118). Foundation trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.9m but no archaeological finds or significant features were identified.

A watching brief was also maintained during groundworks for a new barn. The area was stripped and 18 stanchion holes were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m. No archaeological features were seen.

Report No. 1/08/1864, 1/08/1950**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Burtholme: Abbey Farm, Lanercost Priory, Lanercost****NY 5550 6367***F. Wooler and T. Liddell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was undertaken on disused farm buildings believed to have been designed by the architect Anthony Salvin for the 6th Earl of Carlisle in 1859. No evidence of earlier structures was found, except in the form of reused masonry which included two eighteenth century date stones. An evaluation and watching brief was also undertaken during the construction of a drain and footpath, suggesting that the construction of the farm in the nineteenth century had removed any earlier deposits, but to the immediate north of the farm complex the truncated remains of a seventeenth century building and a disturbed stone-lined grave were observed.

Report Nos. 1/08/1878, 1/08/2016**Archive:** CRO (C)**Burtholme: Dacre Hall, Lanercost Priory, Lanercost****NY 5558 6370***Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration*

A watching brief was maintained during the construction of a new toilet block within the Grade I listed Dacre Hall. Groundworks were monitored to a maximum depth of 0.25m and found features relating to the use of the ground floor as a stable and cart shed in the early nineteenth century.

Report No. 1/08/1844**Archive:** CRO (C)**Burtholme: South View, Banks****NY 57144 64562***Gerry Martin Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for an extension to a house that lies within the vicinity of Hadrian's Wall *Vallum*, between Milecastles 52 and 53, but no archaeological features or significant finds were observed.

Report No. 1/08/1922**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: 54 Scotland Road, Stanwix
NY 4003 5728

G. Stobbs, Tyne and Wear Museums

A desk-based assessment undertaken in advance of commercial redevelopment found the site was occupied by two garages, the earliest of which is shown on the Second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901. It was undeveloped farmland prior to this, although it was suggested that due to the proximity of the Roman fort at Stanwix further investigation was warranted.

Report No. 1/08/1850

Archive: CRO (C)

Carlisle: Bousteads Grassing, Rome Street
NY 4027 5504

G. Marshall, Archaeological and Educational Services

A desk-based assessment undertaken in advance of a residential development found the site to have been occupied by a ropery and timber yard in the late nineteenth century, and by several of the Carlisle railway companies. Partial earthwork evidence of these still survive, and further below ground evidence may survive despite disturbance caused by an intensive ground investigation to investigate land contamination in 2007.

Report No. 1/08/1861

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Caldew and Carlisle City Flood Alleviation Scheme: Denton Street
Footbridge and Corporation Dam Intake, Home Head
NY 39835 54550

A. Rushworth, The Archaeological Practice Ltd

A survey was undertaken of the standing remains of a cast-iron Victorian footbridge spanning the River Caldew, and a nearby late eighteenth century intake structure associated with the Corporation Dam leat that ran between the Rivers Caldew and Eden.

Report No. 1/08/1877

Archive: The Archaeological Practice Ltd

Carlisle: Caldew and Carlisle City Flood Alleviation Scheme: Robert Ferguson
School Embankment, Home Head
NY 3993 5473

A. Rushworth, The Archaeological Practice Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for the construction of a flood embankment adjacent to the school, close to the site of a weir for the Corporation Dam which was in existence by 1771. No archaeological features or finds were found.

Report No. 1/08/1894

Archive: The Archaeological Practice Ltd

**Carlisle: Caldew and Carlisle Flood Alleviation Scheme: Carlisle Wastewater Treatment Works, Willow Holme Industrial Estate
NY 3908 5631**

C. Ridings, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment, walkover survey and evaluation excavation were undertaken prior to the construction of a new sewer and upgrade of existing sewers. A number of historic sites were identified, including a leat built in 1825 associated with the former Carlisle Navigation Canal, and a disused railway line that served a former saw mill. Two evaluation trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m, but the area was found to have been heavily disturbed and only post-medieval and modern artefacts were found.

Report No. 1/08/1887

Archive: CRO (C)

**Carlisle: Carlisle College, Victoria Place
NY 4050 5618**

T. Liddell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment identified a mid-nineteenth century racecourse and timber yard. A driveway to the Creighton School for Boys and Margaret Sewell School for Girls, still extant in the present school to the north, was identified as being in existence before the college was built in the 1950s. Further work is recommended.

Report No. 1/08/1890

Archive: CRO (C)

**Carlisle: Carlisle Wastewater Treatment Works, Willow Holme Industrial Estate
NY 3880 5651**

K. Blythe and T. Mace, Oxford Archaeology North

A watching brief was maintained during a utility installation at the existing wastewater treatment works which lies close to Hadrian's Wall. The groundworks were conducted to a maximum depth of 2m and found the site to be heavily disturbed. No archaeological features or finds were identified.

Report No. 1/08/1886

Archive: CRO (C)

**Carlisle: Castle Way, Carlisle Castle
NY 39780 56145**

S. Clarke, Oxford Archaeology North

No archaeological features were seen during a watching brief on the excavation of four small pits to locate existing utility pipes within the Scheduled area (SM 27657).

Report No. 1/08/1931

Archive: CRO (C)

**Carlisle: Cumbria Park Hotel, Stanwix
NY 4007 5714**

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of wall footings between the hotel car park and Stanwix Junior School. A trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.15m, revealing a ditch and a foundation trench containing limestone fragments, believed to be the foundations of Hadrian's Wall. This was post-dated by a metalled trackway, possibly representing an internal feature within the fort. The archaeological features were covered with a layer of sand and left *in situ*.

Report No. 1/08/2006

Archive: Gerry Martin

Carlisle: Garden Village, Wigton Road

NY 3741 5457

N. Gaskell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Eight trenches were excavated during the evaluation of disused land prior to its development. No archaeological features or significant finds were found.

Report No. 1/08/1842

Archive: CRO (C)

Carlisle: Highgrove Dairy, Harraby Green Business Park

NY 4134 5444

F. Giecco, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An archaeological evaluation and excavation took place on the site of the former cornmill complex. Sufficient evidence survived to allow the mill's development to be traced from the twelfth century through to its closure in the 1950s, despite being highly truncated by later alterations and the construction of Highgrove Dairy in the late twentieth century. Substantial structural remains and deposits were observed, relating to the twelfth century millrace, a rolling mill built between 1905 and 1910, a corn drying kiln, two cottages shown on the Tithe map of 1842, and various other structures. A large quantity of medieval and post-medieval finds was recovered, and four sherds of a Roman pottery were retrieved from the backfill of the millrace.

Report No. 1/07/1853

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Land at Doves Yard, St Nicholas Bridge

NY 4080 5490

M. Sowerby and M. Town, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief maintained during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new commercial development found an east-west aligned ditch containing thirteenth to fourteenth century pottery, material interpreted as kiln fabric, and a possible globule of silver. The ditch may have formed part of a complex of medieval features revealed during a previous evaluation.

Report No. 1/08/1902

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Land adjacent to Low Meadow, Belle Vue

NY 3796 5586

F. Giecco and F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation were undertaken prior to development. Although documentary research suggested potential for Roman period remains and a post-medieval brickworks, the excavation of 14 trenches recorded only land drains and two possible medieval field boundaries.

Report No. 1/08/2027

Archive: Tullie House Museum, Carlisle

Carlisle: Lower Viaduct Estate

NY 3995 5560

S. McPhillips, Oxford Archaeology North

An archaeological evaluation was carried out involving the excavation of four trenches to a maximum depth of 1.6m. The work suggested that the area had been open agricultural land up until the construction of a railway goods yard in the nineteenth century, although this may have truncated earlier deposits. Other than a single piece of Roman amphora, the finds recovered dated from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries.

Report No. 1/08/2005

Archive: CRO (C)

Carlisle: Port Road

NY 38860 56324

E. Hindmarch, AOC Archaeology Group

A watching brief was conducted during groundworks for a residential development on the site of the former Port Carlisle Navigation Canal. The alignment of the canal was observed, the remains of a brick-built culvert and an industrial building that may have been contemporary, alongside the material used to fill the canal upon decommissioning.

Report No. 1/08/1907

Archive: AOC Archaeology Group

Carlisle: River Eden, Etterby Terrace, Etterby

NY 396 571

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of four test pits in advance of the construction of a flood wall along the eastern bank of the River Eden. The remains of a probable culvert were found, thought to have been built to redirect Gosling Syke underground, sometime between 1865 and 1912. A spread of pottery and glass bottles also suggested dumping in the area.

Report No. 1/08/1852

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Sheepmount Sports Centre

NY 3942 5670

D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

The excavation of a trench to 0.5m deep for a new sports pitch was monitored,

revealing evidence of modern features and a nineteenth century rubbish tip.

Report No. 1/08/1942

Archive: CRO (C)

Carlisle: Stanwix Primary School, Stanwix

NY 4015 5715

K. Clapperton, Oxford Archaeology North

Two evaluation trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m in advance of groundworks for a new toilet block, within the Scheduled area of the Roman fort. No archaeological remains were observed.

Report No. 1/08/1849

Archive: CRO (C)

Carlisle: YMCA, 22-24 Fisher Street

NY 3996 5607

J. Zant, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the refurbishment and conversion of existing buildings at 22-24 Fisher Street. No 22 is Grade II listed and is of early nineteenth century date, while the present YMCA sports hall dates from the late 1960s. Deeply stratified archaeological deposits are likely to survive on site, and further work is recommended.

Report No. 1/08/1879

Archive: CRO (C)

Carlisle: Watts Storage Depot, London Road

NY 412 551

T. Liddell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An archaeological evaluation comprising eight trial trenches revealed nineteenth century deposits and walls associated the North Eastern Railway Shed which formerly stood on the site. A single sherd of Roman pottery and one Roman coin were recovered, from clearly residual contexts. The works suggested that no pre-nineteenth century archaeological deposits survive on the site.

Report No. 1/08/2026

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Cliburn to Whinfell Forest Pipeline

NY 5710 2720 to NY 5890 2440

V. Bullock and C. Robinson, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey conducted in advance of a proposed pipeline found 27 sites of historic interest potentially affected by the scheme, including Bronze Age remains at Leacet Hill, a section of Roman road and railway line, and medieval earthworks in the vicinity of Cliburn and Great Strickland villages. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 3/08/1958

Archive: CRO (C)

Cockermouth: 8 Stricketts Court, Sullart Street
NY 11895 30630

Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

A watching brief maintained during groundworks to a maximum depth of 0.80m for the construction of a new dwelling found only evidence of the site's prior use as a garden.

Report No. 2/08/1146

Archive: CRO (C)

Cockermouth: Castlegate House, Castlegate
NY 1235 3080

F.Wooler and A. Clark, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a new car park in the grounds of the Grade II* listed house which dates to 1739. An area measuring approximately 100m sq was excavated to a depth of 0.86m but no features or finds were recorded.

Report No. 2/08/1996

Archive: CRO (C)

Cockermouth: Cockermouth Leisure Centre
NY 1243 3081

J. Bradley and S. Clarke, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment and watching brief were undertaken prior to the extension of the existing leisure centre. No archaeological features or finds were recovered.

Report No. 2/08/1860

Archive: Oxford Archaeology North

Cockermouth: Derwent Mills
NY 1202 3110

A. Westgarth, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were conducted prior to a commercial development on land to the north of the Grade II listed eighteenth century mill. Seven trenches were excavated but found only undisturbed natural gravels and alluvial deposits.

Report No. 2/08/1959

Archive: CRO (C)

Cockermouth: The Cottage Hospital, Isel Road
NY 1250 3097

C. Peters, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was conducted in advance of the extension of the existing hospital, built as a nursing home in 1902 and extended into a hospital in 1915. The site is named 'Whete Closse' on a map of c.1600 and 'Deer Orchard' in c.1839, and is likely to have formed part of Cockermouth Castle's medieval park and demesne land. Further work was proposed.

Report No. 2/08/1873

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Crosby Ravensworth: Land at Silver Street**NY 6228 1473***J. Strickland, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the development of land partially occupied by a disused quarry works. The course of a disused millrace was identified along the western edge of the development site, associated with a cornmill possibly documented in the 1880s. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 3/08/1944**Archive:** North Pennines Archaeology Ltd**Cummersdale: Land at Morton, Carlisle****NY 378 536***M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A geophysical survey was undertaken on land to the south of Morton which is believed to be crossed by a Roman road. Only features representing drainage and post-medieval or modern agricultural practices were found however, and no further work was recommended.

Report No. 1/08/1888**Archive:** North Pennines Archaeology Ltd**Cumwhitton: Cumwhitton Methodist Chapel****NY 5080 5257***Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration*

A building survey was conducted prior to the conversion of the former Methodist chapel for residential use. The chapel was built in 1891, and became redundant in the late 1950s or early 1960s. Many of its internal fixtures and fittings were found to survive.

Report No. 1/07/1929**Archive:** CRO (C)**Dacre: Blencowe Quarry, Newbiggin****NY 4625 3008***Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration*

A desk-based assessment conducted for a proposed holiday chalet development found the site to have been predominantly affected by open-cast quarrying over the last 200 years and recorded as waste land and common land prior to this. No further work was recommended.

Report No. 3/08/1911**Archive:** CRO (C)**Dalston: Hawksdale Pasture Farm****NY 360 471***Alan Williams Archaeology*

A building survey was undertaken on redundant farm ranges, including a Grade II listed mill, prior to their conversion. The earliest barns and byres were built in the

early nineteenth century, and the mill was added in the later nineteenth century. The farm fell out of use following the Foot and Mouth outbreak in 2001.

Report No. 1/08/1981

Archive: CRO (C)

Dalston: Land at Orton Grange, Woodville

NY 353 518

S. Harrison, Archaeological Services WYAS

Geophysical survey was undertaken over an area of 6.3 hectares. No anomalies of archaeological potential were identified, although the former site of a pillbox was located.

Report No. 1/08/2017

Archive: Archaeological Services WYAS

Dalton With Newton: Church House Outbuildings, Church Street, Dalton-in-Furness

SD 22542 73902

D. Elsworth and D. Williams, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A range of outbuildings were surveyed prior to their conversion for residential use. They belonged to Bank House, a Grade II listed dwelling which was divided in two in the early twentieth century. Map evidence shows the range was built between 1850 and 1889, and were described as 'stables, coach house and buildings' in sale particulars of 1907.

Report No 6/08/1885

Archive CRO (B)

Dalton With Newton: The Caretaker's House, Ashburner House, Dalton-in-Furness

SD 22720 74463

J. Bargh and K. Humphreys, Capita Symonds

A building survey was undertaken prior to the demolition of a disused building within the grounds of Ashburner House, now part of Dowdales School. The building may have been an estate office for Ashburner's mining company, although a documentary reference mentions the conversion of stables to a caretaker's cottage in *c.* 1928. Many internal fixtures and fittings from its use as a caretaker's cottage were found to survive.

Report No. 6/08/1891

Archive: Capita Symonds

Dean: Tendley Quarry, Eaglesfield

NY 0840 2885

R. Lee and A. Vannan, Oxford Archaeology North

Four archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of an extension of the existing quarry. Anomalies seen in a previous magnetometer survey proved to be either natural features, field drains, or possibly the remains of former field boundaries.

Report No. 2/08/1859

Archive: Oxford Archaeology North

Distington: A595 Parton to Lillyhall Improvement

NY 01606 24766 to NX 98761 21086

P. Clark and M. Storey, Oxford Archaeology North

Further investigation in advance of a proposed road scheme was undertaken, comprising of evaluation excavation, topographic survey and a watching brief. A listed milestone was also excavated, as it is to be relocated once the scheme is completed. Some 110 evaluation trenches were excavated, and evidence for ridge and furrow, small-scale mineral extraction and a possible hollow-way were recorded. Earthworks included field boundaries, trackways, quarries and pits, and features associated with Moresby Mill, including millrace and weir. No earthworks attributable to a reputed Roman road nor to a post-medieval wagon way were found, however.

Report No. 4/08/1867**Archive:** CRO (W)**Eamont Bridge: Ash Bank, Southwaite Green**

NY 51835 28380

R. Horn and F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for an extension of the existing house, built in the twentieth century into the base of Mayburgh Henge (SM 23647). Six trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m, but the site was found to be heavily disturbed and no archaeological features were observed.

Report No. 3/08/1889**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Glassonby: Old Hall Farm**

NY 5787 3890

Peter F Ryder, Historic Buildings Consultant

A building survey was undertaken on what was once the original farmhouse of early seventeenth century date, later used as an outbuilding when present house was constructed in the late eighteenth or nineteenth century. A number of surviving timber mullioned windows, moulded beams and joists were recorded. A survey was also undertaken on a nineteenth century agricultural range, which principally comprised of several barns, a cartshed and a granary block.

Report Nos. 3/06/1968, 3/08/1969**Archive:** Peter F. Ryder, Historic Buildings Consultant**Grange over Sands: Merlewood**

SD 4095 7960

K. Taylor and K. Clapperton, Oxford Archaeology North

A building survey, topographic survey and archaeological evaluation were conducted at the disused mansion site prior to its redevelopment as a holiday complex. The Grade II listed house was built in 1853 by wealthy Manchester printer Alfred Binyon. It was sold in 1930 and subsequently used as a hotel, World War II camp and environmental research centre. Some of the building's original fabric was found to survive, as did a small part of the WWII camp. Six evaluation trenches were excavated but no earlier use of the site was identified.

Report No. 5/08/1921

Archive: CRO (K)

**Greysouthen: Berrier Hill Wind Farm, Greystoke
NY 404 309**

S. Chisem, STATS Ltd, RSK Environment Ltd

Fieldwork in advance of a proposed wind farm began with magnetic gradiometry and susceptibility surveys, revealing that bedrock was close to the surface, but several anomalies of possible archaeological origin were present. Topographical survey revealed rich archaeological survival, including the presence of two probable prehistoric cairns, potential prehistoric and historic enclosures, bields, and ridge and furrow earthworks, possibly caused by forestry planting. While there was no direct impact on most of the sites, the relocating of ancillary structures or mitigation works were recommended for any sites within the area of development.

Report Nos. 3/08/1948, 3/08/2013

Archive: STATS Ltd and RSK Environment Ltd

**Greysouthen: Johnby Bank, Johnby, Greystoke
NY 43325 32980**

Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

A watching brief maintained during groundworks for an extension to the existing Grade II listed late eighteenth century house found three sherds of late-medieval pottery beneath boulders which may have been footings for a wall. The medieval ground surface was also observed.

Report No. 3/07/1846

Archive: CRO (C)

**Greysouthen: Sheridan, Johnby, Greystoke
NY 4330 3301**

Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

A watching brief maintained during groundworks for a replacement conservatory found only twentieth century artefacts and a short section of limestone wall, probably related to drainage.

Report No. 3/08/1883

Archive: CRO (C)

**Haile: Wilton Service Reservoir, Wilton
NY 0440 1125**

A. Vanman and C. Robinson, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment conducted prior to the construction of a new reservoir identified the presence of prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity, particularly dating to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. Eight evaluation trenches were excavated, but no archaeological features were found.

Report No. 4/08/1905

Archive: CRO (W)

Hayton: Faugh Sand Pit, Faugh**NY 5125 5470***C. Peters, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment for a proposed quarry extension. No features were identified on the site itself, but prehistoric and medieval activity was noted in the general vicinity and further work was proposed.

Report No. 1/08/1972**Archive:** North Pennines Archaeology Ltd**Hayton: Field View, Faugh****NY 5080 5501***F Wooller, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was undertaken on a derelict house prior to demolition. The house dates to at least 1814 and may have originally been a single-storey cottage. This was later extended to create a second cottage with possible animal store, before being heightened around the mid-nineteenth century to create the present two-storey house. Many mid-twentieth century fixtures and fittings were found to survive, including Bakelite light switches and metal window frames.

Report No. 1/08/1961**Archive:** CRO (C)**Hayton: Hanson Low Gelt Quarry****NY 5206 5865***D. Aspen, Scott Wilson*

A desk-based assessment, undertaken as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment in advance of a quarry extension, found the site had been previously used for arable cultivation, and more recently as a motocross track, which had caused some damage. Quarrying in the area dates from at least the Roman period, demonstrated by two inscriptions cut into the quarry face in the 3rd century A.D., which are scheduled (SM 27700, 27816).

Report No. 1/08/1876**Archive:** Scott Wilson**Helsington: Low Park Wood Caravan Park, Sedgwick****SD 5095 8790***S. Clarke, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief was conducted during groundworks at the caravan park situated on the site of the New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works. The buried remains of an early twentieth century powder press house were found, consisting of stone foundations and internal features relating to the powder press process. These were retained *in situ*.

Report No. 5/08/1870**Archive:** Oxford Archaeology North

**Hesket: Plumpton Wastewater Treatment Works, Plumpton
NY 4915 3752**

R. Lee and A. Vannan, Oxford Archaeology North

A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the construction of a new wastewater treatment works, identifying a number of known Romano-British sites in the vicinity, including Old Penrith Roman fort. A subsequent four-trench evaluation excavation found no archaeological remains, but did reveal a former river channel thought to be an earlier course of the River Petteril.

Report No. 3/08/1858

Archive: Oxford Archaeology North

**Holme Abbey: Church of St Mary, Holme Cultram Abbey, Abbeytown
NY 1772 5082**

P. Dixon and J. Dixon, Philip Dixon Associates

An evaluation excavation was undertaken to inform restoration of the Grade I listed church at Holme Cultram Abbey, following fire damage in 2006. Four test pits were excavated through the modern concrete floor in the nave and chancel to a depth of 0.55m, revealing that a period of rebuilding in the early eighteenth century had removed any medieval deposits.

Report No. 2/08/1985

Archive: Philip Dixon Associates

**Holme Abbey: High House Quarry, Westnewton
NY 1328 4774**

H. Noakes, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An archaeological evaluation comprising 18 trenches recorded ditches of a possible prehistoric field system, and probable post-medieval boundary features. Finds recovered dated from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The potential for prehistoric archaeology in the area is considered to be high, and archaeological monitoring of any further works was recommended.

Report No. 2/08/2028

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

**Holme St Cuthbert: Beckfoot Roman Cemetery and Milefortlet, Mawbray
NY 0870 4850**

C. Healey, Oxford Archaeology North

An evaluation of the Scheduled Roman cremation cemetery and Milefortlet 15 (CU 258) was undertaken to assess the extent and nature of preserved remains. Twelve trenches were excavated. No evidence of the milefortlet was found. Although the complete extent of the cemetery could not be ascertained, a concentration of activity could be discerned, incorporating several well-preserved burials, some apparently occupying semi-circular or penannular ditched plots. Further analysis and publication of the results was recommended.

Report No. 2/07/1963

Archive: English Heritage

**Holme St Cuthbert: New Cowper Quarry Northern Extension (Phase 1),
Aspatria**

NY 1165 4595

M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Excavations conducted in 2005 recorded a series of Early Neolithic pits containing pottery and possible cremated human remains, radiocarbon dated to 3650-3510 cal B.C., and an Early Bronze Age funerary monument, comprising a four-post structure around a grave, later covered by a crude cairn. Three Beaker vessels and a thumbnail scraper were found within the grave, radiocarbon dated to 2400-2380 cal B.C. and 2360-2140 cal B.C.. Linear boundary ditches and possible Iron Age/Romano-British field systems were also recorded on the site. Further analysis and full publication of the results is proposed.

Report No. 2/07/1936

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Holme St Cuthbert: Overby Quarry, Aikshaw

NY 123 467

M. Town, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An evaluation excavation undertaken prior to a quarry extension identified five well-preserved Bronze Age cremation burials. The site was subsequently excavated, revealing thirty cremations and pits containing votive offerings. Vessels recovered included collared urns and a food vessel urn. The cremations were placed in pits in two concentric circles measuring 12m and 5m in diameter, around a probable central grave containing several burials. Further analysis is to take place on the material.

Report No. 2/08/1895

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Holmrook: Peel Place Quarry Phase 2 Extraction

NY 068 011

C. Robinson, Oxford Archaeology North

A 17-trench evaluation excavation was conducted for a quarry extension following an Environmental Impact Assessment in 2004. No significant features were found and no further work is recommended.

Report No. 4/08/1983

Archive: CRO (W)

Kendal: 130-136 Stricklandgate

SD 5145 9305

S. Whitehead and S. Clarke, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment on a proposed development site suggested that fuel tanks from a twentieth century garage may have disturbed archaeological remains along the street front, but medieval deposits may survive elsewhere on the site. An evaluation excavation of five trenches uncovered intercutting pits containing twelfth to sixteenth century pottery, a well, containing fifteenth to sixteenth century pottery, post-medieval

wall foundations and a ha-ha. Further work was proposed.

Report Nos. 5/08/1928, 5/08/2000

Archive: CRO (K), Kendal Museum

Kendal: Land to the rear of 3 Castle Street

NY 51960 93015

D. Elsworth and S. Clarke, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a residential development on land situated within former medieval burgage plots. Beneath demolition and levelling layers, a well-preserved medieval soil layer was seen which contained late twelfth to fourteenth century pottery. A series of seventeenth or eighteenth century linear features and pits were found to cut the medieval soil and were thought to possibly mark property boundaries before they were reorganised in the nineteenth century.

Report No. 5/08/1990

Archive: CRO (K)

Kendal: Lewthwaite and Townley's Yard, Cross Lane

SD 5151 9209

S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new development on a site occupied by two buildings in the late eighteenth century, and redeveloped in the nineteenth century. One sherd of medieval pottery was found from a 'brickearth-like sediment' and additional sherds were found in the topsoil. Demolition rubble, late surfaces and drains were also recorded.

Report No. 5/08/1955

Archive: CRO (K)

Kendal: Miller Bridge

SD 5168 9266

C. Ridings and P. Eloy, Oxford Archaeology North

A watching brief was undertaken on the scheduled bridge (CU 443) during exploratory works for the laying of a new pipeline, observing the lower stone construction comprised of roughly hewn limestone blocks with no identifiable bonding material.

Report No. 5/08/1994

Archive: CRO (K)

Kendal: Woolpack Yard

SD 5135 9280

J. Ratter, JWRC

A survey of seven buildings at the western end of Woolpack Yard was undertaken prior to their proposed redevelopment. Although much altered, the building considered most significant was a warehouse for woollen products built shortly after 1781, when the former Woolpack Inn was rebuilt. With the exception of the house at number 33 Entry Lane, which also originated in the late eighteenth century, the remaining structures dated to the mid-nineteenth century, and had all undergone

significant alteration in the twentieth century, with little of architectural interest surviving.

Report No. 5/05/1148

Archive: JWRC

Kendal: Yard 143, Stricklandgate

SD 5150 9309

S. Clarke and S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and building survey were undertaken prior to the demolition and conversion of disused buildings. The earliest buildings were a row of three cottages present by 1787. Two of these were later converted to a pie factory. A separate cottage could not be examined internally because of its poor condition, but a mid-nineteenth century coach house was found to have been largely unchanged until its use as a garage workshop in the later twentieth century.

Report No. 5/08/1984

Archive: CRO (K)

Kingmoor: The Hollies, Cargo

NY 3654 5913

M. Cressey, CFA Archaeology Ltd

A building survey undertaken prior to the conversion of a barn found it dated to at least 1839, and had largely remained unaltered.

Report No. 1/08/1992

Archive: CRO (C)

Kingwater: Desoglin

NY 5780 6780

Gerry Martin Archaeological Consultant

A desk-based assessment and building survey were undertaken on two stone barns prior to their conversion. One barn was probably of late nineteenth century, while the second barn had dated lintels of 1714 and 1740. Although it had been modified, it still retained considerable original detail, and may have been a later addition to a possible group of seventeenth century fortified farm buildings.

Report No. 1/08/1973

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Kingwater: Nickie's Hill Chapel, Nickie's Hill

NY 53930 67055

G.J. Marshall, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A building survey was conducted prior to the conversion of a disused Wesleyan Methodist chapel. The chapel had a datestone of 1838, and few surviving internal fixtures and fittings.

Report No. 1/08/1865

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Kirkbride: Seacroft, Church Road**NY 22915 57205***Jan Walker, Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief maintained during groundworks of 0.80m depth found the house to have been built on a levelled area terraced into a natural slope. Three sherds of late medieval green-glazed ware were found.

Report No. 2/08/1933**Archive:** CRO (C)**Kirkby Stephen: Kirkby Stephen to Midland Cottages WwTW****NY 7716 0760 to NY 7621 0678***C. Healey, Oxford Archaeology North*

Ten evaluation trenches were excavated along the route of a utility pipeline at Kirkby Stephen, following a desk-based assessment in 2005, but no archaeological features were found.

Report No. 3/08/1975**Archive:** CRO (K)**Langwathby and Culgaith: Briggle Beck Pipeline****NY 57822 34865 to NY 56483 34255***K. Blythe and W. Gardener, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted for a new utilities pipeline between Langwathby and Winskill. Sites of interest included the medieval village of Langwathby and areas of undated cropmarks and earthworks. Further work was recommended.

Report No 3/08/1960**Archive** CRO (C)**Levens: Levens WwTW to Milnthorpe WwTW Pipeline****SD 4900 8170 to SD 4860 8515***V. Bullock and C. Robinson, Oxford Archaeology North*

A documentary research and walkover survey identified ten sites of archaeological potential along the line of a proposed new water main. A watching brief was recommended along the route, with evaluatory trenching on the site of earthworks in the vicinity of Nether Levens, and environmental sampling of any organic deposits encountered on Levens Moss.

Report No 5/08/2007**Archive** CRO (K)**Levens: The Old Stables, Levens Hall****SD 4959 8515***C. Ridings and D. Elsworth, Oxford Archaeology North*

A building survey was undertaken prior to the conversion of the Grade II listed stable block for commercial use.

Report No 5/05/1845**Archive** CRO (K)

Lindal and Marton: Land to the rear of Marton Hall and Glebe Farm, Moor Road, Marton

SD 2404 7714

V. Bullock and K. Taylor, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment and survey was undertaken on a mid-eighteenth century Grade II listed farm and an adjacent ruinous building proposed for demolition. The ruinous building is first depicted on maps from 1842, and was found to consist of a one-roomed cottage with a bedroom above reached by an internal ladder. No prior use of the remainder of the development site could be found, other than an orchard and later twentieth century pig production unit for Marton Hall.

Report No. 6/08/1874

Archive: CRO (B)

Lowca: Micklam Farm

NX 9815 2220

S. Ross, Northern Archaeological Associates

A total of 22 evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of development, following a geophysical survey. The work largely recorded ridge and furrow, field boundaries, and land drains, although a distinctive assemblage of post-medieval material was retrieved from one trench, and the remains of a prehistoric roundhouse in another. The excavation area was subsequently extended to expose the entire plan of the roundhouse. Further monitoring of groundworks was recommended.

Report No. 4/08/2020

Archive: Northern Archaeological Associates

Lower Allithwaite and Lower Holker: Ravenstown WwTW to Grange over Sands WwTW Transfer Pipeline

SD 3615 7497 to SD 3904 7525

C. Healey and R. Lee, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment conducted for a new utility pipeline predominantly identified prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval findspots, and domestic and agricultural sites, while topographic survey recorded a raised trackway leading to a building platform, and five sections of earthworks relating to a possible medieval sea wall on Winder Moor. An evaluation excavation conducted on a section of the sea wall found it was constructed from gravel dumps, but no material was recovered to date it. A watching brief conducted elsewhere along the earthwork produced no additional information.

Report No. 5/08/1915

Archive: CRO (K)

Lower Allithwaite: Blenkett Farm, Allithwaite

SD 39362 75880

K. Clapperton and S. Clarke, Oxford Archaeology North

A rapid desk-based assessment and watching brief were undertaken in response to the construction of a caravan park at the farm which lies in close proximity to Kirkhead

Cave (SM 13444). No significant features were found during topsoil stripping.

Report No. 5/08/1912

Archive: CRO (K)

Lower Allithwaite: Friends' Meeting House, Cartmel

SD 3824 7855

K. Humphreys, Capita Symonds Ltd

A survey was undertaken of the 1859 chapel as part of the quinquennial survey of Area Meeting Houses. The building was found to be in good overall condition, and it was noted that some repair works had been undertaken since the previous survey in 1994. Further works were recommended, largely relating to the instigation of a regular system of inspection and maintenance.

Report No 5/08/2024

Archive: Capita Symonds Ltd

Lower Allithwaite: Greenbank House, Greenbank, Cartmel

SD 3794 8032

F.Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey undertaken prior to the conversion of a disused barn found it to be a good example of a true bank-barn, built of local stone, with a datestone of 1779 and inscribed with the name 'Thomas Mckelt'. An extant hennery-piggery may have been contemporary with the barn, as both buildings had the same unusual door fittings.

Report No. 5/08/1954

Archive: CRO (K)

Lower Holker: Cark Tank WwTW to Ravenstown WwTW Transfer Pipeline, Flookburgh

SD 3570 7636 to SD 3615 7497

C. Healey and C. Robinson, Oxford Archaeology North

Five sites of archaeological interest were identified during a rapid desk-based assessment and walkover survey along the route of a new utility pipeline between Cark and Ravenstown, comprising of a reputed Roman road, a post-medieval field boundary and trackway, and three undated earthworks. A watching brief on these features was proposed, but the groundworks proceeded without archaeological monitoring.

Report No. 5/08/1916

Archive: CRO (K)

Lower Holker: Winder Lane, Flookburgh

SD 3638 7580

K. Clapperton, Oxford Archaeology North

Two evaluation trenches were excavated following a rapid desk-based assessment, but found no features or significant finds, and no further work was proposed.

Report No. 5/08/1925

Archive: CRO (B)

Lowside Quarter: Low Mill, Egremont**NY 0065 0870***Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration*

A watching brief was conducted on the site of the former Low Mill iron foundry during groundworks associated with a flood defence scheme for the River Eden. The mill is first shown as a paper mill on Hodkinson and Donald's map of 1774, and was converted to a foundry sometime after 1845, and was recorded as a flax-spinning mill by 1860. The well-preserved remains of a culvert, wall foundations and the floors of several of the mill buildings were found to survive.

Report No. 4/08/1906**Archive:** CRO (W)**Lowther: Fossils, Melkinthorpe****NY 5559 2523***Peter F. Ryder Historic Buildings Consultant*

A building survey was undertaken on the Grade II listed farmhouse and attached barn, dating from the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. The house and barn had originally been separate structures, until joined by an outshut serving as a pantry and service rooms in the late eighteenth century. At the same time a stable and covered yard entrance was built onto the south end of the house. A second storey was added to both the pantry and stable range, before the latter was partially incorporated into the house and the remainder converted to a garage in the twentieth century.

Report No. 3/08/1999**Archive:** Peter F. Ryder Historic Buildings Consultant**Lupton: Thompson Fold****SD 5660 8059***D. Elsworth and S. Clarke, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was undertaken prior to the conversion of four disused barns. The earliest documentary reference to the site is in 1690, but the present farmhouse dates to the eighteenth century. Two datestones of 1701 and 1835 were identified on a shippon, originally built as a threshing barn, and a later threshing barn. Additional shippons and a granary were added sometime after 1701, and in the early twentieth century.

Report No. 5/08/1953**Archive:** CRO (K)**Maryport: 19 Senhouse Street****NY 03475 36505***J. Mole, AOC Archaeology Group*

A watching brief was maintained while four trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 2m, but no archaeological features or finds were observed.

Report No. 2/08/1979**Archive:** AOC Archaeology Group

Maryport: Flimby Wind Farm, Moorside Farm, Flimby
NY 0350 3330

AOC Archaeology Group

An Environmental Impact Assessment was undertaken for a proposed wind farm. Four sites of archaeological interest were identified, comprising the remains of Seatonmoor Colliery and tramway, and two areas of surviving ridge and furrow. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/nd/1956

Archive: West Coast Energy Ltd

Maryport: Maryport Promenade

NY 0384 3744

K. Clapperton and N. Jepson, Oxford Archaeology North

Ten trenches were excavated to assess any below ground remains associated with the Roman fort in advance of plans to upgrade the existing coastal path. The northern edge of a bank was identified, comprising soil and turf layers, with burnt bone and pottery dating to the late 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D., interpreted as having formed part of the seaward defences between the fort and cliff edge. A small ditch was also revealed to the west of the *vicus*, which contained fragments of spalled pottery of the same date, and was thought to have formed part of the western boundary of the *vicus*. A watching brief was also maintained during the removal of topsoil, recording a boundary wall of indeterminate date. Additional earthworks identified in the vicinity of the new path were covered with a membrane for their future protection.

Report Nos. 2/08/1856, 2/08/1970

Archive: CRO (C), Senhouse Museum

Milnthorpe: 18 Harmony Hill

SD 5000 8161

Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment in advance of a new dwelling identified the site as a former garden area previously belonging to former properties on Harmony Hill. Two evaluation trenches found garden soils dating to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century, and a pit containing three small fragments of residual medieval pottery.

Report No. 5/08/1871

Archive: CRO (K)

Milnthorpe: Dallam School

SD 5006 8167

P. Clark and V. Bullock, Oxford Archaeology North

A rapid desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were conducted in advance of a planning application to build a new teaching block. Four trenches were excavated down to bedrock, but the only feature found was a possible posthole of unknown date.

Report No. 5/08/1872

Archive: CCRO (K)

**Milnthorpe: Former Depot, Harmony Hill
SD 5005 8163**

P. Clark, Oxford Archaeology North

An evaluation excavation was carried out prior to a residential development on a site occupied by a weaver's shop and paddock in the nineteenth century, and sheep pens and a council yard in the twentieth century. No evidence of its former use was found in a single trench, although post-medieval pottery and a probable sheep's tooth were recovered from the topsoil.

Report No 5/08/1910

Archive CRO (K)

**Moresby: Goosegreen, Low Moresby
NX 9963 2103**

Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A building survey undertaken prior to the demolition and conversion of farm buildings found that a byre dated to the eighteenth century had survived largely unaltered. The farmhouse range had undergone extensive alterations and few architectural details survived. There was some evidence to suggest it had been a seventeenth or early eighteenth century cross-passage house that had formed part of a longhouse with a byre, cartshed and stable. It was given a Georgian frontage, and later extended to incorporate most of the then redundant farm buildings that formed part of the range.

Report No. 4/08/1986

Archive: CRO (W)

**Murton: Druidical Judgement Seat, Brackenber Moor, Brackenber
NY 7196 1896**

M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An evaluation excavation was conducted on the Scheduled D-shaped prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure (CU 427) as part of a grant-aided community archaeology project. Five trenches were excavated, revealing that the monument originally comprised an inner bank and outer ditch occupying a natural headland, with a second outer bank on the north-west side. Cobbles and a posthole suggested a former palisade or fence. A residual assemblage of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint tools and a sherd of later prehistoric pottery were recovered.

Report No. 3/08/1935

Archive: Penrith Museum

**Newton Rigg WwPS to Newton Reigny WwPS Pipeline
NY 4791 3188 to NY 4944 3056**

A. Vannan and S. Clark, Oxford Archaeology North

A rapid desk-based assessment and watching brief were undertaken during topsoil stripping of a utility pipeline easement. The area was predominantly used for agriculture and no archaeological features were observed.

Report No. 3/08/1147

Archive: CRO (C)

**Old Hutton and Holmescales: Armistead Wind Farm
SD 580 870**

A. Simms, Entec UK Ltd

An Environmental Impact Assessment was undertaken to inform a proposed wind farm. No sites of archaeological interest were identified within the development area, but prehistoric remains exist within the immediate vicinity and further work is recommended.

Report No. 5/08/1974

Archive: Entec UK Ltd

**Papcastle: Belle Vue
NY 1115 3160**

M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A gradiometer survey was undertaken on former farmland following a desk-based assessment which highlighted the proximity of Papcastle Roman fort and road network. No certain features of Roman date were found, but anomalies representing ridge and furrow cultivation, former field boundaries and possible land drains were detected. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/08/1918

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

**Papcastle: Craiginvar
NY 1109 3161**

M. Sowerby, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief on groundworks for an extension found no archaeological features or finds.

Report No. 2/08/1843

Archive: CRO (C)

**Penrith: Former County Garage Sites, Old London Road
NY 5180 2993 and NY 5184 3000**

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment of former garage sites on Old London Road and Friargate revealed the presence of residential buildings and several small-scale industrial yards in the eighteenth century, such as Factory Yard off Friargate, which housed families engaged in handloom weaving in the early nineteenth century. The course of Thacka Beck was also identified. The extent of the medieval friary at the northern end of Friargate remains unknown, and further work was recommended.

Report No. 3/08/1965

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

**Penrith: Frenchfields
NY 53921 29421**

N. Gaskell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Following the results of an earlier evaluation excavation and geophysical survey, an

area measuring 25m by 40m was excavated in advance of the construction of a new football stadium and access road. An amorphous cobbled area of late prehistoric or Romano-British date was revealed, interpreted as a pathway or an attempt to create a dry surface above the wet ground for animal or human use. Several possible field boundaries were also seen. Roman pottery found in the naturally accumulated layers on the site may have been deposited while manuring the fields.

Report No. 3/08/1943

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

**Penrith: Friends' Meeting House, Meeting House Lane
NY 5165 3040**

J. Strickland and F. Wood, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for an extension of the existing Grade II listed building which was originally a farmhouse named Layne House, situated on Sandy Lane. It was bought in 1699 and used as a dwelling and meeting house. Alterations were made in 1718, 1730, 1803 and 1992. Groundworks were monitored to a maximum depth of 0.8m and found a probable nineteenth century stone-lined culvert. The associated burial ground was not disturbed.

Report No. 3/08/1945

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

**Penrith: Greengill Farm, Inglewood Road
NY 5120 3300**

C. Peters, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the construction of a new agricultural and haulage centre. The farm was built by at least 1847. A Roman road, later the Carlisle turnpike, was identified bounding the site to the west, and an earlier geophysical survey on part of the site found anomalies that included a possible ditched enclosure. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 3/08/1951

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

**Penrith: Land to the rear of The Salutation, Southend Road
NY 51705 29915**

A. Bates, Oxford Archaeology North

A programme of archaeological work was undertaken prior to the development of vacant land. A desk-based assessment noted that Southend Road belonged to Penrith's medieval street pattern, known as Bridge Lane in the eighteenth century. The site was occupied from at least 1787 by houses and possible outbuildings belonging to the Inn. Two evaluation trenches were excavated and a watching brief undertaken on two geotechnical test pits. The earliest feature identified was a possible medieval ditch measuring 1.15m wide by 0.8m deep. It was aligned with Southend Road and interpreted as a possible burgage plot boundary. A posthole and a rubble-lined drain may have been contemporary. Remains of the two former houses were also found.

Report No. 3/08/1940

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Carlisle

Penrith: Penrith Castle**NY 513 297***R. Horn, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of four post pits for the insertion of a new interpretation panel. Medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered, although no archaeological features were recorded.

Report No. 3/08/2014**Archive:** Penrith Museum**Penrith: Penrith New Squares****NY 5163 2987***K. Clapperton, Oxford Archaeology North*

An evaluation excavation comprising 63 trenches was undertaken in advance of a retail development, revealing extensive evidence of prior activity across the site. This included post-medieval robbed-out wall foundations, probably belonging to the late sixteenth century manor house that became the Two Lions Public House. Seven large ditches, measuring between 3m and 8.5m in width, were recorded, containing thirteenth to sixteenth century pottery, alongside occupation evidence from probable burgrave plots along Southend Road and Great Dockray. Further investigation has been proposed.

Report No. 3/07/1851**Archive:** CRO (C)**Penrith: St Andrew's Church****NY 51648 30156***S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was conducted during groundworks for the relaying of paths and installation of a water pipe at the medieval church. A small amount of eighteenth to twentieth century pottery and disarticulated human bone was observed in the topsoil and subsoil.

Report No. 3/08/1978**Archive:** CRO (C)**Plumbland: Adam's Gill, Plumbland****NY 15005 38690***F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was undertaken on a small disused farmstead prior to its demolition. The farmstead comprised a farmhouse, a 1½ storey cottage, a small barn, and outbuildings including a second small cottage. The main house may have incorporated an earlier structure though external render prevented confirmation of this. Documentary evidence revealed occupation since at least 1823, and that in 1851 it was occupied by three separate families.

Report No. 2/08/1901**Archive:** CRO (C)

Ponsonby: Sellafield Landscape Area D1, Sellafield

NY 037 032

L. Martin, Archaeological Services WYAS, D. J. Rackham and J. Wheeler, Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

An interim report was submitted for a 26 trench evaluation excavation at a proposed spoil storage area. A possible posthole and a pit on the edge of a former pond or marsh were recorded, with charcoal from the pit radiocarbon dated to 2460-2200 B.C. An auger survey was subsequently undertaken to establish the palaeoenvironmental history of the site, sampling at 5-7m intervals to depths of over 7-8m. Episodes of tree clearance were radiocarbon dated to the Mesolithic and possibly Early Neolithic periods. Further analysis was recommended.

Report Nos. 4/08/1903, 4/08/1923

Archive: Atkins Heritage, Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Preston Patrick: Black Yeats Farm

SD 5457 8306

D. Elsworth, J. Dawson, and C. Shaw, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and building recording were undertaken on a barn prior to its conversion, revealing a bank barn with a threshing floor above cattle stalls, with later additions to enlarge the structure. The use of stop chamfer decoration on the timbers suggested a construction date from the late seventeenth century, although the barn was not depicted on cartographic sources until the early nineteenth century, perhaps indicating the incorporation of re-used timbers.

Report No. 5/07/2003

Archive: CRO (K)

Preston Patrick: Moss End Farm

SD 5352 8206

D. Sproat, AOC Archaeology Group

A building survey was undertaken, prior to conversion of a range of farm buildings, some of which are Grade II listed. The current farmstead was established in the later eighteenth century, with a range of barns, byres, and ancillary buildings. These were supplemented with further development in the mid-nineteenth century, including the construction of a large barn and byre.

Report No. 5/08/2004

Archive: AOC Archaeology Group

Shap: Allandale

NY 5631 1502

M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was requested following the discovery of at least three human burials while excavating foundation trenches for garage extension. A rapid desk-based assessment found the property was formerly the Shap Quaker Meeting House between 1704 and 1778, before it was converted for residential use. Two near complete skeletons and parts of a further three burials were revealed during the monitoring. The

graves were unmarked, aligned east-west and had no evidence of coffins, consistent with non-conformist Quaker burial practices. The remains were those of six adult males, one adult female, and one of indeterminate sex.

Report No. 3/08/1919

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Shap: Land at Peggy Nut Croft

NY 5624 1503

T. Liddell and F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and three-trench evaluation excavation were undertaken prior to the construction of a new medical centre. No significant archaeological features were found.

Report No. 3/08/1991

Archive: CRO (K)

St Bees: Wilton to St Bees Pipeline

NX 97643 15083 to NX 97343 10982

A. Vannan and C. Robinson, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment undertaken along the route of a proposed utilities pipeline identified several sites of archaeological interest, including St Bega's early medieval holy well, St Michael's medieval chapel, and evidence associated with Preston Quarter medieval village. Further work was proposed.

Report No. 4/08/1892

Archive: CRO (W)

St Cuthbert Without and Wetheral: Land at Newlands, Cumwhinton

NY 442 523

M. Pollington, Archaeological Services WYAS, M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed wind farm. Numerous archaeological features of interest were identified, particularly spanning the later prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods, including field systems, cropmark sites, the Roman camp at Golden Fleece pub, and the Roman road between Carlisle and Old Carlisle. Gradiometer surveys were subsequently undertaken, recording an area of magnetic disturbance and some possible linear features of unknown function and date. Further work was recommended.

Report Nos. 1/08/1875, 1/08/1989

Archive: Archaeological Services WYAS, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

St John Beckermest: Oxenriggs Farm, Haile, Egremont

NY 02520 10065

Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

A building survey was undertaken prior to the conversion of a barn dating to at least 1863. Its conversion for dairy cattle in the 1950s had resulted in few surviving original features.

Report No. 4/08/1993

Archive: CRO (W)

**Stanwix Rural: 24 Houghton Road, Houghton, Carlisle
NY 4128 5831**

Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks at a property located between Hadrian's Wall and *Vallum*. No archaeological features or significant finds were recorded.

Report No. 1/08/1952

Archive: Jan Walker

**Stanwix Rural: Crosby-on-Eden WwTW Pipeline
NY 4268 5891 to NY 4461 5931**

K. Blythe and A. Westgarth, Oxford Archaeology North

A rapid desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted along the route of a proposed utility pipeline between Linstock and Low Crosby. A possible Roman road and a field named Tile Kiln Field on the Tithe map of 1840 were identified, and further work was proposed.

Report No. 1/08/1927

Archive: Oxford Archaeology North

**Stanwix Rural: Walby Grange, Walby
NY 4420 6050**

R. Murray, Headland Archaeology Ltd

An evaluation excavation was conducted in advance of a commercial development at a farm within the Scheduled area for Hadrian's Wall (SM 26087). Three trenches were excavated, revealing an area of sandstone slabs measuring 2.9m wide in one trench, and a ditch measuring up to 11.5m wide in all three trenches. The ditch was interpreted as lying on the north side of the Wall, while the sandstone slabs were interpreted as the possible remains of the Wall itself. Two postholes and a shallow linear feature, on the same alignment and close to the ditch, may have been contemporary. A watching brief was subsequently undertaken, but no features or finds were found, other than a fragment of possible Roman roof tile within the topsoil.

Report No. 1/08/1909

Archive: Headland Archaeology Ltd

**Tebay: Low Borrowdale
NY 5790 0210**

T. Webster, Gifford

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey was conducted over an area of 136 hectares surrounding a site of proposed development. The study recorded former field boundaries, drains, quarries, disused and ruined farm buildings, a Grade II listed farmhouse, and a trackway, perhaps of significant antiquity. Overall, the potential for prehistoric archaeology was considered low, while that of the later periods had higher potential.

Report No. 3/08/2018

Archive: Gifford

Thursby: Low Whinnow Farm, Low Whinnow
NY 3036 5088

G. J. Marshall, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A building survey of three disused barns was undertaken prior to their conversion. The farm was built sometime between 1844 and 1867, and previously belonged to the Crofton Hall Estate before it was sold at auction in 1908. The three barns were all found to have undergone some minor alterations and were still in a reasonable state of repair.

Report No. 2/08/1866

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Ulverston: Dale Street School, Lund Terrace
SD 2938 7819

D. Elsworth and S. Clarke, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was conducted prior to the partial demolition of the school and construction of a new community centre. Plans dated November 1875 show the original H-shaped school was designed by Henry Barber of Ulverston, with one half for girls and the other for boys. Four later phases of alterations were identified, including an extension in 1886 to provide an infants' block, and additional rooms and entrance lobbies in 1891.

Report No. 5/08/1932

Archive: CRO (B)

Walton: Lime View
NY 5216 6457

G. Marshall, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for the construction of a new dwelling. No features or finds were observed.

Report No. 1/08/1862

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Warcop: Church of St Columba
NY 7429 1570

P. Turnbull and D. Walsh, The Brigantia Archaeological Practice

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for new utility services at the Grade I listed medieval church, following an earlier desk-based assessment. The work largely followed the course of an earlier drainage system, although a small amount of human bone was recovered, and the repositioned remains of a decorated grave-slab with traces of heraldry. The slab was tentatively dated to the late medieval period, and is to be retained at the church.

Report No. 3/08/1966

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Kendal

Warcop: Former Eden Garage
NY 7474 1536

C. Peters, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A rapid desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development. The site was previously used as a timber yard, and lies between the medieval manor house, twelfth century church and a sixteenth century hall. Three trenches were excavated but no features or finds predating the post-medieval period were found.

Report No. 3/08/1913

Archive: Kendal Museum

Warcop: Sandford Methodist Chapel, Sandford

NY 72965 16180

Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A building survey was undertaken on the disused Methodist Association chapel built in 1848, prior to its conversion for residential use.

Report No. 3/07/1847

Archive: CRO (K)

Weddicar: Mill Hill Farm, Keele

NY 0060 1570

G. Marshall, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A survey was undertaken prior to the conversion of a disused mill, farmhouse and associated buildings. The three-storey mill was dated to the mid-eighteenth century, although architectural features suggested an earlier structure on the site, corresponding with documentary references to 'Milhill' from 1624. The remaining farm buildings were of mid-eighteenth century date with later alterations. Distinctive Georgian fixtures and fittings were found to survive in the farmhouse. A keystone inscribed with the dates 1768 and 1913 was found in one of the barns, and a datestone of 1773 was seen above the front door on a probable former workers' cottage.

Report No. 4/08/1863

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Weddicar: Weddicar Hall

NY 0140 1730

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A desk-based assessment and building survey were undertaken on the roofless remains of the farmstead and a former mill. A hall, a possible tower and a barn were identified as the oldest structures present. The site is first documented in 1613, however, a decorated corbel on the hall may indicate a late medieval origin. The farm complex developed during the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, and remained largely extant until its closure in the later twentieth century. A later farmhouse was built in the early-to-mid-nineteenth century, and the mill was built between 1813 and 1820, closing in the late 1860s. The mill is thought to have been a separate enterprise from the farm, and used for the small-scale manufacturing of oil, dye and paint.

Report No. 4/08/1934

Archive: Whitehaven Museum

Westlinton: Oak Bank Farm, Styend Cottage, Scotby
NY 4408 5549

Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

A building survey was undertaken on two barns, suggesting that the earliest element of one structure was mid-eighteenth century in date, with later eighteenth and nineteenth century additions. The other structure dated from the twentieth century.

Report No. 1/08/2015

Archive: Jan Walker

Westnewton: Westnewton Wind Farm, Warwick Hall
NY 134 436

D. Hale, Archaeological Services, University of Durham

A geomagnetic survey of six areas was completed in advance of a proposed wind farm, following a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey in 2007 as part of an earlier scheme. Only weak anomalies of uncertain date or function were recorded, possibly representing soil-filled gullies or small ditches.

Report No. 2/08/1967

Archive: Archaeological Services, University of Durham

Westward: Barnetrigg, Rosley
NY 3360 4742

Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

A building survey was undertaken prior to the conversion of a disused barn, comprising of threshing area, stables, hayloft, and accommodation for a groom or servant. The survey found this barn was probably built in the 1860s and is the last remaining historic barn on the site following the demolition of others in the 1970s.

Report No. 2/08/1926

Archive: CRO (C)

Westward: Kirkstead Farm, Rosley
NY 3366 4687

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A desk-based assessment and building survey were undertaken prior to the conversion of six disused farm buildings. They were found to date from the early to mid-nineteenth century, and were considered to have little remaining architectural merit following later alterations.

Report No. 2/08/1997

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Westward: The Slack
NY 2982 4875

Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

A building survey was undertaken prior to the conversion of a range of redundant barns for offices, residential and holiday use. The farmhouse itself is Grade II listed, dating from the eighteenth century with mid-seventeenth century features. The byre

attached to the farmhouse was built in the mid-eighteenth century, with the remaining barns added between the late eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries. They had undergone little external alteration, although few original features were found to survive internally. A datestone of 1668 on the earliest barn was probably re-used.

Report No. 2/07/2001

Archive: CRO (C)

Wetheral: Eden Brows

NY 4969 4953

G. J. Marshall, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A building survey of a bank barn was undertaken prior to its conversion. The barn was originally free-standing and later incorporated into a complex of agricultural buildings attached to the farmhouse. The earliest documentary reference to it was a Tithe map of 1842.

Report No. 1/07/1848

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Whinfell: Whinfell Holme Sewerage Works to Hackthorpe Pipeline

NY 5470 2950 to NY 5376 2382

B. Węgiel, Oxford Archaeology North

A draft interim report was submitted for the excavation of three evaluation trenches on the route of a new utility pipeline, following an earlier desk-based assessment and survey in 2007. Three trenches excavated in the vicinity of Trainford long barrow found a shallow curvilinear ditch of unknown date and function. Four trenches were also excavated near Brougham Roman fort and cemetery. Substantial archaeological remains were found in all four trenches, comprising ditches, pits and walls, together with a large number of artefacts and fragments of burnt bone of Romano-British date. These features are to be excavated and the results presented in a separate report.

Report No. 3/08/1964

Archive: Oxford Archaeology North

Whitehaven: Haig Colliery, Wellington Colliery and Howgill Incline

NX 9670 1760

K. Mounsey, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during access improvements at Haig and Wellington collieries, and at Howgill Incline within the vicinity of the former brake house. No archaeological features were found at the Haig Colliery and Howgill Incline sites, but a series of post-medieval stone walls and cobbled surfaces, together with pottery and ironwork, were identified at Wellington Colliery, interpreted as belonging to the colliery complex.

Report No. 4/08/1941

Archive: Haig Colliery Museum

Whitehaven: Land at Bardywell Lane, West Strand

NX 9702 1812

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment suggested that an area proposed for development had been occupied from at least the early eighteenth century, probably by working class housing. The current buildings on the plot date from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Sub-surface deposits from the post-medieval period are likely to survive on the site, and possibly earlier material also, and an archaeological evaluation was recommended.

Report No 4/08/2019

Archive: CRO (W)

Whitehaven: Pears House, Whitehaven Harbour

NX 9733 1836

C. Peters and M. Sowerby, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was commissioned prior to the demolition of the disused Grade II listed house. A desk-based assessment in 2007 had shown it was built sometime between 1925 and 1938 on the site of a series of small narrow buildings of unknown function. Three evaluation trenches were excavated following demolition, identifying several building phases. The earliest feature was a wall dated by three sherds of Delft Ware to the early to mid-eighteenth century. A second wall, formerly part of Pears House, was found to have originally formed the western wall of a cellar to an earlier building, depicted on Hutchinson's map of 1790.

Report No. 4/08/1930

Archive: CRO (W)

Whitehaven: Whitehaven Golf Course, Harras Moor

NX 9940 1830

Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A desk-based assessment was carried out prior to development, largely recording a series of remains relating to coal mining. Most especially, the area is dominated by the site of the former Moresby/Keekle Open-cast Mine, which has almost certainly removed all potential archaeological remains. The remaining proposed development sites were considered to have low archaeological potential.

Report No 4/08/2008

Archive: Philip Cracknell

Whitehaven: Saltom Pit

NX 9641 1737

D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology

A watching brief was maintained during sea wall consolidation works and the removal of eroded cliff material. Features and horizons dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were observed, including the floors of former buildings and a sandstone structure of indeterminate function, but possibly part of a flue system for waste gases.

Report No. 4/08/2022

Archive: the Beacon Museum, Whitehaven

Wigton: Whitrigg Hall, Whitrigg**NY 2053 3868***F. Wooller, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and building survey were undertaken of a Grade II listed redundant farmhouse and farm buildings prior to restoration and conversion. The 'double-pile' house has a datestone of 1708, but probably dates from the early nineteenth century, although perhaps incorporating earlier fabric. The range of farm buildings are nineteenth century and later in date, displaying a focus on stock housing and fodder storage.

Report No. 2/08/2011**Archive:** CRO (C)**Wigton: Syke Road****NY 2674 4740***S. Potten, AOC Archaeology*

An archaeological evaluation of 23 trenches was undertaken, revealing the remains of land drains, ditches, and demolished farm buildings dating from the nineteenth century. Datable artefacts were not recovered from the linear features recorded. No further works were recommended.

Report No. 2/08/2025**Archive:** Tullie House Museum, Carlisle**Woodside: Syke Road****NY 2674 4740***V. Olesky, AOC Archaeology Group*

A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to the proposed relocation of an auction mart to Syke Road. A former farmstead was identified within the north-east corner of the site in the later nineteenth century, and further investigation was proposed.

Report No. 2/08/1908**Archive:** AOC Archaeology Group**Workington: Land Adjacent to 14 East Avenue, High Harrington****NX 9963 2567***C. Healey, Minerva Heritage Ltd*

A desk-based assessment undertaken prior to a residential development found the site had previously been used for sand extraction. The probable remains of an associated mineral railway were identified, and further work is proposed.

Report No. 2/08/1898**Archive:** CRO (C)

LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

Buttermere: Gatesgarth Farm

NY 1946 1494

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

A series of archaeological investigations were made in advance of the construction of a new building at Gatesgarth Farm, known to be the site of a medieval vaccary. A desk-based assessment, topographical and geophysical surveys were undertaken, followed by the excavation of 12 trial trenches. These revealed the remains of at least three buildings, including a longhouse dated by thirteenth or fourteenth century pottery, tentatively associated with the vaccary. A later post-medieval barn, culvert, walls, and further cobbled surfaces were also recorded. Possible evidence of a timber structure and the earthwork remains of ridge and furrow were also recorded. A watching brief was maintained during further works, recording areas of cobbled surfaces and trackway, of likely medieval and post-medieval dates, probably connected with the earlier cobbled yard surfaces and buildings recorded.

Report Nos. CP597, CP698

Archive: BUT-A, BUT-B

Gosforth: Gosforth Hall Hotel

NY 0718 0366

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out for H.M. Architecture/Gosforth Hall Hotel, followed by a field evaluation of two trial trenches, in advance of the proposed construction of an accommodation block. A field boundary ditch was recorded, as well as ceramic field drains, which are all likely to be post-medieval. An environmental sample was taken from the ditch, but was not analysed in the work carried out.

Report No. CP762/08

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Martindale: Land at Martindale

NY 4320 1902 to NY 4336 1655

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during excavations for the underground replacement of an electricity line crossing two areas of high archaeological potential identified from a desk-based assessment, close to Henhow and Dalehead Farms. The farms are thought to have medieval origins, but no archaeological finds, features or deposits were recorded in the narrow trenches monitored.

Report No. CP/738/08

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK

Garsdale: Risehill Tunnel Navy Camp, Raygill Farm

SD 76676 89354

Wessex Archaeology Limited

Archaeological evaluation consisting of eight trial trenches were excavated across the navy construction camp, in association with Channel 4's Time Team. A small residential terrace was uncovered plus evidence for a tramway and an engine or boiler house fed by a nearby reservoir.

Report No. SYD13186

Archive: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Garsdale: Garsdale Station and Moorcock Cottages, Garsdale Head

SD 79496 92570

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services

Two topographical surveys were carried out in advance of construction of the Pennine Bridleway, on the surviving earthworks of a farmstead (interpreted as medieval) near Garsdale Station, and on a railway construction camp next to Dandry Mire Viaduct.

Report No. SYD13143

Archive: Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

