

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS IN CUMBRIA 2010

**T**HE following projects represent archaeological work undertaken in the county for which the County Council has either received a written report in 2010 or been notified of by one of the National Park Authorities, with the location of the archive where stated. The list was compiled by Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Records Officer, Cumbria County Council, and information on projects in the Lake District was supplied by Eleanor Kingston, Archaeology and Heritage Advisor, Lake District National Park Authority.

### **Aikton: Church of St Andrew, Aikton**

**NY 2825 5285**

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

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for new utility services within the graveyard. No burials or archaeological features were found, although a rim sherd of a Samian bowl was recovered from the topsoil.

**Report No.** 2/09/2244

### **Ainstable: The Nunnery, Staffield**

**NY 5372 4285**

*F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey of the nineteenth century farm buildings, an evaluation excavation in the grounds and a watching brief during all ground works inside the property were undertaken during the final phase of investigation prior to its renovation and conversion. The property is believed to incorporate the remains of the medieval Benedictine nunnery of Armathwaite, however the only medieval material found was pottery from a series of shallow gullies and a pond-like feature interpreted as a retting pond. The work concluded that the earliest building on the site was a late-sixteenth-century two-storey house that incorporated reused thirteenth century dog-tooth fabric. This building was extended in the seventeenth century to create a double-pile house, before being given a classical façade in the early-eighteenth century. The location of the nunnery therefore still remains unknown.

**Report No.** 3/10/2321

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

### **Alston Moor: High Scilly Hall, Alston**

**NY 7227 4338**

*F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A survey was commissioned prior to the demolition of the farmhouse and construction of a new dwelling. Research found references to 'Silly Hole' from 1611, and more specifically 'High Silly Hole' in 1729, while Census records indicate that it consisted of two houses until at least 1871. The survey identified three phases of development, with surviving elements of the first phase consisting of a former doorway, a small loop window and other windows. Extensive alterations were then conducted in the eighteenth or early-nineteenth century, and following a fire in 1986. Similar properties in the area originated as fortified bastles, and further work was recommended to establish if High Scilly Hall was also originally fortified.

**Report No.** 3/10/2322

**Appleby-in-Westmorland: Land east of Bongate, Appleby-in-Westmorland  
NY 6900 2016**

*J. Strickland and M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk based assessment and subsequent geomagnetic survey were undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development. Strip fields and lynchets survive to the east, and the geophysical surveys found evidence that this continued across the development area.

**Report No.** 3/10/2259

**Archive:** North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

**Appleby-in-Westmorland: Settle-Carlisle Railway Building, Appleby-in-Westmorland  
NY 6845 2089**

*Network Rail*

Photographs were taken of an undated timber railway building in the Conservation Area prior to its demolition.

**Report No.** 3/10/2233

**Appleby-in-Westmorland: Shaw's Wiend, Appleby-in-Westmorland  
NY 6840 2011**

*M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An excavation took place on land off Shaw's Wiend and Boroughgate following a prior desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation. Further evidence of medieval occupation was revealed in the form of cobbled areas, numerous pits, including a series of cess pits, and a stone boundary feature. Eleven pottery fabric types were identified dating from the twelfth to fifteenth centuries, mostly comprising domestic cooking pots and some decorated jugs. Overlying evidence dating to the post-medieval period comprised of soil layers, cobbled surfaces, and stone-lined culverts with a domestic or industrial purpose.

**Report No.** 3/09/2228

**Archive:** Penrith Museum

**Appleby-in-Westmorland: Shire Hall, The Sands, Appleby-in-Westmorland  
NY 6853 2040**

*F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A survey was completed before the alteration and conversion of the Grade II Listed magistrate's court, built in 1776-78, which forms a group with the neighbouring police station and former jail. Later additions and alterations were found, along with evidence of former structures linking it to the jail. Surviving original mouldings and coverings, panelling and fireplaces, plus two late-twentieth century magistrate's benches were also recorded.

**Report No.** 3/10/2235

**Arthuret: Bridge Street Garage, Longtown  
NY 37845 68770**

*G. J. Marshall and J. Beatty, Archaeological and Educational Services*

A survey was undertaken prior to the demolition of a disused garage, found to date from at least 1868. Six phases of construction and alteration were identified, along with architectural features suggesting it may have been used as a warehouse. Two evaluation trenches were excavated inside the building but no features or finds were recorded.

**Report No.** 1/09/2232

**Arthuret: Lochinvar Flood Alleviation Scheme, Longtown  
NY 3891 6877**

*P. Dunn, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new flood defence embankment and lagoon. Modern field drains and the remains of a former field boundary were the only features recorded.

**Report No.** 1/10/2283

**Archive:** CRO (C)

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

*B. Poole, L-P Archaeology*

Five trenches were excavated as part of the first phase of evaluation in advance of a proposed extension to the landfill site. A spread of post-medieval mining waste and a possible post hole were recorded.

**Report No.** 6/10/2264

**Barrow in Furness: Davey's Yard, Salthouse Road, Barrow-in-Furness  
SD 2043 6875**

*T. Mace and D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A survey of three standing buildings was made prior to their demolition. The site initially formed part of the Barrow terminus railway station complex from 1846, and became the Furness Railway Company's Engineering Works in the 1860s. The Works continued to expand during the early-twentieth century, but were disused by 1939. The survey found the three buildings dated from the 1860s onwards with many later alterations and additions.

**Report No.** 6/10/2196

**Barrow-in-Furness: 127-131 Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness  
SD 19580 69345**

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

A survey took place on an internal staircase within the Grade II Listed building prior to its replacement with a lift. The four-storey building was built in 1873 by Paley and Austin, and the staircase was identified as being the original structure, with alterations and improvements undertaken in the later twentieth century.

**Report No.** 6/07/2220

**Archive:** CRO (B)

**Barrow-in-Furness: Former Methodist Chapel, Storey Square, Barrow-in-Furness**

**SD 20265 69075**

*D. Elsworth, T. Mace and S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was commissioned on a disused Methodist chapel prior to demolition. Research found the chapel originally proposed in 1874 was never built, but a smaller chapel built of iron was constructed. The present brick-built chapel was added in 1894, and remained in religious use until the 1950s, when it was sold and then used for light industry, storage, and by an amateur dramatics society. The survey found it was an elaborate structure with high quality decorative brickwork. It was in good condition and retained much of its original form.

**Report No.** 6/10/2266

**Barrow-in-Furness: Furness College, Channelside, Barrow-in-Furness  
SD 1885 6970**

*A. Westgarth and D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of a single trench within the college car park, following desk-based research indicating that the Barrow Iron and Steel Works occupied the site from the mid-nineteenth century. The only deposits identified in the trench were natural alluvium overlain with rubble backfill and modern made-ground. A second watching brief during the excavation of drainage trenches in the car park found three brick-built walls beneath made-ground deposits, which probably related to the iron and steel works. A site visit was conducted on the further discovery of three concrete-lined pits during construction works at the college. No date or function was ascertained, but it was thought likely that they had been associated with the railway or possibly a boiler making yard shown on maps from 1873.

**Report No.** 6/10/2226, 6/10/2254, 6/10/2299

**Archive:** Barrow Dock Museum

**Barrow-in-Furness: Gateway Project, Rampside Gas Compression Station to  
Roosecote Power Station**

**SD 2313 6699 to SD 2219 6849**

*P.G. Johnson, Northern Archaeological Associates*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for an anticipated cable corridor between a new gas compression station at Rampside and a former coal-fired power station at Roosecote. The most significant feature at risk was the former route of the Piel Branch of the Furness Railway, now used as a footpath, which would require further investigation if the scheme proceeds.

**Report No.** 6/10/2333

**Archive:** CRO (B)

**Barrow-in-Furness: Piel View Farm, Biggar Village, Walney, Barrow-in-Furness  
SD 1921 6615**

*S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A survey of two threshing barns, a horse gin and a shippson was conducted prior to their conversion. The date of the farm is uncertain, but it is shown almost in its present form on the Tithe map of 1843. Six phases of construction and alteration were identified, perhaps starting in the late-eighteenth century and continuing until the twentieth century.

**Report No.** 6/09/2278

**Archive:** CRO (B)

**Barrow-in-Furness: South End Caravan Park, Walney, Barrow-in-Furness  
SD 2070 6350**

*A. Robertson, Headland Archaeology Ltd*

Twenty two evaluation trenches were excavated for a proposed extension of the existing caravan park. The remains of numerous agricultural furrows of post-medieval or possibly medieval date, a linear bank, and two isolated shallow pits were recorded. No further work was proposed.

**Report No.** 6/10/2295

**Beaumont: Braeside, Monkhill  
NY 34400 58615**

*M. Sowerby, Cumbria Archaeology*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for an extension of the existing 1960s property which lies immediately outside the Scheduled area for Hadrian's Wall Vallum (SM 26118). Twentieth-century finds and levelling material thought to be associated with the house construction were recorded.

**Report No.** 1/10/2279

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Beaumont: The Old Forge, Kirkandrews-on-Eden**

**NY 3540 5839**

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

A desk-based assessment and building survey were undertaken before the demolition of a single-storey building attached to a house now known as The Old Forge. The building served as a smithy between at least 1829 and c.1960, but was found to have originally formed the 'downhouse' range of a clay-built 'cross-passage and downhouse building'. The range served as a scullery, implement store, fuel store or brewhouse before it was converted to a kitchen. It was then rebuilt in brick in the nineteenth century, although surviving elements of the original clay building were found in the rear elevation. A subsequent watching brief during the removal of concrete floors and excavation of footings for a new structure found further evidence of clay walling.

**Report No.** 1/10/2234

**Beetham: Quarry Warehouse, Dallam Tower Estate, Sandside**

**SD 47965 80835**

*E. Murray, Oxford Archaeology North*

A survey conducted prior to the conversion of a disused warehouse found it was built into the hillside, with three storeys to the front and two to the rear. It was first mentioned in a lease of 1778 to a John Wakefield of Kendal, a 'shearmandyer', and shown in its present form on the Tithe map of 1839. By 1836 it had had several owners and was leased to a Walter Berry who moved a wide variety of goods including salt and bricks between Kendal and Milnthorpe. The warehouse originally had a wharf, until the Furness Railway was built in 1876. The survey found it to have undergone little alteration and survived in relatively good condition. Further recording of the interior was recommended.

**Report No.** 5/10/2310

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Bothel and Threapland: Threapland Lees Wind Farm, Bothel**

**NY 165 385**

*C. O'Connell, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

Twelve evaluation trenches were excavated on the site of four proposed wind turbines, but no significant archaeological remains were found.

**Report No.** 2/09/2197

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Bowness on Solway: Scotch Street, Port Carlisle**

**NY 2406 6208**

*J. Strickland and D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief undertaken during groundworks for a utility pipeline found only made-ground and natural deposits.

**Report No.** 2/10/2240

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Bowness-on-Solway: Easton Hall Farm Barn, Easton  
NY 2770 5909**

*P. Ryder, Historic Buildings Consultant*

A survey undertaken on a disused barn found it comprised of a dovecote range of late-eighteenth century date, and a milking parlour added in 1908. Evidence for an earlier structure was found in the dovecote range, which was demolished when the range's north and west walls were rebuilt, perhaps as a result of structural failure. The milking parlour was then added shortly after. Overall the barn was considered to be in good condition.

**Report No.** 2/09/2229

**Brampton: Breconside Farm, Milton  
NY 5618 6080**

*G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

A survey of a disused barn was undertaken prior to its conversion. Activity on the site is recorded from at least 1578, but the barn itself was found to be of early-eighteenth century date. Several phases of alterations were identified, including when an attached two unit house was built in around 1727. This house was then later partially demolished and replaced by the present farmhouse, a new double-fronted cottage of one room depth. The barn contained few surviving internal fixtures and fittings.

**Report No.** 1/10/2213

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Bromfield: High Aketon Farm, Fletchertown  
NY 2088 4384**

*F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A survey of a Grade II Listed late-seventeenth-century barn was undertaken in advance of its consolidation. It may have originally been a cartshed and byre or stable, with a granary or hayloft above. Evidence of extension, rebuilding and repair was also revealed.

**Report No.** 2/10/2247

**Brougham: Brougham Castle, Brougham  
NY 5371 2900**

*F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of five holes measuring 0.30m deep for new interpretation panels within the Scheduled area (CU 241). A single sherd of possible roof tile of unknown date was recovered.

**Report No.** 3/10/2227

**Burgh By Sands: Dykesfield Farm, Burgh-by-Sands  
NY 3088 5932**

*J. Walker, Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of footings for a new barn. The site lies between Hadrian's Wall and Vallum and in close proximity of Milecastle 73. The only features observed were twentieth century land drains.

**Report No.** 1/10/2335

**Burgh By Sands: Wormanby House, Wormanby, Burgh By Sands  
NY 3363 5884**

*M. Sowerby, Cumbria Archaeology*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for an extension to the Grade II

Listed late-eighteenth-century house which lies on the projected line of Hadrian's Wall Vallum. The foundation trenches were excavated down to the natural geology, but no evidence of the Vallum or other archaeological features were found, and only modern finds were recovered from the topsoil.

**Report No.** 1/10/2288

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Burgh-by-Sands: Land adjacent to Marsh House, Burgh-by-Sands  
NY 3216 5898**

*D. Wilson, Headland Archaeology Ltd*

One evaluation trench was excavated within the proposed footprint of a new building on the expected line of Hadrian's Wall Vallum. No features or significant finds were recorded.

**Report No.** 1/10/2270

**Carlisle and Cummersdale: District Shopping Centre, Morton, Carlisle  
NY 3775 5405**

*C. Stephens, GSB Prospection Ltd*

A gradiometer survey was undertaken across two fields next to the A595, a suspected Roman road, at Morton. No clear anomalies of archaeological potential were recorded.

**Report No.** 1/10/2336

**Carlisle: 3 Beech Grove, Stanwix, Carlisle  
NY 4036 5737**

*G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for an extension of the present house located immediately outside the Scheduled area of Stanwix Roman fort (SM 28482). The only feature seen was a section of shallow post-medieval ditch which possibly formed part of a larger field system previously recorded to the south.

**Report No.** 1/10/2292

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Carlisle: 54 Scotland Road, Stanwix, Carlisle  
NY 4003 5728**

*G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

Roman features found during an evaluation excavation in 2009 were excavated prior to redevelopment of the site. Further evidence of a cobbled surface was uncovered, which may have been a parade ground or a market place. The small assemblage of pottery and coin evidence from it suggested a date range of around AD 119-337. An undated timber-lined pit was found to post-date the cobbling, and further evidence of the military-style ditch with an 'ankle-breaker', was also recorded. Aligned with the cobbled surface was a series of beam slots for a building that would have measured 5.4m long and in excess of 1.2m wide. The site offers evidence of activity north of Hadrian's Wall during the Roman period. Further assessment of the finds was recommended.

**Report No.** 1/10/2275

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Carlisle: A7 Scotland Road / Church Terrace, Stanwix, Carlisle  
NY 4001 5706**

*M. Kirby, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was undertaken during road improvements on the corner of Scotland

Road and Church Terrace, within the Scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall (SM 28484). No features or finds were recorded.

**Report No.** 1/09/2289

**Carlisle: Annetwell Street, Carlisle**

**NY 3970 5607**

*A. Westgarth and D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment, trial trench evaluation and watching brief were carried out for the excavation of new utility trenches along Annetwell Street. The site partially lies within the Scheduled area of the Roman fort and medieval town (CU 547). Evidence of modern disturbance was seen in both the trial trench and subsequent utility trench, however an undisturbed organic deposit was found at a maximum depth of 1m in the trial trench, which contained a fragment of pig bone and other environmental remains. A further organic deposit containing late-thirteenth- / early-fourteenth-century pottery, animal bone and leather was also found in the utility trench at a maximum depth of 1.4m. This deposit was sealed by a cobbled surface that may have been the original precursor to Annetwell Street.

**Report No.** 1/10/2319

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Carlisle: Caldew and Carlisle City Flood Alleviation Scheme: Parham Beck, Willow Holme**

**NY 38520 56480 to NY 38845 56365**

*A. Rushworth, The Archaeological Practice Ltd*

A watching brief was undertaken to monitor groundworks for continued flood defence works along Parnham Beck in Willow Holme. Only modern service trenches and re-deposited nineteenth and twentieth century rubbish deposits were found, with no evidence for Hadrian's Wall seen at the depth investigated.

**Report No.** 1/10/2219

**Archive:** Environment Agency

**Carlisle: Caldew and Carlisle City Flood Alleviation Scheme: Waverley Railway Embankment and Stainton Flood Embankment**

**NY 3825 5680 to NY 3750 5787**

*A. Rushworth, The Archaeological Practice Ltd*

A photographic survey was made before and after the removal of sections of the original flood embankment on the north side of the River Eden and part of the disused North British Railway embankment north of the Grade II Listed viaduct. The flood embankment was constructed at some point before 1838. The railway opened to Edinburgh in 1861 and closed in 1969.

**Report No.** 1/10/2344

**Archive:** Environment Agency

**Carlisle: Caldew and Carlisle City Flood Alleviation Scheme: Willow Holme Industrial Estate**

**NY 392 565**

*A. Rushworth, The Archaeological Practice Ltd, and B Węgiel, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks on the western side of the West Coast Main Line where Hadrian's Wall is believed to have crossed the River Caldew

(CU 28). Only a homogenous clay silt was recorded, as seen in cores taken previously in the area. A further watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of test pits and boreholes at two locations at Willow Holme, one partially within the Scheduled area, but only natural deposits were found.

**Report No.** 1/10/2221, 1/10/2255

**Archive:** Environment Agency

**Carlisle: Carlisle Cathedral Precinct, Carlisle**

**NY 3985 5606**

*J. Beaty, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief conducted during the installation of new lighting within the Scheduled area (CU 546) found only unstratified finds of Roman and post-medieval date in the topsoil.

**Report No.** 1/10/2304

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Carlisle: Church Street, Stanwix, Carlisle**

**NY 4041 5710**

*J. Strickland and F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new utility service trench within the Scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall and Stanwix Roman fort (SM 28484). Sandstone and brick foundations were uncovered along the north-western boundary of the churchyard and at the junction of Church Street and Church Terrace, which cartographic evidence shows belonged to former post-medieval housing. Immediately west of the churchyard, where the line of the western ditch of the fort was expected, the excavated material changed from natural red sandy clay to a loose brown material and was interpreted as representing backfilled ditch material. Along Church Street the excavation of earlier utility trenches had led to disturbance and no further archaeological features were identified.

**Report No.** 1/10/2200

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Carlisle: Currock Yard, Carlisle**

**NY 4005 5455**

*K. Holland, WYG Environment*

A desk-based assessment undertaken prior to the proposed redevelopment of disused land found that it was originally farmland before railway sidings for the Maryport and Carlisle Railway, an engine shed and pump house, and then modern office buildings. Sections of sidings, the engine shed and pump house were all found to survive on the site, and further recording was recommended before their demolition.

**Report No.** 1/10/2303

**Carlisle: St Bede's Social Club, Silloth Street, Carlisle**

**NY 3921 5575**

*Black Box Architects Ltd*

A survey of the disused club was conducted prior to its demolition. It was originally an infant's school built in 1866 as part of a complex of educational buildings adjacent to St Bede's Church. The outside was rendered and showed little architectural detail, while the interior could not be examined because of its poor state of repair.

**Report No.** 1/10/2230

**Carlisle: St George's Crescent, Stanwix, Carlisle****NY 3995 5687***S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

An evaluation excavation took place prior to the construction of a new property on a vacant plot close to Hadrian's Wall and Stanwix Roman fort. A single T-shaped trench was excavated, revealing deposits containing pottery dating to AD 120-170, interpreted as evidence of occupation within the vicus. The remains of a post-medieval wall were also found, along with sherds of Roman and medieval pottery recovered from a back-filled land drain.

**Report No.** 1/10/2237**Carlisle: Stanwix Primary School, Stanwix, Carlisle****NY 4015 5715***J. Bradley, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief undertaken during ground disturbance at the school found two putative archaeological features that were left *in-situ*. These consisted of a north-east to south-west aligned area of cobbles, possibly building foundations or a metallated surface, and an east to west aligned feature, which may have been ditch fill or disturbed natural geology.

**Report No.** 1/10/2205**Archive:** CRO (C)**Carlisle: The Old Stables, Church Place, Stanwix****NY 4009 5710***F Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief maintained during groundworks for an extension of the existing property, located immediately outside the Scheduled area of Stanwix Roman fort, recorded no features or finds.

**Report No.** 1/10/2251**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Carlisle: Viewfield, Cavendish Terrace, Carlisle****NY 3984 5683***F MacRae, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

A rapid desk-based assessment and watching brief were conducted during groundworks for an extension of the existing house. One trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m. The only feature found was a shallow linear ditch interpreted as a garden drain. No finds were recovered.

**Report No.** 1/10/2274**Cockermouth: 28 Market Place, Cockermouth****NY 1229 3077***P. Cracknell, Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration*

A building survey was undertaken on the Grade II Listed building prior to renovation commencing in 2007. The property was thought to be of late Victorian and Edwardian date, although the survey found that the original property almost certainly dates to the second half of the sixteenth century, and is depicted on a survey map of c.1600. Original windows, doorways and fireplaces were found behind extensive alterations made in the late-seventeenth century. Further alterations were made in the eighteenth century, when it was given a new facade to resemble a fashionable Georgian townhouse. It was then

possibly divided in the late-nineteenth century, with a new shop and accommodation above becoming 28 Market Place, and the northern part of the property fronting Castlegate being named Gateway House. The Victorian shop front still survives and was not altered during the renovations.

**Report No.** 2/09/2313

**Cockermouth: Bridge Street, Cockermouth**

**NY 1188 3072**

*F. Wooller, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the development of land on Bridge Street which lies to the rear of properties fronting Main Street. The site is located in the suspected core of the medieval town, where excavations close-by have found evidence of twelfth century tenements. Historic mapping shows buildings occupying the site from at least the 1830s, and further work was recommended.

**Report No.** 2/10/2198

**Cockermouth: Gote Road, Goat, Cockermouth**

**NY 1150 3095**

*K. Mounsey, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

Four evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of a proposed flood defence scheme. The only archaeological remains found were two shallow post-medieval features. Two sherds of medieval pottery, and over two hundred sherds of post-medieval pottery, glass and clay pipe were recovered, the majority from the topsoil and an earlier flood defence structure.

**Report No.** 2/10/2315

**Archive:** Kendal Museum

**Dalston: Bluebell House, Green Lane, Dalston**

**NY 38530 49975**

*G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

A building survey was undertaken prior to the alteration of a Grade II Listed single-storey cottage, which is attached to a later house. The survey found the cottage was originally built of clay with three triangular cruck frames, probably in the mid-seventeenth century. This was then partially replaced by a low stone building during the late-seventeenth or early-eighteenth century, and the house added in the mid or late-eighteenth century. Cobbled surfaces overlying earthen floors were exposed, suggesting the cottage had been used as an agricultural building.

**Report No.** 1/10/2214

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Dalston: Dalston Hall Holiday Park, Dalston Hall, Dalston**

**NY 3752 5154**

*G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and excavation of nine evaluation trenches for a proposed caravan park extension in the grounds of Dalston Hall found nineteenth century land drains, and a cobbled surface which was interpreted as a Roman road, with flanking road-side ditch. No dating material was recovered, however.

**Report No.** 1/10/2302

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Dalston: Dobbies Garden Centre, Orton Grange, Woodville  
NY 3550 5165**

*S. Potten, AOC Archaeology Group*

Six evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of the redevelopment of the disused garden centre. A cropmark previously identified of a possible ditched trackway extending across the site was found to be only a modern drainage feature. No archaeological features or finds pre-dating the nineteenth century were identified elsewhere, and no further work was recommended.

**Report No.** 1/10/2301

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Dalston: The Old Service Station, Dalston  
NY 3686 5000**

*A. Westgarth, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the construction of a new housing estate and supermarket. Cartographic evidence shows a row of properties along the northern boundary of the site from at least 1852, until the present garage was built in 1971. Four evaluation trenches were subsequently excavated and found a well-preserved nineteenth century sandstone culvert and a flagstone floor relating to one of the properties depicted.

**Report No.** 1/10/2268

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Dalston: Wythmoor House, Stockdalewath, Dalston  
NY 38665 45115**

*G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

A building survey was conducted prior to the conversion of a disused threshing barn and byre. Both are Grade II Listed, along with the attached house which has a datestone of 1783. Evidence of an earlier structure was seen though this was thought unlikely to have been pre-1800. The byre still contained its original feeding troughs.

**Report No.** 1/10/2215

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Dalton With Newton: South Lakes Wild Animal Park, Dalton-in-Furness  
SD 241 753**

*M. Randerson, Archaeological Services, University of Durham*

A desk-based assessment was conducted for the proposed expansion of the park. The main features identified were industrial iron mining remains, extending across the western part of the site. A possible hillfort and a prehistoric burial were also noted immediately outside the development area, and further work was recommended.

**Report No.** 5/10/2296

**Dalton With Newton: Tytup Farm, Dalton-in-Furness  
SD 2382 7575**

*S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was undertaken on the disused model farm buildings prior to their conversion. Two unnamed buildings are depicted on Hennet's map of 1830, but the farm is first shown in detail on the Tithe map of 1842. Much of it was rebuilt, seemingly to the same design, following a fire in 1890. The survey found the buildings were used for both arable and dairy farming, and steam-powered threshing, after the rebuild.

**Report No.** 6/10/2203

**Archive:** CRO (B)

**Egremont: West Lakes Academy, Egremont**

**NY 0100 1095**

*R. Gregory, A. Bates and B. Węgiel, Oxford Archaeology North*

Four evaluation trenches were excavated to assess the below ground remains of features identified in a previous desk-based assessment. These comprised of a medieval burghage plot, post medieval brewery, slaughterhouse and auction mart. No evidence of these, or any new sites, was found to survive.

**Report No.** 4/10/2284

**Archive:** CRO (W)

**Glassonby: Church of St John, Gamblesby**

**NY 60965 39290**

*C. J. O'Flaherty*

A building survey was undertaken prior to the conversion of the Grade II Listed church built in 1868.

**Report No.** 3/09/2343

**Gosforth: Peel Place Quarry Phase 2 North-Western Extension, Holmrook**

**NY 0656 0128**

*E. Collison, Oxford Archaeology North*

Twenty evaluation trenches were excavated for an extension of the existing quarry, following an Environmental Impact Assessment in 2004. No significant features were found and no further work is recommended.

**Report No.** 4/10/2287

**Archive:** CRO (W)

**Greysouthen: Town Head Farm, Greysouthen**

**NY 0711 2929**

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

A desk-based assessment was followed by a watching brief for the demolition of disused farm buildings and excavation of new footings for a residential development. The earliest available cartographic evidence for the farm is the Ordnance Survey map of 1863. The only features noted were two modern drains, and a drain and boundary wall of eighteenth or nineteenth century date.

**Report No.** 2/10/2317

**Hayton: Low Gelt Farm, Hayton**

**NY 5199 5914**

*P. Ryder, Historic Buildings Consultant*

A building survey undertaken on three disused barns found two to be of Victorian date with later alterations. The third barn was an eighteenth century outbuilding to the former attached farmhouse (not surveyed), before being heightened and extended in the mid nineteenth century. Reused crucks of seventeenth century date were observed, and the house is presumed to be older than its present nineteenth century appearance.

**Report No.** 1/10/2204

**Helsington: Scroggs Wood, Helsington, Kendal****SD 509 904***D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was conducted on farmland off the A6 south of Kendal, on a site located between Watercrook Roman fort, Helsington Laithes medieval manor house, and Helsington Mill. Numerous Roman and medieval finds have been recovered in the immediate vicinity, and further work was recommended.

**Report No.** 5/10/2316**Archive:** CRO (K)**Heversham: St Peter's Church, Heversham****SD 4961 8340***T. Mace, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief maintained during groundworks in the churchyard of the medieval parish church found a stone-lined feature that had been capped with a sandstone slab. Its purpose was undetermined, but pottery and a coin associated with it suggest it was built in the eighteenth century. Human remains disturbed by the groundworks were left in-situ.

**Report No.** 5/10/2332**Archive:** CRO (K)**Hoff: Fellbeck Farm, Hoff****NY 67095 17525***F. Wooller, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was undertaken on the farmhouse prior to the replacement of a sun room and new first floor extension. The listed building description dates the house as late-sixteenth or seventeenth century. Later alterations are commemorated by a datestone inscribed 'I and SH 1695' over the new main entrance, which may be attributable to the Hall family. No original architectural features were found to be at risk from the proposed changes and no further work was recommended.

**Report No.** 3/10/2249**Holme Abbey: Abbeytown Wastewater Treatment Works, Abbeytown****NY 1790 5155***V. Bullock, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for a proposed utility pipeline adjacent to the Church of St Mary and the Scheduled remains of Holme Cultram Abbey (CU 302). A subsequent watching brief during topsoil stripping found only a large amount of clinker from the former Carlisle to Silloth railway, however.

**Report No.** 2/09/2212**Archive:** CRO (C)**Holme Low: Dryholme Farm, Dryholme****NY 126 513***G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

An evaluation excavation was carried out in advance of a new digester plant at the farm. Fifteen trenches were excavated, with a surface of cobbles and pebbles recorded in four trenches, sharing alignment with the present farm track. The cobbles were overlain by waterborne clays and silts synonymous with frequent flooding and tidal encroachment. Although no dating material was found and no known parallels exist in the vicinity, this

was interpreted as a possible Roman road. Undated ditches from a probable former field system were also identified.

**Report No.** 2/10/2293

**Holme St Cuthbert: Beckfoot**

**NY 0865 4850**

*J. Eddy*

Four urns and their contents were studied after being recovered from the beach adjacent to the cremation cemetery at Beckfoot Roman fort. Carved bone was found amongst the contents in two of the urns.

**Report No.** 2/10/1160

**Irthington: Watchclose Roman Camp, Carlisle Airport, Irthington**

**NY 4756 6023**

*D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An evaluation excavation and watching brief were undertaken within the Scheduled area of the temporary Roman camp (SM 26028) during the refurbishment of the airport. The northwest corner of the perimeter ditch and a linear feature possibly associated with the northern entrance were located approximately 0.3m below ground level. No finds pre-dating the post-medieval period were recovered, however.

**Report No.** 1/10/2280

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Kendal: 14 Cross Lane, Kendal**

**SD 5150 9211**

*D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A survey was conducted in advance of the partial demolition and conversion of a disused warehouse. Maps show it was built by at least 1770, although reused cruck blades suggest it replaced an earlier structure. By 1910 it was being used by a wool stapler, before becoming a bakery and builder's workshop in the later twentieth century.

**Report No.** 5/10/2312

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Kendal: Castle Dairy, Wildman Street, Kendal**

**SD 5193 9306**

*D. Elsworth and T. Mace, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A survey of the Grade I Listed Castle Dairy was undertaken prior to its renovation for redevelopment. The building contains fabric dating from the fourteenth century, and is believed to have originated as a grange for Kendal castle. It was extensively remodelled in the 1560s, and also in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when it appears to have been sub-divided for multiple occupancies. It was most recently used as a restaurant and now forms part of Kendal College. Recommendations for its future restoration are given.

**Report No.** 5/10/2334

**Kendal: Kendal College, Beeson Road, Kendal**

**SD 5190 9310**

*D. Jackson and K. Mounsey, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A single evaluation trench was excavated in advance of a new arts building for the college, revealing the remains of a square, stone-built structure relating to terraced housing

depicted on the 1912 Ordnance Survey map. Similar evidence was observed during a subsequent watching brief.

**Report No.** 5/10/2218, 5/10/2323

**Archive:** Kendal Museum

**Kendal: Miller Bridge, Kendal**

**SD 5168 9266**

*V. Bullock and C. Ridings, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief was undertaken during exploratory works for a proposed utility pipeline on the northern side of the early-nineteenth century Scheduled bridge (CU 443). Three test pits were excavated. Roughly hewn stones were observed which were thought to be part of its original structure.

**Report No.** 5/10/2201

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Kendal: The Cock and Dolphin, 2 Milnthorpe Road, Kendal**

**SD 5162 9193**

*M. Railton and D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were conducted prior to the conversion and extension of the former public house. The present early-twentieth century building replaced a nineteenth century building of the same name. Speed's map of 1611 shows properties along Milnthorpe Road, and the development site also lies within three former medieval burgage plots. The evaluation only found evidence of a late-eighteenth century cellared building fronting onto the road, which may therefore have removed any earlier remains, and nothing was found in the garden area to the rear.

**Report No.** 5/10/2231

**Archive:** Kendal Museum

**Kendal: YWCA, 95 Stricklandgate, Kendal**

**SD 5156 9298**

*S. Whitehead and T. Mace, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

An evaluation was undertaken prior to a residential development to the rear of the YWCA, a Grade II Listed former house dating to 1728. The removal of foundations for two demolished buildings was observed, and four evaluation trenches were subsequently excavated. Due to truncation by later buildings and landscaping in the twentieth century, the only archaeological features seen were post-medieval plot boundaries and a garden feature. A piece of eighteenth or nineteenth century kiln furniture recovered suggests that pottery production had taken place somewhere in the vicinity.

**Report No.** 5/10/2210

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Killington: Drybeck Farm, Killington**

**SD 6171 8695**

*D. Elsworth and T. Mace, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A survey was carried out before the demolition of the disused farmhouse and barns. Documentary references to a 'Dry Beck' date from a land grant to Cockersand Abbey in 1190-1220, and to 'Drybek' in 1379. More specifically, a messuage and tenement at Drybeck is recorded in 1533 belonging to St Leonard's monastery in Yorkshire. It formed part of the Dalton Hall estate from at least the eighteenth century until the later nineteenth

century. The earliest phase of the farmhouse and bank barn dated to the late-seventeenth century or early-eighteenth century. Considerable re-used sixteenth/seventeenth century roof material and high status panelling was added in the late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century. This was still in good condition and was perhaps taken from an earlier building on the site. The farmstead was considered to be unusual and distinctive in form for the area and may have been part of an Upper Lune vernacular tradition.

**Report No.** 5/10/2331

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**King's Meaburn: Greystone House Barn, King's Meaburn**

**NY 62195 20940**

*R. Mason Designs Ltd*

A record was made of the present bank barn before proposals for it to become part of the adjoining house. Both buildings are Grade II Listed. The house was built in 1789 by the Addison family, who still own the site, and the barn was probably built within the following 20 years. The barn was found to be in good condition.

**Report No.** 3/10/2206

**Kirkby Lonsdale: The Warehouse, Underley Home Farm, Kearsywick**

**SD 6083 7990**

*E. Murray, Oxford Archaeology North*

Phase 1 of the proposed conversion and redevelopment of Underley Home Farm comprised the recording of a three-storey building known as the Warehouse. This building forms part of the farmyard range and is Grade II Listed. It had formerly provided storage or workshop facilities for an adjoining water-powered mill, and so pre-dated the mid-nineteenth century model farm.

**Report No.** 5/10/2309

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Lower Allithwaite: Applebury Hill Farm, Allithwaite**

**SD 3737 7636**

*C. J. O'Flaherty*

A survey was undertaken prior to the conversion of a disused bank barn. The barn and the attached farmhouse date to at least 1843, when they are both depicted on the First edition Ordnance Survey map. The barn had undergone several recent alterations but was otherwise in a good condition, and still retained many of its internal fixtures and fittings.

**Report No.** 5/10/2211

**Lower Allithwaite: Former Church, Church Road, Allithwaite**

**SD 3866 7666**

*S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a residential development on the site of a twentieth century village hall that subsequently became a church. No archaeological features were encountered.

**Report No.** 5/10/2277

**Lower Holker: Sandgate Farm Barn, Flookburgh**

**SD 3547 7572**

*C. Healey, Minerva Heritage Ltd*

A building survey undertaken before the conversion of a disused barn for holiday accommodation found it to be a variant bank barn of a style typical for the area. 'Sandgate' appears in parish registers from 1727 but the earliest cartographic evidence showing buildings on the site dates to 1844. The survey recorded later additions and alterations, and potential evidence for a former horse engine.

**Report No.** 5/10/2225

**Archive:** CRO (B)

**Lowick: Woodgate Hall, Lowick Green**

**SD 2830 8545**

*D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was undertaken prior to the redevelopment of disused outbuildings attached to the house. Woodgate Hall is said to have been built in 1649 although its name was not found to have been used before the twentieth century. The outbuildings consisted of a bank barn, cart shed, probable loose box and a 'paddy house', all built by the mid-nineteenth century. Alterations and additions including a stable were then undertaken in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

**Report No.** 5/10/2338

**Archive:** CRO (B)

**Mansergh: Rigmaden Park, Mansergh**

**SD 6101 8479**

*J. Bradley and S. Clarke, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for an extension of the house built in 1825. Two phases of walls were revealed. The first phase, of quoin-constructed greywacke and sandstone, possibly related to an earlier property of c.1678, or perhaps even a medieval manor house documented in the fourteenth century. The second phase related to a portion of the present house that fell out of use and was demolished in 1992.

**Report No.** 5/09/2256

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Maryport: Highfield, Camp Road, Maryport**

**NY 0384 3708**

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

A desk-based assessment and watching brief were conducted for the demolition of a nineteenth century boundary wall and outbuilding and construction of a new garage 50m from the Scheduled area of the Roman fort and vicus (SM 27746). Only undisturbed natural deposits were seen.

**Report No.** 2/10/2261

**Maryport: River Ellen, Maryport**

**NY 0330 3622**

*D. Maron and N. Jepsen, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief during topsoil stripping was conducted along the route of a new cycle path beside the River Ellen. An eighteenth century paper mill and early-nineteenth century shipyard existed on the route, however no evidence of these or any other finds or features were seen.

**Report No.** 2/10/2276

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Maulds Meaburn: Maulds Meaburn Village Institute  
NY 6250 1618**

*G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of two trenches for remedial works to the village hall. No features or finds were recorded.

**Report No.** 3/10/2294

**Archive:** Kendal Museum

**Millom Without: Bottom Arnaby Farm, Arnaby  
SD 1836 8474**

*S. Kelleher*

A survey was conducted on a disused barn prior to its conversion. It was found to be a typical bank barn, probably of eighteenth century date, with nineteenth century alterations.

**Report No.** 4/10/2329

**Millom: Salthouse Farm, Salthouse Road, Millom  
SD 1749 8082**

*D. Elsworth and T. Mace, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the proposed demolition of existing farm buildings. 'Salthouse' is referred to from at least the thirteenth century onwards, and was almost certainly involved in the production of salt under the control of one of the local monastic houses. Earthworks have been identified in the vicinity which may relate to this. The farm buildings are essentially shown in their present form on the First edition Ordnance Survey map, and the survey demonstrated an increasing dependence on dairy farming which is typical for the area. Reused cruck blades in the threshing barn could also indicate medieval activity on the site, and further work was recommended.

**Report No.** 4/10/2306

**Archive:** CRO (B)

**Murton: Scordale Lead Mines  
NY 761 225**

*I. Tyers, English Heritage*

Twenty four samples of wood were taken for dendrochronological dating from material found in an evaluation in 2007 at the Scheduled lead mine (SM 27842). No dates could be determined, however.

**Report No.** 3/10/2339

**New Hutton: Roan Edge Quarry, New Hutton  
SD 5819 9260**

*K. Wilkinson, A. Brown and D. Young, Cotswold Archaeology*

Additional palaeoenvironmental assessment and radiocarbon dating was undertaken following work in 2004 and 2006, in advance of an extension of the existing quarry. The work recorded woodland clearance from the middle Iron Age, which led to a predominantly open landscape comprising of hazel scrub, grassland and pastureland by the late Iron Age and Romano-British periods, with possible evidence of limited cereal cultivation in the vicinity. There was no evidence of woodland regeneration until the development of a fen carr-woodland during the sixth to eleventh centuries. Thereafter the development of heathland, bog and fen peat was evident during the later medieval and post-medieval periods, along with cereal cultivation on the adjacent dry ground.

**Report No.** 5/10/2257

**Newbiggin: Newbiggin Railway Bridge, Newbiggin  
NY 6290 2810**

*D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for the improvement of a bridge for the Settle to Carlisle Railway. No features or finds were recorded.

**Report No.** 3/10/2325

**Archive:** Penrith Museum

**Orton: Chestnut Garth, Orton**

**NY 6246 0819**

*D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were carried out prior to a residential development on land within the medieval village. Four trenches were excavated but no significant archaeological features or finds were recorded.

**Report No.** 3/10/2298

**Archive:** Penrith Museum

**Papcastle: Woodlea, Papcastle**

**NY 1109 3160**

*P. Cracknell, J. Dawson and T. Mace, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a replacement extension of the existing modern house, immediately outside the Scheduled area of Papcastle fort and vicus (SM 22499). No features or finds pre-dating the eighteenth century were observed.

**Report No.** 2/10/2286

**Archive:** CRO (W)

**Penrith: Brunswick Road Redevelopment, Penrith**

**NY 5121 3023**

*J. Adams, Archaeological Services, University of Durham, and D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to a proposed new commercial development on the site of several disused retail units. Documentary evidence shows the development site was farmland before the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway was built along its western edge in 1865, a saw mill constructed by at least 1867, and the Northern Carriage Works added by 1900. Remains of the saw mill were found to survive in the present Rickerby's agricultural machinery shop, while little evidence of the carriage works was found in Bowman's carpet and furniture shop, following extensive twentieth century alterations.

**Report No.** 3/09/2305, 3/10/2324

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum and CRO (C)

**Penrith: Eden Rural Foyer, Old London Road, Penrith**

**NY 5180 2993**

*D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

Four evaluation trenches were excavated prior to the extension of an existing property, following an earlier desk-based assessment which found that a nineteenth century tannery formerly occupied the site. Two well preserved tanning pits, building remains, and a stake-lined watercourse were excavated. A large number of cattle skulls were found at the southern end of the site and sheep/goat metapodials at the northern end, indicating the segregation of species during processing. No archaeological remains pre-dating the

nineteenth century were seen, although medieval pottery, two pea-sized pistol balls and a complete seventeenth century clay pipe bowl were retrieved from disturbed deposits.

**Report No.** 3/10/2263

**Archive:** Penrith Museum

**Penrith: Former Goods Yard Office, Penrith Station, Penrith**

**NY 51167 29877**

*D. Pinnock and L. Humble, On-Site Archaeology Ltd*

A survey was undertaken on a single-storey building prior to its demolition for a new car park. It was built sometime between 1867 and 1900, and probably functioned as an overseer's office for the former goods yard attached to the railway station. Much of its original fabric was found to survive, including an unusual decorative cupola which provided ventilation for gas-powered lighting within the building.

**Report No.** 3/10/2291

**Penrith: Former Steam Museum and Foundry, Castlegate, Penrith**

**NY 51335 29975**

*J. Strickland, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief maintained during groundworks for a residential development recorded no archaeological features or finds, other than scattered pieces of post-medieval brick.

**Report No.** 3/10/2241

**Archive:** Penrith Museum

**Penrith: Gregg's Bakery, Mostyn Hall, Friargate, Penrith**

**NY 5180 3009**

*J. Strickland, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment of land to the rear of Mostyn Hall was undertaken prior to a proposed residential development. The site is currently occupied by a modern bakery, but cartographic evidence shows properties fronting onto Friargate, also known as Friar(s) Street, from at least 1789, and a garage and later Works occupying the site from around the mid-twentieth century. Mostyn Hall itself is a Grade II Listed eighteenth-century house incorporating a seventeenth-century mullion window, and immediately to the north is the site of an Augustinian Friary which is documented from 1299 until the Dissolution. As the extent of the Friary is unknown, and the potential for medieval and post-medieval remains surviving on the site is considered to be high, further work was recommended.

**Report No.** 3/09/2300

**Penrith: Land adjacent to Kemplay roundabout, Penrith**

**NY 5230 2905**

*J. Strickland and N. Cavanagh, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A rapid desk-based assessment and evaluation were carried out prior to the construction of a new fire station and emergency planning centre. The site formerly belonged to Carleton Hall which was built in c1800 on the site of a house first documented in the mid-1500s. Six trenches were excavated but the only feature seen was a shallow truncated posthole, containing eighteenth-nineteenth century clay pipe sherds. No further work was proposed.

**Report No.** 3/10/2267

**Archive:** Penrith Museum

**Penrith: Thacka Beck Flood Alleviation Scheme, Penrith  
NY 5129 3048**

*K. Taylor, Oxford Archaeology North*

A survey was made of eight walls overlying Thacka Beck in the vicinity of Mansion House, in advance of their removal prior to culvert replacement works. A watching brief was also maintained during their removal. Many of the walls were found to have been rebuilt or modified, and made of different fabric in various styles from the eighteenth century onwards. Sections of the Thacka Beck culvert itself were subsequently surveyed prior to their replacement. The sections were all constructed from the same red sandstone fabric, with segmental arches and sandstone imposts. Evidence of cobbled flooring was seen at some locations. The work confirmed that the route of Thacka Beck through Penrith had been canalised in the Victorian period, and no evidence of the original medieval earthwork was seen.

**Report No.** 3/10/2269, 3/10/2337

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Ponsonby: Sellafeld Landscape Area D1, Sellafeld  
NY 0374 0323**

*M. Rose, J. Rackham and A. Webb, Archaeological Services WYAS*

An open area excavation was undertaken following an evaluation in 2008 which located a posthole and a pit containing charcoal radiocarbon dated to the Neolithic period. No further archaeological features were identified, suggesting the posthole had been an isolated or natural feature. A core was also mechanically excavated from one of three marshes within the development area. This followed an earlier systematic palaeoenvironmental survey which concluded that the deep sequences of deposits was demonstrative of episodes of clearance associated with the Mesolithic and possibly early Neolithic periods. The evidence from this core however indicated that the landscape remained wet until the Neolithic period, and so would have been unsuitable for human exploitation. A second core was also mechanically excavated from the middle marsh area, but no information was recovered from it.

**Report No.** 4/09/2340, 4/10/2342, 4/09/2341

**Rockcliffe: Hespim Wood Landfill Site, Todhills, Rockcliffe  
NY 366 631**

*J. Strickland, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and watching brief were undertaken in advance of a proposed landfill extension. The site had formed part of a wider area of unenclosed moorland prior to its enclosure in the late-eighteenth century. Evidence of former peat extraction, arable farming and woodland plantation were identified, although no archaeological features or finds were recorded during the watching brief, and no further work was recommended.

**Report No.** 1/10/2265

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Scaleby: Church Hall, Scaleby  
NY 44675 63105**

*C. Watson, AOC Archaeology Group*

A building survey was conducted on a Grade II Listed former school room prior to its conversion for residential use. It was built in 1845 and closed in 1933, after which it was

used as a church hall from the 1950s. It was restored in 1961, and was found to be in good condition.

**Report No.** 1/08/2216

**Shap: New Ing Farm, Shap**

**NY 56235 15560**

*Cumbria Archaeology*

A building survey was conducted prior to the conversion of a disused bank barn, attached to a farmhouse built in the mid-eighteenth century as a coaching inn. The survey found the bank barn replaced an earlier structure of unknown function at some date before 1831. A reused datestone of 1708 was identified, but few original fixtures and fittings survived following remodelling and modernisation in the twentieth century.

**Report No.** 3/10/2260

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Shap: Shap Blue Quarry, Shap**

**NY 5625 1064**

*P. Weston, Archaeological Services WYAS*

Fourteen evaluation trenches were excavated to investigate earthworks recorded in a walkover survey in 2006. The main feature of interest was a field boundary bank which was interpreted as possibly of Bronze Age date. The remaining earthworks were found to be of natural origin.

**Report No.** 3/10/2308

**Archive:** Archaeological Services WYAS

**Shap: Shap Wastewater Treatment Works**

**NY 5580 1580**

*B. Weigel and K. Clapperton, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief maintained during the excavation of four test pits for a proposed extension of a wastewater treatment works, found no features or finds. Four evaluation trenches subsequently excavated were similarly blank.

**Report No.** 3/10/2224, 3/10/2328

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Silloth-on-Solway: Former Fisons Factory, Silloth-on-Solway**

**NY 1130 5310**

*J. Strickland, K. Mounsey and T. Liddell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was conducted for the proposed redevelopment of the site following demolition of the former factory. The site was farmland before the Border Counties Chemical and Manure Works was built by William Crabb in around 1871. The Maxwell's bought Crabb's factory in 1899, and this business became the Fisons Fertilizer Factory in the twentieth century. At least four buildings were found to survive, though now in a poor state, with the rest having been demolished along with the former North British Railway, Carlisle and Silloth Branch line. A subsequent watching brief maintained during the excavation of fifteen geological tests pits and six boreholes found a surviving brick wall and a concrete floor surface relating to the original factory. Finally, twenty one evaluation trenches were excavated on the western side of the development site. The only features found here were a modern platform for the manager's house, deposits of made ground and modern services.

**Report No.** 2/09/2238, 2/10/2239, 2/10/2290

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**St Bees: Abbey Road, St Bees****NX 9675 1210***F Wooller and J. Wilkinson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for a proposed a residential development immediately west of St Bees Priory, which is recorded as built c.1120 on the site of an early medieval nunnery. The Priory was heavily restored from 1611 onwards, and now serves as the parish church. Research found the proposed development site belonged to Low Abbey Farm which was demolished sometime prior to 1867. The adjacent parish churchyard partially expanded onto it in the early-twentieth century, and aerial photographs also show other miscellaneous earthworks present. Five evaluation trenches were subsequently excavated, revealing an undated oval pit and ditch, perhaps a boundary ditch or for drainage, and an unrelated re-cut posthole. A large dump of undated building rubble and subsoil was also recorded, which may have been used to form terraces where the natural geology was steeply sloped. No further work was recommended.

**Report No.** 4/10/2222, 4/10/2223**Stanwix Rural: Linstock FTS, Carlisle****NY 415 578 to NY 444 592***F Wooller, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A rapid desk based assessment in advance of a new pumping station and utility pipeline was undertaken between Linstock and Low Crosby. Several sites of interest were identified at risk from the scheme, including a mill, a tile kiln, and an 'ancient road' marked on the First edition Ordnance Survey map, and further work was recommended.

**Report No.** 1/10/2327**Stanwix Rural: Rickerby Court, Rickerby, Stanwix****NY 4142 5691***G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of footings for a residential development within the former grounds of Rickerby House, a Grade II Listed Victorian mansion that later became a school. Despite earlier work identifying twelfth or early-thirteenth century settlement, nothing was found on this occasion.

**Report No.** 1/10/2217**Ulverston: Conishead Priory, Ulverston****SD 304 758***S. Clarke and D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

An assessment was made of the historical development of the estate to inform ongoing renovation work. Originally this was the site of a leper hospital and Augustinian priory in the twelfth century, until seized by the Crown at the Dissolution. The estate was thereafter sold, split and inherited by various owners, before a Thomas Richmond Gale Braddyll inherited it in 1821, and rebuilt the hall constructed on the ruins of the priory. It was later used as a spa hotel, a convalescent home, and then finally bought by the Manjushri Kadampa Buddhist community in 1976. A walkover survey was also undertaken to produce a full list of all features of historical interest on the estate.

**Report No.** 5/09/2345, 5/09/2346**Ulverston: Former Auction Mart, Lightburn Road, Ulverston****SD 2879 7803***T. Mace and D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was undertaken on the former auction mart prior to its redevelopment for commercial and residential use. Extensive documentary evidence was found and five main phases of development and alteration were recorded. These dated from its construction in 1878 by the Ulverston and North Lonsdale Auction Mart Company, until their relocation in 1962, and the building's subsequent use as a transport depot and later glass factory.

**Report No.** 5/10/2253

**Ulverston: King's Arms, King Street, Ulverston**

**SD 28610 78485**

*S. Clarke and D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, and Stephen John Baldwin Heritage Consultant*

A desk-based assessment of the building adjoining the King's Arms public house was undertaken, indicating that it was present by at least the early-nineteenth century, although its earlier history is confused by the presence of another King's Arms on Market Street. The King Street building was owned by both the adjoining corn mill and the King's Arms at various times, and was occupied by a brush maker in the early-twentieth century. A subsequent building survey was undertaken prior to its alteration and partial demolition.

**Report No.** 5/08/2208, 5/09/2209

**Archive:** CRO (B)

**Ulverston: Swarthmoor WwTW, Hill Foot, Ulverston**

**SD 2788 7787**

*V. Bullock, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief maintained during groundworks for a new utility pipeline at Hill Foot recorded no archaeological features or significant finds.

**Report No.** 5/09/2243

**Archive:** CRO (K)

**Ulverston: Ulverston Parish Church, Ulverston**

**SD 28875 78690**

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

A watching brief was recommended during the replacement of an outbuilding with a new toilet block, and maintenance work inside the Grade II\* Listed tower. The outbuilding had already been demolished and a new foundation trench excavated by the time archaeologists were allowed on site, and the only features of interest were disarticulated bone in the topsoil, and a V-shaped ditch found beneath the tower which was interpreted as almost certainly from a former pipe between the boiler room and demolished outbuilding.

**Report No.** 5/08/2273

**Archive:** CRO (B)

**Upper Denton: Gilsland**

**NY 6310 6625**

*J. Pugh, Tyne and Wear Museums*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new water main along a minor road between Gilsland and Low Row, where it crosses Hadrian's Wall and Vallum (SM 26072). No evidence of the Wall or associated features was found, and the only organic deposits seen were interpreted as evidence of a natural bog.

**Report No.** 1/10/2199

**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Upper Denton: Gilsland village****NY 3611 6626***J. Scott, TWM Archaeology*

A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for the refurbishment of a water main through the village, located within the Scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall (SM 26072). Three pits were excavated to access the existing pipe. No features or finds were found.

**Report No.** 1/10/2285**Urswick: Bankfield Hall and The Coot, Great Urswick****SD 268 747***D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment, walkover and building survey were undertaken prior to the proposed redevelopment of the Bankfield Hall estate and demolition of The Coot public house. The Coot comprises a threshing barn with many later alterations and additions. It originally belonged to Cross House farm, and is first depicted on the Tithe map of 1839. The farmhouse, located opposite, is now part of the Derby Arms public house. Bankfield Hall is a substantial three-storey mansion house built in the early-nineteenth century by an unknown architect, though with elements stylistically similar to the work of the Websters of Kendal. The property was expanded in 1886 by architect James W Grundy of Ulverston. The survey found other extant buildings in the grounds, including several outbuildings, a converted stable block and coach house, and a crenellated folly.

**Report No.** 5/10/2318**Archive:** CRO (B)**Warcop: Warcop House Outbuildings, Warcop****NY 7475 1556***P. Ryder, Historic Buildings Consultant*

A survey of a disused range of outbuildings and a stable was conducted prior to their conversion. Documentary evidence shows the present house was built in the late 1830s, following the alteration of an L-shaped property depicted on the 1831 Tithe map. Additional cottages and small properties were then amalgamated into the estate, including the former Greyhound Inn, which once formed the eastern end of the range. The survey dated the range to sometime between 1831 and 1860. Its east end was partly rebuilt, probably in the 1860s when the house was again enlarged and following the demolition of the inn.

**Report No.** 3/09/2202**Waterhead: Birdoswald Roman Fort, Waterhead****NY 6155 6639***J. Scott, TWM Archaeology*

A watching brief was conducted during groundworks for a water main refurbishment within the Scheduled area of Birdoswald fort and Hadrian's Wall (SM 26073). A new service trench was initially cut just outside the Scheduled area, however on discovering the remains of a possible building platform this work was stopped and three new pits were excavated to alter the existing service trench instead. No new features or finds were recorded, although dark silty material seen in one pit was interpreted as possibly the re-deposited fill of the Wall ditch.

**Report No.** 1/10/2285

**Weddicar: Weddicar Hall, Weddicar****NY 0140 1730***P. Ryder, Historic Buildings Consultant*

A second building survey was conducted at the ruined complex, following work in 2008 which highlighted a decorated corbel of possible late medieval date surviving on a ruined hall, and a tower later used as an agricultural building. Although some parts of the fabric still proved difficult to date, this later survey found nothing to confirm a date before the early-eighteenth century. Although the potential tower remained unexplained, it was not considered defensive, and the possible hall was thought to have been a bank barn with later alterations.

**Report No.** 4/10/2311**Westward: Croft House, Westward****NY 2691 4653***P. Cracknell, Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration*

A desk-based assessment and watching brief were undertaken for the construction of a new agricultural building. The development site lies in close proximity to Old Carlisle Roman fort and field system, and the farm itself is shown on Hodskinson and Donald's map of 1774. No significant archaeological features or finds were observed, however.

**Report No.** 2/10/2297**Whitehaven: Albion Street, Whitehaven****NX 9713 1791***M. Cressey, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and rapid survey of properties on Albion Street was conducted for Copeland Borough Council, identifying twenty two individual commercial and domestic structures dating from the early-nineteenth century onwards. These included several warehouses and cottages, remains of the former Phoenix Foundry, and the Dusty Miller public house which was found to have been trading in 1838. Further work was recommended.

**Report No.** 4/10/2246**Wigton: Printfield, King Street, Wigton****NY 2581 4865***F. Wooler and A. Clark, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation for a residential development was undertaken. Cartographic evidence shows the site was named Printfield, which is believed to have belonged to an adjacent print works which burned down in 1845. No archaeological features or finds were found in two evaluation trenches.

**Report No.** 2/10/2307**Wigton: Reed's Lane, Wigton****NY 2565 4846***F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A survey was conducted prior to the demolition of a three-storey building most recently used as a garage. It was found to have been built in the grounds of Halliley House, whose occupant in the 1901 Census was a currier and leather manufacturer. Cartographic evidence shows buildings fronting Reed Street were built sometime between the 1860s and 1900. These were then enlarged or replaced by an additional structure to the rear by

1925. Some internal evidence for the original buildings was found to survive.

**Report No.** 2/10/2330

**Wigton: Scholars Green, Wigton**

**NY 262 481**

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

A desk-based assessment and geophysical survey were undertaken prior to a new residential development. Cartographic evidence shows that a house existed in the development area between at least 1817 and 1864, although the geomagnetic survey found no surviving remains of this, and recorded only twentieth century field drains.

**Report No.** 2/10/2326

**Wigton: The Garage, King Street, Burnfoot, Wigton**

**NY 2577 4858**

*R. Annis, Archaeological Services, University of Durham*

A building survey commissioned prior to the demolition of a garage found that it had been built sometime prior to 1925 with later extensions. It was considered to have limited historical significance and no further work was recommended.

**Report No.** 2/10/2262

**Workington: 109 Church Street, Workington**

**NX 9964 2897**

*K. Blythe and D. Maron, Oxford Archaeology North*

A rapid desk-based assessment and watching brief were undertaken for a residential development on a site occupied by the Sailors' Return public house toilet block. The site was also thought to have been a medieval tenement, although a map of 1569 names the area 'the Drye marche' suggesting that it was salt marsh used for grazing. Later maps show activity on the site by at least 1793. The watching brief recorded the remains of a probable late-eighteenth century tenement building, which had a barrel-vaulted coal cellar, deposits of a landscaped bank partially consisting of rubble from the demolished tenements, and modern features. A section of rear tenement wall was also revealed. Two large pieces of carved masonry, possibly from the nearby medieval or eighteenth century parish churches, were also found in the make-up of the bank. No evidence of medieval occupation was seen.

**Report No.** 2/10/2236

**Archive:** CRO (W)

**Yanwath and Eamont Bridge: Park Holme, Eamont Bridge**

**NY 5235 2855**

*J. Strickland and H. Noakes, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A rapid desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were conducted for a residential development in the centre of Eamont Bridge. The site was formerly part of the Carleton Hall estate, until sold in 1947. Cartographic evidence shows the development site comprised a single plot of land with a dwelling depicted from the 1800s. The only archaeological feature seen during the subsequent evaluation was an undated linear boundary ditch.

**Report No.** 3/10/2271

**Archive:** Penrith Museum

## LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

### **Broughton in Furness: Barn at Pickthall Ground Farm, Broughton Mills SD 209660 90503**

*Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A programme of archaeological building recording was required in advance of repair work to the barn at Pickthall Ground Farm, as part of a Higher Level Stewardship Agreement. The name Pickthall Ground suggests that the settlement was enclosed by Furness Abbey at the start of the sixteenth century, and that a farm would have existed on the site, probably replaced by the existing buildings. The barn appears to be a traditional bank barn of at least late-eighteenth century or early-nineteenth century date, and had been remodelled from an earlier smaller threshing barn.

**Archive:** CRO

### **Buttermere: Lanthwaite Green to Lanthwaite House NY 15850 20990**

*North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A rapid desk based assessment and watching brief were undertaken for the replacement of an electricity cable and the construction of a new sub-station at Lanthwaite Green. The proposed route passes through an area of significant prehistoric remains, although no archaeological features were observed.

**Report No.** 1179/10

**Archive:** Kendal Museum

### **Coniston: East Coniston Woodlands SD 30440 92610**

*Oxford Archaeology North*

An historic landscape survey of the National Trust holdings on the eastern side of Coniston Water was undertaken. It combined documentary research and field survey in order to identify and describe the features of archaeological and historical interest.

**Report No.** 2009-10/1040

### **Drigg and Carleton: Trial Pits, Drigg SD 06740 96113**

*Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief of 8 trial pits and landscaping works associated with an assessment on behalf of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority of the structure and stability of a spit of land and the sand dunes at Drigg. The entire area is known to have extensive evidence for prehistoric and later activity, evidenced by numerous flint scatters and features. The majority of the pits did not reveal any deposits of archaeological interest, and no artefacts were recovered, although marine peat was discovered in one trial pit. Three shallow toad scrapes were also excavated, but no archaeological finds or features were discovered. Despite this, a number of radiocarbon dates were obtained from samples, including some extremely early examples, perhaps indicating that the area was habitable from a much earlier date than previously thought.

**Archive:** CRO (W)

**Grasmere: Dove Cottage, Town End, Grasmere****NY 34200 07030***English Heritage*

A total of 17 samples were obtained for tree-ring analysis of timbers from Dove Cottage, Grasmere. Seven samples were found to contain less than the minimum of 50 rings deemed necessary for reliable dating, while the remaining 10 which were measured did not match each other and did not date independently. The timbers, therefore, remain undated.

**Report No.** 80-2010**Haverthwaite: Lowwood Gunpowder Works****SD 34708 83707***Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A rapid desk-based assessment, building recording and the excavation of evaluation trenches were undertaken prior to the submission of a planning application for improvements to a hydro-electric facility at the scheduled gunpowder works. The evaluation revealed that archaeological deposits will be affected by the development and further recording and a watching brief is required.

**Archive:** Kendal Museum**Shap: Shap Blue Quarry****NY 56500 10900***Archaeological Services WYAS*

An archaeological evaluation on land which falls within a proposed extension to the extraction area of the quarry. 14 trenches were evaluated, with only 2 (A and B) falling within the National Park boundary. Trench A investigated a known rectangular structure and a possible prehistoric bank. The interior of the structure failed to produce any dateable finds or features. There were sherds of seventeenth to eighteenth century pottery recovered from the top of the wall's rubble core, but not from a secure context. The stone-built bank is morphologically similar to those of the Bronze Age and could date to this period, but the evidence is not conclusive. No archaeological features or artefacts were recovered from Trench B.

**Report No.** 2100**St John's Castlerigg and Wythburn: Youth Hostel, Back Lane, Stanah, Legburthwaite****NY 31840 19050***Philip Cracknell (HBSAI)*

A historic building survey of the youth hostel buildings, including an original school building dating to c.1913, prior to the demolition and re-development of the site.

**Report No.** HBSAI 20/08**Archive:** CRO**Thirlmere: Helvellyn Gill****NY 31620 16980***Oxford Archaeology North*

A rapid desk based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in advance of the construction of a flow transfer structure, access improvements and a control building at Helvellyn Gill. A total of eleven sites of archaeological interest were identified. A subsequent archaeological watching brief during the groundworks recorded no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

**Report Nos.** 2008-09/869, 2010-11/1007

**Archive:** CRO (C)

**Whicham: Baystone Bank Reservoir, Millom**

**SD 17100 85900**

*North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk based assessment and archaeological survey of the reservoir prior to the decommissioning of the reservoir as a water supply. The reservoir was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century. During the summer of 2010 the water was drawn down, revealing a rail track believed to be associated with the original construction. As the reservoir is of some antiquity, it was felt that the physical remains of the reservoir were worthy of recording before it is dismantled.

**Report No.** 1265/10

**Windermere: Brockhole, Windermere**

**NY 38754 00824**

*Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd*

A magnetometer survey was undertaken of an area proposed for the construction of a new jetty and associated development on the lakeshore. A few fragments of bloomery slag had been found in the area and the potential for iron production was considered. Two large anomalies were defined, which could mark the location of furnaces. Other, small anomalies may represent areas of metal working and a possible slag dump.

**Report No.** 2010/18

**Archive:** CRO

**Windermere: Lake District National Park Visitor Centre, Brockhole**

**NY38740 00830**

*Minerva Heritage Ltd*

A programme of evaluation prior to the construction of a jetty on the lakeshore at Windermere. A total of 8 trenches were excavated to target areas of known potential and the areas identified during a previous magnetometer survey. A former lakeside pathway constructed using stone revetments to hold in place gravel and a layer of boiler cinder with iron railings on the west side was discovered. The geophysical anomalies were created by the iron railings of the nineteenth century path and steel pins used to form part of the twentieth century pathway. No other features or finds were identified.

**Windermere: Windermere Reflections: Archaeological and Historical Land Use Resource Assessment for the Windermere Catchment**

**NY 35835 02215**

*Oxford Archaeology North*

A heritage resource assessment of the catchment of Windermere was designed to collate all readily available historical and archaeological information which would help to inform the development of the Windermere Reflections Heritage Lottery Bid. The three key themes of woodland, water and minerals were investigated. The work was desk based and involved the production of GIS datasets which have enhanced the existing Historic Landscape Characterisation dataset and the Lake District and National Trust Historic Environment Records.

**Report No.** 2010-11/1108

**Archive:** CRO

