

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS IN CUMBRIA 2009

THE following projects represent archaeological work undertaken in the county for which the County Council has either received a written report in 2009 or been notified of by one of the National Park Authorities. The list was compiled by Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Records Officer, Cumbria County Council. 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.

Aikton: Aikton Pipeline

NY 2696 5488 to NY 2646 5195

K. Blythe and K. Taylor, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted along the route of a new utilities pipeline from Little Bampton to Aikton, and south to the River Wampool. Features identified included sunken roads, cropmarks and field boundaries, dating from the prehistoric period onwards, and further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/09/2131

Archive: CRO (C)

Ainstable: Armathwaite Methodist Chapel, Armathwaite

NY 50965 45980

Peter F. Ryder, Historic Buildings Consultant

A survey prior to the conversion of a disused United Methodist Free Chapel found it was built in 1876 by the Beaty Brothers of Wetheral, with an attached schoolroom added in 1889. Both buildings were in good condition and still retained their internal fixtures and fittings.

Report No. 3/09/2092

Archive: Not stated

Appleby-in-Westmorland: Land adjacent to Shaw's Wiend and Boroughgate, Appleby-in-Westmorland

NY 6841 2013

Development Planning Solutions Ltd

A photographic record was made of a single-storey, L-shaped lean-to structure, believed to be of later nineteenth century date, prior to its demolition.

Report No. 3/09/2147

Archive: Not stated

Appleby-in-Westmorland: Tollbar Cottage, Parkin Hill, Appleby-in-Westmorland

NY 6820 1917

Peter F. Ryder, Historic Buildings Consultant

A survey conducted prior to the demolition of the existing building found that, if indeed a toll house, it may have been contemporary with the first Turnpike Act of 1760, although

the interior had been extensively remodelled in the later twentieth century. Irregular wall lines suggested clay construction, but upon demolition this was found not to be the case.

Report No. 3/09/2144

Archive: Not stated

Aspatria: Brayton Park, Aspatria

NY 1650 4240

M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A geomagnetic survey on former parkland associated with Brayton Hall found numerous anomalies interpreted as the remains of medieval ridge and furrow, the boundary of a post-medieval bowling green, and a former area of woodland. The Hall was destroyed by fire and demolished in 1940. Possible structural remains and ditches of unknown date were also found, and further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/09/2031

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Barrow-in-Furness: 104 Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness

SD 1996 6968

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

A building survey was undertaken prior to the renovation of the derelict commercial property which forms part of a row of similar properties designed by the Borough surveyor in 1875, and built in relation to a proposed new railway station. The building's original use is unknown, but in the twentieth century it was dominated by Cooke and Sons furnishers and became known as 'Cooke's Buildings'. Four phases of development were recorded, but it was noted that extensive modern alterations had removed many original internal fixtures and fittings.

Report No. 6/08/2178

Archive: CRO (B)

Barrow-in-Furness: 143 Salthouse Road, Barrow-in-Furness

SD 21382 68942

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

A building survey was undertaken prior to the residential conversion of a former barn, believed to date from the mid-eighteenth century. The survey confirmed map regression and documentary evidence indicating that it was built *c.*1800, shortly after the associated farmhouse was rebuilt. It was subsequently enlarged to its current form in the 1840s, and further alterations made during the twentieth century, before its final conversion to a cattery in the 1970s or 1980s.

Report No. 6/09/2153

Archive: CRO (B)

Barrow-in-Furness: Dalton to Roose Greenway, Barrow-in-Furness

SD 2203 7161

N. Jepson, Oxford Archaeology North

A watching brief for a new cycle path within the scheduled area of Furness Abbey (SM 13572) found carved masonry beneath the Grade I Listed precinct wall. An undated cobbled path measuring 9m wide was also seen, together with possible evidence of wheel ruts made by a cart.

Report No. 6/09/2053

Archive: CRO (B)

**Barrow-in-Furness: Furness Abbey Presbytery, Furness Abbey, Barrow-in-Furness
SD 21835 71795**

J. Bradley, Oxford Archaeology North

A single evaluation trench was excavated to investigate the possible cause of major structural cracks appearing in the north and south walls of the Abbey presbytery, built in the twelfth century and extended in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. The foundations for the east wall of the extension were found to consist of timber planks or a raft lying directly above a stone wall. The presence of timber foundations are known from previous work at the abbey, although it was not clear if the wall was contemporary or the remains of an earlier structure. Subsequent ground-raising deposits were found, alongside three burials aligned with the east wall and a possible cist burial abutting the wall. Repairs were carried out on the subsiding presbytery walls in the 1920s, possibly caused by fluctuating ground water levels, and similar structural instability may have occurred to timbers supporting the east wall of the presbytery, in turn causing the damage visible in the adjoining north and south walls.

Report No. 6/09/2078

Archive: CRO (B)

Barrow-in-Furness: Furness Abbey Visitors' Centre Car Park, Barrow-in-Furness

SD 21768 71913

S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief for the excavation of a new utilities trench found it largely followed earlier services and no significant deposits were seen, other than a small area of eighteenth or nineteenth century made-ground for access to the former Furness Abbey Hotel.

Report No. 6/09/2127

Archive: CRO (B)

**Barrow-in-Furness: Parkhouse Farmhouse, Parkhouse Road, Barrow-in-Furness
SD 22365 71040**

S. Clarke, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A survey undertaken prior to the conversion of a barn attached to a seventeenth century farmhouse found the barn most likely post-dated the house, and was first shown on a map of 1851. It had undergone little alteration and was in good condition.

Report No. 6/09/2095

Archive: CRO (B)

**Barrow-in-Furness: Sinkfall Farm, Rakesmoor Lane, Barrow-in-Furness
SD 2123 7359**

S. Whitehead and S. Clarke, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A survey was undertaken prior to the renovation of farm buildings, following a fire in 2008. It found the house and attached threshing barn dated to the late- eighteenth or early-nineteenth century, although 'Synkefall' is first documented in 1539 in the Coucher book of Furness Abbey. This may also be the site of an earlier settlement named Bouth or Booth, and perhaps Fermerybooth mentioned in 1336. Numerous moulded and dressed stones with masonry marks were found incorporated within the earliest structures.

Report No. 6/09/2050

Archive: CRO (B)

Barrow-in-Furness: St George's C. of E. Primary School, School Street, Barrow-in-Furness

SD 2035 6883

J. Bargh, Capita Symonds

A survey was conducted on two of the three buildings that currently comprise the school prior to their amalgamation and extension. The earliest was built in 1849 by the Furness Railway for their employees' children. An adjoining contemporary railway workers cottage also belongs to the school. The detached infants block to the north was added sometime prior to 1949. Despite numerous alterations, the survey found many original fixtures and fittings still surviving.

Report No. 6/09/2089

Archive: Capita Symonds

Beaumont: Eden Farm, Kirkandrews-on-Eden

NY 35345 58430

J. Walker, Archaeological Consultant

A shallow ditch was recorded during a watching brief for a residential development at the former farm. It was interpreted as a probable post-medieval boundary ditch as it was on the same alignment as a mid-eighteenth century extant cruck barn.

Report No. 1/09/2059

Archive: Not stated

Beaumont: Hadrian's Wall Vallum, Millbeck Farm, Kirkandrews-on-Eden

NY 3592 5798

R. White, I. Hill and T. Neighbour, CFA Archaeology Ltd

A single trench was excavated within the scheduled area of the Vallum (SM 26114) for a new electricity cable, to a maximum depth of 0.9m. The upper part of the Vallum ditch and the remains of the associated north and south mounds and berms were exposed, while the lower ditch fills were left undisturbed. Charcoal from the turf foundations of the mounds was radiocarbon dated to the Bronze Age.

Report No. 1/nd/2185

Archive: Not stated

Beetham: Temple Bank, Beetham

SD 49685 79490

C. Healey, Minerva Heritage Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for an extension of the present house built on the alleged site of St John's Chapel and where coins and skeletal remains were recovered in the eighteenth century. A possible drain or field boundary ditch containing a stratified sherd of medieval pottery was recorded, beneath late-eighteenth century deposits, containing an unstratified mix of human and animal bone, glass, shell, clay pipes and an iron nail.

Report No. 5/09/2167

Archive: CRO (K) and Kendal Museum

Blennerhasset and Torpenhow: Land Adjacent to 2 High Mains, Torpenhow

NY 2049 3976

P. Cracknell, Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A desk-based assessment on a former field in the village found it had once formed part of the Torpenhow Hall estate, and had been unoccupied since at least 1770. A single

evaluation trench was excavated along the frontage of Main Street but no significant features or finds were recorded.

Report No. 2/08/2183

Archive: CRO (W)

Bothel and Threapland: High House, Bothel

NY 1799 3869

C. Watson, AOC Archaeology Group

A building survey was undertaken prior to the demolition of five disused farm buildings forming a range to the rear of High House, built in the 1850s in a Georgian style. Survey of the wash house, pigsties, threshing barn, byre and stables found they each dated to separate phases, with the latter three of probable late-eighteenth century date, the pigsties of similar date to the house, and finally the wash house of late-nineteenth century date. Extant fixtures and fittings were found in all. The buildings may have originally belonged to the neighbouring property, Brisco House, to which access was once gained through a doorway in the threshing barn, since blocked.

Report No. 2/09/2097

Archive: CRO (C)

Bowness-on-Solway: Brackenrigg, Bowness-on-Solway

NY 2313 6143

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A watching brief on groundworks for a new house and garage near Brackenrigg farm, which includes the remains of a late-medieval bastle, found no significant features or finds.

Report No. 1/09/2074

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Bowness-on-Solway: Drumburgh Castle Farm, Drumburgh

NY 26635 59720

G. J. Marshall and J. Beaty, Archaeological and Educational Services

A watching brief on groundworks for a barn extension found the site to be heavily disturbed by modern utility services and devoid of significant finds.

Report No. 2/08/2181

Archive: Not stated

Bowness-on-Solway: Solway Coast Wastewater Treatment Improvements, Drumburgh

NY 26750 59875

B. Węgiel, Oxford Archaeology North

An evaluation trench excavated to assess the presence of archaeological remains associated with Hadrian's Wall, on the route of a proposed new pipeline between Bowness-on-Solway and Drumburgh, found no archaeological features or finds.

Report No. 2/09/2051

Archive: CRO (C)

Bowness-on-Solway: Highbank, Bowness-on-Solway

NY 2235 6277

P. Cracknell, Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A desk-based assessment and watching brief were undertaken prior to the replacement

of an extension to the rear of the late-seventeenth or early-eighteenth century property, located immediately outside the scheduled area of the Roman fort (SM 26126). The site was found to have been heavily disturbed by the construction of the earlier extension and services, and no archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Report No. 2/09/2030

Archive: CRO (C)

Brampton: Scarrow Hill, Naworth, Brampton

NY 5694 6186

A. J. Arnold, R. E. Howard and M. Hurford, The Nottingham Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory

Fourteen samples were taken from the roof and one ground floor ceiling for tree-ring dating. A single site chronology of 143 rings was produced, with the final sapwood ring indicating that felling occurred as a single event in the year 1601.

Report No. 1/09/2193

Archive: Not stated

Bromfield: Bramblewood, Crookdake

NY 1897 4421

J. Walker, Archaeological Consultant

A building survey was undertaken prior to the demolition and redevelopment of a derelict two-storey farmhouse and barn. The original house had probably been a longhouse of seventeenth century date, which was extensively rebuilt and improved, possibly by the Peat family in around 1829, before being converted to two cottages sometime after 1970. The nineteenth century renovation work was considered to have been done to a poor standard and may have been a contributing factor in its demise.

Report No. 2/09/2109

Archive: CRO (C)

Brough: Bridge Street, Market Brough

NY 7951 1457

P. Turnbull, The Brigantia Archaeological Practice

A watching brief maintained during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new residential development on the site of a demolished modern building found only sand, gravel and cobbles beneath its concrete base, and no archaeological features or finds.

Report No. 3/09/2099

Archive: Not stated

Brough: Brough Castle, Church Brough

NY 7914 1412

N. Gaskell, H. Noakes and F. Wood, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during a second phase of groundworks for a new drainage system between the moat of the scheduled castle (CU 334) and Swindale Beck to the north. The castle is also known to be located on the site of the Roman fort of *Veterae*. No archaeological features or material from the medieval period were found, however a quantity of Roman pottery, tile and animal bone was recovered from the steep outer defensive bank to the river which suggested the presence of a midden.

Report No. 3/09/2116

Archive: Penrith Museum

**Burgh by Sands: Burgh by Sands Recreation and Wildlife Area
NY 3235 5890**

I. Suddaby, CFA Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during the creation of a new wildlife pond in a naturally wet area 10m south of Hadrian's Wall Vallum (SM 26120). A spread of nineteenth century made-ground was found beneath the topsoil, overlying wet peaty silt with natural gravel below. No features or significant finds were recorded.

Report No. 1/09/2055

Archive: Not stated

**Burgh by Sands: Demesne Cottage, Burgh by Sands
NY 32785 59155**

S. Mitchell, CFA Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for an extension of the existing post-medieval cottage which lies immediately outside Burgh by Sands Roman fort and Hadrian's Wall (SM 26116). No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Report No. 1/09/2151

Archive: Not stated

**Burgh by Sands: Land Adjacent to Windrush, Burgh by Sands
NY 3275 5932**

F Wooller, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and watching brief were maintained during groundworks for a residential development to the north-west of the Roman fort (SM 26116). Historic maps depict building or terrace on the site between at least 1843 and the 1950s. Demolition material from former pigsties was found, as well as a large number of boulders which may have been the foundations of a clay building, though no longer *in situ*.

Report No. 1/09/2158

Archive: Tullie House Museum

**Burgh by Sands: Moorhouse to Thurstonfield Pipeline
NY 3178 5657 to NY 3349 5603**

V. Bullock, Oxford Archaeology North

A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken for a new pipeline between Bow and Thurstonfield, following the B5307. The scheme was considered to have no affect on any of the known archaeological sites in the study area, although further work was proposed due to the close proximity to Hadrian's Wall.

Report No. 1/09/2154

Archive: CRO (C)

**Burgh by Sands: North End, Burgh by Sands
NY 3271 5921**

I. Suddaby, CFA Archaeology Ltd

A single evaluation trench preceded the construction of a new dwelling, recording two pits and a ditch measuring in excess of 0.6m deep. These were undated, but were not thought to be associated with either the Roman fort or Hadrian's Wall. A cobble and brick surface, probably related to the garage, was also seen.

Report No. 1/09/2152

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Burgh by Sands: Paddock Hall, Burgh by Sands**NY 3282 5908***G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of four trenches for an extension of the existing house. Stone structures and metallated surfaces of Roman date were found and interpreted as the possible remains of barrack blocks or service buildings such as stables, relating to the Roman fort.

Report No. 1/09/2060**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Burgh by Sands: Wormanby Farm, Burgh by Sands****NY 3359 5890***P. Cracknell, Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration*

A survey was undertaken prior to the demolition and replacement of three barns. The buildings comprised of a late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century threshing barn and a byre and cart shed built to form a C-shaped range in the later nineteenth century. Further recording of all these structures was recommended.

Report No. 1/09/2148**Archive:** Not stated**Burgh by Sands: Midcroft, West End, Burgh by Sands****NY 32295 59055***G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

A survey before the partial demolition and refurbishment of a barn found two surviving clay walls from an earlier building, most likely built by the late-eighteenth century. Alterations in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries included replacement of the front façade in stone and the creation of a hallway to connect it to the farmhouse. The two clay walls are to be retained in the new development.

Report No. 1/09/2094**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Burtholme: Lanercost Priory, Lanercost****NY 5557 6371***G. J. Marshall and K. Denham, Archaeological and Educational Services*

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of a utility trench immediately west of Dacre Hall at Lanercost Priory (SM 23689). Only twentieth century pottery was found.

Report No. 1/09/2098**Archive:** Not stated**Camerton: Camerton Pipeline, Camerton****NY 0359 3077***J. Bradley and M. Storey, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief during topsoil stripping for a new utility pipeline south of the village recorded a spread of colliery waste, thought to have come from the former Camerton Colliery to the north-east.

Report No. 2/09/2132**Archive:** CRO (C)

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

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

Five evaluation trenches excavated on the site of a modern garage revealed Roman activity in the form of a possible cobbled surface measuring approximately 30m by 20m, a military-style ditch, and a well or pit containing a small assemblage of pottery, roof tile and animal bone. Undated postholes, a ditch, and two dog burials of probable recent origin were also recorded. The site was interpreted as the first evidence of Roman activity north of Hadrian's Wall at Carlisle and further work is proposed.

Report No. 1/09/2108

Archive: CR

**Carlisle: Botchergate, Carlisle
NY 4042 5550**

D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new electricity cable. The site was found to have been disturbed previously by modern services and no significant archaeological remains were observed.

Report No. 1/09/2067

Archive: Tullie House Museum

**Carlisle: Caldew and Carlisle City Flood Alleviation Scheme: Dacre Road and
Bitts Park
NY 3980 5627**

A. Rushworth, The Archaeological Practice Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during the realignment of Dacre Road and construction of flood defences in Bitts Park, partially within the scheduled area of the castle (SM 27657). Seven trenches were excavated and found dumps of late-nineteenth century building debris used for levelling.

Report No. 1/09/2140

Archive: Environment Agency

**Carlisle: Caldew and Carlisle City Flood Alleviation Scheme; Little Caldew
Pumping Station
NY 3939 5627**

A. Rushworth, The Archaeological Practice Ltd

Two trial pits were excavated up to a depth of 3m, for the construction of a new pumping station. Natural deposits, partially contaminated by diesel, beneath made-ground were found, with no evidence of the Willowholme corn mill, dye and print works depicted on historic maps.

Report No. 1/09/2104

Archive: Environment Agency

**Carlisle: Caldew and Carlisle City Flood Alleviation Scheme; Sheepmount Park
NY 3930 5660**

A. Rushworth, The Archaeological Practice Ltd

Three test pits excavated to a depth of 3m, in close proximity to Hadrian's Wall and Vallum (CU28), revealed late-nineteenth and twentieth century domestic waste deposits matching material seen elsewhere across the Caldew/Eden floodplain. Excavations at this location in

1886 found the structural remains of Hadrian's Wall at a depth of around 2.4m, seemingly therefore before rubbish dumping began.

Report No. 1/09/2141

Archive: Environment Agency

**Carlisle: Caldew and Carlisle City Flood Alleviation Scheme; Willow Holme
NY 3918 5659**

S. Bonsall, Oxford Archaeology North

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of six geotechnical boreholes to a maximum depth of 13.1m within the scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall (CU28). No features or finds were recorded.

Report No. 1/09/2068

Archive: Environment Agency

**Carlisle: Caldew and Carlisle City Flood Alleviation Scheme; Works between
Nelson Street and Lamplugh Street
NY 4003 5541 to NY 4002 5529**

A. Rushworth, The Archaeological Practice Ltd

Only modern made-ground deposits were found during a watching brief on groundworks for a new flood defence wall.

Report No. 1/09/2171

Archive: Environment Agency

**Carlisle: Caldew and Carlisle City Flood Alleviation Scheme; Works south of
Caldew Bridge
NY 3962 5600**

A. Rushworth, The Archaeological Practice Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new flood defence wall along the east bank of the River Caldew and line of the former Good Traffic Committee Railway built in the 1870s. Only rubble and rubbish deposits were observed, possibly relating to the construction of the railway, or its removal in the 1960s and 1980s.

Report No. 1/09/2170

Archive: Environment Agency

**Carlisle: Engine Lonning, Newtown, Carlisle
NY 3830 5630**

D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

No finds or features were seen during a watching brief on the excavation of a trench for gas extraction besides the former North British Railway, Carlisle and Silloth Branch, and Port Carlisle Canal.

Report No. 1/09/2054

Archive: Tullie House Museum

**Carlisle: John Street, Caldewgate, Carlisle
NY 3943 5591**

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

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were undertaken prior to the redevelopment of a disused car park. Cartographic sources show properties along former lanes from at least the mid-nineteenth century, which were demolished in 1957.

Documentary references were also found relating to clay tobacco pipe manufacturing in the area from at least 1828/9, including at Lister Court in 1894, and at South John Street in 1885. Seven trenches were excavated, revealing the truncated remains of the buildings depicted, and a dump of waste clay pipes. Three discreet soil horizons containing Roman tile and late-twelfth/early-thirteenth century pottery were also found, indicating the site's probable prior use for agriculture from the Roman period onwards. Further investigation of the site was recommended.

Report No. 1/08/2134

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Petteril Bank House, Upperby

NY 4160 5370

D. Sproat, AOC Archaeology Group

A survey was undertaken of the disused mansion before its conversion for the County Archive Service. It was originally a two-storey country house built in the late-1820s in the Gothic Revival style, possibly designed by the architect Thomas Rickman. In the 1890s it was expanded in a mock Jacobean style internally, while retaining its Gothic style to the exterior. Further minor alterations were undertaken during the twentieth century.

Report No. 1/09/2064

Archive: Not stated

Carlisle: St Aidan's School, Lismore Place, Carlisle

NY 4082 5603

J. Bargh, Capita Symonds

A survey was undertaken before the demolition of the present Edwardian school for the new Richard Rose Academy. It originated as the Carlisle and County High School for Girls in 1909, before being integrated into the comprehensive education system in 1970 and renamed St Aidan's. The building was found to be largely intact and retained many of its original internal and external fixtures and fittings.

Report No. 1/08/2137

Archive: Not stated

Carlisle: Tarraby Lane, Stanwix, Carlisle

NY 40345 57310

F Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of two service trenches within the scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall and Stanwix fort (SM 28484). The groundworks did not extend beyond the depth of existing service pipes, and no archaeological features or finds were observed.

Report No. 1/09/2122

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: West Walls, Carlisle

NY 3980 5592

D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

The lowest foundations of the scheduled wall (CU337) were located during the excavation of three investigative trial trenches, although these were considered to be too shallow to have supported the original medieval city wall. The foundations therefore are more likely related to a later realignment, probably sometime after the mid-eighteenth century, as

suggested by documentary and artefactual evidence. Disturbance caused by human and root activity was observed, and further work recommended to assess the full detrimental impact this may have had.

Report No. 1/09/2038

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Casterton: Garden Cottage, Casterton

NY 6217 7967

K. Taylor, Oxford Archaeology North

A survey of a house and outbuilding within the grounds of Casterton Hall were undertaken prior to their demolition. The outbuilding may date to at least 1816, while the house is shown for the first time on the Tithe map of 1843, and may have been the head gardener's residence. It had been modernised since, leaving few original fixtures and fittings.

Report No. 5/09/2139

Archive: Not stated

Castle Carrock: Castle Carrock to Geltsdale Electricity Cable

NY 5437 5556 to NY 5706 5385

T. Liddell and J. Strickland, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted along the route of a new electricity pipeline. Nine sites were identified at risk from the development, comprising earthworks, former field boundaries, linear banks and ruined buildings, and further work was recommended.

Report No. 1/09/2082

Archive: Not stated

Cliburn to Whinfell Forest Pipeline

NY 5710 2720 to NY 5890 2440

D. Maron, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey conducted for a utility pipeline found 27 sites of interest, including Bronze Age remains at Leacet Hill, a section of Roman road, and medieval earthworks including ridge and furrow in the vicinity of Cliburn and Great Strickland villages. Further work was proposed.

Report No. 3/09/2120

Archive: Not stated

Cliburn: Firbank, Cliburn

NY 5880 2476

D. Walsh, The Brigantia Archaeological Practice

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of a disused barn found it to be a variant bank barn built sometime between 1807 and 1859, most likely by the Watson family of Cliburn Hall. The present house was added soon afterwards to create a farmstead. No evidence of an earlier building shown on the 1806 Inclosure map was found to survive in the present buildings.

Report No. 3/09/2079

Archive: Not stated

Cockermouth: 6 Market Place, Cockermouth

NY 12375 30755

P. Cracknell, Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A survey was undertaken prior to the conversion of a range of outbuildings to the rear of

4 Market Place, which shares its late-eighteenth century façade with number 6. A probable late-sixteenth century fireplace was identified on the ground floor, and a late-sixteenth or early-seventeenth century mullioned window and fireplace were found in the adjoining outbuilding to the rear. Two further outbuildings, possibly stables, were added in the eighteenth or early-nineteenth century.

Report No. 2/09/2124

Archive: CRO (C)

**Cockermouth: Cockermouth Primary Care Centre, Isel Road, Cockermouth
NY 1250 3097**

F. Wood, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

No archaeological features or finds were found during the excavation of nine evaluation trenches on land that had probably formed part of the castle's medieval park and demesne.

Report No. 2/09/2111

Archive: Tullie House Museum

**Cockermouth: Fitz Park, Cockermouth
NY 1063 3073**

P. Cracknell, Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for a proposed residential development on land belonging to The Fitz. The Fitz estate dates from at least 1620, although the present two-storey mansion house was built in 1834/5. Immediately bounding the development site is a landscaped park and a scheduled Romano-British farmstead (SM 27706). A subsequent geomagnetic survey revealed possible evidence of palaeochannels, modern services and drainage pipes, while the results from the area adjacent to the farmstead were inconclusive due to the presence of modern magnetic material, and further work was recommended.

Report Nos. 2/09/2100, 2/09/2157

Archive: Not stated, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

**Cockermouth: Manor Court and St Leonards Close, Cockermouth
NY 1170 3090**

M. Kirby, CFA Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment for a proposed residential development found that the site was used as farmland from at least 1727, before a housing estate was built in the later twentieth century. No further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/09/2056

Archive: Not stated

**Cockermouth: Market Hall, Market Street, Cockermouth
NY 1233 3067**

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during limited groundworks for a residential development on the site of the market hall, built in the 1830s, and later used as a garage until a fire in 1966. It was rebuilt and occupied the site until its demolition for this development. Immediately north was the site of Old Hall which was recorded as an attractive Elizabethan mansion, before it fell into a state of disrepair and was demolished in 1973. Only modern features associated with car parking were found to survive.

Report No. 2/09/2166

Archive: CRO (W)

**Cockermouth: The Ship Inn, 14 Market Place, Cockermouth
NY 1234 3075**

P. Cracknell, Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A survey and watching brief were undertaken during the renovation of the disused grade II listed Ship Inn. It had a façade of c.1700, but possible seventeenth or sixteenth century features were identified including a stone newel staircase and several stone fireplaces. Additional accommodation, stables and storage buildings were subsequently added to the rear.

Report No. 2/09/2123

Archive: Client

**Colby Flow Transfer Structure
NY 66535 20666 to NY 68008 19797**

V. Bullock, Oxford Archaeology North

A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken for a new utilities pipeline from Colby to Appleby. Eighteen sites of interest were located within the study area, dating from the medieval period onwards, and further work was proposed.

Report No. 3/09/2163

Archive: CRO (K)

**Crosby Ravensworth to Colby Pipeline
NY 66557 20400 to NY 62134 13956**

V. Bullock, Oxford Archaeology North

A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken for a new 13km utilities pipeline through Crosby Ravensworth, Maulds Meaburn and Colby medieval villages. Forty-one sites of interest were located within the study area, dating from the Neolithic period onwards, and further work was proposed.

Report No. 3/09/2162

Archive: CRO (K)

**Crosby Ravensworth: Crofts End, Maulds Meaburn
NY 62465 16623**

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

An undated stone foundation for a building or wall measuring 0.45m wide was found in an evaluation trench for a new garage and stable within the scheduled area of the medieval village (SM 32844). A shallow posthole and an undated pit or possible well, with a modern backfill, were also recorded.

Report No. 3/09/2113

Archive: Kendal Museum

**Dacre: Midtown Farm, Stainton
NY 4863 2808**

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A survey was undertaken of two disused threshing barns and a byre prior to their conversion. They originally belonged to a neighbouring property, Midtown Farm, which dates from the late-eighteenth century. The survey found architectural detail in one of the barns to suggest an eighteenth century date but no documentary evidence could be found to confirm this.

Report No. 3/09/2081

Archive: None

Dalston: Cardewmires Quarry, Cardew, Dalston
NY 3440 5078

C. Peters and P. Shaw, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based study for an environmental impact assessment on the extension of an existing quarry concluded that the site had high probability for post-medieval and/or undated archaeological remains. Palaeoenvironmental samples were taken at 118 locations across the site, recording a well-humified peat, although there were no macrofossils present, and no samples considered suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Report Nos. 1/08/2184, 1/09/2062

Archive: Tarmac Ltd

Dalston: Church of St Michael and all Angels, The Square, Dalston
NY 3694 5016

S. Potten, AOC Archaeology Group

A survey and watching brief were conducted at the grade II* listed church and churchyard as part of a programme of renovation. Two former archways or entrances through the west wall were revealed. The earliest, of dressed sandstone, was thought to date to the eighteenth century and could have formed part of a west entrance into the church. It may then have been reused to allow access into the new baptistery added onto the west wall c.1890.

Report No. 1/09/2069

Archive: CRO (C)

Dean: Tendley Quarry, Eaglesfield
NY 0890 2850

E. Watson, Archaeological Services WYAS

D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

No significant archaeological remains were found during a magnetometer survey to the south of the existing quarry. Subsequent excavation of 15 evaluation trenches found a modern dump of waste and a possible field boundary ditch containing loosely packed cobbles sealed by a crushed brick and mortar deposit.

Report Nos. 2/08/2189, 2/09/2058

Archive: Senhouse Museum

Duften: Townhead Farm, Keisley
NY 70785 24030

R. Barker and A. Barker

A survey was undertaken before the conversion of a large two-storey bank barn. The barn forms part of a range around a courtyard that was possibly first built in the early-eighteenth century by the Blencarn family. A reused keystone inscribed 1831 was identified in the west wall. Further survey reports are to follow.

Report No. 3/09/2165

Archive: Not stated

Egremont: West Lakes Academy, Wyndham School, Egremont
NY 0100 1095

K. Blythe, Oxford Archaeology North

M. Barter, Architectural History Practice

A desk-based assessment was conducted on the proposed demolition of Wyndham School for the new West Lakes Academy. The school includes a former Edwardian infants' school built in 1904, which became the Charles Edmonds Library when a new comprehensive

school was built on the site in the 1960s. A building appraisal concluded that despite having high local significance, the building was not of listable quality.

Report Nos. 4/09/2110, 4/09/2121

Archive: Not stated

Egton with Newland: Newland Corn Mill Barn, Newland
SD 3001 7965

D. Elsworth and S. Clarke, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A survey and watching brief were undertaken during the conversion of a corn mill. A mill at Newland is documented in 1331 and 1535, and was purchased by the Newland Company in the mid-eighteenth century who wished to build an iron furnace. The original mill may have been extensively modified or replaced at this time. Despite the closure of the furnace by 1903, there are references to the mill still being in operation until at least 1918. The survey found the mill contained a considerable amount of reused stone and timber, some of which may have been medieval or early post-medieval in date. Finds recovered from the wheel pit included fragments of mill stones, and an iron tilt hammer head from a late-eighteenth century forge.

Report No. 5/09/2052

Archive: CRO (B)

Egton with Newland: Newland Furnace Garage, Newland
SD 3001 7971

S. Clarke, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A survey and watching brief undertaken during the renovation of a garage attached to a former iron furnace dated it to about the mid-nineteenth century, with later alterations. It was built around a large brick-built flue from the furnace, and perhaps later used as a workshop.

Report No. 5/09/2035

Archive: CRO (B)

Farlam: High Cleugh Head, Hallbankgate
NY 57635 59150

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A desk-based assessment and building survey of a mid-nineteenth century farmstead recorded a farmhouse, a cottage converted to a barn, and a purpose-built barn. Renovation in the later twentieth century had left little surviving architectural merit.

Report No. 1/09/2073

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Greysouthen: Johnby Bank, Johnby
NY 43325 32980

J. Walker, Archaeological Consultant

A building survey was undertaken before the conversion of the barn for residential use. It is listed with the attached house as being of late-eighteenth century date, however the survey found it had been almost certainly rebuilt in the mid-nineteenth century, probably on the footprint of an earlier barn, and then extensively repaired since.

Report No. 3/09/2138

Archive: Not stated

Greystoke: Blencow Hall, Little Blencow**NY 4500 3260***P. Ryder, Historic Buildings Consultant*

A second building survey was undertaken during refurbishment of the north and south towers at Blencow Hall in 2007-8. The earliest fabric was found in the hall block and west range, now thought to have most likely formed part of a courtyard house dating to the early-sixteenth century, with the north tower added around 1590. The south tower and possibly also the adjacent chapel were built c.1620. Evidence was seen for a structure predating the north tower (and possibly also predating the hall), but it remained unclear if an earlier structure predated the south tower. Remodelling in the later seventeenth century most likely followed damage caused during the Civil War when the Hall was attacked by Parliamentary forces. The two towers were patched up at this date but ceased to be an integral part of the house. Thereafter the Hall is considered to have descended from a substantial family seat to no more than a large farmhouse. Removal of present floor layers during refurbishment found the earlier floors had also been removed in all but the north tower.

Report No. 3/08/2042**Archive:** Not stated**Hayton and Mealo: Croft House, Hayton****NY 1070 4153***P. Turnbull and D. Walsh, The Brigantia Archaeological Practice*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were undertaken prior to a residential development on land to the rear of Croft House. The farm is shown on the Tithe map of 1844, although the house appears to have been rebuilt on the same footprint, and a barn extended, probably by 1899. Three evaluation trenches were excavated, but no evidence of earlier occupation was recorded.

Report No. 2/09/2071**Archive:** Not stated**Hayton: Greenholme Lodge Farm, Corby Hill****NY 4857 5764***F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A survey was undertaken prior to the conversion of redundant farm buildings. The farm is thought to be contemporary with two adjacent gate lodges to Edmond Castle, which are listed as built in c.1824 by Sir Robert Smirke. A date earlier than 1839 for the farm could not be ascertained however.

Report No. 1/09/2101**Archive:** None**Hayton: Low Gelt Quarry, Hayton****NY 5207 5867***T. Liddell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based study undertaken as part of an environmental impact assessment in advance of a quarry extension, found the site previously lay within the common land of Hayton parish, but by 1842 had been formally divided for arable cultivation, and more recently partly used as a motor cross track, which had caused ground disturbance.

Report No. 1/09/2161**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

**Hayton: Whin Bank, How Street, Hayton
NY 5150 5702**

M. Cressey, CFA Archaeology Ltd

A survey conducted prior to the conversion of a disused barn found it to be a combination bank barn integral with the farmhouse that had undergone little alteration since its construction in the late-eighteenth or nineteenth century. The farm is named Street House on the tithe map of 1842, and Salutation Inn on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps. The building reverted to being a farmhouse after the inn closed in the early-twentieth century.

Report No. 1/09/2142

Archive: Not stated

**Heversham: Joiner's Workshop, Heversham
SD 4956 8339**

S. Clarke and S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation took place on the site of a twentieth century joiner's workshop. It was built opposite the medieval parish church, on land that had formed part of the garden to the vicarage which dates from at least 1460. The Prince's Way bypass, built in 1927, severed the vicarage and garden in two and the house later became the Blue Bell Hotel. Three trenches were excavated but found only unstratified pottery of late-seventeenth century date.

Report No. 5/09/2033

Archive: CRO (K)

**Hoff: Town Head Cottage Barn, Drybeck
NY 66490 15355**

D. Walsh, The Brigantia Archaeological Practice

A building survey was conducted prior to the conversion of a bank barn for residential use. The barn was attached to the former farmhouse, with a datestone of 1693, although the barn was found to date to between 1842 and 1859, built on the site of an earlier barn and incorporating much reused material.

Report No. 3/09/2032

Archive: Brigantia Archaeological Practice

**Holme Abbey: Holme Cultram Abbey, Abbeytown
NY 1775 5077**

J. Walker, West Cumbria Archaeological Society

A single evaluation trench was excavated within the scheduled site (CU302) in 2008, exposing several phases of walling, possibly representing the south wall of the cloister, the refectory building and a warming room. There was also evidence for extensive stone robbing, and discarded architectural fragments of stone. Two graves were located, one with an associated grave slab. A large quantity of fourteenth century and later pottery was recovered, alongside animal and fish bone, lead, three coins and a bronze weight. A second season of investigation in 2009 excavated a trench measuring 15m by 4m, revealing the robbed-out remains of the south-west corner of the outer and inner cloister walls, and postholes and timber slots predating the abbey. Plough marks were reinterpreted as possible drag marks created during removal of the stone, thought likely to have been by locals wanting easily accessible building material. The pottery and animal bone found appeared to be of sixteenth century or later date, and the most notable metal find was a token. Further investigative work is planned over the winter of 2009/10 and April 2010.

Report Nos. 2/08/2029, 2/09/2155

Archive: West Cumbria Archaeological Society

Holme Abbey: Horn House, Abbeytown

NY 1659 5092

J. Walker, Archaeological Consultant

A survey undertaken for the conversion of a disused barn and byre attached to the existing house found they formed part of a probable clay dabbin longhouse dating to at least 1814. Later alterations to the barn included the insertion of a cart doorway. Dendrochronology dating was recommended.

Report No. 2/nd/2046

Archive: Not stated

Holme St Cuthbert: Tarnside Caravan Park, Tarns, Holme St Cuthbert

NY 1170 4758

J. Walker, Archaeological Consultant

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for an extension of the existing caravan park but no features or finds were identified.

Report No. 2/09/2117

Archive: CRO (C)

Hutton Roof: Badger Gate, Hutton Roof

SD 5654 8006

JWRC

A building survey was completed before the extension of the present house into two attached barns. Datestones for 1747 and 1761, and a panel inscribed 'BADGER GATE WAS/BUILT IN THE YEAR 1781/BY JOHN WEARING' were identified, though documentary evidence suggests the site was occupied by at least 1724. Both barns had undergone later alteration which had left few surviving original fixtures and fittings.

Report No. 5/09/2169

Archive: Not stated

Irthington: Bleatarn Farm, Bleatarn, Irthington

NY 4679 6119

P. Masser, Headland Archaeology Ltd

The removal of topsoil and excavation of pits for stanchions for a new agricultural building were monitored. Although the farm is located between Hadrian's Wall and Vallum (SM 26085, 26086), no finds or features, other than former ridge and furrow, were recorded.

Report No. 1/09/2093

Archive: Not stated

Kendal: 130-136 Stricklandgate, Kendal

SD 5145 9305

S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

Excavation of the western part of the development site was undertaken in 2008, following an evaluation. Four phases of activity were recorded. The earliest possible comprised ground clearance and the construction of two burgage plots in the late-twelfth/thirteenth century, with some evidence to suggest that structures existed along the street frontage at this date. Further structural activity was suggested in the second phase (A.D. 1400-1700), with clay extraction, lead and iron working, cereal processing, and wood and leather working taking place. Phase three comprised of ground consolidation for new buildings built back from the

street front. A metal workshop was identified, along with evidence of horn working, butchery and possibly tanning. Phase four comprised of nineteenth-century building foundations that replaced earlier structures as the plot was further developed. Further analysis of the phasing and medieval pottery is proposed before final publication is made.

Report No. 5/09/2195

Archive: CRO (K) and Kendal Museum

Kendal: 18-22 Woolpack Yard

SD 51430 92815

S. Clarke, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A survey was conducted before the redevelopment of a row of three-storey cottages which are first shown on Todd's map of 1787. Though in a poor state of repair, they were found to have retained much of their original internal layout but had lost most of their original features following later alterations.

Report No. 5/09/2044

Archive: CRO (K)

Kendal: Birk Hagg Farmhouse, Singleton Park Road, Kendal

SD 5313 9169

P. Cracknell, Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A building survey was conducted on a disused farmhouse range prior to its restoration. The house contained a spice cupboard inscribed with the date 1666, thought to be when the house was built. An extension was added to the rear in the early-eighteenth century to provide a kitchen and bedrooms above. The house was considered to be a rare survival of its type in such good condition.

Report No. 5/09/2034

Archive: CRO (K)

Kendal: Kendal College, Beezon Road, Kendal

SD 5190 9310

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the construction of a new college arts building to the rear of the Castle Dairy, which is believed to date from the fourteenth century. Historic maps show gardens on the site in 1787. It was gradually in-filled with yards containing dwellings and small-scale industries during the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, much of which has since been demolished for modern buildings and car parking areas. Further work is proposed.

Report No. 5/09/2159

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Killington: Killington Hall, Killington

SD 6130 8900

J. Ratter, JWRC

A survey was conducted before the proposed restoration and conversion of a ruinous tower attached to the Hall. The tower was dated to the early-fifteenth century with no evidence of alteration or rebuilding, and was thought to have been an impressive embattled solar wing rather than a pele tower. It may have been roofless since the seventeenth century, when the later medieval hall range was remodelled as a farmhouse. Also in a ruinous condition was a free-standing dairy built inside the tower in the nineteenth century.

Report No. 5/08/2107

Archive: CRO (K)

Kingmoor: Crindledyke, Kingmoor**NY 377 603***S. Harrison, J. Gidman and E. Watson, Archaeological Services WYAS*

A magnetometer survey was undertaken across ten agricultural fields prior to their redevelopment. Only evidence of previous ploughing was detected.

Report No. 1/08/2119**Archive:** Archaeological Services WYAS**Kirkbride: Bank Farm, Kirkbride****NY 2299 5741***G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new farm building within the scheduled area of Kirkbride Roman fort and *vicus* (SM 27833). No significant features or finds were recorded.

Report No. 2/09/2128**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Kirkbride: Two Hoots, Church Road, Kirkbride****NY 2293 5731***G. J. Marshall and K. Denham, Archaeological and Educational Services*

An evaluation excavation was undertaken prior to an extension of the existing twentieth century house which lies within the scheduled area of the Roman fort and *vicus* (SM 27833). Two trenches were excavated and the truncated remains of a pit were found containing second-century pottery in its primary fill. This was truncated by a linear feature which contained a sherd of late-medieval green glazed ware and modern tile, perhaps associated with the construction of the present house.

Report No. 2/09/2063**Archive:** Not stated**Kirkby Thore: Kirkby Thore Hall Farm, Kirkby Thore****NY 6415 2560***D. Walsh, The Brigantia Archaeological Practice*

A building survey was completed before the conversion of disused byres, barns and pigsties, most of which were built in a single phase between 1861 and 1869. Ephemeral evidence of earlier buildings was also found, which may have been mid-seventeenth century in date and contemporary with alterations made to the Hall.

Report No. 3/09/2088**Archive:** CRO (K)**Lamplugh: Kirkland Chapel, Kirkland****NY 0718 1790***J. Parsons, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service*

A survey of the disused Methodist chapel built in 1877 was undertaken prior to its conversion. The chapel was in a poor state of repair and had no surviving internal fixtures and fittings.

Report No. 4/09/2102**Archive:** None

**Lamplugh: Low Keys Farm, Lamplugh
NY 067 193**

J. Walker, Archaeological Consultant

A building survey was completed on a disused barn range at the former farmstead prior to its conversion for residential use. The range consists of a stable block and two barns, all found to date to the mid- to late-eighteenth century.

Report No. 4/05/2114

Archive: Not stated

**Lazonby: Low Plains Quarry, Lazonby
NY 4930 4200**

A. Clark and H. Noakes, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A geomagnetic survey was undertaken before extension of the existing quarry. A small number of possible anomalies were recorded, but their exact nature could not be ascertained. A watching brief was subsequently maintained during topsoil stripping across the site. A previous evaluation to the south had found possible prehistoric remains and a Roman-period ditch, which was found to continue to the north, and contained metal slag fragments and one piece of possible kiln lining. Also found were five pits containing burnt stone, possibly of prehistoric date, a post-medieval ditch, and three tree boles. Samples were taken for future analysis.

Report Nos. 3/09/2115, 3/09/2173

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

**Lowca: Micklam Farm, Lowca
NX 982 222**

J. Adcock and C. Stephens, GSB Prospection Ltd

A gradiometer survey for a proposed commercial development at the disused farm found anomalies tentatively interpreted as ditches and pit-like features. Traces of broader field boundaries or narrow trackways flanking the present boundaries were also recorded, as well as evidence of ploughing respecting the present field pattern.

Report No. 4/09/2112

Archive: GSB Prospection Ltd

**Lower Holker: 22 Market Street, Flookburgh
SD 3674 7582**

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

A building survey was completed on a bank barn, small barn and garage fronting Market Street. Historic maps show buildings on the site from at least 1786, though not in their present form until 1851. The bank barn has a datestone inscribed 'E M H 1839' which is thought to refer to the Helme or Helm family, recorded in 1910. It was used as a fire station during World War II. The survey found that it was in good condition and most likely contemporary with the small barn and garage.

Report No. 5/09/2174

Archive: CRO (B)

**Lower Holker: Church Walk, Flookburgh
SD 3668 7581**

C. Healey, Minerva Heritage Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a commercial development in the centre of the medieval village. No features or finds predating the eighteenth or nineteenth

century were recorded.

Report No. 5/09/2084

Archive: CRO (B)

Loweswater: Mockerkin Hall, Mockerkin

NY 0898 2329

P. Cracknell, Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A survey was carried out prior to the conversion of four disused farm buildings at Mockerkin Hall. The farm ceased to be worked in 1971, and served as a hotel until 1992. The survey found a large barn with a datestone of 1778, a stable block of at least 1774, a coach house with an inscription of 1862, and a cart shed known as the Lodge, added by 1863. All were in reasonable condition and retained some of their original fixtures and fittings.

Report No. 2/09/2083

Archive: Not stated

Mansriggs: Low Flan Farm, Ulverston

SD 2875 7987

D. Elsworth and S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A survey was undertaken following a fire in 2007, and subsequent partial demolition. References were found to 'Flan' in 1595, and two farms named Flan Hill Farm in 1799, though it is not until an enclosure map of 1812 that Low Flan and adjacent High Flan farms are clearly marked. Using the surviving structures and photographs taken prior to demolition, the survey concluded that the farm may have been built in the later eighteenth or early-nineteenth century, possibly on or close to an earlier site with at least sixteenth century origins, and could perhaps have been one of the Flan Hill farms mentioned.

Report No. 5/09/2145

Archive: CRO (B)

Maryport: Camp Farm, Maryport

NY 0435 3725

I. Suddaby and B. Glendinning, CFA Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were completed for a proposed new heritage and visitor attraction at the farm, which lies immediately outside the Roman fort and vicus (SM 27746). A previous geophysical survey identified numerous anomalies. Nine trenches were excavated, but only traces of post-medieval agricultural activity were found.

Report No. 2/09/2176

Archive: Not stated

Maryport: Maryport Business Centre, Main Road, Maryport

NY 0310 3560

S. Potten, AOC Archaeology Group

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for new commercial buildings on the site of the demolished BIP factory, built between 1938 and 1957. Surviving below-ground remains of the factory were seen but there was no evidence of earlier activity.

Report No. 2/09/2143

Archive: Senhouse Museum

Maryport: Netherhall Road, Maryport

NY 041 369

B. Glendinning and T. Neighbour, CFA Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a residential development on

former parkland belonging to the Netherhall estate. An earlier geophysical survey found potential evidence of a Roman road system, Iron Age and medieval settlements, and numerous post-medieval woodland features. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/09/2105

Archive: Not stated

Maryport: The Old Glass Works, Irish Street, Maryport
NY 0336 3647

D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new car park within the scheduled area of the former eighteenth century bottle works (SM 34984). Fine imported sand was found to extend across the site, found it to be in excess of 0.8m in depth.

Report No. 2/09/2045

Archive: Beacon Centre

Millom Without: Castle Farm, Millom
SD 1767 8117

N. Toop, Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd

No archaeological finds or features were recorded during a watching brief on groundworks to a depth of up to 0.4m for a temporary aggregate loading area on former farmland.

Report No. 4/09/2065

Archive: Not stated

Millom Without: Hallthwaites Waste Water Treatment Works, Millom
SD 18239 85397 to SD 18186 84443

V. Bullock and W. Gardner, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted along the route of a proposed new waste water pipeline and treatment works. A number of new sites were identified, including an extensive complex of earthworks, possibly relic water channels near Black Beck, and a nearby pumping station, now incorporated into a house, although none were thought to be directly affected by the development.

Report No. 4/09/2072

Archive: CRO (B)

Millom Without: The Dye House, Hallthwaites
SD 1820 8539

K. Taylor, Oxford Archaeology North

A watching brief was maintained following the clearance of building debris in the ruinous dye house. Four sunken features were found, thought to have held hearths and dye vats, with a flight of stone steps that provided access to the base of the hearths for fuelling and maintenance. The dye house operated from approximately 1829 to 1925. No further investigation of the site was proposed.

Report No. 4/09/2085

Archive: CRO (B)

Millom: Hodbarrow Point, Haverigg
SD 1827 7808

K. Colls, Birmingham Archaeology

Archaeologists were asked to examine and retrieve possible human bone found protruding from an eroding cliff face. A disarticulated and incomplete skeleton was found, with the remaining bones presumed eroded away, but no evidence of a grave cut or any associated

grave goods was seen. Radiocarbon dating of the bones was recommended (the local *Evening Mail* later reported the bones dated to between 3,200 and 3,700 years old).

Report No. 4/09/2086

Archive: Birmingham Archaeology

Milnthorpe: Dallam School, Milnthorpe

SD 5020 8174

M. Randerson, Archaeological Services, University of Durham

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new all-weather sports pitch. No features were found, but 43 sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil.

Report No. 5/09/2150

Archive: Archaeological Services, University of Durham

Murton: Brackenber Moor, Brackenber

NY 7190 1890, NY 7206 1886

M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Resistivity surveys were conducted for a community-led research project at two locations on Brackenber Moor. One site was confirmed as a Roman signal station, comprised of a central mound containing a sub-square sunken area, surrounded by a ditch and outer stone bank. The second site was a possible enclosure of Roman date known as Coupland Fort or Camp, situated behind the former Dun Cow Public House. The survey found the remains of a ploughed-out sub-rectangular ditched enclosure and a possible outer bank. Further investigation of these features is proposed. The earthwork remains of a presumed Roman road and adjacent scheduled enclosure or second signal station (CU272) were also recorded. Fieldwork was also undertaken at the Druidical Judgement Seat (CU427). Part of the entrance to the enclosure was excavated, along with a section of ditch close to the eastern ditch terminus. The majority of the finds recovered were Late-Neolithic/Early Bronze Age in date. Most were interpreted as being residual, therefore predating the construction of the enclosure, although the lack of finds from later periods could also indicate that it was built at that date. Radiocarbon dating and further analysis of the finds is proposed.

Report Nos. 3/09/2075, 3/09/2160

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Natland: Natland Hall Farm, Natland

SD 5193 8924

S. Whitehead and T. Mace, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A survey was undertaken on a large disused eighteenth century barn prior to its conversion. Five phases of alterations and additions to the original L-shaped building were identified which reflected its change of use from primarily arable to dairy farming in the nineteenth century.

Report No. 5/09/2103

Archive: Not stated

Papcastle: Derwent Lodge Cottage and Sibby Brows Field, Papcastle

NY 1107 3127

V. Hughes and J. Zant, Oxford Archaeology North

Four evaluation trenches were excavated by the Carlisle Archaeological Unit and Time Team in March 1998. Two trenches were located in the grounds of Derwent Lodge Cottage in an area of known extramural activity, and two were placed in Sibby Brows Field where antiquarian observations suggested the presence of a bath house. A complex

sequence of at least five phases of activity was found at the Derwent Lodge Cottage site, dating from the first half of the second century A.D. to the fourth century. The earliest phase consisted of deposits overlain by a possible mid- to late-second century floor, followed by a possible timber structure in the third century. This was succeeded by a clay and cobble foundation indicative of a monumental stone building, perhaps also built in the third century, followed by two probable strip-timber buildings associated with fourth century pottery. Three phases of activity were found at Sibby Brows Field, comprised of a small ditch or gully cut into the natural and sealed by a soil build-up, overlain by a metalled surface associated with a probable beam-slot, followed by two clay and cobble wall foundations, one of which supported two courses of clay-bonded sandstone masonry. A stone-lined drain bounding the metalled surface was also seen in one trench. There was very little dating evidence found at Sibby Brows Field, but the results did demonstrate that the *vicus* had been considerably larger than initially thought and was perhaps laid out in part with a regular street pattern.

Report No. 2/08/2057

Archive: Oxford Archaeology North

Papcastle: Quintana, Papcastle

NY 1106 3148

S. Potten, AOC Archaeology Group

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new garage within an unscheduled part of Derwentio Roman fort (SM 22499). A stony layer was found below the topsoil, which was tentatively interpreted as either a cobbled surface of Roman date, as seen elsewhere at the fort, or evidence of terracing in or prior to the nineteenth century. No further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/09/2076

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Penrith: Fell Lane Methodist Chapel, Penrith

NY 51755 30320

C. Watson, AOC Archaeology Group

A building survey was carried out on a disused Wesleyan Methodist chapel. It was found to date to 1815, and later used by the Primitive Methodists when the Wesleyans moved to a new chapel built on Drovers Lane in 1872. Many of its internal fixtures and fittings were found intact.

Report No. 3/09/2047

Archive: Not stated

Penrith: Frenchfields, Penrith

NY 5346 2949

D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was conducted during groundworks for a new football stadium and access road, partially within the scheduled area of Roman settlement (CU279). Several ditches were found but their interpretation proved difficult because of the small area investigated and absence of datable finds.

Report No. 3/09/2136

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

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

M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A geomagnetic survey was completed for a proposed new haulage centre. Numerous drainage features and a former stream channel were recorded.

Report No. 3/09/2041

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

**Penrith: Hunter Hall School, Frenchfields, Penrith
NY 53410 29535**

G. J. Marshall, Archaeological and Educational Services

No features or finds were recorded during a watching brief on the removal of topsoil to a maximum depth of 0.25m adjacent to the scheduled area of Roman settlement (CU279).

Report No. 3/08/2182

Archive: Not stated

**Penrith: Moss Yard, Rowcliffe Lane, Penrith
NY 51645 30020**

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

A desk-based assessment and watching brief were undertaken for a residential development. The Bishop of Strickland granted one acre of waste in 'Dokwra', thought to include Rowcliffe Lane, in the fourteenth century. Historic maps show properties occupying the site from at least the later eighteenth century, although the majority of buildings along Rowcliffe Lane were demolished in the 1960s, and no material predating the nineteenth or early-twentieth century was found.

Report Nos. 3/08/2129, 3/09/2130

Archive: Penrith Museum

**Penrith: Mount Eden, Carleton, Penrith
NY 54075 30770**

P. Ryder, Historic Buildings Consultant

A building survey was undertaken on a farmhouse and attached barn, which had a datestone of 1844. It found that the house was a later addition to the barn, containing evidence of domestic and agricultural use.

Report No. 3/09/2172

Archive: Not stated

**Penrith: Stoneybeck Inn, Bowscar, Penrith
NY 5051 3403**

J. Strickland and K. Mounsey, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An evaluation excavation was conducted for a proposed extension of a nineteenth century inn, which lies on a turnpike road, also a reputed Roman road. Three trenches were excavated but no features or significant finds were recorded.

Report No. 3/09/2106

Archive: Penrith Museum

**Penrith: Thacka Beck Flood Alleviation Scheme, Penrith
NY 51289 30486**

P. Eloy and A. Bates, Oxford Archaeology North

A watching brief was maintained during investigative groundworks along Thacka Beck.

Trial pits and boreholes were excavated to a maximum depth of 3m in fields to the north of the Gilwilly Industrial Estate, in the grounds of the Sandgate Mansion House, and at the site of a garage off Old London Road. No archaeological features or finds were recorded, but several palaeoenvironmental samples were taken which revealed rush vegetation from a wet environment at the Gilwilly site, and undated occupation debris at the garage site. Six evaluation trenches were subsequently excavated. No significant archaeological remains were observed, but additional organic material was sampled and revealed well-preserved plant remains indicative of both pastoral and arable cultivation taking place by or near the river catchment area.

Report Nos. 3/09/2048, 3/09/2156

Archive: CRO (C)

**Penrith: The Old Brewery Building, Stricklandgate, Penrith
NY 5128 3053**

C. Watson, AOC Archaeology Group

A survey was conducted on a surviving part of a former brewery, established by Clarke and Birbeck in 1754. The building in question may have predated this date, however, as records indicate that the owners bought existing land and property around the site for the venture. The remaining brewery buildings were demolished in 1908, and a row of terraced houses built soon after to form what is now Watson Terrace. The surviving building was most likely used for storage.

Report No. 3/09/2096

Archive: CRO (C)

**Shap: Shap Wastewater Treatment Works
NY 5580 1580**

K. Blythe and W. Gardner, Oxford Archaeology North

A rapid desk-based research and walkover survey were undertaken for an extension of a wastewater treatment works. Evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural practices, and the remains of a probable post-medieval water sluice were among the sites of interest identified in the vicinity, and further work was recommended.

Report No. 3/08/2180

Archive: CRO (K)

**Silloth-on-Solway: Skinburness Hotel, Dick Trod Lane, Skinburness
NY 1275 5595**

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and building survey were carried out prior to the demolition of the disused hotel, built in 1887 on the site of the Duke's Head Inn, first documented in 1829. Sales particulars of 1898 show the hotel contained high quality interior decoration and furnishings, though many of these were found to have since been sold, stolen or vandalised. Two rubble walls in the cellar may be the only surviving evidence of the inn.

Report No. 2/09/2126

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

**Skelton: Greystone House, Skelton
NY 4373 3562**

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was conducted prior to the conversion of two redundant farm buildings. The double-pile farmhouse was known as the Salutation Inn, from at least the 1820s until the early-twentieth century. The surveyed farm buildings are depicted on the tithe map of

1840. Other buildings, including a possible cart shed that may have served the inn, were also recorded.

Report No. 3/09/2070

Archive: Not stated

Solport and Stapleton: Friarhill Gate, Solport

NY 4835 7313

G. J. Marshall, Archaeological and Educational Services

A survey was undertaken prior to the conversion of a single-storey barn which is attached to the farmhouse. Both are listed as being of late-seventeenth or early-eighteenth century date, although the survey found that the barn was a later addition.

Report No. 1/09/2146

Archive: Tullie House Museum

St Bees: Ellerbeck Barns, Gill Farm, Egremont

NX 9877 0993

G. J. Marshall, Archaeological and Educational Services

A building survey was to be conducted prior to the conversion of three disused barns, however, one barn was found to have been already converted, and another partially converted by the time the survey began. The barns dated to the mid- and late-nineteenth century, and comprised of a true bank barn, a hoghouse, and a range that would have included stables and a possible granary.

Report No. 4/09/2066

Archive: Not stated

St Bees: Station Yard, Moor Row

NY 0065 1460

P. Cracknell, Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A desk-based assessment at Station Yard identified former railway sidings and buildings from the Moor Row railway junction and the L.N.W. and Furness Joint Railway, Whitehaven, Cleator and Egremont Branch, which opened to passenger and goods traffic in 1857. The remainder of the development site was occupied by farmland and modern buildings demolished prior to the assessment. As such the site was considered to have little archaeological potential.

Report No. 4/08/2043

Archive: Not stated

St John Beckermert: Coney Garth Barn, Coney Garth, Beckermert

NY 01815 06835

G. J. Marshall, Archaeological and Educational Services

A survey was undertaken on a disused barn prior to its conversion. Two phases of construction were identified, but no definitive function or date earlier than 1867 was concluded.

Report No. 4/08/2077

Archive: Not stated

Stanwix Rural: Crosby-on-Eden Waste Water Treatment Works Pipeline

NY 4405 5934

W. Gardner, Oxford Archaeology North

A topographic survey of linear earthworks was undertaken prior to the construction of a new utilities pipeline. No definitive form or function could be ascertained, though some

may have been field boundaries, and others related to flood defence from the adjacent Willow Beck. Further investigation was recommended.

Report No. 1/09/2133

Archive: Not stated

Stanwix Rural: Crosshill Farmhouse, Crosshill, Blackford

NY 39985 61305

G. J. Marshall, Archaeological and Educational Services

A building survey undertaken prior to the demolition of a disused two-storey farmhouse found it was originally built of clay, before later alterations and extensions were made in brick. The date of the farm could not be ascertained, although a will for a messuage and tenement at Crosshill in 1823 was found.

Report No. 1/09/2164

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Stanwix Rural: Low Crosby Flood Alleviation Scheme, Crosby-on-Eden

NY 448 595

E. Watson, Archaeological Services WYAS

A. Westgarth and B. Węgiel, Oxford Archaeology North

Four areas around the village of Low Crosby were surveyed using a magnetic gradiometer to inform a flood alleviation scheme. Several anomalies were interpreted as geological and agricultural in nature, together with two large possible building platforms to the east of the church. A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of nine test pits at various points around the village. No archaeological features or finds were recorded, including no evidence of the Stanegate Roman road, which was thought to have passed through the village. An evaluation excavation undertaken on the eastern side of the village found an undated mixed spread of coal, charcoal and slag material. No associated structural evidence was recorded, and the deposit was interpreted as the possible remains of a clamp kiln.

Report Nos. 1/09/2039, 1/09/2040, 1/09/2175

Archive: Archaeological Services WYAS and CRO (C)

Temple Sowerby: Linden House Farm, Temple Sowerby

NY 6100 2700

J. Strickland, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment undertaken for a proposed residential development found that the site had remained undeveloped prior to the construction of several large modern barns. Due to the location within the medieval village, however, further work was recommended.

Report No. 3/09/2091

Archive: Penrith Museum

Ulverston: Laurel Cottage, Hart Street, Ulverston

SD 2883 7845

C. Healey, Minerva Heritage Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a residential development in the garden of Laurel Cottage. No features were found, but a sherd of thirteenth-fifteenth century pottery was identified in the topsoil, together with animal bone and pottery dating from the eighteenth century onwards.

Report No. 5/09/2168

Archive: CRO (B) and Kendal Museum

**Ulverston: Three Bridges Waste Water Pumping Station, Swarthmoor
SD 2753 7754**

S. Clarke, Oxford Archaeology North

No archaeological evidence was found during a watching brief on topsoil stripping for a new wastewater pumping station, pipeline and access track.

Report No. 5/09/2135

Archive: Liverpool Museums, Merseyside

Upper Denton: Gilsland Vicarage, Gilsland

NY 6321 6625

F Wood, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of 127 postholes for a new stock-proof fence along an upstanding section of Hadrian's Wall at Gilsland Vicarage (SM 26072). Several pieces of dressed stone were found that may have come from the Wall.

Report No. 1/09/2087

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Upper Denton: Low Town Farm, Upper Denton

NY 6165 6555

S. Potten, AOC Archaeology Group

No features or significant finds were recorded during a watching brief on groundworks for a replacement extension on the existing farmhouse.

Report No. 1/09/2125

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Waterhead: Birdoswald Roman Fort, Gilsland

NY 6163 6638

M. Kirby, CFA Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief during the erection of a new sign within the scheduled area of the Roman fort (SM 26073) found only modern made-ground deposits.

Report No. 1/09/2049

Archive: Not stated

Westward: Cuningarth, Westward

NY 2685 4637

M. Kirby, CFA Archaeology Ltd

Six trenches were excavated during an evaluation for the construction of a new farm building, revealing three undated ditches and one containing sherds of pottery and a square glass bottle of first to second century date. The evidence was interpreted as the probable remains of a field system associated with the Old Carlisle Roman fort.

Report No. 2/09/2118

Archive: Not stated

Whitehaven: Low Brewery, 12-13 Irish Street, Whitehaven

NX 9733 1794

A. Hunter Blair, J. Mole, A. Roberts and M. Roy, AOC Archaeology Group

The excavation of part of the former Low Brewery was conducted following an earlier evaluation in 2007. The brewery possibly originated in 1743, and trade directories indicate that it remained in almost constant use until the early-twentieth century. The remains of

four sandstone buildings arranged around a possible cobbled courtyard were recorded. These contained evidence of a brick-built furnace, a possible brick-built fermentation vat, a series of slate-built tanks and a barrel store or casking area. A small number of clay pipes and other finds were recovered and further analysis of these was recommended.

Report No. 4/09/2061

Archive: Not stated

Wigton: Hope's Auction Mart, Wigton

NY 257 482

D. Lakin, AOC Archaeology Group

Fifteen trenches were excavated during the evaluation of the site of a nineteenth century ropewalk, timber yard and later auction mart. A possible medieval boundary ditch was recorded, which may have divided properties on the east side of High Street. It remained in use for a long period of time, before a replacement was cut into its upper fill. A palaeochannel of the Speet Gill was also observed, which bore evidence of it having remained visible until relatively recently. A post-nineteenth century brick-built structure of unknown function, and levelling layers for the auction mart, were also recorded. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/08/2179

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Wigton: King Street, Wigton

NY 2581 4855

J. Roberts, Archaeological Services, University of Durham

A desk-based assessment found that the proposed development site had remained unoccupied until a garage was built in the early-twentieth century. The site lies on the edge of the former medieval village however, and further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/09/2037

Archive: Not stated

Wigton: Old Carlisle Farm, Wigton

NY 2630 4648

J. Strickland and K. Mounsey, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief maintained during the excavation of a trench for a new electricity cable found the possible foundations for a wall measuring within the scheduled area of Old Carlisle Roman Fort (CU8), although no dating evidence was recovered.

Report No. 2/09/2080

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Woodside: Lawrenceholme Farm, Oulton

NY 23245 52610

M. Sozwerby, Cumbria Archaeology

A building survey was conducted prior to the demolition of a farmhouse and conversion of a threshing barn. Lawrenceholme is first mentioned in a birth register of 1616. The house is largely built of clay, as are a number of others at the farm including two further barns and a second farmhouse (almost entirely demolished in 2008), which may have been a precursor to the one being surveyed. The present house contained architectural features dating to between 1730 and 1820, and the threshing barn was most likely built in the early-nineteenth century.

Report No. 2/09/2149

Archive: Tullie House Museum

LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

Ambleside: Mill Cottage, Rydal Road

NY 3758 0465

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and evaluation was undertaken in advance of the redevelopment of the property. The desk-based assessment revealed there may have been a fulling mill on the site in the fifteenth century, which continued into the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A tannery was also in existence in close proximity to the development area in the seventeenth century. The excavation of two trial trenches revealed only limited evidence of activity north of Mill Cottage.

Report No. CP/905/09

Archive: CRO

Ambleside: Land adjacent to River Rothay and the Rugby Club

NY 3725 0381

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, and evaluation were undertaken prior to the installation of a new sewerage system. No archaeological deposits or structures were identified during the evaluation.

Report No. CP/853/08

Archive: CRO

Ambleside: Land at Rothay Bridge, Ambleside

NY 3725 0381

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Geophysical survey was undertaken in advance of the installation of a new sewerage system. The survey was relatively unresponsive close to the River Rothay due to waterlogged ground, although two possible features were detected. These were a ditch running parallel with the road, and possible sub-surface remains relating to a post-medieval building shown on the 1913 revision Ordnance Survey map.

Report No. CP/859/09

Archive: CRO

Bampton: Buildings south of Widewath Farm

NY 5006

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building recording project of redundant buildings to the south of Widewath Farm was undertaken to inform conservation works, as part of an Environmentally Sensitive Area Conservation Plan. The two buildings appear to have been a house and an agricultural structure.

Report No. CP/1014/09

Archive: CRO

Buttermere: Peel Place, Lanthwaite

NY 1586 2167

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the installation of an electricity

cable from Peel Place, Lanthwaite, through a field to the west. No archaeological features or deposits were noted.

Report No. CP/786/08

Archive: CRO

Buttermere: Peel Place, Lanthwaite

NY 1600 2120

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Following the excavation of an exploratory trench by United Utilities, which was thought to have impacted upon archaeological remains, a topographic survey, the recording of the exposed trench, and evaluation excavation was undertaken, with the assistance of the Lorton and Derwent Fells History Society. The evaluation revealed the building was probably used for housing animals and all finds dated from the first half of the nineteenth century.

Report No. CP/1002/09

Archive: CRO

Keswick: Keswick Museum and Art Gallery, Station Road

NY 2691 2368

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and building recording were undertaken on Keswick Museum and Art Gallery, prior to the construction of a new extension and internal alterations. The Keswick Museum, designed by Thomas Hodgson, was opened in 1898 and the Art Gallery, also designed by Hodgson, was opened in 1905.

Report No. CP/855/09

Archive: CRO

Lakes: Martcrag Moor Axe Factory Sites, Great Langdale

NY 2699 0812

Oxford Archaeology North

An archaeological survey and investigation was undertaken on an area of axe-working sites that had been exposed by footpath erosion on Martcrag Moor.

Report No. 2009-2010/955

Archive: CRO

Longsleddale: Mill, Kilnstones

NY 4997 0184

Minerva Heritage

A programme of building recording of a ruined structure at Kilnstones, Longsleddale, was carried out in advance of conservation and consolidation works. The building was thought to comprise a Medieval fulling mill, and documentary research and investigation concluded that it was probably a thirteenth century corn mill.

Report No. LML009

Archive: CRO (K)

Lowther: Lowther Castle Chicken Sheds

NY 5220 2383

Oxford Archaeology North

An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the demolition of a series of

chicken sheds which overlay the remains of relict castles at Lowther. Structural remains were identified and recorded.

Report No. 897

Archive: CRO

Lowther: Lowther Deer Park

NY 5292 2281

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was commissioned by Lowther Estates on groundworks relating to the construction of a new house, landscaping works, and a new access road in Lowther Deer Park. No archaeological remains were noted during the construction of the access road, while further monitoring will follow when the remaining works are undertaken.

Report No. CP/909/09

Archive: CRO

Martindale: Hen Howe, Martindale

NY 4340 1773

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and evaluation was undertaken on land at Hen Howe to support an application for the redevelopment of a ruined farmhouse. Hen Howe is believed to date from the seventeenth century, but was ruined by 1936. Four trial trenches were excavated, revealing floor surfaces, partition walls and a cobbled surface dating from the post-medieval period, but no evidence of earlier activity was found.

Report No. CP/742/08

Archive: CRO

Nether Staveley: Land adjacent to A591 at Ratherheath

SD 4830 9650

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was conducted to provide information for an Environmental Statement in support of a planning application. The desk-based assessment has shown that the site boundary was once common or waste ground that was enclosed in 1821. No archaeological sites were recorded during the walkover survey.

Report No. CP/995/09

Archive: CRO (K)

YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK

Dent: Fletchers Farm, Dentdale**SD 76220 86643***JWRC Chartered Building Surveyors and Historic Building Consultants*

A photographic and measured building survey of a late-seventeenth century derelict farmhouse and barn was undertaken, as part of a Buildings at Risk assessment.

Report No. SYD13340**Archive:** Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority**Sedbergh: Mill 2, Farfield Mill, Sedbergh****SD 6773 9191***Garsdale Design Limited*

A building survey and watching brief was carried out on the eighteenth century textile mill, prior to it being converted into four dwelling units with workshops.

Report No. SYD13277**Archive:** Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority