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Advice on Archaeology & Planning

Environmental Impact Assessment

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Historic Building Recording


Site & Landscape Survey

Geophysical Survey

**Camp Farm, Maryport,
Cumbria:
Archaeological Evaluation**

Report No. 2158

**(Appendix F11 to the Netherhall Road
and Camp Farm Environmental Statement)**

 0131 273 4380

 0131 273 4381

 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

The Old Engine House
Eskmills Business Park
Musselburgh
East Lothian
EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380
Fax: 0131 273 4381
email: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
web: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Author	Mark Bell BA
Illustrator	Leanne Whitelaw BSc MifA
Editor	Tim Neighbour BSc FSA Scot MifA
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) at Maryport (Fig 1), within a non-scheduled area of land at Camp Farm (Area 1) and within the scheduled area of Alauna Roma and vicus (Area 2; SM 27746, HA 1015415). Both evaluation areas lie within the Buffer Zone for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site.

A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by CFA (2012). The WSI was agreed in advance by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) and the English Heritage Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist.

1.2 Background

The evaluation areas (Areas 1 and 2) are located within the region that was covered by a large scale geophysical survey between 2000 and 2004 (Biggins & Taylor 2004). An evaluation was carried out over part of Area 1 in September 2009 (Suddaby & Glendinning 2009) and a watching brief was conducted in 2010 (Mitchell 2010). A north-west/south-east orientated ditch recorded in two trenches was identified as a post-medieval field boundary. A single flint thumbnail scraper was recovered from topsoil.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

The evaluation encompassed the proposed location of the Heritage Visitor Centre (Area 1) and the proposed footpath layout that would provide access from the Visitor Centre to the Roman fort and vicus (Area 2). The footpaths would pass through the scheduled area. Some paths would be ad hoc mown tracks; the routes of these were not evaluated. Other paths would be DDA compliant visitor access routes, which would have a crushed rock surface, set within a cut with its base c.0.2m below turf level; these routes were evaluated to the depth required for the path foundations.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations. All work was undertaken according to the methodology presented in the agreed WSI (CFA 2011). Scheduled Monument Consent was granted by English Heritage (Ref: S00048150) in a document dated 30 October 2012 (Collins 2012).

2.2 Trial Trenching Strategy

The location of the trial trenches was performed with reference to the results of a geophysical survey conducted between 2000 and 2004 (Biggins & Taylor 2004).

Area 1: Non-scheduled (Fig. 2)

Seven trenches with a combined total area of c.300m² were excavated within the Camp Farm area in 2009 (Fig 1; Suddaby & Glendinning 2009). Eleven additional trenches, with a total area of c.445m² were excavated to bring the combined total area to 745m² (c.5% of the proposed development area of 15200m²). Trenches were positioned so as to provide a representative spread across the area and to sufficiently explore any archaeological features that were revealed.

Area 2: Scheduled (Fig. 3)

Twelve trenches were excavated along the line of the proposed footpaths within the scheduled area. The trenches had a combined total area of c.257m² (c.8% of the total land take of 3280m² for the footpaths). The depth of the trenches within the scheduled area was restricted to that required to reach the foundation depth of 0.2m for the paths.

2.3 Trenching methods

The trenches were excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision to remove topsoil and modern deposits down to subsoil; the first significant archaeological horizon; or the path foundation depth, whichever was reached first. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand. Samples of all features of archaeological interest were excavated in order to establish their likely date, nature, extent and condition. All such sample excavation was conducted by hand.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

The trenches were backfilled on completion of excavation but ground cover was not reinstated. The location of the trenches was recorded using industry standard surveying equipment.

The county archaeologist Jeremy Parsons visited the site on 8 November 2012.

2.4 Archiving

The site archive consists of a folder of recording forms, digital photographs, and a number of pot sherds. The site archive will be ordered and stored according to national guidelines (Brown 2011, Ferguson and Murray 1997, IfA 2001, MGC 1994, SMA 1995 and UKIC 1990). A summary of the results of the archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS under the directory number: cfaarchal-137604.

3. RESULTS

3.1 General

Three figure numbers in parentheses in the following text refer to contexts (Appendix 2).

The topsoil was a light greyish-brown silty-clay (101) c.0.3-0.4m thick. The natural substrate was generally a light orange-red sandy-clay with regular sandstone pebbles and cobbles, with lighter silty deposits at lower datum, Bands of tabular shelving red sandstone were noted in some trenches.

Section 3.2 presents information on the archaeological features identified. Section 3.3 presents a trench by trench account of the evaluation. Section 3.4 presents information on the finds and environmental sample processing.

3.2 Archaeological features

Area 1 (Fig. 2)

Circular Pit 103 (Trench C): A circular pit (103), 0.4m in diameter and 0.12m deep was revealed (Fig. 6). It contained a grey-brown sandy silt fill (104), which had frequent charcoal flecks. No finds were present.

Shallow Ditch 117 (Trench C): A linear feature, c.1m wide and 0.10m deep was revealed (Fig. 6). The ditch contained a fill of light brownish-grey clayey-silt (118).

Elongated Pit 105 (Trenches E and J): A pit was revealed which was 2.55m long, 1.1m wide and 0.35m deep (Figs. 5 and 7). The feature contained a reddish-brown sandy-silt fill with regular sub-angular sandstone fragments (106). A large angular fragment of red sandstone was present within the fill at the northern end of the feature. Thirteen pot sherds were recovered from the fill. The pottery is discussed in Section 4.

Shallow Ditch 107 (Trenches D and K): A linear feature (107) was identified in Trenches D and K. The feature was c.1.3m wide and 0.2m deep with a broad flat base (Fig. 8). At its western end the feature was vestigial and its boundary with natural was less clear. The feature continued beyond the limit of excavation at either end. The ditch contained a fill of light brownish-grey clayey -silt, which contained occasional sub-angular cobbles (108).

Shallow Ditch 111, 113 (Trenches F and H): A linear feature, c.1m wide and 0.10m deep was revealed. The ditch contained a fill of light brownish-grey clayey-silt (112, 114).

Shallow Ditch 109 (Trenches G and I): A linear feature, c.1m wide and 0.12m deep was revealed (Fig. 9). The ditch contained a fill of light brownish-grey clayey-silt (110).

Area 2 (Fig. 3)

The evaluation trenches in Area 2 were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.2m due to the proximity of the scheduled Roman fort and its associated earthworks within the constraints of the SMC. With the exception of Trenches 4 and 8, the trial trenching only impacted upon topsoil deposits (101).

Stone concentration (Trench 4): A concentrated deposit of mixed angular to sub-angular sandstone fragments and boulders with slate fragment inclusions (204) was discovered. The largest stones were c.0.4m long and 0.3m wide. One stone appeared to be roughly hewn and had possible tooling marks on its surface (Figs. 4 and 12). No dating evidence was recovered and no mortar was present. No structural function could be attributed to the stones.

Pit or Ditch Terminus 202 (Trench 8): The merging natural clay substrate was present at a depth of 0.2m (Figs 4 and 11). A probable ditch terminus was identified at the south-east side of the trench. The feature was greater than 0.6m in length, 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep (202). The terminus contained a brownish-grey clay-silt fill with occasional sub-angular sandstone fragments (203).

3.3 Trench Descriptions

All geophysical anomalies referred to in the text below were revealed during a survey conducted between 2000 and 2004 (Biggins & Taylor 2004).

Area 1

Trench A (25m by 1.8m) was positioned in an area where no geophysical anomalies had been recorded. No archaeological remains were revealed by the excavation of this trench.

Trench B (30m by 1.8m) was positioned in an area where no geophysical anomalies had been recorded. No archaeological remains were revealed by the excavation of this trench.

Trench C (25m by 1.8m) was positioned in an area where no geophysical anomalies had been recorded. A single circular pit (103), 0.4m in diameter and 0.12m deep, was found in the trench. The pit contained grey-brown sandy silt fill (104), which had frequent charcoal flecks. No finds were present.

Trench D (30m by 1.8m) was positioned in an area where no geophysical anomalies had been recorded. A single linear feature (107), also identified in Trench K (see below), was found. The feature was aligned northeast-southwest and measured c.1.3m wide and 0.2m deep and displayed a broad flat base (Fig 7). At its western end the feature was vestigial and its boundary with natural was less clear. The feature continued beyond the limit of the trench. The feature contained light brownish-grey clayey-silt, which contained occasional sub-angular cobbles (108).

Trench E (40m by 1.8m) was positioned to investigate a series of very faint geophysical anomalies which possibly reflected the presence of ditches that form land

divisions and enclosures. No features were revealed that related to the geophysical anomalies, which are likely either to be data processing artefacts or natural features. A single pit (**105**) was found which was 2.55m long, 1.1m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig 6). The pit had reddish-brown sandy-silt fill with regular sub-angular sandstone fragments (**106**). A large angular fragment of red sandstone was present within the fill at the northern end of the feature. Thirteen pot sherds were recovered from the fill. The pottery is discussed in Section 4. The pit was also found in Trench J (see below).

Trench F (30m by 1.8m) was positioned to target a faint geophysical anomaly that may have been a ditched feature. No feature was revealed that related to the geophysical anomaly, which is considered likely either to be a data processing artefact or a natural feature. A single linear (**111**) feature, aligned northwest-southeast and measuring *c.*1m wide and 0.10m deep was revealed, but this feature did not coincide with the anomaly. The ditch contained light brownish-grey clayey-silt (**112**). The feature was also found in Trench H.

Trench G (20m by 1.8m) was positioned to target a faint geophysical anomaly. No feature was revealed that related to the geophysical anomaly, which is considered likely either to be a data processing artefact or a natural feature. A single linear feature (**109**), aligned north-south and measuring *c.*1m wide and 0.12m deep was revealed (Fig 8). The ditch contained light brownish-grey clayey-silt (**110**) and was also revealed in Trench I.

Trench H (20m by 1.8m) was positioned in an area where no geophysical anomalies had been recorded. A single linear feature (**113**) aligned northwest-southeast and containing light brownish-grey clayey-silt (**114**) was found. The ditch is thought to be the same as feature **111** in Trench F.

Trench I (10m by 1.8m) was an extension of Trench E and was excavated to continue the investigation of feature **109**, in Trench G. A shallow ditch (**115**) was investigated and is thought to be the continuation of feature **109**.

Trench J (10m by 1.8m) was an extension to Trench E and was excavated to continue the investigation of pit **105**. No other features were found in the trench.

Trench K (L-shaped; 4m by 1.8m; 3m by 1.8m) was an extension of Trench D and was excavated in order to explore the continuation of linear feature **107**. No other features were found in the trench.

Area 2

Trench 1 (10m by 2.4m) was positioned at the location of a short, broad geophysical anomaly. No archaeological remains were found within 0.2m depth of the current ground surface. Since excavation did not reach subsoil, it is possible that archaeological remains may be preserved below the level reached by the excavation.

Trench 2 (15m by 2.4m) was positioned to target several anomalies that could reflect the presence of structures associated with the vicus. No archaeological remains were found within 0.2m depth of the current ground surface. Since excavation did not reach

subsoil, it is possible that archaeological remains may be preserved below the level reached by the excavation.

Trench 3 (8m by 2.4m) was positioned here to target a geophysical anomaly that could reflect the presence of structures associated with the vicus. No archaeological remains were found within 0.2m depth of the current ground surface. Since excavation did not reach subsoil, it is possible that archaeological remains may be preserved below the level reached by the excavation.

Trench 4 (10m by 2.4m) was positioned to target a broad linear anomaly. A concentrated deposit of mixed angular to sub-angular sandstone fragments and boulders with slate fragment inclusions (**204**) was revealed. The largest stones were c.0.4m long and 0.3m wide. One stone appeared to be roughly hewn and had possible tooling marks on its surface (Fig 12). The stones were free of mortar and no structural function could be attributed to the stones.

Trench 5 (5m by 2.4m) was positioned to target a broad linear anomaly. No archaeological remains were found within 0.2m depth of the current ground surface. Since excavation did not reach subsoil, it is possible that archaeological remains may be preserved below the level reached by the excavation.

Trench 6 (8m by 2.4m) was positioned to target two broad linear anomalies. No archaeological remains were found within 0.2m depth of the current ground surface. Since excavation did not reach subsoil, it is possible that archaeological remains may be preserved below the level reached by the excavation.

Trench 7 (7m by 2.4m) was positioned to target a penannular geophysical anomaly. No archaeological remains were found within 0.2m depth of the current ground surface. Since excavation did not reach subsoil, it is possible that archaeological remains may be preserved below the level reached by the excavation.

Trench 8 (9m by 2.4m) was positioned to target geophysical anomalies that could reflect the presence of small fields or paddocks that may be contemporary with the vicus. A probable ditch terminus (**202**), which was 0.6m long, 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig 10), coincides with one of the anomalies. The feature contained brownish-grey clay-silt with occasional sub-angular sandstone fragments (**203**) and no finds. Since excavation did not reach subsoil, as excavation was restricted to 0.2m depth, it is possible that further archaeological remains may be preserved below the level reached by the excavation.

Trench 9 (10m by 2.4m) was positioned to target geophysical anomalies that may reflect the presence of ditches that form three sides of a small enclosure. No archaeological remains were found within 0.2m depth of the current ground surface. Since excavation did not reach subsoil, it is possible that archaeological remains may be preserved below the level reached by the excavation.

Trench 10 (10m by 2.4m) was positioned to target geophysical anomalies that may reflect the presence of ditches that may have been related to a field system associated with the vicus. No archaeological remains were found within 0.2m depth of the

current ground surface. Since excavation did not reach subsoil, it is possible that archaeological remains may be preserved below the level reached by the excavation.

Trench 11 (7m by 2.4m) was positioned to target a faint annular anomaly. No archaeological remains were found within 0.2m depth of the current ground surface. Since excavation did not reach subsoil, it is possible that archaeological remains may be preserved below the level reached by the excavation.

Trench 12 (8m by 2.4m) was positioned here to target two linear geophysical anomalies that are likely to reflect the presence of ditches related to a field system or land division. No archaeological remains were found within 0.2m depth of the current ground surface. Since excavation did not reach subsoil, it is possible that archaeological remains may be preserved below the level reached by the excavation.

4. POTTERY ASSESSMENT

R.S. Leary

Fifteen fragments of pottery weighing 92g were recovered from the fill (**106**) of pit **105**. The fragments were all from the same vessel, a handmade jar in a dark brown vesicular fabric. The common vesicles were coarse, rhomboidal shape and there were sparse, coarse to medium, rounded dark brown inclusions, probably clay pellets. No quartz content was visible. The vesicles correspond to that typical for calcite when dissolved by acidic burial conditions. The sherds came from the base and lower body of a jar. The base was carefully made with an even angle and the external surfaces were smoothed. Inside vertical finger smoothing can be seen. The vertical finger smoothing, the fabric and the colour of this ware suggest it belongs to the late calcite-gritted ware group from East Yorkshire (Tomber & Dore 1998 HUN CG) used to make pre-Huntcliff S-bend rim and Huntcliff type jars in the late third to fourth and late fourth to early fifth century respectively (Bell & Evans 2002 type J9 and J6). In the North-West calcite-gritted wares in these forms were not present before the fourth century and were not common until the late fourth century (Swan et al 2009, 643, 647 and 650).

The jar had faint traces of sooting and some fragments appeared to have been scorched, indicating usage as a cooking vessel.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Area 1

The trial trenching in Area 1 identified several archaeological features. Several shallow linear ditches (107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117) are of uncertain date but are morphologically similar to ditches and linear features revealed in an earlier evaluation of the area (Fig 1; Suddaby & Glendining 2009); one of the ditches in this earlier phase of work ran along the line of a field boundary first recorded on the 1867 century Ordnance Survey map. However, the discovery of a pit (105) containing fifteen sherds of pottery from a single vessel of Roman date, indicates that at least some of the other features, such as the ditches (109, 115) in the vicinity of the pit and

the curvilinear ditch (107) further to the north-west, may also be of Roman origins. The zones that are considered to be of archaeological potential are outlined in yellow on Figs 1 and 2.

5.2 Area 2

The trial trenching on the proposed footpath within the scheduled area uncovered archaeological deposits in two trenches (Trenches 4 and 8) in the vicinity of the fort. An accumulation of sandstone boulders and fragments, at least one of which was roughly hewn, was revealed in Trench 4 and a possible pit or ditch terminus (202) was revealed in Trench 8. No finds were recovered from the limited excavation of these features that was required by the 0.2m excavation depth restriction.

The roughly hewn stones in Trench 4 are considered likely to relate to the broad high resistance anomaly that runs north-westwards from the northern corner of the fort. There is evidence that the modern drainage has been introduced along the lines of some of the ditches of the fort and it has been suggested (Biggins & Taylor 2004, 113) that this broad high resistance anomaly relates to this drainage system as it is colinear with one of the ditches of the fort and it does not project beyond the north-eastern field boundary.

The probable ditch terminus that was revealed by the excavation of Trench 8 is part of a series of ditches that define small fields or paddocks that have been revealed by geophysical survey (Biggins & Taylor 2004). The small fields are likely to be contemporary with the vicus and fort, since they are spatially separated. However, no artefacts were recovered from this trench and, due to the restriction on the depth of excavation, the depth and profile of the ditch remain unknown and deposits with secure enough material for dating were not exposed.

No archaeological features were revealed in the remainder of the trenches along the line of the footpath, although they were placed over geophysical anomalies as the 0.2m depth restriction in excavation meant that the full depth of topsoil was not breached.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER WORK

Within Area 1 (the non-scheduled area), features of potential archaeological interest, including a pit containing Roman pottery, were identified in two discrete zones, which are outlined in yellow on Figs 1 and 2. Further excavation of these zones would be necessary in advance of development.

Within Area 2 (the scheduled area), trial trenching revealed several features along the proposed network of paths. None of the features could be fully explored, since the excavation was restricted by the terms of SMC to the 0.2m depth that will be required to reach the foundation depth of the paths. Excavation along the route of the path network would be required in advance of laying the paths. Since partial excavation of the upper deposits of archaeological features would not be an appropriate strategy to adopt, excavation would be restricted to the depth at which the top of archaeological deposits were revealed or 0.2m from current ground level, whichever was reached.

first. A geotextile membrane would be placed beneath the path foundation throughout the path network unless its base is entirely undisturbed natural subsoil.

A WSI that describes the methods used to meet the recommendations for further work would be produced for approval by CCCHES and the English Heritage Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist prior to work commencing. The WSI would emphasise the need for appropriate publication of the excavation and post-excavation results and identify relevant themes within the Hadrian's Wall Research Framework (Symonds & Mason 2009). The further work would be delivered post-determination through planning conditions, with excavation fieldwork taking place in advance of development.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Trench Dimensions

Area 1

Trench	Size (m)	Area (m ²)	Comments
A	25 by 1.8	45	
B	30 by 1.8	54	
C	25 by 1.8	45	Pit 103
D	30 by 1.8	54	Shallow ditch 107
E	40 by 1.8	72	Pit 105
F	30 by 1.8	54	Shallow ditch 111
G	20 by 1.8	36	Shallow ditch 109
H	20 by 1.8	36	Shallow ditch 113
I	10 by 1.8	18	Shallow ditch 115
J	10 by 1.8	18	Pit 105
K	4 by 1.8 3 by 1.8	7.2 5.4	Shallow ditch 107
Total		444.6	

Area 2

Trench	Size (m)	Area (m ²)	Comments
1	10 by 2.4	24	
2	15 by 2.4	36	
3	8 by 2.4	19.2	
4	10 by 2.4	24	Stone concentration 204
5	5 by 2.4	12	
6	8 by 2.4	19.2	
7	7 by 2.4	16.8	
8	9 by 2.4	21.6	Pit or ditch terminus 202
9	10 by 2.4	24	
10	10 by 2.4	24	
11	7 by 2.4	16.8	
12	8 by 2.4	19.2	
Total		256.8	

Appendix 2: Context Register

Area 1

Context no.	Trench/Area	Fill of	Type	Description
100	All		Deposit	Natural substrate; generally a light orange-red sandy-clay deposit with regular sandstone pebbles and cobbles
101	All		Deposit	Topsoil; a light greyish-brown silty-clay
102	All		Deposit	Subsoil;
103	Trench C		Cut	Pit
104	Trench C	103	Deposit	Charcoal rich fill of Pit 103
105	Trench E, J		Cut	Cut of Elongated Pit
106	Trench E, J	105	Deposit	Fill of Elongated Pit 105
107	Trench D, K		Cut	Cut of NE/SW Shallow Ditch
108	Trench D, K	107	Deposit	Fill of NE/SW Shallow Ditch 107
109	Trench G		Cut	Cut of Shallow Ditch
110	Trench G	109	Deposit	Fill of Shallow Ditch 109

Context no.	Trench/Area	Fill of	Type	Description
111	Trench F		Cut	Cut of Shallow Ditch
112	Trench F	111	Deposit	Fill of Shallow Ditch 111
113	Trench H		Cut	Cut of Shallow Ditch
114	Trench H	113	Deposit	Fill of Shallow Ditch 113
115	Trench I		Cut	Cut of Shallow Ditch
116	Trench I	115	Deposit	Fill of Shallow Ditch 115
117	Trench C		Cut	Cut of Shallow Ditch
118	Trench C	11	Deposit	Fill of Shallow Ditch 117

Area 2

Context no.	Trench/Area	Fill of	Type	Description
201	All		Deposit	Topsoil;
202	Trench 8		Cut	Cut of Pit/Possible Terminus
203	Trench 8	202	Deposit	Fill of Pit/Possible Terminus 202
204	Trench 4		Deposit	Sandstone fragments and boulder. The largest (0.4m by 0.3m) appeared to be within subsoil (205).
205	Trench 4		Deposit	Subsoil deposit between stones 204

Appendix 3: Photographic Register

Area 1

No	Contexts/description	Taken from	Conditions
1	Post-excavation shot of Trench G	North-west	Overcast
2	Post-excavation shot of Trench E	West	Overcast
3	Post-excavation shot of Trench F	South-west	Overcast
4	Post-excavation shot of Trench D	East	Overcast
5	Post-excavation shot of Trench H	North-east	Low-light
6	Post-excavation shot of Trench D	East	Overcast
7	Post-excavation shot of Trench H	North-east	Overcast
8	Post-excavation shot of Trench C	South-west	Overcast
9	Post-excavation shot of Trench B	South	Overcast
10	South facing section of Pit 103	North	Overcast
11	Pit 103 in plan	-	Overcast
12	North facing section of Ditch 105	South	Overcast
13	South facing section of Ditch 105	North	Overcast
14	South-west facing section of Shallow Ditch 107	North-east	Overcast
15	Shallow Ditch 107 in plan	North-west	Overcast
16	Cultivation furrow in Trench F	North-west	Overcast
17	Cultivation furrow in Trench H	North	Overcast
18	Cultivation Furrow 109 in Trench I	North	Overcast
19	Cultivation Furrow 109 in Trench G	North	Overcast
20	General shot of Elongated Pit 105	South-west	Overcast
21	General shot of Elongated Pit 105	South-west	Overcast
22	General shot of Elongated Pit 105	North	Overcast
23	General shot of Elongated Pit 105	North	Overcast
24	General shot of natural substrate in Trench J	North-west	Overcast
25	Working shot of recording Elongated Pit 105	South-west	Overcast
26	Working shot of recording Elongated Pit 105	South-west	Overcast
27	Post-excavation shot of Elongated Pit 105	South	Overcast
28	Post-excavation shot of Elongated Pit 105	North	Overcast
29	Shallow Ditch 107 in Trench K	North-west	Overcast
30	South-west facing section of Shallow Ditch 107 in Trench K	North-west	Overcast

Area 2

No	Contexts/description	Taken from	Conditions
1	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	North-east	Bright
2	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	South-west	Low-light
3	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	North-west	Low-light
4	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4	West	Low-light
5	Post-excavation shot of Trench 5	South-west	Low-light
6	Post-excavation shot of Trench 6	South-west	Low-light
7	Post-excavation shot of Trench 7	South-east	Low-light
8	Post-excavation shot of Trench 8	North-east	Low-light
9	Post-excavation shot of Trench 8	South-east	Low-light
10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 9	North-west	Low-light
11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 9	North	Low-light
12	Post-excavation shot of Trench 10	East	Low-light
13	Post-excavation shot of Trench 12	South-west	Low-light
14	Post-excavation shot of Trench 12	West	Low-light
15	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4	West	Low-light
16	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4	East	Low-light
17	North facing section of Trench 4	North	Low-light
18	Post-excavation shot of Trench 8	East	Low-light
19	North facing section of Pit 202	South	Low-light
20	Post-excavation shot of Trench 8	South-west	Low-light

Appendix 4: Drawings Register

No.	Sheet	Scale	Type	Description
1	1	1:10	Section	North facing section of Elongated Pit 105
2	1	1:20	Plan	Scale plan of Elongated Pit 105 in Trench E
3	2	1:20	Plan	Scale plan of Trench 8
4	2	1:10	Section	North-west facing section of Pit/Possible Terminus 202
5	2	1:10	Section	North facing section of Pit/Possible Terminus 202
6	2	1:20	Plan	Scale plan of Trench 4
7	1	1:20	Plan	Scale plan of Pit 105 in Trench E/J
8	3	1:10	Section	East facing profile of Elongated Pit 105
9	4	1:20	Plan	Scale plan of Trench D
10	4	1:20	Plan	Scale plan of Trench K

Appendix 5: Finds Register









Context no.	Trench/Area	Fill of	Find
106	Trench E, J	105	Thirteen sherds of pottery from a single vessel probably dating to the pre-Roman Iron Age or the Roman period

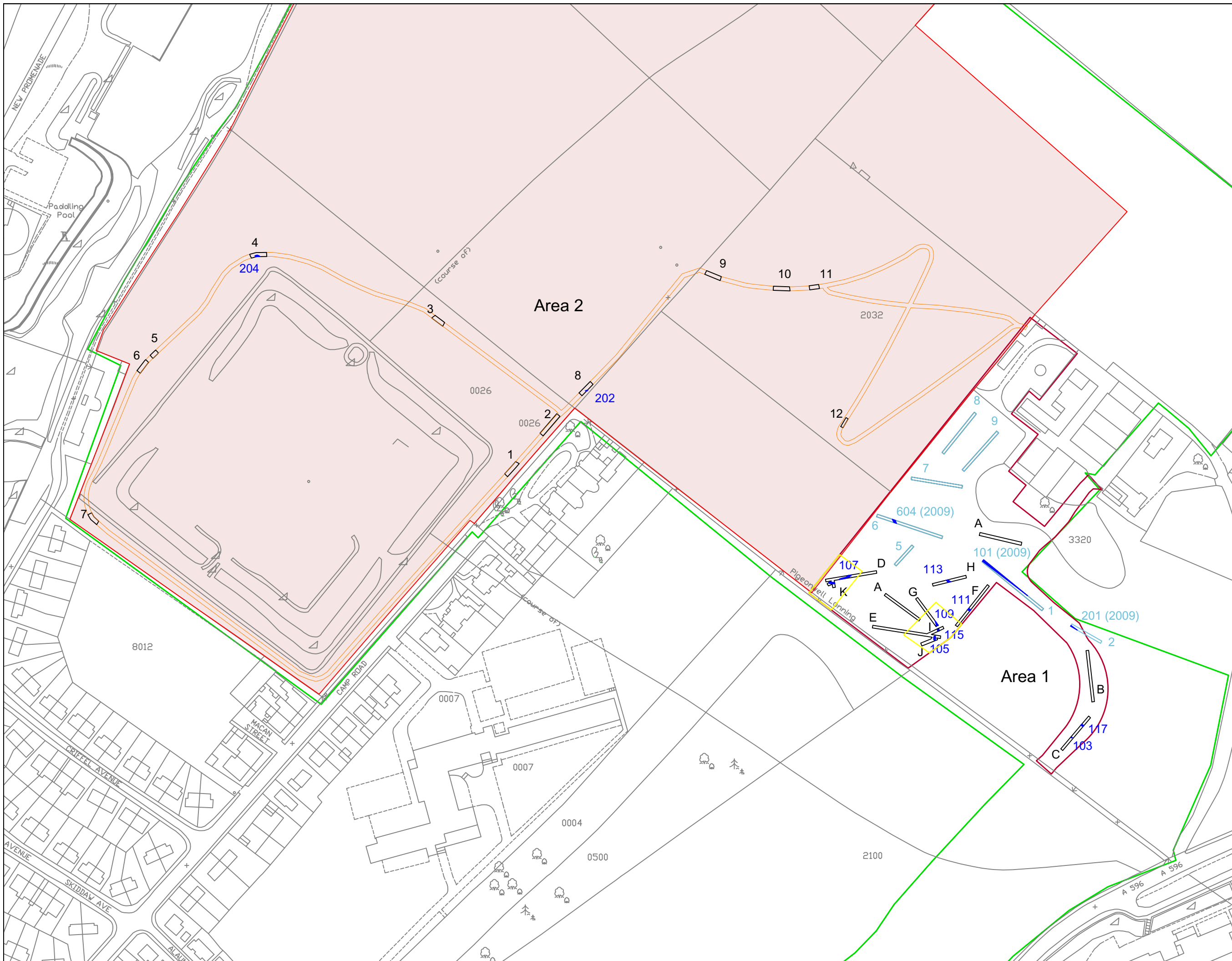
Appendix 6: Samples Register

Sample	Context no.	Trench/Area	Fill of	Find
001	104	Trench C	103	Charcoal rich fill of small pit
002	106	Trench E, J	105	Fill of pit



Key:

-  Foot path Boundary
-  Camp Farm Site Boundary
-  Development Footprint
-  Scheduled Monument
-  Evaluation Trench (2012)
-  Archaeological feature
-  Evaluation Trench (2009)
-  Area of Archaeological Potential



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 Eskmills Park
 Musselburgh
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
 t: 0131 273 4380
 f: 0131 273 4381
 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No:	1	Revision:	A
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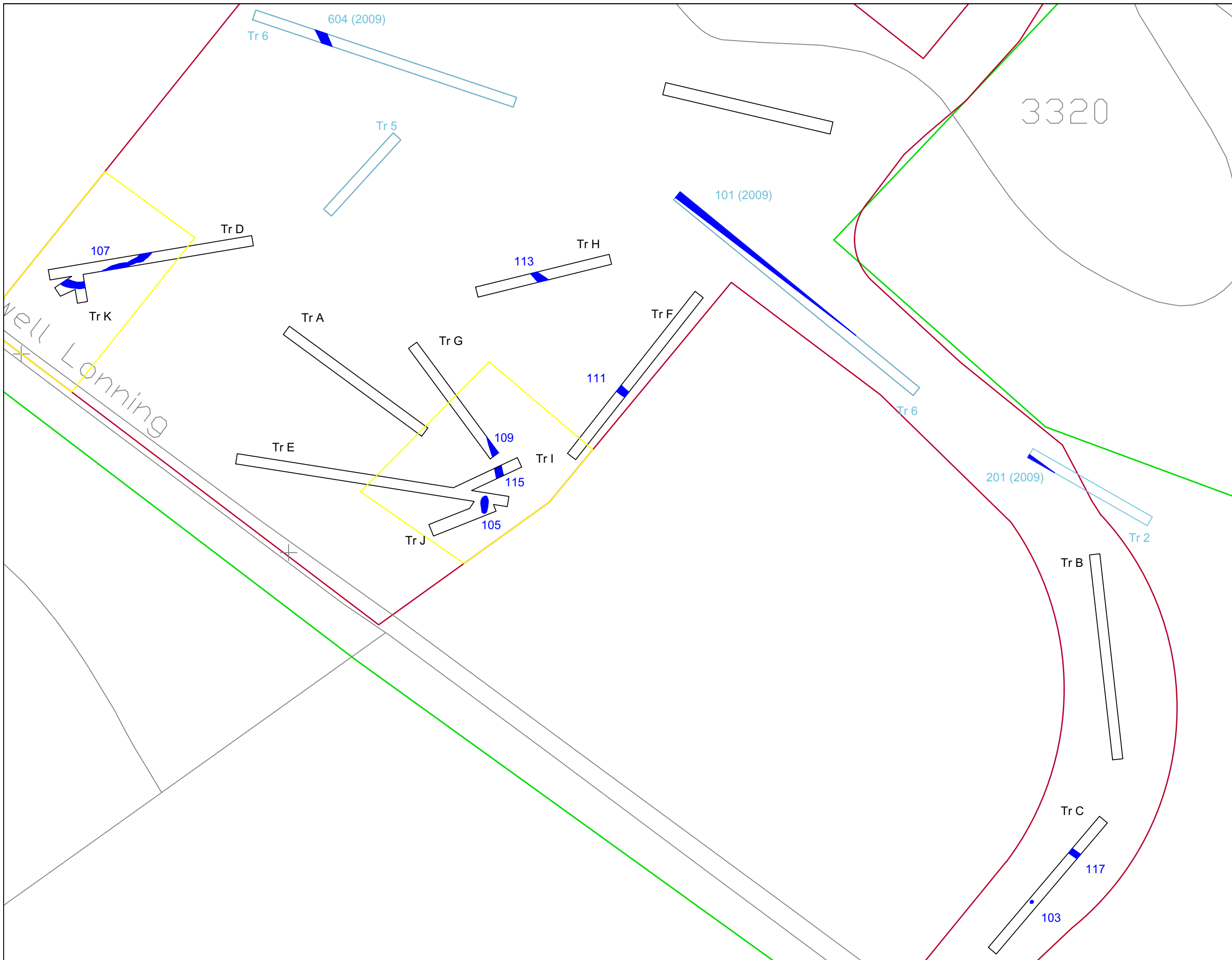
Title:
Site location and trench layout

Project:
**Camp Farm, Maryport:
 archaeological evaluation**

Client:
Capita Symonds

Scale at A3:
1:2,000

Drawn by:	Checked:	Report No:
SW	LW	Y072/12



- Key:
- Camp Farm Site Boundary
 - Development Footprint
 - Evaluation Trench (2012)
 - Archaeological feature
 - Evaluation Trench (2009)
 - Area of Archaeological Potential

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 Musselburgh
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
 t: 0131 273 4380
 f: 0131 273 4381
 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 2 Revision: A

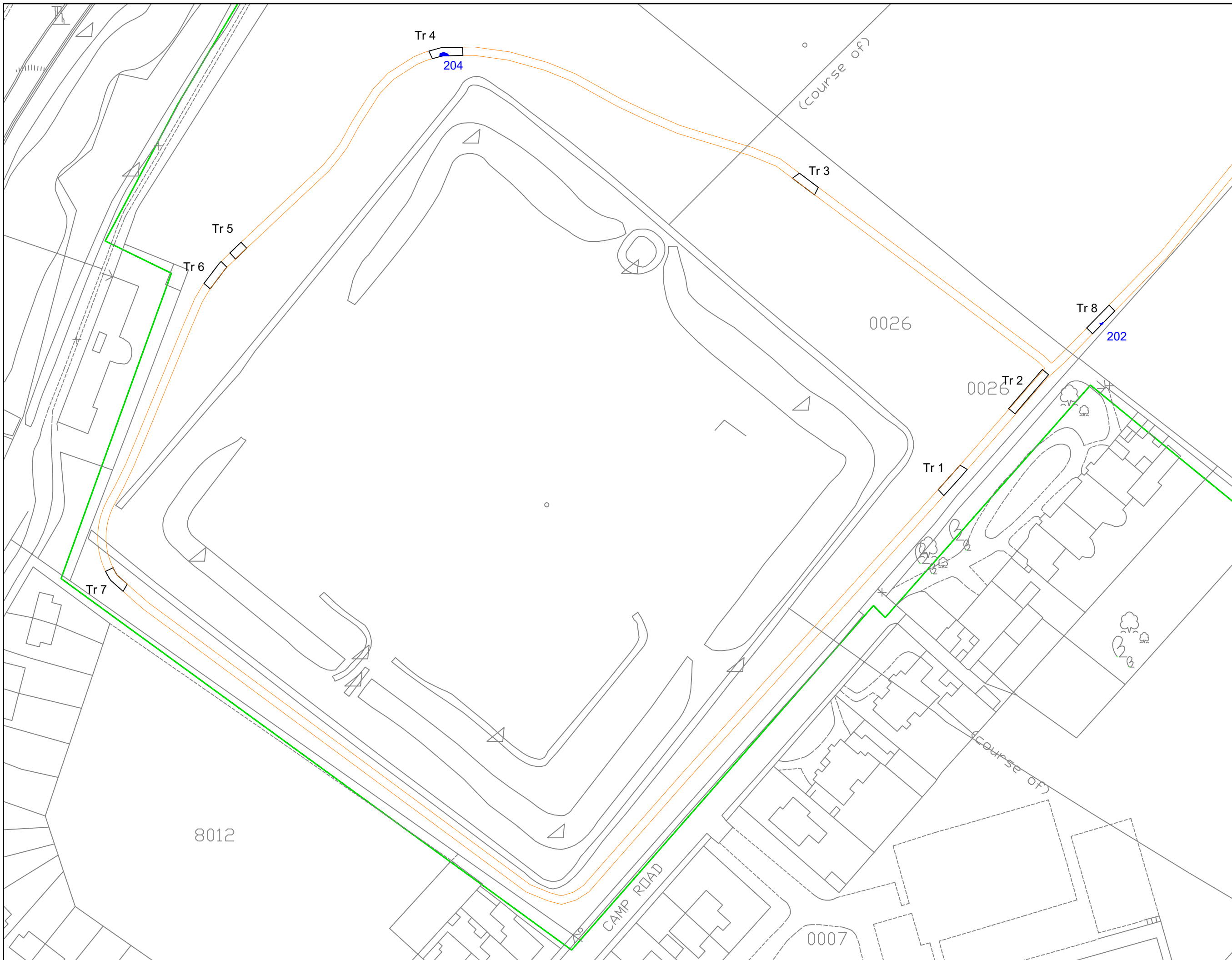
Title:
Area 1 trench layout

Project:
**Camp Farm, Maryport:
 archaeological evaluation**

Client:
Capita Symonds

Scale at A3:
1:500

Drawn by: SW Checked: LW Report No: Y072/12



Key:

- Foot path Boundary
- Camp Farm Site Boundary
- Evaluation Trench (2012)
- Archaeological feature

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Fig. No: 3 Revision: A

Title:
Area 2 trench layout

Project:
**Camp Farm, Maryport:
 archaeological evaluation**

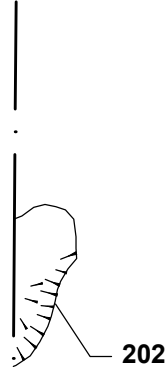
Client:
Capita Symonds

Scale at A3:
1:1,000

Drawn by: SW Checked: LW Report No: Y072/12



204



202

Trench 4

Trench 8



Key:



Fig No: 4 Revision: 0 Client: A

Title:
Trench 4 and 8

Project:
Camp Fort, Maryport: Archaeological Evaluation

Scale at A4:
1:40



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Fig. 5 - Post-excitation shot of Trench E



Fig. 6 - Post-excitation shot Trench C





Fig. 7 - General shot of elongated Pit 105, facing south-west



Fig. 8 - Shallow Ditch 107, facing north-west



Fig. 9 - Shallow ditch 109 in Trench I, facing north

Fig. No: 5-9		Revision: A	Project: Camp Farm, Maryport: Archaeological Evaluation		
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Fig. 10 - Post-excavation shot of Trench 12



Fig. 11 - Post-excavation shot of Trench 8, facing south-west



Fig. 12 - North-west-facing section of Trench 4 showing dump of stones

Fig. No: 10-12		Revision: A	Project: Camp Farm, Maryport: Archaeological Evaluation		
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