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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

May 2018

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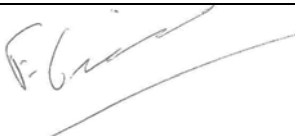


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Electricity North West

Dykesfield Farm, Burgh by Sands, Carlisle, Cumbria

Archaeological Watching Brief

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DESK BASED ASSESSMENTS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
TOPOGRAPHIC AND LANDSCAPE SURVEY
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

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Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) was commissioned by Electricity North West, to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Dykesfield Farm, Burgh by Sands, Cumbria CA5 6AG, (NGR: NY 3078 5918). The watching brief was required as part of a scheme of archaeological works. The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced in response to a brief prepared by Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer acting as the archaeological planning advisor on behalf of Cumbrian County Council.

The archaeological work was undertaken over six days between the 3rd April and the 23rd April 2018, and comprised the supervision of a single pit and three trenches on the northern side of Dykesfield Bridge, and along the southern side of the road. The investigation revealed frequent in-situ service ducts and cables; no archaeological features were observed and no finds were recovered.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) thanks Electricity North West for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Also, WA thank Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, at Cumbria County Council for his assistance.

Wardell Armstrong LLP also thanks the Gallagher staff and O'Connor Utilities Ltd, for their help during this project.

The watching brief was maintained by Mark Lawson and Sue Thompson, who also wrote the report. The historic background was written by Ariane Buschmann, and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. The project was managed by Frank Giecco and the report edited by Damion Churchill.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background

1.1.1 In April 2018 Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) undertook an archaeological watching brief south of Dykesfield Farm, Burgh by Sands, Cumbria (NGR: NY 3078 5918). It was commissioned by the Client in regard to the replacement of an underground electricity cable.

1.1.2 The proposed development lies adjacent to the projected line of Hadrian's Wall vallum, which may therefore be affected by the works.

1.2 Project Documentation

1.2.1 The project conforms to a brief prepared by Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) dated 30 October 2017. A WSI (WA 2018) was then produced to provide a specific methodology based on the brief for a programme of archaeological mitigation implemented via a watching brief. This was approved by the archaeological planning advisor prior to the fieldwork taking place.

1.2.2 This report outlines the work undertaken on site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological watching brief.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and guidance

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014a), and in accordance with the WA fieldwork manual (2017).

2.1.2 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (CIfA 2014a) and the Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014b).

2.2 Documentary Research

2.2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by WA LLP (2018), which set out the archaeological and historical background of the site, and provided an assessment of the significance of all known and potential heritage assets up to 0.5km from the area of investigation.

2.3 The Watching Brief

2.3.1 A watching brief is defined as a programme of 'monitoring and investigation carried out during a non-archaeological activity within a specified area of land or development where construction operations may disturb or destroy archaeological remains' (CIFA 2014a).

2.3.2 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of all intrusive works associated with the current development, this comprised the excavation of one launch pit and associated groundworks on the northern side of the former canal bridge. The general aims of these investigations were:

- allow the monitoring archaeologist to signal that an archaeological find has been made before it is destroyed
- to provide the opportunity for appropriate resource allocation if the archaeological find cannot be dealt with under the watching brief remit
- to determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the proposed development site;

- determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from plough damage/agricultural drainage/ past industrial practices/past building activities (or other past land use)
- investigate and record all deposits and features of archaeological interest within the areas to be disturbed by the current development;
- to determine the likely impact on archaeological deposits from future proposed development arising from the current works;
- to disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting.

2.3.3 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket to maximise the chance for identification of archaeological remains should they be present. All intrusive groundworks were monitored under close archaeological supervision by a suitably trained archaeologist. No archaeological remains were observed during the watching brief. No finds were recovered and no samples were taken.

2.3.4 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with Carlisle Archives, with copies of the report sent to the Cumbria HER, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier CL12126, DFF-A.

2.3.5 Wardell Armstrong LLP supports the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by WA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: wardella2-315366.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The site is situated on low-lying ground, which forms part of the Carlisle Plain at NY 3078 5918. The site's environs comprise primarily of pastoral farmland. The site is bounded to the north by Dykesfield Farm and Dykesfield House, Burgh Marsh to the north-west and the hamlet of Longburgh to the south. The line of the former Carlisle canal runs to the south of the road. Dykesfield lies to the west of the village of Burgh by Sands is located 9 km north west of Carlisle and 2km south of the Solway Firth. The area of investigation lies at a height of approximately 9m aOD (above Ordnance Datum).

3.1.2 The underlying solid geology within the area of investigation is mapped as Mudstone with Gypsum-stone and Anhydrite-stone of the Mercia Mudstone Group deposited during the Triassic Period approximately 201 – 252 million years ago. This is overlain by drift deposits of boulder clay or silt (BGS 2018). West of Burgh-by-Sands lie silts and clays along the margins of the Solway, with boulder clay on the higher ground.

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.2.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was produced to summarise the known historical and archaeological background of the site and the surrounding landscape to a distance of 0.5km.

3.2.2 This assessment identified that there was one designated heritage assets within the site boundary, however there are a further 11 within the wider search area of 0.5km.

3.2.3 The site is located within the buffer zone of the Hadrian's Wall section of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (NHL 1000098). This is a World Heritage Site, and therefore of international significance.

3.2.4 Two heritage assets designated as scheduled ancient monuments are recorded within the immediate vicinity of the site. These are the sections of Hadrian's Wall between Fulwood House at Burgh by Sands and Burgh Marsh in wall mile 72 and 73 (NHL 1014698) and the vallum between West End, Burgh by Sands and the eastern boundary of Dykesfield (NHL 1018308) to the north and east of the site.

3.2.5 Nine heritage assets are designated as grade II listed buildings. Dykesfield House (NHL 78238) and Dykesfield Bridge (NHL 1054043) are located in close proximity to the site. Dykesfield Bridge (NHL 1054043) is situated to the approx. 30m to the south

of the site, while Dykesfield House (NHL 78238) is situated approx. 50m to the north of the site. All remaining grade II listed buildings, comprising White Cottage (NHL 1087455), Longburgh House and Outbuildings (NHL 1087454), the garden wall to the north-east of Longburgh Hall (NHL 1335652), Longburgh Farm and Barn (NHL 1087456), Brewery Cottage (NHL 1335653), Brewery Farm (NHL 1335654) and Longburgh Farmhouse (NHL 1087457), are located within Longburgh, to the south-east of the site. They date to between the 18th and 19th centuries.

3.2.6 The site is located within the Longburgh Conservation Area, designated in October 1978.

3.2.7 Five non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the search area of the site. They relate to sites associated with Hadrian's Wall, such as a Roman Altar Find (HER 453) found in 1830 while excavating at Dykesfield, which possibly indicates to a temple site, and the circumstantial evidence for the Roman Wall Turret 73A (HER 430). Further sites are associated with post medieval development of the area, including the Georgian Port Carlisle Canal (HER 6296) the Victorian North British Railway line (HER 10036), and Croft Cottage (HER 43320). The desk-based assessment concluded that there was a reasonable likelihood that archaeological remains of Roman date may be present within the proposed development site.

3.2.8 **Prehistoric:** There are no prehistoric sites of archaeological interest known within the search area.

3.2.9 **Roman:** The village of Burgh by Sands is situated near the remains of the Roman fort and vicus of *Aballava*. Two earlier forts have also been identified to the south and west of the village with the earlier of the two forts dating to the late 1st century AD. The main axis of the settlement lies between the line of Hadrian's Wall and the Vallum. Extensive remains dating to the Roman period have been found within the village (Wooler 2009, 14). Hadrian's Wall vallum is shown on ordnance survey maps running to the north of Dykefield Farm. Recent works however recognised that the Vallum between West End, Burgh by Sands and the eastern boundary of Dykesfield is located along the main road, to the east of the development site, and the scheduled area has therefore been changed (NHL 1018308). LiDAR data and archaeological evaluation established that the course of the Vallum is reasonably well-preserved as a series of buried deposits, and that slight but tangible surface traces are present in places. Milecastle 73 was located and partly excavated by Simpson and others in 1948. Roman pottery has been found in the expected area of

Milecastle 72A (HER 422), which appears to confirm the location. So far, no visible traces were found of Turret 73A. The turret probably lies at the junction between the length of Turf Wall constructed on a cobble base and the length built with turves stacked directly on the subsoil. Its remains are expected to survive as buried features.

- 3.2.10 **Medieval:** The barony of Burgh by Sands was created in 1092 as a bulwark against Scottish invasion across the Solway. The barony held by several families over the following centuries. It often was passed down through the female descendants, such as the D'Estrivers, Engaines, Morvilles, Lucies, de Multons, Dacres and Howards family. It was finally sold in 1685 by the Duke of Norfolk to Sir John Lowther, whose descendants, the Earls of Lonsdale, still hold the title (Burgh by Sands). The village of Dykesfield is part of the Longburgh township, in the Burgh-by-Sands parish. The Dykes family had been established there since at least the 14th century to the 18th century (Hutchinson 1794 & 1974, 505).
- 3.2.11 **Post-medieval:** A survey undertaken in 1638 describes Dykesfield as being under the tenement to Thomas Mathen and Robert Marks, with the freeholders John Hugdson, David Mathen and Thomas Mathen (CAC DLONS/L/5/2/41/53). The demesne was in the occupation of Richard Stor[ve]. The land was referred to as arable, with meadows and fields. The area of Burgh-by-Sands and Longburgh expanded in the 18th and 19th centuries. Dykesfield Bridge, to the south of the site, was built for the Carlisle Canal in 1819 to 1823 for the Port Carlisle Dock and Railway Company, and, after the canal went out of use, was later used as railway bridge. The structure is Grade II listed (List entry number 1054043).
- 3.2.12 Four previous archaeological works have been undertaken within the vicinity of the watching brief area. This comprises three watching briefs, a walkover survey and an archaeological evaluation. The first archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Jan Walker in 2010 at Dykesfield Farm, Burgh by Sands, where mid-20th century field drains were found. ARS undertook a walkover survey in 2013 which covered the area to west of the site, but found nothing of relevance to this present project. This was followed by an evaluation on 2015, undertaken by CFA at Dykesfield Farm. Whilst Modern, Roman and Post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered during the evaluation, they were unstratified. They discovered a pit and a ditch, however both could not be dated. A watching brief was undertaken by Gerry Martin in 2016, at Dykesfield House, which did not present any archaeological remains or features. CFA

undertook a further watching brief at Dykesfield Farm in 2017. It confirmed the course of the Vallum at Dykesfield Farm, but no finds were made.

3.2.13 These works show that the vallum lies to the south of the previous line of the Scheduled Monument, and as a result the line of the vallum was altered, moving the line of the vallum just north of the road at Dykesfield, therefore placing the groundworks closer to the line of the vallum (NHL 1018308).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken at Dykesfield between the 3rd April and the 23rd April 2018 (Figure 1). The archaeological watching brief monitored excavations associated with replacement of an electricity cable. Context numbers are provided, where relevant, in brackets, relating also to a summary table provided in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 The groundworks required the excavation of two launch pits for a duct laid by directional drilling beneath the former Carlisle canal bridge; only the groundworks on the northern side of the bridge were subject to the watching brief, as they had the potential to impact upon the known archaeology in the area. Three narrow trenches for replacement electricity ducts were also excavated (Figure 2).

4.1.3 A test pit on the northern side of the road which was planned as part of the watching brief was not excavated.

4.1.4 The excavation of the trenches consisted of the removal of the asphalt road surface exposing made ground deposits overlying natural stoney sand deposits.

4.1.5 Archaeological remains were not encountered during the groundworks.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Pit D was situated on the north side of Dykesfield Bridge, and measured 1m in width and 3m in length. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below current ground level. The road surface comprised 0.10m asphalt (**100**) which sealed 0.20m grey brown stoney sand (**101**), overlying 0.60m red/orange brown sandy made ground (**102**), above 0.30m+ light brown sand (**103**) (Plate 1).

4.2.2 Three trenches were also excavated as part of the watching brief; each trench measured an average of 0.50m in width, and was excavated to a maximum of 1m in depth.

4.2.3 Trench 1 measured 47m in length and was excavated from the north east corner of Pit D and ran east along the south side of the metalled road towards the substation, where it turned south east into the building (Figure 2).

4.2.4 The natural substrate (**106**) comprised a compact orange stoney sand, and was reached at a depth of around 0.60m below the current ground surface. It was overlain by a 0.2m lens of yellow sand (**105**) and a possible buried ground surface,

an average of 0.15m of grey sand silt (**104**), sealed by 0.2m stoney sand (**101**) and asphalt (**100**) (Plate 2)

4.2.5 Trench 2 was excavated away from the road in an area of woodland, within a fenced area (Figure 2). A small trench measuring 1m by 2m was hand dug in previously disturbed ground over existing electric cables to a depth of 0.5m. The ground was very wet and boggy in this area, and only a single thick deposit of topsoil (**107**) containing inclusions of modern concrete and tile fragments was observed (Plate 3).

4.2.6 Trench 3 measured 10m in length and was dug across the full width of the road to the north of Pit D (Figure 2), exposing the same made ground deposits identified in Pit D (Plate 4).

4.3 **Archaeological Finds and Environmental Sampling**

4.3.1 No archaeological finds were recovered, and no environmental samples were retained during the watching.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Interpretation

- 5.1.1 The archaeological watching brief monitored all excavations associated with the replacement of electricity ducts on the northern side of Dykesfield Bridge, Burgh by Sands. The purpose of the watching brief was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains, particularly those associated with Hadrian's Wall vallum in the vicinity.
- 5.1.2 The ground level of the road rises significantly towards the bridge and the deposits **(102)** and **(103)**, seen within Pit D, were made ground deposits forming the raised access across the Dykesfield Bridge. A further made ground deposit **(101)** was also seen below the asphalt road surface **(100)**, within Pit D and Trenches 1 and 3, sealing a possible buried soil horizon **(104)** observed in Trench 1.
- 5.1.3 All three trenches were frequently cut by service trenches for electric, gas, water and BT, and were devoid of archaeological features or deposits.
- 5.1.4 No finds were recovered, and no environmental samples were taken.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description
100	Deposit	Asphalt road surface
101	Deposit	Made ground – bedding layer for (100) grey brown/orange sand, frequent angular stone inclusions, brick fragments
102	Deposit	Made ground – mid orange brown sand, sub-round stone inclusions
103	Deposit	Redeposited natural/ made ground? Light brown sand
104	Deposit	Buried ground surface? Grey silty clay, rounded pebble inclusions
105	Deposit	Lens of yellow sand
106	Deposit	Natural substrate? Compact variable orange sand with cobble and gravel patches
107	Deposit	Topsoil – sandy silt

APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate 1; West facing section, Pit D showing made ground deposits, 1m scale.



Plate 2; South facing section, Trench 1 showing made ground deposits and buried soil, above natural sands. 1m scale.

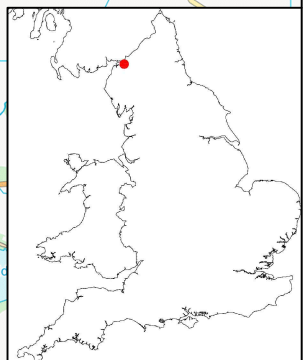
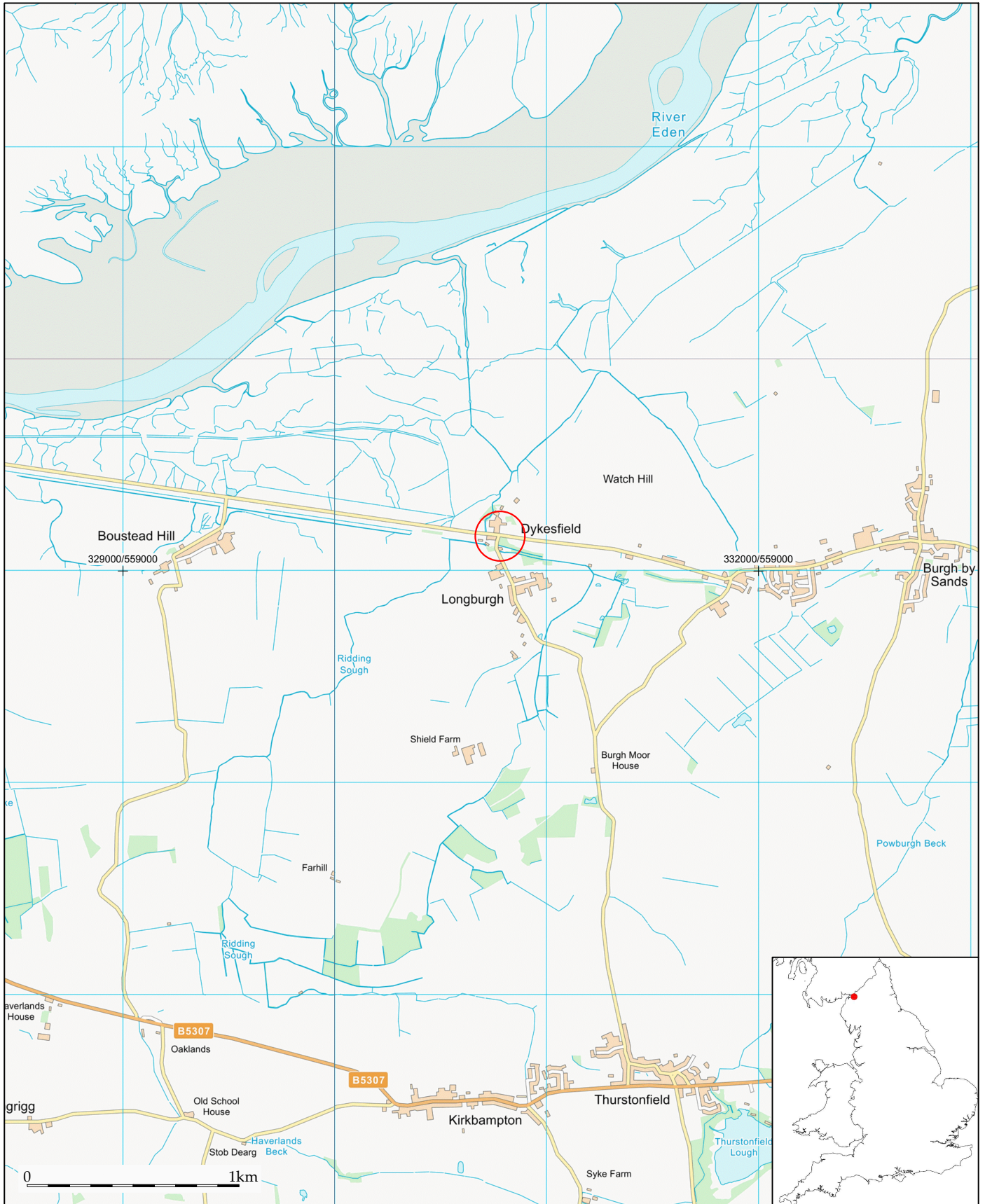


Plate 3; Trench 2 looking south, showing made topsoil deposit.



Plate 4; Trench 3 looking north east, showing made ground deposits. 1m scale.

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES




Wardell Armstrong
2018

PROJECT: Archaeological Watching Brief at Dykesfield Farm, Burgh by Sands, Cumbria

CLIENT: Electricity North West

SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4


DRAWN BY: AB


CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: May 2018

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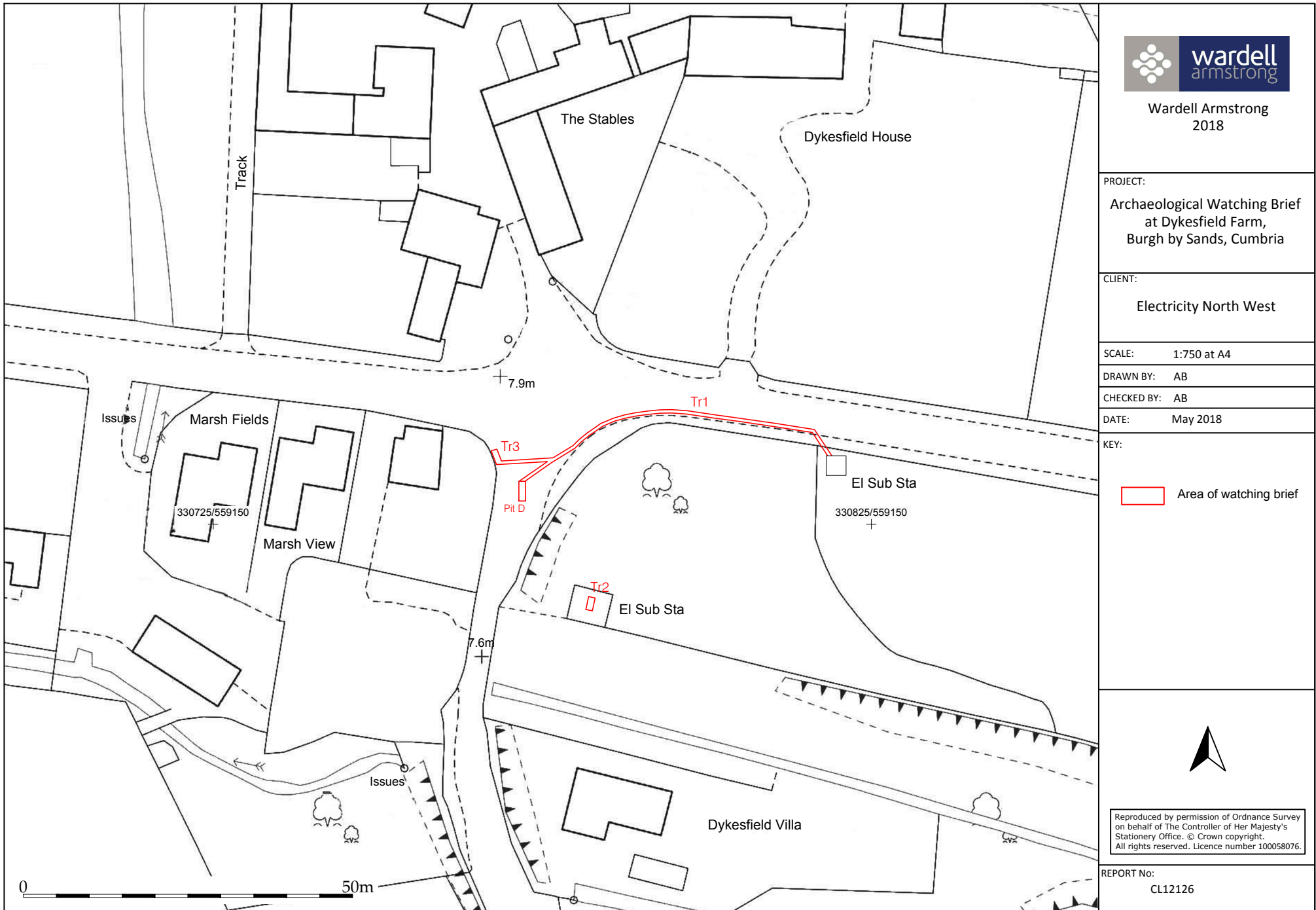
KEY:

 Site location



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Figure 1: Site location.



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2018

PROJECT:
Archaeological Watching Brief
at Dykesfield Farm,
Burgh by Sands, Cumbria

CLIENT:
Electricity North West

SCALE: 1:750 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: May 2018

KEY:
 Area of watching brief



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Figure 2: Areas monitored by watching brief.

STOKE-ON-TRENT
Sir Henry Doulton House
Forge Lane
Etruria
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 5BD
Tel: +44 (0)178 227 6700

BIRMINGHAM
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