

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS IN CUMBRIA 2006

THE following projects do not represent all projects undertaken in the county during the year but only those for which the County Council either received a written report or were notified by one of the Park Authorities. The list was compiled by Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Records Officer, Cumbria County Council. Information on projects in the Lake District was supplied by Eleanor Kingston, Archaeologist, Lake District National Park Authority.

Aldingham: Colt Park

SD 2735 6998

M. Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a leisure development. A possible Bronze Age cremation cemetery was identified nearby and an evaluation was undertaken to investigate if it extended into the development area. Seven trenches were excavated but no further burial evidence was found.

Report No. 5/06/1665

Archive: CRO(B)

Aldingham: Mill Road, Gleaston

SD 2578 7082

D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and evaluation was undertaken on vacant land in the village. Research found that the site was occupied by a farmhouse owned in 1848 by the Kendall family. This was demolished and a row of seven cottages, Croft Terrace, was built in the late 19th century. These were demolished in the 1970s and the site left unoccupied.

Four evaluation trenches were excavated. No surviving evidence of Croft Terrace was found, but remains of the earlier farmhouse and artefacts dating it to the 18th century were discovered. Evidence of earlier occupation was also found, comprising of a boundary ditch or palisade trench containing 14th-15th century pottery, a pit containing domestic refuse possibly derived from floor sweepings, and one unstratified sherd of 12th/13th century pottery.

Report No. 5/06/1669

Archive: CRO(B): Barrow Dock Museum

Allonby: Brownrigg Hall Wind Farm

NY 105 440

Entec

A desk-based assessment was conducted in advance of a proposed wind farm. No archaeological features were identified on the immediate site, although the

monitoring of intrusive works has been proposed should the development proceed.

Report No. 2/06/1654

Archive: Entec

Allonby: The Old Reading Rooms

NY 0811 4315

Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

A building survey was conducted before the conversion of a derelict former library built in 1862 by the architect Alfred Waterhouse, a Manchester-based Quaker, and used until the 1950s-60s. It remained vacant thereafter and was severely storm damaged in 2004-5. The building was found to contain some original internal fixtures and fittings.

Report No. 2/06/1689

Archive: CRO(C)

Alston Moor: Gatehead Chapel, Garrigill

NY 746 412

Peter F. Ryder Historic Buildings Consultant

An assessment of the Methodist chapel was undertaken as part of a Pennine chapel survey (the others located in County Durham). Documentary sources show earlier chapels on the site in 1825 and 1856. The present building has a datestone of 1885 and the interior is of late 19th/early 20th century character.

Report No. 3/05/1538

Archive: North East Vernacular Architecture Group

Alston Moor: The Smallcleugh Project

NY 787 429

M. Sowerby, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A report was received detailing the investigations carried out in 2006 by the North Pennines Heritage Trust Field School at Smallcleugh and Middlecleugh Mines in the Nent Valley. This included the recording and excavation of two 19th/early 20th century powder or magazine stores, thought to be unique to the North Pennines, and the excavation of demolished buildings at Hodgsons High Level Mine Shop.

Report No. 3/06/1700

Archive: North Pennines Heritage Trust

Appleby-in-Westmorland: Chapel Street

NY 68235 20380)

M. Dodd, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a flood defence scheme. Two trenches were excavated to a depth of 1.2 m. No archaeological features were identified.

Report No. 3/06/1557

Archive: CRO(K)

**Appleby-in-Westmorland: Land adjacent to Shaw's Wiend and Boroughgate
NY 68406 20116***D. Elsworth and S. Potter, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken within a former medieval burgage plot. A map of 1754 shows buildings fronting on to the road and three evaluation trenches were excavated to investigate their remains. No definitive evidence of the structures was found, however a number of other features were revealed including cobbled areas, a stone-lined drain, pits, and deposits containing significant amounts of medieval and post-medieval artefacts including high-status tiles and a wide variety of animal bone. This site is the only medieval originating burgage plot excavated in Appleby to date and further investigation was proposed.

Report No. 3/06/1673**Archive:** CRO(K): Penrith Musuem**Arnside: Saltcotes Hall****SD 4607 7873***C. Ridings, Oxford Archaeology North*

A building survey was conducted before the redevelopment of disused farm buildings. The farmhouse itself is a 17th century Grade II Listed Building. Two barn ranges, one a bank barn used for cattle and the other comprising a threshing barn, washhouse and cottage, were found to be of early to mid-19th century date. No further work is recommended.

Report No. 5/06/1611**Archive:** CRO(K)**Arthuret: Sutton and Son Longtown Depot, Albert Street, Longtown****NY 3823 6853***Lee and A. Bates, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken on a site found to have been first occupied by the Longtown Bobbin Mill built about 1851 by J. and E. Waters and Sons to supply their new Manchester textile factory. The mill was initially closed in 1903. Though it reopened shortly afterwards, it closed for the final time in 1936. Two evaluation trenches were subsequently excavated and the surviving remains of the bobbin mill were found to be severely truncated by modern disturbance. An excavation was recommended.

Report No. 1/06/1572**Archive:** CRO(C)**Aspatria: Queen Street****NY 1482 4185***M. Dodd, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a residential development. No archaeological features were identified.

Report No. 2/06/1560**Archive:** CRO(C)

Barrow-in-Furness: Bow Windows Farm, Rampside**SD 2398 6625***D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was undertaken before the conversion of disused Grade II Listed farm buildings and found the farm's development to be complex. The present farmhouse dates to the 19th century but incorporates a reused datestone of 1654 from an earlier house. Stables and barns are shown on a map of 1842 although earlier elements were identified within them, including a reused datestone of 1802 along with evidence of alterations undertaken as the farm changed use from arable to dairy farming.

Report No. 6/06/1634**Archive:** CRO(B)**Barrow-in-Furness: Dalton to Roose Greenway****SD 2190 7157***L. Fouracre, AOC Archaeology Group*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for a proposed new greenway alongside Mill Beck between Furness Abbey and Roose. Research showed the proposed greenway would follow an important route from the Abbey to Barrow, which had existed from at least the 15th century, although it had been much disturbed at Roose from recent tipping and residential development and no further investigation was recommended.

Report No. 6/06/1606**Archive:** CRO(B)**Barrow-in-Furness: Flass Lane****SD 217 701***K. Clapperton, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken on disused farm land. Eleven trenches were excavated, revealing two undated ditches, two disturbed pits from which a small fragment of Roman pottery was recovered, and a number of modern features. No further work was proposed.

Report No. 6/06/1694**Archive:** CRO(B)**Barrow-in-Furness: Junction of Hindpool Road and Cornmill Crossing****SD 1955 6905***D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken and found the proposed development site had been previously occupied by a mid- to late 19th century steam corn mill, foundry, rope-walk, shipyard and gasworks. Further recording was proposed.

Report No. 6/06/1580**Archive:** CRO(B)

Barrow-in-Furness: Park House Farm, Parkhouse Road**SD 2239 7111***D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was undertaken in advance of the conversion of disused farm buildings. The extant “old” farmhouse is thought to be of 16th century origin although the site has a much older history and is named as a tenant farm of Furness Abbey. Little is known of its development after it finally passed to local iron mine owners, the Boltons, following the Dissolution. The buildings investigated were found to be of late 18th to mid-19th century date with later alterations. They had been partially built using reused dressed stone, possibly taken from the Abbey, and also contained reused timbers.

Report No. 6/06/1566**Archive:** CRO(B)**Barrow-in-Furness: The Barrow Haematite Steel Company Slag Bank, Park Road****SD 189 713***P. Schofield, Oxford Archaeology North*

A rapid desk-based assessment and photographic survey were undertaken before the landscaping of the disused slag bank. The bank was created from waste produced by the former Barrow Iron Works established in 1859. The relationship between phases of deposition was found to have been disturbed and so no further work was proposed.

Report No. 6/06/1631**Archive:** CRO(B)**Barrow-in-Furness: The Waterfront****SD 201 676***Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd for Capita Symonds*

An Environmental Impact Assessment was undertaken in 2005 to inform proposals for the Ramsden Business Park and relocation of allotments on Barrow Island as part of the Barrow Port Regeneration Project. A number of sites of interest were identified, including the Egerton tenements, which may have been designed by Paley and Austin c.1881. Further investigation has subsequently taken place and additional work is recommended.

Report No. 6/06/1691**Archive:** CRO(B)**Beaumont: Carlisle Northern Development Route, Knockupworth Farm****NY 37229 56905***S. Mitchell, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of a 3 m deep borehole within the Scheduled area of Hadrian’s Wall. No archaeological features were identified.

Report No. 1/06/1600**Archive:** CRO(C)

Beaumont: Hollygarth Cottage, Monkhill**NY 3442 5863***Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for an extension to an existing building. An outshut previously stood on the site, said locally to have been a slaughterhouse, and remains of its foundations were revealed.

Report No. 1/06/1636**Archive:** CRO(C)**Beaumont: Millbeck, Kirkandrews-on-Eden****NY 3605 5790***M. Cressey and C. O'Connell, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey and evaluation were undertaken on the line of Hadrian's Wall Vallum. The farm takes its name from a small 19th century water-powered corn mill, and the survey found that the mill had been converted to a stable by 1900. An adjacent single-storey byre was thought to be of similar age. Eight evaluation trenches were excavated and successfully located the line of Hadrian's Wall Vallum through the farmyard, but found it to be heavily truncated and with no surviving upstanding associated earthworks. Further work was proposed.

Report No. 1/06/1663, 1/06/1664**Archive:** CRO(C)**Beaumont: The Green, Kirkandrews-on-Eden****NY 35385 58420***Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a residential development between Hadrian's Wall and Vallum. Buildings shown on early maps were found to have been demolished and the site levelled in the early 20th century. No surviving remains were found.

Report No. 1/06/1635**Archive:** CRO(C)**Beetham: Arnside Tower, Beetham Hall and Hazelslack Tower, Dallam Tower Estate****SD 4591 7689***D. Elsworth, Oxford Archaeology North*

A Conservation Management Plan was produced for the three medieval towers at Arnside, Beetham Hall and Hazelslack. All are Listed (Grades II-II*) and Scheduled Monuments, and two are on the Buildings at Risk Register. Beetham Hall is the oldest of the three towers, built around 1340 with later alterations and additions, and forms part of a larger complex of defensible manorial buildings, which are now in a ruinous condition. Hazelslack Tower is thought to be of 14th or 15th century date. It stands in isolation today but is known to have been the wing of a hall, and was perhaps used as the kitchen and/or solar block. Only Arnside Tower is a true tower house however, but now with little datable architecture. Various 14th, 15th

and 17th century dates have been suggested for its construction. The Conservation Plan has been prepared to address the issues concerning the future preservation of each site.

Report No. 5/06/1599

Archive: CRO(K)

Beetham: Heron Corn Mill

SD 4960 7995

L. Fouracre and A. Hunter Blair, AOC Archaeology Group

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of the construction of new educational facilities. The present buildings are of mid-late 18th century but a possible manorial mill is documented on or near the site in the 13th century. An evaluation was subsequently undertaken, consisting of nine trenches and test pits. A buried soil layer containing slag and modern ceramics was found to extend across part of the site, but no structural remains or other archaeological features were revealed and no further work is proposed.

Report No. 5/06/1595, 5/06/1646

Archive: Heron Corn Mill Beetham Trust

Beetham: Sandside Quarry, Storth

SD 482 810

J. Clarke, Oxford Archaeology North

An evaluation was undertaken along the route of a proposed new quarry access road. Thirteen test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals. No archaeological features were identified.

Report No. 5/06/1571

Archive: CRO(K)

Beetham: St Michael's and All Angels Church

SD 4961 7957

Nigel Neil Archaeological Services

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a building extension, services and new pathway to the Grade I Listed church. The church was built c.1200 A.D. and is reputedly on the site of an earlier church dedicated to St Lioba. Three stratified burials, left *in situ*, and more than 900 unstratified fragments of human bone were identified. Twenty-two unstratified sherds of pottery dating from the mid-12th century to the post-medieval period were also found, and the possible remains of an undated bell-casting pit or smelting hearth were uncovered but preserved *in situ*. No evidence of the earlier church was found.

Report No. 5/06/1573

Archive: CRO(K): Kendal Museum

Bewcastle: Coldside, Bailey

NY 5196 7877

Fiona Wooler Buildings Archaeologist

A building survey was conducted before the conversion of a disused barn, found to date to the early-mid 19th century. The farmhouse was built in 1909 and replaced an earlier house. Part of the barn was incorporated into the house in c.2000, and the remaining part used for threshing and as a byre or stable.

Report No. 1/06/1647

Archive: CRO(C)

Blennerhasset and Torpenhow: Land adjacent to Garthside, Torpenhow

NY 20417 39747

Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new dwelling. The remains of a boundary wall and a collection of late medieval domestic pottery were found, the latter forming part of a midden left *in situ* when first discovered in 2003. A building survey was also conducted on a disused mid-19th century barn before its demolition.

Report No. 2/06/1702

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Blindcrake: A595, Wharrels Hill, Bothel

NY 1509 3561

K. Mounsey and N. Gaskell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new utility installation along the verge of the A595 at Wharrels Hill, which is the recorded course of a Roman road. No archaeological features were identified.

Report No. 2/06/1559

Archive: CRO(C)

Blindcrake: Bothel Quarry, Moota Hill

NY 1409 3672

S. Nicol, Headland Archaeology Ltd

An evaluation was undertaken before an extension of an existing quarry. Twelve trenches were excavated. No archaeological finds or features were found.

Report No. 2/06/1660

Archive: CRO(C)

Bothel and Threapland: Wharrels Hill Wind Farm, Bothel

NY 3800 1760

Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of test pits and trial trenches on the proposed site of a wind farm. No archaeological features were revealed and no further work is proposed.

Report No. 2/06/1623

Archive: CRO(C)

Bowness-on-Solway: Kiln Close Farm, Glasson**NY 253 605***G. Geddes and E. Bailey, Headland Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey and evaluation were conducted before the demolition of disused farm buildings. Until the 1960s, buildings in the south-eastern part of the site belonged to a separate farmstead named Glasson Farm. The survey found that Glasson farmhouse was an early clay-walled cross-passage house with attached byre dating to around 1722. Other barns, byres and stables at Glasson Farm were found to date from the late-18th to mid-19th centuries. The only building included in the development at the original Kiln Close Farm, a barn then later milking parlour, was built in c.1836. Nine evaluation trenches were excavated, but no prior use of the site was found and no further work is proposed.

Report No. 1/06/1620**Archive:** CRO(C)**Brampton: Linney Browe, Farlam****NY 55525 58800***F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was conducted in advance of the conversion of a disused threshing barn at Linney Browe, formerly named Farlam Farm. It was found to be difficult to date architecturally but is shown on the First edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863. It was altered with the straightening of the adjacent road from Talkin in the mid-20th century.

Report No. 1/06/1565**Archive:** CRO(C)**Bridekirk: Middle Farm, Tallentire****NY 1070 3522***N. Gaskell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken before the redevelopment of Middle Farm. The farmhouse itself is Grade II Listed and dates to the late 17th or early 18th century. An associated agricultural building had already been demolished prior to the assessment, and a subsequent evaluation found no surviving evidence of it.

Report No. 2/06/1613, 2/06/1643**Archive:** CRO(C)**Brough: Manderley, Church Brough****NY 7931 1384***S. Clark and V. Hughes, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief was undertaken in the garden of Manderley, the former post-medieval vicarage to the 12th century church of St Michael. The remains of a small building were found, but its purpose or exact date could not be ascertained.

Report No. 3/06/1602**Archive:** CRO(K)

Brough: Low Mill, Church Brough**NY 7944 1432***N. Gaskell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was conducted before a proposed residential development on land adjacent to Low Mill, a corn mill first shown on the Brough parish tithe map of 1843. Research found the site had been previously occupied by associated barns that were demolished prior to investigation. Three evaluation trenches were excavated but no surviving evidence was found.

Report No. 3/06/1674**Archive:** CRO(C)**Brougham: Brougham Hall****NY 528 283***G. Keevill, Keevill Heritage Consultancy*

A Conservation Management Plan was produced for Brougham Hall, a Grade II* Listed Building on the Buildings at Risk Register. The site began as a medieval defended manorial complex and was converted in the 17th century into a fashionable country house by the Clifford family. It was transformed by L. N. Cottingham during the later 19th century into a great house for the first Lord Brougham and Vaux. Major Carleton Cowper, a neighbouring landowner who had a long-running feud with the Broughams, bought the Hall in the 1930s and virtually demolished it, leaving only a ruinous shell. After its brief reuse during World War II, the site was left abandoned until the current owner procured it in 1985. The Brougham Hall Charitable Trust was then established in order to restore the house and grounds, and this Conservation Plan forms part of that process.

Report No. 3/06/1592**Archive:** Keevill Heritage**Brougham: Weighbridge Office and Signal Box, Cliburn Station, Cliburn****NY 586 260***Fiona Wooler, Buildings Archaeologist*

A building survey was undertaken on a redundant 19th century signal box and weighbridge office on the former Eden Valley Railway before their conversion for residential use. Little original internal detail was found to survive.

Report No. 3/06/1651**Archive:** CRO(K)**Broughton Moor: Broughton Lodge****NY 0575 3290***M. Claydon, Archaeological Services, University of Durham*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken before the development of land surrounding the derelict late 18th century farmstead. Several sites of archaeological interest were identified within the development area, including two additional farmsteads, one now destroyed, and possible traces of medieval ridge and furrow. Further work is recommended.

Report No. 2/06/1686**Archive:** None**Burgh-by-Sands: Buckbottom Farm****NY 3269 5910***M. Cressey and I. Suddaby, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey and evaluation were undertaken in advance of the conversion of 18th and 19th century disused farm buildings. Nine trenches were excavated and revealed field boundary ditches of Roman and medieval date, several pits of medieval and unknown date, and a substantial linear feature measuring at least 8 m wide, thought to be the ditch to Hadrian's Wall. Further work is proposed.

Report No. 1/06/1666, 1/06/1667**Archive:** CFA Archaeology Ltd**Burgh-by-Sands: 1 The Croft****NY 3214 5897***Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for an extension to the rear of the existing 1950s property built on the projected line of Hadrian's Wall Vallum. No artefacts were recovered, and the Vallum was recorded as a soil mark to the front of the property. See these *Transactions*, 216-9.

Report No. 1/06/1619**Archive:** CRO(C)**Burgh-by-Sands: Amberfield****NY 3265 5896***M. Kirkby and S. Mitchell, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

A series of investigations were undertaken on disused farmland. Six evaluation trenches were excavated in January 2006, revealing a system of field ditches containing pottery dating from the 2nd to 3rd centuries A.D. and thought to be associated with the vicus to the fort of Aballava. Further evidence of this field system was found during a subsequent watching brief, and again during an open-area excavation in July, which also found evidence of earlier activity. A tanning pit measuring 4 m in diameter by 2.2 m deep, a deep circular well and a concentration of ditches and pits suggest the site was first used in the Roman period for small-scale industrial purposes. The field ditches were found to post-date these remains and suggest the industrial site then became part of a wider agricultural landscape. Further post-excavation analysis and publication of the results in these *Transactions* is anticipated.

Report No. 1/06/1564, 1/06/1645, 1/06/1687**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Burtholme: Abbey Farm, Lanercost Priory****NY 5547 6362***M. Dodd and M. Sowerby, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An evaluation was initially undertaken before the development of new visitor facilities. Three trenches were excavated and revealed the remains of at least two medieval structures of unknown function, rubble from a third medieval or post-medieval building, and a substantial cut feature containing material from the 13th/14th through to the 19th centuries. The nature of a cropmark and earthwork identified in a previous desk-based assessment could not be ascertained.

The subsequent excavation of the cut feature showed that the material it contained had in fact accumulated by water-borne activities such as flooding or during the drainage of former marshland. The site had been also subjected to truncation, infilling and levelling, perhaps during the construction of adjacent farm buildings in the mid-19th century.

Report No. 1/06/1581, 1/06/1630

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Burtholme: The Heugh, Lanercost

NY 5361 6511

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was conducted at the farm before the demolition and conversion of disused farm buildings. The farm may be shown on Hodskinson and Donald's map of 1770 but then does not appear cartographically until the later 19th century, even though reference is made to a farmer at The Heugh in 1829.

Report No. 1/06/1607

Archive: CRO(C)

Burton in Kendal: Home Farm

SD 5384 7610

C. Ridings, Oxford Archaeology North

A rapid desk-based assessment and building survey were undertaken before the conversion of disused farm buildings to office accommodation. The farm was home farm to nearby Dalton Hall and had been built to an archaic 18th century design as a planned model farmstead in around 1863. There were few subsequent alterations.

Report No. 5/06/1672

Archive: CRO(K)

Carlisle: 1 Close Street

NY 4070 5531

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

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a proposed residential development, excavating to depths of between 0.25 m and 1.25 m. No archaeological features were identified.

Report No. 1/06/1583

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: 3 Paternoster Row
NY 3982 5600
S. Mitchell, CFA Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new glazed corridor linking existing Grade II Listed office buildings. The foundations were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4 m but only modern building debris was found.

Report No. 1/06/1668
Archive: CRO(C)

Carlisle: 6 Devonshire Terrace, Stanwix

NY 3996 5681
Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for an extension to the existing building, revealing only 19th century deposits related to a former garden structure.

Report No. 1/06/1576
Archive: CRO(C)

Carlisle: Botchergate

NY 40380 55545
J. Beatty, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of a trench measuring 0.6 m deep for United Utilities. No archaeological features were identified.

Report No. 1/06/1632
Archive: CRO(C)

Carlisle: Caldew and Carlisle City Flood Alleviation Scheme

NY 40 55
A. Rushworth, The Archaeological Practice Ltd

An assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed flood alleviation scheme through the city centre. It found that potentially significant archaeological remains may survive at various locations within the proposed work area, including at Willow Holme where Hadrian's Wall is crossed by the West Coast Main Line, on the north-east side of the Castle, and at the site of the Bone Mill and Manure Works at the mouth of Parham Beck. Further work was proposed.

Report No. 1/06/1627
Archive: The Archaeological Practice Ltd

Carlisle: Carr's Field, Newtown

NY 382 562
M. Corney, Headland Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during the removal of topsoil, following an earlier geophysical survey and evaluation, which identified several possible truncated features of archaeological interest. Only modern drainage features were found.

Report No. 1/06/1598
Archive: CRO(C)

Carlisle: City Centre**NY 397 559***A. Lane, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief was maintained during the replacement of water mains in the city centre. No structural features were recorded, although several unstratified finds of Roman and medieval date were recovered.

Report No. 1/06/1677**Archive:** CRO(C): Tullie House Museum**Carlisle: Durranhill Flood Alleviation Scheme: Durranhill Beck, Eastern Way and Keenan Park****NY 4245 5575***P. Haworth, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of trial pits and boreholes during groundworks for a flood alleviation scheme. No archaeological features were found at Keenan Park. The Durranhill Beck site revealed industrial waste deposits to an average depth of 3 m, interpreted as the material used to infill a former clay extraction pit belonging to a nearby brick and tile factory.

Report No. 1/06/1677**Archive:** CRO(C)**Carlisle: Former United Services Club between King Street and Botchergate****NY 4053 5533***F. Giecco, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An excavation was undertaken following an evaluation in 2004. Five distinct phases of Roman activity were revealed that appeared to relate to a minor lane running off Botchergate, consisting of a series of low-status timber buildings, trackways and boundary ditches dating from the early second century to late third century A.D. A medieval pit containing 13th/14th century pottery was also found, possibly related to a former property that had fronted on to Botchergate. Full publication in these *Transactions* is anticipated.

Report No. 1/06/1609**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Carlisle: London Road****NY 4184 5403***K. Mounsey, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was conducted during the removal of fuel storage tanks located on the site of the former Cavaghan and Gray factory. No archaeological features were found.

Report No. 1/06/1626**Archive:** CRO(C)

Carlisle: Shaddongate and City Centre**NY 4009 5613***A. Lane, Oxford Archaeology North*

A series of archaeological watching briefs were undertaken during the refurbishment of existing water utilities. No significant archaeological features were revealed.

Report No. 1/06/1540**Archive:** CRO(C)**Carlisle: South Henry Street****NY 40658 55457***J. Beaty, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of services trenches on the site of a former garage. No archaeological features were found.

Report No. 1/06/1683**Archive:** CRO(C)**Carlisle: St Austin Friars School, Etterby****NY 3909 5739***J. Beaty, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An evaluation was conducted before the construction of a new school. Six trenches were excavated. Only post-medieval field drains were identified and no further work is proposed.

Report No. 1/06/1690**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Carlisle: St Ann's House, Etterby Scaur****NY 3903 5727***J. Beaty, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An evaluation was undertaken in the former gardens adjoining St Ann's House, a Grade II Listed house built in 1806 and occupied by William Wordsworth from 1857 to 1870. In 1948 it was purchased by Carlisle City Council for use by Crown Court judges, and was then sold to the Austin Friars School in 1988. Six evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing shallow ditches or gullies relating to the original garden layout as shown on the First edition Ordnance Survey map. No further work was recommended.

Report No. 1/06/1584**Archive:** CRO(C)**Carlisle: Suttle House, Wigton Road****NY 3763 5430***Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration*

A building survey was undertaken on ruinous farm buildings before their demolition. The Grade II Listed farmhouse, excluded from the development, dates to at least 1746. The survey found the remaining buildings dated from the late 18th/early 19th

century onwards and included a possible cart shed and granary that were later converted to a labourer's cottage.

Report No. 1/05/1593

Archive: CRO(C)

Carlisle: The Stables, Church Place, Stanwix

NY 40100 57105

F. Giecco, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of a service trench within the site of the Roman fort. No archaeological features were identified.

Report No. 1/06/1638

Archive: CRO(C)

Castle Carrock: Townfoot Farm

NY 5420 5562

Fiona Wooler Buildings Archaeologist

A building survey was conducted before the development of disused farm buildings. The earliest structure, shown on the Enclosure map of 1805, was found to be a threshing barn with small cattle byre and hayloft. The present farmhouse was added sometime before 1865 and replaced an earlier detached house to the south.

Report No. 1/06/1688

Archive: CRO(C)

Cockermouth: Station Street

NY 1209 3055

S. Clarke, Oxford Archaeology North

A watching brief was maintained during underpinning works and excavation of a foundation trench. No features of archaeological interest were found.

Report No. 2/06/1547

Archive: CRO(C)

Culgaith: Midtown Farm, Blencarn

NY 63785 31235

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was undertaken before the conversion of disused farm buildings. Early maps show the house and several byres existed by at least 1850. The farm ceased to function sometime before 1994.

Report No. 3/06/1658

Archive: CRO(C)

Dacre: Silver Field, Flusco, Newbiggin

NY 462 288

F. Giecco, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An excavation was undertaken following the earlier reported discovery of a

significant number of silver finds believed to be the remains of a partially plough-damaged Viking hoard. The excavation found that the hoard had been initially disturbed during the digging of two 19th century land drains. A further 153 items were recovered, dominated by clipped 10th century coins including 12 of Islamic origin, and hack silver including ingot and jewellery fragments. The hoard is currently being assessed by the British Museum.

Report No. 3/06/1569

Archive: British Museum, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Dalton With Newton: Aircraft Crash Site, Dalton-in-Furness

SD 243 743

C. Wotherspoon, Lancashire Aircraft Investigation Team

An unpublished report was received detailing the licensed excavation of a crash site of a World War II Hawker Hurricane, serial number V6811. The Hurricane was one of three flying on the 15 October 1940 that became lost in the dark and crashed (the other two landing at Gleaston and Over Kellet near Carnforth), though all three pilots survived. The plane was found to have penetrated the ground to a depth of approximately 3 metres, and although a thorough clean-up operation was subsequently carried out by the RAF recovery crew, sections of the aircraft and a number of other items were recovered. These are to be placed on display at the RAF Museum at Millom.

Report No. 6/06/1503

Archive: RAF Millom Museum

Dean: Cragg Farm, Eaglesfield

NY 0995 2740

D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was conducted before the conversion of a disused barn. The farmhouse has a datestone of 1661 but the barn itself was found to be of 18th century date and originally built as a four-bay threshing barn. It was later enlarged as the farm changed from arable to dairy farming.

Report No. 2/06/1553

Archive: CRO(W)

Dean: Southwaite Green Farm, Blindbothel

NY 1273 2822

Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

A building survey was conducted before the conversion of two disused barns. The farmstead was found to be typical of the early 19th century although the enclosure map of 1815 shows the buildings, then named The Green, and on a different alignment, suggesting they had been rebuilt.

Report No. 2/06/1543

Archive: CRO(C)

Dearham: Land off Browside Road**NY 0690 3587***M. Johnson, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

Twenty-nine evaluation trenches were excavated on farmland proposed for residential development. Contaminated land from a 19th century brick works, Wright Pit and its spoil heaps were excluded. Only drainage and agricultural features were revealed, and no evidence was found of a possible powder house shown on early 20th century maps.

Report No. 2/06/1655**Archive:** CRO(C)**Grange over Sands: Merlewood****SD 4095 7960***J. Bradley, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for the mid-19th century Grade II Listed house and grounds. The house was converted to a hotel in the early 20th century and became an army training centre during the Second World War. It was later used by the Nature Conservancy Council, and most recently as the Merlewood Research Station for terrestrial ecology. Further investigation was proposed.

Report No. 5/06/1703**Archive:** CRO(K)**Greystoke: Blencow Hall, Little Blencow****NY 4500 3260***M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was undertaken at Blencow Hall, a Grade I Listed building believed to have originated as a late-15th century manor house. Alterations were undertaken by Sir Henry Blencow in the 16th and 17th centuries, and the site now consists of a central hall with adjoining north tower, south tower and west range forming an L-shaped plan. Only the hall and west range are habitable. A Grade II Listed outbuilding known as the Chapel was also recorded.

An earth resistance survey was undertaken in the grounds, identifying possible building remains, a substantial boundary wall, plus several possible culverts or drains. Further work was proposed.

Report No. 3/06/1662, 3/06/1679**Archive:** CRO(C)**Hartley: High Croft Barn****NY 7830 0856***D. Walsh, The Brigantia Archaeological Practice*

A building survey was conducted before the conversion of a disused field barn. It was found to be a typical example of a two-storey structure of early to mid-19th century date.

Report No. 3/06/1588**Archive:** CRO(K)

Helsington: Sizergh Castle, Sizergh**SD 4985 8800***P. Clark, Oxford Archaeology North*

The archaeological recording of a culvert was undertaken following its discovery during remedial works in the Castle grounds. Dye was used to trace the route of the culvert which was found to exit into a lake to the south-east. Side culverts were also discovered running to a rock garden and well located against the wall of the Castle's north wing.

Report No. 5/06/1622**Archive:** National Trust Sizergh Castle Archive**Hesket: Thackwood Landfill Site, Southwaite****NY 422 467***S. Pembroke and M. Cook, AOC Archaeology Group*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of the extension of an adjacent landfill site. The assessment identified a number of possible cropmarks and an evaluation was subsequently undertaken. Sixteen trenches were excavated but no archaeological features or finds were identified, and the nature of the cropmarks could not be ascertained. No further work is proposed.

Report No. 3/06/1545, 3/06/1586**Archive:** CRO(C)**Heversham: Rowell Farm, Milnthorpe****SD 5149 8271***D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was conducted before the conversion of a disused bank barn, found to have been built by at least 1858 as a threshing barn and byre. It was extended to accommodate additional cattle and then used for storage, resulting in the loss of many of its original features.

Report No. 5/06/1692**Archive:** CRO(K)**Holme Abbey: Bog Farm, Aldoth****NY 1378 5762***Blackett-Ord Consulting Engineers*

A structural appraisal was undertaken on a roofless clay-built two-storey barn before its conversion for residential use. The barn is attached to a Grade II Listed farmhouse of early 18th century date and would originally have had a thatched roof. It was found to be in reasonable condition except for some water damage.

Report No. 2/06/1612**Archive:** Blackett-Ord Consulting Engineers

Holme Abbey: High House Quarry, Westnewton**NY 1312 4797***G. Davies, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

One evaluation trench was excavated on land proposed for aggregate extraction. A cropmark of a possible prehistoric enclosure is shown on aerial photographs taken in 1975. No evidence of the enclosure was found, although an undated pit was discovered in a highly plough-damaged area and could explain the lack of other surviving remains.

Report No. 2/06/1575**Archive:** CRO(C)**Holme St Cuthbert: Edderside Waste Water Treatment Works, Edderside****NY 099 455***D. Tonks, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping and the excavation of a new utility pipeline through the village. No archaeological features were found.

Report No. 2/06/1590**Archive:** CRO(C)**Holme St Cuthbert: New Cowper Quarry Northern Extension (Phase 2), Aspatria****NY 115 459***G. Davies, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An excavation was undertaken before the extension of an existing quarry. A group of six pits and postholes containing Neolithic pottery, a flint blade and a fragment of a polished stone axe-head were found. A curvilinear ditch interpreted as a palisade trench was also discovered, and burnt timbers found *in situ* gave a radiocarbon date of Cal BC 830-740. Potentially associated ditches and (undated) postholes suggest this may have been a Late Bronze Age settlement. A field boundary, believed to be late prehistoric from others excavated in the vicinity, and a number of postholes containing industrial/domestic firing/oven related waste, radiocarbon dated to Cal AD 20-206, suggest continued activity into the Late Iron Age and/or Romano-British periods. Further post-excavation analysis, additional dating, and ultimately the publication of the results of all the fieldwork undertaken at New Cowper are proposed.

Report No. 2/06/1699**Archive:** North Pennines Archaeology Ltd**Holme St Cuthbert: Overby Quarry, Overby****NY 123 467***G. Davies, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment, walkover survey and pilot geophysical survey using various techniques was undertaken in advance of proposals to extend the existing quarry. A number of possible prehistoric sites visible on 1970s aerial photographs corresponded with anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey. The

ephemeral remains of ridge and furrow and the probable remains of an early 19th century smithy were also found.

Four evaluation trenches were subsequently excavated to assess the anomalies, revealing the remains of a field boundary and posthole, both potentially of prehistoric date. Of definite prehistoric date was a truncated pit containing charred grain which was radiocarbon dated to the Early-Middle Bronze Age. Further investigation of the site was proposed.

Report No. 2/06/1550, 2/06/1614

Archive: CRO(C)

Hutton: Hayeswater Pipeline, Dacre to Penruddock

NY 4425 2760

M. Town, Oxford Archaeology North

An evaluation was undertaken and watching brief maintained during section III of the Hayeswater utility pipeline between Dacre and Penruddock (outside of the Lake District National Park). No features of archaeological interest were seen.

Report No. 3/06/1552

Archive: CRO(C)

Hutton Roof: Low House

SD 5697 7805

A. Lee, C. Ridings and A. Bates, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment and building survey were conducted before the demolition of a disused farmstead, identifying the original farmhouse as having been built in the later 17th century. It was converted to a stable when a new Georgian farmhouse was built but nevertheless retained many of its original features, including mullioned windows and an inglenook fireplace. The remaining agricultural buildings were of 19th century date. Following their demolition, a watching brief was maintained during the excavation of foundation trenches but found no features predating the 19th century.

Report No. 5/06/1707

Archive: CRO(K)

Irthington: Heads Wood Farmhouse, Newtown

NY 50310 63185

Fiona Wooler Buildings Archaeologist

A watching brief was maintained during the removal of topsoil to a depth of 0.1 m for the construction of a new equestrian arena on the site of Hadrian's Wall. No archaeological features were found.

Report No. 1/06/1656

Archive: CRO(C)

Kendal: Avenue House and Beezon Brewery Building

SD 5179 9309

J. Ratter, JWRC Chartered Building Surveyors and Historic Building Consultants

A building survey was undertaken in advance of the redevelopment of disused buildings between Victoria Bridge and Beezon Road. Avenue House was built in 1906, as the Avenue Works mineral water factory and bottling plant, by architect John Curwen, for local brewers Jonas Alexander and Sons. The second building appears to have been the surviving part of their Beezon Road Brewery built in c.1883. Both businesses closed in 1951 and the buildings were sold at auction. All but the present brewery building were demolished in the mid-20th century and the site was later occupied by a car showroom and workshop, while the Provincial Insurance Company bought the Avenue Works in 1952 and converted it for office use, removing the majority of its internal fixtures and fittings.

Report No. 5/06/1615

Archive: CRO(K)

Kendal: Haweswater Aqueduct Enabling Works, Oxenholme to Mansergh

SD 5329 9065 to SD 5970 8351

A. Bates, Oxford Archaeology North

An evaluation was undertaken and watching brief maintained along the route of a new water pipeline. Four evaluation trenches were excavated but nothing of significance was found.

Report No. 5/06/1579

Archive: CRO(K)

Kendal: Land east of Whinfell Drive and Rydal Road

SD 5285 9345

R. Hewitt, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken on disused farmland. Ephemeral ridge and furrow, possible clearance cairns, and reused stone in the field boundaries were identified. Other features of interest recorded included a hollow interpreted as a cattle pond, and a natural spring. Further work was proposed.

Report No. 5/06/1541

Archive: CRO(K)

Kendal: New Inn Yard, 98 Highgate

SD 51370 92465

S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development. The site is located on a steep slope and early maps show it was terraced in the later 19th century and used as a garden or orchard. One trench was excavated and revealed garden soils containing post-medieval pottery and a few residual sherds of medieval pottery. No further work was proposed.

Report No. 5/06/1671

Archive: CRO(K): Kendal Museum

Kendal: Stock Beck Flood Alleviation Scheme, Potter Tarn Field**SD 5265 9285***D. Druce, Oxford Archaeology North*

A palaeoenvironmental assessment was undertaken in advance of a flood alleviation scheme. Auger cores and samples were taken to assess the sediment sequence of the area and showed intermittent periods of tree growth, clearance and cereal cultivation throughout the Holocene. Radiocarbon dating of the samples has been proposed.

Report No. 5/06/1601**Archive:** Oxford Archaeology North**Kendal: Stoker's Garage, Kirkland****SD 5160 9203***K. Clapperton, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken before redevelopment. Four evaluation trenches were excavated but found no evidence of the properties and gardens shown on early maps fronting on to the road, suggesting the site was thoroughly cleared when the garage was built in the 20th century. No further work is proposed.

Report No. 5/06/1705**Archive:** CRO(K)**Kendal: The Smoke House, Yard 2, Stricklandgate****SD 5140 9272***J. Ratter, JWRC Chartered Building Surveyors and Historic Building Consultants*

A building survey was undertaken for a disused smoke house. It was found to have been built sometime between 1870 and 1897 on the site of a garden and orchard and was probably operated by John Butterwith and Son as part of their wholesale and retail grocery business. The main part of the building had been altered internally, probably following a fire in the 1960s or 1970s. Possible stable buildings to the east appear to incorporate the remains of a late 17th/early 18th century timber-framed building. No further work was proposed.

Report No. 5/06/1628**Archive:** CRO(K)**King's Meaburn: Orchard House Barn****NY 62225 20955***R. Mason Designs Ltd*

A photographic survey was undertaken before the conversion of a disused cattle barn and alteration to the former farmhouse. The barn was found to be a bank-barn type bearing the date 1814. The attached farmhouse however is thought to date to between 1650 and 1750, and was extended into the barn at first-floor and mezzanine level in the Victorian period.

Report No. 3/06/1648**Archive:** R. Mason Designs Ltd

Kirkbampton: Kirkbampton Farm**NY 3037 5644***K. Mounsey, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken before the demolition of modern farm buildings situated at the western end of the medieval village. Four trenches were excavated but only revealed the remains of a post-medieval rubbish pit and a field drain. No further work was proposed.

Report No. 1/06/1649, 1/06/1695**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Kirkby Lonsdale: Biggins Home Farm, High Biggins****SD 59750 78015***D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was undertaken before the conversion of disused agricultural buildings. The farmstead is thought to have been built by W. S. Paget-Tomlinson in 1893 as the home farm to The Biggins, a large house destroyed by fire in 1942. Both house and farm were constructed in the same "Elizabethan domestic style" designed by William Verity, incorporating mullioned windows and timber-framed fascias.

Report No. 5/06/1684**Archive:** CRO(K)**Kirkby Stephen: Enterber Farm****NY 7715 0900***M. Sowerby and J. Beaty, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken before a development on farmland. Sixteen trenches were excavated but found only former post-medieval field boundaries and geological features, although two unstratified sherds of 13th/14th century pottery and a 12th century clipped silver coin of Henry II were also recovered. No further work was recommended.

Report No. 3/06/1610**Archive:** CRO(K)**Lazonby: Blaze Fell Quarry****NY 4975 4325***N. Gaskell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken before the extension of a disused quarry. Three trenches were excavated. No archaeological features were revealed and no further work was proposed.

Report No. 3/06/1661**Archive:** CRO(C)**Long Marton: Red House Barn****NY 66625 24560***G.K. Norman, Graham K. Norman (Architect) Ltd*

A photographic survey only was undertaken of a barn to the rear of Red House before its conversion for residential use.

Report No. 3/06/1587

Archive: Graham K. Norman (Architect) Ltd

Lowca: Micklam Farm

NX 982 222

Stephens, GSB Prospection Ltd

A gradiometer survey was undertaken in advance of a development on disused farmland. The remains of a well and a linear feature thought to be an 18th century boundary known as the "Deer Park" wall were identified, but no anomalies relating to a recorded Roman signal tower were seen.

Report No. 4/06/1644

Archive: GSB Prospection Ltd

Lower Allithwaite: Parkside House, Cartmel

SD 3778 7880

John Coward Architects Ltd

An appraisal of the internal architectural features was undertaken at the Grade II Listed building. It was built in 1658 as an ale house named The Nags Head. The appraisal found that the building had been subjected to many changes, and its architectural and historic character had been compromised with poor alterations, decorations and furnishings.

Report No. 5/06/1657

Archive: John Coward Architects Ltd

Lower Holker: Church Walk, Flookburgh

SD 3660 7572

RSK ENSR Environment Ltd and V. Hughes, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment and evaluation were conducted in a former orchard behind Church Walk. Four trenches were excavated but no significant archaeological features were found.

Report No. 5/06/1617, 5/06/1659

Archive: CRO(K)

Lower Holker: Holker Hall Stables, Cark-in-Cartmel

SD 3595 7730

C. Jones, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey and watching brief were undertaken during the extension of a car park affecting a former stable block dated 1864. Earlier conversions for commercial purposes had already compromised the survival of any significant archaeological remains.

Report No. 5/05/1549

Archive: CRO(K)

Lowther: Melkinthorpe village**NY 5555 2518***A. Lane, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment and geophysical survey were undertaken in the medieval village of Melkinthorpe prior to Scheduled Monument Consent being sought to construct a new car park. The village has a regular layout with back lanes on either side of a central green. A series of compartments containing tofts extend out from the green, and the earthwork remains of many of these tofts still survive. The development area was found to contain the remains of terraced buildings platforms, a scarp running parallel to the line of the main street thought to define the edge of the former green, a trackway and several former field boundaries. Their protection was recommended by raising the ground level with imported soil or aggregate and fencing off the upstanding remains.

Report No. 3/06/1568**Archive:** CRO(K)**M6 Extension, Carlisle to Guards Mill****NY 3928 5995 to NY 3277 6720***A. Westgarth, Northamptonshire Archaeology*

An evaluation was undertaken within the 5.4 mile corridor for the proposed improvements to the A74 and M6. Forty-one trenches were excavated but only found post-medieval field boundaries and modern deposits. The alluvial sequences encountered are to be discussed in a forthcoming palaeoenvironmental report.

Report No. 1/06/1625**Archive:** Northamptonshire Archaeology**Maryport: Towers and Southwell Coalyard, Ellenborough Place****NY 0330 3595***P. Cracknell and K. Denham, Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration*

Five evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of a proposed residential development, revealing the truncated remains of the former Ellen Rolling Mills, which formed part of the Ellen Steelworks. The rolling mills were built in c.1869 and produced wrought iron until their closure in the late 19th century. From 1948 the site was occupied by the coal yard. No further work was proposed but preservation of the remains of the mills was recommended.

Report No. 2/06/1697**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Maryport: Irish Street****NY 0333 3639***K. Mounsey, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was conducted during the excavation of ten boreholes adjacent to the River Ellen. A timber building yard and shipyard is shown on the site on the

First edition Ordnance Survey map. Only brick infilling material was encountered at a depth of around 1.7 m.

Report No. 2/06/1693

Archive: CRO(C)

Millom: Former Methodist Church, Queen Street

SD 17593 80057

D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was undertaken before the conversion of the disused Methodist church, found to have been built in 1872. Its closure in 1993 resulted in the removal of all the interior fittings. It has been more recently used as a builder's store.

Report No. 4/06/1696

Archive: CRO(B)

Millom Without: Bankhouse Pumping Station

SD 170 822

D. Tonks, Oxford Archaeology North

An archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new pumping station within the former area of Millom Castle Deer Park. No archaeological features were found.

Report No. 4/06/1605

Archive: CRO(B)

Murton: Langton Farm, Langton

NY 7101 2005

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was conducted before the conversion of disused farm buildings, discovering that one of the buildings had originally been two cottages, possibly related to the site's previous use as a fulling mill. Milling is documented at Langton from 1327 although there is now no visible trace of the mill-race. Early maps show the disused buildings in their present form by 1898.

Report No. 3/06/1563

Archive: CRO(K)

New Hutton: Roan Edge Quarry

SD 5840 9250

D. Druce, Oxford Archaeology North

A palaeoenvironmental assessment was undertaken before the extension of the existing quarry. Two small pockets of peat were found, one consisting of modern sphagnum and the other of well-preserved mid-late Holocene vegetation. Further analysis was proposed.

Report No. 5/06/1618

Archive: CRO(K)

Newby: Hillside House**NY 5914 2126***Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant*

A building survey was undertaken before the conversion of a disused stable. The farm is thought to have been built for Newby Hall, a late medieval fortified manor house. Early maps show that the stable was rebuilt in the mid-19th century, possibly by the Nevinsons, who were making improvements to the Hall and gardens at that time.

Report No. 3/06/1680**Archive:** CRO(K)**Ormside: Wild Rose Park****NY 6995 1630***M. Railton and G. Attwood, Archaeological Services University of Durham*

A desk-based assessment was conducted in advance of an extension to the existing caravan park. The site of a Romano-British settlement was recorded within the development area, and the earthwork remains of a mill leat, narrow ridge and furrow, former hollow-ways, and a possible small clearance cairn of uncertain date were also found. A subsequent magnetometer survey recorded several possible ditches and further investigation was proposed.

Report No. 3/06/1603, 3/06/1604**Archive:** CRO(K)**Ousby: Church Lane, Melmerby****NY 6118 3744***T. Liddell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An evaluation was conducted following a desk-based assessment in 2005. Three trenches and five test-pits were excavated, revealing the remains of a ditch and probable foundations for a stone wall. There was no dating material except for a sherd of medieval pottery in the subsoil overlying the ditch. A possible building platform was found to be of natural origin.

Report No. 3/06/1624**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Papcastle: Belle Vue****NY 1115 3160***M. Sowerby, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a residential development. Papcastle Roman fort is located to the west, and roads exiting its main east gate, including one to Old Carlisle, may have extended into the development site. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/06/1637**Archive:** CRO(C)

Papcastle: Braeside**NY 1097 3122***Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for an extension to the existing property built in 1951. Tentative evidence of terracing was found, together with a beehive quern and a large quantity of pottery from the late 1st and early 2nd centuries A.D.

Report No. 2/05/1555**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Parton: Parton Methodist Chapel, Bank Yard Road****NX 9782 2027***F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was undertaken before the demolition of the disused Methodist chapel. It was built in 1862 and closed around 2004. Two memorials were found to survive *in situ* and are to be relocated within the village.

Report No. 4/06/1698**Archive:** CRO(W)**Parton: Parton Roman Fort, Moresby****NX 9835 2090***Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a new footpath within the Scheduled area. Four postholes were excavated to a maximum depth of 1 m but no archaeological features were revealed.

Report No. 4/06/1641**Archive:** English Heritage**Penrith: Flood Alleviation Scheme, Thacka Beck****NY 51289 30486***D. Tonks, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief was conducted during investigative groundworks for a flood defence system along Thacka Beck, itself a medieval leat cut to bring water to the town from the River Petteril. Service inspection pits up to 1.5 m deep were excavated at Watson Terrace and Corney Place, and six test pits approximately 2 m deep were excavated in fields to the north of the Gilwilly Industrial Estate. The only feature found of interest was a Victorian brick-built culvert at Watson Terrace. Further investigation along the route was proposed.

Report No. 3/06/1567**Archive:** CRO(C)**Penrith: Former Sunlight Laundry, Princes Street****NY 5161 3001***A. Lee and K. Taylor, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment and building survey were undertaken before the demolition of the disused laundry. Early maps show the site had been occupied since the late 18th century. In 1934-5 The Eamont Laundry was established at Nos 8-10 Princess Street, and by 1939 it had expanded to include the neighbouring cottage at No 11 and renamed the Eamont Vale Industrial Steam Laundry. By the mid-20th century the business occupied Nos 9-12. Although a great number of modifications and rebuilding had taken place, the survey identified surviving elements of the earlier structures including fireplaces which may be of pre-18th century date, and detail in the frontages of Nos 9-12 themselves which still indicate their domestic origins.

Report No. 3/06/1574

Archive: CRO(C)

Penrith: Frenchfields

NY 540 295

H. Heard, Stratascan

A magnetic and resistance geophysical survey was undertaken before a development. A number of linear anomalies were found and further investigation was recommended.

Report No. 3/06/1544

Archive: Stratascan

Penrith: Penrith Industrial Estate, Ullswater Road

NY 5105 2955

R. Conolly, Headland Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken on land adjacent to the mid-19th century Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, most recently used as a petrol station, garage and lorry park. No further work was recommended because of the nature and extent of the modern development.

Report No. 3/06/1640

Archive: CRO(C)

Penrith: The Queen Elizabeth Grammar School Annexe

NY 512 298

G. Davies and M. Sowerby, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken before the redevelopment of the 20th century grammar school built on an area labelled Castle Nursery on the Second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900. Eight trenches were excavated but only modern features relating to landscaping and cultivation were found. No further work was proposed.

Report No. 3/06/1639, 3/06/1653

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Penrith: Two Lions Public House, Southend Road, Great Dockray

NY 5156 2997

A. Lee and C. Wild, Oxford Archaeology North

A Level III building survey was requested by English Heritage in advance of alterations to the Grade II* Listed public house. The former late-medieval merchant's house was developed into an ornate hall in the late 16th century and then converted to a public house in the 18th century. A descriptive internal and external record was made, together with drawings and a detailed photographic record.

Report No. 3/06/1650

Archive: CRO(C)

Ravenstonedale: High Lane Farm, Newbiggin-on-Lune

NY 6997 0575

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was conducted on a range of disused Grade II Listed farm buildings, finding that the main barn may have been built at the same time as the rebuilding of the farmhouse in 1833. Byres, a cart shed and granary to the west were added later, but were built using the same architectural detail found in the main barn such as ceramic pipe ventilation holes. An extant 18th century cottage attached to the farmhouse was also recorded.

Report No. 3/06/1551

Archive: CRO(K)

Ravenstonedale: The Green

NY 7270 0248

H. Tonge, Scout Green Solutions

A building survey was undertaken before the conversion of a disused cattle barn, finding that the barn and associated farmhouse were built in about 1905 around the footprint of a demolished late 19th century building.

Report No. 3/06/1616

Archive: Scout Green Solutions

Silloth-on-Solway: Land at Fell View

NY 1151 5363

M. Town, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was conducted on land proposed for residential development. The site was partially excavated in 1977 and found evidence of a presumed farmstead enclosed by a third century A.D. ditch and bank. Further investigation was proposed.

Report No. 2/06/1577

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Carlisle

Silloth-on-Solway: Land at Solway Lido

NY 1160 5440

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

A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development. Twenty-nine trenches were excavated. No Roman period

features were identified, and a recorded Roman road crossing the site was found to be a former post-medieval field boundary. A medieval field system, initially discovered to the south-west in 2004, was found to contain a large quantity of 12th and 13th century pottery suggesting a nearby settlement or farmstead, perhaps centred at Old Silloth Farm to the south. A WWII concrete tank belonging to the Silloth Aerodrome was also uncovered. Further archaeological work was recommended.

Report No. 2/06/1591

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Skelton: Grise Wind Farm, Skelton Pasture

NY 42 39

Wind Prospect Developments Ltd

An impact assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed wind farm. The assessment only found features associated with agricultural land-use since the 19th century although further archaeological monitoring has been recommended.

Report No. 3/06/1556

Archive: Wind Prospect Developments Ltd

Solway Salt Project

D. Cranstone, Cranstone Consultants

Investigation of the techniques employed in the medieval and post-medieval period salt-working industry along the Solway coast, from the Mull of Galloway to the river Duddon. Thirty-nine sites were investigated in Cumbria. A close affinity between England and Scotland was found during the medieval period only, thought to be because of tight monastic control. Recommendations were made for conservation and further research.

Report No.

Archive: Cranstone Consultants

Stanwix Rural: Crosby House Farm, Crosby-on-Eden

NY 4556 5971

Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A building survey was undertaken before the conversion of a disused threshing barn, the last remaining agricultural building to undergo conversion at the former Crosby House farm. The survey revealed that it was built sometime before 1791. Its original clay threshing-floor was found to survive and is considered to be a rare feature.

Report No. 1/06/1676

Archive: CRO(C)

Stanwix Rural: Low Wallhead, Crosby-on-Eden

NY 455 608

Fiona Wooler Buildings Archaeologist

A watching brief was maintained during ground works for the installation of new

telephone cabling within the Scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall. One trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6 m. No archaeological features were found.

Report No. 1/06/1701

Archive: CRO(C)

Stanwix Rural: Newby Grange, Crosby-on-Eden

NY 46046 58649

Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

The remains of a disused well were recorded following its discovery during building works. The well was thought to be contemporary with the house, tentatively dated to the 1830s when sections of the Crosby estate were sold following financial difficulty.

Report No. 1/06/1633

Archive: CRO(C)

Temple Sowerby: Smithy House

NY 6126 2694

N. Gaskell and M. Sowerby, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken before the redevelopment of land occupied by disused 19th and early 20th centuries farm buildings. The exact location of the smithy could not be ascertained and an evaluation was subsequently undertaken. Three trenches were excavated but only modern land drains were found. No further work was proposed.

Report No. 3/06/1642, 3/06/1678

Archive: CRO(C)

Ulverston: Former Stanley Street Garage

SD 2854 7862

D. Elsworth, J. Dawson and S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken on a property within the area known as the Gill and known to have been a vacant plot in the early 19th century. It was then used by a firm of coach-builders, an aerated water manufacturer, and most recently as a garage and carpet shop. Two evaluation trenches were initially excavated. Beneath the deposits relating to the documented businesses, the investigation found a stony surface overlain by a buried soil layer containing late 12th to 15th century pottery. A larger area was subsequently excavated. The stony feature was found to lie on a north-east/south-west alignment and was interpreted as the likely remains of a medieval road or trackway linking the Gill to the town.

Report No. 5/06/1652, 5/06/1675

Archive: CRO(B): Barrow Dock Museum

Ulverston: Land at Union Lane

SD 2832 7864

M. Railton and N. Gaskell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken in advance of a proposed

residential development. A possible boundary bank enclosing an area named The Moins or Mowings had been previously identified. Two trenches were excavated and found that the bank had been cut by a post-medieval ditch. The bank was interpreted as a field boundary lynchett of probable post-medieval date, and the ditch a redefined hedge or fence line, both believed to have gone out of use by 1850 as indicated on early maps. Further work was proposed.

Report No. 5/06/1681

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Ulverston: Land to rear of 34 Queen Street

SD 2848 7822

J. Dawson and C. Healey, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken before the development of a car park. The site included part of a medieval back lane. Three trenches were excavated but found no significant archaeological remains.

Report No. 5/06/1582

Archive: CRO(B)

Ulverston: Market Street

NY 2857 7834

S. Clarke, Oxford Archaeology North

A watching brief was maintained during refurbishment works to the water main along Market Street. No archaeological features were identified.

Report No. 5/06/1594

Archive: CRO(K)

Ulverston: Queen's Court Warehouse

SD 28582 78302

D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was undertaken at a disused warehouse. Local architect James W. Grundy, who had also designed the town's market hall, built it in the late 19th century for the grocer and tea dealer, Mr T. Bentley. From 1900 the building was used by Fletcher and Robinson, a printers and stationers.

Report No. 5/06/1554

Archive: CRO(B)

Upper Denton: Low Town Farm

NY 6165 6555

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken before the extension of the existing farm. Although difficult to date, the farm is shown on an 1839 plan of the proposed Newcastle to Carlisle Railway and possibly on Hodskinson and Donald's map of 1774. The byre and barn have already been converted for residential use. Further

work was recommended because of the close proximity of surviving medieval features in the village.

Report No. 1/06/1589

Archive: CRO(C)

Warcop: Church of St Columba

NY 7429 1570

D. Walsh, The Brigantia Archaeological Practice

A desk-based assessment was carried out before drainage works within the churchyard at St Columba's, a Grade I Listed Building dating from the 12th century. Further work was proposed.

Report No. 3/06/1670

Archive: CRO(K)

Warcop: Warcop Tower

NY 7456 1517

A. Teasdale and P. Middleton, Northern Archaeological Associates

M. Sowerby, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

D. Walsh, The Brigantia Archaeological Practice

An evaluation was undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates in an area incorporating a low rectangular platform, thought to be the possible location of the precursor to the existing 18th century farm. Seven trenches were excavated, revealing that the platform was an enhanced natural feature bounded to the east by a ditch of possible medieval origin. No structural features were seen but several possible medieval ditches, gullies and a pit were found.

The ditch was subsequently excavated by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. It measured approximately 2.5 m wide by 0.6 m deep, and a small assemblage of medieval and later medieval/early post-medieval pottery was recovered. The ditch had been severely truncated by post-medieval structures including foundations for a large Dutch barn and a stone-lined field drain, and it was thought likely that all but the deepest of features could have been removed during this disturbance across the site.

A building survey was conducted by Northern Archaeological Associates at a disused Grade II Listed L-shaped agricultural range before its conversion. The main north-south element was built in 1726 to provide stabling for estate horses and then later converted to a piggery. It was found to incorporate a reused coat of arms plaque from the early-15th century tower house.

The Brigantia Archaeological Practice also undertook a survey of a Grade II Listed threshing barn. Although now a roofless ruin, a number of important architectural features were identified including reused sandstone blocks and moulded masonry fragments from the tower.

No further work is anticipated.

Report No. 3/06/1608, 3/06/1621, 3/06/1682, 3/06/1704

Archive: Northern Archaeological Associates, North Pennines Archaeology, CRO(K)

Waterhead: Coombe Crag Farm, Banks**NY 59534 65678***M. Collins, English Heritage*

A watching brief was maintained during the cleaning of drainage ditches within the Scheduled area on Hadrian's Wall. No archaeological finds or features were revealed.

Report No. 1/06/1585**Archive:** English Heritage**Westnewton: Warwick Hall****NY 134 436***M. Claydon, Archaeological Services, University of Durham*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken before the development of land surrounding the 19th century farmstead. Several sites of archaeological interest were identified, including cropmarks of a possible settlement of unknown date, and the Scheduled earthwork remains of Westnewton Castle, which may have been the fortified manor house of the de Newton family in the 12th century. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/06/1685**Archive:** None**Westward: Islekirk Hall Farm and Mill****NY 2595 4455***F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was conducted on a ruinous mill and disused farm buildings. Islekirk Hall and associated St Hilda's Chapel are recorded from the 12th and 13th centuries, and the farm and mill are known to stand on reused sites. The present farm was most likely constructed in the late-18th/early-19th century. The rare survival of a 19th century stone-built sheep dip and culvert to the River Waver were also recorded. The mill may date to 1746 when a "newly erected mill" was documented. An early-19th century rebuild is suggested by the presence of an internal corn-drying kiln. It ceased to function in the early 1900s.

Report No. 2/06/1548**Archive:** CRO(C)**Wetheral: Low Allenwood Farm, Broadwath, Heads Nook****NY 4856 5540***F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was conducted before the redevelopment of disused farm buildings. The farm was found to predate 1843. Around 1887, the farm buildings were rebuilt and the farmhouse extended, although evidence of an original threshing barn was found to survive in the later structures.

Report No. 1/06/1546**Archive:** CRO(C)

Whitehaven: 1-2 Howgill Street**NX 9725 1788***P. Jefferson and C. Clarke, Oxford Archaeology North*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken on the site of demolished mid-18th century terraced housing. Structural remains including fireplaces survive in the partially upstanding rear boundary wall. Two evaluation trenches were excavated to assess any further remains. Floor surfaces and foundations were identified, and one of the infilled cellars was fully excavated and recorded. No further work was recommended.

Report No. 4/06/1542**Archive:** CRO(W)**Whitehaven: 83 Catherine Street****NX 9762 1800***M. Roy, AOC Archaeology Group*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken on the site of a 1930s Employment Exchange. Two trenches were excavated, revealing only garden deposits dating from the late-18th century. No further work was proposed.

Report No. 4/06/1597**Archive:** CRO(W)**Workington: Former St John's Precinct, Washington Square****NY 0042 2868***A. Bates, Oxford Archaeology North*

An evaluation was conducted following plans for the demolition and redevelopment of a shopping precinct. Fifteen trenches were excavated, revealing deposits relating to 19th century buildings along Washington Street, Pow Street, and in St John's Arcade, but also demonstrating that development in the 1960s had removed earlier archaeological remains in the central part of the site, including the drill hall and school built in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Report No. 2/06/1539**Archive:** CRO(C)**Workington: Workington Hall****NY 0077 2880***Lloyd Evans Prichard Ltd*

A Conservation Management Plan was produced for Workington Hall to address the issues concerning its future preservation. The Hall is a ruinous Grade I Listed Building and Scheduled Monument sited within a Grade II Registered Historic Park. Nothing survives above ground of the first house built by Patric de Culwen in the early 13th century. A second house was built in 1362, and by the late 14th/early 15th century it had quickly developed from a tower house into a large fortified house. This building was extended and improved over the following centuries, and

in the 1750s it was developed into the Georgian country home visible today. The Hall was presented to Workington Council in 1946.

Report No. 2/06/1596

Archive: Allerdale Borough Council

Yanwath and Eamont Bridge: Lowther Holiday Park, Eamont Bridge

NY 5262 2685

G. Speed and D. Ronan, Northern Archaeological Associates

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for a proposed new holiday park within the grounds of the Lowther Castle Estate. The site is bounded on one side by Earl Henry's Drive, part of a network of 19th century drives. Areas of post-medieval quarrying and the site of a small structure shown on a map of 1860 were identified within the development area. A survey of these features was undertaken and further investigation was proposed.

Report No. 3/06/1562, 3/06/1578

Archive: CRO(K)

LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

Coniston: Land at Paddy End Treatment Works

SD 28527 98660

C. Peters, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An archaeological rapid desk-based assessment and watching brief on land at Paddy End Water Treatment Works during all groundworks associated with the extension of the water treatment works. This included work associated with the establishment of a compound area close to Coniston village and the extension of the water treatment works building itself, which lies within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Coniston Copper Mines (No. 542). No archaeological remains were encountered during the works.

Report No. CP/339/06

Archive: CRO(K)

Dacre: The Brewhouse, Dalemain

NY 47704 26884

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief and building recording project was conducted in advance of a proposed link-extension and alterations to the utility room and tower at the Brew house. The former Brew house, a Grade II listed building, adjoins the rear of Dalemain, which itself is a Grade I listed building. The building survey consisted of a measured and photographic survey of the south-west facing elevation of the main house. The watching brief of the foundation trench between the Brew house and the main house revealed no significant deposits or earlier buildings. The former building on the site is likely to have dated from the 19th century.

Report No. CP/165/05

Archive: CRO(K)

**Haverthwaite: Lowwood Gunpowder Works, Low Wood, near Haverthwaite
SD 3490 8390**

*M. Jecock, C. Dunn, P. Sinton, T. Berry, N. Fradgley, I. Goodall and S. Taylor,
English Heritage*

In 2004 and 2005, staff from English Heritage's Archaeological Survey and Investigation, Architectural Investigation and Imaging, Graphics and Survey Sections, surveyed the site of Lowwood Gunpowder Works. The survey formed part of an ongoing in-house research project investigating all seven gunpowder works which operated in southern Lakeland between 1764 and 1936. Lowwood, which opened in 1799, was the longest-lived of these factories. It is also probably the best documented and one of the better preserved of the Cumbrian works; accordingly a large proportion has already been scheduled under the Monuments Protection Programme. However, the site has an even longer history of industrial use, for the gunpowder works took over the site of a disused charcoal-fired blast furnace, itself reportedly standing on the site of the Burnbarrow bloomery forge. The survey has documented in detail the precise level of above ground survival for all phases of use, and analysed the development of the site as a whole from the early 17th century to the present day.

Report No. AI/35/2004

Archive: NMR (NMRC, Swindon Collections Reference AF00198)

Lakes: Kentmere Horseshoe

NY 4325 0911

D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

An archaeological survey and evaluation was undertaken in advance of footpath repairs on the High Street Roman road. The road running between Foswick and Thornthwaite Crag forms the southern end of the route which extends from the fort at Brougham, near Penrith to Ambleside. The exact route of the road in this southern location is unclear. In all three trenches a road surface was identified, built largely of gravel and pebbles. The construction of the road is not typical for the Roman period, however this is probably because of the terrain and practical requirements of the location, which necessitated water management features. Although no finds or features were found to date the road, the level of engineering, design and time required for its construction, would suggest that it is of Roman origin.

Report No.

Archive: CRO(K)

Lakes: Pilgrims Rest, Chapel Stile, Ambleside

NY 321 055

S. Clarke and D. Elsworth, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment and watching brief was conducted during the ground works for the replacement of a low voltage electricity line within the boundary of the churchyard at the Holy Trinity Church, Chapel Stile. The desk-based assessment demonstrated that a chapel has been recorded at Chapel Stile since 1571, although

there are earlier references possibly dating to 1554. Due to the shallow nature of the excavations, the watching brief revealed no archaeological remains or finds.

Report No. 2005-6/483

Archive: CRO(K)

Lakes: Wateredge Inn, Waterhead, Ambleside

NY 3755 0331

W. Muncaster, Tyne and Wear Museums

Dr C. O'Brien, Archaeological Services University of Durham

An archaeological evaluation undertaken in response to a planning application for new suites at the Wateredge Inn. The site is adjacent to the Roman Fort at Ambleside (Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 13567). Two trenches (5 m x 1.6 m) were excavated, revealing undisturbed layers rich in organic material which had accumulated on the foreshore of Lake Windermere. In Trench 2 a small wooden post was discovered, sealed by the upper layer of foreshore deposits. No dating evidence was associated with the post but it was sent for radiocarbon dating and was found to be hazel with a 2 sigma calibrated date of Cal AD 1300-1420 (Cal BP 650-530). No Roman or other archaeological remains or features were encountered.

Report No. 578, 1492

Archive: CRO(K)

Satterthwaite: The Visitor Centre, Grizedale, Ambleside

SD 3364 9430

N. Gaskell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and site visit for the site of a proposed orientation building and staff car parking at Grizedale Visitor Centre. The land potentially affected by the development was originally the location of two halls, known from cartographic sources to date from at least the 19th century. The later Hall, the footprint of which is still also visible on site, was demolished in the 1950s. A subsequent evaluation aimed to locate those buildings and record their survival and condition. The results of two trial trenches revealed that the buildings had been thoroughly demolished and no below ground remains were present in either of the two trenches.

Report No. CP/316/06

Archive: CRO(K)

Threlkeld: Threlkeld Hall

NY 3302 2558

M. Dodd, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An archaeological watching brief on land near Threlkeld Hall during the ground works for the replacement of an overhead 11kv overhead electricity line. The work was undertaken in a field containing earthworks, near to the site of Old Threlkeld Hall. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

Report No. 210/05

Archive: CRO(C)