

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS IN CUMBRIA 2007

THE following projects represent archaeological work in 2007 for which the County Council has 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. Information on projects in the Lake District was supplied by Eleanor Kingston, Archaeology and Heritage Advisor, Lake District National Park Authority.

Aldingham: Colt Park

SD 2735 7030

M. Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd

Phase two of an evaluation excavation was conducted in advance of a leisure development on former farmland. A total of 16 trenches were excavated, and the remains of a sub-oval burnt mound measuring 0.15m deep were located besides a former stream. A sample was taken for dating.

Report No. 5/07/1823

Archive: CRO(B)

Aldingham: Low Barn, Main Street, Baycliff

SD 28835 72315

D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was undertaken prior to the conversion of a disused barn. The building had originally been a cruck-framed structure, which was extended with the addition of a larger threshing barn, and the earliest section converted to a shippon. Of special interest was a piece of timber, perhaps a bedpost of 17th century date, found reused as part of a lintel, probably during the construction of the threshing barn.

Report No. 5/07/1722

Archive: CRO(B)

Alston Moor: Gatehead Chapel, Garrigill, Alston

NY 7458 4117

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey undertaken prior to the conversion of the disused Primitive Methodist chapel found it was dated to 1885. Documentary evidence indicates it replaced two earlier chapels of 1825 and 1856, but no fabric belonging to the earlier structures was identified in the present building.

Report No. 3/07/1716

Archive: CRO(C)

Alston Moor: The Farm Manager's House, Clarghyll Hall, Alston

NY 726 493

Peter F. Ryder Historic Buildings Consultant

A building survey was undertaken in advance of the restoration of the Farm Manager's House, which was originally built as the residence for the Hall's steward, and displays a reused datestone of 1749. The survey found that the domestic accommodation had originally been on the first and second floors, above a basement which served as a byre. An attached building, perhaps a stable or servants quarters, may have been contemporary, or added only a few years later. The structure ceased to function in the 20th century, was altered c.1972, and was later used as a farm building.

Report No. 3/07/1796

Archive: CRO(C)

Alston Moor: Tynehead Fell Industrial Sites, Tynehead

NY 750 350

G. Brooks

A survey was undertaken as part of private research, producing a gazetteer of industrial sites located on Tynehead Fell, an area of open moorland that rises to over 2000 ft. This area was historically separate from Alston Moor, and part of the Priorsdale, which was split into six messuages in 1588. The area surveyed was part of the Hole Liberty and the Hill Liberty, and it is possible that some of the mines are the original Carlisle mines noted for their high silver content, dating from the 13th century.

Report No. 3/07/1814

Archive: G. Brooks

Appleby-in-Westmorland: 8 Doomgate

NY 68300 20265

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was undertaken on a substantial stone-built garage attached to a Grade II Listed house. The structure was found to have been built originally as a barn for cereal threshing, with accommodation for cattle and/or a horse. The earliest available cartographic evidence for the barn dates to 1754, and the Tithe Award of 1843 states it belonged to the Earl of Lonsdale. It was later used as a smithy, and more recently as a garage for a nearby fruit and vegetable shop. An upside-down benchmark on the north-west corner suggests the north gable was rebuilt, possibly when a number of other 18th century outbuildings on the plot were demolished.

Report No. 3/07/1827

Archive: CRO(C)

Arlecdon and Frizington: Scalelands Farm, Parkside, Cleator Moor

NY 0390 1547

Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A building survey was undertaken in advance of conversion of a disused agricultural range comprising two byres and barn. The range was found to have been rebuilt following a fire in the 1990s, but its layout and the few surviving original details suggest it was built in the late 18th or early 19th century. This may have taken place when the farmhouse was altered from a cross-passage house of late 17th or 18th century date to the present Georgian building.

Report No. 4/07/1808

Archive: CRO(W)

Arthuret: Longtown Bobbin Mill, Longtown

NY 3823 6853

A. Bates, Oxford Archaeology North

An excavation was undertaken at the site of the former Longtown Bobbin Mill, following an earlier evaluation excavation. The steam power plant was found to be relatively well preserved below ground, and it was possible to identify the engine house, boiler house, flue and chimney. The design of these structures showed that a Lancashire Boiler was used at the site to power a beam engine. No economiser, or water feed heater, which would have used hot air from the furnace to pre-heat water entering the boiler, was located, although this structure may have been lost during demolition. It is hoped to publish the results of this excavation in these *Transactions*, forthcoming.

Report No. 1/06/1713

Archive: CRO(C)

Aspatria: Brayton Park

NY 1625 4260

Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A desk-based assessment and systematic metal detector survey were conducted prior to a leisure development within the former 18th century deer park and designed parkland built for Brayton Hall. Over 150 finds were retrieved during the survey, mostly of post-medieval or modern date, with some relating to the site's former use as a pony club. Notable items were a coin of Queen Anne (1702-14), a possible medieval terminal or fitting, and a musket ball of probable 18th century date. All were deemed to represent the result of casual loss and are to be deposited with the Park's owner. No further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/07/1830

Archive: CRO(C)

Aspatria: Palace Cinema, Market Square

NY1437541840

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

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation was undertaken on the former site of the Palace Cinema, which was built sometime between 1900 and 1910. It was originally named the Queens Hall Palace Cinema, and locally known as "Charlies", after the owner Charles Over of Outgang. The building became disused following a fire in the 1980s and was later demolished. Three trenches were excavated to assess its remains, but found very little surviving evidence, and no earlier activity on the site.

Report No. 2/07/1837

Archive: CRO(C)

Barrow-in-Furness: Abbots Wood, Furness Abbey

SD 2203 7180

S. Clarke, Oxford Archaeology North

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks within the scheduled area of the Abbey. The intermittent remains of a probable boundary wall were recorded, which incorporated reused stone, possibly from the Abbey itself, suggesting that it was of post-medieval date.

Report No. 6/07/1734

Archive: CRO(B)

**Barrow-in-Furness: Furness General Hospital
SD 2128 7158**

C. Peters, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken on land to the south of the hospital. The site was found to have been former farmland but, because of its close proximity to Furness Abbey, further work was recommended.

Report No. 6/07/1757

Archive: CRO(B)

**Barrow-in-Furness: Gateway Project
SD 20250 63160 to SD 23202 67547**

R. Fraser and P. G. Johnson, Northern Archaeological Associates

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for a proposed gas pipeline between Rampside and South End, Walney, to run parallel with the Burlington Rivers Field gas pipeline constructed in 2003. The new pipeline will transect remains of the former Furness Railway Piel Branch, and may impact on two cropmarks of possible archaeological interest. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 6/07/1797

Archive: CRO(B)

**Barrow-in-Furness: Junction of Hindpool Road and Cornmill Crossing
SD 1955 6905**

D. Elsworth and S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

In 2006, works conducted during the excavation of 16 geotechnical test pits and boreholes recorded post-medieval walls, surfaces and concrete floors, particularly around a former corn mill and iron foundry. In 2007 a building survey was undertaken on the standing remains of the gasworks and iron foundry, both established in the 1860s. Several original foundry buildings were found to survive, although they had been modified by those later occupying the site. In contrast, the majority of surviving buildings within the gasworks were found to be of modern date, although original sections of its boundary walls were identified.

Report No. 6/07/1718, 6/07/1834

Archive: CRO(B)

**Barrow-in-Furness: Mill Lane, Walney Island
SD 180 693**

D. Tonks and D. Elsworth, Oxford Archaeology North

Research undertaken prior to the development of this site for leisure purposes found

it had almost certainly been farmed by tenants of Furness Abbey in the medieval period. In the 20th century it was used as a World War II military base, and then later occupied by squatters in the 1940s and 1950s. A building survey was conducted on the surviving remains of the military buildings. No significant evidence was found during a subsequent a watching brief.

Report No. 6/07/1717

Archive: CRO(B)

Barrow-in-Furness: Ship Inn, Piel Island

SD 23336 63773

D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and building survey was conducted prior to Listed Building Consent being sought for renovation of the Grade II inn. The first specific documentary reference of an inn occurs in 1800, although the survey found that two bays forming the east end of the building were likely to be of late 17th century date, and the vast majority of the remaining structure dated from the 18th and 19th century. The original purpose of the earliest building may have been for storage for a salt works, or as a ship's chandlery, and perhaps became a customs house in the early-mid 18th century, prior to its use as a public house recorded by 1797.

Report No. 6/07/1839

Archive: CRO(B)

Barrow-in-Furness: Sowerby Lodge Farm, Bank Lane

SD 1917 7231

D. Elsworth and S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was undertaken in advance of the restoration of the Grade II Listed farmhouse and conversion of a Grade II Listed barn and other outbuildings. The earliest reference to Sowerby Lodge dates to 1509, and parish records show occupation from 1660. The current farmhouse is thought to have a datestone of 1676 [to be the subject of a separate report], and the survey found the oldest barn to be of mid to late 18th century date. Re-used cruck blades found in the roof structure of the barn suggest the presence of earlier outbuildings, perhaps contemporary with the current farmhouse. All the existing structures were built by 1851, and a shift from arable to cattle farming is evident in the building modifications made in the late 19th century.

Report No. 6/07/1776

Archive: CRO(B)

Beaumont: Eden Farm, Kirkandrews-on-Eden

NY 35350 58460

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for an extension of the existing farmhouse, but no archaeological features were identified.

Report No. 1/07/1759

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Beaumont: Hall Croft, Monkhill**NY 3438 5853***G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and excavation of 11 evaluation trenches on land adjacent to Hadrian's Wall vallum found only features relating to modern field drainage, and a modern sewer trench. No artefactual evidence was recovered.

Report No. 1/07/1761**Archive:** CRO(C)**Beaumont: Land to the west of Monkhill Farm, Monkhill****NY 3442 5859***G. J. Marshall, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

An evaluation excavation was conducted in advance of a residential development on the line of Hadrian's Wall vallum. Three trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m. Modern disturbance was found in two of the trenches, and no archaeological finds or features were identified.

Report No. 1/07/1778**Archive:** CRO(C)**Beaumont: Monkhill Hall Farm, Monkhill****NY 3437 5831***G. J. Marshall, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

An evaluation excavation was conducted in advance of the construction of a new agricultural building, but only evidence of land drainage was recorded within the two excavated trenches. A putative Roman ditch is visible on aerial photographs traversing the site, but no evidence of this feature was found.

Report No. 1/07/1762**Archive:** CRO(C)**Beaumont: Nowtler Hill****NY 3633 5701***M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A gradiometer survey was undertaken prior to the relocation of an electricity pylon near to the scheduled remains of a Roman temporary camp. Earthwork remains of the camp were recorded in 1800, but it was levelled by ploughing during the later 19th century, and visible only on aerial photographs by 1945. The survey found no evidence of the camp. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 1/07/1790**Archive:** North Pennines Archaeology Ltd**Blennerhasset and Torpenhow: Former Cobbler's Shop, Blennerhasset****NY 17890 41535***Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant*

A building survey was undertaken prior to the conversion of a former cobbler's shop

for holiday lets. The shop can be traced back to at least 1854, but may be early-19th century in origin. Locally it is thought to have been a village lock-up, but no evidence of this was found.

Report No. 2/07/1836

Archive: CRO(C)

Blennerhasset and Torpenhow: Whitehead Brow, Torpenhow

NY 19245 40330

Fiona Wooler Buildings Archaeologist

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of a disused two-storey barn found it to be contemporary with the attached former farmhouse. The house has a weathered datestone of 1755 above the door, although it was thought this might have been reused from an earlier building at this location, as the available cartographic evidence does not definitively show the site until 1829.

Report No. 2/07/1805

Archive: CRO(C)

Bowness: Church Farm House, Bowness on Solway

NY 2239 6269

Fiona Wooler Buildings Archaeologist

A watching brief maintained on groundworks for an extension to the existing house identified a waterlogged deposit possibly relating to the ditch of the Roman fort. No surviving remains were found of the former farm buildings that had occupied the site from at least 1838 until their demolition by 1970.

Report No. 2/07/1751

Archive: CRO(C)

Bowness: Marine Cottage, Port Carlisle

NY 23961 62254

G. J. Marshall, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

An evaluation excavation was conducted in advance of a residential development on the line of Hadrian's Wall. A single trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m, but no archaeological finds or features were found.

Report No. 2/07/1779

Archive: CRO(C)

Brampton: The Old Garage (Ivinson's), Carlisle Road

NY 526 610

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the redevelopment of two sites located on either side of the junction of the old A69 and Carlisle Road. A stone-built, two-storey workshop located on the eastern side of the junction was found to have been converted from one or two cottages, possibly used by hand-loom weavers, and of at least mid 19th century date. A blocked window on the first floor may have originally

been a doorway, with an external staircase leading up to it, as seen in a similar nearby property. This building became the site of Hope's Garage in the 1920s, and at some point is thought to have been used as a drill hall. The old filling station, office and showroom, located on the western side of the junction, were found to have been built on a former garden, and are also likely to date from the 19th century.

Report No. 1/07/1815

Archive: CRO(C)

Brampton: William Howard School

NY 5240 6130

R. Gillis, Headland Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief maintained during groundworks for a temporary car park and classrooms found no archaeological features.

Report No. 1/07/1753

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Brough: Brough Castle, Church Brough

NY 7919 1407

N. Gaskell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a drainage trench within the moat of the scheduled 12th century castle and Roman fort of *Veterae*. The area was found to have been disturbed by an earlier land drain. A stone-built structure was observed to the east of the present castle gateway, but could not be fully investigated, and its purpose was not ascertained.

Report No. 3/07/1781

Archive: CRO(K)

Burgh By Sands: High Beeches and The Hollies, Thurstonfield

NY 31581 56673

A. Arnold, R. Howard and C. Litton, English Heritage

A tree-ring survey was undertaken of timbers in the clay-built cruck barn which is now divided between two residences. Three potential phases of construction were recognised architecturally, but none of the tree-ring samples taken could be dated.

Report No. 1/07/1799

Archive: National Monuments Record, Swindon

Burgh By Sands: Land at Marsh House

NY 3225 5900

M. Sowerby, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Four evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of a residential development on the suspected line of Hadrian's Wall vallum. No evidence of the Vallum was found, although a boundary or defensive ditch was located to the north of Marsh House, which contained sherds of mid 2nd century pottery in its primary fill and 14th to 16th century pottery in its upper fills. A ditch of post-medieval date was found on the

same east-to-west alignment, suggesting that the Roman ditch had remained open for a considerable length of time. Other post-medieval features found were agricultural in origin.

Report No. 1/07/1789

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Burgh By Sands: Land to the south of Burgh-by-Sands

NY 320 580

Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

An evaluation excavation was conducted in advance of a commercial development on former farmland. Three trenches were excavated, but only found field drains and an undated posthole of probable modern date.

Report No. 1/07/1826

Archive: CRO(C)

Burgh By Sands: Longburgh Farmhouse, Longburgh

NY 3090 5892

Fiona Wooler Buildings Archaeologist

A building survey undertaken on a disused threshing barn, byres, stables, cart shed and a dove cote found that they dated to the 18th and 19th centuries. The buildings originally formed part of a courtyard, but two of the ranges, believed to be used for brewing, were demolished within the last 30 years.

Report No. 1/07/1739

Archive: CRO(C)

Burgh By Sands: Midtown Farm

NY 3254 5920

Fiona Wooler Buildings Archaeologist

A watching brief maintained during groundworks for the construction of a new agricultural building found only a section of a drain and modern rubbish deposits on line of a former hedgerow.

Report No. 1/07/1764

Archive: CRO(C)

Burgh By Sands: The Garage

NY 3274 5910

G. J. Marshall, Archaeological and Educational Services

An evaluation excavation was undertaken prior to a residential development on a site shown to have been occupied by a row of cottages in the 19th century, which were demolished when the present garage was built in the later 20th century. Three trenches were excavated, revealing a shallow linear ditch of unknown date. No finds were recovered, and no further work is proposed.

Report No. 1/07/1784

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Brampton Road, Stanwix**NY 4000 5680***I. Suddaby, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of five test pits on the course of the B6264 Brampton Road, within the Scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall and Stanwix Roman fort. The only recorded feature was a 0.1m thick layer of broken sandstone blocks found near the junction with Well Lane. The date and purpose of this material was not determined.

Report No. 1/07/1788**Archive:** CRO(C)**Carlisle: Caldew and Carlisle City Flood Alleviation Scheme: Dacre Road, Carlisle Castle, Little Caldew Pumping Station, Parham Beck and West Coast Main Line****NY 3987 5627, NY 3937 5632, NY 3875 5640, NY 3918 5665***A. Rushworth, The Archaeological Practice Ltd*

A series of evaluation excavations were undertaken in advance of flood defence works across the city. Two trenches excavated on the edge of Bitts Park car park found only deposits relating to the construction of the car park itself. A third trench at the base of the castle platform found the remains of a north-west to south-east aligned ashlar wall. No material was found to date the structure, but it may have been constructed in the 16th century, when new defensive works are documented in the same area. The wall was sealed by 19th century domestic waste deposits, thought to have been tipped down from the castle above. A trench excavated for the Little Caldew Pumping Station found only 19th century domestic waste deposits, mostly ash, sealing a line of undated timber stakes thought to have been a simple wooden fence separating the river and foreshore. Two trenches excavated beside Parham Beck found 19th century rubbish deposits disturbed by a brick-built weighbridge kiosk and septic tank. A further evaluation trench excavated to a depth of 1.5m beside the intersection of the West Coast Main Line and Hadrian's Wall also found a substantial amount of waste material. It had been deposited above a possible former railway trackbed, and it was concluded that any remains of the Wall, if still present, would not be affected by the development. Further monitoring in the Castle area was recommended.

Report No. 1/07/1723, 1/07/1724, 1/07/1725**Archive:** Environment Agency**Carlisle: Carlisle Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal****NY 40 56***Donald Insall Associates Ltd*

A conservation area appraisal was undertaken as part of the Carlisle Historic Core Development Strategy, forming a key component of the Carlisle Renaissance Development Framework, to inform future physical change and economic development.

Report No. 1/07/1798**Archive:** Donald Insall Associates Ltd

Carlisle: Cumbria Institute of the Arts, Stanwix House**NY 402 571***Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping and the excavation of foundation trenches for the erection of temporary portakabins at Stanwix House, within the scheduled area of the Roman fort of *Petriana*. No archaeological finds or features were uncovered.

Report No. 1/05/1134**Archive:** CRO(C)**Carlisle: Cumbria Park Hotel, Stanwix****NY 4007 5714***G. Martin, Gerry Martin Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a car park development. The site lies within the Scheduled area of the Roman fort, and sections of the curtain wall were found during investigations in 1984 and 2005. No additional features or finds were identified during these works.

Report No. 1/07/1715**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Carlisle: Currock Methodist Church****NY 4032 5424***D. Gray, Gray Associates Ltd*

A building survey was undertaken on the disused Methodist Church which originally consisted of a Wesleyan Methodist hall designed in 1904 by Johnstone Brothers. The hall was extended in 1936 to provide a number of additional ground and first-floor rooms to the north.

Report No. 1/07/1829**Archive:** CRO(C)**Carlisle: Deer Park House, Etterby****NY 389 575***J. Beatty, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was conducted on land adjacent to the former Deer Park House. The house itself was built in 1871 and demolished sometime within the last 10 years. Above-ground remains still survive, and further work is recommended.

Report No. 1/07/1760**Archive:** CRO(C)**Carlisle: Infirmary Street****NY 3892 5600***N. Gaskell and J. Beatty, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment conducted prior to a residential development established that the site had been occupied by the Carlisle Canal Saw Mills. The mill was built

in 1836 and operated until a fire caused extensive damage in 1929. Five evaluation trenches excavated to assess the extent of its remains found surviving walls and floors, and further work was recommended.

Report No. 1/07/1743

Archive: CRO(C)

Carlisle: Knowefield, Stanwix

NY 403 572

J. Cook and J. Zant, Oxford Archaeology North

An assessment was made of the Knowefield area of Stanwix to inform future proposals for expansion of the college campus. The project gathered together information from previous archaeological investigations since the 1930s, documentary and cartographic sources, listed building records, and stray finds reports. A walk-over survey was conducted across the study area, and a geophysical survey was undertaken on the playing fields to the front of the Institute, revealing the presence of a large ditch interpreted as the Vallum. Overall, the assessment demonstrated that archaeological remains of significance survive below ground over large parts of the study area.

Report No. 1/07/1832

Archive: Oxford Archaeology North

Carlisle: Land at Harraby Hill

NY 410 547

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment undertaken prior to a proposed residential development found the site might have been partially occupied during the Roman period by a cemetery, that extended along Botchergate to the River Petteril. A gibbet is recorded in the medieval period (hence its earlier name of Gallows Hill), and the site is also known to have been occupied by a siege works in 1644-45. Later activity included the construction of St Cuthbert's Workhouse in 1809, the city's reservoir built in 1847, and a hotel built in the 1940s. Further investigation was proposed.

Report No. 1/07/1816

Archive: CRO(C)

Carlisle: Land off Burgh Road

NY 3742 5620

R. White, I. Hill and P. Richardson, CFA Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were undertaken prior to a residential development on a site formerly used as a market garden, and thought to be crossed by the Stanegate Roman road. Eight trenches were excavated, revealing the ditches of a probable field system, with 24 sherds from a single redware vessel of probable Roman date being recovered from one of the ditches. No further finds were recovered, and no evidence of the road was found.

Report No. 1/07/1787

Archive: CRO(C)

Carlisle: River Petteril Access Improvements**NY 4150 5550***C. Newman and B. Hopkins, Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken to assess three proposed rights of way adjacent to the river. The study identified two sites of archaeological interest at risk from the development, namely the mill race for the former 18th century Mains Mill, and the Grade II* Listed Petteril Bank House. No further work was proposed, provided these two sites are avoided by the scheme.

Report No. 1/07/1810**Archive:** CRO(C)**Carlisle: The Former Carlisle Steam Laundry and Carpet Beating Company Buildings, Riverside, Warwick Road****NY 41800 55955***Fiona Wooler Buildings Archaeologist*

A survey undertaken prior to the demolition of disused steam-powered laundry and dry-cleaning buildings found that the premises were built in 1892, and grew to service the whole of Cumberland. Many of the original buildings were found to survive, built with considerable architectural detail, including moulded brick window heads, coping, bargeboards and shaped gables. The large chimney, which would have dominated the city, was removed sometime in the 20th century. The business ceased to function approximately 30 years ago, and the buildings were subsequently used as retail and office space.

Report No. 1/07/1740**Archive:** Carlisle Library**Carlisle: The University of Cumbria, Brampton Road****NY 4044 5710***Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of one trench to a maximum depth of 0.65m for a fibre optics duct in the grounds of the University (formerly Cumbria Institute of the Arts), adjacent to the scheduled Roman fort of *Petriana*. The foundations of a possible road were identified, from which one rim sherd of Black Burnished 1 ware, thought to be of late 2nd century date, was recovered.

Report No. 1/07/1825**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Carlisle: Treasury Court, Fisher Street****NY 4004 5605***Fiona Wooler Buildings Archaeologist*

A watching brief maintained during groundworks for an extension of the former City Treasurer's office, a Grade II listed building, revealed a possible service trench and junction box. Eighteen sherds of medieval pottery and a large quantity of animal bone were among the material retrieved from the topsoil. The latter probably reflects that the site had been partially occupied by butcher's stalls before the City Treasurer's

building was constructed in the 1890s.

Report No. 1/07/1765

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Watts Storage Depot, London Road

NY 412 551

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was undertaken on the former North Eastern Railway engine shed prior to its demolition. The engine shed was found to have been built between 1881 and 1890, to house 40 engines for the Railway. The building replaced an earlier shed located to the west. It still retained a wealth of internal and external architectural detail, typical of the late 19th century. The survey also identified surviving buildings that housed NER workshops built in the 1830s, and a goods warehouse and office built in 1881.

Report No. 1/07/1828

Archive: CRO(C)

Casterton: Chapel House Farm

SD 6210 7805

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

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for the conversion of disused 18th century farm buildings. The remains of a former partition wall were found preserved beneath a modern concrete lintel in the threshing barn. No further archaeological evidence was observed.

Report No. 5/07/1806

Archive: CRO(K)

Crooklands: South Lakeland Gateway Project

SD 522 836

R. Lee, Oxford Archaeology North

Following a desk-based assessment in 2005, 15 evaluation trenches were excavated on the proposed site of an auction mart. An arc-shaped deposit of cobbles overlaying an area of peat was found, together with a series of horizontal timbers measuring 2m-4m long, and a pair of upright timber posts, of uncertain date and function. Further work was recommended, including absolute dating of the timbers, and further palaeoenvironmental assessment.

Report No. 5/07/1833

Archive: CRO(K), Kendal Museum

Dalston: Dalston Hall Holiday Park

NY 3760 5176

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A desk-based assessment and excavation of 15 evaluation trenches for a proposed caravan park extension in the grounds of the Hall identified the below-ground remains of the Bishop's Dyke, visible in the adjacent field as an earthen bank with flanking

ditches. No dating material was recovered but the earthwork is thought to have been a medieval manorial boundary rather than a defensive earthwork.

Report No. 1/07/1736

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Dalston: Moss End Farm

NY 36095 45995

Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant

A building survey was conducted prior to the demolition and conversion of disused farm buildings. The house was found to be of possible 17th century date, though heavily altered in the late 19th century. The layout of surrounding barns differ from those shown on early cartographic sources, and are also thought to have been rebuilt during the late 19th century and later.

Report No. 1/07/1745

Archive: CRO(C)

Dalton-in-Furness: Elliscale Farm

SD 2255 7470

S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was undertaken prior to the conversion of disused farm buildings for residential use. The present Grade II listed farmhouse is thought to be of 17th century date, and the survey found that the oldest farm building was a large threshing barn attached to an early form of horse engine. This barn had perhaps replaced an earlier building, contemporary with the house, as reused cruck blades were found within its roof. The threshing barn was later extended with the addition of a bank barn, and additional farm buildings were constructed during the later 19th century.

Report No. 6/07/1793

Archive: CRO(B)

Dalton-in-Furness: The Vicarage, Market Place

SD 2263 7391

A. Bates and V. Bullock, Oxford Archaeology North

A rapid desk-based assessment and the recording of human remains were undertaken following the discovery of a burial during construction works. The Vicarage is an early 19th century Grade II listed building, constructed on the site of an earlier vicarage documented in 1699, and situated to the north-east of St Mary's Church. The burial was found to be that of a middle-aged/older female, of medieval or early post-medieval date. No further archaeological evidence was discovered during the groundworks.

Report No. 5/07/1771

Archive: CRO(B)

Dalton-in-Furness: Highfield Service Reservoir to Poaka Beck WWTW Pipeline

SD 24347 73926 to SD 24139 77821

N. Wearing and S. Clarke, Oxford Archaeology North

A topographic survey and watching brief was maintained along the route of a new water pipeline, following a desk-based assessment in 2005. A number of new features relating to post-medieval agricultural and industrial activity were noted, including the extent of former field boundaries, iron mine workings, and limestone quarrying. The remains of the mill and race at Scale Bank Farm were also recorded.

Report No. 6/07/1731

Archive: CRO(B)

Dean: Tendley Quarry, Eaglesfield

NY 0840 2885

J. Gidman and A. Webb, Archaeological Services WYAS

A magnetometer survey was conducted over 0.8 hectares in advance of a proposed quarry extension. Several anomalies were identified but were thought to relate to agriculture, modern activity or infilled natural features.

Report No. 2/07/1752

Archive: Archaeological Services WYAS

Dearham: Pottery Park

NY 0662 3575

M. Town, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Following a desk-based assessment in 2005, 12 evaluation trenches were excavated to assess the remains of a former pottery. An L-shaped range of buildings with surviving internal floors and external yard surfaces were recorded. Large quantities of earthenware pottery were also identified, dumped in middens about the site, although the kiln itself remained undiscovered. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/07/1726

Archive: CRO(C)

Dent: Scalegill Foot, Dentdale

SD 7737 8507

F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was undertaken on a ruinous Grade II listed farmhouse prior to its renovation. Documentary evidence suggests occupation since at least 1540, although the present farmhouse was found to be a two-unit dwelling dating from the 17th or early 18th century. An extension or outshut was added to the rear, possibly in the 18th century, to provide a scullery and dairy or pantry, and a staircase to the upper floor. A further two phases of alterations were made before the house took its final form by the mid 19th century.

Report No. 5/07/1812

Archive: CRO(K)

Grange Over Sands: Low Fell Gate Farm, Cartmel Road

SD 3991 7694

S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of disused barns found the farm

dated to the mid 18th century. It was originally named Cart Lane Farm, after Cart Lane (now Cartmel Road), until sometime after 1934. The oldest building besides the house was found to be a good example of a variant bank barn, comprising two small shippons with threshing barn above. The remaining barns were added throughout the 19th and earlier 20th centuries.

Report No. 5/07/1775

Archive: CRO(B)

Great Salkeld: Moss Bank Poultry Farm

NY 5527 3681

M. Sowerby, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and the excavation of three evaluation trenches on former farmland found no archaeological features, although a small collection of medieval and 18th century pottery, and a probable medieval spur, were recovered.

Report No. 3/07/1711

Archive: CRO(C)

Greysouthen: Townhead Farm

NY 0712 2881

Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A building survey was undertaken on a range of farm buildings prior to their conversion. The farmhouse itself was probably built in the second half of the 18th century but incorporates a datestone of 166(?) from an earlier house. An original stone-built barn was also found to be of 18th century date, while the remaining outbuildings are shown on maps of 1863 and 1900. The farm was used for a market gardening business and later builders' yard after its closure in the 1950s.

Report No. 2/07/1735

Archive: CRO(C)

Helsington: New Sedgwick Gunpowder Works

SD 5100 8790

C. Dunn, A. Lax, A. Hunt, M. Jecock, I. Goodall, A. Berry and S. Taylor, English Heritage

A survey was undertaken by English Heritage of the former gunpowder works as part of the Cumbrian Gunpowder Industry Project. New Sedgwick replaced the 18th century gunpowder works at Old Sedgwick (closed in 1852 after expiry of its lease), and operated until 1935. The site was later requisitioned as a World War II munitions store, and subsequently partially developed as a caravan park in 1977. The site is a Scheduled Monument and a number of its upstanding remains are also listed buildings.

Report No. 5/03/1129

Archive: National Monuments Record, Swindon

Holme Abbey: Bog Farm, Aldoth

NY 1379 4761

Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A Level 3 building survey was undertaken on a two-storey barn following an earlier appraisal, which found that it was originally built of clay with later repairs made in stone. This later survey found that the barn was of 17th or early 18th century date. It had been attached to a farmhouse, also clay-built, until the house was replaced by the existing Grade II listed cross-passage farmhouse in the later 18th century. At some date between 1847 and 1865, the walls of the barn were heightened in stone, a cart porch added, and the building re-roofed in slate. The remaining buildings at Bog Farm were also recorded, and found to have been built by at least 1900.

Report No. 2/07/1748

Archive: CRO(C)

Holme Abbey: Holme Cultram Abbey

NY 177 508

Grampus Heritage and Training Ltd

A magnetometer survey was undertaken by Grampus Heritage and Training Ltd as part of an ongoing research project at the Abbey. Linear anomalies found to the east and south of the surviving west end of the nave (in use as the parish church of St Mary) were interpreted as the remains of buildings surrounding the cloister, and the chapter house or lavabo (wash house). The area beyond this to the east was found to have been disturbed by land drainage. Further investigation was proposed.

Report No. 2/06/1712

Archive: West Cumbria Archaeological Society

Holme Low: Hellrigg Wind Farm, Scotre Hill

NY 1326 5130

Ove Arup Partners Ltd

An environmental statement produced for a proposed wind farm identified only one site of archaeological interest at risk from the development, a possible settlement of unknown date, and further investigation was proposed.

Report No. 2/07/1741

Archive: Ove Arup Partners Ltd

Irthington: Carlisle Airport

NY 486 610

C. Newman, Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd, and M. Railton and N. Gaskell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in 2006 to assess the impact of developing the existing Carlisle Airport, and identified that the Stanegate Roman road and undated cropmark sites were potentially at risk from the development. Gradiometer surveys were subsequently undertaken at three locations within the development area, and anomalies relating to the former World War II airfield were recorded, including areas of hard standing, building foundations and a former road. Field boundaries belonging to a rectilinear field system of post-medieval date were also seen, but there was no evidence of the Stanegate, suggesting that it may have been removed during the creation of the airfield. A programme of evaluation excavation was undertaken

in 2007, with a total of 225 trenches being excavated. Although the construction of the airfield had resulted in disturbance across much of the site, a number of pits and postholes were found, possibly dated from the late Neolithic or Bronze Age periods. Former field boundaries of medieval or early post-medieval date were also found. Further investigation was recommended.

Report No. 1/06/1727, 1/07/1795, 1/07/1831

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Kaber: Bank View Farm, Rookby

NY 8047 1099

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

A desk-based assessment and excavation of three evaluation trenches was undertaken on former farmland adjacent to Bank View Farm. The excavations uncovered a possible beam slot for a building, and further work was proposed.

Report No. 3/07/1709

Archive: CRO(K)

Kaber: Kaber Methodist Chapel

NY 79855 11490

Peter F. Ryder Historic Buildings Consultant

A survey of the disused Primitive Methodist chapel found it was a substantial and sophisticated structure built in 1891, which had retained many of its original internal fixtures and fittings.

Report No. 3/07/1729

Archive: CRO(K)

Kendal: Ann Street

SD 5206 9307

N. Gaskell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to the redevelopment of a yard area to the rear of Ann Street. The assessment found the site had been occupied by a number of small commercial businesses, most recently by a building supply centre. The subsequent excavation of one evaluation trench found the remains of a mid-19th century building, two circular features of probable modern date, and two stone-capped drains thought to empty in to the culverted Stock Beck to the north. No further work was proposed.

Report No. 5/07/1714, 5/07/1755

Archive: CRO(K)

Kendal: Bridge End Tannery, Nether Bridge

SD 11854 45989

M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An excavation took place to assess the buried remains of the former tannery, first shown on Todd's map of Kendal (1787). Of nine tanning pits recorded, the earliest were found to have been used for the tanning of sheep hides, whereas three large pits

from the tannery's later phase of leather production were for the tanning of cattle hides. The remains of the tannery were backfilled and sealed beneath made-ground in the early 19th century. A series of parallel ridges and furrows, believed to be of 17th or 18th century date, indicated an earlier agricultural use of the site. An article is to be submitted to these *Transactions*.

Report No. 5/07/1838

Archive: Kendal Museum

Kendal: Former Builder's Yard, Collin Croft

SD 5138 9254

S. Whitehead and D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment, building survey and evaluation excavation were undertaken prior to the demolition and redevelopment of a former builder's yard situated within a former medieval burgage plot behind Highgate. Much of the plot remained undeveloped until an extant two-storey stable and outshut were built in the 18th century. One evaluation trench was excavated and found post-medieval cultivation soil containing medieval pottery, bounded by the old plot boundary ditch that had been replaced by a stone wall in the 19th century.

Report No. 5/07/1792

Archive: CRO(K), Kendal Museum

Kendal: Hutton to Oxenholme Electricity Cable

SD 564 893 to SD 533 902

R. Fraser and O. Cooper, Northern Archaeological Associates

A desk-based assessment was undertaken along the route of an underground electricity cable, between an existing substation at Hutton and a new substation on the West Coast Mainline railway at Oxenholme. Five sites of archaeological interest were identified within the development area, including several undated earthworks, lynchets and a former tarn. Further work was proposed.

Report No. 5/07/1809

Archive: CRO(K)

Kendal: land north-east of Sandylands

SD 5280 9345

N. Gaskell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An evaluation was undertaken on former pasture prior to a residential development. Eighteen trenches were excavated but no archaeological features were found.

Report No. 5/07/1750

Archive: CRO(K)

Kendal: Lewthwaite and Townley's Yard, Cross Lane

SD 5151 9209

J. Dawson, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment undertaken prior to a proposed residential development

found the site to be located in a former medieval burgage plot behind Kirkland. The earliest standing buildings dated from at least 1770 and were originally used as a wool stapler's warehouse, later as a bakery, and as builders' and joiners' workshops since the mid 20th century. Original features, including a timber roof, were found to survive, and further work was recommended.

Report No. 5/07/1818

Archive: CRO(K)

Kendal: Lound's Place

SD 519 918

M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey and excavation were conducted to produce a detailed record of the form and fabric of Lound's Wharf, and any other features of historical and archaeological interest. The wharf was built in 1818, prior to the opening of the Lancaster Canal Extension, and was used until the closure of the canal at the end of the 19th century. It was one of three wharves infilled with the canal in the 1960s. An area measuring 360m² was excavated, to expose the west end of the buried wharf, revealing that with the exception of its north side, which had collapsed because of tree-root damage, the wharf was in good condition. A cobbled area, which almost certainly formed part of the original surface surrounding the wharf, was also found to survive.

Report No. 5/07/1777

Archive: Kendal Museum

Kendal: Stricklandgate House, Stricklandgate, Kendal

SD 5148 9293

Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

A survey was undertaken prior to the restoration of the grade II Listed building, built c.1776 for the coal merchant Joseph Maude. From 1854 it was leased to the Kendal Library and Scientific Society, and to the Kendal Museum from 1896 to 1913. It has since provided office space for the South Lakeland District Council and various Kendal-based charities. The survey found the building had undergone few alterations and retained many of its original internal fixtures and fittings.

Report No. 5/06/1728

Archive: CRO(K)

Kirkandrews: land near Englishtown Farm

NY 3440 7235

S. Newlands, RPS Planning and Development

An environmental impact assessment was undertaken in advance of proposed coal bed methane extraction. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the immediate vicinity and no further work was recommended.

Report No. 1/07/1803

Archive: RPS Planning and Development

Kirkby Stephen: Levens House Farm, Mellbecks**NY 7760 0854***Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration*

Three evaluation trenches were excavated for a residential development at the farm. No archaeological features were discovered.

Report No. 3/06/1721**Archive:** CRO(K)**Kirkby Stephen: Stobars Hall****NY 7676 0898***M. Sowerby, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation was conducted in advance of the construction of a new care home on land to the rear of the Grade II listed Stobars Hall, built in 1829 and converted into a care home in the 1980s. Seven trenches were excavated, but no archaeological features were recorded.

Report No. 3/07/1758**Archive:** CRO(K)**Kirkby Thore: Glenfield****NY 6328 2556***Gerry Martin Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for an extension to the existing building. No archaeological features were recorded.

Report No. 3/07/1754**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Lazonby: Low Plains Quarry****NY 5000 4170***P. Clark and S. Rowland, Oxford Archaeology North*

Four cremation burials were found in 2004, during the removal of sand and gravel. On excavation they were found to comprise of varying amounts of burnt bone, charcoal, and pottery indicating a Bronze Age date. Further analysis was proposed.

Report No. 3/05/1127**Archive:** Penrith Museum**Levens: Church Road****SD 4851 8567***V. Hughes, Oxford Archaeology North*

An excavation was undertaken on land proposed for residential development, adjacent to the site where five Iron Age burials were recorded in 2002-3. No significant archaeological finds or features were identified, however.

Report No. 5/07/1746**Archive:** CRO(K)

Levens: Frosthwaite Farm**SD 49897 86867***D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and building survey were conducted in advance of the renovation and extension of the Grade II listed farmhouse. The assessment found possible documentary references to the site as far back as 1190, and a building described as a hall in 1344, which is thought to have been rebuilt sometime around 1581. The earliest structural elements were identified as typical of a yeoman's farmhouse, almost certainly of cruck-frame construction. The structure was altered and extended during subsequent centuries, including accommodation for handloom workers, which is not thought to have been previously recorded in the county.

Report No. 5/07/1811**Archive:** CRO(K)**Lowca: Micklam Farm****NX 982 222***R. Fraser, Northern Archaeological Associates, and C. Stephens, GSB Prospection Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was conducted in advance of the demolition of the farmstead for a proposed new leisure development. It identified a number of sites of archaeological interest, including the ruinous remains of the farm itself which may be of 17th century date, and the possible location of a Roman tower which formed part of the coastal frontier system. Early maps also show a boundary named The Deer Parks crossing the site, which demarcated 18th century parkland belonging to Workington Hall. A subsequent magnetometer survey identified the possible course of this boundary, together with three possible ditches, a number of pit-type anomalies – perhaps relating to former coal working, and areas of ridge and furrow. Several potential capped or infilled coal pits were also recorded, and further work was proposed.

Report No. 4/07/1719, 4/06/1766**Archive:** CRO(W)**Lower Allithwaite: Unsworth's Yard, Devonshire Square, Cartmel****SD 37915 78730***C. Peters and M. Sowerby, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were conducted in advance of development on the site of a former motor vehicle repair shop and yard. The assessment identified an extant repair shed shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1850, and possibly depicted on Yates' map of 1786. The excavation of three evaluation trenches revealed the remains of a large rubbish pit containing a considerable amount of mainly 18th century domestic ceramics, and a large stone-lined field drain containing a similar amount of post-medieval pottery, suggesting a second pit nearby. No prior use of the site was identified, and no further work was proposed.

Report No. 5/07/1785**Archive:** Tullie House Museum

Lowside Quarter: Moor House Farm, Middletown**NX 9923 0871***Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration*

A building survey conducted prior to the conversion of a disused barn found that it dated to the later 18th century, predating the present farmhouse itself, and had remained largely unaltered since its construction. Moor House Farm had ceased to function as a working farm by 1982.

Report No. 4/07/1769**Archive:** CRO(W)**Maryport: 21-27 Wood Street****NY 03565 36615***G. J. Marshall, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

A watching brief maintained during groundworks to a depth of 1.2m found only a modern sewer and demolition deposits relating to housing built in the early 19th century.

Report No. 2/07/1749**Archive:** CRO(C)**Maryport: Land at Church Street/Fleming Street****NY 0378 3674***N. Gaskell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and the excavation of four evaluation trenches found the surviving remains of a late 19th century National School, but no evidence of earlier activity.

Report No. 2/07/1732**Archive:** CRO(C)**Maryport: Maryport Lifeboat Station, Maryport Harbour****NY 0310 3660***A. Platell, Archaeological Services, University of Durham*

A desk-based assessment undertaken for the redevelopment of the Lifeboat Station found it was built shortly after an adjacent octagonal lookout house, constructed by 1866. The lookout has since been moved, but is still in use, as the coastguard station. The whole site is located on an area formed from coastal deposition within the last 250 years. A jetty to the north was possibly built in the 18th century, but the remainder of the development site dates from the construction of the Campbell Dock in the 1830s and its modification into Elizabeth Dock in the 1850s. A stone retaining wall has subsequently been incorporated into the later buildings, but railway sidings that served the jetty, and a coastal gun battery and its embankment, have since been removed.

Report No. 2/07/1791**Archive:** CRO(C)

Maryport: Mill Toft's, Castle Hill**NY 0340 3625***P. Schofield, Oxford Archaeology North*

A topographic and geophysical survey using gradiometer, resistivity and ground probing radar, was undertaken, to inform a proposed recreation development and to provide wider access to the River Ellen. The geophysical survey found no evidence of the Roman road reputed to cross the area, but did reveal anomalies thought to relate to buried remains of the scheduled 18th century glass works. The topographic survey recorded earthworks associated with Castle Hill motte, and also identified the remains of an 18th century water-powered paper mill, Middleton's Shipyard, and a former quayside wall on Paper Mill Green. Further work was proposed.

Report No. 2/07/1807**Archive:** Senhouse Museum**Melmerby: Land at Church Lane****NY 6118 3744***K. Mounsey, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief maintained during the excavation of foundation trenches to a maximum depth of 2.1m, found a small undated pit containing fire cracked stones and charcoal. No further work was proposed.

Report No. 3/07/1720**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Millom Without: The Dye House, Hallthwaites****SD 1820 8539***K. Taylor, Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief was maintained during the clearance of building debris from a ruinous dye house, following an earlier building survey in 2005. The original cobble and flagstone floors were observed, together with structures that would have facilitated the dyeing process. This included two large sandstone blocks set into the floor, possibly for supporting a tank or large item of equipment, a semi-circular pit or tank with a flagstone lid, possibly used for soaking or washing wool, and a pad-stone that may have supported a column for a roof truss. A total of 68 finds were retrieved from the debris, including an oval stamped sheet label for an early washing machine, patented in 1868.

Report No. 4/07/1782**Archive:** CRO(B)**Murton: Druidical Judgement Seat, Brackenber Moor, Brackenber****NY 719 189***M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

Resistivity and magnetometer surveys were conducted for research and training purposes on a D-shaped enclosure believed to be of Iron Age or Romano-British date. The resistivity survey in particular showed evidence of the bank and ditch, and also revealed that the entrance had been enlarged. No internal detail was observed

however, and further work was proposed.

Report No. 3/07/1824

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Murton: Great Carrath Hut Circle Settlement, Scordale

NY 7460 2110

A. Hunt and A. Oswald, English Heritage

A topographic survey was undertaken of the scheduled remains of an irregular field system, typologically of Bronze Age date, a number of cairns, and several probable roundhouse platforms, lying adjacent to the field boundaries on the northern side of Hilton Beck.

Report No. 3/06/1747

Archive: National Monuments Record, Swindon

Murton: Scordale Lead Mines

NY 7629 2273

A. Hunt and S. Ainsworth, English Heritage

An interim report was submitted covering the initial survey of the scheduled lead mining remains within the Scordale valley, up to the end of January 2007, to outline current understanding of the site, and to inform future management and conservation plans.

Report No. 3/07/1801

Archive: National Monuments Record, Swindon

Musgrave: Musgrave Church Field Survey, Great Musgrave

NY 7664 1323

M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A documentary and topographic survey was undertaken on the site of the former 18th century St Theobald's Rectory. A rectory is documented in the area from the 13th century, although its exact location is unknown. The well-preserved earthwork remains of the later rectory and its enclosure were recorded in detail, together with banks and ditches surrounding the gardens and orchard, and a flood defence earthwork along the River Eden. Further work including excavation was recommended.

Report No. 3/07/1773

Archive: Musgrave Church Field Trust

Nateby: Lockthwaite Farm

NY 7860 0711

Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration

The earthwork remains of a possible settlement were recorded in relation to a proposed leisure development that would destroy the site. The enclosure and outer walls survive up to 0.5m high and 4m wide, and may be of Prehistoric, Romano-British or early medieval date. The developer later revised the layout of the development area and no further work is now anticipated.

Report No. 3/07/1744

Archive: CRO(C)

**New Hutton: Holme Park School, Hill Top
SD 54784 91203***D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and building survey were conducted prior to the conversion of the disused Grade II Listed school for residential use. The site is historically known as Hill Top, and was occupied by a number of farms in the late 17th century, including one referred to as a mansion. Two of these farms were evidently developed into the present building during the 18th and early 19th centuries, and the survey may possibly have found surviving evidence of this in a large part of the central and western part of the main house, in a ground floor room, and a cellar. Extensive modifications are likely to have taken place with changing ownership in 1807 and 1864, and further alterations were made when it became a school in the 20th century.

Report No. 5/07/1813**Archive:** CRO(K)**Penrith: Frenchfields****NY 53921 29421***M. Sowerby and N. Gaskell, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken prior to the construction of a proposed football stadium, car parking and access road. Twelve evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing the remains of surfaces, a wall or foundation for a metal smithy, together with several sherds of Samian ware. Further investigation was proposed.

Report No. 3/07/1840**Archive:** CRO(C)**Penrith: Land at Carleton Heights****NY 530 305***E. Heapy, Archaeological Services WYAS*

A magnetometer survey was conducted over a 27 hectare site in advance of a residential development. This was followed by a more detailed survey of 30% of the site. Two linear anomalies were identified, but were considered to more likely geological than archaeological in nature, and no further work was recommended.

Report No. 3/07/1817**Archive:** Archaeological Services WYAS**Penrith: land at Salkeld Road****NY 5126 3160***M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and geophysical survey were undertaken in advance of the redevelopment of former farmland. Prehistoric finds and possible Bronze Age cist burials are recorded in the immediate vicinity, together with the course of the Roman road between Brougham and Old Penrith forts, which was possibly identified as a low bank running through three of the fields investigated. Magnetometer survey may have detected surviving sections of the road, alongside evidence of ridge and furrow,

modern drainage features, and a possible heat-effected feature of unknown date. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 3/07/1780

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Ponsonby: Sellafield Landscape Area D1, Sellafield

NY 037 032

P. Bethell, Atkins Heritage

An archaeological assessment was undertaken as part of an environmental impact assessment in advance of a proposed new temporary storage area inside the existing Sellafield Nuclear Licensed Site. The area was found to have high potential for prehistoric remains, and further work is recommended.

Report No. 4/07/1804

Archive: Atkins Heritage

Silloth on Solway: The Old Station

NY 10975 53410

K. Taylor, Oxford Archaeology North

A building survey undertaken prior to the demolition of a disused brick-built workshop on the station platform found it dated to at least 1856, when the Carlisle to Silloth Railway was opened.

Report No. 2/07/1733

Archive: CRO(C)

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

NY 2257 6281 to NY 2672 5980

A. Lane, Oxford Archaeology North

A series of evaluation excavations were conducted at several locations along the route of a proposed new utility pipeline between Bowness-on-Solway and Drumburgh, concentrated on the areas of Hadrian's Wall and the former Port Carlisle Canal. Probable evidence for the badly robbed out remains of the wall foundation were recorded at Kirkland House, Westfield Marsh, and Fishers Cross, where evidence of the Turf Wall was also recorded. Further monitoring during construction was recommended.

Report No. 2/07/1772

Archive: Oxford Archaeology North

St Bees: Fleatham Farm

NX 9725 1185

F. Wooller, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was undertaken prior to the renovation of the farmhouse and conversion of the farm buildings for residential use. A farm had been present on the site since at least 1838, known as Fleetom House Farm and later Fleetholme House. The current three-storey, nine-bedroomed farmhouse is likely to date from the 19th century, but may have incorporated an earlier building. The earliest range of farm

buildings comprised of a threshing barn, byre, stable and cart shed, and the later 19th century range reflected the farm's change of use from arable to dairy farming. The farm seems to have ceased functioning following the Foot and Mouth outbreak in 2001.

Report No. 4/07/1783

Archive: CRO(W)

Stanwix Rural: Ashgrove, Brampton Old Road, Carlisle

NY 4144 5821

G. J. Marshall, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

Four evaluation trenches excavated prior to an extension of the existing house identified deposits at a depth of 0.65m, possibly representing fills within Hadrian's Wall vallum. The sides of the Vallum were not encountered, and no artefacts were retrieved.

Report No. 1/07/1756

Archive: CRO(C)

Stanwix Rural: Low Wallhead, Crosby-on-Eden

NY 45507 60861

Gerry Martin Archaeological Consultant

A watching brief maintained during groundworks on a non-scheduled part of the line of Hadrian's Wall found no archaeological finds or features.

Report No. 1/07/1708

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Temple Sowerby: A66 Temple Sowerby Bypass and Improvements

NY 589 287 to NY 625 260

J. Zant, Oxford Archaeology North

Following earlier investigations in 2002 and 2005, excavations were conducted at two locations along the route of the bypass, and a watching brief maintained during groundworks at the main works compound. A section of well-preserved Roman road linking Brougham and Kirkby Thore forts was uncovered at Spitals Farm, and a coin of A.D. 71 found in topsoil overlying disturbed cobbling. Prehistoric evidence was found at the compound, comprising of pits, hollows and postholes, and two sherds of pottery was recovered from one of the pits. A number of earth-filled features of unknown date were also excavated to the north-west of Vicarage Lane, together with a section of an old river channel likely to be the former course of the River Eden. The results of this phase of investigation are to be submitted to these *Transactions*.

Report No. 3/07/1820

Archive: Oxford Archaeology North

Ulverston: 23 Upper Brook Street

SD 28507 78445

S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A building survey undertaken on a disused three-storey warehouse found it was built sometime between 1832 and 1852. It was one of several in the area used for light

industrial activity, and in the early 20th century was used by the merchant Joshua Woodburn for storing oil or salt. The survey found it had largely retained its original form.

Report No. 5/07/1768

Archive: CRO(B)

Ulverston: 23-25 Upper Brook Street

SD 28507 78445

S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

The excavation of one evaluation trench, and a watching brief maintained during groundworks for a residential development, identified the surviving below-ground remains of the former New Brewery that once occupied the site. The brewery was known to exist in 1802 on the neighbouring plot, but had expanded into the development area by 1832. It later became known as Robinson's Brewery, and by 1910 was owned and occupied by R. and P. Hartley. No earlier activity on the site was found.

Report No. 5/07/1767

Archive: CRO(B)

Ulverston: Former Rogers and Tysons Warehouse, Buxton Place

SD 28685 78405

S. Whitehead, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A Level 3 building survey was conducted prior to the conversion of an existing warehouse to a live/work unit. The warehouse was found to have been built between 1832 and 1852, and was one of a number of similar structures in the area used for light industrial activity. It had retained much of its original form with surviving early or original features including fireplaces and a timber gravity hoist.

Report No. 5/07/1819

Archive: CRO(B)

Upper Denton: Willowford Farm, Gilsland

NY 62484 66526

M. Sowerby, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A single evaluation trench excavated in 2006 on the projected line of Hadrian's Wall revealed the robbed-out foundation trench for the wall, the wall ditch, and its associated earthen bank. Later disturbance had occurred during the post-medieval period. Two fragments of Roman mortar and a sherd of medieval pottery were the oldest items recovered. A watching brief maintained during groundworks for a new waste water pipe and septic tank in 2007 identified no significant archaeological remains.

Report No. 1/07/1742, 1/07/1800

Archive: CRO(C)

Westnewton: Warwick Hall

NY 134 436

N. Swann, Archaeological Services, University of Durham

A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken in advance of a proposed wind farm

development. Anomalies possibly representing soil-filled ditches and pits were identified, and further work was proposed.

Report No. 2/07/1794

Archive: Archaeological Services, University of Durham

Westward: Tracentree Low House, Brackenthwaite

NY 3011 4563

F. Wooller, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was undertaken prior to the renovation of the Grade II listed farmhouse and conversion of disused farm buildings for residential use. The house is listed as being of late 17th century date, but the survey found it was constructed as a continuous outshut house in 1742, although possibly incorporating mullioned windows from an earlier house. Some of the disused farm buildings were found to be contemporary with the house, and the remaining ones of early 19th century date.

Report No. 2/07/1835

Archive: CRO(C)

Whitehaven: Pears House, Whitehaven Harbour

NX 9733 1836

C. Peters, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a residential development. The site is occupied by a Grade II listed three-storey town house of early-mid 19th century date, and a modern industrial building constructed between 1925 and 1938. Further work was recommended prior to their demolition.

Report No. 4/07/1839

Archive: CRO(W)

Wigton: The Market Hall

NY 25580 48315

M. Sowerby, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were undertaken in advance of a proposed council/community facility to the rear of the Market Hall. Documentary research identified the presence of a former washhouse in the mid 19th century, built for an adjacent almshouse or widows' hospital. Surviving below-ground evidence of this structure was found during the excavation of one evaluation trench, together with a series of garden soils indicating little prior disturbance of the site.

Report No. 2/07/1822

Archive: CRO(C)

Woodside: Lawrenceholme Farm, Oulton

NY 232 526

A. Arnold, R. Howard and C. Litton, English Heritage

A tree-ring survey was undertaken on timbers from four clay buildings at the farm, but none of the samples could be dated.

Report No. 2/07/1802

Archive: National Monuments Record, Swindon

Workington: 32 Finkle Street**NY 0024 2886***Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration*

The excavation of a single trench between 30 and 32 Finkle Street found no archaeological features or finds.

Report No. 2/07/1730**Archive:** CRO(C)**Workington: 7 Dora Crescent****NX 9980 2896***F. Wooller, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, and R. J. B. Lindsay, Richard Lindsay Design*

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording took place during the alteration of the Grade II* listed former rectory for St Michael's Church, believed to have been built as a 15th century cross-wing hall house, with later additions. A possible 16th century oriel window, an inglenook fireplace, bread oven and several blocked doorways were recorded during the works. A building survey was also conducted at the disused stable block. It was built sometime between 1865 and 1900, and had more recently been used as a church youth club and scout office.

Report No. 2/07/1738, /07/1821**Archive:** CRO(C)**Workington: Former Corus Offices, Mossbay Road****NX 9900 2698***C. Peters and J. Beaty, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and the excavation of 13 evaluation trenches on land to the north of disused office buildings found the site had been highly disturbed by a deep sewer pipe and landscaping for a recent football pitch and bowling green. The offices were built in the early 20th century for The Moss Bay iron and steel works, established in 1872 and closed in 2006. No further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/07/1710**Archive:** Tullie House Museum**Workington: St Michael's Mount****NX 998 289***Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant*

A watching brief conducted during the excavation of eight test pits found no surviving evidence of terraced housing shown on early cartographic evidence, and which were demolished in the 1950s.

Report No. 2/07/1737**Archive:** CRO(C)

LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

Bassenthwaite: Newlands Beck and River Derwent

NY 2421 2555

Archaeological Practice Ltd

An archaeological desk-based assessment of historic landscape features between Bassenthwaite Lake and Derwent Water was undertaken, prior to woodland planting around the channel of the River Derwent, and the excavation of a channel along Newlands Beck. The assessment suggested there were a number of sites in the River Derwent and Newlands Beck areas dating from the Roman period, with the course of a possible Roman road being detected on aerial photographs. In addition a potential medieval road and a turnpike road associated with the early modern era were also identified.

Report No. AP07/18

Archive: CRO (C)

Borrowdale: Borrowdale Valley

NY 2600 1400

P. Schofield, K. Levey, J. Quartermaine and R. Briscoe, Oxford Archaeology North

An archaeological survey and desk-based assessment was commissioned by The National Trust, in order to produce a detailed Historic Landscape Survey of Borrowdale.

Report No. 2006-07/556

Archive: CRO (C/K)

Coniston: Paddy End Dressing Floors, Coniston Copper Mines

SD 285 992

K. Taylor, P. Schofield and J. Quartermaine, Oxford Archaeology North

Following a burst water main above the dressing floors, a survey was undertaken to record the archaeological remains and inform the conservation management of the landscape. A detailed topographic survey of the surface remains was undertaken, alongside production of elevations of walls prior to consolidation.

Report No. 2007-8/695

Archive: CRO(B)

Eskdale: Lower Eskdale

SD 1315 9860

I. P. Brooks, Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd

An archaeological geophysical survey was commissioned by the Eskdale and District Local History Society of a kerb cairn on Forge Hills, the Muncaster Roman Tile Kiln, the Bank End Tenement and the Forest How Bloomery. The survey highlighted four magnetic anomalies in the area of Forest How, thought to be the remains of furnace sites.

Report No. 2006/14

Archive: LDNPA

Hawkshead: The Church of St. Michael and All Angels**SD 3520 9806***Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration*

An archaeological desk-based assessment and historic building survey was undertaken on the church of St. Michael and All Angels, a Grade I listed building, prior to the proposed construction of new access to the organ loft. The redevelopment required the extraction of original stonework from the tower wall, which was recorded in appropriate detail before it was removed.

Report No. HBSAI 01/07**Archive:** CRO(B)**Keswick: Keswick Youth Centre****NY 2628 2369***Philip Cracknell Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration*

A desk based assessment and historic building survey was conducted on the former mill building.

Report No. HBSAI 19/07**Archive:** CRO(C)**Martindale: Martindale, Lake District National Park****NY 4320 1902 to NY 4336 1655***C. Peters, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A rapid desk based assessment and walkover survey was conducted over the proposed underground route of an overhead electricity line between Maudslack and Dale Head, Martindale. Despite the high prehistoric potential of the area, the walkover survey did not encounter any features of this period. Two dry-stone wall features of post-medieval date were identified.

Report No. CP/541/07**Archive:** CRO (NPA07, MDH-A, CP541/07)**Meathop and Ulpha: Ulpha Meadows, Foulshaw Moss Nature Reserve****SD 4594 8216***A. Bates, K. Levey, S. Clarke, S. Rowland and M. Rowland*

An archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation was undertaken at Ulpha Meadows on the Foulshaw Moss Nature Reserve, to determine the impact of converting the area into a wetland and reed bed habitat. The development included the excavation of a small mere and re-profiling of three ditches running across the site. Only post medieval and modern drainage ditches were found within the development area.

Report No. 2007-8/723**Archive:** LDHER

Shap: Land at Shap Abbey**NY 5480 1540***J. Beatty, P. Shaw and M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

An archaeological watching brief was conducted at Shap Abbey during the removal and replacement of four interpretation panels. Finds included bone and medieval ceramics, although these deposits may have been disturbed from previous renovation works associated with the tower.

Report No. northpen3 29228**Archive:** CRO NPA07, SHA-A**Ulpha: Blackhall Farm, Hardknott to Cockley Beck Bridge, Duddon Valley****NY 23784 00994 – 24648 01700***J. Quartermaine, A. Vannan and M. Rowland, Oxford Archaeology North*

An archaeological survey was commissioned by the National Trust on a section of the Hardknott to Ambleside Roman road (Scheduled Monument 22902) between Blackhall Farm and Cockley Beck Bridge, before work to repair the existing road surface commenced.

Report No. 2006-7/629**Archive:** National Trust

