

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS IN CUMBRIA 2011

THE following projects represent archaeological work undertaken in the county during 2011, or where a report was received in 2011 for work undertaken previously, with the location of the archive where stated. The list was compiled by Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Records Officer, Cumbria County Council, with information on projects in the Lake District supplied by Holly Beavitt-Pike, Archaeology and Heritage Assistant, Lake District National Park Authority. No projects were undertaken in the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Abbeytown: Abbeytown Wastewater Treatment Works NY 1775 5057 to NY 1779 5151

A. Vannan, Oxford Archaeology North

A watching brief maintained during for a new utilities pipeline on the east side of Holm Cultram Abbey found a linear bank of unknown function extending from the Abbey complex. It measured 7-8m wide and 0.7m high, and may have predated the former Maryport & Carlisle Railway, Kirtlebridge Annan & Brayton Branch, located to the east, which was built in 1866-9. The pipeline also crossed the route of the former North British Railway, Carlisle & Silloth Branch, but no surviving evidence of this was seen.

Report No. 2/11/2460

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Carlisle

Alston Moor: Nettle Hall, Galligill, Alston Moor NY 7595 4470

English Heritage

A building survey found the earliest part of Nettle Hall was a bastle of early seventeenth century date. An agricultural range was built to the west in the eighteenth century, and a domestic extension added in c.1800. By the mid-nineteenth century, after prospering from the trade in lead mining, the house had doubled in size and was split for multiple occupation, before it reverted to a single farmstead again in the early twentieth century. A nineteenth century mine shop was converted to a hay barn, stable and garage.

Report No. 3/10/2348

Archive: National Monuments Record

Appleby-in-Westmorland: The Ings, Banks Lane, Appleby-in-Westmorland NY 6822 2022

A. Clark, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

No features or finds were found during groundworks for a new residential development to the rear of a modern house called The Ings.

Report No. 3/10/2448

Archive: Penrith Museum

Arlecdon and Frizington: The Dower House, Rheda Park, Frizington NY 0245 1687

F Wooler, NP Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was undertaken on the disused stable block named The Dower House as a result of proposals to convert it to residential units. The Grade II listed stable block was built in 1887 to serve the now demolished Rheda Mansion. Research found evidence of a

property called Rheda, perhaps a large farmstead, from at least the seventeenth century. The farm building shown on mid-nineteenth century maps at this location, and possibly an earlier house, were all demolished for the new stable block. Despite some elements now being in a ruinous state, the survey revealed that the stable block displays a wealth of architectural detailing, including elements of the Scottish Baronial style.

Report No. 4/11/2464

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Whitehaven

Arthuret: Greenalls Garage, Bank Street, Longtown NY 37835 68755

F.Wooler & K. Mounsey, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were conducted on land to the rear of Greenalls Garage. A building is shown here fronting Bank Street on the 1868 Ordnance Survey map, and the evaluation found the foundations of an outbuilding belonging to it. A late post-medieval pig burial and a natural linear feature were also recorded.

Report No. 1/11/2367

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Arthuret: Hallburn Wind Farm, Longtown NY 4121 6799

J. Wylie, Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd

A desk-based assessment for a new wind farm identified the development site as a former satellite station of RAF Crosby-on-Eden. It was built in 1941 and closed in 1946, and was possibly used for fighter aircraft training. Two of the three runways and two accommodation blocks in nearby woodland may be all that now survives. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 1/10/2446

Askam and Ireleth & Pennington: Furness Wind Farm, Standish Cote, Ireleth SD 2434 7969

Infinergy

A revised desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out for a wind farm project initiated in 2008. The only significant feature found at risk was the Devils' Bridge, a Scheduled and Listed disused packhorse bridge dating to the late seventeenth/mid-eighteenth century (CU450). Monitoring and speed restrictions on construction vehicles passing the bridge were recommended to help minimise the damage.

Report No. 6/11/2467

Barrow-in-Furness: Barrow Waterfront, Barrow-in-Furness SD 2000 6795

P. Eloy, N. Jepson & J. Bradley, Oxford Archaeology North

A watching brief maintained during groundworks recorded the remains of two rows of foremen's cottages, as shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. Evidence of a sand pit was also found.

Report No. 6/11/2408

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Barrow

Barrow-in-Furness: Land at Manor Farm, Manor Road, Barrow-in-Furness SD 2158 7148

F.Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd; M. Railton, North Pennines Survey CIC

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for a residential development on farmland within the Conservation Area for Furness Abbey. The site is also bounded by its Grade I Listed

precinct wall. An eighteenth century estate map labels the development site 'Seller Butts', possibly related to the settlement of Sellergarth which is documented as being destroyed to create a deer park in the early sixteenth century. A geomagnetic survey recorded several features of interest, including a possible trackway between Abbey Park and Newbarns village, and two possibly medieval field boundaries. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 6/11/2354, 6/11/2355

Archive: North Pennines Survey CIC

**Barrow-in-Furness: Vickerstown Methodist Church, The Promenade, Walney
SD 18610 68985**

Moorsolve Ltd

A survey of a disused Methodist chapel was made prior to its demolition. It was built in 1905 for the residents of Vickerstown, and has an unusual detached bell-tower containing an ornate main entrance. Other architectural features included half-timbered gables and dormers built to match the surrounding housing. It was considered unviable for conversion.

Report No. 6/11/2428

Archive: Not stated

Beaumont: Church Street, Grinsdale NY 3644 5730 to NY 3684 5793

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

No features or finds were found during a watching brief on utility groundworks within the Scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall Vallum (SM 26112).

Report No. 1/11/2374

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Beaumont: Knockupworth Farm, Beaumont NY 368 569

A. Vannan & J. Bradley, Oxford Archaeology North

A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the relocation of a farmstead away from the Carlisle Northern Development Route. Six features of interest were found at the new site, including a series of enclosure cropmarks and trackways identified during English Heritage's *Hadrian's Wall National Mapping Programme*. Eight evaluation trenches were subsequently excavated, revealing that the cropmarks actually lay 5m to the north-east of their plotted NMP locations. A sherd of second-fourth century AD grey ware and a piece of chamfered stone, possibly from a plinth, were found in one of the enclosure ditches. The stone may have come from the nearby Milecastle 68 at Boomby Gill. As a result of these findings, the development was moved to preserve the archaeological remains.

Report No. 1/11/2461, 1/11/2455

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Carlisle

Beaumont: Lock House, Beaumont NY 3442 5904

Peter F. Ryder, Historic Buildings Consultant

A building survey was carried out on a former lock keepers cottage to the Port Carlisle Canal. The cottage is presumed to have been built in the 1820s when the canal opened. The survey found the cottage had undergone drastic remodelling in the mid-late twentieth century which had removed all features of historic interest.

Report No. 1/11/2487

Beaumont: Millbeck, Kirkandrews-on-Eden NY 3600 5800

G. Stephens & T. Neighbour, CFA Archaeology Ltd

Magnetic and resistivity surveys were conducted across four areas around Millbeck Farm,

within the Scheduled areas of Hadrian's Wall and Vallum (SM 26113, 26114). The wall and vallum were both clearly revealed, along with other anomalies of possible archaeological significance.

Report No. 1/11/2484

Bewcastle: Land adjacent to St Cuthbert's Church, Bewcastle NY 5655 7465

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

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a replacement electricity pole to a depth of 1.5m within the Scheduled area of Bewcastle Roman fort and Bew Castle medieval castle (SM 27753). Only backfilled material from the previous pole was found.

Report No. 1/11/2422

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Blennerhasset & Torpenhow: Glencoe, Torpenhow NY 1999 3964

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A building survey was carried out on a disused barn prior to its conversion. It is shown on the First edition Ordnance Survey map and was used for storage.

Report No. 2/11/2371

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Boltons: High Pow II Wind Farm, Bolton New Houses NY 2475 4339

J. Wylie, Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd

A desk-based assessment to inform an Environmental Statement was produced for a proposed wind farm extension at High Pow. The remains of a brick-built structure were identified, possibly the lime kiln shown in the same location on the First edition Ordnance Survey map, and further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/11/2360

Bowness-on-Solway: Wallsend, Bowness-on-Solway NY 2252 6258

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

Two trenches excavated along the line of a new sewer found pottery contained within a buried soil layer, including grey ware, Samian ware, and a rim of possible Crambeck ware of probable fourth century AD date. Two small lumps of slag, 14 coarse pieces of salt-making briquetage including a sherd of flue tile, and a possible ceramic fishing weight were also recovered. The underlying geology suggested the site had been former marshland, on to which later waste material had been discarded.

Report No. 2/11/2483

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Brampton: 20 High Cross Street, Brampton NY 5308 6114

D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A rapid desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were undertaken for the proposed development of land to the rear of properties on High Cross Street. The site is located in the centre of the medieval town, although research found it had largely remained undeveloped from at least 1777. A water course is depicted crossing the site on maps from 1774, which was culverted sometime between 1777 and 1850. The edge of this channel was seen during the excavation, and was found to lie beneath a buried medieval subsoil contained sherds of thirteenth/fourteenth century pottery. No further evidence for activity on the site was present.

Report No. 1/11/2439

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Bridekirk: Dovenby Hall, Dovenby NY 0972 3307

M. Hopper, Mott MacDonald

A desk-based assessment and topographical survey of two earthwork features were conducted in the grounds of the Hall, which has late thirteenth century origins. The two earthworks were thought to belong to Dovenby village which is first documented in the twelfth century, before the park was extended across it in the mid-nineteenth century. Various other features including a Roman road were identified within the development area, and further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/11/2471

Brough: Brough Castle, Church Brough, Brough NY 7915 1410

M. Claydon, A. Rae & M. Randerson, Archaeological Services, University of Durham

A watching brief was maintained in preparation for the insertion of interpretation panels inside and outside the Scheduled area (CU 334). Undated cobbled and flagstone floor surfaces and animal bone were found.

Report No. 3/11/2419

Archive: National Monuments Record

Brougham: Land adjacent to St Ninian's Church, Brougham NY 5616 3011

F. Wooler & K. Mounsey, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Only natural river deposits were observed during a watching brief for the replacement of an electricity pole within the Scheduled area of the church and medieval settlement (SM 23678).

Report No. 3/11/2362

Brougham: Whinfell Holme to Hackthorpe Pipeline NY 5396 2885

J. Zant & K. Clapperton, Oxford Archaeology North

The extensive remains of an extramural settlement was found immediately south of the Scheduled area of Brougham Roman fort (CU241) during topsoil stripping for a new utility pipeline in 2007. Three main occupation phases were recorded, between the late second/early third century AD through to the late fourth century AD. The remains of several rectilinear timber-framed buildings were found aligned with a major road leading south to Low Borrowbridge fort, along with associated minor roads, lanes and cobbled surfaces. Ditches forming a field system were recorded to the south-west, probably contemporary with the settlement. A second major road was found beneath the present Moor Lane, to the north-east of the settlement, dating to the late third/fourth century AD or earlier. The field system was seen to continue to the north-east of this second road, where it was associated with possible trackways, pits and several large wells or waterholes. Beyond this to the east was evidence of possible cremation burials and spreads of charcoal rich pyre material. Post-Roman evidence comprised only of sherds of early-medieval to post-medieval pottery and modern field drains. Further analysis of the results leading to publication was recommended.

Report No. 3/10/2452

Archive: Penrith Museum

Burgh By Sands: St Michael's Church, Burgh By Sands NY 3287 5911*J. Walker, Archaeological Consultant*

Four test pits were excavated prior to utility works within the (unscheduled) churchyard and Roman fort. Archaeological remains were found in all four pits, including a wall of possible Roman date, a rubble build-up to a blocked doorway at the west end of the church, nineteenth century cobbling, and modern drain overlying an inhumation burial. Medieval and Roman pottery was also recovered, and further work was recommended.

Report No. 1/11/2378

Burgh By Sands: Wormanby Farm, Burgh By Sands NY 3356 5889*G. J. Marshall & C. O. Coileain, Archaeological & Educational Services*

No features or finds were found during a watching brief on groundworks to a maximum depth of 1.93m for a new agricultural building.

Report No. 1/10/2442

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Burgh By Sands: Croft House, Boustead Hill NY 2930 5907*John Lyon Associates Ltd*

A barn and byre were surveyed prior to their conversion. The associated farmhouse dates to the early nineteenth century and is Grade II Listed. The barns retained no internal fixtures and fittings however, and were not dated.

Report No. 1/11/2475

Burgh By Sands: Village Hall, Burgh By Sands NY 3261 5909*J. Strickland, A. Westgarth, A. Clark & M. Haigh, NP Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was held during the renewal of the surface water drainage system at the village hall. A possible Roman linear feature of unknown function was found, and a late nineteenth/twentieth century rubbish pit. Three undated dressed limestone blocks, possibly reused curb stones, were similar to others seen previously at the site, and pottery from the medieval period onwards was observed in the topsoil.

Linear ditches containing probable second century AD pottery were found during a second watching brief. Their layout suggested they belonged to a stock enclosure, with later ditches for drainage. Human and horse remains were also recovered from one of the later ditches, possibly from a deviant burial.

Report No. 1/11/2435, 1/11/2469

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Burtholme: Banks village NY 571 646*T. Frain, TWM Archaeology*

No features or finds were seen during a watching brief on groundworks to a depth of 0.8m for a new telephone cable within the Scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall and Vallum (SM 26075).

Report No. 1/11/2384

Burtholme: Holmehead Farm, Lanercost NY 5696 6388*F Wooller, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A building survey was conducted on a range of farm buildings that form a U-shape with the attached Grade II Listed farmhouse. The range was found to consist of byres, possible stables, a threshing barn and a later milking parlour, of eighteenth or early nineteenth

century date.

Report No. 1/11/2383

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Carlisle

Burton-in-Kendal: Lime Kiln Plantation, Burton in Kendal SD 5448 7619

J. Quartermaine & D. Campbell, Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment and topographic survey were undertaken prior to a proposed woodland burial site. Twenty-eight features were recorded within the development area, including the earthwork remains of the medieval and post-medieval shrunken settlement of Dalton. The remainder of the development area was formerly the village green, and a possible drove road and two large, partially surviving pinfolds were identified which are depicted on an estate plan of 1694. Several areas of later quarrying and two possible lime kilns were also recorded.

Report No. 5/10/2445

Carlisle: 23-27 Church Street, Caldewgate, Carlisle NY 3937 5592

A. Platell, Archaeological Services, Durham University

A desk-based assessment and watching brief were conducted prior to a commercial development on the corner of Church Street and Queen Street. Historic maps show properties occupying the site from at least 1795, together with and a recently demolished garage which was built in the 1970s. The watching brief monitored the excavation of five test pits up to 0.7m deep, and ground clearance to a maximum depth of 3m, but no finds or features predating the garage were found.

Report No. 1/11/2463

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Bitts Park, Carlisle NY 3967 5633

F. Wooler & K. Mounsey, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during the installation of new lighting and groundworks for a new footpath within the Scheduled area of Carlisle Castle (SM 27657). No archaeological features were seen, but further evidence of the area being used as a rubbish dump in the nineteenth century was recorded.

Report No. 1/11/2363

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Brampton Road, Carlisle NY 4003 5681

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A watching brief was undertaken during utility groundworks within the Scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall and Stanwix Fort (SM 28484). An undated pit measuring 0.5m x 0.6m and 1.45m deep was excavated, but otherwise only modern disturbance was found.

Report No. 1/11/2376

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Brampton Road, Stanwix, Carlisle NY 40489 57168

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A watching brief was conducted during emergency gas repairs within the Scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall and Stanwix Roman fort (SM 28484). An undated pit, measuring 1.9m x 0.9m and up to 1.1m deep, was the only feature found.

Report No. 1/11/2368

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Carlisle Castle NY 3961 5622

D. Graham, Archaeological Services, University of Durham

A watching brief took place during utility works between the listed medieval curtain walls and nineteenth century barrack buildings located in the Scheduled outer bailey and Roman fort (SM 27657). A cable trench and two inspection pits were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.9m and 1.1m respectively. Post-medieval demolition and levelling layers were identified along the length of the cable trench, with contemporary finds included pottery, animal bone and two architectural fragments. A section of mortared wall was also seen which corresponds with buildings shown on a plan of the city and castle dated c.1560.

Report No. 1/11/2387

Archive: ASUD

Carlisle: Carlisle Cathedral NY 3985 5590

D. Jackson, NP Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during investigative groundworks for gas repairs in the Scheduled area of the cathedral precinct (CU 546). The remains of a sandstone slab surface and probable garden wall was found immediately north-east of the Prior's Tower. A nineteenth century brick-lined culvert and access chamber was found east of No. 10 The Abbey, and a buried cobbled surface was also found to the rear of Abbey Gate House. The finds recovered dated from the Roman and medieval periods, although these were mostly from disturbed contexts.

Report No. 1/11/2482

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Carlisle Northern Development Route NY 3732 5365 to NY 3940 5985

F. Brown & P. Clark, Oxford Archaeology North

An assessment report was received for the numerous sites investigated, artefacts found and samples taken during numerous evaluations, excavations and watching briefs undertaken between 2008 and 2011 along the length of the Carlisle Northern Development Route.

Report No. 1/11/2466

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Castle Street, Carlisle NY 39819 56064

K. Mounsey, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Evidence of prior ground disturbance, medieval pottery and iron slag were identified during a watching brief for new street furniture, trees, signage and utilities for the Carlisle Roman Gateway project situated partly within the Scheduled area of the Roman and medieval town (CU547).

Report No. 1/11/2426

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Church Street, Stanwix, Carlisle NY 40154 57118

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A watching brief was undertaken during gas repairs within the Scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall and Stanwix fort (SM 28484). A trench measuring 0.75m x 0.7m and 0.25m deep was excavated. A wall foundation was found, possibly of Roman date and related to buildings inside the fort.

Report No. 1/11/2373

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Etterby Road, Etterby NY 3863 5705*I. Suddaby, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

Seven evaluation trenches were excavated for a proposed residential development, finding a series of field ditches containing pottery from the medieval to modern periods.

Report No. 1/11/2433

Carlisle: John Street, Caldewgate, Carlisle NY 3943 5591*K. Mounsey, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was conducted during groundworks for the redevelopment of land behind John Street. Previous archaeological work there found the truncated remains of buildings depicted on maps from the mid-nineteenth century until their demolition in 1957. Further evidence of these buildings was seen during the watching brief, along with concrete surfaces from a twentieth century creamery that had once fronted on to John Street. No further work was proposed.

Report No. 1/11/2379

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: River Eden Canoe Access, Sands Centre, Carlisle NY 40235 56635*K. Clapperton & A. Vannan, Oxford Archaeology North*

A small sherd of late post-medieval pottery was the only item found during groundworks for a new canoe ramp and jetty on the river's edge.

Report No. 1/11/2409

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Carlisle

Carlisle: St Cuthbert's Lane and Blackfriars Street, Carlisle NY 4007 5590 to NY 4006 5579*F. Wooller & J. Beaty, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A rapid desk-based assessment and watching brief were undertaken for a new utility trench between Blackfriars Street and St Cuthbert's Lane. Research found these two streets had been major thoroughfares within the city centre from at least the sixteenth century, and Blackfriars Street may date back to the first century as shown by the alignment of Roman buildings along it that were excavated in the 1970s. Also excavated in the 1970s was a medieval friary on the west side of Blackfriars Street. Maps from the eighteenth century onwards show properties lining St Cuthbert's Lane, while courtyards and narrow lanes gradually infilled open land around Blackfriars Street during the nineteenth century. Numerous small-scale industries, shopkeepers and public houses are documented there. The watching brief monitored trenches to a depth of 0.7m. Both streets were found to have been heavily disturbed by services and previous groundworks, however small pockets of earlier material were found. This included road surfaces and a short section of tram line, the structural remains of a post-medieval building to the rear of House of Fraser, the foundations of a probable medieval building on the corner with Barwise Court, and some possible Roman cobbling. Unstratified medieval and Roman pottery, animal bone including deer and pig, and one human bone perhaps from the friary cemetery, were also recorded.

Report No. 1/10/2449

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: St Nicholas Gate Retail Park, London Road, Carlisle NY 4080 5505*M. Kirkby, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for the redevelopment of a retail park built in

1987 on the site of the mid-nineteenth century St Nicholas Engineering Works. The site was considered to have low potential for any surviving archaeological remains.
Report No. 1/11/2429

Carlisle: Stanwix Nursery, Church Street, Stanwix, Carlisle NY 4015 5709

M. McElligott, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was conducted during groundworks for an extension of the existing nursery school situated within the Scheduled area for Petriana Roman fort (SM 28484). Five service trenches were monitored. No features or finds were seen.

Report No. 1/11/2356

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Water Street, Carlisle NY 4024 5529

F. Wooler, NP Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment of a car sales parking area found it had previously been agricultural land prior to housing constructed from the mid-nineteenth century. These properties probably housed workers for the various factories and mills nearby. The site has remained undeveloped since the 1970s when the properties were demolished as part of a wider programme of slum clearance that started in the 1960s. Further work was recommended.
Report No. 1/11/2479

Carlisle: Well Lane, Stanwix, Carlisle NY 40235 57183

M. McElligott, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks within the Scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall and Wall Mile 65 (SMs 26069, 28484) relating to new street lighting and the resolution of drainage problems with existing cobbled paving. No features or finds were found.

Report No. 1/11/2405

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Willowholme Industrial Estate, Willowholme, Carlisle NY 3913 5658

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

An evaluation excavation was conducted for the proposed redevelopment of the industrial estate which extends across the Scheduled site of Hadrian's Wall (CU28) and the disused Port Carlisle Branch railway embankment. Four trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 2m. The embankment was recorded throughout but no evidence of Hadrian's Wall was seen.

Report No. 1/11/2375

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Carlisle: Tullie House 'Shrine', Carlisle NY 398 560

M. Cook, Oxford Archaeology North

A photographic record was made during the backfilling of an exposed Roman stone-lined tank in the grounds of Tullie House which was excavated in the 1950s. The structure was interpreted as the remains of a shrine. It has been reinterpreted since as a possible water tank for a building, and perhaps part of a large building or *mansio* recorded on Abbey Street in the 1980s. The site of the 'shrine' was cleaned, lined and then backfilled with sand.

Report No. 1/11/2481

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Cleator Moor: The Mission, Wath Brow, Cleator Moor NY 027 145*J. Walker, Archaeological Consultant*

A building survey was undertaken during the conversion of the Mission Church for residential use. It was built in 1881 to replace a Wesleyan Chapel situated elsewhere in Cleator Moor.

Report No. 4/11/2413

Colby: Colby Flow Transfer Structure, Colby NY 6669 2024*B. Węgiel, Oxford Archaeology North*

No finds or features were found during a watching brief on groundworks to a maximum depth of 3m for a new utilities pipeline west of Colby Bridge.

Report No. 3/11/2459

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Carlisle

Crosby Garrett: Hill Farm, Crosby Garrett NY 72945 09530*G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

A building survey of a true bank barn was undertaken prior to its conversion. The building probably dated to the eighteenth or early nineteenth century, with later external additions, and retained some internal fixtures and fittings including cattle stalls and a trap door in the hayloft above.

Report No. 3/11/2358

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Crosby Ravensworth to Colby Pipeline NY 66557 20400 to NY 62134 13956*B. Węgiel, Oxford Archaeology North*

Two undated stone-lined field drains and a lynchet were the only features seen during topsoil stripping for a new utilities pipeline between Crosby Ravensworth and Colby.

Report No. 3/11/2493

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Carlisle

Crosby Ravensworth: Maulds Meaburn Village NY 6239 1683*J. Strickland & F Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

No features or finds were found during a watching brief conducted on groundworks for a new electricity cable within the Scheduled medieval village (SM 32844).

Report No. 3/11/2423

Archive: Penrith Museum

Crosscanonby: Land at Crosby, Crosscanonby NY 0682 3806*D. Jackson, NP Archaeology Ltd*

Four evaluation trenches were excavated for a proposed residential development along Crosby Moor Road. Although several possible features of interest were identified, including cobbled surfaces, a possible trackway, and a shallow linear feature, no dating material was found and their function could not be determined. Environmental analysis indicated a very low concentration of human activity suggesting that some features may have been natural in origin.

Report No. 2/11/2489

Archive: Senhouse Museum

Dalston: Glave Hill, Dalston NY 3686 5000

D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

No features or finds were seen during groundworks to a depth of 0.3m for a car park.

Report No. 1/11/2434

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Dalston: Riverside, Stockdalewath NY 3876 4479

F. Wooler

Two disused stone-built barns were surveyed prior to their conversion. The farm is possibly shown on Hodkinson and Donald's map of 1774, but is not depicted in detail until the 1868 Ordnance Survey. The barns provided storage and accommodation for animals and farm labourers, and were found to survive in good condition.

Report No. 1/11/2398

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Carlisle

Dalton with Newton: Former Robinsons Workshop, Glenfield Road, Dalton-in-Furness SD 22875 73995

J. Dawson & D. Elsworth, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A survey of a disused workshop was made prior to its demolition. It was originally built as a barn prior to 1913, and latterly used as an auctioneer's store and joiner's workshop. The barn was built against a stone wall to the north, belonging to an earlier building since demolished. A row of cast iron columns supporting the roof on the south side were also found, which may have been reused from a nearby saw mill.

Report No. 6/11/2490

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Barrow

Dalton with Newton: The Cavendish Arms, Market Place, Dalton-in-Furness SD 2268 7395

D. Elsworth & T. Mace, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A disused Grade II Listed public house was surveyed prior to its conversion for residential use. The survey found five phases of development, possibly from the fourteenth century, in the form of two original raised cruck trusses and various documentary accounts of its association with the fourteenth century castle located opposite. The original building was of 3 bays. Minor alterations were undertaken in the early eighteenth century, and around 1772 a separate building called the Sportsmans Hall was built to the rear for festivities connected with the Dalton hunt. The two buildings were extended and joined together in around 1801. Further alterations inside the Cavendish Arms during the early and especially in the late-twentieth century have removed most of the evidence for any earlier work. Recommendations were made for the preservation of the surviving early architectural features.

Report No. 6/11/2470

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Barrow

Dean: Home Farm Cottage, Deanscales NY 09315 26555

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A building survey on a disused barn was carried out prior to its conversion. It was found to have been a threshing barn built in the early to mid-nineteenth century.

Report No. 2/11/2370

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Dean: Tendley Quarry, Eaglesfield NY 089 284

M. Haigh, NP Archaeology Ltd

An evaluation excavation was conducted prior to the extension of the existing quarry. Eighteen trenches were excavated but no features or finds were seen.

Report No. 2/11/2457

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Egremont: The Old Castle Cinema, Egremont NY 0098 1057

D. Jackson & K. Mounsey, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An evaluation excavation took place prior to the redevelopment of the old cinema site, following a desk-based assessment and evaluation in 2003 which found surviving material from a former tannery. Two new trenches were excavated and found further evidence of the tannery in the form of a stone-lined culvert containing eighteenth century pottery and the circular base of a tanning pit. The construction and removal of the twentieth century cinema had caused major damage to the site however.

Report No. 4/11/2400

Archive: Beacon Centre

Gilcrux: East Croft, Gilcrux NY 1175 3810

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were conducted on a vacant plot of land opposite the Church of St Mary, which dates from the twelfth century. The site is also depicted as vacant on an estate plan of 1814 and the 1865 Ordnance Survey map, and it formed part of East Croft on the Tithe map of 1841. Three evaluation trenches found cobbled yards or surfaces, ditches and building foundations. A glazed jug handle of likely thirteenth century date was found in re-deposited clay sealing the foundations of a building after its demise, and a further sherd of thirteenth/fourteenth century green glaze pottery was also found in the subsoil. Late eighteenth and nineteenth century pottery was found in topsoil that had been used to re-landscape the plot into four terraces.

Report No. 2/11/2494

Archive: Senhouse Museum

Hartley: Hartley Quarry, Hartley NY 7909 0795

M. Pollington & A. Webb, Archaeological Services WYAS

A magnetometer survey and a site walkover were undertaken on the site of a proposed quarry extension. Several earthworks of mostly agricultural origin were identified, along with a former wood boundary bank and ditch. Three small possible building platforms or quarrying sites were also recorded. No additional features were revealed by the magnetometer survey.

Report No. 3/11/2353

Hayton: Gelt House, Hayton NY 5046 5910

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A barn, garage and workshop were surveyed prior to their conversion. A set of repaired cruck blades was identified in the barn. The barn appeared to be of early to mid-nineteenth century date, however, suggesting the blades had been reused. The conversion of an attached workshop into the garage in the twentieth century had removed many original internal features.

Report No. 1/11/2369

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Helsington: Sizergh Estate NY 493 879

P. Schofield, K. Blythe & V. Bullock, Oxford Archaeology North

Documentary research and landscape surveys were undertaken across the estate to inform its future management and update the National Trust HER. Archaeological sites on the estate date from the Neolithic period onwards, and the earliest substantial house at Sizergh was built in around 1310. The estate was donated to the National Trust in 1950, who continue to manage it and provide access for the general public.

Report No. 5/11/2394

Holme Low: Dryholme Farm, Dryholme NY 126 513

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

Two trenches were excavated to investigate a putative Roman road found during an evaluation in 2010. The cobbled feature was instead found to be a spread measuring over 20m in width and seemingly natural in origin. No finds were present.

Report No. 2/11/2416

Holme Low: Hellrigg Wind Farm, Holme Low NY 1350 5150

M. McElligott, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief maintained during infrastructure groundworks for a new wind farm found only evidence of a modern drainage ditch.

Report No. 2/11/2436

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Holme St Cuthbert: Roman Way, Beckfoot NY 0893 4891

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

Three evaluation trenches were excavated for the redevelopment of a twentieth century property built just inside the north-west corner of Beckfoot Roman fort. The remaining area of the fort is Scheduled (CU 255). The shallow end of a ditch of probable Roman date was found outside the fort. Inside the fort, two possible phases of Roman occupation were seen, comprising of two shallow features of uncertain form and function that were filled by wind-blown sand, and a later cobbled surface and possible adjacent beam slot. The beam slot contained pottery of third-fourth century AD date.

Report No. 2/11/2491

Archive: Senhouse Museum

Hunsonby: Robin Hood View, Winskill NY 5795 3490

F. Wooller & D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and watching brief were undertaken in 2010-11 for the construction of new dwellings on the site of Robin Hood View Farm following its demolition. The farm was converted from agricultural buildings belonging to another farm in 1892, and supposedly built on the foundations of a pele tower. No evidence pre-dating a twentieth century cobbled yard was found during the excavation of new foundation trenches.

Report No. 3/11/2366

Archive: Penrith Museum

Irthington: Benvenuto, Newtown NY 4963 6250

A. Clark, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief maintained during groundworks for an extension of an existing house, located within the Scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall (SM 26084), recorded no features or finds.

Report No. 1/11/2401

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Irthington: Bleatarn Park, Irthington NY 4675 6108

F Wooller, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was undertaken on a disused barn to the south of the Grade II Listed seventeenth century house prior to its conversion for holiday accommodation. It was found to be a well-built, two-storey building, possibly originally a threshing barn and small byre, built sometime between 1901 and 1919. A mock blocked door was recorded in the west elevation which may have been added to give it a sense of antiquity.

Report No. 1/11/2415

Irthington: Carlisle Airport, Irthington NY 481 607

N. Cavanagh, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An evaluation excavation was undertaken for the construction of a freight distribution centre at the airport which lies within the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site and adjacent to the Scheduled Watchclose Temporary Roman Camp (SM 26028). Twenty-three trenches were excavated, but the only archaeological features found were an undated posthole or pit and a series of post-medieval field drains. Five trenches revealed evidence that the area had been levelled for the construction of the earlier World War II airfield.

Report No. 1/11/2388

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Irthington: Carlisle Airport, Irthington NY 4757 6074

G. J. Marshall & C. O. Coileain, Archaeological & Educational Services

A watching brief monitored groundworks to a maximum depth of 0.92m for a building extension. Excavations immediately to the south in 1996 found the remains of a Neolithic settlement, but no further evidence for this was seen.

Report No. 1/11/2431

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Kendal: Greenside Limekiln, Kendal SD 5076 9243

C. Wild, Oxford Archaeology North

A building survey, watching brief and community excavation were undertaken on the Scheduled remains of the mid-nineteenth century lime kiln (SM 34994). The work formed part of a HLF funded project to record and conserve the monument, and to improve access and presentation of the site. Two new structures were identified that would have been associated with the storage and movement of materials for charging the kiln.

Report No. 5/10/2443

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Kendal, Kendal Museum

Kendal: The Cock & Dolphin, 2 Milnthorpe Road, Kendal SD 5162 9193

D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief monitored groundworks for the redevelopment of the former public house. Four pits and seven trenches were monitored. Further evidence was found of a late-eighteenth century building fronting onto Milnthorpe Road, which had been seen in a previous evaluation in 2010. The front wall of the building was found which meant that the earlier plan of the cellar could be revised. No medieval or earlier material was recovered

suggesting that the cellar had removed any evidence of earlier activity. No further work was recommended.

Report No. 5/11/2359

Archive: Kendal Museum

Killington: High Stangerthwaite, Killington SD 62238 89680

Garsdale Design Ltd

A building survey was undertaken on a probable early seventeenth century Grade II Listed barn prior to its conversion. It was originally a house that was converted to a barn in the later nineteenth century. The only domestic feature it retained was stone mullion windows and a possible blocked fireplace.

Report No. 5/11/2424

Kingmoor: High Crindledyke Farm, Kingmoor, Carlisle NY 381 604

M. Cressey & S. Mitchell, CFA Archaeology Ltd

A building survey was conducted prior to the demolition of the farmstead. 'High Grinel Dike' is labelled on Donald's map of 1774 and the survey found the farm buildings were arranged around a central courtyard. The brick-built farmhouse, threshing barn, and a barn which was largely destroyed by fire in 2005, were all found to be of late eighteenth century date. Stores and lean-tos of nineteenth and twentieth century date made up the remainder of the farm. No significant archaeological features were found during the subsequent excavation of five evaluation trenches.

Report No. 1/11/2474, 1/11/2480

Kirkbampton: The Pink House, Little Bampton NY 27210 55205

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

The Pink House was surveyed prior to its demolition for redevelopment. It was found to be a clay-built longhouse derivative of possibly seventeenth century date. A later clay-built outshut was added by at least 1820, and further nineteenth and twentieth century internal alterations were made including the insertion of a staircase to access the first floor. An outbuilding to rear was found to be of modern date with little architectural merit.

Report No. 2/11/2410

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Kirkbride: The Boiler House, Kirkbride Airfield, Kirkbride NY 22235 54945

N. Gaskell & M. Sowerby, Cumbria Archaeology

A building survey was undertaken prior to the demolition of the disused twentieth century brick-built boiler house at Kirkbride Airfield. The airfield operated between 1939 and 1960.

Report No. 2/11/2425

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Kirkoswald and Renwick: Ravenbridge Mill, Renwick NY 6007 4295

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A desk-based assessment and building survey were carried out prior to the conversion of a mill and pigsty. The pigsty was a roofless ruin and dates to the later nineteenth century. The mill is first referred to on the Tithe map of 1844. It survived to only a few courses high but features including blocked windows, sluices and a wheel scar were still visible. The mill race was also recorded.

Report No. 3/11/2372

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Langwathby & Culgaith: Briggie Beck Pipeline NY 57822 34865 to NY 56483 34255

B. Węgiel, Oxford Archaeology North

Four evaluation trenches were excavated to assess cropmarks identified on the route of a new utilities pipeline between Langwathby and Winskill. A watching brief was also undertaken during topsoil stripping. All of the features found were interpreted as natural or relating to agricultural activity, and no further work was recommended.

Report No. 3/11/2458

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Carlisle

Lazonby: Low Plains Quarry, Lazonby NY 4950 4150

Tarmac

A walkover survey of the proposed quarry extension area was undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. Features identified at risk from the development included a previously unknown cup and ring marked stone. This was situated on a river bank and may not be in-situ, however further investigation was recommended.

Report No. 3/11/2454

Levens: Greengate House, Levens SD 4883 8600

F. Wooler & D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Five evaluation trenches were excavated prior to a residential development. A circular U-shaped feature was found cut into the bedrock, which may have either been a garden feature or a natural void backfilled in the nineteenth century. A Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint tool was recovered from a separate trench, from either the subsoil or underlying natural clay deposit. The remaining finds, of medieval and post-medieval date, indicated that the topsoil had been imported during or after the nineteenth century.

Report No. 5/11/2412

Levens: Levens Hall, Levens SD 4949 8508

D. Elsworth & T. Mace, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was maintained during groundworks within the courtyard and between the potting sheds and greenhouse for a new biomass facility. The latter area was found to be heavily disturbed, mostly likely from the construction of the potting sheds. Several stone culverts were found below the courtyard, and a capped well which may have been medieval. Finds dated from the twelfth to the fourteenth and seventeenth-twentieth centuries, and included post-medieval roof tiles that may have been discarded following a documented fire in 1703.

Report No. 5/11/2440

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Kendal

Little Strickland: Strickland Hall, Little Strickland NY 5636 1971

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A desk-based assessment and building survey of a Grade II* Listed farmhouse and stables were undertaken prior to the conversion of the stables for residential use. The oldest part of the hall house was built in around 1533. The stable range, or southern wing, was added soon after and probably used for domestic accommodation. A dairy added onto the hall in the seventeenth century is now used as the main entrance. In the mid to late nineteenth century the southern wing was altered for agricultural use and stabling, with various new

windows and doors added, and a large new barn was built at the end for threshing. The survey found the range to be in a poor state of repair following numerous low quality renovations and alterations undertaken in the 1980s.

Report No. 3/11/2361

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Lowside Quarter: Tarn Bank, Braystones NY 0050 0620

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for a proposed residential development. The site is situated on sloping ground close to an area renowned for its surviving evidence of prehistoric occupation, particularly of Mesolithic date which is found in clusters along the coastal plain. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 4/11/2486

Mansergh: Holme House Farm, Mansergh

JWRC

A survey of an eighteenth/nineteenth century barn was undertaken prior to its demolition. It had no features of interest.

Report No. 3/11/2391

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Kendal

Maryport: B5300 Hadrian's Cycleway Improvement, Maryport Golf Course to Allonby NY 0519 3862 to NY 0794 4472

J. Strickland, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for a proposed cycleway between Maryport Golf Course and Allonby. The route will mostly follow the line of the B5300 which was built in 1824, and it partially follows the coastal road from Alavna Roman fort. Seven associated milefortlets and towers were identified along the proposed cycle path route. The B5300 also divides the Scheduled site of Allonby saltpans (SM 22) which operated from 1684 until 1790 and is believed to be the best preserved direct boiling site in England. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 2/11/2393

Archive: None

Maryport: Cemetery House Track, Flimby NY 0198 3264 to NY 0220 3379

K. Blythe & J. Bradley, Oxford Archaeology North

A watching brief monitored the excavation of 14 test pits to a depth of 0.5m for a drain along a new cycle track. The track follows the line of an existing route which may be of Roman date, however no features or finds were found.

Report No. 2/11/2407

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Carlisle

Maryport: Flimby Wind Farm, Moorside Farm, Flimby NY 0371 3310

G. Cavers, AOC Archaeology Group

A topographic survey of two areas of ridge and furrow were undertaken following an earlier Environmental Impact Assessment for a proposed wind farm. The ridge and furrow was considered to be modern in date. A small circular feature seen was also considered to have derived from activity at a modern animal feeder.

Report No. 2/11/2380

Maryport: Land off Netherhall Road, Maryport NY 0406 3692*P. Moore, S. Mitchell, M. Kirby, G. Savory & C. Hills, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief monitored the excavation of 23 geotechnical trial pits and 22 boreholes prior to a residential development, 250m south of Alavna Roman fort. A surface of boulder and cobble stones was found at the recorded location of a possible prehistoric enclosed settlement, subsequently found to be inside the entrance to the enclosure. Roman pottery and one sherd of nineteenth/twentieth century white ware were found in the interface between the stones and the overlying subsoil. Inside the enclosure, a pit and a ditch were found which also contained Roman pottery, while a number of other ditches appeared to post-date it and relate instead to the field pattern shown on the 1866 Ordnance Survey map. The enclosure was reinterpreted as a sub-rectangular enclosure of Romano-British date, and the cobbles a probable floor surface of similar date. A watching brief also monitored the excavation of 20 soakaway trial pits but no remains were found.

Report No. 2/10/2397, 2/11/2396, 2/11/2492

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Middleton: Smailthorn, Middleton-in-Lonsdale SD 63285 84975*W. Dehany, Kemprotec Ltd*

A survey was undertaken prior to the restoration of a derelict cottage and attached barn. The property was found to be a longhouse built of local stone sometime in the early nineteenth century, although a conveyance indicates that Smailthorn was in existence from at least 1673. The cottage became part of the adjacent Low Fellside farm in 1919 and was used for workers accommodation. It became disused sometime around the mid-twentieth century, but had only fallen into its present ruinous state since its sale in 1976.

Report No. 5/11/2488

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Kendal

Millom Without: HMP Haverigg Wind Farm, Millom SD 141 784*K. Holland, WYG Environment*

A desk-based assessment was conducted for a proposed wind farm development in the grounds of the prison. The development site contains part of the former RAF Millom which was built in 1941. This became a Polish Resettlement Corp Depot in 1944, and was then used for army training between periods of disuse after the war. It was taken over by the HM Prison Service in 1967. A full impact assessment of the development will follow.

Report No. 4/11/2485

Millom Without: Langthwaite Wind Farm, Millom SD 156 807*J. Wylie, Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for the proposed extension of Langthwaite wind farm. The site lies in close proximity to Scheduled prehistoric sites at Lacra, as well as medieval and later features at Millom and the surrounding area. Further work was proposed.

Report No. 4/11/2420

Millom: King Street Pumping Station to Millom Waste Water Treatment Works, Millom SD 178 803 to SD 192 793*F. Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken for route of a new sewerage pipeline between the pumping station, water treatment works and Hodbarrow pier. The route passes through the former iron works, and follows the line of dismantled railway

tracks which until the 1970s connected the iron works and pier to the West Coast Mainline. Further work was recommended.
Report No. 4/11/2381

Millom: Land adjacent to Millom Cricket Club, St George's Road, Millom SD 1702 8023

D. Elsworth & T. Mace, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A school building was surveyed prior to its demolition. It was the former Infants section of Holborn Hill School, built between 1879 and 1883. The demolition of the Girls and Boys section of the school by 1975 led to many alterations and additions to the surviving part. It was more recently used as a citizen's advice centre. Original internal decorative features including corbels, roof trusses and braces, were found to survive.

Report No. 4/11/2430

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Barrow

Millom: Salthouse Farm, Salthouse Road, Millom SD 1749 8082

D. Elsworth & T. Mace, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

Four evaluation trenches were excavated prior to the demolition of the present farmstead for a new residential development. The site is documented from the thirteenth century and was almost certainly involved in salt production for a local monastery. Two trenches excavated in the paddock found a series of field drains and two pits. One pit contained a piece of industrial residue. A large number of fragments of thick ceramic tiles of uncertain function were also found in the subsoil, along with a small amount of twelfth-fourteenth century pottery. Sandy deposits thought to be salt making waste material were found in two trenches excavated near to the farm buildings. The evidence found indicated that salt working almost certainly continued into the post-medieval period.

Report No. 4/11/2390

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Barrow

Milnthorpe: Dallam School, Milnthorpe SD 500 817

A. Platell, Archaeological Services, University of Durham

A final post-excavation report was received for a cremation cemetery first discovered in 2005. Charcoal analysed from one pyre consisted mainly of oak and small amounts of hazel. Large numbers of false oat-grass tubers were also present, which may have been gathered as kindling or could indicate the pyre was partly composed of turves. An unidentified bone item was also present in one cremation, and an unstratified cremated dog bone was found in another and considered unusual for the period. Taken together, the evidence indicated the site was a flat grave cremation cemetery which may have belonged to a north-western English burial rite.

Report No. 5/11/1163

Archive: Kendal Museum

Milnthorpe: The Old Bakehouse, 2c Main Street, Milnthorpe SD 49725 81495

V. Bullock & K. Clapperton, Oxford Archaeology North

Masonry walls of a cellar were found during a watching brief on groundworks for a commercial development. The cellar either related to a building shown on Blount's map of 1826, possibly the Royal Bank Inn, or a later structure.

Report No. 5/11/2406

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Kendal

Murton: Brackenber Moor, Brackenber NY 7083 1982*M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

Three evaluation trenches were excavated across earthworks on Brackenber Moor, previously thought to be a Roman signal station. An Early Bronze Age embanked cremation cemetery was found. Cremation pits clustered towards the centre of the monument, with a further pit near the southern entrance. Two collared urns and two accessory vessels dating to 1900-1750 Cal BC were recovered, along with a small unmodified assemblage of flint and chert. The funerary monument was then subjected to intense heat, possibly from a funerary pyre, before being sealed by a stone cairn. Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture later truncated the surrounding outer bank on the east side. Antiquarian excavation removed much of the central area, and a golf course built in 1903 also caused some disturbance. A ditched earthwork to the east of unknown function was also investigated. Shallow banks and ditches enclosing an oval interior were revealed, however no dating material was found.

Report No. 3/11/2462

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Nicholforest: Penton Mill, Nicholforest NY 4335 7729*J. Bargh, JB Heritage Consultancy*

A survey was made of the remains of the mill before its demolition. It dated from at least 1868 when it was shown on the First edition Ordnance Survey map.

Report No. 1/11/2403

Old Hutton and Holmescales: Armistead Wind Farm, Old Hutton SD 580 868*K. Clapperton, Oxford Archaeology North; J. Humble, Headland Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief monitored the excavation of 52 geotechnical test pits to a depth of 5m across the site of a proposed wind farm. The only feature seen was a modern field drain. Sixty three evaluation trenches were then subsequently excavated, and a watching brief maintained on a further four geotechnical test pits. A cluster of modern clearance cairns were all that was found.

Report No. 5/11/2432, 5/11/2465

Archive: Kendal Museum, RCAHMS

Papcastle: Papcastle & Cockermouth Geophysical Survey Project NY 106 313*M. Graham, Grampus Heritage and Training Ltd*

A community geophysical survey took place across eight fields following severe flooding between Papcastle and Cockermouth in November 2009. Extensive evidence of buildings, trackways, enclosures and field systems were recorded on both sides of the River Derwent. These were interpreted as belonging to the extramural settlement of Papcastle Roman fort situated to the north. A further season of community field work to investigate these features was planned.

Report No. 2/11/1164

Parton: Brewery Brow, Parton NX 983 206*J. Strickland, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A watching brief was conducted during groundworks for a replacement low voltage overhead line and new service trenches for United Utilities. The site lies immediately outside of the Scheduled area of Parton Roman fort (CU 277), however no features or finds were found.

Report No. 4/11/2472

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Whitehaven

Penrith: Brunswick Road, Penrith NY 5121 3023

D. Elsworth & T. Mace, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief held during groundworks for a retail development found surviving remains of a nineteenth century saw mill and carriage works. Evidence of a timber yard pre-dating the carriage works, and a boundary wall shown on the 1845 Tithe map were also found. A small quantity of late nineteenth century glass making waste may have come from the carriage works, or a glass-making site somewhere nearby.

Report No. 3/11/2441

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Carlisle

Penrith: Corney House, Penrith NY 5149 3039

P. Cracknell, Historic Building Survey & Archaeological Illustration

A building survey was undertaken prior to redevelopment of the Grade II* Listed property built in 1777. It was extensively altered in 1963 which had left few original interior features.

Report No. 3/10/2352

Penrith: Former County Garage Site, Old London Road, Penrith NY 5181 3002

D. Jackson, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

An evaluation excavation was carried out prior to the redevelopment of two former garage sites. Earlier research found that residential buildings and small-scale industrial yards occupied the area from at least 1789. Seven trenches were excavated and found the remains of these buildings in the form of fragments of walls and floors. A section of medieval ditch was also excavated. Pottery recovered from the ditch dated to the late twelfth-fourteenth centuries, and palaeo-environmental evidence suggested that it was located within an area of open ground subject to agricultural clearance and long periods of inactivity.

Report No. 3/11/2385

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Penrith: Penrith Railway Station Car Park, Penrith NY 5116 2987

D. Pimmock, On-Site Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was conducted during groundworks to a depth of 0.9m for a new car park. A thick layer of ash and cinders was seen to overlie natural sand, suggesting that any earlier archaeological remains if present had been removed when a goods yard was built on the site in the mid-nineteenth century.

Report No. 3/11/2386

Penrith: Proposed Petrol Station, Cromwell Road, Penrith NY 5119 3005

SLR

A desk-based assessment found the development site was on the projected line of a moat for the adjacent fourth century castle. English Heritage suggest this area may have also been occupied by a Roman fort. Historic maps show the site was unoccupied until 1891-95 when a timber yard was built with sidings to the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, and modern maps show garages and a car park. The site was considered to have low archaeological potential however.

Report No. 3/11/2476

Penrith: Rooms 10 and 15 adjacent to the Two Lions Public House, Great Dockray, Penrith NY 5156 2997

K. Taylor, Oxford Archaeology North

A survey was conducted on a small building to the rear of No. 8 Great Dockray, which contains two rooms belonging to the adjacent Two Lions Inn. The building was found to have originally been used as a dwelling on the upper floor, accessible via a set of external stone steps, and for probable animal accommodation or storage on the ground floor. There was no evidence of former use surviving on the ground floor, although a roof scar and a blocked doorway indicated that it had once formed part of No. 8 Great Dockray. The building is shown on Wood's map of 1820, and windows and a fireplace found upstairs suggested a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century date. A small decorative copper alloy panel of unknown function that was found in the upper room deserves further investigation. Report No. 3/10/2444

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Carlisle

Preston Patrick: Kendal Auction Mart SD 536 822

D. Lakin & C. Morris, AOC Archaeology Group

Geophysical and metal detector surveys were undertaken to inform a planning application for a new auction mart on farmland off the M6 (J36). The only features recorded comprised of a farm track and field boundaries post-dating the mid-nineteenth century. A ditched sub-circular enclosure measuring 46m by 38m was found during a subsequent watching brief on topsoil stripping for the development. It had an entrance to the east and contained several groups of pits and postholes representing internal structures, from which animal bone, charcoal, charred grain and a hazel shell was recovered. Two of the samples produced radiocarbon dates of 553-399 cal BC (2415±30; BP SUERC-36862 / GU-25393) and 598-412 cal BC (2455±30; BP SUERC-36863 / GU-25394). Drains, a ditch and three courses of a dry-stone wall were also found, dating to the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. No further work was recommended.

Report No. 5/10/2447, 5/11/2453

Preston Richard: Milton House Farm, Milton SD 53015 83025

C. Healey, Minerva Heritage Ltd

A building survey carried out prior to the conversion of a barn for residential use found it to be a variant bank barn, with graffiti suggesting a build or completion date of 1781. Reused timbers suggest it may have replaced an earlier structure.

Report No. 5/11/2382

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Barrow

Scaleby: Croft End, Scaleby NY 4127 6240

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Archaeological Consultant

A building survey was undertaken in 2010 prior to the conversion of a disused bank barn. An attached ruined cottage was found to have been originally built from clay, of which one surviving wall was identified. A brick facade was added in the late nineteenth to twentieth century, probably at the same time that the bank barn was constructed. A further building at the east end was added in the twentieth century.

Report No. 1/11/2347

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Silloth-on-Solway: OS Field 7992, Blitterlees NY 1080 5193

M. Johnson, CFA Archaeology Ltd

Seven evaluation trenches were excavated on undeveloped pasture at the southern edge of the village. No features or finds were found.

Report No. 2/11/2411

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Soulby: Old Hall Farm, Soulby NY 7500 1108

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

A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavation were undertaken for a proposed residential development at Old Hall Farm. Soulby village is believed to be at least medieval in date, and earthworks have been identified within the development boundary. Three trenches were excavated and found numerous pits and linear features that may have been field boundary ditches. The only dating material recovered, however, was a small sherd of unstratified medieval pottery. A square pit containing an animal burial, probably of post-medieval date, was also seen.

Report No. 3/11/2357

Archive: Penrith Museum

Soulby: St Luke's Church, Soulby NY 7485 1110

M. Sowerby, Cumbria Archaeology

The Grade II Listed church was surveyed prior to its conversion. It was built in 1663, though is believed to be on an earlier site because of its location within a medieval settlement, and it contains reused stonework. Nothing could be found in the available documentary evidence to support this however. The church was altered and heavily restored in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries, before its closure in 1985 and the removal of most of its internal fixtures and fittings.

Report No. 3/11/2427

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Stanwix Rural: Low Crosby Flood Alleviation Scheme, Crosby-on-Eden NY 448 595

A. Frudd, Oxford Archaeology North

A watching brief was maintained during further groundworks for a flood alleviation scheme. Several deposits of human bone were found beneath a section of church wall, representing episodes of previous grave digging and the relocation of material out towards the disused edges of the cemetery. An earlier cobbled surface of post-medieval or later date was also found beneath the present road, and a record was made of the remains of a nearby clamp kiln found during an earlier archaeological investigation.

Report No. 1/11/2351

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Carlisle

Thursby: Crofton Hall Stable Block, Crofton NY 3033 4995

F Wooller, NP Archaeology Ltd

A heritage statement was produced prior to the redevelopment of the Grade II Listed stable complex. The stables are dated 1826 and were built for the former Crofton Hall by the Brisco family. The Briscos and Crofton are first documented in 1369, and a large property is indicated on historic maps from 1576 onwards. The house was demolished c.1957/58 after falling into disuse. It had been bought for the Land Settlement Scheme to use as a

smallholding estate for the county's unemployed. Some of the buildings associated with the stable block range were also altered or demolished during the early-mid-twentieth century. In 1972 Cumberland County Council bought the estate under the 1908 Smallholdings Act to provide starter farms for young farmers. This was continued by Cumbria County Council from 1987 as 'Project Crofton'. The stable block was restored in 1988 by the county council under a community work programme for the unemployed.

Report No. 2/11/2473

Ulverston: Beck Investigation Works, Ulverston SD 280 780

N. Jepson, Oxford Archaeology North

Five test pits were excavated to study the foundations of the beck walls at Gill Banks Beck sited in The Gill, Town Beck in The Ellers, and Dragley Beck between Watery Lane and Well Lane. Where seen, the foundations proved to be only one course deep. A slate-capped, brick-lined culvert in The Gill, which ran parallel to the beck, was the only other feature found.

Report No. 5/11/2421

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Barrow

Weddica: Keekle Wind Farm, Weddica Rigg NY 015 190

L. Garcia, URS Scott Wilson

A desk-based assessment produced for a proposed wind farm on Weddica Rigg found evidence of post-medieval quarrying and gravel extraction within the immediate vicinity. The development may potentially affect the setting of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, however, and so further work was proposed.

Report No. 4/11/2468

Weddica: Weddica Hall, Weddica NY 0140 1730

G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd

Three evaluation trenches were excavated prior to the redevelopment of the former post-medieval farmstead and Oil and Paint mill sites. The mill's large wheel pit was found to be built of sandstone blocks and still in good condition. A trench excavated at the Tower, of uncertain function, showed that it had no footings and had been built straight on to bedrock. No prior use of the site was seen.

Report No. 4/11/2417

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Westward: Carwath Farm, Rosley NY 3325 5468

G. Davies, Archaeological Research Services Ltd

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for a proposed wind farm. No significant features were noted on the site itself, although cropmarks in the wider vicinity indicate activity during the prehistoric and Roman periods, and so further work may take place.

Report No. 2/11/2392

Wetheral: Holme Eden Farm, Warwick Bridge NY 4734 5695

D. Little, HTGL Architects Ltd

A rapid survey was undertaken of disused buildings at the farm.

Report No. 1/11/2478

Wetheral: Land adjacent to the B6262, Wetheral NY 4647 5406*I. Suddaby, CFA Archaeology Ltd*

Five trenches were excavated in an evaluation of agricultural land for a new community centre. No finds were found, and the only archaeological features seen related to a disused field boundary, still partially evident as an earthwork.

Report No. 1/11/2389

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Wetheral: Land at Durranhill, Carlisle NY 4289 5526*F Wooller & M. Railton, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and geophysical survey were undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development on farmland overlooking Durranhill House, a Grade II Listed convent built in the early nineteenth century. The gradiometer survey found evidence of a possible oval enclosure, linear features and possible soil-filled pits, and a series of probable Roman or later field boundaries. A separate Iron Age and Romano-British palisaded oval enclosure was found in the field to the south in 1997-98. It contained numerous pits, postholes and gullies, and a large quantity of prehistoric pottery and burnt material including bone. Further work was recommended.

Report No. 1/10/2495

Archive: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Whitehaven: Mark House, Strand Street, Whitehaven NX 9728 1828*F Wooller, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment prior to the redevelopment of disused modern buildings found that the site may have originally been on the former shoreline before a ballast wall was built in 1685-6 and the layout of Strand Street established. Cartographic evidence shows numerous buildings and courtyards here from at least 1790 onwards. A late nineteenth century Public Baths replaced earlier structures on the corner with Duke Street. Its façade still survives, following redevelopment in the 1960s, and is to be retained.

Report No. 2/11/2437

Archive: None

Whitehaven: Pow Beck Valley Stadium, Whitehaven NX 976 171*G. Kendall, WYG Environment*

A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to the development of a new sports stadium at Whitehaven. The site was used for agriculture prior to 1938, and then occupied by the County Sports Field running track from at least 1962-63. No further features of interest were identified.

Report No. 2/10/2438

Wigton: 11 West Street, Wigton NY 2545 4833*G. Martin, Gerry Martin Associates Ltd*

A building survey was undertaken on a Victorian kitchen outshut and sunroom built in 2003 prior to their demolition and replacement. The outshut was considered to have no architectural merit.

Report No. 2/11/2377

Archive: Tullie House Museum

Wigton: Kildare Hotel, High Street, Wigton NY 2554 4825

F.Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A survey of the Grade II Listed building took place prior to its redevelopment and partial demolition. It consists of a low two-storey building to the north of unknown date, and a large three-storey building to the south, built in 1887. This was originally built for the Conservative Club but instead used as a house, then leased to various local government bodies before becoming a public house or hotel in 1917. The impact of the development on the property was considered to be significant because of the demolition of part of it to the rear, although now badly damaged by water ingress, and because of the external alteration of the street frontage.

Report No. 2/11/2477

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Carlisle

Wigton: King Street, Wigton NY 2581 4855

S. Swann & A. Rae, Archaeological Services, University of Durham

Seven evaluation trenches were excavated on land off King Street following the demolition of a garage built sometime before 1925. The evaluation found furrows, a ditch, a possible shallow pit and two shallow gullies, all of uncertain date or function.

Report No. 2/10/2451

Wigton: Reed's Garage, Reed's Lane, Wigton NY 2565 4846

F.Wooler, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

Foundation walls and demolition material were recorded during a watching brief for a residential development on the site of a leather factory. Evidence of an earlier garden belonging to the adjacent Halliley House, before the factory was built, was also recorded.

Report No. 2/11/2365

Archive: Cumbria Record Office Carlisle

Wigton: United Reformed Church, Water Street, Wigton NY 2564 4832

P. Cracknell, Historic Building Survey & Archaeological Illustration

A survey of the Grade II Listed nonconformist church was made prior to its proposed conversion to a museum and education centre. It was built in 1834 and closed in 2003. The survey found its exterior had undergone little alteration, but the majority of its internal fixtures and fittings had been replaced during refurbishments in the early and mid-twentieth century.

Report No. 2/11/2364

Woodside: Aikhead House, Aikhead NY 2373 4932

E. Robinson

A survey of an L-shaped agricultural building was undertaken prior to its redevelopment. The building is shown on the 1865 Ordnance Survey map, and it was found to have undergone little change.

Report No. 2/11/2350

Workington: Land at Moor Road, Stainburn NY 0210 2855

M Lightfoot & C Stephens, CFA Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment and magnetometer survey conducted in advance of a residential development recorded no features of interest.

Report No. 2/11/2456

LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

Caldbeck: Silver Gill Mine, Roughton Gill NY 30100 34390

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A historical and archaeological survey at Silver Gill Mine was carried out in advance of investigation by Cumbria Amenity Trust Mining History Society to excavate a possible blocked mine level. A watching brief was carried out during this investigation and concluded that a mine level was never constructed here. Further work is required to identify the location of this adit.

Report No. 1447/11

Dacre: St Andrew's Church, Penrith NY 34600 52660

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief and the excavation of ten trial trenches was carried out during groundworks associated with the insertion of service pipes within St Andrew's Church.

Report No. 1360/10

Ennerdale and Kinniside: Ennerdale Mill, Ennerdale Bridge NY 08160 15300

Philip Cracknell (HBSAI)

A heritage statement was submitted as a result of a pre-planning enquiry prior to the conversion of the buildings at Ennerdale Mill.

Report No.

Harker-Hutton-Quernmore Overhead Electricity Line refurbishments

AMEC

A desk-based assessment identified known sites, findspots and areas of archaeological and historical interest within a study area extending 500 metres on all sides of the route. A targeted field assessment was also carried out.

Report No. RW113

Haverthwaite: Low Wood Gunpowder Works SD 34708 83707

Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the submission of a planning application for improvements to a hydro-electric facility at the scheduled gunpowder works. This revealed additional details regarding the history and development of the gunpowder works including the line of the original eighteenth century leat wall.

Report No.

Kentmere: Kentmere Hall, Staveley NY 45100 04200

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

A watching brief was undertaken in advance of groundworks associated with the installation of new electricity cabling in the garden of Kentmere Hall. No archaeological features were discovered.

Report No. 10035

Lakes: Scandale Beck Hydropower Scheme NY 37893 07171 to NY 37687 06086

Minerva Heritage

A desk-based survey and walkover survey was carried out ahead of a proposed hydropower scheme at Scandale Beck. The walkover survey identified four new sites.

Report No. SBH011

Muncaster: Ravenglass Roman Fort Bath House SD 08800 95900*Oxford Archaeology North*

A watching brief was commissioned by English Heritage prior to improvements to the visitor facilities at the Roman fort. No features, structures or ground deposits of archaeological significance were discovered.

Report No. 1023

Patterdale: Rake Cottages to Browfield Close, Glenridding NY 37808 17167 to NY 38413 16994*North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out in advance of groundworks associated with the laying of a new pipeline route from Rake Cottage to Browfield Close. The survey identified a series of linear earthworks in a field annotated as Tenterhow on the modern Ordnance Survey maps.

Report No. 10004/11

Whicham: New Buildings at Whitbeck, Millom SD 11470 83110*North Pennines Archaeology Ltd*

A desk-based assessment and field evaluation were carried out to investigate the archaeological potential in this location prior to construction works. No archaeological remains were noted.

Report No. 01519/11

**List of publications and completed theses on
Cumberland and Westmorland 2010-2011**

Compiled by Ruth Hughes, Assistant Editor, TCWAAS

Books

- Butler, Stephen (ed), *The Church Notes of Sir Stephen Glynn for Cumbria (1833-1872)* (Kendal: CWAAS, 2011)
- Brennand, M. & Stringer, K. (eds), *The Making of Carlisle: From Romans to Railways* (CWAAS Extras Series, Vol.35, 2011)
- Hurst, John, *The View from a King Street Window: An illustrated miscellany of items from a weekly column in the Cumberland and Westmorland Herald* (Penrith: Cumberland and Westmorland Herald, 2011)
- Joy, Libby, *Beatrix Potter and the Natural World: Papers presented at the Beatrix Potter Society Conference, Ambleside, Cumbria, July 2010* (Harpden: Beatrix Potter Society, 2011)
- Mortakies, R., *Co-operative Societies in North Lancashire and South Cumbria 1860-2011* (Robin Mortakies, 2011)
- Newman, Rachel (ed), *Carlisle: Excavations at Rickergate, 1998-9 and 53-55 Botchergate, 2001* (Kendal: CWAAS, Cumbria Archaeological Research Reports, 2011)
- Sands, Heidi M., *The Horses of Appleby Fair* (Ipswich: Old Pond, 2011)
- Scott, Daniel, *Index to Nicholson and Burn's History and Antiquities of the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland* (Kendal: CWAAS Extras Series 17, 2011)
- Shepherd, M. E., and Matthews, S., *Across the Oceans: Emigration from Cumberland and Westmorland before 1914* (Bookcase: 2011)
- Wilson, J., et al., *Townfoot Farm, Cumwhitton, Cumbria: Investigative Conservation of Material from the Viking Cemetery* (Portsmouth: English Heritage, 2011)

Article

- McCarthy, Mike, 'The Kingdom of Rheged: A Landscape Perspective', *Northern History*, XLVIII (1) (March, 2011), 9-22

Thesis

- Denman, Derek, 'Materialising Cultural Value in the English Lakes, 1735-1845: A study of the responses of new landowners to representations of place and people' (PhD thesis University of Lancaster, 2011)