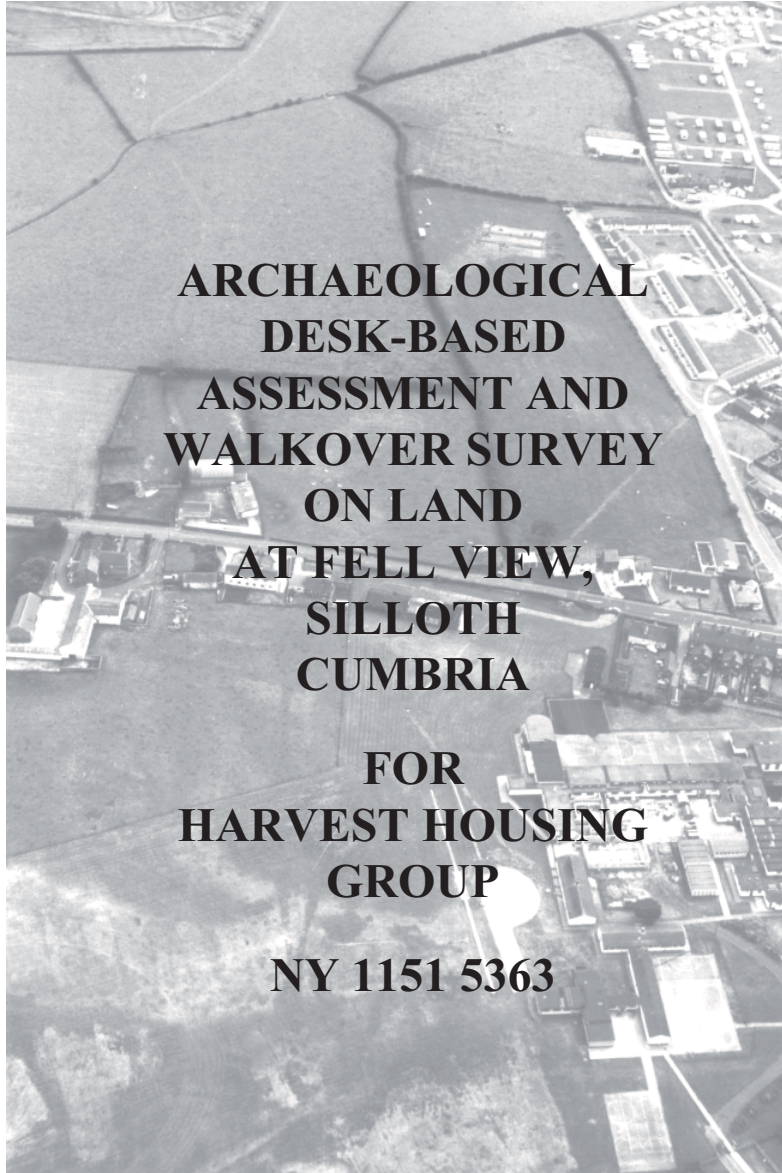


NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Project Designs and Client Reports No. CP/303/06



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Ainsley Gommon Architects, on behalf of their clients Harvest Housing Group, to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment and walkover survey with regards to a planning application for the construction of 21 dwellings on land at Fell View, Silloth, Cumbria (NGR NY 1151 5363). The site is located within an area which was partially excavated in 1977; the results of the excavation revealed a 3rd century AD ditch and bank, enclosing a series of postholes, presumed to be a Romano-British farmstead (HER 4196). As a result, Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service recommended a programme of archaeological work be undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by CCCHES.

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the County Records Office in Cumbria, and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Cumbria County Council based in Kendal. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, a number of published sources were consulted to provide background information, including Britannia and several relevant web sites.

The desk-based assessment located 43 sites from the HER and other sources. These include one prehistoric findspot, ten Roman cropmark sites (one of which has been excavated in depth), two medieval sites (one of which is the result of an evaluation by NPA Ltd) and 30 post-medieval sites (the bulk of which derive from the association of the town with a military airfield).

The walkover survey failed to identify any further sites, though a large spoil heap probably related to the 1977 excavations was seen in the east corner of the development area, and earthworks relating to the excavations were noted.

Despite a significant number of important archaeological remains within the vicinity of the development site, the development will directly impact on only one archaeological site, a Romano-British farmstead partially excavated in 1977. There is a possibility of medieval field systems being uncovered, as similar features have been noted less than 500m to the north of the site, and the field morphology suggests it may have originated as a strip field enclosing ridge and furrow. However, these cannot be conclusively proved at this stage. The visual aspect of the area is unlikely to be affected, as the development area lies away from the core of the historic town, at the end of a cul-de-sac, and adjacent to an estate of modern housing.

As already suggested by the project brief, it is recommended that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken of the development area, prior to any works commencing, as there is considerable evidence of unexcavated Romano-British archaeology on the site. Should the trenches identify intact deposits, a full excavation should be undertaken, targeting areas of archaeological concentration.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mark Hitchmough of Ainsley Gommon Architects and Patrick Kiernan of Harvest Housing Group for commissioning the project. Thanks also to Jo Mackintosh, HER Officer of the Cumbria County Historic Environment Record (HER), Jeremy Parsons, Assistant Archaeologist of Cumbrian County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES), and all the staff at the Cumbria County Record Office in Carlisle for their help during this project. Marc Johnstone of Heritage Media is also thanked for providing the aerial photographic evidence. Thanks are also due to Chris Healey of OA North, who kindly showed us around the excavations at Beckfoot, for which we are grateful.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Matthew Town, with the assistance of Jo Beatty. The report was written by Matthew Town, and the drawings were produced by Matthew Town. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Juliet Reeves.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) were consulted regarding a planning application for the construction of 21 dwellings, which could affect an area considered to have a high archaeological potential. The site is located on land at Fell View, Silloth, Cumbria (NGR NY 1151 5363) (Fig 1), and lies within an area which was partially excavated in 1977; the results of the excavation revealed a 3rd century AD ditch and bank, enclosing a series of postholes, presumed to be a Romano-British farmstead (HER 4196). Consequently, CCCHES advised that a programme of archaeological works would be necessary prior to any proposed development. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL) were commissioned by Ainsley Gommon Architects, on behalf of their clients Harvest Housing Group, to undertake the required archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the development area.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (CHER) in Kendal, the Cumbria County Record Offices in Carlisle (CROC), and the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. The principal objective of this assessment was to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area, in order to assess the archaeological and historical potential of the development site.
- 1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by Ainsley Gommon Architects for an archaeological desk-based assessment of the study area, in accordance with a brief prepared by CCCHES. Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project brief and project design. The study area consisted of a 1km radius centred on the proposed development area. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), maps and secondary sources.

2.2.2 ***Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER)***: the HER in Kendal, a database of archaeological sites within the county, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area, and was examined in depth.

2.2.3 ***Cumbria County Record Office (Carlisle)***: the County Record Office in Carlisle (CRO(C)) was visited to consult documents specific to the study area. Historic maps of the study area, including surveys, Tithe and Enclosure Maps, Acts of Parliament and early Ordnance Survey maps, were examined. A search was made for any relevant historical documentation, particularly regarding the use of the area, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists. Several secondary sources and relevant websites were also consulted.

2.2.4 ***English Heritage NMR and Archaeology Data Service***: an electronic enquiry was also made of English Heritage's National Monuments Record and the website of the Archaeology Data Service. This was in order to enhance and augment the data obtained from a search of the appropriate repositories.

2.2.5 ***North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL)***: various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any undeposited archives of the sites themselves were examined. Aerial photographs of the area, supplied by Marc Johnstone of Heritage Media, were also studied.

2.3 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 2.3.1 The site was visited in order to complete a rapid identification survey of the area with the purpose of relating the existing landscape to research findings. The area was walked in 20m transects, and features were recorded using *pro-forma* sheets and digital photography. The features were located using manual survey techniques, tying in the new features to those already shown on ordnance survey mapping.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository and a copy of the report given to the County Sites and Monuments Record, where viewing will be available on request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA 05 FVS-A.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 Silloth is a coastal town, which lies approximately 23 miles west of Carlisle, on the western fringes of the North Cumbrian Plain (Figure 1). The plain itself lies to the north and west of the Lake District massif, and encompasses the coastal fringe forming the Solway AONB (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty). Land use is predominantly pasture, though significant sections of land around Silloth are given over to arable cultivation (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). The progressive intensification of arable practices has led to the widespread destruction of monuments in this agricultural belt, though aerial photography has succeeded in identifying extensive areas of cropmarks in the area (Bewley 1994). The development area lies to the east of Silloth, south and east of Solway School (Figure 2). The land is currently in use as pasture.
- 3.1.2 The solid geology consists predominantly of Stanwix Shale. The drift geology consists of a deep accumulation of Devensian till, predominantly boulder clay interleaved with alluvial sand and gravels, which forms a gently undulating landscape of low ridges, intersected by a mainly north-east to south-west orientated drainage system (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). The town of Silloth also forms part of an extensive area of salt marsh running along the coast to Scotland (*ibid*), and the post-glacial shingle banks along this coast were formed when the sea was reaching its highest level during the melting of the ice-caps (Bewley 1994). The soils consist of mainly Clifton and Brickfield Associations, the former comprising seasonally waterlogged soils which developed over tills (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area.
- 3.2.2 **Palaeolithic:** no early Palaeolithic material has ever been recovered within Cumbria. During the most recent geological period, the Pleistocene, massive north-south travelling ice sheets repeatedly scoured the landscape during prolonged periods of extreme glaciation. Information on the conditions in Cumbria is provided by pollens laid down during the Windermere Interstadial; winter conditions were cold, with excessive flooding, and vegetation only survived in the summer months (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). The latest glaciation, the Devensian, presumably removed much of the evidence from previous periods (Chamberlain and Williams 2001).
- 3.2.3 Towards the end of the Devensian, some time after 13,000 BP, Late Upper Palaeolithic societies returned to Britain. Evidence of occupation in the northwest at this date is extremely scarce, but the discovery of Late Upper Palaeolithic blades at Lindale Low cave, near Grange-over-Sands, and at Bart's Cave, Aldingham, on the Furness peninsula, mean that the existence of a Cumbrian Palaeolithic can no longer be entirely dismissed (Chamberlain and Williams 2001).

- 3.2.4 **Mesolithic:** Mesolithic activity in the North Cumbrian Plain is equally scarce, though sites dating to the later Mesolithic are known along the entire length of the Cumbrian coast (Cherry and Cherry 2002, Young 2002); the earliest evidence for Mesolithic activity on the Cumbrian Plain consists predominantly of isolated finds of that date. Hunter-gatherer activity was influenced by changing relative sea-levels on the Solway coast, which formed shingle banks and created the climate for forestation in the area (Lloyd *et al* 1999); there is some evidence of small-scale tree clearance during this period. At St Bees Head, to the south of Silloth, several Mesolithic flint working sites have been found, some spanning through to the Bronze Age (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000), and material occasionally turns up during minor archaeological works (e.g. OA North 2002).
- 3.2.5 From c7000 cal BP, a sequence of acute sea-level changes affected the area, resulting in a dramatic rise in the sea-level, before a gradual return to current levels (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000); this may have effectively removed large numbers of sites along the coast. The present lack of material is also explained by poor visibility of the finds; the retrieval of these finds is heavily influenced by exposures of the material, and is also biased to areas which have been extensively fieldwalked (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, Brennand and Hodgson, 2004). The presence of Mesolithic activity has been better evidenced on the Scottish side of the Solway through the coastal erosion of raised beach deposits; these depositional conditions are absent on the Cumbrian coast (Bewley 1994).
- 3.2.6 Excavations at Eskmeals, to the south of the development area, have revealed extensive remains representing all-year-round settlement (Bonsall *et al* 1994). Recent excavations undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd at New Cowper Farm, 7 miles south of the development area, have also located Mesolithic/early Neolithic flint debitage flakes (Davies forthcoming). Further such sites will be almost certainly uncovered in due course.
- 3.2.7 **Neolithic:** the Neolithic period has been traditionally associated with the development of increasingly sedentary agricultural communities, the appearance of ceremonial and funerary monuments and the development of distinctive pottery and lithic forms, though the manner and chronology of these developments is now in question (Brennand and Hodgson 2004). In the Late Neolithic, the first indications for the existence of social hierarchies are visible through intensification of settlement, landuse and artefact production (*ibid*).
- 3.2.8 In Cumbria, the majority of the archaeological record for this period is represented by ceremonial and funerary monuments, and lithic scatters. As for the Mesolithic, distribution of finds is heavily biased to the location and intensity of particular fieldwork (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). Polished stone axes from the Langdale axe factory in the Cumbrian mountains were traded extensively throughout the British Isles, and it is likely that by the 3rd millennium BC, the inhabitants of Cumbria were part of an extensive trans-European trading network. Evidence for settlement is primarily inferred by the distribution of these polished stone axes, few of which come from reliable contexts. Over one hundred have been recovered from the Solway Plain, and studies into the distribution of these axes have produced a pattern suggesting exploitation of both the wetlands and coastland areas, and settlement of the plain itself (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). A series of axes and waste material were recovered from

raised beach deposits on the west side of Silloth (Site 1), and these have been assumed to have come from the Langdale axe factory (Bewley 1994), though they have since been lost.

- 3.2.9 Much of the lowland evidence indicates that the majority of Neolithic settlement focused on sandy ridges along coasts, tarns and marshes, with an economy mainly based on natural resources (Bewley 1994). A significant number of monuments in the lowlands have been obliterated by intensive agricultural activity (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, Brennand and Hodgson, 2004), and there is only a limited amount of excavated evidence, and even fewer stratigraphically secure assemblages, directly related to Neolithic occupation (Hodgson and Brennand 2004, 7). Most of the cropmark sites identified in the area have traditionally been assigned an Iron Age or Romano-British date (Bewley 1994), though excavation of one of these sites at Plasketlands, near Mawbray, uncovered an extensive palisade of posts, suggesting possible domestic settlement, dated to the mid-4th millennium BC (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 111). Recent excavations undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd at New Cowper Farm, 7 miles south of the development area, uncovered a pit group containing early Neolithic pottery that was radiocarbon dated to 3650-3510 cal BC (Davies forthcoming).
- 3.2.10 **Bronze Age:** the Bronze Age is marked nationally by the introduction of bronze metalwork, changes in pottery styles, the increased occurrence of single burial traditions and changes in monumental building. In the north-west, there is a great deal of continuity through from the Late Neolithic, though there are hints of changes in the religious, agricultural and social practices. There is a significant increase in clearance activity and the initiation of cereal cultivation in the Early Bronze Age; environmental evidence in the form of cereal pollen, dated to c2000 BC, points to the definite presence of agriculture by this time (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). Despite this, archaeological evidence is scarce, and excavation of Bronze Age sites in Cumbria is limited. Remnants of timber palisades, suggested to be of late prehistoric date, were uncovered at the turn of the 19th century on Bowness Common (Hodgson 1904), and a collection of flint artefacts were recovered during excavations at Bowness fort, one of which is thought to be Bronze Age (Potter 1979).
- 3.2.11 The continued exploitation of stone resources over metal is visible through the production of axe hammers in the 3rd millennium BC (Brennand and Hodgson 2004); an axe hammer was found near Silloth in 1917, though its exact location is unclear (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 113). Early metalwork finds are rare in Northern England, and metal production and ownership may have been the sole province of a privileged few.
- 3.2.12 By the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC, social change is reflected most clearly by the adoption of new burial practices. Cist burial, the practice of burying the dead in stone chambers dug into the ground and covered by slabs, seems to have become common at around this time throughout upland Northern England. Though cist burials are often found in isolation, it is suspected that they represent the surviving remnants of long vanished, or hitherto undetected, Bronze Age agricultural landscapes. Recent excavations undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd at New Cowper Farm, 7 miles south of the development area, uncovered an early cist burial containing a charcoal rich fill that was radiocarbon dated to 2400-2380 cal BC and 2360-2140 (Davies forthcoming). This feature may have been associated with a number of

undated ditched boundary features, possibly of Bronze Age date, that might represent subsurface remains similar to some of the extensive cropmark sites identified on the North Cumbrian Plain through aerial photographic evidence (cf. Bewley 1994).

- 3.2.13 Cremation burial was also adopted in the Bronze Age, often associated with barrow mounds; numerous putative Bronze Age monuments, including over twenty possible barrows, have been identified as crop-mark sites on the North Cumbrian Plain, though most of these remain unexcavated (Bewley 1994, Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). It is often unclear whether the contrasting practices of cist burial and cremation burial represent events of contrasting chronology or contrasting social practice. At Ewanrigg, to the south-west of Maryport, field walking discovered prehistoric pottery; a series of subsequent excavations identified a total of 29 cremation burials and a single cist burial. Radiocarbon dates (2470 cal BC - 1520 cal BC) suggest that burials were being interred over a period of about 940 years during the Bronze Age. The relationship between the excavated cemetery at Ewanrigg, and an adjacent, unexcavated, settlement site (identified from aerial photographs) is unclear (Bewley 1986).
- 3.2.14 **Iron Age:** there is a scarcity of evidence for settlement on the Solway Plain in the early- to mid-Iron Age, and evidence seems to point to the lowlands being sparsely populated at this point, though archaeological fieldwork in the area has not been intensive and the aceramic character of the assemblages causes problems of identification (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, Brennand and Hodgson 2004). The development area lay within the so-called territory of the *Brigantes*, though it is unclear to what extent this territory was a Roman construct (Brennand and Hodgson 2004, 22). Cropmarks of large numbers of undated and unexcavated prehistoric enclosures, field systems and trackways have been discovered through the study of aerial photographs, most thought to be of Iron Age date (Bewley 1994). The excavated enclosure at Wolsty Hall, for example, is Iron Age, and continues in use into the Romano British period (Blake 1959). Two hillforts are also known at the southern end of the northern coastal plain at Carrock Fell and Swarthy Hill (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000).
- 3.2.15 Although settlements are hard to locate, during the later Iron Age there appears to have been a major expansion in forest clearance in the area, primarily for agrarian purposes; this is illustrated by a substantial drop in arboreal pollen seen in environmental samples dated to this period. Detailed analysis of the timbers from the fort at Carlisle (*Luguvalium*) has also shown that the majority started growing in the 1st or 2nd centuries BC (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 115).
- 3.2.16 **Romano-British:** during the Roman period, there was a heavy military presence in Cumbria. Hadrian's Wall, perhaps begun in 122 AD, was built to define the northern limit of the Roman Empire and a network of military roads, forts and settlements soon sprung up around the focus of Hadrian's Wall (Breeze and Dobson 1976). The Wall and its associated forts, turrets and milecastles were primarily constructed of turf and timber, only later being replaced by stone constructions. However, the section of the Wall west of Carlisle remained as a turf construction (Daniels 1978), presumably due to the added security provided by the Solway Firth. The turrets on the Wall west of Drumburgh, as well as sections of the Wall and *Vallum*, have been excavated, although the exact line of the Wall is lost by the time it reaches Port Carlisle, and between Port Carlisle and Bowness-on-Solway it is entirely invisible, due to

- developments and deliberate destruction (*ibid*). The fort at Bowness, named *Maia* by the Romans, is the second largest on the Wall; a *vicus* lies to the south, but has yet to be examined in detail (OA North 2002).
- 3.2.17 The coastal road down the west coast has been identified as the line of the seacoast extension of the Wall, probably connecting with the Roman Military Way at Bowness, (Margary 1973) (Site **25**). The road is seen at Beckfoot, extending for 1km in each direction from the fort gates, before being lost to ploughing (Breeze 2004). Two phases of coastal defence have been suggested, through excavation and cropmark evidence; this phasing is however open to dispute (*ibid*).
- 3.2.18 The two phases suggested consist of an early palisade constructed along the coast, argued to belong to the primary Hadrianic phase, and said to correspond closely with descriptions of palisades in Germany in the *vita Hadriani*, a contemporary account of Hadrian's tactics (Jones 1982) (Site **8** and **20-1**). The palisade was argued to have been subsequently replaced by the known system of towers extending down the coast between milefortlets. The Moricambe estuary marks the first strategic break in the south Solway shoreline, and it has been suggested that installations south of this may be a secondary phase of installations (Breeze 2004). Excavation by Bellhouse failed to uncover any evidence of any installations between Skinburness (Milefortlet 9) and Blitterlees (Milefortlet 12) (*ibid*); Towers 12a and 12b were excavated at Silloth Golf Course, revealing stone-built foundations (Bellhouse 1989). Further undiscovered milefortlets are assumed along this stretch to the larger fort of Maryport around 15 miles south. Bellhouse notes a milefortlet at East Cote to the north of Silloth, but suggests that the growth of the town, as well as the development of dunes to the south, have destroyed remains of coastal defences as far as the fort and *vicus* at Beckfoot, visible as a cropmark 3 miles to the south (though Clare suggests coastal destruction is unlikely – cited in Breeze 2004). Recent work (Dodd 2005a, Dodd 2005b, Town forthcoming) has failed to uncover any further remains of turrets or milefortlets (see Section 4.6; Sites **3**, **4** and **33**).
- 3.2.19 The palisade is visible on the aerial photographs as two divergent north-south aligned linear features; parallel and east of these are the cropmarks of the two parallel side ditches of the coastal road (Site **7**). The road ditches run passed Solway School to a rectangular cropmark, identified as a camp, and continue south from Silloth to Beckfoot (Jones 1982). The theory of the palisade comes from excavations carried out in 1977, which uncovered a clay-filled ditch, with stake impressions at 0.6m intervals in the soil, which would have held wattle hurdles; the hypothesis was that deep-cut ditches would have been impossible to maintain close to the sea (Jones 1982). The school playing fields were re-excavated in 1994 prior to the installation of a water main, and, and though one of the road ditches was identified, the 'palisades' are now believed to be land drains (Woolliscroft and Jones 2004). Recent excavations by NPAL (Town forthcoming) failed to uncover any evidence of the road or palisade; the road ditches were shown to be probable post-medieval field boundary ditches, one of which held a ceramic drain at its base.
- 3.2.20 Until recent decades, the Roman military sites of Cumbria are also those that have received the most attention from archaeologists and as a result the nature of rural settlement during the Roman period is poorly understood (Philpott 2004). However, environmental studies suggest that woodland clearances begun in the Iron Age

continued apace, implying large scale cultivation of land (*ibid*). As with preceding periods, a large percentage of the potential Romano-British rural sites around Silloth have only been identified by aerial photography; rectangular field systems have also been identified (Bewley 1994). Where rural sites have been excavated, the traditional Iron Age building form, the roundhouse, continues in use into the Roman period. At Silloth Farm, excavated in 1977, the site consisted of a rectangular enclosure, formed by a bank and ditch, surrounding a series of roundhouses, and attached to a substantial field system (Higham and Jones 1983) (Site 6; see Section 4.6.2 and Figure 6). By the late 3rd century, the roundhouses were being superseded by rectangular timber buildings, for example at Crosshill (Higham and Jones 1983). The few recorded Roman burials from rural Cumbria suggest that Late Iron Age native practice, such as the use of crouched inhumation, continued into the Roman period, whereas burials from Carlisle and the fort at Brough display great variety, such as respectively coffin burial and cremation (Philpott 2004). On the west Cumbria coast lies the Roman cemetery of Beckfoot, currently under excavation by OA North (Healey *pers. comm.*), which exhibits a variety of cremation and inhumation practices.

- 3.2.21 **Early Medieval:** evidence for Early Medieval activity in north Cumbria is extremely limited, the end of the Roman economy depriving the archaeologist of diagnostic artefactual evidence on all but a small minority of sites (Higham 1986). Work in recent decades has shown that the ‘Romans’ did not leave behind them a cultural vacuum, and archaeology has begun to fill the gap between the ‘Dark Ages’ and the colour of, for example, such histories as the Northumbrian monk, The Venerable Bede’s, *Historia Ecclesiastica* written in the early 8th century. Environmental studies focussing on pollen remains have indicated a continuing arable economy in Cumbria during the Early Medieval period (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000).
- 3.2.22 Once the Roman administration ended in 410AD, the native Britons gradually reverted to their own autonomy. Angles had begun to enter eastern Cumbria by the 7th century AD, but the west of the county appears politically more stable (Crowe 1984). The discovery of early medieval settlement sites in the region is rare, but a number of putative Romano-British rural sites excavated more than forty years ago may have had late phases that could have been observed with the use of radiocarbon dating. Recent excavations at Stainmore in Cumbria have produced evidence for rectangular post-built buildings and sunken-feature buildings perhaps dating to the 7th or 8th centuries AD (Newman 2004). In 2004, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd excavated a series of substantial ditches, associated with smaller ditches (possibly palisade slots), at Solway Lido, Silloth, on land 500m north of the development area (Site 43). Charcoal from the fills dated the ditches to 1000AD (Jones 2004).
- 3.2.23 Although there is little in the way of direct settlement evidence in the Early Medieval period in Silloth, it is likely that settlement was continuous. North Cumbria fell under the aegis of Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian and Scottish influences (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000), and in the 7th century, the region was absorbed into the kingdom of Northumbria. The name Silloth comes from the Scandinavian *Selathe* meaning ‘barns by the sea’ (Mills 2003), though this name only appears in 1292, possibly in association with the ownership of Holm Cultram Abbey (see below).
- 3.2.24 **Later Medieval:** by the 11th century, the political situation in Cumbria was volatile, with the emergent kingdom of Strathclyde to the north and the growing power of

England to the south competing for political control (Kirkby 1962). Much of the modern county of Cumbria remained outside Norman control (thus not being included in Domesday Book of 1086) until 1092 when William II marched north to Carlisle and drove out one Dolfin.

- 3.2.25 The region was given by King Stephen to King David of Scotland in 1135, returning to England after the Anarchy (Whellan 1860). The abbey of Holm Cultram, to the south east of Silloth in the demesne of Allerdale, was established by Prince Henry, son of King David of Scotland, in c.1150; this grant of land was confirmed by Henry II when the area came under English control (Rollinson 1996). The abbey is recorded as retaining the favour of the king, being exempt from shires and hundreds, wapentakes and tolls (Nicolson and Burn 1777). The abbey was probably responsible for the initiation of the permanent settlement and exploitation of the fringes of the wetlands of the Solway Plain in the 12th century (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). Documentation suggests that by 1175, five grange farms had been established in the area, one at ‘Skinburne’ (Fletcher and Miller 1997). Dykes were also created to demarcate the monastic possessions; following destruction of Skinburness between 1301 and 1304, a sea-dyke was constructed to protect the village (*ibid*). The farming of sheep, as is the case in the present day, was an important industry in this area along with the salt production and peat cutting (*ibid*).
- 3.2.26 In the 13th century, the abbey became caught up in the wars between the English and the Scots; following the signing of the Great Charter, King John marched on Scotland, reaching Berwick in 1216. As he returned south, Alexander II of Scotland set off in pursuit. The abbey of Holm Cultram was caught up in the turmoil, and the area was laid waste (Gilbanks 1899). The abbey was again laid waste in 1316, when border raiders attacked the north-west coast, plundering everything as far as Furness. Six years later, Robert Bruce repeated the journey, again laying waste to the abbey (Dickinson 1965).
- 3.2.27 Following the Reformation, the abbot Borrowdale surrendered the abbey to the crown; at the time it was valued at £427 19s 3d. The abbot was given a pardon by the King, and the abbey was allowed to continue as St Mary’s Church, with the abbot installed in the rectory. The abbot later maintained detailed accounts of all the tithe payments paid by the parishioners; the first entry for Silloth occurs in Queen Anne’s reign, where Silloth paid four shillings tithe in money (Nicolson and Burn 1777). The lands of Holme Cultram were leased out to tenant farmers. At the time of Elizabeth I there were no freeholders in the lordship. The manor of Holme Cultram was retained in crown hands until after the Restoration of Charles II, and in 1732 it was purchased by the Stephenson family (Nicolson and Burn 1777). Carved stone from the abbey is recorded in the Old Vicarage at Silloth (Site 36).
- 3.2.28 **Post-Medieval and Modern:** Silloth was developed as a port in the 19th century, due to the depth and comparative tranquillity of its bay, protected by a natural breakwater to the west. The port was also ideally situated for the increased traffic to and from Ireland, and, unlike Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport and Port Carlisle, which were all dry docks, it was easily accessible at low tide. In 1854, the Carlisle and Silloth Bay Railway and Dock Company was formed; application was made to run a railway from Drumburgh to Silloth, a distance of 13 miles, and for the construction of a four acre floating deck, and a pier or jetty. In 1856 the railway was opened, and the docks and

lighthouse followed a year later (Whellan 1860; Sites **34** and **35**). The new well-planned town of Silloth sprung up around the dock, and rapidly gained importance as a shipping port. It also became a popular tourist destination, due to its views of the Scottish and Cumbrian mountains (Sites **26-28, 30-32**).

- 3.2.29 In June 1939, as part of the Royal Airforce Expansion Scheme, Silloth Aerodrome was opened, in order to meet the demand of storing newly manufactured aircraft (Barnes nd). Several WWII pillboxes were recorded during a walkover survey in 2003 (OA North 2003; Sites **39-42**) and these are frequently found around the town (Sites **2, 5, 10-19, 37-8**). In 1943, the airfield became an Operating Training Unit, and became famous for developing the ‘Silloth Trainer’, the first flight simulator. After the war, the airfield was used as an equipment store and for the scrapping of aircraft. The airfield was closed in 1963.

4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in *Section 3.2*. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are 28 HER records for the study area around the site, and extra information was gathered from the immediate vicinity, defined as a 1km radius centred on the site. A full list of the sites identified by the assessment is given in the Gazetteer in *Appendix 1*. A list of 6 historic buildings is also provided in the Gazetteer.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

4.2.1 **HER:** there were 28 HER records within the study area, which is defined as a 1km radius around the site (Fig 2). These include 1 entry of prehistoric date, 6 entries of Romano-British date, 2 entries of medieval date, and 19 entries of post-medieval date. A full description can be found in *Appendix 1*.

4.2.2 **Listed Buildings:** the listed building records show 6 buildings within a 1km radius of the site. All the buildings relate to the later expansion of Silloth after its resurgence as a holiday destination after the 1860's, and includes a number of hotels. A full description can be found in *Appendix 1*.

4.3 CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICE (CARLISLE)

4.3.1 The Carlisle Record Office in Cumbria (CRO(C)) was consulted to collate maps for regression analysis of the study area. Information from primary and secondary sources, including archaeological or historical journals, has been incorporated into the historic background (*Section 3.2*).

4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

4.4.1 As part of the documentary search at the Cumbria Record Office in Carlisle (CRO(C)), an in-depth scan of the early maps for Silloth was undertaken. A cartographic date range of between 1868 and 1925 was obtained. The development area will now be discussed with reference to these early sources, noting any changes to the development area within this period.

4.4.2 **Ordnance Survey Map Cumbria 1868 – First Edition 25” to 1 mile** (Fig 3): the map shows the development area as a field with identical boundaries on the north-east, south-west and south-east sides. The field extends down as a long sub-rectangular enclosure from the Wigton to Silloth road; the long and thin nature of the field, and vaguely sinuous form of the boundaries, could suggest enclosed strip fields of medieval ridge and furrow, with a probable back lane at the south east end, but this is not by any means definitive. The field has a small barn in the eastern corner. Elsewhere on the map, Silloth Farm is named as ‘Old Silloth’, which could suggest the farm occupies the site of the original (perhaps medieval?) settlement, though again this

is speculative at best. A gravel pit is shown to the rear of the farm, and a well-house is shown adjacent to the bridge crossing the stream towards the north of the figure.

- 4.4.3 **Ordnance Survey Map Cumbria 1901 – Second Edition 25” to 1 mile** (Fig 4): the map depicts the field identically to the First Edition map, though the barn is no longer visible. The farm is still depicted as ‘Old Silloth’, and the gravel pit to the rear is now marked ‘Old Gravel Pit’. The bridge crossing the stream on the Silloth to Wigton Road is named as ‘Barracks Bridge’, and the well-house is no longer shown.
- 4.4.4 **Ordnance Survey Map Cumbria 1925 – Third Edition 25” to 1 mile** (Fig 5): the map depicts the field identically to the Second Edition map, though the field is now subdivided by a new field division. The farm is still depicted as ‘Old Silloth’, and the gravel pit to the rear is no longer named. The bridge crossing the stream on the Silloth to Wigton Road is still named as ‘Barracks Bridge’.

4.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

- 4.5.1 Aerial photographs pertaining to the study area were provided by Marc Johnstone of Heritage Media, and were studied at the NPA offices at Nenthead (some reproduced in Plates 1-6). The pictures of the development area were mainly taken to record the excavations at the time, and as such provide little in the way of cropmark evidence, though they do help to locate the excavation site itself. A ditch, identified during the 1977 excavations, is clearly visible extending off from the excavation area, but otherwise, no further cropmark evidence is visible. No sites were therefore identified.

4.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.6.1 There have been ten archaeological investigations within 5 km of the development area.
- 4.6.2 The development area was partially excavated in 1977, at the instigation of the Department of the Environment and prior to the construction of housing, by Nick Higham and Barri Jones (Higham and Jones 1983; Figure 6, Site 6). The site had been located by aerial photography in 1975 as three sides of an enclosure on a raised sand bank. The excavations identified a Romano-British farmstead in good condition. The site defences consisted of a single bank and ditch, with traces of an outer bank on the east side; a quarry pit had also been dug to provide material for the bank. The defences were of one phase, dated within the 3rd century AD. The entrance lay to the north-east, and evidence of cobbling survived in the vicinity. A total of 150 postholes were identified in the interior, though no incontrovertible evidence of a structure was uncovered, possibly due to multiple rebuilds. A field ditch runs north-west from the site, and was identified as being contemporary with the enclosure (Plate 5). The excavations produced 3rd to 4th century pottery and iron objects (*ibid*).
- 4.6.3 In 1976, the Roman coastal palisade and road ditches (Sites 7 and 8), identified by aerial photography in 1975, were excavated by Barri Jones on the playing fields of Solway School (Jones 1982), though the exact location of the trench is unknown. Excavation uncovered a clay-filled bedding trench of 0.4m width, excavated to 0.5m deep. The clay showed evidence of stakeholes within it, from which were recovered

Roman nails. This was interpreted as a palisade slot supporting a wattle fence, forming part of the Roman coastal defences. Slots were also excavated across the Roman road ditches, though little information is given regarding these excavations. In 1994, Woolliscroft excavated in the same area ('a little to the north') prior to the installation of a water main. The excavations uncovered one of the road ditches (the northern) excavated by Jones, and showed it to have a V-shaped profile. The southern ditch was largely destroyed at this point. No road surface was seen, and the palisade slots were reinterpreted as being land drains (Woolliscroft and Jones 2004).

- 4.6.4 In November 2003, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation on land 500m to the north-west, at Solway School, Silloth (Jones 2003). The development area had been suggested as the location of Milefortlet 11, part of the Roman coastal defences; four trenches were excavated, but no significant archaeological deposits were identified. In November 2005, further work was undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd at the school, in the form of a desk-based assessment and evaluation (Dodd 2005a). A single trench was excavated adjacent to the school buildings, but again, no significant archaeology was uncovered.
- 4.6.5 In January 2004, OA North undertook a desk-based assessment and rapid identification survey on land 500m north of the development area, at Solway Lido, Silloth (OA North 2004). The survey identified significant remains of 20th century pillboxes on the site, in addition to modern linear features (Sites 39-42). Subsequently, in March 2004, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd excavated eleven trenches in the same area (Site 43). The excavations uncovered a series of substantial ditches, crossing the site in an east-west and north-south direction. There were also a series of further smaller ditches in the north-west corner of the site, which were interpreted as palisade slots. Three ditches were found to contain significant quantities of slag within their upper fills, and quantities of charred grain in their lower fills (Jones 2004). Radiocarbon dating dated the ditches to 1000AD. In February 2006, further work was undertaken by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd at Solway Lido, in the form of a desk-based assessment and evaluation (Town forthcoming). Twenty-eight trenches were excavated to examine the line of a putative road and palisade slot (Sites 7 and 8). Further evidence of medieval archaeology was identified in the southernmost trench, probably related to the ditches identified in 2004, but the Roman road ditches were found to be two probable post-medieval field boundary ditches, contrary to the hypothesis provided by Jones (1982) and Woolliscroft (2004). No evidence of a palisade was uncovered.
- 4.6.6 In the 1990s, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit investigated the Holm Cultram Sea Dyke, on land c2km to the north-east, at Skinburness (Fletcher and Miller 1997). The work comprised a combination of desk-top assessment, evaluation, and a watching brief during reconstruction work. The excavations identified a possible medieval phase adjacent to the village, but concluded that most of the dyke had been reconstructed in the 19th or 20th century. In November 2005, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at Chichester Hall, Skinburness (Dodd 2005b). The development area lies 150m to the south of the location of Milefortlet 9, part of the Roman coastal defences, and in 1954, sherds of Roman pottery were recovered adjacent to the development area. A single trench was

excavated in the grounds of the hall, but no significant archaeological deposits were identified.

- 4.6.7 At the time of writing, OA North are excavating the Roman cremation cemetery at Beckfoot, and have uncovered a number of cremations and associated pyre debris, as well as ditch features. The company will also shortly be undertaking further work on the fort at Bowness-on-Solway. These works are ongoing and at present unpublished (Healey *pers. comm.*).

5 WALKOVER SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 THE DEVELOPMENT AREA

- 5.1.1 A site visit was made on March 3rd 2006. This was in order to note any surface features of potential archaeological interest and to identify any potential hazards to health and safety, such as the presence of live services or constraints to undertaking archaeological fieldwork, such as Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths.
- 5.1.2 The site consists of a single field, currently given over to pasture. The field is bounded on the north-west side by the gardens to the rear of Skiddaw Close, on the north-east and south-east sides by a mature hedgerow, and on the south-west side by a dilapidated fence (see Plates 7 and 8). There is no access into the field via a gate, but access may be possible via the field to the south-east, through a gap in the south-east hedge, though ownership of this field and access rights have not been established. Alternatively, the fence on the south-west side may require a section removing for access, and rebuilding at a later date.
- 5.1.3 No archaeological features were identified during the survey, other than a substantial spoil heap in the eastern corner of the field, which appears on some early aerial photographs (see Plates 5 and 6) and which may have resulted from the excavations undertaken in the field in 1975-7 (Site 6). The ground within the field is noticeably uneven, particularly across the central belt of the development area, but no clear earthworks were discernible, and it is probable that most of the terrain is the result of the back-filled excavations from the 1970s.
- 5.1.4 No known services or other hazards lay within the development area, and it appears probable that any services to the cul-de-sac will come down the road from the north-west. There are no mature trees within the development area.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 6.1.1 The potential for prehistoric archaeology is low, though it is not impossible that prehistoric antecedents to the later Romano-British archaeology may survive within the development area. However, the general absence of even Iron Age archaeology in Silloth probably precludes this possibility, and the findspot of Neolithic date (Site 1) probably represents an isolated findspot only, which is typical for Cumbria generally.
- 6.1.2 The potential for Romano-British archaeology is extremely high, particularly in view of the known and excavated remains of the 3rd century farmstead uncovered within the development area in 1975-77 (Higham and Jones 1983; Figure 6, Site 6). The features were not fully excavated, and sections of the archaeology, such as the field boundary ditches have been little assessed.
- 6.1.3 The potential for medieval archaeology is moderate; the development area lies on the periphery of the historic core of Silloth, which is presumed to centre around the current town, but extensive medieval field systems, dating back to at least the 10th century AD, have been identified 500m to the north at Solway Lido (Jones 2004, Site 43; and Town forthcoming). Cartographic evidence may also point to medieval strip field systems in the area, and the name 'Old Silloth' attached to the farm to the north could suggest an early (?medieval) settlement was located there. While no direct evidence exists for medieval remains in the development area, there is a possibility these field systems may extend into the development area at this point.
- 6.1.4 The potential for post-medieval archaeology is low; the historic town of Silloth lies some way to the north-west, and the development area appears to have been an enclosure field for some time, prior to being encroached upon by modern housing. A barn is shown in the eastern corner of the development area, and archaeological evidence of this structure may survive, buried under a modern spoil heap.
- 6.1.5 No further features were identified from the walkover, or through aerial photographic sources.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 On the evidence presented above there is a high potential for the survival of archaeological deposits on the site. Any development will have a detrimental impact on a substantial Romano-British settlement site dated to the 3rd century AD. It has already been proposed in the project brief to test the survival of this archaeology, by means of an archaeological evaluation covering 10% of the unexcavated field. The total surface area of the field amounts to approximately 7450m²; the 1977 excavation area amounts to approximately 800m². The total unexplored area therefore amounts to 6650m², though this does not take account of unexcavated features within the excavation area itself. The exact impact area of the development should define the evaluation cover necessary, and this will need confirming with the County Archaeologist before any further work can be finalised.

- 6.2.2 It is recommended that should the evaluation uncover significant results, a full excavation should be carried out prior to the proposed development, targeting areas of archaeological concentration, in order to preserve the archaeology by record.

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site No.	Source	Name	Description	NGR
1	HER 379	Silloth Axe-Pick Find	A number of flaked flint axes or picks found on the surface of an early post-glacial beach at Silloth. Now lost.	311000 554000
2	CBA_DOB-8017	Silloth Airfield Pillbox	ADS Entry for a Pillbox at Silloth Airfield – possibly wrong coordinates?	311100 553500
3	HER 360	Turret 10B Estimated Position	Estimated position of Turret 10B, from MU APs 1975 CS140/7	311380 554310
4	HER 361; NMR_NATINV-9679	Milefortlet 11 Estimated Position	Estimated position of Milefortlet 11, from MU and CCC APs 1975-7	311160 553880
5	HER 2807	Silloth Airfield Pillbox	A WWII pillbox, listed as in this position in 1985, but destroyed by 2003	312200 553600
6	HER 4196; NMR_NATINV-9676	Silloth Field System	Settlement and Field System excavated in 1977 (Higham and Jones 1983). Pottery indicates a date of 190 AD to 225 AD.	311500 553600
7	HER 9604	Solway Lido Cropmark Site	Series of linear features, probably a road, visible as cropmarks on APs.	311470 554310
8	HER 6487; NMR_NATINV-9687	Palisade, Roman Camp and Road	A double-ditched road to a square enclosure and ?palisade, visible on APs; 3 rd - 4 th century AD Roman pottery has been recovered from the site of the enclosure.	311300 554070
9	HER 10193	Silloth Gasworks	Site of old gasworks, on 1866 OS map.	311250 553410
10	HER 15209	Pillbox nr Football Ground	A WWII pillbox, listed as in this position in 1995, but destroyed by 2003	311100 553400
11	HER 15210	Pillbox nr Tennis Courts	A WWII pillbox, listed as in this position in 1995, but destroyed by 2003	311100 554100
12	HER 15211	Pillbox near Barracks	A WWII pillbox, listed as in this position in 1995, but destroyed by 2003	311700 554000
13	HER 15212	Silloth Industrial Estate Pillbox	A WWII pillbox, listed as in this position in 1995, but destroyed by 2003	311900 554200
14	HER 15217	Silloth Airfield Pillbox	A WWII pillbox, listed as in this position in 1995, but destroyed by 2003	312110 554300
15	HER 15218	Silloth Town Pillbox	A WWII pillbox, listed as in this position in 1995, but destroyed by 2003	311490 554600
16	HER 15219	Holme Low Pillbox	A Type 22 WWII pillbox, listed as in this position in 2003.	311930 553700
17	HER 15220	Silloth Pillbox	A WWII pillbox, listed as in this position in 1995, but destroyed by 2003	311600 554500
18	CBA_DOB-13283	Silloth Airfield Pillbox	ADS Entry for a Pillbox at Silloth Airfield – same as Site 16?.	311900 553600

Site No.	Source	Name	Description	NGR
19	CBA_DOB-15808	Silloth Airfield Pickett Hamilton Fort	ADS Entry for a Pickett Hamilton Fort – possibly wrong coordinates?	311200 553600
20	EHNMR-645649	Silloth School Trial Trenching	Trial excavation. Linear earthwork interpreted as palisaded coastal defences. Location approximate.	311000 554000
21	NMR_NATINV-9675	Roman Frontier Defence	Site of the Roman frontier defence - no visible earthwork remains. Cropmark features similar to those of the Roman Solway Frontier (Lin 100A) were seen in the proximity of Silloth School. Test excavations in 1977 showed them as Roman.	311200 554100
22	HER 18956	Fountain, The Green	Drinking fountain set up in 1911 by Silloth Ratepayers Association and Improvements Committee	310970 553730
23	OA North 2004	Gravel Pit	Gravel pit shown on 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd Edition OS Maps	311600 554050
24	OA North 2004	Silloth Farm Pumps	Outbuildings on 1 st edition OS Map, later a 'Pump' – no longer extant	311650 553950
25	NMR_NATINV-1326391	Roman Road and Earthwork	A coastal Roman road visible as a slight earthwork running from Workington to Silloth connecting the forts and fortlets of the sea-coast extension of Hadrian's Wall. The present road along the coast may represent it generally, but it seems likely that parts have been affected by coastal erosion.	298170 521130 to 311080 553950
26	LB 21789; NMR_NATINV-1095883	Christ Church	Parish church, built in 1870-1 by Cory and Ferguson. On a north-east, south-west alignment. Three storey west tower/porch; a five bay nave and aisles with transepts and a semicircular apse. Grade II Listed.	311030 553690
27	LB 21792; NMR_NATINV-1095885	Queens Hotel, Silloth	Built in the early 1860s, listed partly for group value with Marine Terrace. Of three storeys and five bays with eight bays on Waver Street. Grade II Listed.	311080 553820
28	LB 21791; NMR_NATINV-1095911	Marine Terrace	Six houses forming a terrace, built in the early 1860s. Listed partly for group value with Christ Church. Grade II Listed.	311040 553760
29	SM 27735	Roman Linear Defences	Scheduled Monument Area for the Roman Defences, Palisade, Road and Camp (Sites 8, 20, 21 etc)	311300 554070
30	LB 21789	1-4 Criffel Street, formerly the Solway Hotel	Hotel and Shop, formerly the Solway hotel. Early 1860s in construction. Grade II Listed	310963 553546

Site No.	Source	Name	Description	NGR
31	LB 21793	5 Eden Street	Shop, early 1860's. Listed partly for group value with 1-4 Criffel Street and No 9. Grade II Listed.	310970 553531
32	LB 21794	9 Eden Street	Private house, now a bank. Early 1860's. Plaque lists Kathleen Farrier, contralto, who lived there 1936-41. Listed partly for group value with 1-4 Criffel Street and No 5. Grade II Listed.	310981 553528
33	HER 362	Turret 11A Estimated Position	Estimated position of Turret 11A, from MU APs 1975 CS140/10	310910 553430
34	HER 10036	North British Railway	Course of the North British Railway Carlisle and Silloth Branch, now dismantled	315000 551370
35	HER 10195	Silloth Railway Station	Building that used to be Silloth Railway Station	310950 553420
36	HER 13640	Carved Stonework	Craved medieval stonework purported to be from Holm Cultram abbey, in the Old Vicarage.	311000 553000
37	HER 15214	Silloth Docks Pillbox	A WWII pillbox, listed as in this position in 1995, but destroyed by 2003	310800 553500
38	HER 15216	Holme Low Hydraulic Pillbox	Pickett Hamilton Fort, possibly still present in 2003. Probably correct location of Site 19.	312500 553500
39	HER 40465	Solway Lido Structure	Walkover survey in 2003 identified a sub rectangular earthwork in this location, possibly a pillbox	311617 554175
40	HER 40466	Solway Lido Structure	Walkover survey in 2003 identified a sub rectangular earthwork in this location, possibly a pillbox	311600 554140
41	HER 40467	Solway Lido Structure	Walkover survey in 2003 identified a sub rectangular earthwork in this location, possibly a pillbox	311646 554110
42	HER 40468	Solway Lido Pillbox	Walkover survey in 2003 identified a rectangular brick-built pillbox in this location	311650 554090
43	HER 40707	Solway Lido Settlement Site	NPA field evaluation identified palisade and enclosure ditches dated to 11 th century	311670 554230

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES AND PLATES



CS 112/18A

SILLOTH FARM

112 538 (E.S.E.)

Plate 1: aerial photograph of the excavations within the development area in 1975, facing south-east (MU CS 112/18A)



CS 120/7

SILLOTH

115 533 (N.NE)

Plate 2: aerial photograph of the excavations within the development area in 1975, facing north (MU CS 120/7)

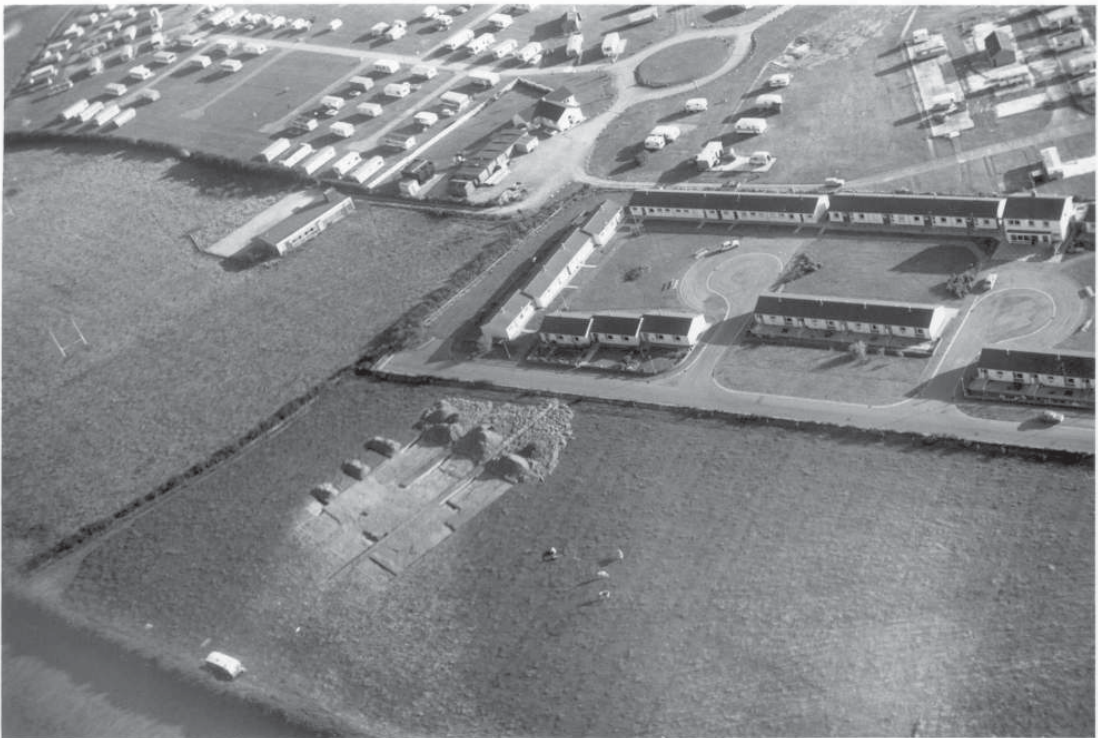


CS 122/21A

SILLOTH FARM

115 535 (N.N.W.)

Plate 3: aerial photograph of the excavations in 1975, facing north-west (MU CS 122/21A); Solway School is towards the top of the photograph

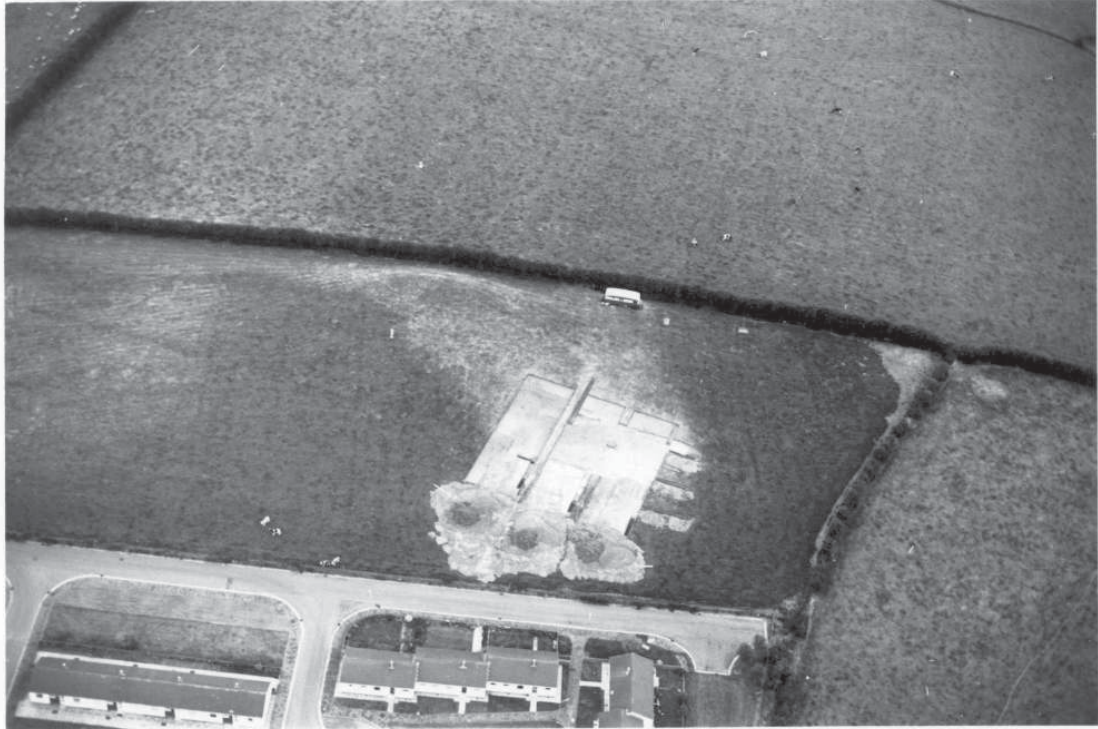


CS 142/21A

SILLOTH

116 537 (SW)

Plate 4: aerial photograph of the excavations within the development area in 1977, facing south (MU CS 142/21A), presumably completed



CS 145/21A

SILLOTH

114536 (E.N.E.)

Plate 5: aerial photograph of the excavations within the development area in 1977, facing north (MU CS 145/21A); note the ditch extending left as a dark cropmark



CS 145/20A

SILLOTH

114536 (E.N.E.)

Plate 6: aerial photograph of the excavations within the development area in 1977, facing north-east (MU CS 145/20A)



Plate 7: development area facing west, February 2006



Plate 8: development area facing north-west, February 2006