

**CHURCH STREET
STANWIX,
CARLISLE,
CUMBRIA**



WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

CP. No: 993/09

08/03/2010

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by United Utilities to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks relating to the excavation of a service trench at Church Street, Stanwix, Carlisle, Cumbria (NGR NY 4010 5710). The scheme affects an area of archaeological significance within the site of *Petriana* Roman Fort, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 28484). A number of excavations have been carried out within the fort since the 1930s. Excavations located closest to the site boundary occurred in 1931-1932 that uncovered remains of internal buildings and a granary. The scheme of groundworks is located within the fort's interior. As a result, Mike Collins of English Heritage requested that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during the course of the excavation of the service trench.

Prior to the commencement of groundworks, a desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to provide an archaeological, historical, topographical and geological context to the site at Stanwix. This involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the County Records Office in Carlisle, the local studies section at Carlisle Library, and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Cumbria 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 Business Records, Historical Directories, Miscellaneous Records and Diocesan Records.

The research has shown that Stanwix was the location of the largest fort on Hadrian's Wall, occupied by a 1000-strong cavalry regiment during the Roman period. Stanwix existed as a small settlement during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The village underwent significant expansion beyond the historic core at the end of the 19th century that resulted in the creation of the present-day suburb. It was noted that a row of small houses or cottages formerly existed along the south side of Church Street (demolished by the 1950s), and to the north-west of the church, the foundations or evidence of which may be revealed during the groundworks.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken over 12 days between the 15th February 2010 and 6th March 2010. The watching brief monitored the excavation of four test pits, two on the north side and two on the south side of Church Street, and the excavation of the subsequent service trench along the south side of the road.

Archaeological remains were identified in the service trench between the north end of Church Lane and the entrance to the churchyard on Church Street, in the form of sections of sandstone and brick foundations. These remains appear to relate to a row of cottages which were formerly located along the north-western boundary of the churchyard up until the 1950s, as shown on cartographic sources. The excavated material from the service trench at the junction of Church Street and Church Terrace

contained brick and sandstone which also appear to have related to former properties which stood on what is now the triangular car park.

There was no evidence revealed during the watching brief for the Roman fort, and there was no artefacts retrieved dating to that period apart from a residual piece of Black-Burnished ware. It was, in fact, noticeable that immediately beneath the tarmac and sub-base, the natural geology was present with no evidence for earlier road surfaces or indeed earlier buried soils, particularly noticeable to the eastern side of the service trench between Kells Place and the north end of Church Lane. The lack of depth of deposits has been noticed elsewhere, such as during the open-area excavations in the playground of Stanwix Primary School, and to the rear of the Cumbria Park Hotel during excavations in the 1980s, where no old ground surface was identified and where the unweathered appearance of the natural subsoil suggested that the area had been terraced at some stage.

During the excavation of the service trench, the projected line of the western ditch of the fort was expected to be reached immediately to the west of the churchyard entrance. It was noticeable that the excavated material changed to a loose brown backfill material, compared to the natural red sandy clay seen from between Kells Place and to the churchyard entrance. It would therefore appear that this change relates to the presence of the fort ditch, which has been infilled during later periods.

The excavation of the present trench revealed that several lines of services already exist along the length of Church Street, orientated north to south, and east to west, indicating that the area has previously been disturbed. As a result of this disturbance no archaeological features were damaged as a consequence of this project.

As this archaeological watching brief was conducted as part of a recommendation to observe groundworks in association with the excavation of a single service trench, no further work is deemed necessary. However, given the high archaeological potential of the area, it is recommended that any future work be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Joanne Fisher of United Utilities, for commissioning the project, and Kevin Anderson of United Utilities and staff of Balfour Beattie for their assistance during the groundworks. NPA Ltd would also like to thank Mike Collins, English Heritage; Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Record Officer, and staff at the County Record Office in Carlisle and Carlisle Library for their help during this project.

The rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken by Jocelyn Strickland. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Fiona Wooler, David Jackson and Kevin Mounsey. The report was written by Jocelyn Strickland and Fiona Wooler. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Martin Railton, Project Manager for NPA Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In October 2009, North Pennines Archaeology were invited by Joanne Fisher, on behalf of United Utilities, to maintain an archaeological watching brief at Church Street, Stanwix, Carlisle, Cumbria (NGR NY 4010 5710; Figures 1 and 2), during groundworks associated with the excavation of a service trench. The proposed works lie within the immediate vicinity of the *Petriana* Roman Fort, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 28484). Previous excavations in the immediate vicinity to the site boundary revealed remains of internal buildings and a granary associated with the fort. Due to the proximity of the site boundary to the Roman fort, any historic features or structures still present within the development area are likely to be impacted by the proposed groundworks. As a result, Mike Collins of English Heritage requested that all ground reduction be subject to a programme of archaeological observation and investigation.
- 1.1.2 All groundworks associated with the excavation of the service trench had to be excavated under full archaeological supervision and all stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IfA 2008), and were consistent with the specification provided by NPA Ltd (Giecco 2009) and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the monitoring works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

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 Joanne Fisher of United Utilities, for an archaeological watching brief of the study area. Following acceptance of the project design by Mike Collins of English Heritage, 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 for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 THE WATCHING BRIEF

2.2.1 The works involved a structured watching brief to observe, record and excavate any archaeological deposits from the development site. A watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons, on a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed (IfA 2008).

2.2.2 The aims and principal methodology of the watching brief can be summarised as follows:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record them;
- to carry out further excavation and recording work in adequate time, if intact archaeological remains are uncovered during the project;
- to accurately tie the area watched by the archaeologist into the National Grid at an appropriate scale, with any archaeological deposits and features adequately levelled;
- to sample environmental deposits encountered as required, in line with English Heritage (2002) guidelines;
- to produce a photographic record of all contexts using colour digital, and black and white, each photograph including a graduated metric scale;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful of dating purposes;

- to produce a site archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and MoRPHE standards (English Heritage 2006).

2.2.3 A linear trench approximately 380m in length was excavated along the south side of Church Street, measuring c.0.50m wide and c.0.75m deep to accommodate the ducting for the new electrical cable and the required depth of backfill. Archaeological monitoring and supervision of groundworks associated with the excavation test pits and of the service trench commenced on 15th February 2010 and continued for 12 days. A summary of the findings of the watching brief is included within this report.

2.3 THE ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited within Tullie House Museum, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Kendal, where viewing will be made available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA09, CHS-A, CP 993/09.

2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology, and Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, support the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project, under the unique identifier northpen3-73485.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 Stanwix lies within the lowland plains of the Solway Basin approximately 1.6 kilometres north of the city of Carlisle and is linked to the city by the Eden Bridge (Figure 1). The Solway Basin lies between the Cumbria High Fells to the south, the rugged terrain of the Scottish Border to the north, and the Border Moors and Forests to the northeast (Countryside Commission 1998). The site is located on the north bank of the River Eden. To the north of the site boundary is 19th century housing as well as Stanwix Primary School and to the south is St. Michael's Church (Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 The solid geology of the Carlisle area is comprised of soft, reddish Permo-Triassic sandstones of the St. Bees formation, with the less extensive Kirklington sandstones, St. Bees Shales, and Stanwix Shales. At Stanwix, similar to Carlisle, the bedrock is overlain to a depth of several metres by drift deposits of glacial till that include sands, gravels and boulder clay (British Geological Survey 1982). The soils of the region are of the Clifton Association, typically composed of stagnogleys, although some fluvial deposits are present along the margins of the River Eden (Countryside Commission 1998).

3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area. The location of known HER sites within the 500 metre study area is depicted in Figure 3 and summarised in *Appendix 1*.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric (up to 43AD):** evidence of prehistoric occupation within Stanwix comes from a number of small scale archaeological interventions that have revealed ploughmarks that were cut into the natural surface of the soil, and ditches. In 1976 excavations to the northeast of the fort at Stanwix revealed an extensive field system that predated the construction of Hadrian's Wall. Limited areas of buried soil were located and it was concluded that these fields had been used mainly as pasture, rather than arable, land. An evaluation in 1990 to the northeast of Cumbria College of Art and Design (now a campus of the University of Cumbria), and southeast of Tarraby Lane, located a buried soil and ploughmarks that were sealed beneath a dump of sandy clay. The same features were noted in further archaeological work undertaken in 1996, also within the grounds of the Art College. A ditch

was also observed that was aligned northwest/southeast, although the relationship of this to the ploughmarks and buried soil could not be determined (Zant and McCarthy 1996).

- 3.2.3 The work undertaken at Cumbria College of Art and Design, and in the adjacent areas, revealed traces of ploughing over a large area, extending from Wall Knowe southwest to the College grounds. Carlisle Archaeology Unit stated that there was no reason to doubt that this agricultural activity extended well beyond the investigated areas (*ibid*).
- 3.2.4 In most of these areas the ploughmarks and ditches were sealed by redeposited clay and cobbles that are thought to be the make-up material for a parade ground associated with the fort at Stanwix, the construction of which is dated to the 160s AD (Cook and Zant 2007). Excavations at Tarraby Lane in 1976 revealed that some of the ploughmarks and ditches were overlain by the stone phase of Hadrian's Wall (Smith 1978).
- 3.2.5 It is thought that the early features revealed by the Tarraby Lane/Knowefield excavations represented the remains of rectilinear arable fields that pre-dated the construction of Hadrian's Wall. The precise date of when these fields were established and how long they were in use is unknown (Cook and Zant 2007).
- 3.2.6 The presence of an extensive field system pre-supposes the existence of a settlement within the vicinity. Evaluations and excavations in 1993 in the Knowefield area revealed a concentration of postholes, stakeholes and cobbled surfaces suggestive of a possible settlement (Cook and Zant 2007). To the north of this, at Beech Grove, similar remains were found (Stobbs 2008). These two possible settlement sites may be broadly contemporary with the aforementioned field systems (Cook and Zant 2007).
- 3.2.7 Within the study area the only artefactual evidence from the prehistoric period was from the Kings Meadow area where two Late Bronze Age socketed axes were found (Figure 3, Site 18).
- 3.2.8 **Roman (c. 43AD-410AD):** although the Roman occupation of England began in 43 AD, it was not until Julius Agricola (77 AD- 84 AD) that the military occupation of Cumbria began (Rollinson 1969). Throughout this period it was the Roman fort at Carlisle (*Luguvalium*), established in 72 AD that formed the principal focus of Roman activity in the area leaving little to no mark on Stanwix.
- 3.2.9 By the early 2nd century, a series of forts that were linked by a road, known as the Stanegate, had been established along the Tyne-Solway corridor. The line of the Stanegate is unclear in the Carlisle/Stanwix area. One possibility for the position of the Stanegate was that the road crossed the Eden to the

east of Carlisle, at Linstock, avoiding Stanwix (Cook and Zant 2007). The other possibility is that the Stanegate would have approached Carlisle along the north bank of the Eden and therefore very likely to have passed through Stanwix (*ibid*).

- 3.2.10 Hadrian's Wall, from Wallsend to Bowness-on-Solway was mostly built of stone from the beginning. West of the River Irthing, Hadrian's Wall consisted of turfs. It is thought that the turf wall was replaced by stone sometime in the mid 2nd century, once the Antonine Wall was abandoned (Stobbs 2008).
- 3.2.11 The Roman fort at Stanwix was the fourth station on the line of the wall, when counting from the west, situated between Burgh-by-Sands and Castlesteads (Biggins and Taylor 2000). It has been said that the Roman fort at Stanwix is one of the least known of all of the Hadrian's Wall forts. There had been some evidence of buildings in the southern section of the fort, to the south of Church Street. Anecdotal evidence from the latter half of the 19th century suggests that masonry and pottery were revealed when grave digging was undertaken within St Michael's Churchyard. Although no trace of the fort could be seen in 1875, it was noted that Roman remains had been observed when the church was rebuilt in the 1840s. A slightly raised bank located to the south-western and south-eastern boundaries of the churchyard were considered by Richmond to possibly have been the rampart of the stone curtain wall. A section of road was noted by Simpson in the southern part of the garden to Stanwix House, and Richmond found a small section of curtain wall and part of an interval tower near the south-east corner of Stanwix House garden (*ibid*).
- 3.2.12 The main school buildings of Stanwix Primary School straddle the line of Hadrian's Wall defences. Excavations by Simpson (1932-34) and by Simpson and Richmond (1939-40) were undertaken within the Stanwix Primary School grounds. In 1932-34 Simpson traced the line of the stone phase of the Wall across the western edge of the site. To the south and east of the Wall, Simpson found what he thought were a pair of 4th century barracks or stables, beneath which was an extensive gravelled surface (Zant 1997). Simpson and Richmond's work gave a context to internal buildings excavated earlier in the 1930s (Dacre 1985, Caruana 2000).
- 3.2.13 In 1940 trenching on the north side of Church Street revealed the remains of a granary. There were traces of other stone buildings to the north and south. No further archaeological work occurred until 1984 when Carlisle Archaeological Unit found a stretch of the northern fort defences within an earlier ditch to the back of the Cumbria Park Hotel (Dacre 1985). This work disproved the idea that Hadrian's Wall had formed the north side of the defences and demonstrated that the stone fort postdated the rebuilding of

the Wall in stone. The significance of the ditch is unclear, although it could relate to the turf phase of the wall, or to an earlier fort (Zant 1997). Of particular interest, it was noted during the 1984 excavation that no old ground surface was identified and the unweathered appearance of the natural subsoil suggested that the area had been terraced at some stage (Dacre 1985).

- 3.2.14 With the exception of a limited evaluation at Barn Close in 1993 that revealed a cobbled surface possibly related to a robbed stone wall, a second wall and two pits that contained 4th century pottery and a coin, no further work was carried out inside the fort until Carlisle Archaeological Unit's evaluation in the school playground in 1997. At this time, all of the work was sited in the western part of the fort. Excavations within the school's playgrounds revealed walls and drains relating to a probable stone building north of the granary that was recorded by Simpson and Richmond in the 1930s. North of the building, was a road or yard in the form of a surface of rammed pebbles found within Trenches 2 and 3. A robber-trench and a layer of sandstone rubble suggested the existence of another stone building to the north of the road/yard. This was sealed by dark soils that were cut by slots and postholes thought to represent the remains of one or more clay-floored timber structures. Ceramic evidence suggests that this activity did not occur before the second half of the 4th century. No medieval activity was noted within the site. Over the entire area, the latest Roman remains were sealed by a loam of post-medieval date (Zant 1997).
- 3.2.15 In 1994 a geophysical survey was undertaken in the garden to the southeast of Stanwix House. No data relating to the Roman period was encountered due to distortion caused by modern disturbance. Investigations in the gardens to the southwest of Stanwix House and Stanwix House Cottages as well as the southwest area of the churchyard at St. Michael's Church also revealed no meaningful data. It was thought that this was because there was little extant material to record. It was suggested that the area around Stanwix House and Barn Close were cleared of the remains of former buildings prior to the construction of the present houses. This would have enabled the gardens to be laid out and building work to be completed without any interference from the masonry of earlier structures. Results from excavations in the surrounding area suggest that clearing of former buildings did not take place in the northern portion of the fort where less pretentious modern buildings were built. It is in the northern portion of the fort that the only significant remains of Roman buildings have been found (Biggins and Taylor 2000).
- 3.2.16 With the possible exception of defensive ditches found to the east of Well Lane in 2000, the stone fort is known to lie wholly outside of the grounds of

the Cumbria College of Art and Design (now part of the University of Cumbria). The east wall of the fort is thought to be near the line of Well Lane that would form the southwest boundary of the campus. Numerous excavations conducted by Carlisle Archaeological Unit within the grounds of the College itself and in fields to the north have revealed an extensive spread of redeposited clay and cobbles that seal the remains of pre-Roman agricultural activity. The exact significance of this material is not known. It is thought by some that this material is the make-up material for a large parade ground located to the east of the stone fort (Cook and Zant 1997). However, no artefacts such as armour fragments, hobnails etc. have been found that would be expected from such a feature (Caruana 2006).

- 3.2.17 The fort at Stanwix was large, measuring 185 x 215 metres and occupying an area of 3.96 hectares. The most intensive use of the fort appears to be in the later 2nd century after the arrival of the *ala Petriana*, a military size cavalry unit and the largest auxiliary regiment that is believed to have been stationed there. The known defences consisted of a stone wall 1.73 metres wide with a clay rampart backing that was fronted by two ditches. There is a noticeable decline in pottery dateable to the 3rd century; however, there is an increase in pottery by the 4th century. It is not known when the fort was abandoned. Timber buildings were located within the fort which were no earlier than the 4th century in date (Caruana 2006, Stobbs 2008).
- 3.2.18 Previous excavations revealed the *Vallum* at Whiteclosegate to the east of Stanwix. The course of the *Vallum* was traced from Whiteclosegate across Knowefield Nurseries, across the garden of Homeacres into the garden of Barn Close. From Barn Close it turned southwards passing into the garden of Stanwix House, running under Brampton Road and entering Rickerby Park 80 yards south-east of the church. At the western end of the park the *Vallum* again changed directions. Trenches were opened in order to locate the line of the *Vallum* and revealed a small V-shaped ditch of a pre-Roman earthwork, but not the line of the *Vallum*. The *Vallum* was found to have turned northward, keeping parallel to the course of Hadrian's Wall (Simpson 1934).
- 3.2.19 The *Vallum* that was traced in the 1930s was laid out in relation to a smaller fort than the larger stone fort. Nothing is known about the extent of this primary fort except that it must have been considerably smaller than 3.96 hectares. Earliest levels found on the Miles MacInnes Hall site (1986) included timber and other organic remains as well as some samianware that were probably contemporary with the earlier fort. The majority of the samian and coins recovered from this site were contemporary with the enlargement of the fort (Caruana 2000).

- 3.2.20 Less is known about the settlement outside the fort. In 1930 workmen were excavating a trench for a sewer through Kings Meadow in Stanwix. The site was a meadow located between the Eden River and a steep hill where the Roman fort was located. A feature was encountered 4.5 metres below the surface that was several yards long aligned northeast/southwest that thinned out on either end. Roman objects that consisted of metal, a glass bead, two incisor teeth and numerous potsherds that dated to the 2nd century, as well as tiles and a boot sole of 'ordinary military pattern' were found in the area. The deposit appeared to consist of material deposited by water and thought to have belonged to suburban buildings from Stanwix fort. The coins found on this site end with Hadrian and brooches do not date any later than 150 AD. Although accurate dating was impossible, the finds suggest that these buildings were contemporary with Hadrian's Wall. It was thought that a great flood around the middle of the 1st century destroyed the buildings. The buildings were most probably associated with the *vicus* of the fort as many of the objects were of military equipment, while others were feminine in character. A considerable number of scraps were of waste metals, possible evidence of a metal worker's shop (Collingwood 1931).
- 3.2.21 Archaeological finds have been reported in newspapers dating from 1776-1937 for the city of Carlisle, and relevant extracts have been compiled by T Patten into an unpublished document housed at Carlisle Record Office. This compilation was consulted for any references to finds at Stanwix, in order to provide some information on the locality and state of preservation of archaeological features within the settlement. Various extracts have been reproduced in *Appendix 3*.
- 3.2.22 It is thought that the landscape and the presence of the *Vallum* would have limited the range for settlement to the south. On the western side of the fort a dedication stone from 167 AD was found that may relate to the arrival of the *ala Petriana*. A Roman well with 1st century glass phalera was found on the western side of Scotland Road. To the east of the fort, traces of buildings were found fronting onto the east/west road, 300 metres from the fort, not far from the Roman cemetery. Observations at the Miles MacInnes Hall site (1986) emphasized that a significant part of the civil settlement was to the west of the fort (Caruana 2000).
- 3.2.23 The question as to whether the present alignment of Scotland Road was utilised as a major thoroughfare during the Roman period has been recently raised. It has been suggested that Stanwix fort and vicus may have had a larger and more influential community than Carlisle fort, located to the south of the River Eden. If this was the case, then it is possible that principal roads would have led to the location of the Stanwix fort rather than by-pass such an important centre, as the alignment of Scotland Road would have

done (Martin 2009). A study of historical maps suggests that it was in fact the line of Knowe Road, which may have been one of the principal routes during the Roman period leading northwards rather than the present line of Scotland Road (for example Hodkinson and Donald 1774, and the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1925 which annotates Knowe Road as 'Roman Road (course of)' (see Figure 7).

- 3.2.24 **Early Medieval (410 AD-1066 AD):** some evidence of occupation during the early medieval period can be found from the name. Stanwix is thought to be from the Anglo-Saxon *Stanwic*, meaning stone-town (Stobbs 2008).
- 3.2.25 During this time Carlisle was part of the Kingdom of Rheged. The Kingdom of Rheged was absorbed into the expanding Anglian kingdom of Northumbria during the early 7th century (Kirby 1962 as cited in Cook and Zant 2007). During the 9th century, control passed from the Northumbria Kingdom to the British Kingdom of Strathclyde who owed their allegiance to the king of the Scots. In the mid-11th century the region was briefly under the control of the English, until it was recovered by Malcolm Canmore (1060s), where it remained under Scottish control until the arrival of William II in 1092 (Summerson 1993).
- 3.2.26 Evidence of early medieval occupation within the study area is a 9th century Anglian cross-head found in the garden of Old Croft (Site 17), to the north of the site boundary, a coin of Cnut (1016-1035) (Site 25) found while digging the foundations for St. Michael's Church in 1842, and a 10th century Anglian cross-head (Site 34), possibly a duplicate entry in the HER of the aforementioned cross-head.
- 3.2.27 **Medieval (1066-1485):** Cumberland was not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1066. Historically the northwest of England is scarcely mentioned until 1092 when William II advanced on Carlisle and removed Dolfin, the Earl of Northumbria. Following this, Cumbria became part of Norman England. William constructed a castle and brought settlers from the south to re-inhabit the newly re-established town. The Norman hold on Cumberland was consolidated by William's brother Henry I (Rollinson 1969). Henry I (1100-1135) retained the vill of Stanwix as part of the royal demesne and it remained so during the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) (Graham 1927).
- 3.2.28 Evidence for the development of Stanwix during the medieval period is lacking. There are, however, a few references to the village within the historical record from the late 12th century onwards. In 1187, the sheriff accounted for the *donum* of *Stanwega*. In 1195 the tallage of the King's demesne was paid for by the men of *Steinweges*. In 1227 the *Calender Close Rolls* recorded that the men of the vill of *Steinwegges* were pardoned for non-payment of a like due (*ibid*).

- 3.2.29 The extent of the medieval village is uncertain but it is likely that the settlement was centred around the Church Street/Kells Place area, where a small two-cell church stood in the southwest corner of the Roman fort. This small medieval structure was replaced by the present Church of St. Michael (Site 70) in the early 1840s.
- 3.2.30 Excavations at the nearby Stanwix primary school in 1997 and 1998 by Carlisle Archaeological Unit found that the latest Roman remains were sealed by deposits of a late post-medieval date, no medieval deposits or features were found. Excavations at nearby Scotland Road and Barn Close recorded medieval features. At Scotland Road, a series of postholes were recorded that contained 12th-13th century pot. At Barn Close an undated cobbled surface, thought to be a medieval feature was recorded (Cook and Zant 2007). In 1976 a minor cobbled road or trackway was discovered, adjacent to Tarraby Lane, thought to be the remains of a medieval road running between Stanwix and Tarraby (Smith 1978).
- 3.2.31 The earliest reference to an 'Eden Bridge' (Site 57) was in an early 12th century grant where '*a mill upon the bridge of Hedene to the Priory of Carlisle*' was mentioned. Medieval bridges were constructed from timber and in constant need of repair. In 1356 Bishop Welton granted an indulgence of 40 days to those that would contribute towards the repairs of the bridge over the Eden between the city of Carlisle and Stanwix. In 1359 permission to collect tolls was granted to the men of Carlisle for repairing the bridge (Hogg 1952).
- 3.2.32 ***Post-medieval and Modern (1485- present):*** very little is known of Stanwix during the post-medieval period. During the early post-medieval period, Carlisle and the wider region was recovering from warfare and plague that were endemic throughout the later Middle Ages.
- 3.2.33 All of the references prior to 1571 were to a single bridge, the Eden Bridge, which was the single crossing point of the river. In 1571 a disastrous flood caused the Eden to bifurcate around 220 metres to the east of Stanwix bank. A double channel was then mentioned for 360 metres. This change in the course of the river can be traced to 1571 in a letter from the Privy Council to Lord Scope and the Bishop of Carlisle where the overflowing of the Eden was mentioned as well as the danger that this was causing the Eden Bridge. In 1597 the breach was still open and now referred to as the Priest Beck. The people of Carlisle made a submission that '*both the way at the new goytt [the Priest Beck] and for amendage of Eaden Bridge ende be spedely mended and that it be nott delayed.*' The earliest reference to a second bridge (Site 27) was around the early 1600s in the Act of 43 Elizabeth (1601) for the re-edifying, repairing and maintaining of two bridges over the Eden. Both the Eden and Priestbeck Bridges were described as being constructed of timber and provided the

only passage from England to Scotland. By the early 1600s the Eden Bridge had fallen down and the Priestbeck Bridge was in a great state of decay. By the Act of 1601, the two wooden bridges were replaced by two stone bridges. The earlier Priestbeck Bridge of 1597-1601 was the only wooden bridge to have been built across the 1571 channel (Hogg 1952).

- 3.2.34 Wood's map of 1821 shows that the centre of the village was located to the east of Scotland Road. By this time Stanwix had developed a modern layout with Church Street, Kells Place, Church Lane, and Brampton Road all clearly illustrated. The built-up area of the village was located on both sides of Church Street, extending towards Kells Place (Cook and Zant 2007).
- 3.2.35 During the first half of the 19th century, the population of Carlisle rose dramatically from 10,000 inhabitants in 1801 to 35,000 by 1841 (McCarthy 1993). This resulted in the rapid expansion of the city suburbs. At Stanwix the construction of new houses and buildings during the second half of the 19th century transformed the village into a city suburb. By the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of the 1860s (for example see Figure 5), this expansion was obvious as new streets and houses were depicted on the west side of Scotland Road and along Etterby Road, an area that had been open fields only 12 years earlier (Cook and Zant 2007).
- 3.2.36 Expansion continued from the second half of the 19th century throughout the 20th century (see Figures 6 and 7 for example). Significant infilling of the village's historic core, from Church Street to the north toward Mulcaster Crescent and west toward Scotland Road had taken place by this time. This development largely, that overlays the northern and northeastern aspects of the Roman fort, consisted of terraced housing as well as Stanwix Primary School and public houses. After the Second World War, and in more recent times, expansion has occurred in the northern aspects of the village towards Kingston and new housing estates were developed on both sides of Scotland Road (Cook and Zant 2007). Many of the buildings that are Grade II Listed Buildings, within the study area, are houses that were erected during the first half of the 19th century.
- 3.2.37 The local studies collection at Carlisle Library was consulted for any engravings or historical photographs relating to Church Street, on which buildings may be shown that have since been demolished. The only relevant images was a sketch of the earlier church of St Michael's (Plate 1), standing until the present church was constructed in 1841, and a photograph of the Crown and Thistle public house as it appeared in 1902 (Plate 2). The only photograph found of the cottages along the north-west side of the churchyard, fronting onto the south side of Church Street, was one taken c1904 as part of a report regarding sanitation in Carlisle. Plate 3 shows a brick-built two-storey cottage on the corner of Church Lane and Church

Street, with single-storey privies to its eastern side. It is possible that evidence for these buildings may be revealed during the groundworks.

3.3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

3.3.1 Located within the HER at Kendal were two aerial photographs that were relevant to the site boundary. The photographs, taken on January 1, 1974 (HER Ref. No.: NY 4056/A-B), shows the area around St. Michael's Church to be very developed. To the south of Church Street were St. Michael's Church and the Vicarage Hall with some undeveloped land to the south and west of this. In the field to the west was an area that appeared to have a cricket ground and football pitches. To the south of this is what appeared to be ridge and furrow. No distinguishable earthworks were observed.

3.4 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

3.4.1 *Stanwix Tithe Map c1840 (Figure 4)*: the Tithe Map and accompanying Award was the earliest readily-available map consulted to show individual properties in the village of Stanwix in the middle of the 19th century. The Award records the plot numbers shown on the map along with details of land ownership, occupancy, description etc. The following table lists the plot numbers along Church Street and within its vicinity, along with descriptions. The descriptions indicate that Stanwix in the mid-19th century was seemingly largely residential in character. Of particular relevance to the present scheme of groundworks is the row of buildings along the northern church boundary wall (Plot No. 65), as it is possible evidence for these buildings could be revealed during the excavation of the trench. The Award notes the owner of these properties was Joseph Jackson, they are described as cottages, occupied by 'Ann Blain and others' at this date.

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Description
60a	George Head Head	Joseph Dixon	Stanwix Bank
60	George Head Head	Joseph Dixon	Stanwix Bank
61	Joseph Dixon	Himself	Houses, yard etc
62	Rev This Wilkinson (glebe)	Himself	Garden
63	Rev Thos Wilkinson	Himself	Churchyard
63a	Rev Thos Wilkinson	Himself	
64	Rev Thos Wilkinson	Himself	Buildings, garden and shrubbery

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Description
65	Joseph Jackson	Ann Blain and others	Cottages
66	John Armstrong	Mary Cowen and others	Houses and yards
67	Joseph Jackson	Himself	Croft
68	Thomas Hodgson	Himself and others	Houses, yard and garden
69	Joseph Jackson	Himself	Garden
70	William Carruthers	Himself and others	Houses, yard and garden
71	William Dodgson	Thomas Forster and others	Houses and garden
72	James Robinson	Himself and others	House, stable and garden
73	James Mulcaster	Rev Wilkinson and Thomas Wilkinson	First Nicholls Croft
74	James Mulcaster	Rev Wilkinson and Thomas Wilkinson	Second Nicholls Croft
75	John James Watts	David Cullen and another	Houses and gardens
76	James Robinson Jnr	Himself	House and garden
77	Charles James Graham	John Smith and others	Houses and yards
78	Elizabeth Beck	Mr Kirby and others	Cottages
79	Jane Lowry widow	R Gibbs and others	Cottages and garden
80	Mrs Jane Kell	Herself and others	Cottage, garden etc
81	John James Watt	John Hill and others	Dwelling houses and yards etc
82	Jane Lowry widow	Rev T Wilkinson	Dwelling house, yard etc
83	Alexander Cockburn	Miss Farrer and others	Dwelling house and gardens
84	James Mulcaster	J Dalston and others	Buildings, yard and lawn
85	Jane Lowry widow	Rev T Wilkinson	Shrubbery and lawn

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Description
86	John James Watts	Rev T Wilkinson	Barn Croft
87	Robert George Holland	Mr Fearon	Orchard, garden and houses

3.4.2 **First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1874 (Figure 5):** at the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map the site boundary was in an area annotated as *Axelodunum* as well as in the vicinity of Hadrian's Wall and *Vallum*. The eastern end of Church Street was well-developed with houses fronting onto both the north and south sides of the street. The western side of Church Street remains relatively undeveloped apart from The Vicarage to the west of the church, and a triangular piece of land labelled 'Prospect Place' [now a car park]. Development of this area was mainly around the eastern end of Church Street towards Kell's Place and Knowe Terrace that were not annotated in this map, as well as Scotland Road at Etterby Street and in areas known as Cavendish and Devonshire Terraces. St. Michael's Church, the Vicarage, Stanwix House and Cottage were all located to the south side of Church Street. A row of five houses or cottages are shown to the north-west side of the church, forming the boundary between the church and Church Street.

3.4.3 **Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1901 (Figure 6):** by 1901 more development had occurred around the Church Street area. Areas that were undeveloped in the 1860s were now occupied by terraced buildings on the north side of Church Street. The south side of Church Street stayed much the same as the First Edition Ordnance Survey map with the church, Vicarage and Stanwix House and Cottage, although the latter two were no longer annotated as such. The buildings within this area retained much the same shape as the earlier map, however there was now a landscaped area to the south of the buildings. Kell's Place and Knowe Terrace were now annotated with houses occupying the entire area. Mulcaster Crescent and Cheviot Road were also well developed with terraces. Scotland Road was now developed with terraced buildings fronting onto both the east and west sides of the road. Buildings were now lining the south side of Etterby Street. Cavendish Terrace retained much of the same shape and now had an additional three buildings present in the area. The north of this area had undergone much development with the addition of Cromwell and St. George's Crescent and the associated extant buildings. The row of buildings to the north-west of the church, and consequently along the possible line of the groundworks for the service trench, continue to be shown as five

properties with smaller structures to their eastern end, at the corner of Church Street and Church Lane.

- 3.4.4 ***Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1925 (Figure 7):*** by 1925, two of the five small houses or cottages located immediately north-west of St Michael's Church (fronting onto Church Street) have been demolished. Further infilling has occurred particularly to the south of the school, and Barn Close has been erected to the north-east of St Michael's Church, and to the south-east of Kell's Place. The postulated outline of the Roman fort is shown as a dashed line, along with the courses of the Vallum and Hadrian's Wall. The fort is shown on this and earlier editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping to be much smaller in size than is now realised, with its eastern boundary shown along Church Lane rather than Well Lane further to the east. By this date a Bowling Green has been constructed to the east side of Stanwix Bank (which also shows the tramlines heading off down Etterby Street) with a Memorial Hall immediately to its south.
- 3.4.5 The small houses or cottages located on the south side of Church Street, and which formed part of the boundary between St Michael's Church and Church Street, appear to have existed up until the 1950s, after which date they are no longer shown on Ordnance Survey mapping. The houses located on the site of the present car park, at the west end of Church Street, had been demolished by the publication of the 1937 Ordnance Survey map.



Plate 1: *Sketch of St Michael's Church, Stanwix 1840 (courtesy of Carlisle Library Local Studies)*



Plate 2: 1902 view of the Crown and Thistle public house on Church Street (courtesy of Carlisle Library Local Studies)



Plate 3: View looking south-west along south side of Church Street showing one of the cottages formerly located to the north-west of the church (just visible in background), c1904 (CRO Ref: CaH/9 Box 1, Photograph No. 10)

3.5 PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.5.1 Within the 500 metre search radius around the site boundary there were around 50 previous archaeological interventions. Within the immediate vicinity to the site boundary there have been several previous archaeological interventions that will be discussed below. For a full list and description of the remaining archaeological interventions within the 500 metre search radius of the site boundary, please refer to *Appendix 2*.
- 3.5.2 In 1984 an excavation was undertaken to the rear (east side) of the Cumbria Park Hotel on Scotland Road, which revealed a previously unsuspected north curtain wall, rampart and interval tower of the Roman fort (Dacre 1985).
- 3.5.3 In 1999 Carlisle Archaeology Ltd undertook an excavation at Stanwix Primary School. Four trenches were excavated, two of which were badly disturbed by the construction of the Victorian school, although some archaeological deposits did survive that included a possible floor surface and a layer of cobbling, as well as several sherds of Roman pottery dated to the 2nd century. It was stated that in the remaining two trenches archaeology may survive below the surface of the tarmac (Giecco and Reeves 2000).
- 3.5.4 A watching brief at 18-22 Scotland Road revealed the remnants of the fort wall. Very little of the wall remained and robbing of the stone was fairly common. A gold guinea of Charles II was found close to the southeastern limit of the site (Reeves 2001).
- 3.5.5 In 2007 a watching brief was undertaken during test-pitting on the B6264 Brampton Road. Five test pits were excavated, two of which only removed the tarmac surface. In two other test pits no archaeological remains were observed. One test pit revealed undated archaeological deposits close to the site of Stanwix fort (CFA Archaeology Ltd. 2007).
- 3.5.6 An archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2009 on land at 54 Scotland Road, located to the north side of the site of the Roman fort, revealed evidence for Roman activity in the form of an extensive cobbled surface, a wide ditch aligned north to south which was considered to have military characteristics, and a well. These features provide evidence for considerable extra-mural Roman settlement or activity to the north side of Hadrian's Wall that may parallel the vicus to the south, located around Eden Mount (Martin 2009).
- 3.5.7 In December 2009 an archaeological evaluation undertaken on land at St George's Crescent, located on the west side of Scotland Road, revealed evidence relating to the Roman vicus of the fort at Stanwix. Well preserved

archaeological deposits with a tight date range (AD c120-170) extended across the site (Greenlane Archaeology 2010).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The watching brief monitoring was undertaken over a period of 12 days in February and March 2010. The initial stage involved the excavation of four test pits to establish the presence of existing services, and whether the proposed new electricity cable could be accommodated to the north side of Church Street. The test pits established that the new cable could not be installed to the north side of Church Street due to the presence of existing services, and the lack of room to insert the ducting. The test pits to the south side of Church Street did, however, reveal that there was room to run the new electricity cable alongside existing British Telecom and other services. The locations of the four test pits are shown on Figure 2.
- 4.1.2 Following the excavation of the test pits, the groundworks associated with the installation of the new electricity cable along the south side of Church Street were monitored throughout its entirety by an attendant archaeologist.

4.2 WATCHING BRIEF

- 4.2.1 The excavation of the service trench was undertaken by a mini excavator with a c0.30m toothed bucket. The service trench was excavated from the eastern end of Church Street, on the south side of the road with the junction with Knowe Terrace, close the gates to Stanwix House (Figure 2). The initial groundworks concerned the excavation of a c2.70m by 1.90m jointing pit, with a maximum depth of 0.90m. The removal of tarmac and sub-base (100) and redeposited natural (124) revealed an old cast iron gas pipe orientated east to west, and high and low voltage electric cables which were observed in the base of the trench (Plate 4). These electric cables were to be used to connect the new electricity supply.
- 4.2.2 From the location of this jointing box, the service trench was excavated in a westerly direction, measuring c.0.40m wide and to a maximum depth of 0.90m, on the south side of Church Street approximately 2m from Stanwix House garden wall. The excavation of this trench revealed the tarmac and sub-base (100) measuring c0.26m in depth, on top of the red sandy clay natural (100). The only feature of note along the stretch immediately opposite Stanwix House was a single course of bricks (102) noted in the north facing section which appears to have related to a former garden wall, possibly that shown on the Tithe Map of c1839 (Figure 4).

- 4.2.3 The excavated trench immediately north of the Stanwix House and extending towards the north end of Church Lane continued to reveal the red sandy natural clay (101) beneath the tarmac and sub-base (100). Several earlier service pipes were noted along this length, some of which were orientated north to south, although a redundant cast iron gas pipe was noted running along the north facing section close to the entrance to Stanwix House. The multitude of service trenches indicates that this area has been disturbed in the past. It was noticeable that the natural red sandy clay appeared as pockets of almost pure sand in some places.
- 4.2.4 At the north end of Church Lane, on the western side, sandstone foundations of a former building or wall were revealed c0.25m below the tarmac. These foundations comprised of large irregular boulders and several smaller dressed stones. This 'wall' (103) appeared to be orientated east to west, although only a small section was uncovered within the trench (Plate 6). One sherd of post-medieval pottery and one sherd of post-medieval glass were recovered from the lime mortar in the stonework. It would appear that this 'wall' was related to a sandstone boundary wall which was located in this vicinity up until the 1950s (see Figure 6 for example, and Plate 3).
- 4.2.5 Located approximately 5m west of the foundation (103) revealed at the junction of Church Lane and Church Street, further sandstone foundations were noted (105). As the trench progressed along the pavement, close to the present church boundary wall on the south side of Church Street (Plate 7), evidence of a further five walls, all of brick rather than sandstone, were noted all orientated north to south. The brickwork survived to a height of six courses where they could be observed. It would appear that these walls relate to the row of cottages which formerly stood along the north-west side of the church from at least the middle of the 19th century to the 1950s (see Figures 4, 5 and 6). Finds from within this section of the trench included post-medieval pottery, glass, metal and clay pipe fragments. A large sandstone door threshold was also recovered, displaying a worn-away middle section from the many years of feet walking in and out of one of the properties.
- 4.2.6 From the gate to the rear of the church hall (not the gates immediately to the east which provides access to the churchyard), it was noticeable that the excavated material changed from the red sandy clay to a loose brown 'garden' soil (121). It was noted that it was in this approximate vicinity that the western ditch of the Roman fort was suggested to be located, however this material (121) contained fragments of modern brick as well as a single sherd of Roman black-burnished ware, a single sherd of 13th century medieval pottery, and two sherds of Victorian (19th century) pottery. It was also clear that the whole section has been heavily truncated by existing

services, running parallel to the excavated service trench, as well as orientated north to south. Several large tree roots were also present within the locality.

- 4.2.7 At the western end of the service trench, which was located on the north side of Church Street and at the southern end of Church Terrace, at the eastern edge of the car park, the excavated material consisted of brick and sandstone fragments. This material presumably related to the buildings formerly located in this area, which had been demolished by 1937.



Plate 4: View looking north- east showing the jointing box at the eastern end of the service trench, located at the junction of Church Street and Knowe Terrace (Scale = 1m)



Plate 5: View looking north-east showing the width of the service trench and the excavated material



Plate 6: Detail of sandstone foundation noted within the trench at the junction of Church Lane and Church Street (Scale = 1m)



Plate 7: View looking west showing the location of the service trench to the north side of the churchyard wall



Plate 8: View looking south showing the remains of brick wall foundations in the north facing section of the service trench



Plate 9: View looking east showing the brickwork in the north facing section of the service trench immediately north of the churchyard wall



Plate 10: Detail of a sandstone door threshold retrieved from the trench immediately north of the churchyard wall on the south side of Church Street (Scale = 1m)



Plate 11: View looking south-west showing the section of trench north of the church hall showing existing services orientated north to south across the trench



Plate 12: View looking south-west close to the entrance to The Old Rectory showing existing services in the south side of the trench and the tree roots (Scale = 1m)



Plate 13: View looking north-east showing the excavated trench along the north side of The Old Rectory boundary wall



Plate 14: View looking west showing the excavated material from the western end of the service trench at the car park

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

4.3.1 The only artifacts recovered during the excavation of the test pits and the service trench along the south side of Church Street, were post-medieval or modern in date apart from a single sherd of residual Roman Black-Burnished ware and a single sherd of 13th century pottery retrieved from context 121.

4.3.2 The following table lists the artifacts recovered, by context and brief description:

Context	Material	Quantity	Period
107	Sherd from glass wine bottle	1	Post-Medieval
109	Iron bar (possible fire poker?)	1	Modern
109	Iron nail	1	Post-Medieval/Modern
109	Glass bottle sherds	4	Modern
115	Clay pipe stem	1	Post-Medieval
115	Sherd from glass wine bottle	1	Post-Medieval
115	Pottery sherd, possible chamber pot rim	1	Post-Medieval
121	Sherd of Roman Black-Burnished Ware (Type 1) from a flat bowl, 2 nd century	1	Roman
121	Sherd of partially reduced medieval pottery, late 12 th /13 th century	1	Medieval
121	Sherd of blackware, late 18 th /19 th century	1	Post-Medieval
121	Sherd of transfer printed pottery	1	Modern

Table 1: Finds table of artefacts recovered from the watching brief

4.3.3 No environmental samples were retained during the groundworks.

5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 Archaeological remains were identified in the service trench between the north end of Church Lane and the entrance to the churchyard on Church Street, in the form of sections of sandstone and brick foundations. These remains appear to relate to a row of cottages which were formerly located along the north-western boundary of the churchyard up until the 1950s, as shown on cartographic sources. The excavated material from the service trench at the junction of Church Street and Church Terrace contained brick and sandstone which also appear to have related to former properties which stood on what is now the triangular car park, and were demolished by 1937.
- 5.2 There was no evidence revealed during the watching brief for the Roman fort, and there was no artefacts retrieved dating to that period apart from a residual piece of Black-Burnished ware. It was, in fact, noticeable that immediately beneath the tarmac and sub-base, the natural geology was present with no evidence for earlier road surfaces or indeed earlier buried soils, particularly noticeable to the eastern side of the service trench between Kells Place and the north end of Church Lane. The lack of depth of deposits has been noticed elsewhere, such as during the open-area excavations in the playground of Stanwix Primary School, and to the rear of the Cumbria Park Hotel during excavations in the 1980s, where no old ground surface was identified and where the unweathered appearance of the natural subsoil suggested that the area had been terraced at some stage (Dacre 1985, 55).
- 5.3 During the excavation of the service trench, the projected line of the western ditch of the fort was expected to be reached immediately to the west of the churchyard entrance. It was noticeable that the excavated material changed to a loose brown backfill material, compared to the natural red sandy clay seen from between Kells Place and to the churchyard entrance. It would therefore appear that this change relates to the presence of the fort ditch, which has been infilled during later periods.
- 5.4 The excavation of the service trench revealed that several lines of services exist along the length of Church Street, orientated north to south, and east to west, indicating that the area has previously been disturbed.

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XXIII.3

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF HER SITES

ID	HER No.	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)	Period
1	186	Harker Road, Stanwix	Course of the Roman road followed by a modern road	339700	561400	Roman
2	433	Hadrian's Wall Milecastle 66, Stanwix Bank, Carlisle	Milecastle 66 by calculation would lie near to the edge of the escarpment where it was noted in 1772 ' <i>vestiges of some dykes describing a small square</i> '. Now there are no visible remains	339730	556780	Roman
3	434	Hyssop Bank Cemetery	A cemetery where the garrison of Stanwix buried their horses	339810	556780	Roman
4	440	Pillar Find, Stanwix Bank	Tuscan' capital, pillar and Roman pottery found in 1812	339980	556740	Roman
5	470	Carved Stone, Stanwix	Sculptured horse block, three steps high with a figure of a man in Roman dress playing the bagpipes carved in a recess of the highest end	339900	556900	Roman
6	472	Carved Stone, Stanwix	Red sandstone slab with the figure of Mercury in relief, holding a purse in the right hand and a wand in the left. Found in Stanwix where the Scots and Newcastle roads join	340000	556800	Roman
7	473	Tombstone Find, Stanwix	Roman inscribed tombstone found at Stanwix noted in 1599	339670	557020	Roman
8	475	Medal Find, Edenmount	Round medallion of lavender coloured opaque vitreous paste found during excavations in 1850 at Eden Mount/ Devonshire Terrace, Stanwix	339970	556800	Roman
9	476	Statue Find, Stanwix	Small Roman bronze statue of a female figure	339800	557000	Roman
10	488	<i>Petriana</i> /Stanwix Roman Fort and Turret 65b	The Roman Wall fort of <i>Petriana</i> at Stanwix	340200	557100	Roman

11	490	Rickerby Park Ditch, Carlisle	A V-shaped ditch of Pre-Vallum date. Revealed while tracing the route of the Vallum in 1933. This was already in disuse by the Roman period. Overlying Roman layers contained part of a 2 nd century bronze torque, a fibula and Iron Age pottery	340050	556810	Prehistoric/Roman
12	493	Coin Finds, Kings Meadow	Nine coins and 80, nearly all bronze, finds that consisted of brooches, buckles, dress fasteners, discs, pins, and rings from chainmail. The coins dated to the reigns of Domitian, Nerva, Trajan and Hadrian. Found in 1930 while digging a deep sewer trench across King Meadow	340200	556800	Roman
13	495	Hadrian's Wall Gate, Stanwix	Assumed site of a gateway through Hadrian's Wall for the road from the south	340000	557080	Roman
14	499	Weapon Find, North View	A bronze implement of peculiar shape was found in a pit of black earth at North View, about 400 yards North of the Roman Wall. Some pottery was found with it	340150	557260	Roman
15	500	Stanwix Roman Civil Settlement	Suggested site of the <i>vicus</i> of <i>Petriana</i> Roman Fort	340300	556900	Roman
16	501	Architectural Feature and Altar Finds, Stanwix	Two Roman altars found in 1725 and 1931. One was dedicated to the Mother Goddesses and the other to the Emperor Verus. Two building stones were found in 1599 and 1794 but are now lost	340100	557000	Roman
17	521	Old Croft Cross, Stanwix	An Anglian cross-head thought to be 9 th century in date. Found in 1947 in the garden of Old Croft, Stanwix	340210	557270	Early medieval
18	525	Axe Find, Kings Meadow, Stanwix	Two late Bronze Age socketed axes found together on Kings Meadow	340100	556700	Prehistoric
19	528	Tombstone Find, Stanwix	A sculptured tombstone of a Roman cavalryman found in the wall of the old parish church of Stanwix when it was being demolished in 1787	340140	557040	Roman

20	529	Ring Find, Mulcaster House, Stanwix	Roman bronze ring found near the surface of the ground in the garden of Mulcaster House	340200	557030	Roman
21	530	Coin Find, Stanwix	Two Roman coins found in Stanwix. One was a 2 nd brass of Antoninus Pius (2 nd century) found at Old Croft. The other was a 3 rd brass of Gordianus	340200	557270	Roman
22	531	Coin Finds, Barn Close, Stanwix	Piece of thin sheet bronze, possibly part of the cheek piece of a Roman helmet, and several Roman coins ranging from the 2 nd to the 4 th centuries. Medieval and later objects were also found all from Barn Close	340270	557130	Roman/Medieval
23	532	Roman Finds, Stanwix	A quantity of Samian and Romano-British potsherds, some Roman coins, an iron cannon ball, a large millstone and a stone hopper were all found in 1904 while digging the new foundations at the junction of Newcastle and Glasgow roads at Stanwix Bank	340010	556840	Roman
24	533	Tegula Find, Stanwix	Part of a tegula found in 1953 on the north bank of the Eden River in Rickerby park near Eden Bridge	340070	556640	Roman
25	4434	Stanwix Coin Find	A silver Danish coin found in 1842 when digging the foundations for a new church at Stanwix. The obverse shows the side face of Canute with his head covered by a cap and a sceptre in his right hand with the inscription <i>CNUT REX AL</i>	340000	557000	Early medieval
26	4541	Homeacres Well, Stanwix	A well below Homeacres. A lane in the vicinity is still known as Well Lane	340410	557090	Unknown

27	4542	Priestbeck Bridge, Carlisle	Site of a medieval and post-medieval bridge. Prior to 1571, reference is only made to the Eden Bridge. In 1571 a breach in the river created the Priest Beck that was still unbridged in 1597. The first mention of two bridges over the Eden was in the early 1600s. Both of the bridges were described as great timber bridges that provided the only passage from Scotland into England. These were replaced by stone bridges under the Act of 1601	340120	556630	Medieval /Post-medieval
28	4907	Stanwix Roman Vault	A vault said to be 'probably Roman' in date discovered before 1816	340000	557000	Roman
29	5072	Roman Disc Find, The Swifts	An eagle mount, bronze, slightly convex openwork disc. It is thought that each of these discs could have been part of a set to be worn on baltens-cross strap. None of British mounts are from securely dated contexts, but a short period of manufacture was in the 1 st or 2 nd quarter of the 3 rd century	340200	556600	Roman
30	5081	Carlisle-Newcastle Military Road	Military road between Carlisle and Newcastle built between 1751 and 1758. Unique in England in that it was built for strategic not economic reasons	340000	556770	Post-medieval
31	5319	Roman Coin Finds, River Eden	Two separate finds of one and seven coins. Seven coins of Vespasian and one of Domitian	340100	556600	Roman
32	5782	Hadrian's Wall and Vallum	Group number for Hadrian's Wall	322100	562600	Roman
33	6311	Carlisle WWII Pillbox	A WWII Pillbox camouflaged as part of a wall	340500	557200	Modern
34	13614	Anglian Cross Head Find, Stanwix	A 10 th century Cross Head said to be from Stanwix	340000	557000	Early medieval
35	15500	Roman Coin Find, Stanwix House	A denarius of Marcus Antonius	340300	557200	Roman

36	17703	Coin Finds, Stanwix	Records of two coins found at Old Croft, Stanwix in 1915 and 1935. One is a dupondius of Antoninus Pius (c. AD 152-153), the other is of Gordian III, AD 238-241	339950	556950	Roman
37	17953	Glass Bead Find, St. George's Crescent	A translucent amber bead with a yellow wave decoration dated to the 1 st -2 nd century found in the garden at 10 St. George's Crescent in 1982	339900	556890	Roman
38	18937	Roman Coin, Beech Grove	Coin found in Beech Grove of Septimius Severus (AD 196-197)	340220	557610	Roman
39	18944	Roman Coins, River Eden, Rickerby park	Two Roman coins found near Rickerby park. One is a Denarius of L. Rubrius Dossenus (87 BC). The second coin was of Nerva dated 96-98 AD	340130	556657	Roman
40	18945	Coin Finds, The Swifts, River Eden	Two Roman coins found. One was a Sestertius of Nerva dated 96-98 AD and the other is probably Flavian, 69-96 AD	340500	556800	Roman
41	18959	Fountain, Stanwix Bank	By 1915 a fountain was located at the top of Stanwix bank in the middle of the road. This was one of five fountains in the city	340000	557080	Post-medieval
42	19111	Roman Coin, Stanwix	A Roman coin found in Stanwix in 1976, the exact location on the find is unknown. The coin is a Sestertius of Septimus Severus, 3 rd century AD	340000	557000	Roman
43	19164	Roman Coins, River Eden	Two Roman coins found in 1990 on the banks of the River Eden, the exact findspots are unknown. One of the coins is a Dupondius of Nero, 64-67 AD, and the other is a Denarius of Faustina I, 141 AD	340300	556700	Roman
44	19512	Coin Find, River Eden	One of two coins found on the banks of the River Eden in 1990 by metal detectors. The coin is a Dupondius of Nero, 64-67 AD	340200	556700	Roman

45	19523	Pottery Find, Edenside Cricket Ground	A lid fragment from an open-mouthed bowl of Neine Valley colour-coated ware found at Edenside Cricket Ground in 1993	339845	556660	Roman
46	19524	Pottery Find, Eden Mount	An amphora handle with a badly worn stamp found in the garden of 10 Eden Mount. The handle was from a southern Spain vessel and one of the most common forms found on North British sites dating from the late 1 st to the 3 rd centuries AD	339975	556980	Roman
47	19601	Coin Find, River Eden	A Henry III Long Cross Penny found on the south side of the River Eden. The coin was dated to c. 1248-1250	340500	556800	Medieval
48	19703	Weight Find, Stanwix	A heavy ball weight found in the garden of Eden Mount. The function of this is obscure and is of relatively recent date	339990	556895	Post-medieval
49	19749	Iron Chisel Find, Lansdowne Close	A heavily corroded chisel found in the garden of Lansdowne Close	340000	557000	Unknown
50	40817	Ditch, Cumbria Institute of Art and Design, Stanwix	Ditch containing post-medieval pottery found while excavating at the Cumbria Institute of Art and Design	340390	557290	Post-medieval
51	40968	Carlisle Tram System	Tram system and London Road Depot built in 1900 following the withdrawal of a horse-drawn service and closed in 1931	341025	555025	Modern
52	41194	Ploughmarks, Cumbria Institute of Art and Design	Two areas were excavated in 2004 that revealed ploughmarks beneath deposits interpreted as the remains of a putative 2 nd century Roman parade ground that belonged to the Stanwix Roman fort. The ploughmarks were found to cut into an earlier ground surface and so are potentially of Romano-British date or earlier	340398	557294	Prehistoric/Roman

53	41195	Ditch, Cumbria Institute of Art and Design, Stanwix	The remains of a ditch were identified during excavations in 2004. This ditch was sealed and partially filled by deposits interpreted as a putative 2nd century Roman parade ground that belonged to the Stanwix Roman fort. The ditch was interpreted as an earlier land division	340386	557287	Prehistoric/Roman
54	42114	Gosling Syke Culvert, Etterby	The remains of two parallel stone-built walls found on either side of a modern culvert during excavations in 2007. The walls were interpreted as an earlier culvert to redirect Gosling Syke underground sometime between 1865 and 1912	339650	557070	Post-medieval
55	42230	Carlisle Racecourse, The Swifts	Site of a racecourse at The Swifts next to the River Eden shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865. The racecourse closed in 1904, the associated Grandstand Hotel built in 1839-1840 continued as a pub after the closure of the racecourse. The hotel/pub is still extant	340500	556070	Post-medieval
56	42241	Vessel Find, Carlisle City	A hand-made ceramic vessel of late 2 nd century date found in 2005	339800	557300	Roman

Table 2: *List of HER sites within 500 metres of the site boundary*

ID	EH Listed Building No.	Listed Building SMR No.	Building Name	Description	Grade	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)
57	386570	25411	Eden Bridge	Road Bridge over the River Eden. Dated to 1812-1815 for the County of Cumberland by Robert Smirke with various minor alterations. Widened in 1932 by Percy Dalton, City Engineer	I	340033	556592
58	386874	25704	Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Stanwix Bank	Three houses in a Terrace dated to the 1840s or early 1850s. These appear on the 1865 OS map	II	340017	556855
59	386867	25689	Nos. 50 and 52, Scotland Road	Two houses forming the end of a terrace, one is now a surgery. Late 19 th century in date	II	340020	557245
60	386866	25688	Nos. 43-51 (odd), Scotland Road	Terrace of five houses that date to the late 1860s or early 1870s. English bond brickwork on chamfered plinth with stone-bracketed metal gutter	II	339982	557195
61	386865	25687	Nos. 38-49 (even), Scotland Road	Six houses in a terrace dated to the late 1830s. Flemish bond brickwork with light headers, on chamfered plinth	II	340026	557219
62	386775	25615	Nos. 14, 16 and 18, Kells Place	Originally four houses in a row, now three houses. Probably early 18 th century in date with 19 th century alterations and 20 th century rear extensions	II	340220	557171
63	386634	25476	No. 16 Little Bank, Brampton Road	House dated 1813 for Mrs. Houseman. Flemish bond brickwork with light headers, on chamfered plinth	II	340313	557062
64	386638	25481	Mulcaster House, Brampton Road	House dated to the late 18 th century with early 19 th century alterations for James Mulcaster. Painted stucco walls in chamfered plinth with angle pilasters, eaves, cornices and solid parapets	II	340214	557033

65	386637	25480	Gateway, wall and lamp brackets to Stanwix House, Brampton Street	Also known as gateway, wall, lamp brackets at south entrance to Cumbria College of Art and Design. Early 19 th century in date. Red sandstone and cast-iron lamp brackets	II	340258	557046
66	386635	25478	Homeacres, Cumbria College of Art and Design, Brampton Road	House that is now part of the college. Dated to the late 1840s or early 1850s. Incised cement render on squared plinth with raised quoins, sill band and dentilled wooden cornice	II	340349	557154
67	386636	25479	The Cottage and Homeacres Cottage, Cumbria College of Art and Design, Brampton Road	Reform school, now part of the college. Built in 1854 for George Head Head of Rickerby, with later extensions to the rear. English garden wall bond brickwork without plinth, dressings of calciferous sandstone	II	340405	557297
68	386686	25529	Gates, piers and overthrow at entrance drive to The Old Vicarage, Church Street	Gates for the former Stanwix Vicarage of early 19 th century date. Red sandstone piers, cast iron gates and wrought-iron overthrow	II	340058	557014
69	386685	25528	The Old Vicarage, Church Street	Vicarage for the Church of St. Michael, now a private house. 1809 in date incorporating part of the 18 th century vicarage for Reverend Joseph Hudson with rear 1890 extensions. Flemish bond brickwork in chamfered plinth	II	340104	557028
70	386682	25525	Church of St. Michael, Church Street	Church of England church on a medieval site. Built in 1841-1843 by John Hodgson with 1843 repairs, 1893 alterations and a 1907 extension. Red sandstone ashlar in irregularly coursed small blocks on chamfered plinth with clasping buttresses carried up as pinnacles on the tower and nave	II	340143	557043

71	386684	25527	Monument to George Head Head to southwest of Church of St. Michael, Church Street	Table tomb in Stanwix Graveyard, 1876	II	340173	556987
72	386683	25526	Monument to Dean Tait's Children to the south of Church of St. Michael, Church Street	Churchyard memorial, 1856. Dean Tait was a prominent Broad Churchman who became Bishop of London in 1856 and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1868	II	340181	556980
73	386687	25530	Stanwix House, Church Street	House that is now part of the college. Early 19 th century in date built for Richard Lowry, attorney. Flemish bond brickwork with light headers, on chamfered plinth, with V-jointed quoins and sill band	II	340175	557118
74	386661	25504	Hyssop Holme Well, Cavendish Terrace	Natural spring well dated 1817 with repairs made in 1986. Red sandstone rubble set into a high bank. Water was at one time used to supply hot and cold-water baths nearby	II	339747	556802
75	386660	25503	Cavendish Hill, Cavendish Terrace	House built c. 1850. Painted stucco walls on chamfered plinth with angle pilasters and eaves cornice	II	339922	556794
76	386703	25546	Nos. 1-9 (consec.), Devonshire Terrace	Terrace of nine houses. Date on keystone reads 1832, with 1840s additional houses and later alterations. Flemish bond brickwork with light headers, on chamfered stone plinth with V-jointed quoins on end houses	II	339967	556811
77	386713	25557	No. 9, Eden Mount	House dated to the 1840s. Flemish bond brickwork with light headers on chamfered plinth with V-jointed quoins on left angles sill band and eaves cornice	II	339981	556968

78	386712	25556	Nos. 1-8 (consec), Eden Mount	Includes No. 1 Cromwell Crescent. Nine houses in a terrace dated to the 1840s. Flemish bond brickwork, most houses with light headers on chamfered plinth with V-jointed quoins on end houses, sill bands and eaves cornice	II	339979	556903
79	386741	25583	Nos. 82 and 84, Etterby Street	Two houses forming the end of a terrace dated to the 1840s. Flemish bond brickwork with light headers, on chamfered plinth	II	339717	557208
80	386740	25582	Nos. 72-80 (even), Etterby Street	Five houses forming part of a terrace dated to the 1840s. Flemish bond brickwork with light headers on chamfered stone plinth	II	339741	557208
81	386739	25581	Nos. 62-70, Etterby Street	Five houses forming part of a terrace dated to the 1830s. Flemish bond brickwork with light headers on chamfered plinth	II	339771	557196
82	386738	25580	Nos. 54-60, Rydal Mount, Etterby Street	Four houses forming part of a terrace dated to the 1830s	II	339802	557187
83	386737	25579	No. 52, Rydal Mount, Etterby Street	House forming part of a terrace dated to the 1830s or 1840s. Painted stucco walls on chamfered plinth	II	339819	557182
84	386736	25578	Nos. 44-50 (even), Etterby Street	Four houses forming part of a terrace dated to the 1830s	II	339835	557175
85	386735	25577	Nos. 38, 40 and 42, Etterby Street	Three houses forming part of a terrace dated to the 1830s	II	339859	557170
86	386734	25576	Nos. 26-36 (even), Etterby Street	Six houses forming part of a terrace dated to the 1830s	II	339882	557158
87	386733	25575	Nos. 22 and 24, Etterby Street	Originally one house in a terrace, now divided into two and dated to the 1830s	II	339906	557151
88	386732	25574	Nos. 18 and 20, Etterby Street	Two houses forming part of a terrace dated to the 1830s	II	339918	557140

89	386731	25573	Nos. 14 and 16, Etterby Street	Two houses forming part of a terrace dated to the 1830s, with later alterations	II	339932	557137
90	386730	25572	No. 12, Etterby Street	Detached house in a terrace dated to the 1830s with later alterations	II	339944	557134
91	386729	25571	No. 10, Etterby Street	House forming part of a terrace dated to the 1830s with late 19 th century alterations	II	339953	557122
92	386728	25570	Nos. 6 and 8, Etterby Street	Two houses, now an office and flat at the end of a terrace. Dates to the 1840s	II	339961	557114

Table 3: *Listed Buildings within a 500 metre radius of the site boundary*

ID	Monument No.	Monument Name	Description	NGR Coordinates
93	28482	Hadrian's Wall between Tarraby and Beech Grove, Knowefield in wall miles 64 and 65.	From the high point at Tarraby, the line of the Wall runs downhill across open fields as far as the east end of Tarraby lane. From here Tarraby Lane follows the line of the wall westward as far as the crest of Wall Knowe, where Tarraby lane veers to the south while the line of the wall continues in a straight line to where it is crossed by Beech Grove. Hadrian's Wall has no visible remains of the wall on this entire length; however, the ditch to the north of the Wall is visible as a broad shallow depression	NY 40975808- 40575739
94	28483	Hadrian's Wall <i>Vallum</i> between the boundaries north of the properties on Whiteclosegate and the field boundary west of Wall Knowe in wall miles 64 and 65.	The <i>Vallum</i> runs through open fields in the south side of Wall Knowe, approximately 160 metres south of Hadrian's Wall. The line of the <i>Vallum</i> ditch is visible in the eastern part of this section as a broad depression 10 metres wide and 0.5 metres deep. The <i>Vallum</i> 's banks have been reduced and dispersed by cultivation in the past and survive as buried remains	NY 41115795- 40575739
95	28484	Hadrian's Wall and <i>Vallum</i> between the field boundary west of Wall Knowe and Scotland Road including the Roman fort at Stanwix in wall mile 65.	The Wall, <i>Vallum</i> and Fort are situated on the crest of a ridge on the north side of the Eden River with extensive views to the south across the city of Carlisle towards the North Pennines, Eden Valley and Lake District Fells. No indication of the wall or ditch are visible on the ground throughout this section. The Wall in this section was initially built of turf and later converted to stone. A length of the stone built wall was found in excavations by Simpson in 1832 within the playground of Stanwix Primary School. An evaluation by Carlisle Archaeology Unit in 1997, also within the school playground, found a turf feature 7 metres to the rear of the stone wall, possibly remains of the primary turf wall. The precise location of Turret 65n is unknown but thought to have been replaced by the fort at Stanwix when the latter was constructed	NY 40515743- 40005679
96	CU28	Stanwix Bank to Stainton	Details not held within HER	

Table 4: *Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) within a 500 metre radius of the site boundary*

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

ID	Associated Organisation and Date	Intervention Type	Site Name	Description	NGR
1	Carlisle Archaeology Unit (CAU), 1993	Evaluation	Knowefield	Excavation of 14 trenches that found evidence for an extensive system of ditches that appeared to represent ancient field boundaries. The presence of postholes, stakeholes and cobbled surfaces suggested contemporary occupation. One pair of ditches were thought to represent a trackway possibly leading to the settlement. Finds included a small amount of post-medieval and modern pottery and glass, a fragment of Roman pottery as well as a large sherd of handmade pottery thought to be prehistoric in date. None of the archaeological features could be dated; however, the characteristics of said features were thought to be similar to others of known prehistoric or Romano-British date	NY 4042 5758
2	CAU, 1994	Excavation	Knowefield	Excavation of 22 trenches revealed a section of a ditch fronting Hadrian's Wall along with evidence of an escarpment bank. Other features included smaller ditches/gullies and cobble spreads. A charcoal sample from one feature produced a radiocarbon date 763-410 BC. The Hadrian's Wall ditch looked to have been recut during the 3 rd century	NY 4053 5749
3	CAU, 1993	Evaluation	Art College, Stanwix	Excavation of 16 trenches revealed evidence for ploughing and a buried soil horizon that was sealed beneath a thick deposit of redeposited natural sandy clay. This was interpreted as the remains of pre-Roman arable agriculture that was overlain by make-up for the parade ground of the large, 2 nd century fort at Stanwix	NY 4038 5729

ID	Associated Organisation and Date	Intervention Type	Site Name	Description	NGR
4	CAU, 1994	Evaluation	Art College, Stanwix	A second phase of an evaluation that consisted of eight trenches that followed on from the preceding (No. 3) evaluation described above. Essentially the same archaeological results were found	NY 4043 5731
5	CAU, 1994	Excavation	Art College, Stanwix	Excavation of an open area revealed evidence for early ploughing in the form of ard-marks that scored the natural surface. Thought to be pre-Roman in date. These deposits were overlain by redeposited natural clay. This was interpreted to be the make-up for the parade ground associated with the Roman fort at Stanwix	NY 4040 5733
6	CAU, 1996	Excavation	Art College, Stanwix	Excavation of 11 trenches that revealed evidence for early agricultural activity in the form of ploughmarks that scored the natural surface as well as a possible field boundary ditch and a buried soil that was sealed beneath redeposited natural clay	NY 4037 5730
7	CAU, 1986	Watching Brief	Scotland Road	The remains of buildings demonstrated the existence of extramural development beyond the west gate of Hadrian's Wall fort at Stanwix. Associated coins and other artefacts indicated that the earlier phases were most probably associated with an earlier fort that predated the stone fort	NY 4002 5688
8	CAU, 1993	Evaluation	Barn Close, Stanwix	Natural subsoil was located at depths of 0.3-0.5 metres below the surface. Overlying the subsoil was a cobble surface possibly associated with what may have been a robbed wall. Overlying the surface were the disturbed remains of a possible second wall. Huntcliffe-type ware of the later 4 th century and a coin from the 2 nd half of the 4 th century were found	NY 4025 5710

ID	Associated Organisation and Date	Intervention Type	Site Name	Description	NGR
9	CAU, 1984	Excavation	Scotland Road, Cumbria Park Hotel	Part of the north curtain wall of the stone fort at Stanwix was revealed along with an associated rampart and internal tower. Prior to this work, the north wall of the fort was believed to have been defined by Hadrian's Wall itself. It is now understood that the Wall was demolished when the stone fort was built. To the north of this wall were two ditches that may have been contemporary with the stone fort. A third ditch pre-dated the stone fort and may have been associated with either the turf or stone phases of the Wall	NY 4006 5712
10	CAU, 2000	Watching Brief	18-22 Scotland Rd	A watching brief was undertaken in the former gardens to the rear of 18-22 Scotland Road. Traces of part of the heavily disturbed northern defences of the fort were revealed	NY 4004 5710
11	CAU, 1984	Watching Brief	Scotland Road	One sherd of unstratified pottery was found. Mostly modern disturbance was noted	NY 4003 5685
12	CAU, 1990	Evaluation	Tarraby Lane	Excavation of six evaluation trenches revealed evidence for ploughing of probable pre-Roman date. These features were sealed by a buried soil that was itself sealed by redeposited natural clay, thought to have been the make-up for the parade ground of the fort at Stanwix	NY 4051 5736
13	CAU, 1999	Excavation	Stanwix Primary School	Excavation revealed heavily truncated deposits within the central range of the fort at Stanwix. A complex sequence of several phases of timber and stone buildings were recorded	NY 4009 5713
14	CAU, 1998	Watching Brief	Art College, Stanwix	Work revealed part of the extensive redeposited clay platform that is thought to represent the make-up for the parade ground of the fort at Stanwix	NY 4040 5734

ID	Associated Organisation and Date	Intervention Type	Site Name	Description	NGR
15	CAU, 1998	Evaluation	Art College, Stanwix	Four evaluation trenches were excavated to the southwest of the main college buildings, three were close to the Brampton Road frontage. Deposits found in three of the trenches revealed part of a probable Roman timber building possibly associated with industrial activity, a large Roman ditch that probably represented part of the <i>Vallum</i> ditch	NY 4040 5734
16	CAU, 1993	Watching Brief	Scotland Road	Pits dug by British gas on the west side of Scotland Road did not reveal any trace of Hadrian's Wall. Opposite 1 Scotland Road and 10 Eden Mount, a section of Roman road running north from Carlisle showed metallurgy over natural clay. A burnt feature was also observed opposite to 7 Eden Mount	NY 4003 5685
17	CAU, 1996	Excavation	Tarraby Lane	A small trench revealed the remains of the counterscarp bank of Hadrian's Wall. Work elsewhere in the area had demonstrated overlay evidence for earlier, possibly pre-Roman ploughing	NY 4039 5743
18	CAU, 1997	Evaluation	Stanwix Primary School	Excavation of four trenches revealed walls and drains related to a stone building north of the granary recorded by Richmond and Simpson in the 1930s. To the north of this building a road or yard was also found. Traces of further buildings to the north of this were also discovered. Ceramic evidence suggested that the latest activity took place no earlier than the 2 nd half of the 4 th century. the earliest recorded deposit was a layer of turfs sealed by deposits earlier than those associated with the stone fort. This may provide evidence for an earlier fort associated with the Turf Wall or may relate to the Turf Wall itself. No medieval activity was encountered on the site. The	NY 4009 5713

ID	Associated Organisation and Date	Intervention Type	Site Name	Description	NGR
				Roman remains were sealed by post-medieval garden soils	
19	CAU, 1997	Excavation	Stanwix Primary School	A single trench was excavated on the line of the west wall of a proposed extension. The inner ditch of the northern defences of the Hadrian's Wall fort was located	NY 4009 5713
20	CAU, 1998	Excavation	Stanwix Primary School	Deposits related to the fort at Stanwix were revealed. The earliest deposits were a series of rubble dumps sealed by a metalised surface. This surface pre-dated a stonewall that is thought to have formed part of a building within the western part of the fort. No medieval deposits were encountered. A loamy garden soil was found probably related to the orchards and gardens shown on the First Edition OS map	NY 4009 5713
21	CAU, 1998	Excavation	Stanwix Primary School	The precise line of the defences that comprised of the curtain wall, part of the inner ditch and possible remains of a denuded rampart inside the wall were confirmed during this excavation. The position of a large pre-fort ditch was also confirmed	NY 4008 5716
22	CAU, 1999	Watching Brief	Stanwix Primary School	Very little archaeology survived due to the disturbance from the construction of the Victorian school buildings. In the area of the former boiler house, a possible Roman cobbled surface and a few other deposits of unknown date were noted	NY 4010 5714
23	CAU, 2000	Watching Brief	Stanwix Primary School	No archaeological deposits were recorded	NY 4012 5711
24	CAU, 2000	Watching Brief	Stanwix Primary School	No archaeological deposits were recorded	NY 4010 5714
25	CAU, 1991	Watching Brief	Stanwix	No information available	NY 4000 5680

ID	Associated Organisation and Date	Intervention Type	Site Name	Description	NGR
26	CAU, 1994	Excavation	Tarraby Lane	Plough marks of pre-Roman date cut the natural substrate and were sealed beneath a buried soil. Construction of the Hadrian's Wall ditch and associated counterscarp bank were noted that may have sealed part of the earlier buried soil and ploughmarks	NY 4040 5743
27	CAU, 1995	Excavation	Tarraby Lane	Plough marks of pre-Roman date cut the natural substrate and were sealed beneath a buried soil. Redeposited clay interpreted to be the make-up for the parade ground of the fort at Stanwix were noted. A metallated trackway of post-medieval date was still visible as an earthwork in the field at the time of the excavation	NY 4039 5743
28	CAU, 1998	Evaluation	18 Scotland Road	The existence of the Roman fort wall was confirmed in a test-pit, found at a depth of 0.55 metres below ground level. This was cut by postholes that contained medieval pottery	NY 4005 5710
29	CAU, 1999	Evaluation	Scotland Road	Three evaluation trenches located the north wall of the Roman fort at Stanwix as well as associated features, at a depth of 0.3 metres below ground surface. Two residual prehistoric flint blades of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date were found as well as several corroded iron objects. A small amount of medieval potsherds that dated to the 12 th -13 th centuries were also recovered	NY 4005 5711
30	CAU, 1997	Evaluation	Tarraby Lane	Excavation of six trenches revealed the location of a heavily denuded and disturbed course of Hadrian's Wall, 0.65 metres below the modern surface	NY 4053 5755
31	CAU, 1996	Excavation	Tarraby Lane	Evidence of cross ploughing of probable pre-Roman date was found as well as a pre-Roman field boundary ditch	NY 4041 5737
32	CAU, 1977	Building Survey	St. Michael's Church	A single photograph was taken of St. Michael's Church, Stanwix	NY 4010 5700

ID	Associated Organisation and Date	Intervention Type	Site Name	Description	NGR
33	CAU, 1996	Excavation	Tarraby Lane	Excavation of a small trench revealed ploughmarks filled with a black buried soil thought to be evidence of pre-Roman agricultural activity overlain by redeposited natural material interpreted as the remains of Hadrian's Wall counterscarp bank	NY 4053 5762
34	Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, 1931	Excavation	FG Simpson 1931	Widening of the Eden Bridge necessitated the widening of Scotland Road by the inclusion of an area of land to the east that was bound by Church Street, Church Terrace and Scotland Road. No <i>in situ</i> Roman remains were found. This suggested that the fort was located further east; however, mixed fill beneath a modern floor revealed a fragmentary red sandstone dedication slab that dated to 167 AD	NY 4002 5702
35	Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, 1940	Excavation	FG Simpson and I. Richmond 1940	Demolition of buildings on the north side of Church Street in 1939-1940 provided an opportunity to investigate an area in the northwest corner of the Roman fort at Stanwix. A large stone granary was discovered along with fragments of two stone buildings of indeterminate type to the north and south. The digging of air-raid shelters at the bottom of Stanwix Vicarage garden in 1940 revealed the western ditches of the fort. Further work traced the ditches to the south and located the southwest corner of the defences immediately north of Brampton Road. Investigations in Stanwix churchyard and Stanwix House revealed the southwest angle tower and the line of the southern defences. This work demonstrated that the stone fort at Stanwix was of exceptional size and was almost certainly the base of the <i>ala Petriana</i>	NY 4013 5707

ID	Associated Organisation and Date	Intervention Type	Site Name	Description	NGR
36	Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery, 1961	Excavation	Hogg 1961	Workmen trenching in the middle of Scotland Road, close to the junction with Church Terrace, found the remains of the stone phase of Hadrian's Wall and an associated ditch. The deposits were examined by Robert Hogg. The ditch appeared to terminate beneath the road, which led Hogg to speculate that there was a causeway across the ditch, at a point where the main Roman road, that lead north from Carlisle, crossed the line of the wall	NY 4001 5706
37	Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, 1933	Excavation	FG Simpson 1932	The course of the <i>Vallum</i> was found in two places: west of Whiteclosegate and east of the LNER engine sheds at Davidson's Banks. No trace of the fort's defences or of the <i>Vallum</i> were found in the field between the Vicarage garden and the tennis courts	NY 4024 5702
38	The Archaeological Practice, 1999	Watching Brief	The Archaeological Practice 1999	No information available	NY 4036 5721
39	Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, 1934	Excavation	FG Simpson and Hogg 1934	Work continued at the playground of the Stanwix Elementary School. At the northern end of the site the foundation for the stone phase of Hadrian's Wall was nowhere less than 2.7 metres wide. The remaining area was covered by a gravel spread in which 2nd century pottery was found	NY 4024 5705
40	Lancaster University Archaeology Unit (LUAU), 2001	Watching Brief	Walled Gardens at Cumbria College of Art and Design	Top soil stripping revealed the walls of earlier greenhouses alongside the northwest wall, a brick and sandstone structure halfway along the southwest side and the remains of a sandstone wall aligned northeast/southwest in the southern part of the site	NY 4030 5718
41	GM, 2005	Watching Brief	G Martin 2005	Largely inconclusive in identifying significant archaeological deposits	NY 4007 5714

ID	Associated Organisation and Date	Intervention Type	Site Name	Description	NGR
42	LUAU, 2000	Evaluation	Walled Gardens at Cumbria College of Art and Design	Three trenches were excavated within the square walled garden to the west of the college buildings and to the east of Stanwix Roman fort. A ditch was found that contained few diagnostic finds. The fills appeared to demonstrate a very short period of use. It was tentatively suggested that this was a ditch of Roman military origin that pre-dated the fort at Stanwix	NY 4030 5718
43	Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, 1933	Excavation	Simpson 1933	Further work to trace the line of the <i>Vallum</i>	NY 4010 5712
44	LUAU, 1999	Evaluation	Phase 2A/B Evaluation and Watching Brief at Cumbria College	Excavations at the southwest end of the main College building revealed only 20 th century features. A watching brief at the main gate revealed a dump containing Roman pottery and two possible beam slots, a large linear feature, a pit, a posthole and a possible kiln. The evidence suggested Roman occupation close to Brampton Road that probably ended by the late 3 rd century AD	NY 4041 5717
45	Central Excavation Unit (CEU), 1976	Excavation	Smith 1976	Extensive evaluation and rescue excavation undertaken prior to a proposed housing development in the Tarraby Lane area. Traces of pre-Roman agricultural activity were found as well as a minor Roman road running parallel to, and south of, the <i>Vallum</i> . A substantial Roman boundary of post settings were found between the Wall and the <i>Vallum</i> . In an area to the south of the <i>Vallum</i> , a series of 2 nd century ditches suggested meadowland associated with the <i>vicus</i> of the nearby fort. No trace was found of the Military Way, but this may have been destroyed by a medieval road	NY 4057 5755

ID	Associated Organisation and Date	Intervention Type	Site Name	Description	NGR
				that was found parallel to, and south of, the Wall. The position of Milecastle 65 was found through geophysical survey and test-pitting	
46	LUAU, 2000	Evaluation	Phase 4 Evaluation and Watching Brief at Cumbria College of Art and Design	The watching brief revealed a deposit of clay and cobbles. The evaluation to the north of the main College building revealed mainly 19 th -20 th century features and soil horizons. Excavations in the centre of this trench revealed a deposit of clay and cobbles similar to what was seen during the watching brief. The evidence suggested a series of extensive cobbled surfaces associated with the Roman fort at Stanwix	NY 4033 5726
47	CAU, 1993	Evaluation	Beech Grove	Evaluation of 19 trenches located a concentration of postholes, a cobbled surface and a V-shaped ditch next to the Gosling Syke stream. The remains were interpreted as part of a small settlement of possible prehistoric or Romano-British date	NY 4030 5786
48	Oxford Archaeology North (OAN), 2002	Evaluation	Beech Grove	The northern side of Hadrian's Wall was uncovered in one trench and the southern edge of the Wall ditch was seen in another trench	NY 4039 5756
49	OAN, 2004	Excavation	Ceramics Courtyard	Excavation undertaken on the campus of the Cumbria Institute of the Arts, Carlisle. Preliminary work showed that archaeological features were present beneath 1.3 metres of post-medieval overburden and possible alluvial or colluvial deposits. Beneath this was a ditch that was almost at right angles to Hadrian's Wall and <i>Vallum</i>	NY 4039 5729
50	OAN, 2004	Evaluation	Stanwix School	Evaluation revealed overburden relating to the construction of the extension of the school in 1999-2000. This directly overlay post-medieval construction	NY 4011 5713

ID	Associated Organisation and Date	Intervention Type	Site Name	Description	NGR
				deposits and garden soils relating to the use of the land as gardens and orchards. Sealed beneath this was a cobbled surface that was thought to be of Roman date	
51	CEU, 1977	Watching Brief	Crown and Thistle	Clay subsoil was noted close to the ground surface. Excavations in 1939-1940 in this area revealed part of the granaries that were not noted at this time. It was thought that any surviving archaeological deposits may have been completely truncated	NY 4014 5713
52	CEU, 1977	Watching Brief	Brampton Road	No archaeological finds or features were noted	NY 4007 5690

APPENDIX 3: EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Cumberland Pacquet, 28th September 1812

'Last week, as the workmen were excavating the earth on Stanwix Bank, in a field belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, to make a kiln for burning lime, they met with, about five feet below the surface of the ground, the capital and part of a pillar, 15 inches in diameter, of the Tuscan order, lying horizontally, as also an aqueduct, formed of large stones, laid with cement and several pieces of hewn stone and large bricks. As the men continue digging, it is expected that more antiquities will be explored'.

Cumberland Pacquet, 17th October 1815

'A Roman remain, consisting of the base of a masonry column of excellent workmanship and the pedestal on which it stood, was on Friday dug up at the end of the new bridge nearest to Stanwix. The column is composed of the red freestone of which all the principal erections consist in that neighbourhood'.

Cumberland Pacquet, 19th November 1916

'Friday week, as the workmen were employed in cutting away part of a bank at Stanwix in order to widen the road, they met with a vast quantity of human bones (as many as would have filled four or five carts), which must have laid in the earth many centuries, as, on exposure to the air, the touch crumbled them to dust. Stanwix was a Roman station and it is possible that this accumulation of bones might have been owing to some engagement the garrison had with their northern neighbours in endeavoring to force the celebrated wall of [H] Adrian which passed through the village. The cavity containing these remains was a kind of vault, about 8ft long and 4ft broad, flagged at the bottom and lined with clay, and covered at the top with earth a foot in thickness. Along with these were found a fragment of pottery with the inscription SARRIA upon the rim, which has been deciphered: Severus Augustus Restorator Romanorum Imperii, viz. Severus Augustus, the restorer of the Roman sway'.

Carlisle Journal, 5th November 1842

'An ancient silver Danish coin has been found whilst digging the foundations for a new church at Stanwix. The obverse shows the side face of Cnut or Canute, his head covered by a cap and a sceptre in his right hand with the inscription: CNUT REX AL (Canute Rex Anglorum). On the reverse is the inscription 'MARLOF ONSTAN'.

Carlisle Journal, 30th June 1851

'A few days ago the workmen engaged in excavating the foundations of a new house now being erected by Miss Carruthers of Stanwix, discovered two ancient wells, much worn with use, about 7ft below the surface. They were filled up with rubbish and covered over with troughs, with the view, as the workmen supposed, of concealing treasures – a Californian idea truly, but it was not realised, as the rubbish was not removed. A quantity of red and buff coloured Roman pottery, however, was discovered, one vessel was an amphora, a yard in diameter, which was unfortunately smashed in pieces by one of the workmen, who it appears, not having an archaeological turn of mind, was unaware of its value. Two grindstones and an iron spear head were also turned up. The grindstones are formed of a black porous substance resembling slag, and are evidently of artificial composition – probably brought by the soldiers from Italy. It is somewhat singular that another well, in which was found some coins and a beautiful blue cameo, set in silver, was discovered when the foundations of Mr Farrer's house were laid – making three wells within a space of 40ft; and wells here must be 60ft deep to procure water. Their site, it may be explained, is close to one of the principal stations on the Roman Wall, the ditch of which, broad and deep, may still be seen on the opposite side of the field, terminating toward the west end of it and showing that the wall did not extend to the scaur; that which was generally supposed to be the remains of the wall there, being the earthwork for the field pieces thrown up by the Duke of Perth when he bombarded the castle from this point in 1745'.

[a Miss Carruthers and a W Farrer are listed in the Post Office Directory 1858 as being resident at No's 4 and 3 Eden Mount, suggesting that these finds were located on the west side of Scotland Road, opposite to Church Street (Martin 2009)]

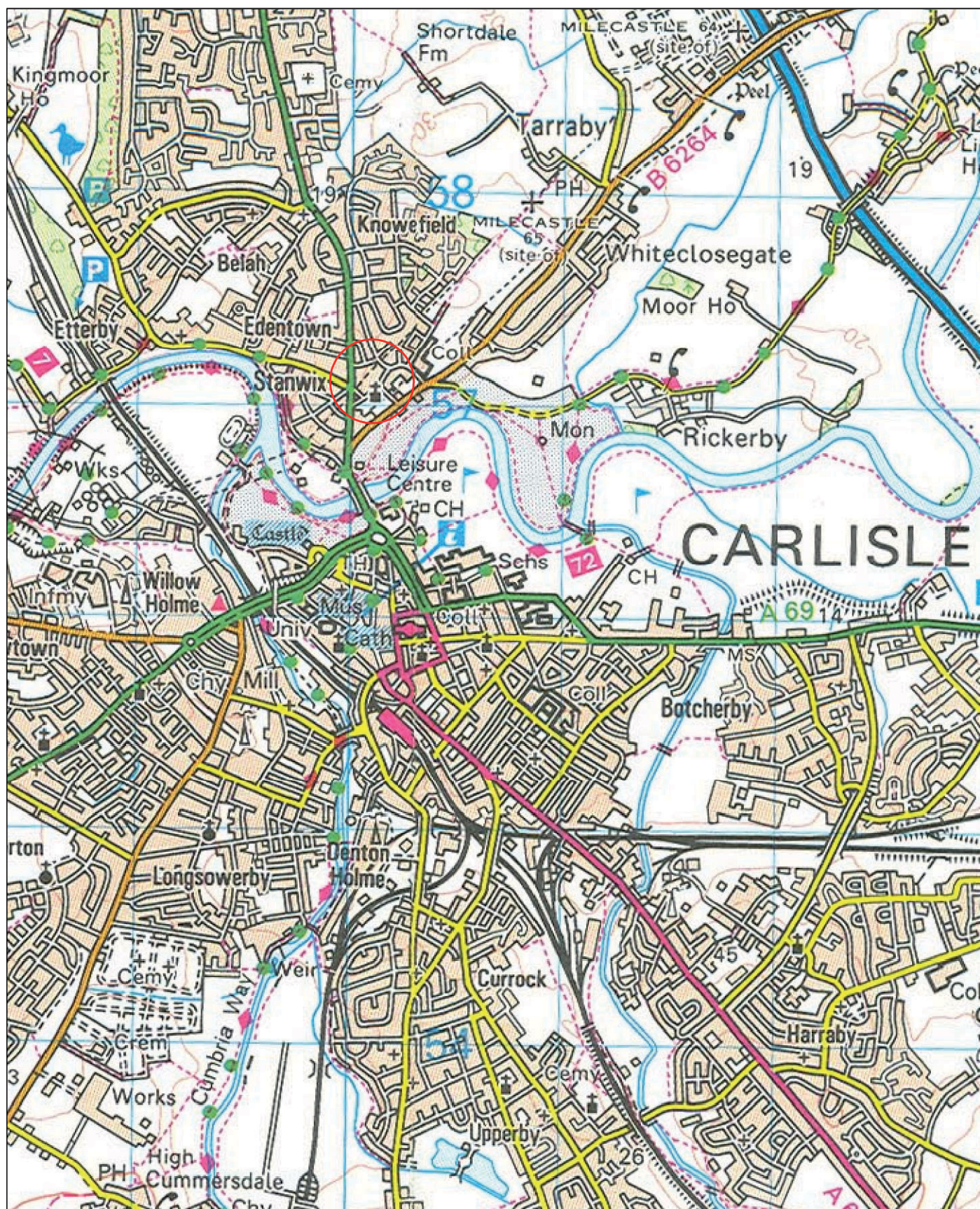
Carlisle Journal, 21st February 1930

'Finds of considerable archaeological interest have recently been made in the Kings Meadow, near the Eden Bridge, Carlisle, during the work of excavation in connection with the Rickerby sewerage scheme. The finds consisted of specimens of metal work, pottery and coins, belonging to the periods of Domitian and Hadrian. About a dozen coins have been unearthed, bearing dates from 80-130AD'.

APPENDIX 4: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description
100	Deposit	Tarmac and sub-base
101	Geology	Natural
102	Structure	Single course of brick, possible foundation of former garden wall
103	Structure	Wall foundations
104	Deposit	Backfill of service pipes
105	Structure	Wall foundations
106	Cut	For foundation wall
107	Structure	Rough stone wall
108	Cut	For foundation wall
109	Structure	Red brick wall
110	Structure	For foundation wall
111	Structure	Red brick wall
112	Cut	For foundation wall
113	Structure	Red brick wall
114	Cut	For culvert
115	Structure	Culvert
116	Deposit	Concrete paving slabs
117	Deposit	Grey sub-base
118	Deposit	Red brick and sandstone building rubble
119	Cut	For red brick wall
120	Structure	Narrow red brick wall
121	Deposit	Loose brown backfill containing brick, rounded cobbles
122	Structure	Section of sandstone wall
123	Structure	Brick foundations
124	Deposit	Redeposited natural above cast iron gas pipe

APPENDIX 5: FIGURES



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010

PROJECT: Church Street, Stanwix, Carlisle
SCALE: 1: 25 000 at A4
REPORT No: CP 993/09
CLIENT: United Utilities
DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: March 2010
FIGURE: 1

KEY:



Approximate
location of site



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Figure 1: General location of Watching Brief Area

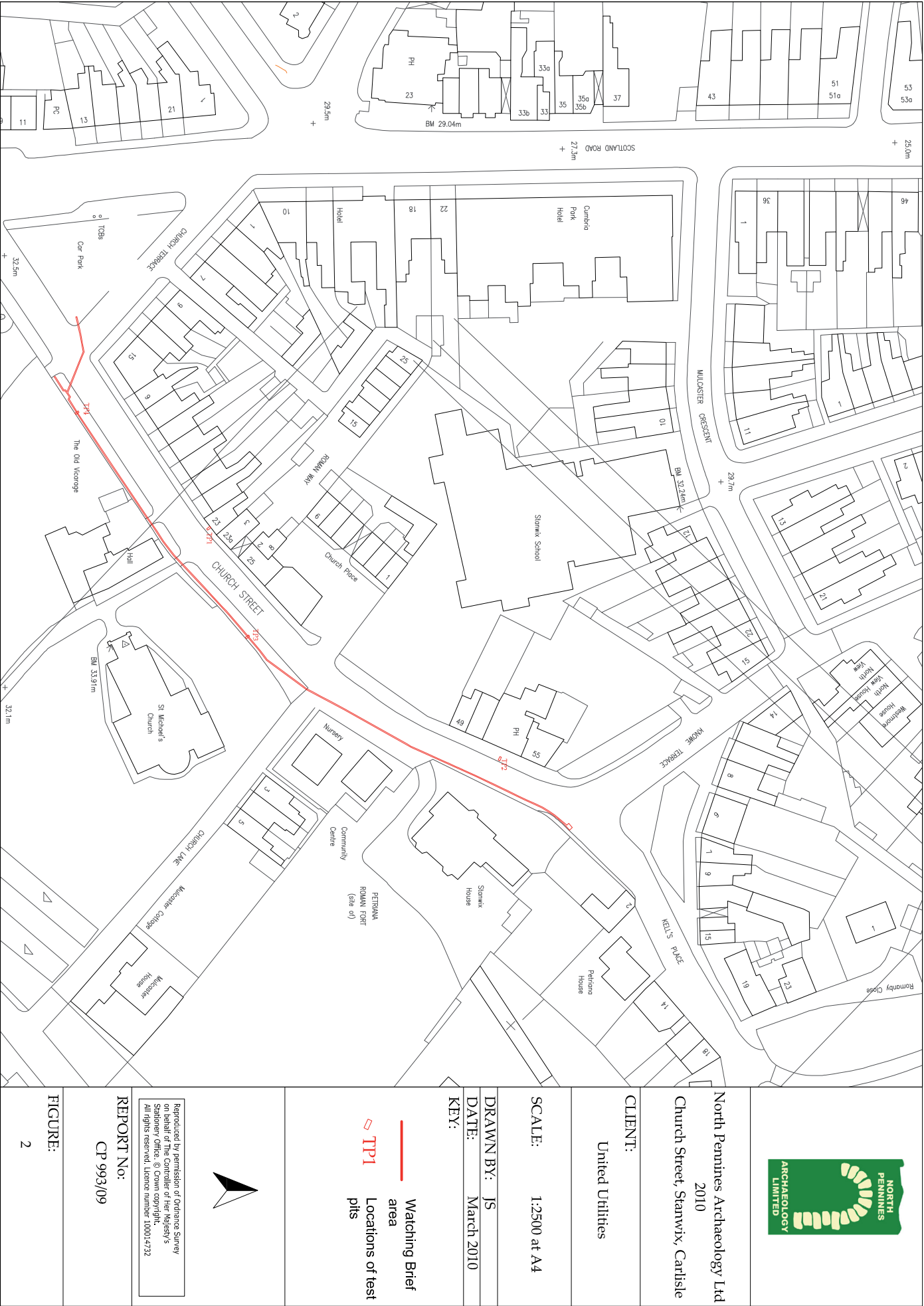


Figure 2: Detailed location of Watching Brief area



Figure 3: Location of known historical events within 500m of the watching brief area



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010

Church Street, Stanwix, Carlisle

CLIENT:

United Utilities

SCALE:

Not to Scale

DRAWN BY: FW

DATE: March 2010



REPORT No:

CP993/09

FIGURE:

4

Figure 4 : Extract from Stanwix Tithe Map c1839



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010

PROJECT: Church Street, Stanwix, Carlisle
SCALE: 1:3000 at A4
REPORT No: CP993/09
CLIENT: United Utilities
DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: March 2010
FIGURE: 5

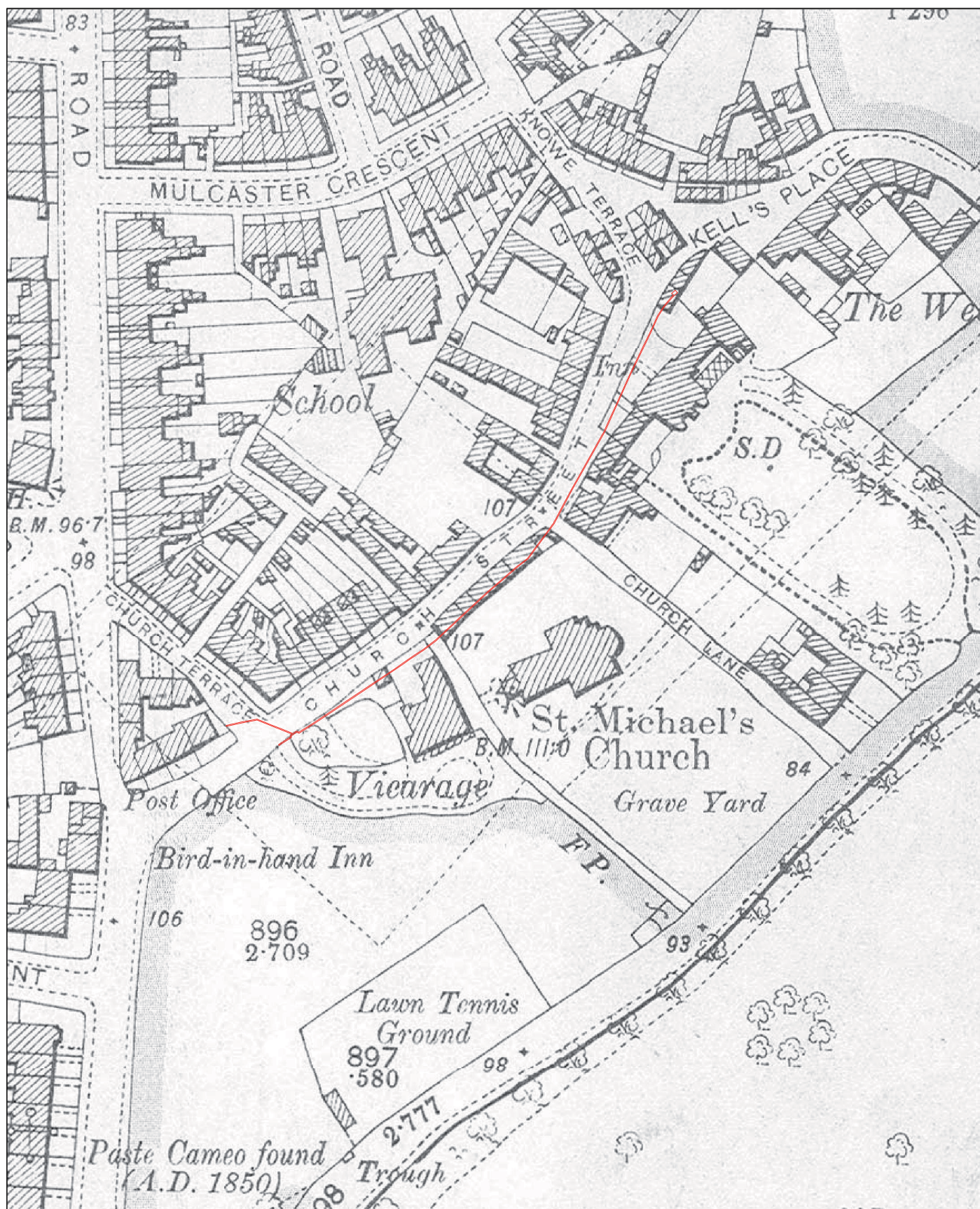
KEY:

— Watching Brief area



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Figure 5 : First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1865 (25" to 1 mile scale)



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010

PROJECT: Church Street, Stanwix, Carlisle
SCALE: 1:3000 at A4
REPORT No: CP993/09
CLIENT: United Utilities
DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: March 2010
FIGURE: 6

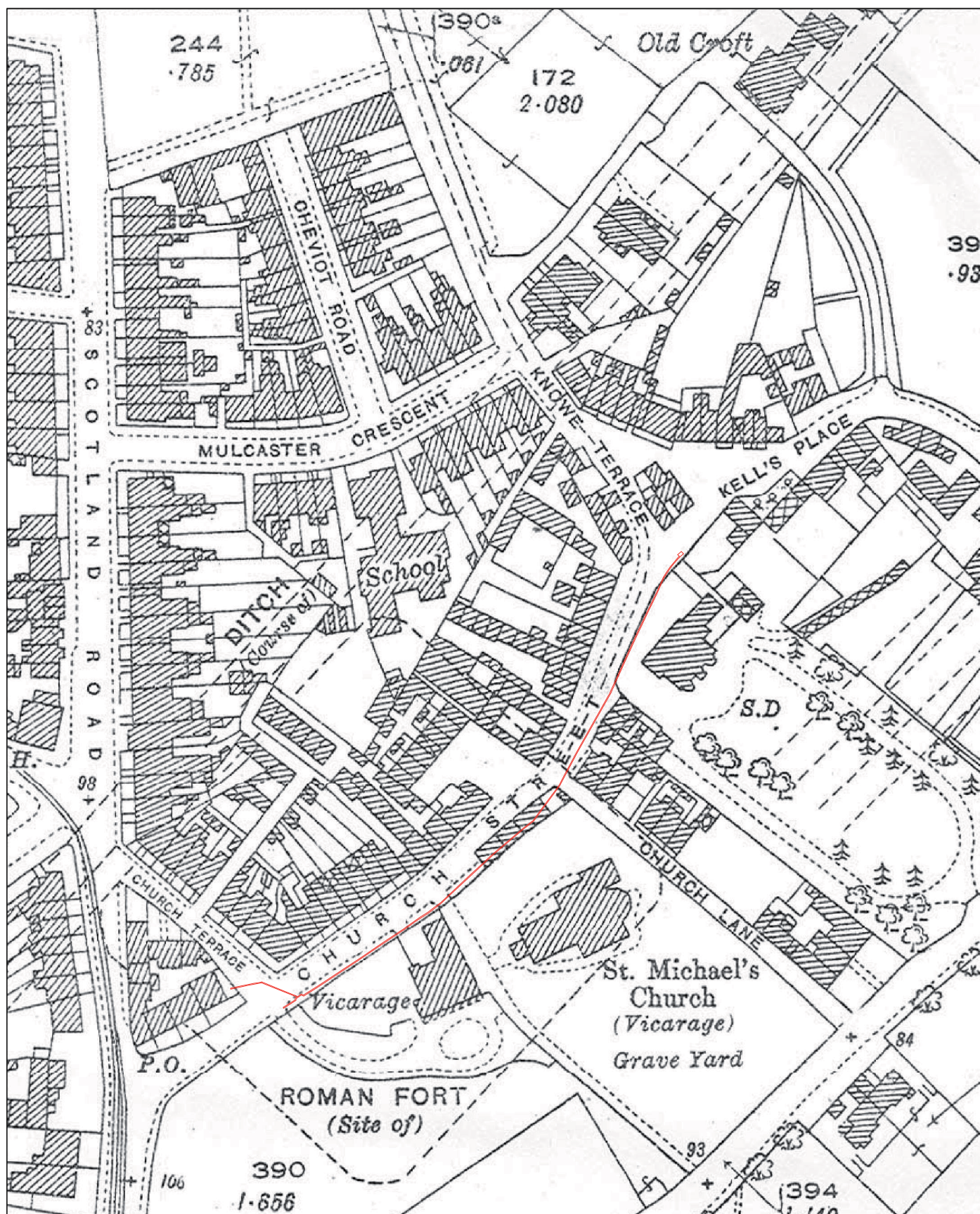
KEY:

 Watching Brief area



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Figure 6 : Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1901 (25" to 1 mile scale)



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2010

PROJECT: Church Street, Stanwix, Carlisle
SCALE: 1:3000 at A4
REPORT No: CP993/09
CLIENT: United Utilities
DRAWN BY: FW
DATE: March 2010
FIGURE: 7

KEY:

— Watching Brief area



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Figure 7 : Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1925 (25" to 1 mile scale)