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standard operating procedures.

**Camp Farm, Maryport,
Cumbria.**

**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
& Evaluation.
Data Structure Report,
No. 1676.1**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in September 2009 at the site of a proposed heritage visitor attraction at Camp Farm, Maryport, Cumbria (NGR NY 0435 3725 centred), (Fig. 1, 3, 4, 5). The work was commissioned by H&H Bowe Ltd, Carlisle.
- 1.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by CFA on behalf of H&H Bowe Ltd. The WSI was based on a Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Camp Farm, Maryport, Cumbria (dated 02 April 2009), which was prepared by Jeremy Parsons of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES).

1.2 Background

- 1.2.1 The proposed heritage visitor attraction (Baker 2009) will be located within the disused farm buildings at Camp Farm. This 19th century planned farm lies within an area of high archaeological potential on the south-eastern flanks of a low but prominent hill. Near the summit lies the Roman Fort of Alavna outside which is an extensive vicus or civilian settlement. Roman Roads lead from the Fort through the vicus to the north-east and from the Fort south-east across the valley of the River Ellen towards Cockermouth.
- 1.2.2 Although much of the development will take place within existing farm buildings, some groundbreaking work will occur. These elements of the project comprise of an access road, car park and play areas which are currently grassland.
- 1.2.3 No invasive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area prior to this evaluation.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

2. METHODS STATEMENT

2.1 General

2.1.1 CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation.

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 The Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted to obtain information relating to the development area and its surroundings. This included consulting primary and secondary maps in order to set the evaluation results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.

2.2.2 Historic map coverage for the area was examined together with any other readily available cartographic information on pre-recent land use.

2.2.3 Bibliographic sources covering the study area and its surroundings were consulted.

2.2.4 Aerial photographs covering the development area and its surroundings were examined.

2.3 Evaluation

2.3.1 The brief required the evaluation of the proposed carpark, access road and play area by trial trenching (370m²). A plan of the proposed trenches was submitted to CCCHES prior to the fieldwork. These trenches were located to avoid known services. They were also positioned to provide a representative spread. Nine trenches were excavated with a combined area of 403m² (Fig. 1).

2.3.2 A walkover survey of the evaluation area did not identify any surface features of potential archaeological interest.

2.3.3 Topsoil was removed using a back-acting mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.5m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All such work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation being carried out by hand.

2.3.4 All excavation and on-site trench and feature recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

2.3.5 Trench positions were recorded using industry standard surveying equipment and all trenches were backfilled following recording.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

- 3.1.1 It is not intended to provide a detailed desk-based assessment of the entire of the complex of Roman and possibly prehistoric remains at Maryport, these are well documented elsewhere and it would not serve any purpose to repeat this here.
- 3.1.2 Cumbria Historic Environment Record does not hold any records of sites within the footprint of the proposed development area but number of important sites of Roman, Romano-British and prehistoric date lie in the immediate vicinity.
- 3.1.3 The proposed development area lies within the Buffer Zone for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site and. Alavna Roman Fort lies around 300m to the west of Camp Farm: this is a Scheduled Monument (No. 27746) and the Scheduled Area extends up to the immediate north-west boundary of the Camp Farm development. The Scheduled Area also encompasses the Vicus or civilian settlement (HER No. 4494), the extent of which has been well defined by geophysical survey conducted by TimeScape Surveys (Biggins & Taylor 2004) and the assessment of aerial photographs. This extends out to the north-east of the fort and out to the east towards camp farm.
- 3.1.4 The English Heritage Hadrian's Wall National Mapping Project has identified one site within the proposed development area. This is an extensive area of post-medieval ridge-and-furrow (No 1464875). This covers most of the field to the immediate south of Camp Farm and the fields to the west of Bankend Lane. In the field to the south of the farm a field boundary bisects the area of ridge-and-furrow. The field boundary is shown on the OS First edition mapping. A quarry (No 146474) is also noted in the fields to the west of Bankend Lane, but this lies immediately outside of the line of the proposed line of the access road. The quarry is also indicated on OS mapping.
- 3.1.5 The comprehensive geophysical survey conducted by TimeScape Surveys (Biggins & Taylor 2004) covered the extent of the evaluation area on the west side of Bankhead Lane which runs approximately north to south from Pigeonwell Loaning. This field is called Field 11 in the report (Biggins & Taylor 2004). The survey picked up a number of positive linear anomalies varying from Strong to less intensive of diffuse signals (Fig 1). Such anomalies are usually created by cut features which in this instance would most likely be ditches. Generally the geophysical survey shows a petering out of anomalies in this direction and it is thought that this area is most likely to out with the Vicus and may be an area of farmland around the settlement. Biggins and Taylor suggest that the slightness of the anomalies may be due to the area having been ploughed out in the past. The current farmer very rarely ploughs this field, the last time being back in 2002 (Mr Messenger *pers comm*) but it was extensively cultivated in the past as attested to by the cropmarks of ridge-and-furrow. A number of strong positive anomalies were also identified

and whilst these can indicate the presence of hearths, they are often caused by the presence of metal in the topsoil.

- 3.1.6 The majority of anomalies that were identified lie outside of the evaluation area although one running parallel to Bankend Lane does cross the road line. This has previously been interpreted as part of a ditch system which may have delineated the area of the *vicus* and farming land in the environs of the Fort, (Biggins & Taylor 2004). However, it lies on the approximate route of a known buried service. A possible pipe trench was also identified as crossing the access road, although no known service crosses this area.
- 3.1.7 A transcription of cropmarks by the RCHME that is presented in Lax & Blood (1997) provides additional information about the extent and complexity of the Vicus in the fields immediately to the north-west of the development area. From this it is clear that the Vicus is more developed in this area than the geophysics would suggest. However, the cropmarks do appear to stop before the development area thus reinforcing the geophysical data in suggesting that the current development area was either not heavily developed in the Roman period, or that modern agricultural practices have severely truncated any features that are present.
- 3.1.8 Aerial photographs from 1977, 1983, 1986, 1988 and 1990 were examined. No previously unknown archaeological features were visible on these photographs within the proposed development area.
- 3.1.9 The available historical Ordnance Survey maps were studied. The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1867) shows the development site as featureless fields although an inscribed and dated stone (I.&E.P.S. 1866, Fig. 2) at Camp Farm suggests the farm was built in 1866, this is likely to be a delay between the time of survey and publication. The Second Edition (1875) shows no changes. Camp Farm is depicted on the edition dated 1900. This map also indicates that a number of field boundaries between the Farm and Pigeonwell Lonning to the south have been removed to provide a larger field around the Farm. An 'Old Quarry' is also shown in the field to the west of the A596/B5300 junction. All the subsequent map editions consulted (up to 1938) show little or no changes from 1901.

3.2 Evaluation

- 3.2.1 Nine trial trenches totalling 403m² were excavated (Fig. 1). A summary of trench descriptions and dimensions are given in Appendix 1. In the text below context numbers are in bold and a full list provided in Appendix 3.
- 3.2.2 Two faint linear geophysical anomalies were tested. The possible service pipe located in the geophysics was not tested as it is safe practice not to excavate over known services. The strong linear geophysical anomaly that ran parallel to Bankend Lane and crossed the proposed line of the access road was in a position where a known Water service is buried and other buried electrical services are also known to exist in this area of the field. For this reason the

south-eastern extent of the proposed road line in the field to the west of Bankend Lane was totally avoided.

- 3.2.3 The topsoil (**001**) across the area consisted of 0.2m – 0.3m of brown sandy silt and in several trenches this overlay a layer of orange-brown sandy silt (**002**) with a depth of around 0.2m. The natural subsoil (**003**) was in general an orangey-pink sandy clay containing a few small stones.

Trench 1

- 3.2.4 Trench 1 was located along the line of the access road it intersected with a diffuse linear anomaly from the geophysics which ran north-east to south-west across the line of the trench. The trench measured 45m by 1.5m. The deposits within this trench consisted of 0.25m of topsoil (**001**) over 0.2m of orange-brown subsoil (**002**). A linear ditch (**101**) was partially exposed in the trench. It was 0.25m deep and an arch-tiled field drain (**105**) (Fig. 5) had been cut through the fill (**102**). Fragments of white-glazed ceramic, coal, coal ash and an iron nail were recovered from **102**. This linear feature (Fig. 6) clearly aligned with the north-west to south-east orientated field boundary present on the 1st Edition OS map but later removed on the edition from 1900. No trace of the geophysical anomaly was identified.

Trench 2

- 3.2.5 Trench 2 was located along the line of the access road it measured 20m by 1.5m and was 0.4m deep. The continuation of the ditch revealed in Trench 1 was observed (**201**).

Trench 3

- 3.2.6 Trench 3 was located along the line of the access road it measured 30m by 1.5m and was situated on sloping ground just east of Bankend Lane. The topsoil was 0.25m in depth and it overlay a mixed topsoil/subsoil deposit with a depth of 0.1m. A negative feature (**301**) (Fig. 7) was partially exposed within the trench it was filled topsoil and was interpreted as a stone hole.

Trench 4

- 3.2.7 Trench 4 was located along the line of the access road it measured 30m by 1.5m and was situated on sloping ground with an easterly aspect. The topsoil (**001**) and underlying sub-soil (**002**) had a total depth of 0.5m and overlay natural brownish-orange silty sand (**003**). There were no archaeological features identified in this trench.

Trench 5

- 3.2.8 Trench 5 measured 15m by 1.5m and was situated in the base of a hollow which sloped gently westwards uphill towards the school to the south of the Fort. Topsoil (**001**) was 0.25m deep and this overlay a deposit of light yellow-brown coal flecked subsoil (**004**) with a depth of 0.1m. Below this were a

series of natural silty slopewash deposits (**003**) with a depth of 0.5m. A stone filled field drain (**501**) was cut in to this. No archaeology was present.

Trench 6

- 3.2.9 Trench 6 measured 38m by 1.5m. Topsoil (**001**) was 0.3m deep. A shallow north-east to south-west aligned feature (**604**) (Fig. 8) was identified at the north-west end of the trench. This had a width of 1.4m and a depth of 0.1m. It was filled with a sterile brownish-orange silt with occasional stones (**605**). It resembled a cultivation furrow in profile. Four stone-filled field drains (**601, 602, 603, 606**), one with a clay pipe inserted into it, were present in this trench. The natural (**003**) was a brownish-orange sandy silt.
- 3.2.10 A routine sample of the fill of the furrow (**605**) was taken, but given the interpretation of this feature and the nature of the deposit it has not been processed.

Trench 7

- 3.2.11 Trench 7 intersected with a short linear anomaly from the geophysics, however no trace of this was found. The trench measured 30m by 1.5m. Topsoil was 0.3m deep. Three clay-piped field drains (**701, 702, 703**) and two stone-filled field drains (**704, 705**) were identified. The natural was a yellow-orange or creamy-orange silty sand (**003**). A flint thumbnail scraper, was recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 8

- 3.2.12 Trench 8 measured 30m by 1.5m. Topsoil was 0.25m deep. Three clay-piped field drains (**801, 802, 803**) and one stone-filled field drain (**804**) were identified. Plough scores were also present in the base of the trench. The natural was an orange-creamy pink silty sand with a few small stones (**003**).

Trench 9

- 3.1.13 Trench 9 measured 30m by 1.5m. Topsoil was 0.25m deep. Four clay-piped field drains (**901, 902, 903, 904**) and one stone-filled field drain (**905**) were identified. The natural was an orange-creamy pink silty sand with a few small stones (**003**).

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 A desk-based assessment and an archaeological evaluation covering 403m² were carried out at Camp Farm, Maryport. The access road, car park and play area of a forthcoming heritage visitor attraction are to be constructed within this area.
- 4.2 The development area lies within the Buffer Zone for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site and lies in close proximity to a number of important sites associated with Roman, Romano-British and earlier prehistoric activity. Notably the Vicus associated with the fort.
- 4.3 Despite the location the only evidence for possible significant archaeological features in the proposed development area come from the TimeScape geophysical survey (Biggins & Taylor 2004). However, the majority of the anomalies that were detected by this survey were not within the evaluation area. Anomalies that did cross the evaluation area are thought to be caused by buried services or are artefacts of processing, other strong positive anomalies were also identified but these are often caused by the presence of metal in the topsoil and a number of these anomalies lay close to the field boundary ditch recorded in Trenches 1-2 which contained an iron nail in its fill. It is not impossible that other nails and iron debris could be present within the area around this boundary.
- 4.4 Nine archaeological trial trenches were excavated but no significant archaeological features were identified. Pre-modern finds were restricted to a single flint thumbnail scraper recovered from topsoil. The identified features included:
- One north-west-south-east orientated ditch (**101, 201**) recorded in two trenches appears to be a post-medieval field boundary ditch present on 19th century OS mapping and identified within the National Mapping Project as part of site No 1464875.
 - One north-east to south-east to south-west orientated feature (**604**) has been interpreted as a possible cultivation furrow.
 - One feature with a topsoil fill which has been interpreted as a stone hole (**301**).
- 4.5 No evidence of the Vicus extending in to this area was identified. It is also interesting that Roman artefacts, such as ceramics, were not present in the topsoil. It is unlikely given the proximity of this area to the Vicus that it was not in use for some purpose and if not settlement related the next most obvious would be agricultural. If it was in use for agricultural purposes we would expect manuring to have taken place which would have lead to quantities of Roman pottery and other debris having found their way in to the soil. The lack of this material may suggest that it had some other use which has not left any significant traces.

- 4.6 The evaluation has demonstrated that topsoil is quite thin in places (Tr 6, 7, 8, 9) and plough scoring of the subsoil has taken place in the past. It is therefore possible that plough damage could have removed slight features and hence have contributed towards the lack of archaeological remains in this area, although this would not explain the lack of Roman material in the topsoil.
- 4.7 The results of the evaluation have supported the evidence available from the desk-based resources, however, it remains unlikely that this area was not utilised in the Roman period. Whilst it is possible that some parts of the site may have been truncated in others a deeper sub-soil survives so this potential pattern of truncation cannot be taken as site wide. The presence of hitherto unknown features must still be seen as a possibility, although these are likely to be dispersed and vestigial.
- 4.8 It has been noted that the immediate area around the footprint of the proposed development is highly archaeologically sensitive so any development would have to be very careful not disturb the area outside of that which was evaluated.
- 4.9 The decision regarding any further mitigation measures lies with CCCHES.
- 4.10 The Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service will be notified of the arrangements made for the deposition of the archive.
- 4.11 A summary statement of the results of this archaeological work will be submitted for inclusion on the OASIS website.

5. REFERENCES

Bibliographic

Baker, M 2009 'Cumbria Vision Board: Roman Maryport – Hadrian's Wall Heritage Ltd'

Biggins, J A & Taylor, D J A 2004 'The Roman fort and Vicus at Maryport: geophysical survey, 2000-2004', in Wilson & Caruana (eds), *Romans on the Solway: Essays in honour of Richard Bellhouse*. Cumberland And Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society

Haines, K 2008, *Proposed housing development at Netherhall Road, Maryport, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, CFA Report 1491.

Lax, A & Blood, K 1997 'The earthworks of the Maryport Fort: an analytical field survey by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England' in Wilson, R J A 1997 *Roman Maryport and its setting: essays in memory of Michael G Jarrett*, [CW Extra Series XXVIII]

Photographic

Film Number	Frame Number	NGR/Index Number	Date
GBJ 13553	12	NY0437/13	28-07-77
CUC 13406	04	NYO436/2	01/01/83
RXB 3081	2A	NY0436/1	18-09-86
NMR 4092	25	NY0437/22	06-07-88
NMR 4092	27	NY0437/24	06-07-88
NMR 4092	28	NY0437/25	06-07-88
NMR 4092	29	NY0437/26	06-07-88
CUC 13423	22A	NY0437/32	01/01/90

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey 1867, *Cumberland*, 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 1875, *Cumberland*, 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 1900, *Cumberland*, 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 1901, *Cumberland*, 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 1925, *Cumberland*, 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 1926, *Cumberland*, 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 1938, *Cumberland*, 1:10560

APPENDIX 1: Evaluation Trench Results Summary

Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Total Area (m ²)	Features
1	45	1.5	68	Field boundary ditch aligned SE-NW Field drains
2	20	1.5	30	Field boundary ditch aligned SE-NW
3	30	1.5	45	Stone-hole
4	30	1.5	45	No archaeology
5	15	1.5	23	Field drain
6	38	1.5	57	Possible furrow Field drains
7	30	1.5	45	Field drains
8	30	1.5	45	Field drains
9	30	1.5	45	Field drains

APPENDIX 2: Photo Register (Colour Slides & B/W Prints)

Film 1

Shot	Description	Taken From	Conditions
1-8	General views pre-ex of the car park and play areas and NW end of access road in Pigeon Well Field	W	Sun
9-10	Trench 1, ditch 101, SE facing section	SE	Bright
11-12	Trench 1, ditch 101 with drain 105 on the left over fill 102	SW	Overcast
13-14	Trench 1, soil profile at SE end	SW	Sun
15-16	Trench 1, general view from the SW showing ditch 101 aligning with existing field boundaries to the NW	SW	Overcast
17-18	Trench 2, general view	SE	Overcast
19-20	Trench 2, ditch 201 partly exposed at NW end	E	Overcast
21-24	General views of Well Field from the field to the E of the A596/B5300 junction	E	Overcast
25-26	Trench 4, general view	SSW	Overcast
27-28	Trench 4, soil profile at SSW end	ESE	Overcast
29-30	Trench 4, soil profile at NNE end	WNW	Overcast
31-32	Trench 3, stone-hole 301 sectioned in trench edge	NNE	Overcast
33-34	Trench 3, general view	ESE	Sun
35-36	Trench 3, soil section, ESE end	ESE	Bright

Film 2

Shot	Description	Taken From	Conditions
1-2	Trench 7, general view	E	Overcast
3-4	Trench 7, S facing section	S	Overcast
5-6	Trench 6, general view	ESE	Overcast
7-8	Trench 6, possible furrow 604	SSE	Overcast
9-12	Trench 5, general view	E	Overcast
13-14	Trench 5, sondage in mid trench	SE	Overcast
15-16	Trench 5, SE facing section	E	Overcast
17-18	Trench 5, SW facing section and sondage through slopewash	SW	Bright
19-20	Trenches 5-7 backfilled in foreground with Trenches 809 excavated to rear	S	Overcast
21-22	Trench 8, general view	SW	Overcast
23-24	Trench 8, SE facing section	SE	Overcast
25-26	Trench 9, general view	SW	Bright
27-28	Trench 9, SE facing section	SE	Overcast

Digital

Shot	Description	Taken From	Conditions
1-4	General views pre-ex of the car park and play areas and NW end of access road in Pigeon Well Field	NW-W-SW	Sun
5	Trench 1, ditch 101, SE facing section	S	Sun
6	Trench 1, ditch 101 with drain 105 on the left over fill 102	W	Sun
7	Trench 1, soil profile at SE end	S	Sun
8	Trench 1, general view from the SW showing ditch 101 aligning with existing field boundaries to the NW	W	Sun

9	Trench 2, general view	W	Sun
10	Trench 2, ditch 201 partly exposed at NW end	NW-W-SW	Sun
11-12	Inscribed and dated stone in farm buildings		
13-14	General views of Well Field from the field to the E of the A596/B5300 junction	S	Sun
15	Trench 4, general view	S	Sun
16	Trench 4, soil profile at SSW end	NW-W-SW	Sun
17	Trench 4, soil profile at NNE end	SW	Sun
18	Trench 3, stone-hole 301 sectioned in trench edge	NW	Sun
19	Trench 3, general view	W	
20	Trench 3, soil section, ESE end	WNW	Sun
21-25	General views of Alavna Roman Fort and Senhouse Museum	Various	Bright
26	Trench 7, general view	E	Overcast
27	Trench 7, S facing section	S	Overcast
28-29	Trench 6, general view	ESE	Overcast
30	Trench 6, possible furrow 604	SSE	Overcast
31-32	Trench 5, natural channel section in foreground sealed below sterile slopewash	E	Overcast
33-34	Trench 5, sondage in mid trench	SE	Overcast
35-36	Trench 5, SE facing section	E	Overcast
37-38	Trench 5, SW facing section and sondage through slopewash	SW	Bright
39-40	Trenches 5-7 backfilled in foreground with Trenches 809 excavated to rear	S	Overcast
41	Trench 8, general view	SW	Overcast
42	Trench 8, SE facing section	SE	Overcast
43	Trench 9, general view	SW	Bright
44	Trench 9, SE facing section	SE	Overcast

APPENDIX 3: Context List

Context No.	Trench	Description
001	All	Topsoil. Brown silty sand
002	1, 2 & 4	Orange-brown sandy silt layer under 001
003	All	Natural subsoil. Mostly a creamy-orange or creamy-pink silty sand with occasional small stones
004	5	Grey silty sand with coal flecks & chunks
101	1	Linear cut for ditch. Same as 201
102	1	Fill of 101. Grey-brown sandy silt
103	1	Linear field drain
105	1	Linear field drain
201	2	Linear cut for ditch. Same as 101
202	2	Fill of 201. Grey-brown sandy silt
301	3	Partially exposed feature. Possible stone socket
302	3	Fill of 301. Brown silty
501	5	Linear field drain
601	6	Linear field drain
602	6	Linear field drain
603	6	Linear field drain
604	6	Possible linear cut for furrow
605	6	Fill of 604. Brownish orange sandy silt
606	6	Linear field drain
701	7	Linear field drain
702	7	Linear field drain
703	7	Linear field drain

704	7	Linear field drain
705	7	Linear field drain
706	7	Linear field drain
801	8	Linear field drain
802	8	Linear field drain
804	8	Plough score/stone drag
805	8	Linear field drain
806	8	Linear field drain
901	9	Linear field drain
902	9	Linear field drain
903	9	Linear field drain
904	9	Linear field drain
905	9	Linear field drain

APPENDIX 4: Samples Register

Sample No.	Context	Description	Sample size (L)
1	605	Fill of [604]	10

APPENDIX 5: Field Drawings Register

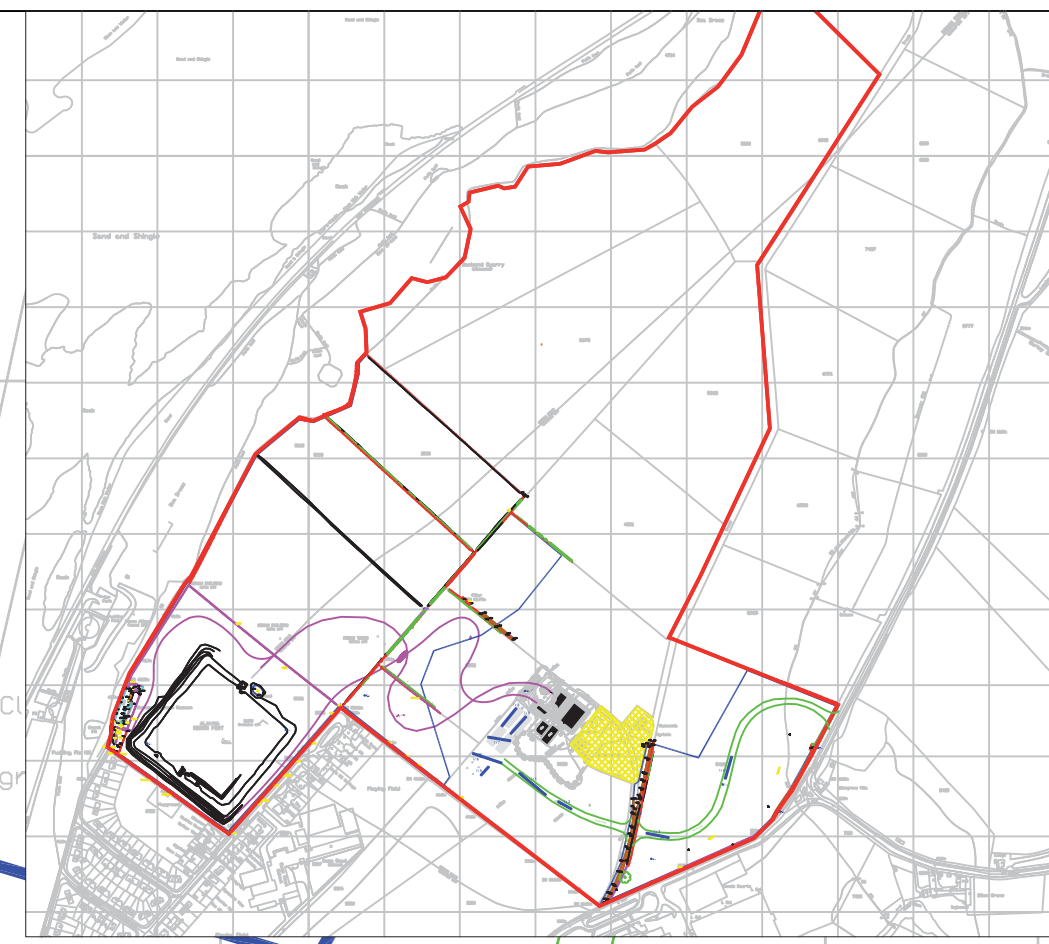
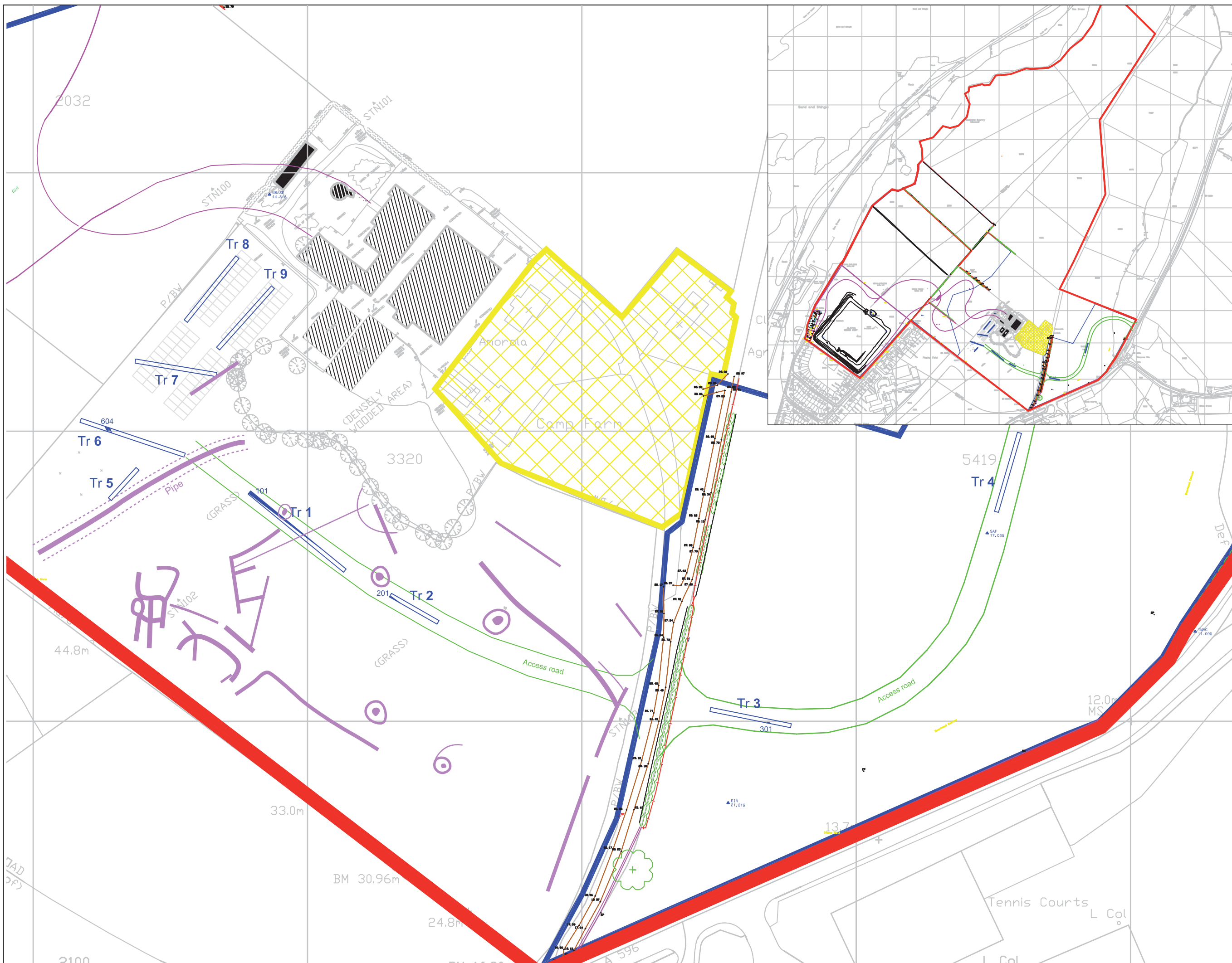
Drawing no.	Sheet	Description	Scale
1	1	Trench 1, ditch 101, SE facing section	1:10
2	2	Trench 1, general plan including 101-5	1:50
3	2	Trench 2, general plan including 201-2	1:50
4	2	Trench 3, general plan including 301	1:50
5	1	Trench 3, feature 301 section	1:10
6	1	Trench 6, general plan, 601-6	1:50
7	1	Trench 6, possible furrow 604-5	1:10
8	3	Trench 7, general plan 701-5	1:50
9	4	Trench 5, general plan 501	1:50
10		Trench 5, SE facing section	1:10
11	3	Trench 8, general plan 801-6	1:50
12	3	Trench 8, section through plough score 804	1:10
13	4	Trench 9, general plan	1:50

APPENDIX 6: Finds List

Tr.	Context	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spot-date
1	102	Pot/FE	2	15.3		19-20C
7	001	flint	1	1.8	Thumbnail scraper	prehist



- Key:
- Site Boundary
 - Geophysical survey results from Biggins & Taylor in 'The Romans on the Solway' 2004



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Fig. No: **1** Revision: **A**

Title:
Trench Location plan

Project:
**Camp Farm, Maryport, Cumbria
 Archaeological Desk-Based
 Assessment & Evaluation**

Scale:
1:1250 @ A3

Client:
H&H Bowe Ltd

Drawn by: **LW** Report No:



Fig. 2 - Inscribed and dated stone in the farm buildings at Camp Farm



Fig. 3 - The car park and play areas (Trenches 5-9) from the South, pre-excavation


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Fig. 4 - The access road route through the field to the E of Bankend Lane from the E. (Camp Farm is in the trees top right)



Fig. 5 - Trench 1. Partial section through ditch 101 with field drain 105 inserted through the fill



Fig. 6 - Trench 1, general view from SE with the ditch in the top right showing its alignment with the existing hedged boundary



Fig. 7 - Trench 3, stone-hole 301 in section



Fig. 8 - Trench 6, possible furrow 604 in section

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