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standard operating procedures.

**A7 Scotland Road / Church Terrace,
Carlisle, Cumbria:
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report No. 1606**

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0. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 0.1 An archaeological watching brief under Class 7 Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in February 2009 during the upgrading of drainage systems and the extension of an existing footway at the junction of Church Terrace and Scotland Road (the A7) to the north of the centre of Carlisle, within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Hadrian's Wall (Fig. 1).
- 0.2 An evaluation previously carried out by CFA (Curtis 2007) (Fig. 2) had identified the remains of what is likely to be the core of Hadrian's Wall. The evaluation established that the survival of the core of the Wall within this location was fragmentary, with areas having been removed for the insertion of modern features including services and a kerbside drainage gutter. Consequently, the terms of the SMC required that all groundbreaking work should be undertaken along the line of the existing kerb, where the remains of the Wall had previously been disturbed. The principle purpose of this watching brief was to ensure that the contractor complied with the terms laid down in the SMC.
- 0.3 Section 1 below summarises the background to the work. The detailed methodology is described in Section 2, while the results are described in Section 3.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on the 16th and 17th February 2009 at the junction between Church Terrace and Scotland Road (the A7), Carlisle (Fig 1, NGR; NY 3401 5570). The work was commissioned by Capita Symonds on behalf of Cumbria County Council.

1.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) for the programme of works was produced by CFA. The WSI was based upon communication with Mike Collins of English Heritage and on the documents sent to CFA by Capita Symonds on the 1st October 2008. It presents the methodology for the conduct of an archaeological watching brief during construction of a traffic safety scheme under Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). The SMC was required because the site lies within a scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall (Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 28484).

1.2 Background

1.2.1 Capita Symonds have received Scheduled Monument Consent (HSD 9/2/8989) to carry out works associated with a traffic safety scheme. The programme of works involved widening the walkway at the junction between Church Terrace and Scotland Road, providing a ramp with tactile surfacing and installing a new road gully and associated pipework for drainage (Fig. 2). A condition of the SMC was to conduct an archaeological watching brief during all excavation associated with the programme of works.

1.2.2 An evaluation trench was excavated in September 2007 (Curtis 2007) within the scheduled area at the proposed location of the safety scheme. This work identified the remains of the core of Hadrian's Wall on Church terrace, lying directly beneath the tarmac. The surviving remains had intrusive modern features present on three sides. These consisted of a kerbside drainage gutter on the north east, and a cut for a modern utility service trench on the south-west and north-west. This resulted in a small 'island' of material surviving within the trial trench. The lack of any surviving facing stones meant that its exact alignment in this location is unclear.

1.2.3 The scheme was designed specifically to mitigate against any potential disturbance to Hadrian's Wall. The design as agreed with English Heritage for the SMC was adhered to throughout the programme of works.

1.2.4 The following design was agreed with English Heritage:

- The excavation for the new drainage gully and connecting pipes will be kept within the disturbed ground of the existing kerb line where the evaluation showed that kerb construction had removed or severely truncated the Wall remains.

- The new kerb stones and tactiles will be surface mounted in the area of sensitive archaeological remains.
- The watching brief will cover the replacement of the kerb around the apex of the corner where Church Terrace joins Scotland Road, even though this area is likely to lie outside of the line of Hadrian's Wall.

1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 Hadrian's Wall was constructed in a number of sections and phases (Breeze 2006). It comprised the Wall itself and a ditch to the north, with a counterscarp bank of upcast material from the ditch placed on the north side of the ditch. The berm between the Wall and the ditch is normally about 2.44m wide on the Turf Wall but can vary. The first plan appears to have been for a stone wall 10 Roman feet (3m) wide from the lower Tyne to the River Irthing, and a turf rampart 20 Roman feet (6m) wide for the remainder to Bowness-on-Solway. At every mile there was a fortified gate (milecastle) and in between two towers or turrets. No forts were placed on the Wall in this phase. While work was in progress, two significant changes were made. The first was to erect a new series of forts along the whole line, and an earthwork Vallum was added behind the Wall from Newcastle to Bowness. An associated change was to reduce the Stone Wall from 10 Roman feet in width to about 8 feet or less.
- 1.3.2 Through Carlisle, the first phase of the Wall is expected to comprise the Turf Wall, running as it did from Harrow's Scar to Bowness. It was 6m thick at its base and was formed of cut turves laid in courses. Excavations have shown that the turf rampart was placed on a base three to four layers of turf high, with the front sloped at an angle of about 4 to 1 while the back was almost vertical. The best estimate is for a height of 3.66m (12 feet). Excavations below the upcast mound north of the ditch and below the Vallum demonstrated that these areas had been stripped of turf, presumably to build the Wall.
- 1.3.3 Local stone was used when the Wall was later rebuilt in stone. The replacement seems to have taken place in two stages; from MC 54 to Bowness seems to have been replaced after the return from the Antonine Wall. This new Wall was about 2.29m wide. It was on the same line as the Turf Wall. In some places it sat immediately behind the demolished Turf Wall and in others it sat on the demolished remains of the Turf Wall, normally placed about 1m back from the front of this turf base. The footings of the Stone Wall were of red sandstone with a core of sandstone rubble and sandy mortar. The berm was 11.5m wide and the ditch 6.5m wide.
- 1.3.4 Stanwix fort lies on a natural platform on the north of Brampton Road, in the area of Well Lane, Church Lane, Knowe Road and Church Street, under Stanwix House, St Michael's Church and other buildings and gardens. Brampton Road lies more-or-less on the line of the south defences, with Well Lane marking the east defences. The fort appears to be an addition to the Wall, which was located a little to the south of the north fort wall. The fort appears to be later than the replacement of the Turf Wall with stone, and although

there is currently little evidence for an earlier turf and timber fort in this location it is presumed that there was one.

- 1.3.5 The Vallum was traced in the 1930s, heading from the east for the south-east corner of Stanwix fort. Beyond the fort's south-west corner, immediately south of the junction of Brampton Road and Scotland Road, the Vallum turned sharply north as if it had diverged around the fort. This proximity of the Vallum to the southern defences of the fort can be explained if it related to an earlier, smaller fort. It is to be expected that an extensive civil settlement would have been associated with the fort.
- 1.3.6 The Wall continued in a straight line, to the edge of the bluffs above the River Eden, with its line marked by plaques on the front of 1 Church Terrace and 19/21 Scotland Road stating "Roman Wall; beneath this spot lie the foundations of Hadrian's Wall. Built 126 AD" and a stone pillar beside the path opposite Aughton House on Cavendish Terrace records "Roman Wall. Site of 1886." The Vallum lies parallel to the south.
- 1.3.7 Just beyond the north-west angle of the fort, the modern road follows the line of the Roman road north. Road metalling up to 1m deep was found in 1986 beside Scotland Road indicating that the line had shifted slightly to the west since Roman times. At the point where the road passed through the Wall there was probably a gateway though no trace has been recorded. To the south, the road crossed the River Eden into Carlisle.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The aims of the archaeological work were:
 - To monitor the groundbreaking works associated with the construction of the traffic safety scheme.
 - To clean, excavate and record any archaeological remains that may be disturbed by the works permitted under the terms of the SMC.
 - To produce a report on the findings of the fieldwork, setting out the potential for any further work and dissemination of the results, as appropriate.
- 1.4.2 The research aims of the work were to inform wider regional, national and period based research frameworks, particularly the *North West Archaeological Research Framework* (NWARF), initiated by English Heritage and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers.

2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 Work was conducted with regard to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Fieldwork.
- 2.2 The work took place within the scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall (Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 28484) (Fig. 1) and complied with the terms of the SMC.
- 2.3 All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, photography and by completing standard CFA record forms. The stratification of all excavated areas was fully recorded whether or not significant archaeological deposits were identified.
- 2.4 The tarmac was broken with a pneumatic drill and the existing kerb was lifted using a JCB equipped with a narrow toothed bucket. All further groundbreaking was carried out by hand.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

- 3.1 The programme of works was carried out as per the design laid out in the SMC. Numbers in bold refer to contexts (Appendix 2) and correspond with those in CFA report No. 1377 (Curtis 2007).
- 3.2 The installation of the side entry gully required the excavation of a pit (Fig. 4) measuring 0.9m long by 0.6m wide, which was cut into the subsoil (**1004**) to a depth of 0.5m, and the installation of the connecting pipe required the excavation of a trench (Fig. 3) with a width of 0.6m, which was cut into the subsoil to a depth of c. 0.1m. This work was carried out within the area previously disturbed by the kerb (**1013**). Hadrian's Wall was not exposed or disturbed during this programme of works and there were no other archaeological features, deposits or artefacts identified.
- 3.3 A trench measuring 0.3m wide by 0.15m deep was excavated for the replacement of the kerb following the apex of the corner between Scotland Road and Church Terrace. What is thought to be natural subsoil (**1004**) was exposed in a few patches, but generally it did not penetrate any deeper than the layer of made ground underlying the previous kerb (**1013**). There were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance identified.
- 3.4 A slight trench was formed for holding the surface-mounted kerb stones; this did not penetrate through the tarmac road surface. All other works to complete the scheme were built up from existing surfaces.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

- 4.1 A watching brief was carried out within a Scheduled area of Hadrian's Wall during works associated with a traffic safety scheme. The terms of the Scheduled Monument Consent were designed to ensure that the groundbreaking work was carried out within areas of the Wall that had been removed by previous developments. Hadrian's Wall was not exposed or disturbed during this programme of works and there were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance identified.
- 4.2 CFA recommends that no further archaeological works are required in relation to this programme of works.
- 4.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> will be completed.
- 4.4 An archive will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition 1991, and arrangements made for its deposition with an appropriate repository. A copy will be offered to the National Monuments Record.

5. REFERENCES

Breeze, D J 2006, *J Collingwood Bruce's Handbook to the Roman Wall*. 14th Edition, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Curtis A, 2007, *A7 Scotland Road/Church Terrace, Carlisle, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation CFA Data Structure Report No. 1377*.

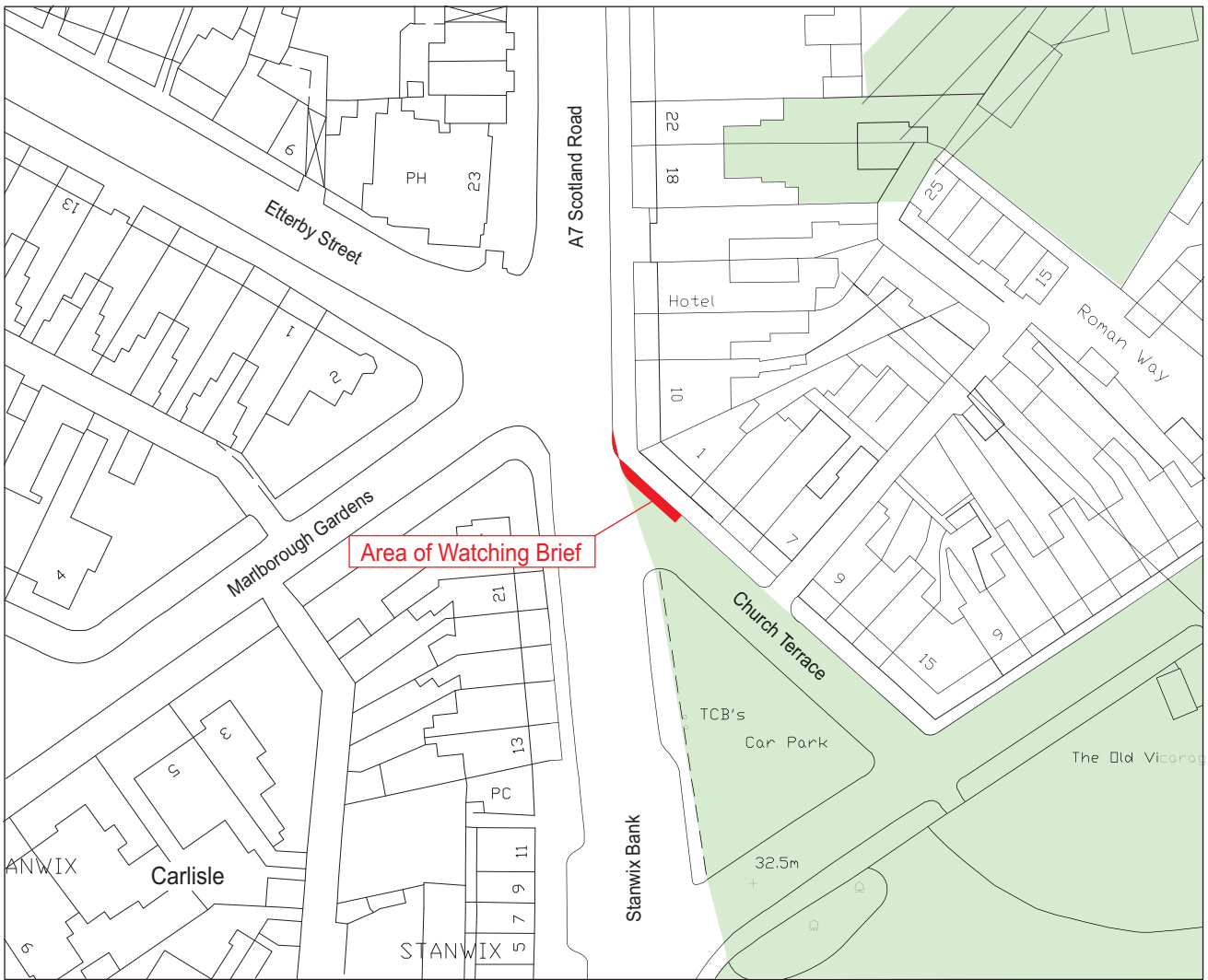
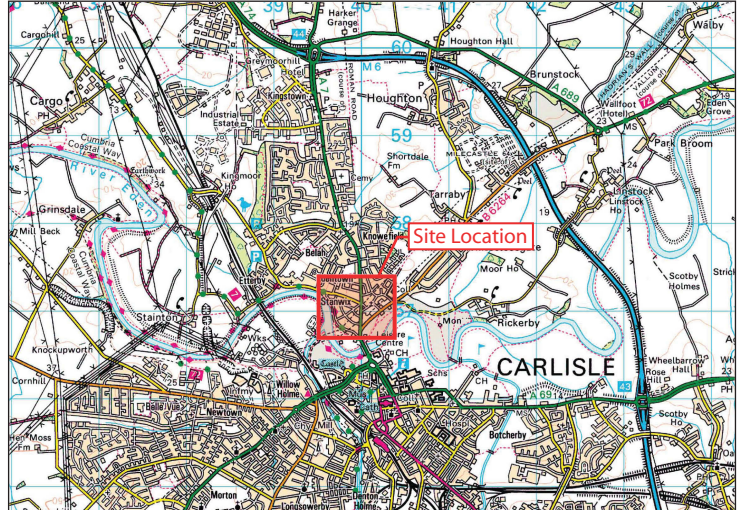
APPENDIX 1: Photograph Register

Film 1 (B&W Prints / Colour Slides / Digital)

Photo No.	Description	Conditions	From
1-4	General working Shots	Overcast	Various
5-6	Trench for connecting pipe	Overcast	NW
7-8	Trench for connecting pipe	Overcast	SE
9-12	Pit excavated for side entry gully	Overcast	NE
13-14	Metal spike associated with modern services	Overcast	NE
15-16	Kerb trench at apex of corner between Scotland Road and Church Terrace	Overcast	South
17-18	Trench for connecting pipes following backfilling	Overcast	SE

APPENDIX 2: Context Register (from Curtis 2007)

Context Number	Description
1001	Tarmacadam road surface, 0.12m thick
1002	Setts forming surface of kerbside gutter
1003	Concrete setting for setts (1002), 0.07m thick
1004	Red/brown sandy clay with <60% gravel inclusions, 0.25m thick
1005	Indurated random red sandstone blocks and rubble with <20% pebble inclusions, 0.2m thick
1006	Grey/brown firm sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks, cut by (1007)
1007	Cut for water pipe, filled by (1008) and (1009)
1008	Pea gravel fill of (1007)
1009	Type 1 hardcore fill of (1007)
1010	Sharp sand, bedding for setts (1002), 0.03m thick
1011	Cinders, 0.07m thick
1012	Cut for kerbside gutter, filled by (1003), (1011), (1010) and (1002)
1013	Pavement kerbstones
1014	Cut into north-east side of (1005)
1015	Cut into south-west and north-west sides of (1005)



- Key:
- Scheduled Area
 - Area of Watching Brief



Fig. No:	1	Revision:	B	Client:	Capita Symonds
Title:	Site Location				
Project:	A7 Scotland Rd/ Church Terrace, Carlisle, Cumbria				
Watching Brief					

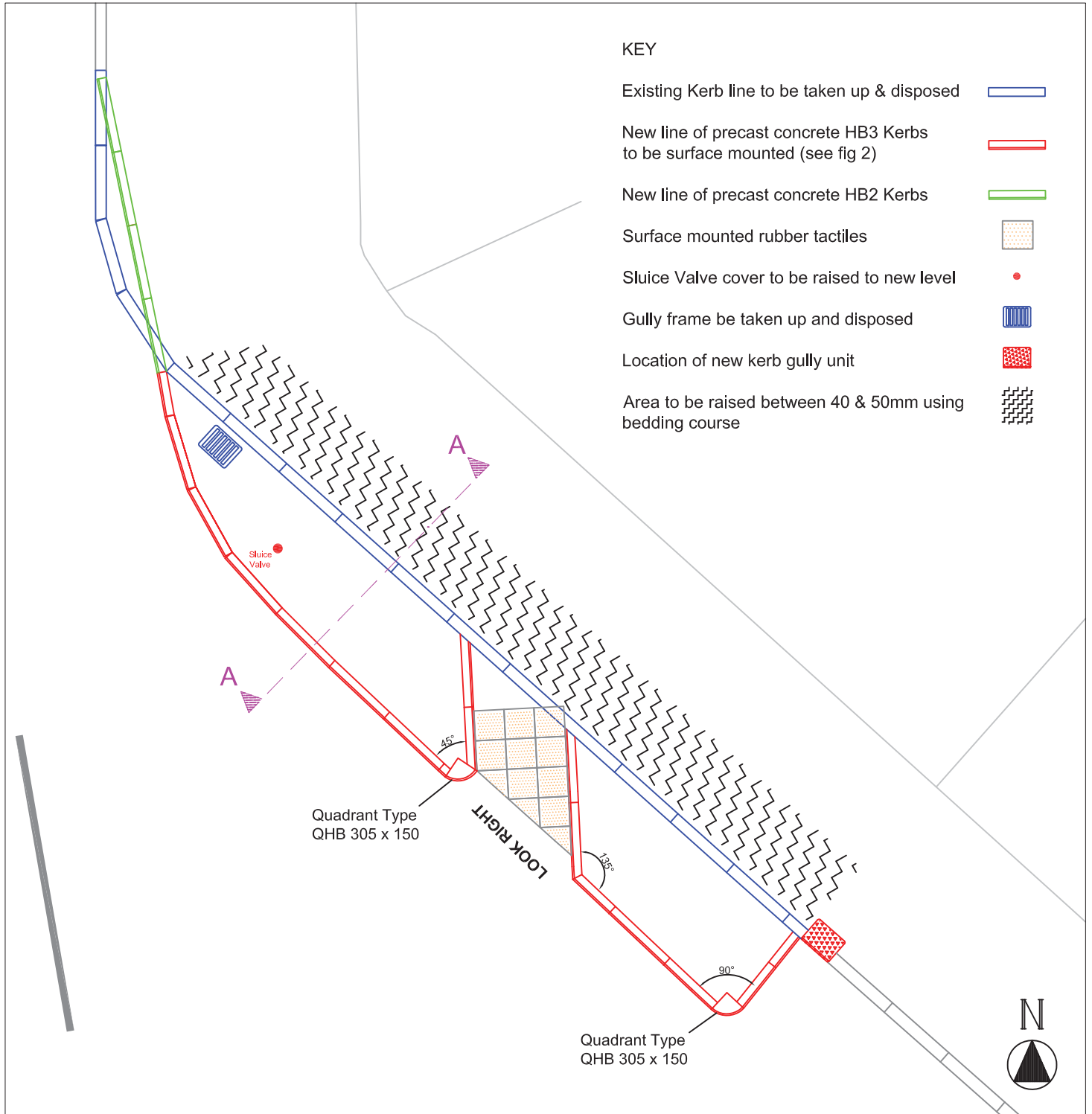
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Report No:
1606



Key:

Fig. No:	2	Revision:	B	Client:	Capita Symonds
Title: Plan of watching brief area.					
Project: A7 Scotland Rd/ Church Terrace, Carlisle, Cumbria.					

Scale: 1:75 @ A4

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Fig 3 - Trench for connecting pipe taken from Southeast



Fig 4 - Pit for side entry gully, Northeast-facing

Key:	Fig. No:	3-4	Revision:		Client:	Capita Symonds
	Title:					
	Project:	A7 Scotland Rd/ Church Terrace, Carlisle, Cumbria				
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