

Cheshire

Chester

2/537 (C.13.U003)

SJ 40306630

CH1 2BH

1 HAMILTON PLACE, CHESTER***Proposed Redevelopment at No. 1 Hamilton Place, Chester. An Archaeological Evaluation***

Dodd, L & Walker, W Flintshire : Earthworks Archaeological Services, 2004, 10pp, colour pls, figs

Work undertaken by: Earthworks Archaeological Services

The trench appeared to have been positioned over a backfilled cellar. Although only modern and late post-medieval deposits were removed it has been suggested that the cellar itself may stretch back from the Northgate Street frontage and be late medieval or early post-medieval in origin. Further, it cannot be assumed that the results from a single test-pit were representative of the deposits elsewhere within the proposed development site. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

2/538 (C.13.U002)

SJ 40606620

CH1 1EE

21-31 NEWGATE ROW, GROSVENOR SHOPPING CENTRE, CHESTER***Proposed Extension to the Rear of Units 21-31 Newgate Row, Grosvenor Shopping Centre, Chester. An Archaeological Evaluation***

Dodd, L & Walker, W Flintshire : Earthworks Archaeological Services, 2004, 14pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Earthworks Archaeological Services

The fieldwork consisted of the excavation of 2 evaluation trenches. The results have demonstrated that truncated but significant multi-phased archaeology survives close to present ground level. The well-preserved remains of a Roman roadside drain were recorded, together with surviving masonry from a probable military barrack block. Two medieval pits whose fills were rich in finds and palaeoenvironmental potential were also observed. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: RO, MD, MD, PM

2/539 (C.13.U005)

SJ 40506630

CH1 2HG

9-13 NORTHGATE STREET, CHESTER***Results of Archaeological Evaluation of Land at 9-13 Northgate Street***

Williams, M & Roberts, J Chester : L-P: Archaeology, 2004, 51pp, colour pls, figs, tabs

Work undertaken by: L-P: Archaeology

Trench 1, showed evidence of post-medieval demolition activity, as did trench 2, which revealed a sandstone wall course partially demolished and covered in Victorian grano-concrete. Trench 1 produced residual remains of Roman Tegula within the deeper deposits. A layer of rubble containing Tegula sealed a deposit of sandstone, which was recorded as the limit of excavation and identified as the natural Trench 2 produced no such material but did contain probable residual medieval pottery within the demolition deposits. Several pieces of coal recovered from the deposit just above the limit of excavation suggested that these deposits were in fact post-medieval. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MD, RO

2/540 (C.13.U001)

SJ 40306680

CH1 4ET

LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF ST. MARTIN'S WAY AND UPPER NORTHGATE STREET*Land at the Junction of St. Martin's Way and Upper Northgate Street, Chester (Site 7: Gorse Stacks Development)*

Dodd, L Flintshire : Earthworks Archaeological Services, 2004, 12pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Earthworks Archaeological Services

The fieldwork consisted of the excavation of a single linear trench. The upper layers of over 2m of dumped modern rubble material deriving from the construction and landscaping of St. Martin's Way and the Foundations Roundabout during the 1960s. Beneath the modern deposits lies an accumulation of homogenous garden soil of post-medieval date; this soil lies directly on the natural weathered bedrock. No archaeological features or deposits of merit were recorded and, surprisingly, very few finds were recovered. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

2/541 (C.13.U006)

SJ 40406680

CH1 4DS

LAND BOUNDED BY DELAMERE STREET, UPPER NORTHGATE STREET AND ST. OSWALD'S WAY, CHESTER*Land Bounded by Delamere Street, Upper Northgate Street and St. Oswald's Way, Chester. (Site 6: Gorse Stacks Development). An Archaeological Evaluation*

Dodd, L Flintshire : Earthworks Archaeological Services, 2004, 73pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Earthworks Archaeological Services

Fourteen test pits were excavated. Although archaeological deposits dating from the Roman period onward were identified. The remains appear to have survived in pockets and were neither stratified nor particularly complex. Long wall foundations identified on site and in the cartographic evidence may have perpetuated the line of former medieval burgage plots. A Roman soil layer containing fresh, unabraded ceramic was noted in the central southern part of the site and this may represent occupation/activity associated with the extramural settlement to the north-east of the Roman fortress. A possible early watercourse was identified close to the east end of the site. The presence of a former stone quarry, identified on eighteenth century cartographic evidence, may lie at the east end of the site, but this was not identified in the test trenches. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD, PM, PM, RO

2/542 (C.13.U004)

SJ 40356585

CH1 2PP

POLICE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, NUNS ROAD, CHESTER*Proposed Redevelopment at the Police Headquarters Building, Nuns Road, Chester. An Archaeological Evaluation*

Dodd, L Flintshire : Earthworks Archaeological Services, 2004, 43pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Earthworks Archaeological Services

The fieldwork consisted of the excavation of eight evaluation trenches. Remains included Roman surfaces and soil layers, a probable medieval burial, medieval soil layers, part of the foundation work associated with a post-medieval military barracks, and other cut features of indeterminate date. Residual and stratified finds from the Roman to the post-medieval periods were recovered. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MD, RO, MD, RO, EM, MD, RO**Congleton**

2/543 (C.13.U007)

SJ 70206620

CW10 9AL

FORMER TANNERY, WHEELLOCK STREET, MIDDLEWHICH

Proposed Development at the Former Tannery, Wheelock Street, Middlewich, Cheshire. A Programme of Archaeological Evaluation

Dodd, L Flintshire : Earthworks Archaeological Services, 2004, 27pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Earthworks Archaeological Services

Five linear test trenches were excavated and the results have confirmed that significant late medieval and/or early post-medieval deposits and features survived in a c.30m wide band on the Wheelock Street frontage. Of particular interest was the potential for the retrieval of large assemblages of late medieval and post-medieval ceramics. Additionally, the presence of cattle horn-cores suggested former tanning activities and, further, the potential for survival of organic artefacts and palaeoenvironmental data within the area of archaeological interest was excellent. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: R2506

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MD

2/544 (C.13.U008)

SJ 70706650

CW10 9GP

LAND AT KING STREET, MIDDLEWICH***Proposed Housing Development on Land at King Street, Middlewich, Cheshire. A Programme of Archaeological Evaluation***

Dodd, L Flintshire : Earthworks Archaeological Services, 2004, 24pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Earthworks Archaeological Services

Five linear test trenches were excavated. In archaeological terms the results of the evaluation were very disappointing. The entire area appeared to have been extensively and deeply disturbed during the nineteenth century railway construction and later development. It was concluded that the application site held little or no archaeological potential. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: R2518

Vale Royal

2/545 (C.13.U009)

SJ 72606600

CW4 7LS

KINDERTON LODGE, MIDDLEWICH***Kinderton Lodge, Middlewich, Cheshire. Report on an Archaeological Evaluation***

Stone, R Clun : Marches Archaeology, 2004, 11pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Marches Archaeology

Six trenches were excavated across the anomalies and their possible continuations which were identified by an earlier geophysical survey. The only identifiable features were vestigial ridge and furrow, land drains and probable feeder trenches for cattle troughs. All remains were considered to have low archaeological significance and potential. [Au]

SMR primary record number: R2529

Cumbria**Allerdale**

2/546 (C.16.U016)

NY 17635082

CA7 4SD

LAND AT ABBEY FARM***Report on an Archaeological Field Evaluation on Land at Abbey Farm, Abbeytown, Cumbria***

Jones, C J Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

, 2004, 16pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

The development fell within an area of archaeological potential. The archaeological field evaluation revealed a number of features of exclusively modern date, from the later 19th to 20th centuries. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number:1295

Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM

2/547 (C.16.U013)

NY 04473691

CA15 6NT

LAND AT NETHERHALL SCHOOL, MARYPORT

Report on an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Field Evaluation of Land at Netherhall School, Maryport

Jones, C J Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

, 2004, 23pp, figs, tabs, ref

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

A number of irregularly shaped pits and a series of stake holes were observed cut in to the natural subsoil within trench 1, although no material was recovered from any of these features. It was uncertain what function the pits had or when they were dug and filled in. The stake holes could form part of an ephemeral structure constructed from thin wooden stakes driven in the natural subsoil. No archaeological features were observed within trenches 2 and 3. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number:1259

Archaeological periods represented: UD

2/548 (C.16.U020)

NY 11205390

CA7 4DD

LAND AT SILLOTH PRIMARY SCHOOL

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation on Land a Silloth Primary School, Silloth, Cumbria

Jones, C J Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

, 2004, 16pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

No archaeological deposits were observed within the trench. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number:1327

2/549 (C.16.U014)

NY 11665417

CA7 4NN

LAND AT SOLWAY LIDO, SILLOTH

Report on an Archaeological Field Evaluation on Land at Solway Lido, Silloth, Cumbria

Jones, C J Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

, 2004, 24pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

A series of substantial linear ditches were identified which crossed the site in an east-west and north-south orientation. There were also a number of small ditches, which could possibly be interpreted as palisade slots, which crossed the site along on a north-south alignment. Three ditches were found to contain a significant amount of slag within their upper fills and quantities of charred grain in their lower fills. This activity was concentrated in the north-western third of the site which appeared to contain compelling evidence for probable prehistoric settlement. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number:1228

Archaeological periods represented: EM

2/550 (C.16.U015)

NY 07333843

CA15 6SW

LAND AT WESTLANDS FARM, CROSBY

Report on an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Evaluation of Land at Westlands Farm, Crosby, Maryport, Cumbria

Jones, C J Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

, 2004, 25pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

Westlands Farm and adjoining barn is a Grade II Listed Building dating from the later 17th century. The family of the present occupier have owned lands in the region since 1190. The farmland was landscaped in the 20th century and a substantial building erected, which was demolished prior to the field evaluation. The site lies close to the main road through the village, at a right angle to the medieval village green. The site also lies close to the site of two prehistoric enclosures. A linear ditch was observed in trench 3 and the remains of a cobbled path observed in trench 6. No other trenches contained any evidence of archaeological material. The course of the ditch was uncertain as it could not be identified at the northern part of the site. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*1236

2/551 (C.16.U018)

NY 19655501

CA7 5EU

MIDDLE FARM, NEWTON ARLOSH

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation at Middle Farm, Newton Arlosh, Cumbria

Giecco, F Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

, 2004, 22pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

The five evaluation trenches found few deposits of archaeological interest. Of the limited features identified including the cobbled yard surface in trench 4, none could be dated any earlier than the 19th century. The last remains of the clay barn and farm house of likely 17th century date which once formed the core of Middle Farm were removed during the clear up operation relating to the foot and mouth epidemic of 2001. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*1284

Archaeological periods represented: PM

2/552 (C.16.U019)

NY 11584598

CA7 4NF

NEW COWPER QUARRY

New Cowper Quarry, Northern Extension; the Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

Clapperton, K Edinburgh : Headland Archaeology Ltd.

, 2004, 18pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Headland Archaeology Ltd.

During the evaluation, several ditches, small pits, including one with late prehistoric pottery and a post hole were identified in the south-east corner of the site. Beyond this area no remains of archaeological significance were discovered. It is possible that this area represent the very northern limited of the prehistoric settlement identified in excavations in the field to the south. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*1328

Archaeological periods represented: PR

2/553 (C.16.U017)

NY 10793135

CA13 0LB

PAPCASTLE HOUSE, PAPCASLTE***Report on an Archaeological Evaluation at Papcastle House, Papcastle, Cumbria***

Giecco, F & Crompton, P Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

, 2004, 26pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

Although both trenches revealed evidence of major terracing in the early 19th century, a series of substantial post holes were identified within trench 1 which could form a putative corner of a timber building of probable medieval date. there was also a highly truncated linear feature to the north of these post holes. Trench 2 produced no archaeological features, There were no recorded deposits of a Roman date which suggested that the site could be situated just outside the Roman vicus. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*1289*Archaeological periods represented:* MD, PM, RO

2/554 (C.16.U005)

NY 00502880

CA14 4AR

WORKINGTON BREWERY, LADIES WALK, WORKINGTON***Workington Brewery, Ladies Walk, Workington, Cumbria. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Evaluation***

Dawson, J & Gajos, P Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2004, 63pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

The excavated trenches revealed a substantial sequence of made ground overlying natural gravel. Walls relating to mainly twentieth century buildings associated with the brewery and nineteenth century cottages, identified in the desk-based assessment were identified. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM**Carlisle**

2/555 (C.16.U012)

NY 41255482

CA1 2PJ

BENDALL'S ENGINEERING, LONDON ROAD, CARLISLE***Report on an Archaeological Field Evaluation of Land at Bendall's Engineering, London Road, Carlisle, Cumbria***

Jones, C J Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., 2004, 18pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

No archaeological structures or deposits earlier than the late 18th or 19th centuries could be observed within any of the evaluation trenches. It was recommended that no further work take place within the area of the evaluation. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*1324*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

2/556 (C.16.U001)

NY 54315547

CA8 9LU

CASTLE CARROCK SCHOOL***Castle Carrock School, Cumbria***

Blythe, K, Bates, A, & Dawson, J Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2004, 35pp, figs, tabs, refs
Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

The rapid identification survey did not identify any constraints to the position of the evaluation trench. The evaluation trench did not encounter any deposits of archaeological significance, and the depth of the natural till was established at 0.5m below the present ground surface. Where the ground sloped down from the playing field to the school buildings, the deposits had been truncated, partly below the level of the natural till. This meant that only part of the area which was to be developed could have any potential archaeological deposits, and of this, over a quarter had been evaluated by the trench. [Au(abr)]

2/557 (C.16.U003)

NY 40375729

CA3 9AY

CERAMICS COURTYARD, CUMBRIA INSTITUTE OF ART AND DESIGN, CARSLISLE

Ceramics Courtyard, Cumbria Institute of the Arts, Carlisle

Gajos, P Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2004, 21pp, figs, tabs, refs
Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

The excavation of two trenches has shown that archaeological features were present on the site sealed below 1.2-1.3m of post-medieval overburden and possible alluvial or colluvial deposits. Sealed beneath these deposits was a ditch aligned north-west to south-east, which was almost at right angles to Hadrian's Wall and the Vallum. The full profile of the ditch was not seen but it certainly exceeded 2m in width and 1m in depth. On the basis of the finds in the fill the ditch appeared to date to the post-medieval period. Cut by the ditch in trench two was a deposit of orange sandy silt with a high proportion of stone inclusions, which may well have related to a putative parade ground seen in the 1996 excavations. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, RO

2/558 (C.16.V001)

NY 41085990

CA6 4JB

HOUGHTON HALL

Final Archaeological Evaluation of Houghton Hall

Roper, S Birmingham : Birmingham Archaeology, 2004, 22pp, figs, tabs, refs
Work undertaken by: Ironbridge Archaeology

Evaluation trenches were excavated on a site. Two trenches were excavated at the location of anomalies identified by a geophysical survey. These features were identified as areas of burning of unknown function or date. A series of field drains were also identified. Trenches were excavated within the walled garden. The trenches identified a 19th/early 20th century heated green house. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: UD, PM, PM

2/559 (C.16.U011)

NY 40535533

CA1 1SJ

KING STREET, BOTCHERGATE, CARLSLE

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation at King Street, Botchergate, Carlisle, Cumbria

Cracknell, P & Martin, G Carlisle : Historical Building Survey & Archaeological Illustration, 2004, 24pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs
Work undertaken by: Historical Building Survey & Archaeological Illustration

Several wall foundations belonging to the parsonage were discovered during the current excavation. Below the wall foundations there were several ditches, areas of cobbles, a post hole and wall foundation that were Roman in date. Nearly 200 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, mostly

dating to the second and third century AD. Only one sherd of medieval pottery was found and there was no evidence for any medieval activity on the site within the area of the excavation. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 1287

Archaeological periods represented: RO, MD

2/560 (C.16.U010)

NY 40705545

CA1 2EW

LAND AT RYDAL STREET, CARLISLE

Report on an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Evaluation of Land at Rydal Street, Carlisle, Cumbria

Jones, C J Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

, 2004, 26pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

No archaeological remains were identified in any of the evaluation trenches. The site consisted of agricultural land prior to 1824 when terraced houses were first built, these were demolished in 1948. The site has been a children's play area since 1977. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 1237

2/561 (C.16.U009)

NY 40745556

CA1 1SE

LAND AT SOUTH HENRY STREET, CARLISLE

Report on an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Evaluation at Land at South Henry Street, Carlisle

Jones, C J Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

, 2004, 25pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

Two post holes, one with an associated line of stake holes, were identified within trench 1. The site comprised an area of pasture prior to the mid 19th century when the brewery was built. The first building on the site was built prior to 1970 when the building and an early 20th century extension were converted into a motor repair shop. The site has been derelict since the mid 1990s when the motor repair shop ceased operations. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, UD, UD

2/562 (C.16.U008)

NY 40805490

CA2 4AA

LAND AT ST. NICHOLAS BRIDGE, CARLISLE

Report on an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Field Evaluation of Land at St. Nicholas Bridge, Carlisle, Cumbria

Jones, C J Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

, 2004, 34pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

A series of stake holes were observed cut into the natural subsoil within trenches 1 and 2, one of which contained medieval pottery. A layer of buried ploughsoil containing a significant quantity of medieval pottery sealed these stake holes. Pre-1900 deposits were significantly truncated by deposits associated with the London and North Western Railway, which included a Wagon Repair and Creosoting Shed, both of which survive at the site. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD

2/563 (C.16.U007)

NY 40155715

CA3 9DN

STANWIX SCHOOL, STANWIX*Stanwix School, Stanwix, Carlisle*

Town, M Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2004, 42pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

The evaluation revealed overburden deposits relating to the construction of the extension to the school in 1999-2000. These directly overlay post-medieval construction deposits and garden soils. Sealed beneath the garden soils was a cobbled surface, thought to be Roman in origin. [Au(abr)]

Copeland

2/564 (C.16.U006)

NX 97701775

CA28 7RW

CASTLE MEWS, WHITERAVEN*Castle Mews, Coach Road, Whittraven, Cumbria*

Clark, P Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2004, 75pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

Three evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. All three trenches revealed archaeological remains, including cobbled surfaces, and walls in trenches one and three. Most of the cobbled surfaces exposed seemed to be the paths running alongside walls, with an exception that appeared to represent a substantial courtyard. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

2/565 (C.16.U004)

NY 02342358

CA14 4RD

DAIRY PROCESSING FACILITY, WINSKALES*Dairy Processing Facility, Winskales, Cumbria*

Gajos, P Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2004, 38pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

The results of the evaluation showed that the crop marks thought to be potentially medieval ridge and furrow and seen as geophysical anomalies were, in fact, nothing more than land drains. No finds or features relating to a DMV were encountered and it would appear that if a DMV does exist in this area then the remains do not extend into the proposed development area. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

2/566 (C.16.U023)

NY 00570615

CA21 2YL

LAND ADJACENT TO TARN BANK, BRAYSTONES*Report on an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Evaluation of Land Adjacent to Tar Bank, Braystones, Beckermeth, Cumbria*Jones, C J & Denham, K Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.
, 2004, 13pp, figs, refs*Work undertaken by:* North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

No archaeological features were observed within any of the trenches or test pits. A number of prehistoric flints were recorded from the site, indicating evidence of prehistoric activity within the environs of the site. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 1270

Archaeological periods represented: PR

Eden

2/567 (C.16.U021)

NY 72851625

CA16 6NR

FIELD 8223, DOBY LANE, SANDFORD, APPLEBY, WESTMORELAND

Field 8223, Doby Lane, Sandford, Appleby, Westmoreland. Archaeological Evaluation

Kirby, M Musselburgh : CFA Archaeology Ltd.

, 2004, 10pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: CFA Archaeology Ltd.

Four trial trenches were excavated. Two pits were found in trench 3, which was excavated within the footprint of the house. Excavation through the banks did not identify any structure within them. They were simply formed from earth. These results suggested that they are field boundary banks. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 1301

Archaeological periods represented: MD

2/568 (C.16.U022)

NY 60002245

CA10 3BA

HALL FARM, MORLAND

Report on an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, Building Survey and Field Evaluation at Hall Farm, Morland, Cumbria

Wooler, F & Jones, C J Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

, 2004, 41pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

No significant archaeological remains were identified within any of the excavation trenches. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 1273

Archaeological periods represented: PM

South Lakeland

2/569 (C.16.U002)

SD 28577857

LA12 7BL

LAND TO THE REAR OF FORMER BUGLE HORN, ULVERSTON

Land to the Rear of Former Bugle Horn, Soutergate, Ulverston, Cumbria

Dawson, J & Gajos, H Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2004, 42pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

Two trenches were excavated, and both comprised subsoil deposits of, essentially, a disturbed natural layer with a small amount of building rubble inclusions, possibly dating to the medieval period. A nineteenth century soak-away and a tree throw were revealed in trench two, but no discrete features were encountered in trench one. Finds comprised late nineteenth century pottery and glass, along with several fragments of clay pipe stem. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MD

2/570 (C.16.U024)

SD 51739289

LA9 4BL

NO. 52 STRAMONGATE, KENDAL***No. 52 Stramongate, Kendal, Cumbria. Results of an Archaeological Evaluation***

Dutton, A Edinburgh : Headland Archaeology Ltd.

, 2004, 9pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Headland Archaeology Ltd.

The excavation revealed a simple sequence with the medieval 'cultivation' or garden soil deposits identified during the previous work largely preserved under successive levelling layers. Cut through the garden soil were the footings of a stone wall on the probable line of an earlier ditch. The 'cultivation' deposits appear to be more severely truncated on the west side of the wall-line where a number of late deposits were recorded. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 1282*Archaeological periods represented:* MD, PM**Greater Manchester Area****Manchester**

2/571 (C.02.U002)

SJ 83209760

M3 4NA

CASTLEFIELD QUAY***Archaeological Evaluation at Castlefield Quay, Manchester***

Gregory, R Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2004, 103pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

The evaluation indicated that the predominant archaeological remains within the development area related to both Roman occupation and 18th or 19th century industrial and residential use of this area of Castlefield. The distribution of these remains also indicated that fairly substantial swathes of surviving Roman archaeology were found close to the corner of Beaufort Street and former Ivy Street, along the southern side of Bridgewater Street and beneath the Great Northern Railway and Cheshire Lines Committee viaducts. The remains include portions of the Roman fort and civil settlement, or vicus, and significantly these expand the known area of the Roman settlement south-eastwards and provide new chronological evidence for the construction of the fort defences. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, RO, RO, RO, RO, RO, RO

2/572 (C.02.U001)

SJ 85339866

M4 6HD

NEW ISLINGTON MILL, ANCOATS***New Islington Mill, Ancoats, Manchester***

Healey, C Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2004, 50pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

The evaluation trenching established the presence of structural remains of considerable archaeological significance across the site, particularly the south-eastern part of the study area. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

2/573 (C.02.U004)

SJ 84599799

M1 3GH

PICCADILLY MILL, PICCADILLY***Piccadilly Mill, Piccadilly, Manchester. Greater Manchester. Archaeological Evaluation (Draft)***

Oxford Archaeology North Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2005, 28pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

The archaeological investigation comprised the excavation of two trial trenches which exposed substantial structural remains across the site. These included elements of a 19th century extension to the mill, and a concrete floor associated with the early 20th century use of the site, which appeared to have sealed and protected, structures of an earlier date. A test pit excavated through the concrete floor revealed a high potential for in situ remains of the original engine house associated with Drinkwater's Mill, which was located mainly beneath a modern brick structure. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

2/574 (C.02.U005)

SJ 85259867

M4 6HW

WALLER'S MILL, NEW ISLINGTON

Waller's Mill, New Islington, Ancoats, Manchester, Greater Mancheser. Archaeological Evaluation. Interim Report

Oxford Archaeology North Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2004, 57pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

The evaluation trenches investigated c. 40% of the footprint of the mill that lay within the development area. The results demonstrated that the main structural elements of the mill survived, and that they were well preserved. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

Tameside

2/575 (C.02.U003)

SJ 92629505

M34 2AG

ST. LAWRENCE'S CHURCH, DENTON

St. Lawrence's Church, Denton, Tameside. An Archaeological Evaluation

Thompson, A Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2004, 50pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

The evaluation revealed three differing types of burial, single coffin burials, single burial vaults and multiple burial vaults. In total the excavation of target areas revealed the remains of ten individual, single wooden coffins, in varying levels of decay. Four small single burial vaults and five larger multiple burial vaults. Four re-laid ledger stones were also identified. In the south-eastern corner of the church yard, two separate brick walls were identified. They were associated with the 18th century school. Partial remains were identified to the north east of the graveyard and can be attributed to the 16th Century Chapel House. No evidence was retrieved relating to the location of the buildings known as the 'Old Thatch'. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

Lancashire

Pendle

2/576 (C.30.U001)

SD 84664076

BB9 6NJ

ROUGHLEE PUMPING STATION

Roughlee Pumping Station, Lancashire

Bates, A & Hughes, V Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2004, 42pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

Topographical surveys of four sites and evaluation trenches at two of these sites were undertaken. Site number six comprised of two features, a trackway and a ditch. The topographic survey was able to

establish that the trackway was almost certainly post-medieval in date. The ditch appeared to related to a field boundary, traces of ridge and furrow were also surveyed. Hollows visible at the other site with an evaluation trench, number 22, were suggestive of clay extraction pits. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: UD, PM

Ribble Valley

2/577 (C.30.U002)

SD 65093528

PR3 3XP

'FEOLIN', GREENSIDE, RIBCHESTER

'Feolin', Greenside, Ribchester, Lancashire

Bagwell, M Lancaster: Oxford Archaeology North, 2004, 27pp, pls, figs, tabs, ref

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

Archaeological work involved the excavation of two evaluation test pits. Any existing Roman deposits in the vicinity of Test Pit One were severely impacted upon by an apparently large modern pit containing post-medieval artefacts, and one probably residual Roman pottery sherd. Test pit two identified in situ Roman deposits at a depth of 0.65m below the modern ground surface. These comprised a sequence of five dump layers which produced a wealth of Roman artefacts dated to the second to third century AD suggestive of nearby occupation, including sherds of pottery, a fragment of glass from a storage vessel and butchered animal bones. Structural evidence in the vicinity of the site was suggested by the presence of pieces of brick and daub, some with wattle impressions, probably derived from a nearby demolished building. Due to the high archaeological potential of the area and the results from Test pit two in particular, it was though likely that the development will have an impact on deposits associated with Roman civilian occupation in the vicinity of the fort. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: RO

Rossendale

2/578 (C.30.U003)

SD 83001857

BB4 7AE

SCOUT MOOR

Archaeological Survey of Erosion Scars on Scout Moor

Gifford & Partners

Chester: Gifford & Partners

, 2004, 5pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Gifford & Partners

Within the route surveyed, 23 deep and shallow peat scars were identified on what can be termed as upland plateau (Plate 1). The results of this survey are summarised in Table 1. The landscape is slightly undulating and lies between Knowl Hill, Whittle Hill and Rooley Moor. Erosion scarring is confined to areas where there is (a) the presence of upland peat (sometimes associated with mires) (b); an undulating landscape; and (c) a combination of both of the above. In nearly all cases, erosion scarring at the specific observation points was the result of groundwater and surface water flow (Table 1), with wind, animal and anthropogenic activity being limited. Across the survey area, different solid geology outcrops were encountered. To the north and west was extensive sandstone block outcropping. Within the same area many larger blocks sit within or on top of the peat suggesting quarrying activity, especially within the area east of Scout Moor Quarry. To the south and east the solid geology consists of degenerated blocking; littering the palaeo-land surfaces in this area are extensive quartz and feldspar fragments and granules (Plate 2). Groundwater and surface water flow has, through gravity transport, sorted the various sizes of rock and stone. The larger, heavier constituents have remained close to the scar. However, smaller stone and particulates, especially clays, sands and silts, have been washed down-slope. The results of the survey suggest limited activity, in that negligible evidence, in the form of prehistoric flint artefacts, was found. Of the 23 sites recorded, only one site revealed any flint. The patinated flint nodule from site 17 (SD 84451 18690) showed evidence of burning (Plate 4). Following the discovery of the flint nodule, a more systematic search of the immediate area was undertaken but

nothing further was found. In light of the negative results of the present survey, and taking into account previous finds of flintwork in the immediate vicinity (cf. the Cultural Heritage Chapter in the Supplementary Environmental Information), the distribution of knapping floors and/or settlement loci, be they Mesolithic or later, appears to favour, or even to be confined to, the intermediate slopes of hills such as those around Knowl Hill and Whittle Hill. Other upland Mesolithic sites within the region appear to conform to this trend, for example, the site of Dean Clough, which is located on the SE-facing slopes of White Hill (Stonehouse, 1986:1). Small scale lithic scatters and isolated find spots, such as the flint nodule found at site 17, are likely to be the result of either temporary encampment or accidental loss. Judging from the pollen evidence and radiocarbon date for the base of the peat deposit (Gearey, 2004), this landscape would have been heavily wooded with dominant broad-leaf species including oak, alder, hazel and (limited) elm during the latest Mesolithic. This fact alone would impede access to this area during the Mesolithic and succeeding periods and may partially explain the negative results of this survey. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: UD

Merseyside Area

Sefton

2/579 (C.03.U002)

SJ 38959895

L10 8LT

MELLING TO FAZAKERLEY WASTEWATER TRANSFER PIPELINE

Melling to Fazakerley Wastewater Transfer Pipeline

Blythe, K Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2005, 25pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

Three post-medieval pits were discovered during the evaluation. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM

St. Helens

2/580 (C.03.U001)

SJ 53809700

WA11 0UP

A58 BLACKBROOK DIVERSION, ST. HELENS

A58 Blackbrook Diversion, St. Helens, Merseyside

Schofield, P & Clark, P Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2004, 77pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

A detailed earthwork survey included the extant remains of the inclines of the Stanley Copper Works and the Garswood and Pewsfall collieries, extending through the area and the spoils heaps and shaft associated with the Garswood colliery. In total, 48 evaluation trenches were excavated. A significant number of substantial drains and culverts were revealed with a number of brick structures. A sub-circular brick structure, a substantial wooden platform, and a rectangular brick foundation were also revealed. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, UD

Warrington

Warrington

2/581 (C.88.U001)

SJ 60938834

WA1 2NL

ST. MARY'S PARISH CENTRE, DIAL STREET

St. Mary's Parish Centre, Dial Street, Warrington, Cheshire. A Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

North West

Appleton-Fox, N Clun : Marches Archaeology, 2004, 21pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Marches Archaeology

Three trenches were excavated to evaluate the site. They found extensive modern disturbance particularly towards the south of the site. In one trench a possible late 17th/early 18th century property boundary was seen. The third trench was positioned to see if this boundary continued, but that particular area had been disturbed. However, further north in the trench a medieval soil was identified which sealed three pits and two gullies of medieval date. [Au]

SMR primary record number: R2521

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MD, MD