



KNOWEFIELD, STANWIX, CARLISLE

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Prepared by: Joanne Cook
Position: Project Officer
Date: July 2007

John Zant
Project Officer

Checked by: Jamie Quartermaine
Position: Project Manager
Date: August 2007

Signed.....

Approved by: Rachel Newman
Position: Director
Date: August 2007

Signed.....

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Oxford Archaeology North

Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF
t: (0044) 01524 848666
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

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Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0EA
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

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SUMMARY

In January 2006 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by the Cumbria Institute of the Arts to produce an archaeological assessment of the Knowefield area of Stanwix, which includes part of the Hadrianic frontier and Stanwix Roman fort (NY 403 572). The entire study area forms part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, and a significant part is also protected as a Scheduled Monument (SM 28484). The project involved the collation and synthesis of a considerable body of data generated by a series of archaeological investigations that extend back to the 1930s, and also included information provided by documentary and cartographic sources, listed building records, and stray finds of archaeological materials from within the study area. In addition, a walkover survey of the whole area was undertaken, as well as a geophysical survey of the playing fields area in front of the Cumbria Institute of the Arts.

The assessment has clearly demonstrated that archaeological remains of great importance survive below the modern ground surface over large parts of the study area, including much of the area currently occupied by the Institute of the Arts.

Prehistoric Activity: a pre-Roman field system has been identified in the northern part of the study area comprising ard marks associated with ditched field boundaries. It is evident that they pre-date the Hadrianic frontier system and so they are either of Prehistoric date or are early Roman. The presence of an extensive system of prehistoric fields in this area presupposes the existence of a contemporary farming settlement somewhere in the vicinity. Archaeological fieldwork has suggested two possible locations for such a settlement, one at Knowefield (**M2**), within the core area of the field system, and the other (**M3**) to the north-west, at Beech Grove. Both revealed, on excavation, postholes and cobbled surfaces and, significantly, at Knowefield, material from a shallow pit produced a radiocarbon date of 763-410 cal BC (2465±50 BP).

Roman Period: the position of the turf phase of Hadrian's Wall within the study area remains unclear; however, the alignment of the stone Wall and the position of the associated stone cavalry fort are not in doubt thanks to several small-scale archaeological interventions that have fixed their positions at a number of points. The alignment of the *Vallum* is also known for much of its length, except within the southern part of the Institute campus and further south still, where its spatial and stratigraphic relationships with the defences of the stone cavalry fort still need to be resolved. Little is known of the internal layout of the fort, but its defensive perimeter has been fixed by carefully targeted archaeological excavation. It has been shown to be the largest fort on the Hadrianic frontier. The location, character and extent of the (presumed) Turf Wall fort, however, remains completely obscure.

Beyond the fort, limited archaeological evidence points to the existence of a civil settlement (*vicus*) to the west and possibly also to the south-east, immediately outside the defensive perimeter, although the extent of the settlement in any direction is not known. Likewise, whilst there is some evidence for the presence of a cemetery north-east of the fort, its extent remains obscure, and it is possible that other, currently

unknown, burial grounds exist elsewhere beneath the modern suburb. If current interpretations are correct, the fort parade ground lay immediately outside the eastern defences.

Early Medieval Period: occupation of a possible sub-Roman or early medieval date within the fort was suggested by the discovery of a series of large, earth-filled postholes during a programme of limited excavation undertaken in the grounds of Stanwix Primary School in 1999. They were the remains of substantial timber buildings that had evidently been dug through the levelled remains of fort buildings. The only direct evidence for occupation during the later pre-Norman period at Stanwix was provided by two artefacts: a coin of Cnut (1016-35) unearthed during the construction of the Victorian church of St Michael the Archangel in 1842, and a ninth- or early tenth-century Anglian cross-head, which was found in the garden of Old Croft, approximately 230m north of the Stanwix church.

Medieval and post-medieval Periods: evidence for the development of Stanwix during the medieval period is limited. It is likely that the church at Stanwix was given to the canons of St Mary's Priory in Carlisle by Walter the Priest, chaplain to Henry I, on whom it had been bestowed by the king. This demonstrates the existence of a church from at least the first half of the twelfth century and by implication the village also. The extent of the medieval village is unclear but it is likely that settlement was centred on the Church Street/Kells Place area, around a small two-cell church that stood in the south-west corner of the fort. The medieval church was replaced in the early 1840s by the present church of St Michael the Archangel. In general, there is a marked scarcity of evidence pertaining to the development of Stanwix in the medieval and post-medieval periods, and it would appear that little activity other than that of an agricultural or horticultural nature appears to have taken place between the end of Roman occupation and the later post-medieval period outside the localised village centre.

Implications for Future Development: in view of the archaeological significance of large parts of the study area, and the statutory legal protection afforded by the Scheduling and the World Heritage Site status of the Roman remains, opportunities for significant future development within the study area are likely to be extremely limited. In practical terms, any large-scale development that would adversely affect the fabric or setting of the World Heritage Site is unlikely to be permitted. Even in the case of relatively small-scale works, it is probable that engineering solutions, such as the adoption of shallow, rafted foundations, would have to be devised to ensure that buried archaeological deposits were not in any way disturbed or damaged.

The logical area for further expansion of the campus would be onto the area of playing fields to the south-east of the Institute buildings. The geophysical survey has identified the existence of a large ditch which would appear to be the *Vallum*, and it is unlikely that Scheduled Monument Consent would be granted for any development that would impact upon this important component of the Hadrian Wall system. To the south-east of this, the magnetometry survey has identified a series of linear features, of which one would appear to be the same ditch that was identified in the excavations at the entrance to the Institute (LUAU 1999) as being of Roman origin. The geophysical anomalies indicate potentially significant archaeological remains that may need to be preserved if any development in this area was to obtain scheduled monument consent. Although the significance of these features cannot be confirmed

without below ground investigation, it is probable that these would be sufficiently important to preclude a major development on this part of site.

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OA North is grateful to The Cumbria Institute of the Arts for funding this assessment and to English Heritage for funding the geophysical survey in the area of the playing fields. Thanks are due to Mike Baker, of the Cumbria Institute of the Arts, for commissioning the assessment and for his assistance with access during the geophysical survey. We are also grateful to Mike Collins, of English Heritage, for commissioning the geophysical survey and for his support in the course of the project. OA North would like to thank Tim Padley, Keeper of Archaeology, and Matthew Constantine, then Keeper of Social History, at Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery, for allowing access to records pertaining to the archaeology and history of Stanwix that are held in the museum archives. Tim is also thanked for providing a list of all artefacts and other materials from Stanwix that have been accessioned by the museum. Thanks are due to Jo Mackintosh of the Cumbria County Historic Environment Record (HER) for providing details of all HER records within the study area and the boundaries of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

The documentary search was undertaken by Tony Lee, John Zant undertook the field survey, and the geophysical survey was by Archaeological Surveys. Marc Storey and Jo Cook compiled the GIS and John Zant wrote the assessment report. Jamie Quartermaine and Rachel Newman edited the report, and Jamie Quartermaine managed the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 **Background:** in January 2006, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by the Cumbria Institute of the Arts to produce an archaeological assessment of the Knowefield area of Stanwix (Fig 1), which includes part of the Hadrianic frontier and Stanwix Roman fort (NY 403 572). The work was undertaken in accordance with a project design compiled by OA North (OA North 2005a), which was itself based on a project brief (CCCHES 2005) prepared by Cumbria County Council. The entire study area forms part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, and a significant part is also protected as a Scheduled Monument (SM 28484). The project involved the collation and synthesis of a considerable body of data generated by a series of archaeological investigations that extend back to the 1930s, and also included information provided by documentary and cartographic sources, listed building records, and stray finds of archaeological materials within the study area. In addition, a walkover survey of the whole area was undertaken, as was a geophysical survey of the playing fields area in front of the Institute.
- 1.1.2 These data were incorporated into a GIS system, in order to provide an accurate indication of those parts of the study area with the greatest archaeological potential, and those where the archaeological resource may have a bearing on proposals for future development. The present report details the results of the assessment, which was undertaken in accordance with the methodology put forward in the project design (OA North 2005a). The bulk of the work was carried out in April and May 2006.
- 1.1.3 **Project Aims:** the assessment was commissioned to inform decisions about the Institute's future on its present site, and in particular those concerned with future expansion. Any such plans are inevitably constrained by the fact that the Institute lies in an area of internationally significant archaeological remains, the importance of which is recognised in their Scheduled Monument and World Heritage Site status. The main purpose of the assessment was, therefore, to provide an essential planning tool for strategic decision making. For this reason, it was essential that the finished product was as precise and comprehensive as possible, in order to ensure that future decisions were based on reliable data. The format of the assessment also needed to be compatible with a number of other archaeological initiatives that are currently being undertaken within the area, most notably the Carlisle Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) (OA North 2005b), which aims to provide a comprehensive, GIS-based record of all archaeological monuments within the historic city of Carlisle.
- 1.1.4 The project is in fact broadly comparable with the English Heritage-funded UAD. The present assessment benefited from work that had already been undertaken for the UAD pilot study (McCarthy 1998) and also for Stage 1 of the Carlisle Archives Project, also funded by English Heritage, which was completed in 2003 (OA North 2003). Stage 2 of the Archives Project (OA

North forthcoming) involves the collation and processing of the archives of Carlisle Archaeology Limited (CAL), formerly Carlisle Archaeological Unit (CAU), which excavated extensively within the study area. This work provided the opportunity to look rather more closely at individual intervention archives, including those generated by the numerous excavations, evaluations and watching briefs undertaken by CAU/CAL in Stanwix from 1984 to the demise of the company in 2001.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 ***Location and Topography:*** the modern suburb of Stanwix lies on the north bank of the River Eden less than 1km north of Carlisle city centre, and is linked to the city by the Eden Bridge (Plates 1 and 2). It was the site of the largest fort on Hadrian's Wall and existed as a small village in its own right during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Significant expansion beyond the historic core, which resulted in the creation of the present-day suburb, did not commence in earnest until the end of the nineteenth century (Ordnance Survey 1925).
- 1.2.2 ***Geology:*** the solid geology of the Carlisle area comprises soft, reddish Permo-Triassic sandstones of the St Bees formation, together with the less extensive Kirklington sandstones, St Bees Shales, and Stanwix Shales. At Stanwix, as at Carlisle itself, the bedrock is overlain to a depth of several metres by drift deposits of glacial till, including sands, gravels and boulder clay (British Geological Survey 1982; Keeley in prep). The soils of the region are of the Clifton Association, typically composed of stagnogleys (Countryside Commission 1998), although some fluvial deposits are also present along the margins of the River Eden.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 The primary aim of the project was the development of a GIS-based assessment of the known archaeological resource within the study area, coupled with a report to assess the significance of the identified resource. The GIS and database contain the data pertaining to all archaeological interventions within the study area and the location, character, significance, extent and current condition of the principal archaeological monuments. It was anticipated that the report, GIS and database would be used as an important planning tool by the Cumbria Institute of the Arts to inform its plans for future expansion, since any proposed developments would need to take full account of the archaeological resource within the study area. In addition, it would form an extremely important research archive. In particular, the assessment was intended to define those areas where future development may be permissible, and by the same token those areas of considerable sensitivity where it is unlikely that planning permission or Scheduled Monument Consent would be granted. The specific aims and objectives of the project are set out below.

2.2 AIM 1

2.2.1 *To undertake a desk-based assessment of all existing archaeological and historical data relevant to the study area.*

2.2.2 *Objective 1.1:* to interrogate the archives and published accounts of all archaeological excavations carried out within the study area, including those undertaken by CAU/CAL, OA North and other organisations/individuals.

2.2.3 *Objective 1.2:* to obtain relevant data held by local and national bodies, including the National Monuments Record (NMR), Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Record (CCHER), Carlisle City Council's Listed Buildings Record, records of accessions by Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery, and documentary and cartographic sources held by the Cumbria County Record Office in Carlisle.

2.3 AIM 2

2.3.1 *To undertake rapid surveys of those parts of the study area that are not currently encumbered with buildings or other structures.*

2.3.2 *Objective 2.1:* to conduct a geophysical survey of the playing fields occupying the south-eastern part of the Institute's campus, in order to attempt to define the line of the *Vallum* to the south of Hadrian's Wall and the position and character of any other archaeological features in the area.

2.3.3 *Objective 2.2:* to undertake a visual inspection of all relevant parts of the study area, subject to access constraints, in order to attempt to identify surface sites or features of interest to the assessment.

2.4 AIM 3

- 2.4.1 ***To produce a GIS and database for the storage and manipulation of all data generated by the assessment.***
- 2.4.2 ***Objective 3.1:*** to compile a GIS, following established principles (Gillings *et al* 1998), based on that already produced by OA North for Stage 2 of the Carlisle Archives Project (OA North forthcoming).
- 2.4.3 ***Objective 3.2:*** to adapt the Access database proposed for the Carlisle UAD for use in the present assessment, in order to minimise development time.
- 2.4.4 ***Objective 3.3:*** to create a GIS-compatible database record for each archaeological intervention within the study area, utilising data obtained from published and unpublished sources (*Section 4* below).
- 2.4.5 ***Objective 3.4:*** to create records for the principal archaeological and historic monuments within the study area, based on the intervention record data.
- 2.4.6 ***Objective 3.5:*** to digitise the location and extent of all interventions and monuments into the GIS.

2.5 AIM 4

- 2.5.1 ***To analyse the data generated by the assessment.***
- 2.5.2 ***Objective 4.1:*** to assess the archaeological and historical significance of the monuments identified within the study area.

2.6 AIM 5

- 2.6.1 ***To prepare a report detailing the results of the assessment.***
- 2.6.2 ***Objective 5.1:*** to identify the location of all archaeological interventions and monuments within the study area.
- 2.6.3 ***Objective 5.2:*** to examine the archaeological condition, survival, stability and significance of the principal archaeological monuments and landscapes within the study area.
- 2.6.4 ***Objective 5.3:*** to provide a brief assessment and statement of the actual and potential significance of the archaeological data within the context of regional and national frameworks and research priorities, and to provide a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the principal sites and monuments.
- 2.6.5 ***Objective 5.4:*** to examine the potential for further archaeological fieldwork, both in relation to individual sites and monuments and for the study area as a whole.
- 2.6.6 ***Objective 5.5:*** to define areas of particular archaeological sensitivity that are unlikely to receive future planning permission or Scheduled Monument Consent and, by the same token, to define areas where future development is likely to be permissible.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 PROJECT DESIGN

3.1.1 A project design was submitted by OA North (2005a) in accordance with a project brief by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES 2005). The project design provided for a desk-based assessment of the study area that included the Institute of the Arts, the historic centre of Stanwix village and undeveloped fields to the north-east of the Institute (Fig 1). The design also provided for a geophysical survey of the area of the Institute's playing fields and a walk-over survey of the undeveloped parts of the study area. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

3.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.2.1 The first stage of the project comprised a desk-based assessment of the existing archaeological and historical resource. This involved the study of primary and secondary documentation, primary and secondary mapping, and an analysis of air photographs covering the study area. The sources examined during the course of the assessment are set out below.

3.2.2 **Published excavation reports:** all published accounts of archaeological interventions carried out within the study area were analysed (*Section 4*). This included two campaigns of excavation, generating four individual interventions (*Appendix 1, I34, I37, I39, I43*), undertaken by FG Simpson on and around the site of the Roman fort in the early 1930s (Simpson 1933; Simpson and Hogg 1935), and a third phase of work carried out in 1939-40 by Simpson and Ian Richmond (*I35*, Simpson and Richmond 1941a). The Central Excavation Unit also carried out an extensive evaluation in 1976 in fields at Tarraby Lane, to the north-east of the fort and the Institute of the Arts (*I45*, Smith 1978; *Section 4*). To date, only two archaeological interventions undertaken in Stanwix by CAU/CAL have been published: an excavation to the rear of the Cumbria Park Hotel on Scotland Road in 1984 (*I9*; Dacre 1985), and a watching brief at the former Miles MacInnes Hall, also on Scotland Road, in 1986 (*I7*; Caruana 2000).

3.2.3 **CAU/CAL archaeological archives:** in total, 34 archaeological interventions of all types, including excavations, evaluations and watching briefs, were undertaken by CAU/CAL within the study area (*I1-I33, I47*). Excluding the two interventions noted in *Section 3.2.2*, none of this work has been published, although brief summaries of the results of some interventions are available in the annual fieldwork round-up section of *Britannia*, and client reports for most are present in the CAU/CAL archive at Shaddon Mill, Carlisle (*Section 4*). Some of the work was worthy of a brief mention in *Hadrian's Wall 1989-1999* (McCarthy 1999), which provided a summary of recent archaeological work on the Wall in the decade prior to the Hadrian's Wall Pilgrimage of 1999. All these sources were consulted during the course of the assessment. Basic details for all the CAU/CAL interventions were also available on the database

compiled by OA North during Stage 1 of the Carlisle Archives Project (OA North 2003); these data were copied to the Stanwix database during the course of the current project.

- 3.2.4 ***OA North archaeological archives:*** seven interventions have been carried out by OA North (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) within the Stanwix area (**I40, I42, I44, I46, I48-I50: Section 4**). Client reports relating to all interventions are held within the OA North archive in Lancaster, and were consulted during the course of the assessment.
- 3.2.5 ***Cumbria County Historic Environment Record (CCHER):*** the CCHER holds client reports relating to two interventions carried out by archaeological organisations other than CAU/CAL and OA North in the period 2001-6 (**I38, I41**); copies of both reports were made available as part of the current project. The HER itself was also consulted and copies of all records of value to the present study were obtained, including details of two interventions (**I51, I52**) undertaken within the study area by the Central Excavation Unit (CEU) in 1977. The records were acquired digitally in order to facilitate efficient integration into the GIS and database.
- 3.2.6 ***Carlisle City Council:*** digital records of the 12 listed buildings (*Appendix 2, M66-74, M76-7, M79*) and two other listed structures (**M75, M78**) that lie within the study area were obtained from the Planning Department of Carlisle City Council and the data were entered directly into the project's monument record.
- 3.2.7 ***Cumbria County Record Office:*** the County Record Office in Carlisle was the principal source of post-medieval documentary references for the project. Sources were selected for use in the present study only if they contained useful information for a reliably located monument. Additionally, copies of all historic maps of value to the Stanwix assessment (*Section 4*) were obtained from the Record Office.
- 3.2.8 ***National Monuments Record (NMR):*** enquiries were made to the NMR in Swindon in order to determine whether records and air photographs pertinent to the Stanwix assessment were to be found within their holdings. Since it was considered likely that there would be extensive duplication between the records held by the NMR and the CCHER, it was decided that a simple print-out of basic information would be obtained in the first instance. Once this list had been analysed and duplicate entries identified, additional information was acquired for those records that were not duplicated by the CCHER. Similarly, a list of all relevant air photographs was obtained, following which those photographs of potential value to the present study were examined. Copies of those images that contained new monuments or provided further detail of known sites that were not available from other sources were subsequently purchased. Suitable vertical air photographs were georeferenced within the GIS, enabling their features to be located accurately and digitised. The oblique photographs could not be georeferenced, but were used mainly for qualitative analysis of the study area.
- 3.2.9 ***Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery:*** a limited amount of archival material relating to antiquarian discoveries in Stanwix and also to the earliest archaeological excavations within the study area (principally those undertaken

in the 1930s and early 1940s, see *Section 3.2.2* above) is held on file in the archives of Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery in Carlisle. These records were assessed and those documents of potential value to the project were copied. This led to the identification of one new intervention (*Appendix 1, I36*). A list of all the Museum's holdings of artefacts from the Stanwix area was also kindly provided by Tim Padley (Keeper of Archaeology) although in the event details of the small number of significant items had already been obtained from other sources. Collections of artefacts recovered from known archaeological interventions, such as those undertaken in the 1930s, were also present in the Museum's collections but were not assessed, since it was considered unlikely that they would contribute any new information of value to the current project.

- 3.2.10 ***Summerson's History:*** Henry Summerson's *Medieval Carlisle: the city and the Borders from the late eleventh to the mid-sixteenth century* (1993) represents the principal source of published and unpublished primary and secondary documentary references for medieval Carlisle and its suburbs, and renders any detailed investigation of these sources unnecessary for the purposes of this project. All references to Stanwix contained in Summerson's work were assessed and all pertinent information was added to the project database. Only where the references identified new monuments that could be accurately located, or provided new information for monuments known from other sources, were the data considered to be of value to the assessment.
- 3.2.11 ***River Eden Project:*** in 2004, OA North undertook a project to determine the extent to which the course of the River Eden at Carlisle has changed from prehistoric times to the present day (OA North 2004a). The project looked at all relevant documentary, cartographic, geotechnical and archaeological evidence for the position of the river in the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Evidence pertaining to the date and position of the river crossing between Stanwix and Carlisle was also gathered. The results of the project formed a potentially useful resource for the present study in that a full assessment of the primary and secondary mapping for the study area was undertaken, which allowed copies of relevant historic maps to be quickly obtained at an early stage in the assessment.

3.3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

- 3.3.1 An area of approximately 1.8ha of land at the Cumbria Institute of the Arts was subject to geophysical survey as part of the present study (Plates 3 and 4). The following represents only a brief summary of the methodologies employed during the survey; further details are available in the full survey report (Archaeological Surveys 2006).
- 3.3.2 The survey was undertaken in February 2006. The target area lay south-east of the main building complex, adjacent to the north side of Brampton Road (Fig 1). The objective of the survey was to use magnetometry and resistivity to locate geophysical anomalies that may be archaeological in origin, in order to inform the assessment. In particular, the survey sought to identify the position of the *Vallum*, which lies to the rear of Hadrian's Wall, and represents the principal monument believed to lie within the survey area.

- 3.3.3 Most of the survey area was occupied by football pitches, although to the south-west was an area of lawns, shrubs and flower beds that was separated from the football pitches by a clump of mature coniferous trees and a track. Ground cover within the main area was relatively short grass at the time of survey, although significant areas of standing surface water were also present, probably caused by impeded drainage. Weather conditions during the survey period were characterised by periods of heavy and sometimes wintry showers.
- 3.3.4 The magnetometry survey was carried out using a Bartington Grad601-2 gradiometer. This instrument effectively measures a magnetic gradient between two fluxgate sensors mounted vertically and set 1m apart. Two sets of sensors were mounted on a single frame 1m apart horizontally. The instrument is extremely sensitive and is able to measure magnetic variation to 0.1 nanoTesla (nT). All readings were saved to an integral data logger for analysis and presentation. Magnetic data were collected at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart. The survey area was separated into 30m x 30m grids giving 3600 recorded measurements per grid. This sampling interval is very effective at locating archaeological features and is the recommended methodology for archaeological prospection (English Heritage 1995).
- 3.3.5 The resistivity survey was carried out using TR Systems Ltd Resistance Meter TRCIA 1.31, with a mobile Twin Probe array. Readings were logged at 1m intervals across the site, giving 900 readings within a full 30m x 30m grid.
- 3.3.6 A 30m x 30m grid was established across the site using wooden markers with attached hazard tape. The grid was set out using a Topcon APL1 robotic total station and 360° prism. A local co-ordinate system was established with respect to a baseline that was approximately parallel to the north-eastern boundary of the survey area, and wooden markers were inserted at appropriate local grid intersections. A number of distance and co-ordinate measurements were made to suitable features visible on base mapping, allowing the baseline to be placed onto existing mapping.

3.4 VISUAL INSPECTION

- 3.4.1 As part of the assessment, a rapid 'level 1' survey of the study area was undertaken in May 2006. The survey entailed an initial site inspection, undertaken in a systematic fashion subject to access constraints, the aim of which was to record the existence, location and extent of any upstanding remains of archaeological significance. The emphasis of the inspection, which represents the most basic level of exploratory survey undertaken by OA North (OA North 2002a), was upon the production of a brief written description of each site or monument (up to c50 words), although, where appropriate, a digital photographic record was also made. For sites covering an area in excess of c50m², an attempt was made to determine the extent of the remains.
- 3.4.2 In view of the fact that the greater part of the study area comprises a densely built-up suburb, opportunities for visual inspection were limited. In practical terms, therefore, the survey was restricted to three relatively accessible areas:
- fields at Knowefield and Wall Knowe on either side of Tarraby Lane (locations 'A', 'B', 'C'; Fig 2), which occupy much of the north and north-eastern part of the study area;

- the eastern and south-eastern parts of the Institute of the Arts campus, immediately south of Wall Knowe, most of which is currently occupied by football pitches and other open areas;
- the churchyard of the church of St Michael the Archangel (location 'D'; Fig 2), situated towards the south-west corner of the study area.

3.5 GIS AND DATABASE

- 3.5.1 **GIS and Database Creation:** the GIS was constructed in ArcMap 9 using vector mapping supplied by Cumbria County Council under licence for the duration of the project. This provided a base for the digital data created during the project. The digital datasets employed in the project included HER records and Listed Buildings, which were supplied by Cumbria County Council, along with data derived from the Carlisle Archives Project database, the CAU/CAL publication library, and the records of OA North interventions.
- 3.5.2 Using these datasets within the GIS and database, it was possible to create a spatial record for each intervention and monument, along with a record in the database. These were linked with a single monument or intervention number. Further information on the creation of intervention and monument records from each dataset is given below.
- 3.5.3 **Intervention Record Creation:** all the data gathered during the desk-based assessment were entered into an Access 97 database in a format compatible with the MIDAS data standards (English Heritage 2003a; 2004). Large amounts of textual data were not copied wholesale into the database; instead, a short free-text summary was included in the relevant archaeological intervention table, along with a link to the bibliographic reference in the Source Table. Individual interventions were digitised on screen in the GIS as Esri shape files. Unique identifiers were then used to link the spatial features in the GIS to the attribute information contained in the Access database.
- 3.5.4 Where an accurate plan of individual trenches was not available, either an outline of the boundary of the intervention was used, or in some cases, where no boundary could be ascertained, a simple dot was used to identify the site. This was the case for a total of eight interventions within the study area.
- 3.5.5 The trench locations for the CAU/CAL sites, which form the majority of the interventions within the study area, had already been digitised as part of the Carlisle Archives Project (OA North 2002b). Furthermore, the results had been summarised in the Carlisle Archives Project database. It was therefore a simple matter to transfer the summary data digitally to the Stanwix project database, and to enhance the data, where necessary, using the primary archival material held at Shaddon Mill.
- 3.5.6 Records for the interventions conducted prior to 1977 were created from scans of trench location plans contained in published reports of the work, where these were available. The scanned images were georeferenced within the GIS to provide an accurate location of the intervention.
- 3.5.7 Records for interventions by OA North were created using trench locations available in AutoCAD format, which could be easily and accurately

georeferenced within the GIS. Information on interventions by other units was gathered from the HER and from published reports.

- 3.5.8 Once a shape file of polygon data was created showing all the trench locations, a single grid reference for each intervention was automatically generated for the centroid of each polygon feature (or group of polygons). This was then entered as the Easting and Northing for the record relating to that intervention within the database. For those sites where only point data was available, the Easting and Northing of that point were entered into the database directly. Following MIDAS guidelines (English Heritage 2003a), a measure of the accuracy of each grid reference was also included within the database.
- 3.5.9 **Monument Record Creation (input and mapping):** following the completion of the intervention records, monument records were created, based on data gathered from the interventions. The monument records were input into the project database and digitised into the GIS following a very similar methodology to that described in *Section 3.5.3*. The resulting database entries include only limited textual data relating to the period and form of each monument, but were linked to the Source Table, providing additional information. The principal monuments were digitised on screen as Esri shape files and unique identifiers were used to link the spatial features to the attribute information contained in the Access database.
- 3.5.10 The monument data have been input and mapped according to chronological period as follows:
- Prehistoric;
 - Roman;
 - Early Medieval;
 - Later Medieval;
 - Post-Medieval.
- 3.5.11 The results of the geophysical survey were also imported into the GIS to be viewed alongside the monument data gathered from the desk-based assessment. This allowed the survey data to be interpreted in the context of its proximity to archaeological monuments known from other sources.

3.6 ANALYSIS

- 3.6.1 The importance of the archaeological resource within the study area was assessed using the guidelines set out in an appraisal document issued by the former Department of the Environment Transport and the Regions (DETR 1998). Although this document relates to road schemes, it is a recognised, objective methodology compatible with Environmental Impact Assessments and the criteria involved in the Scheduling of monuments and sites. The rationale for allocating a particular score to each criteria was adapted from the DETR system with reference to the *North West Region Archaeological Research Framework Research Agenda* (Brennand 2007) and is defined below. Thus a high score will denote a site or monument of great importance that would be adversely impacted on by any future development, and a low

score denotes a site or monument of lower importance (*Section 6.2*). The columns for Period, Condition, Association and Rarity provide scores for each site, each section scoring from one to four, as follows:

Score Period

Post-medieval

Medieval

Roman or unknown

Prehistoric or Early Medieval

Score Condition

Non-existent, not seen in survey

Poor, very little survives

Good, over a third survives

Excellent, near complete

Score Association

Single findspot

Single feature

Cluster of features = Site

Cluster of sites = Landscape

Score Rarity

Very Common, 5000+ in England

Moderately Common, 1000-5000 in England

Rare, 100-1000 in England

Extremely Rare, <100 in England

- 3.6.2 In addition to these categories, the designated significance of a monument was included, using the designations of Scheduled Monument and Listed Building. Such designated sites were given weighted scores: two points for a Listed Building and four for a Scheduled Monument.
- 3.6.3 Once the individual scores had been calculated they were totalled up and the monuments symbolised within the GIS according to their overall score. The spatial distribution of monuments according to their significance was then analysed, and the results used to inform the recommendations on suitable areas for development.

3.7 REPORTING AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

- 3.7.1 The results of the Stanwix assessment are presented in this report, the principal aim of which is to highlight the evidence for the buried archaeological resource in the area of investigation and to determine, in so far as is possible, the location and extent of key monuments, such as the Roman fort, Hadrian's Wall, and the *Vallum*. In accordance with the project design (OA North 2005a), the report includes an introductory chapter providing background information to the project, and sections dealing with the aims and objectives, methodologies, historical background, data quantification and analysis, interpretative summary, conclusions, and an assessment of the significance and archaeological potential of the monuments identified during the course of the project. The report examines the factual evidence for all periods of activity within the study area and for the date, character and function of the principal monuments. The narrative is presented chronologically and seeks to define the development of the landscape from the prehistoric period through to the present day. It highlights those areas with known archaeological features, those where archaeological remains can be anticipated, and other areas where there appears to be limited or reduced potential for the survival of archaeological deposits. As such, the analysis seeks to assist in the formulation of policies for the future management of the archaeological resource through the definition of areas of particular archaeological sensitivity, which are unlikely to receive future planning permission or Scheduled Monument Consent, and other areas with limited archaeological potential where development may be permissible. The potential for further archaeological fieldwork to inform future development proposals is also discussed.
- 3.7.2 All archaeological interventions and principal monuments within the study area have been located in the GIS which, together with the accompanying Access database, provides the principal gazetteer of interventions (*Appendix 1*) and monuments identified during the course of the project. A summary gazetteer of the principal monuments is also presented as *Appendix 2*.

4. DATA SOURCE QUANTIFICATION

4.1 INTERVENTION QUANTIFICATION

4.1.1 This section presents a quantification and analysis of the major sources of information that were examined during the course of the assessment and entered into the project database. In total, some 52 intervention records and 84 monument records were created during the course of the project (see *Appendices 1 and 2* for details), based on data collected from the various sources described in *Section 3*.

4.1.2 A summary listing of the records is provided in Table 1, whilst a more detailed description of each category can be found below (*Sections 4.1.3-6*). The archaeological interventions, which can be taken to include all intrusive field interventions such as excavations, evaluations and watching briefs, can be broken down into three principal chronological phases of work:

- i) all work pre-dating 1984, the date of the first excavation undertaken within the study area by CAU, and in particular the excavation campaigns of Simpson, Hogg and Richmond (Interventions **I34-7**, **I39** and **I43**) in the 1930s and early 1940s;
- ii) the considerable body of work undertaken by CAU/CAL between 1984 and 2001 (Interventions **I1-32**, **I47**);
- iii) interventions undertaken by contractors other than CAU/CAL, mostly post-dating the demise of CAL in August 2001 (Interventions **I40-42**, **I44**, **I46**, **I48-50**).

Record type	Count
Intervention Sources	
Pre-1984	9
CAU/CAL (1984-2001)	34
LUAU/OA North (1999-2006)	7
Other contractors (1999-2006)	2
Total	52

Table 1: Summary of intervention records generated by the Stanwix assessment

4.1.3 **Interventions prior to 1984:** the work undertaken within the study area during the 1930s and early 1940s comprised five principal excavation campaigns, each of which has generated a record in the present assessment (**I34**, **I35**, **I37**, **I39**, **I43**). The only other interventions carried out prior to 1984 were an observation made by R Hogg in 1961 (**I36**), in the roadway at the junction of Scotland Road and Church Terrace, an extensive evaluation conducted by the Central Excavation Unit (CEU) in 1976 in fields at Tarraby Lane (**I45**) (Smith 1978), to the north-east of the Institute of the Arts (Table 2), and two small watching briefs conducted by CEU in 1977 (**I51**, **I52**). Each of these interventions comprised a number (in some cases a large number) of separate trenches that were in some instances scattered widely over considerable distances. Perhaps the most striking example of this is the excavation campaign of 1939-40 (**I35**), which comprised several trenches situated within

the Roman fort, together with others over the western, southern and eastern defences (Figs 3 and 4).

Intervention	Intervention No	Date	Principal discoveries	Sources
Junction of Scotland Road and Church Street	I34	1931	Inscription (altar) dated to AD 167	Simpson 1932
Stanwix School	I37	1932	Foundation for stone phase of Hadrian's Wall; traces of buildings within the stone fort	Simpson 1933
Land adjacent to Brampton Road and Whiteclosegate (various sites)	I43	1933	The line of the <i>Vallum</i> east of the fort, and possibly also outside the south-west angle of the fort defences; the causeway across the fort ditches approaching the south gate	Simpson 1934
i) Stanwix School; ii) grounds of Stanwix House	I39	1934	i) further remains of internal fort buildings, with an extensive gravelled area beneath; ii) a cobbled road inside the fort, close to the south gate	Simpson and Hogg 1935
i) Stanwix School; ii) grounds of Stanwix House; iii) Stanwix vicarage garden; iv) St Michael's churchyard; v) garden of 23 Kells Place	I35	1940?	stone granary and parts of two other stone buildings; part of south wall of the fort and interval tower; two fort ditches; inner ditch, curtain wall and tower at south-west corner of the fort; east wall and outer ditch of the fort	Simpson and Richmond 1941a; 1941b
Junction of Scotland Road and Church Terrace	I36	1961	A terminal of the stone phase of Hadrian's Wall and the Wall Ditch at the point where the Wall was crossed by the north/south Roman road beneath Scotland Road, indicating the position of a gate through the Wall.	Unpublished sketch plan in Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery archive
Fields at Tarraby Lane	I45	1976	Pre-Roman field systems; Milecastle 65; possible <i>vicus</i> deposits near Dykes Terrace	Smith 1978
Crown and Thistle Pub	I51	1977	None	HER 13665
Boys Brigade HQ, Brampton Road	I52	1977	None	HER 13666

Table 2: Summary of archaeological interventions undertaken within the study area prior to 1984

4.1.4 **CAU/CAL interventions (1984-2001):** 34 archaeological interventions of all types (Table 3) were undertaken by CAU/CAL within the study area between 1984 and 2001, an increase of two on the estimate provided in the Project Design (OA North 2005a, 20), since two interventions undertaken in the Tarraby Lane area each comprised two quite separate phases of work, several years apart. For this reason it proved necessary to split each intervention into two separate records (Site Codes TAR B (A) and (B), TAR C (A-C) and (D-E) in Table 4 below).

Intervention type	Count
Evaluation	11
Excavation	14
Watching brief	8
Building Survey	1
Total	34

Table 3: Archaeological interventions undertaken by CAU/CAL within the study area, 1984-2001

4.1.5 Since the company's work was almost entirely development-led, the fieldwork was, for the most part, concentrated in a few very specific parts of Stanwix (Table 4). The principal areas were:

- the grounds of the Cumbria Institute of the Arts itself;
- fields to the north and north-west of the Institute, in the Beech Grove/Tarraby Lane/Knowefield area;
- the grounds of Stanwix Primary School, Church Street;
- land to the rear of the Cumbria Park Hotel, Scotland Road (Figs 1, 3 and 4).

Intervention name	Site code	Intervention Number	Intervention type	Date	Reporting
Art College (Cumbria Institute of the Arts)	ARC A	I3	Evaluation	1993	Esmonde-Cleary 1994; McCarthy 1999; Flynn and McCarthy 1993
	ARC B	I4	Evaluation	1994	McCarthy 1999
	ARC C	I5	Excavation	1994	McCarthy 1999
	ARC D	I6	Excavation	1996	Zant and McCarthy 1996
	ARC E	I14	Watching brief	1998	McCarthy 1999
	ARC F	I15	Evaluation	1998	Flynn 1998
Beech Grove	BGR A	I47	Evaluation	1993	Esmonde-Cleary 1994, 263
Tarraby Lane	TAR A	I12	Evaluation	1990	McCarthy and Flynn 1990
	TAR B (A)	I26	Excavation	1994	No report
	TAR B (B)	I33	Excavation	1996	Flynn and Zant 1996
	TAR C (A-C)	I27	Excavation	1996	No report
	TAR C (D-E)	I31	Excavation	1996	Flynn and Zant 1996
	TAR D	I30	Evaluation	1997	McCarthy <i>et al</i> 1997
Knowefield	KNF A	I1	Evaluation	1993	Esmonde-Cleary 1994, 263; McCarthy and Flynn 1993a;1993b
	KNF B	I2	Evaluation	1994	McCarthy 1999
	KNF X	I17	Excavation	1996	Flynn and Zant 1996
	SXS A	I18	Evaluation	1997	Zant <i>et al</i> 1997
Stanwix Primary School	SXS B	I19	Excavation	1997	Zant <i>et al</i> 1997
	SXS C	I20	Excavation	1998	Hirst 1998
	SXS D	I21	Excavation	1998	Zant and Renfrew 1998a
	SXS E	I13	Excavation	1999	Incomplete client report

Intervention name	Site code	Intervention Number	Intervention type	Date	Reporting
					(Giecco nd)
	SXS F	I22	Watching brief	1999	No report
	SXS G	I23	Watching brief	2000	No report
	SXS H	I24	Watching brief	2000	No report
Cumbria Park Hotel, Scotland Road	SRD	I16	Watching brief	1993	Esmonde-Cleary 1994, 263
	SRD A	I9	Excavation	1984	Dacre 1985
	SRD B	I11	Watching brief	1984	No report
	SRD C	I7	Watching brief	1986	Caruana 2000
	SRD D	I28	Evaluation	1998	Zant and Renfrew 1998b
	SRD E	I29	Evaluation	1999	Giecco 1999
	SRD F	I10	Watching brief	2001	No report
Barn Close	BNC	I8	Evaluation	1993	Esmonde-Cleary 1994, 263
Stanwix Bank (Scotland Road)	STANWI X	I25	Watching brief	1991	No report
St Michael's Church	SMS A	I32	Building Survey	Unkn own	No report

Table 4: CAU/CAL interventions within the study area, showing levels of reporting

4.1.6 **Interventions by other contractors (1999-2006):** nine interventions have been carried out within the study area by other units, both before and after CAL ceased trading in August 2001; of these, seven were undertaken by OA North (formerly the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU)) and two by other contractors (Table 5; Figs 3 and 4). Client reports relating to all events were consulted during the course of the assessment.

Intervention name	Intervention Number	Intervention type	Date	Reporting
Cumbria College of Art and Design Phase 2A/B	I44	Evaluation, excavation and watching brief	1999	LUAU 1999
Cumbria College of Art and Design Phase 3	I38	Watching brief	1999	The Archaeological Practice - No Report
Cumbria College of Art and Design Phase 4	I46	Evaluation, excavation and watching brief	2000	LUAU 2000a
Cumbria College of Art and Design Phase 5	I42	Evaluation	2000	LUAU 2000b
Walled Garden, Cumbria College of Art and Design	I40	Watching Brief	2001	OA North 2002c
Beech Grove	I48	Evaluation	2002	OA North 2002d
Stanwix Primary School	I50	Evaluation	2004	OA North 2004b
Ceramics Courtyard, Cumbria Institute of the Arts	I49	Evaluation and excavation	2004	OA North 2004c; 2005a
Cumbria Park Hotel, Scotland Road	I41	Watching brief	2005	Martin 2005

Table 5: Interventions undertaken by contractors other than CAU/CAL, 1999-2006

4.1.7 Many of the archaeological interventions within the study area produced remains of a particular period (Table 6). It should be noted that some types of activity, particularly those dating to the prehistoric and early medieval periods, leave relatively little trace in the archaeological record and are often more

difficult to detect than remains of Roman and medieval date. Consequently, these periods are frequently under-represented in the archaeological record, particularly where archaeological work predominantly takes the form of small-scale interventions, such as evaluations and watching briefs.

Period	No of Interventions *
Prehistoric	14
Roman	29
Early medieval	1(?)
Later medieval	6
Post-medieval	4

*Note: a single intervention may have produced evidence for more than one period of activity. Therefore, when added together, these figures are not consistent with the number of interventions as shown in Table 3.

Table 6: Number of interventions producing evidence for activity or occupation of a particular period

4.2 MONUMENT QUANTIFICATION

4.2.1 In total, 84 monuments were discovered during the duration of the project. These are discussed in detail in *Section 7*. Table 7 summarises the number of monuments discovered by the various sources (note that the total there does not match the total number of monuments (see *Appendix 2* for details) as some monuments were noted in more than one source).

Monument Sources	
From interventions	46
Cumbria HER records	35
Listed buildings/structures	10
Other structures	4
Medieval documentary references	2
Post-medieval documentary references	5
Cartographic sources	5
Air photographs	0
Geophysical survey	1
Sub-total	1
Visual inspection	1

Table 7: Summary of monuments recorded from each source

4.2.2 **Cumbria HER:** 35 records of archaeological or historical significance within the study area are present in Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER). These include antiquarian discoveries, casual or 'stray' finds of objects made by the general public, and records of a number of features or structures of historic significance. Of these, 18 records could be related to monuments and events identified from other sources in this study. Of the 17 remaining, three were considered to be significant as they represented less common historical periods (Table 8). Collections of artefacts recovered from known archaeological interventions were not included, since it was considered unlikely that they would contribute any new information of value to the current project.

Record description	Find spot/location	Monument No	HER ref	Date of discovery
Anglian cross-head, probably ninth or early tenth century	Garden of Old Croft	M55	521	1947
Silver coin of Cnut (1016-35)	Stanwix Church	M56	4434	1842
World War II pillbox disguised as a wall	Brampton Road (north side)	M84	6311	-

Table 8: List of Cumbria HER records selected for use in the Stanwix assessment

4.2.3 **Listed buildings and other structures:** details of the ten listed buildings and four other listed structures that lie within the study area were obtained from Carlisle City Council and were entered into the project database (Table 9).

Building/structure location	Building/structure type	Monument No	Date	Listed building no
Brampton Road (south side)	House	M67	c 1813	56
Brampton Road (north side)	House	M68	1840s-50s	58
Brampton Road	House (Mulcaster House)	M80	Late eighteenth-early nineteenth century	55
Church Street	House	M69	Early nineteenth century	96
Scotland Road	Terrace of six houses	M71	Late 1830s	266
Stanwix Bank	Terrace of three houses	M72	1840s-50s	274
Kells Place	Terrace of three houses	M70	Early eighteenth century	186
Brampton Road	Former Reform School	M73	1854	59
Church Street	Church of St Michael the Archangel	M74	1841-3	97
Church Street	Former vicarage	M75	1809	100
Brampton Road	Gateway, wall and lamp brackets at south entrance to the Institute of the Arts	M76	-	57
Stanwix churchyard	Memorial	M77	1856	99
Stanwix churchyard	Table tomb	M78	1876	98
Church Street	Gates for former vicarage	M79	Early nineteenth century	101

Table 9: Listed buildings and listed structures within the study area

4.2.4 **Documentary References:** Summerson's history of medieval Carlisle (1993) represents the principal source of medieval documentary references for Carlisle and Stanwix. The County Record Office in Carlisle was also consulted with respect to medieval documentary sources, although the Record Office was the principal source of post-medieval documentary references, as well as historic mapping (*Section 4.2.5* below). Documentary references of all periods were selected only if they contained useful information for a reliably located monument. As a consequence of this approach, and also due to the paucity of documentary references to Stanwix generally, only two medieval and five post-medieval references were selected for use in the present study (Table 10).

Reference	Monument No	Date	Site/monument
Stanwix church probably bestowed on the priory of St Mary's, Carlisle, by Walter the Priest	M58	c 1140	Church of St Michael the Archangel
Bishop of Carlisle confers Holy Orders on 46 persons in Stanwix church	M58	1294	Church of St Michael the Archangel
Establishment of a Civil War 'work' in Stanwix churchyard	M63	1644-5	Gun battery and defensive work
Destruction of the Vicar's Mansion House	M65	1644-5	The Vicar's Mansion House
Construction of a 'little cottage of brick' by the vicar of Stanwix, presumably in the vicarage grounds	M66	c 1667	Post-medieval cottage
Description of the condition of Stanwix church	M58	1703	Church of St Michael the Archangel
Construction of the Military Road through Stanwix	M64	1750s	Scotland Road

Table 10: Summary of documentary references selected for use in the assessment

4.2.5 **Cartographic sources:** it is unfortunate that most of the earliest maps and plans of Carlisle, including the earliest known plan of c 1560, Speed's plan of 1610, and the great majority of the maps produced during the second half of the eighteenth century, either do not depict Stanwix at all or show only the area immediately adjacent to the river crossing at the bottom of Stanwix Bank (which lies outside the present study area). In addition to the first edition Ordnance Survey maps, which was produced in at 1:10,560 scale in 1868 and in 1:500 scale in 1865, revised in 1881, and the provisional edition mapping from 1925, three early maps proved to be of value to the present study (Table 11).

Map Title	Cartographer	Date
Survey of Cumberland (with plan of Carlisle inset)	J Hodgkinson and T Donald	1770-1
Plan of the City of Carlisle from actual survey	J Wood	1821
Plan of the Borough of Carlisle (Board of Health)	R Asquith	1853
Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:10560 mapping		1868
Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:500 mapping		1865/1881
Ordnance Survey Provisional Edition 1:2500 mapping		1925

Table 11: Historic maps of relevance to the Stanwix assessment

4.2.6 **Air Photographs:** in total, 21 laser copies of aerial photographs depicting the Stanwix area were obtained from the NMR in Swindon. The majority of the photographs were taken during the late 1940s (Plates 1 and 5), and 1950s, although a few taken in 1974 (Plate 6) and 1989 were also available. It was hoped that features of archaeological interest, particularly the large earthwork features associated with Hadrian's Wall, would be visible on some of the images. In the event, however, careful scrutiny failed to reveal anything of significance. Even large features such as the Wall Ditch or the *Vallum* were not visible as crop- or soil marks, and consequently none of the photographs was selected for use in the project.

5. RESULTS OF SURVEYS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 Alongside the documentary research described in *Section 4*, a geophysical survey and visual inspection of the study area were undertaken as part of the project. The results of these surveys, along with the data gathered from the desk-based assessment, are outlined below.

5.2 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

5.2.1 The following is a brief summary of the principal results of the geophysical survey that was undertaken within the grounds of the Institute of the Arts in February 2006 as part of the current assessment (Figs 5 and 6). Further details are available in the full survey report (Archaeological Surveys 2006).

5.2.2 **Magnetometry:** conditions for magnetic survey were not optimum due to large areas of magnetic disturbance associated with parked cars, iron fencing, and services. Furthermore, the underlying geology was of a type that is known often to produce poor results, which may explain the relatively low levels of enhancement associated with the anomalies that were located.

5.2.3 Several anomalies (1-3 in Figure 5) were located along the expected line of the *Vallum* (as indicated on the OS base mapping). Interpretation of these anomalies remains tentative, although taken as a group, their scale and alignment (an approximate north-east to south-west trend was evident) might be consistent with a major feature like the *Vallum*. A low magnetic susceptibility feature such as anomaly 2 could represent either a ditch that had been deliberately infilled with subsoil or stone, or a denuded bank of similar construction.

5.2.4 **Resistivity:** the resistivity survey located a number of anomalies across the survey area, although the contrast and definition of many were generally poor. Periods of heavy rain during the survey, together with large areas of standing water on and adjacent to the target area, may have resulted in less than optimum conditions for resistance survey.

5.2.5 A high resistance anomaly (9 in Figure 6) was located along the expected line of the *Vallum*, and there was also some correlation with the magnetic anomalies that were located in this area (Fig 5). It is possible that this anomaly represented a spread of make-up debris or some other material. A low resistance area (10 in Figure 6) was of uncertain origin but tended to correlate with a linear depression that was visible within the survey area (*Section 5.3*). Further interpretation of a number of other resistive anomalies of uncertain origin would be purely speculative.

5.2.6 In conclusion, magnetometry and resistivity survey located a number of anomalies that could potentially be related to archaeological features. In particular, a wide high resistance anomaly and a group of magnetic anomalies situated close to the north-western edge of the survey area exhibited a degree of correlation in position and orientation (approximately north-east to south-

west), and are in the position of the postulated line of the *Vallum* as depicted on the Ordnance Survey mapping.

5.3 VISUAL INSPECTION

- 5.3.1 Although the visual inspection was successful in locating some features of archaeological significance, all were known from other sources (principally excavation), and consequently the survey did not lead to the identification of any new monuments. In the fields on either side of Tarraby Lane, which were the subject of an extensive archaeological evaluation in 1976 (Smith 1978), the main focus of attention was the remains of Hadrian's Wall and its associated features, which are known to cross the area on a north-east to south-west alignment. Over the area as a whole, access was restricted to some degree by fences and hedgerows, and in some cases by the presence of livestock, whilst parts of the area were also extremely wet underfoot following a period of heavy rainfall. Despite this, slight traces of archaeological features were visible at various points within the survey area.
- 5.3.2 ***Hadrian's Wall and the Wall Ditch:*** across most of the area, the remains of the stone phase of the Wall itself lie directly beneath, or immediately adjacent to, Tarraby Lane, and are not visible above ground. A raised bank exists in some places along the southern edge of the lane, on which trees and bushes now grow. However, this feature appears similar to other, presumably post-medieval, hedgerow banks in the vicinity, and there is no definitive evidence that these represent upstanding remains of the Wall. In the southernmost field, between Wall Knowe to the north and Beech Grove to the south, the line of Tarraby Lane diverges from that of the Wall, which there runs directly across an open field. No trace of the Wall is visible above ground in this area, although its position immediately north of Beech Grove was fixed by small-scale archaeological interventions in 1997 and 2002, which demonstrated that remains of the Wall foundation do survive below ground (McCarthy *et al* 1997; OA North 2002d). The Wall Ditch was visible as a slight hollow or undulation running for approximately 100m through the field immediately north of Beech Grove, to the west of Tarraby Lane. The hollow is visible in the northern part of the field only, extending from the northern field boundary to the raised ground at Wall Knowe (location 'A' in Figure 2). In the southern part of the field, on the slope extending from Wall Knowe down to Beech Grove, the feature is not visible at all. At the point where the northern field boundary crosses the Ditch, the boundary is marked by a modern post-and-wire fence, which can be seen to dip very slightly into the hollow formed by this feature (Plate 7).
- 5.3.3 ***The Vallum:*** the line of the *Vallum*, as shown on the OS mapping and in the report on the 1976 excavations at Tarraby Lane (Smith 1978), was accessed at three points in the Tarraby Lane area - at the northern and southern limits of the study area (the latter adjacent to the grounds of the Institute of the Arts) and towards the centre (Fig 2). From these points its projected line was also visible extending across the adjacent fields, although the entire line of the feature was not walked. For the most part the *Vallum* was not visible at all; in some of the fields even the ditch had disappeared without trace, although in two places, towards the northern limit of the study area ('B' in Figure 2) and

in the central sector ('C' in Figure 2), the ditch could just be discerned, surviving as a damp hollow or a slight undulation in the ground. No certain trace of the ditch was observed to the south, in the field immediately north of the Institute of the Arts campus. In the central sector, no evidence for the flanking mounds had survived, but to the north slight traces of both mounds appeared to be visible at one point, particularly where a modern post-and-wire fence crossed their line (Plate 8). The *Vallum* was not visible within the grounds of the Institute, although this is hardly surprising, since the area through which the *Vallum* is believed to run has been extensively landscaped and most of the site is currently in use as football pitches.

- 5.3.4 ***The south rampart of the stone fort:*** during the excavations of 1940, Simpson and Richmond noted that the probable position of the south rampart of the stone fort was still visible as a 'low broad mound' running eastwards along the southern edge of the churchyard (Simpson and Richmond 1941a, 104). Visual inspection confirmed that this feature, which appears to be approximately 10-11m wide, still survives, situated some 13-14m inside the southern boundary of the churchyard ('D' in Figure 2; Plate 9). It is particularly obvious to the west, where it extends east for approximately 20m from the path running along the western edge of the churchyard, but gradually tapers out further east and seems to disappear altogether before the eastern limit of the churchyard is reached.

6. QUANTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

6.1 MONUMENT QUANTIFICATION

6.1.1 In total, 84 individual archaeological monuments of all types and periods were identified within the study area during the course of the assessment. A summary listing is provided in Table 12 and a full gazetteer is presented as *Appendix 2*. Three monuments are of probable prehistoric origin (**M1-3**), seven (**M55-61**) of certain or probable medieval date, whilst a further 21 (**M63-83**) are post-medieval or modern in date. Unsurprisingly, the majority, 48 in all (**M4-51**), are Roman, and mostly relate to the stone fort, although features forming part of Hadrian's Wall itself, and others associated with the civil settlement (*vicus*) outside the fort, have also been identified (Fig 7). Three monuments (**M52-54**) are not closely datable and could be of late Roman, early medieval (pre-Norman) or medieval date, whilst a ditch cutting across the probable Roman parade ground to the east of the fort (**M62**) appears on artefactual evidence to be either late medieval or early post-medieval (Table 13); a single monument (**M84**) is of unknown date.

Monument Number	Period	Monument type	Description/comments	Source(s)
M1	Pre-Roman	Field system	Ard/ploughmarks and field boundary ditches	Excavation
M2	Pre-Roman	Settlement?	Scattered evidence for cobbled surfaces, ditches and possible structures	Excavation
M3	Pre-Roman	Settlement?	Scattered evidence for cobbled surfaces, ditches and possible structures	Excavation
M4	Roman	Road	Main north/south road, west of fort	Excavation
M5	Roman	Ditch	Associated with turf phase of Hadrian's Wall or primary (turf-and-timber) Wall fort?	Excavation
M6	Roman	Turf spread	Turf phase of Hadrian's Wall or remains of primary Wall fort rampart?	Excavation
M7	Roman	Trackway	Associated with turf phase of Hadrian's Wall?	Excavation
M8	Roman	Metalled surface	Possibly contemporary with (outside of?) putative primary Wall fort	Excavation
M9	Roman	Hadrian's Wall	Foundation of stone phase of Hadrian's Wall	Excavation
M10	Roman	Hadrian's Wall ditch and counterscarp bank	Associated with stone phase of Hadrian's Wall	Excavation; visual inspection
M11	Roman	The <i>Vallum</i>	The <i>Vallum</i> to south of Hadrian's Wall	Excavation; geophysical survey; visual inspection
M12	Roman	Road	Minor road running parallel to, and south of, the <i>Vallum</i>	Excavation
M13	Roman	Fort	Stone Wall fort (cavalry)	Excavation
M14	Roman	Wall and tower	North wall, rampart and interval tower of stone Wall fort	Excavation

Monument Number	Period	Monument type	Description/comments	Source(s)
M15	Roman	Wall and tower	South wall, rampart and interval tower of stone Wall fort	Excavation; visual inspection
M16	Roman	Wall and tower	South-west corner of curtain wall and corner tower of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M17	Roman	Wall	East wall of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M18	Roman	Ditches	Stone Wall fort defensive ditches, north sector (including cobbled berm between inner ditch and fort wall)	Excavation
M19	Roman	Ditches	Stone Wall fort defensive ditches, south sector	Excavation
M20	Roman	Ditches	Stone Wall fort defensive ditches, west sector	Excavation
M21	Roman	Ditch	Stone Wall fort defensive ditch, east sector	Excavation
M22	Roman	Causeway	Causeway approaching south gate of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M23	Roman	Road	Intervallum road inside south wall of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M24	Roman	Road	Intervallum road inside north wall of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M25	Roman	Road	Possible north/south internal road in north-west quadrant of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M26	Roman	Road	Possible east/west internal road in north-west quadrant of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M27	Roman	Building	Possible timber building in north-west quadrant of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M28	Roman	Building	Possible timber building in north-west quadrant of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M29	Roman	Building	Stone building in north-west quadrant of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M30	Roman	Building	Possible stone building in north-west quadrant of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M31	Roman	Granary	Stone granary in north-west quadrant of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M32	Roman	Building	Stone building in north-west quadrant of stone Wall fort, north of granary	Excavation
M33	Roman	Building	Stone building in north-west quadrant of stone Wall fort, south of granary	Excavation
M34	Roman	Building	Stone ?barrack, in north-west quadrant of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M35	Roman	Building	Stone ?barrack, in north-west quadrant of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M36	Roman	Building	Possible stone building in south-east quadrant of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M37	Roman	Building(s)	Late Roman timber structure(s) overlying possible east/west road in stone Wall fort	Excavation
M38	Roman	<i>Vicus</i>	Extramural settlement (<i>vicus</i>) south-west of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M39	Roman	Building	Timber building south-east of stone Wall fort; presumably part of <i>vicus</i>	Excavation
M40	Roman	Parade Ground?	Extensive clay, cobble and earth spread east of stone Wall fort; possible remains of parade ground	Excavation

Monument Number	Period	Monument type	Description/comments	Source(s)
M41	Roman	Gate	Position of gateway allowing passage of Roman road beneath modern Scotland Road through Hadrian's Wall	Excavation
M42	Roman	Weapon	Bronze weapon, possibly pikehead or javelin head, found in a pit	HER
M43	Roman	Architectural Feature	Two Roman altars found in 1725 and 1931. One dedicated to the Mother Goddesses, the other to the Emperor Verus	HER
M44	Roman	Tombstone	Tombstone of a Roman cavalryman, found in the wall of the old parish church of Stanwix during demolition, 1787	HER
M45	Roman	Findspot	Roman bronze ring, 0.75" (19mm) in diameter. Found near the surface in the garden of Mulcaster House, Stanwix	HER
M46	Roman	Findspot	Two Roman coins found in Stanwix, one a <i>dupondius</i> of Antoninus Pius (AD 138–60), found at Old Croft, the other an <i>as</i> of Gordianus.(AD 238-44)	HER
M47	Roman	Ditch	North-west to south-east aligned ditch cutting putative parade ground of stone Wall fort	HER
M48	Roman	Findspot	<i>Denarius</i> of Marcus Antonius	HER
M49	Roman	Findspot	<i>Sestertius</i> of Septimus Severus (AD 193–211), found in 1976	HER
M50	Roman	Findspot	A quantity of Samian and Romano-British potsherds, some Roman coins (including a <i>sestertius</i> of Trajan and a <i>dupondius</i> of Hadrian), found in digging foundations at Stanwix Bank in 1904	HER
M51	Roman	Vault	A vault, said to be 'probably Roman', discovered before 1816.	HER
M52	Late Roman or early medieval?	Building(s)	One or more timber buildings of earthfast post construction within the stone Wall fort	Excavation
M53	Late Roman or medieval?	Building	Timber structure cut into denuded rampart at north-west corner of stone Wall fort; sealed by medieval soils	Excavation
M54	Late Roman or medieval?	Ditch	Ditch cutting Roman deposits within north-west quadrant of stone Wall fort	Excavation
M55	Early Medieval	Cross	Anglian cross-head, probably ninth/tenth-century. Found in the garden of Old Croft in March 1947	HER
M56	Early Medieval	Findspot	Silver coin of Cnut (1016-35)	HER
M57	Early Medieval	Cross	A tenth-century Anglian cross-head, said to be from Stanwix; (Duplicate record for M55 in HER)	HER
M58	Medieval	Church	Church of St Michael the Archangel and adjacent churchyard	Documentary; pictorial; cartographic
M59	Medieval	Road	Minor road approximately on line of Tarraby Lane	Excavation
M60	Medieval	Building?	Possible posthole structure	Excavation
M61	Medieval	Findspot	Medieval and later objects found at Barn Close	HER

Monument Number	Period	Monument type	Description/comments	Source(s)
M62	Late medieval or post-medieval	Ditch	Ditch cutting putative parade ground of the stone Wall fort	Excavation
M63	Post-medieval	Gun battery	Civil War enclosure/battery in churchyard	Documentary
M64	Post-medieval	Vicarage House	Vicarage Mansion House, demolished during Civil War	Documentary
M65	Post-medieval	Cottage	Small brick cottage built c 1667, presumably in the vicarage grounds	Documentary
M66	Post-medieval	Road	Main north-south Military Road, built during the 1750s	Documentary; cartographic
M67	Post-medieval	House	Brampton Road, late eighteenth/early nineteenth century	Standing building
M68	Post-medieval	House	Brampton Road, 1840s-50s, now part of the Institute of the Arts	Standing building
M69	Post-medieval	House	Church Street, early nineteenth century, now part of the Institute of the Arts	Standing building
M70	Post-medieval	Terrace of three houses	Kells Place, probably early eighteenth century with nineteenth/twentieth-century alterations and additions	Standing building
M71	Post-medieval	Terrace of six houses	Scotland Road, late 1830s	Standing building
M72	Post-medieval	Terrace of three houses	Stanwix Bank, 1840s-50s	Standing building
M73	Post-medieval	Reform School	Brampton Road, 1854, now part of the Institute of the Arts	Standing building
M74	Post-medieval	Church	Church of St Michael the Archangel, 1841-3	Standing building
M75	Post-medieval	Vicarage	Former vicarage, 1809	Standing building
M76	Post-medieval	Structure	Brampton Road, gateway, wall and lamp brackets at south entrance to the Institute of the Arts	Standing structure
M77	Post-medieval	Memorial	Memorial in churchyard, 1856	Standing structure
M78	Post-medieval	Tombstone	Table tomb in churchyard, 1876	Standing structure
M79	Post-medieval	Gates	Gates of former vicarage, early nineteenth century	Standing structure
M80	Post-medieval	House	Mulcaster House; late eighteenth century with early nineteenth-century additions	Standing building
M81	Post-medieval	Fountain	Fountain situated at the top of Stanwix Bank, in middle of road, constructed by 1915 as one of five fountains in the city	HER
M82	Post-Medieval	Field System	Tithe Boundaries	Documentary
M83	Modern	Pillbox	World War II pillbox disguised as a stone wall	Standing structure
M84	Unknown	Findspot	Heavily corroded cold chisel with a square butt, found at Landsdowne Close	HER

Table 12: Summary of archaeological monuments within the study area

Period	Number of monuments
Prehistoric	3
Roman	48
Early Medieval/Medieval	7
Post-medieval or Modern	21
Uncertain	5
Total	84

Table 13: Quantification of archaeological monuments by broad chronological period

6.1.2 The great majority of the monuments (Table 12) were identified by archaeological fieldwork (evaluations, excavations and watching briefs). With the exception of part of the *Vallum* Ditch (**M11**), the Hadrian's Wall Ditch (**M10**), and the south rampart of the stone fort (**M15**), which have, in addition to excavation, been identified by visual inspection (and geophysical survey, in the case of the *Vallum* Ditch), all the pre-Roman and Roman features were located in this way. Similarly, with the exception of St Michael's church (**M58**) (Plate 10), the existence of the few recorded medieval monuments has also been established through archaeological excavation. By contrast, all the post-medieval monuments (with the exception of **M62**, a putative late medieval or early post-medieval ditch) either survive as standing buildings/structures, which are listed, or appear in documentary and/or cartographic sources.

6.2 ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.2.1 The evidence suggests that there is good potential for the survival of archaeological monuments of regional, national and international importance within the study area. Therefore, any future development has the potential either to damage existing monuments or to encounter previously unrecorded deposits and features of considerable significance.
- 6.2.2 To examine the impact of any future development, it was pertinent to assess the condition and significance of the archaeological remains, and to score the monuments accordingly on an objective basis. The highest scoring monuments can be considered as those that would need to be subject to the greatest level of protection in the event of any development.
- 6.2.3 The scores produced using this approach were 6–18, out of a maximum of 20. The highest scoring monuments are indeed those that are commonly perceived as the most important, in other words the complex of monuments relating to Hadrian's Wall, the *Vallum* and the stone Wall fort and its associated *vicus* (**M4-41**, **M43-8**). However, two further monuments score highly: the putative prehistoric field systems at Knowefield and Tarraby Lane (**M1**); and the possible early medieval timber structure(s) in the grounds of Stanwix School (**M52**). These monuments achieve high scores because known examples are rare, both regionally and nationally.
- 6.2.4 All monuments subject to statutory constraints, particularly those forming Scheduled Monuments (see Table 14), have a medium to high score. Those

monuments that are unlikely to be directly impacted upon by any development have the lowest scores. In general, these are find-spots, although these should be seen as possible indicators of hitherto unknown archaeological deposits. Other low scoring monuments are those that are known to have been removed (**M51, M81**).

Monument Number	Period	Period Score	Condition Score	Assoc Score	Rarity Score	Status	Status Score	Total
M1	Prehistoric	4	3	4	3	SM28483, SM28484	4	18
M9	Roman	3	3	4	4	SM28484	4	18
M10	Roman	3	3	4	4	SM28484	4	18
M11	Roman	3	3	4	4	SM28483, SM28484	4	18
M13	Roman	3	3	4	4	SM28484	4	18
M52	Early medieval	4	3	3	4	SM28484	4	18
M7	Roman	3	3	4	3	SM28484	4	17
M40	Roman	3	3	3	4	SM28482, SM28484	4	17
M8	Roman	3	3	3	3	SM28484	4	16
M31	Roman	3	3	3	3	SM28484	4	16
M37	Roman	3	3	3	3	SM28484	4	16
M39	Roman	3	3	3	3	SM28484	4	16
M53	Early medieval	4	2	3	3	SM28484	4	16
M2	Prehistoric	4	1	3	3	SM28484	4	15
M3	Prehistoric	4	1	3	3	SM28482	4	15
M5	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M6	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M14	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M15	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M16	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M17	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M18	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M19	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M20	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M21	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M22	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M23	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M24	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M25	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M26	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M27	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M28	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M29	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M30	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M32	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M33	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M34	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M35	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M36	Roman	3	3	3	2	SM28484	4	15
M55	Early Medieval	4	3	1	3	SM28484	4	15
M43	Roman	3	4	1	2	SM28484	4	14
M44	Roman	3	4	1	2	SM28484	4	14
M84	Modern	1	4	3	2	SM28484	4	14

Monument Number	Period	Period Score	Condition Score	Assoc Score	Rarity Score	Status	Status Score	Total
M12	Roman	3	3	4	3	-	0	13
M38	Roman	3	3	4	3	-	0	13
M45	Roman	3	4	1	1	SM28484	4	13
M46	Roman	3	4	1	1	SM28484	4	13
M48	Roman	3	4	1	1	SM28484	4	13
M54	Early medieval	4	2	2	1	SM28484	4	13
M60	Medieval	2	2	3	2	SM28484	4	13
M68	Post-medieval	1	4	3	1	Listed, HER 25478, SM28484	4	13
M69	Post-medieval	1	4	3	1	Listed, HER 25530, SM28484	4	13
M73	Post-medieval	1	4	3	1	Listed, HER 25479, SM28484	4	13
M74	Post-medieval	1	4	3	1	Listed, HER 25525, SM28484	4	13
M75	Post-medieval	1	4	3	1	Listed, HER 25528, SM28484	4	13
M76	Post-medieval	1	4	3	1	Listed, HER 25480, SM28484	4	13
M77	Post-medieval	1	4	3	1	Listed, HER 25526, SM28484	4	13
M78	Post-medieval	1	4	3	1	Listed, HER 25527, SM28484	4	13
M79	Post-medieval	1	4	3	1	Listed, HER 25529, SM28484	4	13
M59	Modern	2	3	3	1	SM28482	4	13
M41	Roman	3	2	3	4	-	0	12
M64	Post-medieval	1	3	3	1	SM28484	4	12
M58	Modern	2	1	3	2	SM28484	4	12
M61	Modern	2	4	1	1	SM28484	4	12
M4	Roman	3	3	3	2	-	0	11
M56	Early medieval	4	4	1	2	-	0	11
M57	Early medieval	4	3	1	3	-	0	11
M47	Post-medieval	1	3	2	1	SM28484	4	11
M62	Post-medieval	1	3	2	1	SM28484	4	11
M63	Post-medieval	1	1	3	2	SM28484	4	11
M67	Post-medieval	1	4	3	1	Listed, HER 25476	2	11
M70	Post-medieval	1	4	3	1	Listed, HER 25615	2	11
M71	Post-medieval	1	4	3	1	Listed, HER 25687	2	11
M72	Post-medieval	1	4	3	1	Listed, HER 25704	2	11
M80	Post-medieval	1	4	3	1	Listed, HER 25476	2	11
M82	Post-medieval	1	1	4	1	SM28482, SM28484	4	11
M65	Post-medieval	1	1	3	1	SM28484	4	10
M66	Post-medieval	1	1	3	1	SM28484	4	10
M42	Roman	3	4	1	1	-	0	9
M49	Roman	3	4	1	1	-	0	9
M50	Roman	3	4	1	1	-	0	9
M51	Roman	3	1	1	3	-	0	8
M83	Undated	3	3	1	1	-	0	8
M81	Post-medieval	1	1	3	1	-	0	6

Table 14: Scoring of monuments by significance

- 6.2.5 The average total score was 13.5, compared to a median of 12. The most common score was 15, accorded to 25 monuments, followed by a score of 13, with 18 monuments. This shows that, as expected, the monuments within the study area are of medium to high significance (with scores of 11-14 and 15-18 respectively), with very few of low significance (scoring 6-10).
- 6.2.6 In order to investigate further the spatial distribution of the monuments according to their significance, and to highlight the areas upon which development would have the greatest negative impact, the monuments were plotted in the GIS, grouped according to their score (low, medium or high). The map (Fig 7) is dominated by the high significance monuments, particularly those representing the stone Wall fort (**M13** - score 18), and the putative prehistoric settlement (**M1** - score 18). When the extrapolated monuments are also added to this map, there is very little that is not considered to be of high significance (see *Section 7*).

7. INTERPRETATIVE SUMMARY

7.1 INTRODUCTION

- 7.1.1 The following brief summary of the principal monuments identified during the course of the assessment is arranged chronologically and covers the entire span of human occupation within the study area, from the prehistoric period, through the years of Roman occupation, to the medieval and post-medieval periods. In all periods the most important aspects of the surviving archaeological and historic resource are described and their significance and function are discussed. An attempt is also made to define the approximate extent of the principal monuments in relation to the modern topography of the area.

7.2 PREHISTORY

- 7.2.1 The only artefactual evidence has been found outside the study area, with the recovery, in 1904, of a stone macehead from Marlborough Gardens to the west (Tullie House Museum; CALMG 1904.42), and a perforated stone axe-hammer was found in 1986, although this lacks a precise find spot (Tullie House Museum, CALMG 1986.12). Evidence for prehistoric occupation at Stanwix comes largely from a number of small-scale interventions that have been undertaken in recent years within the grounds of the Cumbria Institute of the Arts and in the fields adjacent to Tarraby Lane to the north and north-west (*Appendix 1, I1-I6, I12, I26, I27, I33, I47*; Frere 1991; Esmonde-Cleary 1994; Flynn and McCarthy 1993; Flynn and Zant 1996; Zant and McCarthy 1996; McCarthy 1999, 166; OA North 2005c). Evidence was also identified during excavations to the east of the Institute by the Central Excavation Unit in 1976 (*I45*; Smith 1978). For the most part the excavated remains comprise ancient ploughmarks and ditches associated with a layer of dark, organic soil. The ploughmarks were essentially linear striations formed where the tip of a primitive plough or ard has scored the surface of the natural subsoil. Within the study area most appear to have been aligned approximately north/south, although some east/west marks have also been recorded, indicating that cross-ploughing was being carried out. Stratigraphically contemporary with the ploughmarks was a series of small ditches, some of which had an associated bank on one side (formed, no doubt, of upcast from the ditch), representing the remains of boundaries between individual fields. As with the ploughmarks, the ditch system appears to have had a predominantly north/south and east/west alignment. The layer of dark soil recorded in association with the ploughmarks and ditches at most sites probably represents the remains of a buried ploughsoil.
- 7.2.2 In most areas where these levels have been exposed by excavation, they were found to be sealed by redeposited dumps of clay and cobbles may represent the make-up material for a parade ground associated with the Roman stone fort (see *Sections 7.3.8-9* below), the construction of which is conventionally dated to the AD 160s. This resulted in exceptional preservation of plant materials within the buried ploughsoil (McCarthy 2002, plate 8), although

none of this material has ever been subjected to detailed analysis. During excavations at Tarraby Lane in 1976, some of the ploughmarks and ditches were also found to be overlain by the stone phase of Hadrian's Wall itself (Smith 1978). No stratigraphic links have yet been established between these remains and the primary Turf Wall, which was constructed during the AD 120s, although on spatial grounds it seems clear that this phase of the Wall must also be later than the ploughing.

- 7.2.3 There seems to be little doubt that the early features and deposits revealed by excavation in the Tarraby Lane/Knowefield area represent the remains of rectilinear arable fields (*Appendix 2, M1*; Fig 8) that pre-dated the construction of Hadrian's Wall. The precise date at which these were established, and how long they remained in use, is, however, unclear. The recovery of a handful of flint artefacts from excavations in the area, together with the macehead and axe-hammer, hint at the possibility of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age (*c* 4000-2000 BC) occupation within the study area. However, the paucity of flints from Stanwix, compared to the large assemblage recovered from excavations in central Carlisle (where early agricultural activity is also attested beneath Roman levels), suggests a rather later date for the *floruit* of the fields, possibly some time during the Iron Age (*c* 600 BC to *c* AD 70 in the north-west of England) or early Romano-British period (*c* AD 70-120).
- 7.2.4 It is of some interest that both the field boundaries and the ploughmarks are aligned at an acute angle to the line of Hadrian's Wall and its associated features. This could indicate either that the fields were already old and long disused when the Wall was constructed, so that the banks and ditches no longer represented significant topographical features, or that the Wall builders (*ie* the Roman army) had little or no regard for the pre-existing system of land division and land-use. At the present time it is not possible to decide between these two hypotheses, since the excavated data are somewhat ambiguous. At Tarraby Lane, for example, at least one of the boundary ditches appears to have silted up completely by the time the stone phase of Hadrian's Wall was built over it, perhaps around the middle of the second century AD (Smith 1978, 23). At the Institute of the Arts, too, a second ditch seems to have been filled by the time the fort parade ground was constructed (Zant and McCarthy 1996, 7-8). However, subsequent work at Tarraby Lane and within the Institute campus demonstrated that other ditches must have been partly open, and therefore visible as topographical features, when the make-up deposits for the fort parade ground were deposited, since the upper levels of these features had been deliberately infilled with make-up material (Flynn and Zant 1996, 9; OA North 2005c, 28).
- 7.2.5 The presence of an extensive system of fields in the Knowefield/Wall Knowe area (Fig 8) pre-supposes the existence of a contemporary farming settlement or settlements, either a small village or, more probably, farmsteads somewhere in the vicinity. Archaeological evidence for settlement that may be broadly contemporary with the fields has been noted from two sites in the area; at Knowefield itself (**I1, I2**), where evaluation and excavation in 1993 revealed a concentration of postholes, stakeholes and cobbled surfaces suggestive of possible settlement (**M2**) (McCarthy and Flynn 1993a), and *c* 200m to the north in a field adjacent to Beech Grove, where another evaluation, again in

1993 (I47), found similar remains (M3) (McCarthy and Flynn 1993b). The features and deposits at Beech Grove have not been closely dated, although it was thought possible that they may have been of Iron Age or early Romano-British date. At Knowefield, however, a shallow pit or hollow was found, from which a sample of charcoal was extracted. This material yielded a radiocarbon date of cal 763-410 BC (2465±50 BP; McCarthy 1999, 162), which places the feature in the period between the very end of the Bronze Age and the middle Iron Age. Whether the settlement as a whole can also be dated to this period is uncertain.

7.3 ROMAN PERIOD

7.3.1 On present evidence the initial Roman penetration of northern England, which occurred during the early AD 70s, and the subsequent consolidation of occupation by the Roman army during the late first and early second centuries AD, left little or no mark upon Stanwix, at least in terms of recognisable archaeological remains. Throughout this period it was the fort at Carlisle (*Luguvalium*), established in AD 72-3 and garrisoned more-or-less continuously thereafter to around the middle of the second century, together with its associated civil settlement, that formed the principal focus of Roman activity in the area. The idea that Carlisle may have been part of an early frontier system pre-dating the construction of Hadrian's Wall in the AD 120s (Shotter 1996, 41-54) has been, and continues to be, a matter for debate. It is generally acknowledged that, following the Roman army's gradual withdrawal from Scotland in the period between *c* AD 87 and *c* AD 105, the Tyne-Solway corridor was held by a slightly greater concentration of military units than elsewhere in the North (although some archaeologists question even this; Bidwell 1999, 14). Until recently, this disposition was seen by most scholars as marking the establishment of a frontier system (the so-called Stanegate frontier) extending from Corbridge in the east to Carlisle in the west. It was also suggested that the system may have extended east of Corbridge, perhaps to the Tyne estuary, and west of Carlisle as far as the known fort at Kirkbride, incorporating a possible early fort at Burgh-by-Sands (Burgh I) (Shotter 2004, 58). In some quarters, however, the existence of these putative extensions has been questioned, and indeed the very concept of the Stanegate 'frontier' itself has been challenged (Bidwell 1999, 14).

7.3.2 Whether or not a formal frontier system existed prior to the construction of Hadrian's Wall, it is clear that a series of forts, linked by a road (known since the Middle Ages as the Stanegate), had been established along the Tyne-Solway corridor by the early years of the second century. The line of the Stanegate road is uncertain in the Carlisle/Stanwix area, and it is conceivable that its position shifted during its lifetime. One possibility is that the road crossed the Eden at Linstock, to the east of Carlisle (J Zant *pers comm*), thus avoiding Stanwix. Alternatively, it may have crossed the river at Carlisle, as the main north/south road into Scotland presumably did. If so, the Stanegate would have approached Carlisle along the north bank of the Eden, and is therefore likely to have passed through Stanwix. In view of this, the possibility of a pre-Hadrianic military presence at Stanwix, suggested by the discovery of an early cavalry tombstone (M44) (Collingwood and Wright 1965; *RIB* 2030;

Collingwood 1931) and pre-Hadrianic samian (Caruana 1989, 31-2), is worthy of note.

- 7.3.3 Notwithstanding the limited evidence for earlier activity on the site, it seems probable that the first fort at Stanwix was constructed during the AD 120s as part of the Hadrian's Wall frontier, although little direct evidence for a fort of this date has yet been found (Caruana 2000, 74-5). For the most part the Wall, which stretched for 80 Roman miles from Wallsend in the east to Bowness-on-Solway in the west, was built of stone from the outset. West of the River Irthing, however, it was initially constructed of turf, for reasons that are difficult to determine (Breeze and Dobson 2000). At Stanwix, the Turf Wall has not certainly been observed within the study area, although what may have been part of the ditch that fronted the Wall (**M5**) has twice been seen (but not excavated) close to the north-west corner of the stone Wall fort (*Section 7.3.7* below), whilst a hollow-way interpreted as a track to the rear of the Turf Wall (**M7**) was found close to the junction of Beech Grove and Tarraby Lane in 1976 (**I45**; Smith 1978, 23-4) (Fig 9).
- 7.3.4 The Turf Wall was subsequently rebuilt in stone, although the date of the rebuilding is a matter for debate; in some sectors the reconstruction may have occurred as early as the later years of Hadrian's reign (AD 130s), whilst in others the Stone Wall may not have been completed until the late AD 150s or even later (Bidwell 1999, table 2, 19, 23). Within the study area, the position of the Stone Wall (**M9**) has been fixed by excavation in the grounds of Stanwix Primary School (**I37**, **I39**) (Simpson 1933; Simpson and Hogg 1935) and in the Tarraby Lane area in 1976 and 1997 (**I30**, **I45**) (Smith 1978; McCarthy *et al* 1997). These interventions demonstrated that the Wall ran diagonally, north-east to south-west, across the modern suburb. The ditch fronting the Wall (**M10**) was sectioned at Tarraby Lane in 1976 (**I45**) (Smith 1978, 24) and again at Knowefield in 1994 (**I2**) (Burnham *et al* 1997, 415). The counterscarp bank in front of the Wall Ditch, formed from upcast from the ditch itself, was also recorded at these sites. No trace of the Wall now survives above ground, but a slight hollow running north-east from Wall Knowe marks the position of the Wall Ditch.
- 7.3.5 In the northern part of the study area the Stone Wall is immediately adjacent to the northern edge of Tarraby Lane (Fig 9). Further south, however, the lane diverges from the line of the Wall, which crosses Beech Grove approximately 50m north of the Tarraby Lane/Beech Grove junction. Towards the south-western corner of the study area, the Stone Wall lies just inside the north wall of the stone fort (**I9**) (Dacre 1985), proving that this section of the Wall was rebuilt in stone before the stone fort was erected, and that it was subsequently demolished to facilitate the construction of the fort. In 1961 Robert Hogg observed what he believed to be a termination of the Stone Wall and Wall Ditch beneath the carriageway and footpath on the western edge of Scotland Road, almost directly opposite the junction with Church Terrace (**I36**) (Tullie House Museum nd). This, he believed, demonstrated the existence of a gateway in the Wall (**M41**) through which the major Roman road running north from Carlisle (**M4**) had passed (Fig 9).
- 7.3.6 As originally planned, the Wall was to be garrisoned by troops stationed in small fortlets (milecastles) and turrets at regular intervals along its length. The

troops were to be drawn from pre-existing forts, of which Carlisle was one, situated a short distance to the rear, each fort presumably being responsible for garrisoning a particular sector. However, at an early stage in the construction process a decision was made to place full-sized forts on the line of the Wall at intervals roughly corresponding to a half-day march. On the Turf Wall the forts were constructed entirely of turf-and-timber, although like the Wall itself they were subsequently rebuilt in stone (Breeze and Dobson 2000). At Stanwix (originally *Uxellodunum*, later *Petrianis*) the existence of a primary turf-and-timber fort on the site of the later stone fort (to the south-west of the Institute of the Arts campus) seems highly probable, although direct archaeological evidence remains extremely sparse. During the course of an evaluation in the playgrounds of Stanwix Primary School in 1997 (**I18**), a spread of turf incorporating the possible remains of a turf stack or revetment (**M6**) was observed in section beneath deposits relating to the stone fort (Zant *et al* 1997; Fig 2). The precise significance of this deposit could not be determined but it is likely that it represented either the denuded remains of a rampart relating to the Hadrianic turf and timber fort or a spread of debris from the turf phase of Hadrian's Wall itself.

- 7.3.7 In 1984, rescue excavations in the car park to the rear of the Cumbria Park Hotel (**I9**) located the north lip of an early ditch pre-dating the north wall of the stone fort (**M5**) (Dacre 1985). This feature was observed again (but not excavated) in 1998 a few metres to the east, during the excavation of a narrow service trench towards the northern end of the primary school grounds (**I21**) (Zant and Renfrew 1998a). There the ditch was seen to be at least 6m in width and again clearly pre-dated the northern defences of the stone fort. It is estimated that the ditch was situated no more than 14m north of the turf spread recorded in 1997 (probably less, depending upon the width of the ditch and the extent of the turf). Like the turf, the significance of this feature could not be determined, although it presumably represented either the ditch for the turf phase of Hadrian's Wall or one of the defensive ditches for the primary Wall fort. It was probably situated too close to the line of the stone phase of Hadrian's Wall as established by Simpson (1932) to have been associated with it.
- 7.3.8 Perhaps the best evidence for an earlier fort is provided by the alignment of the *Vallum* in this area, which appears to have been laid out in relation to a smaller fort than the known stone installation (Birley 1961, 207; Caruana 2000, 74). Dating of the earliest levels within the probable *vicus* on the west side of the fort is also suggestive of a Hadrianic presence (Caruana 2000, 75). Nothing, however, is known of the size, extent, or internal layout of this putative early fort, nor is there any evidence for the existence of extramural features such as a parade ground or annexe at this date, although an extensive gravel surface (**M8**) recorded by Simpson and Hogg (1935) in the 1930s beneath later Roman stone buildings in the grounds of Stanwix Primary School (*Section 7.3.16* below) could conceivably be part of an external area associated with an early military base.
- 7.3.9 The 'fort decision' may help to explain the purpose of the *Vallum*, which probably represents the most enigmatic element of the entire frontier system. This feature, which runs to the rear of the Wall (at widely varying distances) along its entire length, comprised a large, flat-bottomed ditch flanked on both

sides by earthen banks or mounds (Breeze and Dobson 2000). Within the study area, the line of the *Vallum* (M11) has been established running through the fields at Wall Knowe, to the north of the Institute campus (I45) (Smith 1978). In this area the *Vallum* runs parallel to the Wall but approximately 140m to its rear (as measured to the north mound), and is situated c 80-90m north-west of Brampton Road (measured from the south mound). The ditch survives at one or two points within the study area as a slight undulation or wet hollow (Section 5.3.2), although for the most part it has vanished completely. Visible traces of the mounds were noted in this project only at one point towards the northern edge of the study area. Further to the south-west, the geophysical survey, undertaken as part of the current project, detected the possible line of the *Vallum* running north-east to south-west across the grounds of the Institute of the Arts (Sections 5.2.3, 5.2.5 above), although no trace of the feature was visible on the ground.

- 7.3.10 Further south still, the position of the *Vallum* and its spatial relationship with the fort remain problematic. Excavations south of Brampton Road in the early 1930s (I43), just south of what later proved to be the south-west angle of the stone fort defences, appeared to suggest that the *Vallum* ditch began to turn sharply south at this point (Simpson 1934). Between this position and the excavated sections of the *Vallum* at Wall Knowe, a distance well in excess of 300m, the precise location of the *Vallum* has not been established by excavation.
- 7.3.11 In 1998 an evaluation at the entrance to the Institute of the Arts from Brampton Road (I15; Flynn 1998) revealed the north-west edge of a large north-east/south-west aligned ditch. This feature, which was at least 2.5m wide (perhaps c 5m in total) and in excess of 1.1m deep, contained mostly Roman artefactual material. It was tentatively interpreted as the *Vallum* ditch, although it lay c 75m south-east of the putative line of that feature as shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping. In the light of the recent geophysical surveys within the Institute grounds, however, which tend to support the map evidence, this interpretation must be regarded as unlikely. The significance of the ditch therefore remains unclear, but the presence, on the same site, of structural remains consistent with a Roman timber building (Fig 11, M39), and of finds that appear to indicate industrial activity, suggests that this area lay within the *vicus* associated with the stone Wall fort.
- 7.3.12 The purpose of the *Vallum* has long been the subject of debate, and it is probably fair to say that the problem has still not been satisfactorily resolved. Some antiquarians and early archaeologists saw it as a frontier barrier in its own right, which was eventually superseded by the Wall, although this theory has long been disproved (Birley 1961, 116-22). A more recent idea was that it marked the southern edge of a militarised zone, where, perhaps, unauthorised individuals risked falling foul of a 'shoot first, ask questions later' policy operated by the Roman army (Breeze 2006, 86-7). More recently still, the notion that the 'fort decision' and the *Vallum* may be linked has been put forward (Bidwell 1999, 21 and table 2). Following this hypothesis, the *Vallum* is seen as a temporary feature that closed off the line of the Wall whilst work on the new forts was in progress, but which was essentially redundant once construction works were completed.

- 7.3.13 The construction of the stone Wall fort at Stanwix (**M13**, Fig 10) is conventionally dated to the AD 160s (Breeze and Dobson 2000), although in fact the precise date at which the fort was built is not known. Whilst the basic outline of the defences has been established, and a few small-scale investigations have been conducted within its interior (*Section 7.3.15 below*), it remains one of the least known and poorly understood of all the Wall forts. However, its sheer size (3.96ha, or 9.79 acres) leaves no doubt that it was the base for the *ala Petriana*, the only 1000-strong cavalry unit (*ala milliaria*) in Britain and the elite auxiliary regiment not only of the Wall garrison but of the entire Roman army in the province. On this evidence Stanwix can be equated with *Petrianis*, a site located towards the western end of the Wall that appears in the *Notitia Dignitatum*, a late Roman listing of military commands. Long association presumably led to the regiment's title being adopted for the fort itself sometime during the later Roman period (Breeze and Dobson 2000).
- 7.3.14 During the 1930s, the south ditch of the stone fort (**M19**), together with the causeway approaching the south gate (**M22**), was located adjacent to the Brampton road (**I37**, **I39**; Simpson 1933; Simpson and Hogg 1935). In 1940, the discovery of the western ditches (**M20**) at the southern end of the Vicarage garden prompted further trenching, which resulted in the demarcation of the southern, western and eastern defences (**I35**; Simpson and Richmond 1941a; 1941b). The south-west angle tower and an interval tower on the south wall were also located (**M16**). For many years it was presumed that Hadrian's Wall itself had formed the north side of the stone fort's defences, but this was disproved in 1984 when a section of the north curtain wall, together with an interval tower (**M14**, Plate 11) and two outer defensive ditches, were discovered several metres north of the line of the Stone Wall (**I9**; Dacre 1985). It would therefore appear that a section of the Wall was demolished when the fort was constructed.
- 7.3.15 Further short sections of the northern defences of the stone fort were exposed to the east during small-scale works by Carlisle Archaeological Unit at Stanwix Primary School (**I19**, **I21**) and to the rear of the Cumbria Park Hotel on Scotland Road in 1997-99 and 2001 (**I10**, **I28-9**). The earliest of these phases of work (**I19**), which comprised a single trench situated towards the northern end of the school grounds, exposed part of the inner defensive ditch fronting the curtain wall and a cobbled surface on the berm between the two (**M18**, Fig 10) (Finch and Zant 1997). In 1998, hand-excavation of a narrow service trench, in an area situated between the excavations of 1984 and 1997 (**I21**), revealed the badly damaged remains of the north curtain wall, which had been robbed to its basal course, and the south lip of the inner ditch (Zant and Renfrew 1998b). The possible remains of a heavily denuded earthen rampart situated immediately inside, and contemporary with, the stone wall were also recorded. The tail of the putative rampart was overlain by a cobbled surface, perhaps part of an intervallum road (**M24**). In the same year a small test-pit, excavated in the garden to the rear of 18 Scotland Road (**I28**), exposed the back face of the curtain wall at the north-west corner of the defensive circuit (Zant and Renfrew 1998b). A more extensive phase of evaluation in the same property during the following year (**I29**), followed by a watching brief in 2000-01 (**I10**), revealed further sections of the curtain wall, the possible denuded rampart and intervallum road to the rear of the wall, and the inner

defensive ditch and cobbled berm to the north (Giecco 1999; Reeves 2001). A short section of what was probably one of the defensive ditches fronting the east curtain wall (**M21**) was found immediately east of Well Lane in the walled garden by OA North (then the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU)) in 2000 (**I42**; LUAU 2000a).

- 7.3.16 As with the defences, archaeological investigation of the fort interior has been largely limited to two programmes of trenching in 1932-4 and 1940 (**I35**, **I37**, **I39**, **I43**; Simpson 1933; Simpson and Hogg 1935; Simpson and Richmond 1941a) and several phases of evaluation and small-scale excavation within the Stanwix Primary School grounds from the late 1990s onwards (**I13**, **I18-24**, **I50**; Zant *et al* 1997; Hirst 1998; McCarthy 1999, 163-6; 2002, 81; OA North 2004b; Giecco nd). From the limited evidence available it would appear that the fort was continuously occupied from the second century AD to the end of the fourth century at least. No trace of features or deposits that certainly relate to the Hadrianic Wall fort has been found. During his work in the grounds of Stanwix School (**I37**), Simpson exposed four parallel stone walls immediately south of the stone phase of Hadrian's Wall, which he interpreted as the remains of a pair of barracks or stables of fourth-century date (**M34-5**) (Simpson 1933). Underlying the walls was an extensive gravelled surface (**M8**) covering the entire area of investigation. Simpson initially believed that this apparently open area lay west of the fort, an hypothesis disproved when the line of the western defences was established in 1940, although it is conceivable that the gravel relates to an earlier, smaller (Turf Wall) fort that has yet to be located (Simpson and Richmond 1941a). Also in 1940, trenching on the north side of Church Street (**I35**), within what is today the grounds of Stanwix School, revealed the remains of a stone granary (**M31**) and traces of further stone buildings to the north and south (**M32-3**) (Simpson and Richmond 1941a). In 1934, part of a well-surfaced road (**M23**) was found towards the southern end of the gardens of Stanwix House, close to what was subsequently proved to be the position of the south gate (**I39**) (Simpson and Hogg 1935). This feature ran east/west, and therefore may well have been an intervallum road situated immediately inside the fort defences. Traces of a northwards return at the west end of the road can be interpreted as part of the eastern edge of the main north/south road that entered the fort from the south.
- 7.3.17 With the exception of a limited investigation at Barn Close (**I8**), in the south-east corner of the fort, in 1993, which revealed traces of Roman cobbled surfaces, pits and a robbed stone wall (Esmonde-Cleary 1994), no further work was carried out inside the fort until Carlisle Archaeological Unit's evaluation in the school playgrounds in 1997 (**I18**). On this latter occasion excavation was kept to the minimum necessary to assess the surviving archaeological deposits, but extensive cobbled surfaces, possibly the remains of roads, associated with heavily robbed stone walls, were exposed (Zant *et al* 1997). Evidence for occupation of late fourth-century or later date, possibly involving the erection of one or more clay-floored timber structures (**M37**) over what had previously been external areas, was also found (*op cit*, 19). A similar sequence of deposits was recorded in a second phase of evaluation carried out in the same area in 1998 (**I20**; Hirst 1998), and during a watching brief undertaken over a more extensive area of the upper playground in 1999 (**I22**). A further phase of evaluation in the area of Stanwix School in 2004 (**I50**; OA

North 2004b) revealed an area of Roman cobbling similar to those previously exposed, cut by a ditch that was 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep and of possible late Roman or medieval date (**M54**) (OA North 2004b).

- 7.3.18 With the possible exception of the defensive ditches (**M21**) found east of Well Lane in 2000 (*Section 7.3.15* above), the stone fort is known to lie wholly outside the grounds of the Cumbria Institute of the Arts. The fort's east wall is believed to be on or near the line of Well Lane, which forms the south-west boundary of the campus. However, numerous small-scale excavations undertaken in recent years within the Institute itself and in the fields immediately to the north (**I3-6**, **I12**, **I14-5**, **I27**, **I31**) Frere 1991; Flynn and McCarthy 1993; Flynn and Zant 1996; Zant and McCarthy 1996; McCarthy 1999) have located an extensive spread of compacted, redeposited clay and cobbles up to 0.5m thick that sealed the remains of a pre-Roman field system (**M1**), and was itself cut and overlain by features and deposits of medieval and post-medieval date. The exact significance of this material is still not known, although the most likely interpretation is that it represents a make-up deposit for a large parade ground situated immediately east of the stone fort (**M40**; Fig 11). Parade grounds were a standard feature of Roman forts and would have been used both for training and for parades and displays on ceremonial occasions.
- 7.3.19 Evidence from a number of watching briefs and other observations, most notably that undertaken at the former Miles MacInnes Hall on Scotland Road in 1986 (**I7**), revealed deep stratified deposits, including the remains of buildings, beyond the west gate of the stone fort, which would suggest the existence of a *vicus* on this side of the fort (**M38**; Fig 11) (Caruana 2000, 76-7). Almost all Roman forts that remained in commission for any length of time developed a *vicus* (associated civilian settlement) that normally grew up around one or more sides of the defensive perimeter. Although comparatively little excavation has been carried out on *vici* in the North West, it is becoming clear, both from excavation and from a number of geophysical surveys that have been undertaken in recent years, that many developed into large, densely occupied settlements comparable (at least) in size to some villages of the Middle Ages. Possible remains of such a *vicus* (**M39**) were also noted during small-scale archaeological works to the south of the putative parade ground (Fig 10) at Dykes Terrace and in the grounds of the Institute of the Arts close to the Brampton road (**I15**, **I45**; Smith 1978; Flynn 1998; McCarthy 1999, 166-8). The existence of a cemetery south of the *Vallum*, and approximately 400m north-east of the fort, was suggested by the discovery of cinerary urns on the north side of Croft Road, Whiteclosegate, in 1872 and 1936 (Hogg 1952, 154). Hadrian's Wall itself ran south-west from the fort and is presumed to have been carried over the Eden on a bridge situated close to the river's present-day confluence with the Caldew. Considerable numbers of bridge stones were dredged from the river close to this point in 1951 (Hogg 1952, 148-52) and some are still to be seen on the riverbank.

7.4 MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 7.4.1 *Early medieval activity*: whilst it would not be unreasonable to state that the current level of archaeological knowledge pertaining to Roman Stanwix is

unsatisfactory in almost all respects, the corpus of data appears rich indeed when set against what is known of the development of the village during the medieval period. Of the period of transition from the late Roman to early medieval periods (*c* AD 400-700) nothing can be said, other than to speculate on the possibility/likelihood of a continuing human presence on the site. At the Wall fort of Birdoswald the archaeological evidence suggests a gradual transformation from recognisably Roman military activity during the fourth century to sub-Roman occupation in the fifth and (possibly) sixth centuries, perhaps reflecting the evolution of the late Roman fort garrison into something akin to a 'British' war-band led by a petty chieftain or war-leader (Wilmott 1997, 224-31). Within the fort at Carlisle, excavation has shown that the main road in front of the *principia*, and the external area outside the east wall of that building, may have been used as a market place at the very end of the Roman period (Zant forthcoming). Pottery and coin evidence indicates that intensive occupation, seemingly quite different in character from that which had gone before, continued well into the fifth century. Whilst there is no direct evidence for similar developments at Stanwix, the tantalising discovery at the Primary School site (**I13**) of one or more substantial (but unexcavated and undated) timber buildings (**M52**) is significant. The postholes had clearly been dug through the levelled remains of fort buildings and associated road surfaces, but appeared to conform broadly to the alignment of the Roman structures (McCarthy 2002, 134). Close by, an undated ditch (**M54**) dug through a Roman cobbled surface was found during a subsequent phase of excavation (**I50**: OA North 2004b).

- 7.4.2 Certainly, historical evidence suggests that Carlisle, and by default Stanwix, was part of the kingdom of Rheged, which was then absorbed into the expanding Anglian kingdom of Northumbria during the early part of the seventh century (Kirby 1962). By the late ninth century, however, control of the region passed from Northumbria, whose power was waning, to the British kingdom of Strathclyde or Cumbria, which itself owed allegiance, by this time, to the king of the Scots (Summerson 1993, 1). Scandinavian influences during the tenth century are attested by the recovery of a small number of diagnostic artefacts from several city centre sites, including metalwork from a tenth-century cemetery at the cathedral (Gaimster *et al* 1989, 174). In the mid-eleventh century the region came briefly under English control but was recovered by Malcolm Canmore in the 1060s (Summerson 1993, 14-15), after which it remained in Scottish hands until the arrival of the Norman king William II in 1092.
- 7.4.3 The only direct evidence for occupation during the later pre-Norman period at Stanwix is provided by two artefacts, a coin of Cnut (1016-35) unearthed during the construction of the Victorian church of St Michael the Archangel in 1842 (**M56**), and a ninth- or early tenth-century Anglian cross-head (**M55/M57**: probably a duplicate entry in the HER; Bailey and Cramp 1988), which was found in the garden of Old Croft, approximately 230m north of the church, in 1947 (Taylor 1982, 4). Whilst it seems probable that the coin was lost more-or-less where it was recovered, the origin of the cross-head is less certain; assuming that it was not transported to Stanwix from elsewhere (such as central Carlisle) at a much later date, the site of St Michael's church is perhaps the most likely origin. The possibility of a pre-Norman site,

presumably of an ecclesiastical nature, beneath the medieval and post-medieval churches should perhaps, therefore, be anticipated.

- 7.4.4 **Later medieval activity:** the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records that in the year 1092 William II led an army north to Carlisle (Earle and Plummer 1892), and drove out a certain Dolfin, who may have been the son of Gospatric, a former earl of Northumbria. Since Gospatric had fled to Scotland around 1074 and was given lands by the Scottish king, Dolfin's presence in Cumberland has been taken to show that the region was part of the kingdom of the Scots prior to 1092 (Summerson 1993, 47). William constructed a castle and brought settlers from the south to inhabit the re-established town. The Norman hold on Cumberland was consolidated by William's brother Henry I, who visited Carlisle in 1122 (Earle and Plummer 1892), at which time the position of the Anglo-Scottish border was still a matter for dispute between the two nations, as illustrated by a contemporary Scottish description of Carlisle as lying 'between England and Scotland' (Kennedy 1973, 96). During his stay, Henry took measures to strengthen Carlisle's position within his kingdom, providing money for the construction of 'walls and towers' around the town and for the foundation of the Augustinian priory of St Mary's (Summerson 1993).
- 7.4.5 Evidence for the development of Stanwix during the later medieval period is almost entirely lacking, although it clearly sat at the centre of a large parish, encompassing the townships of Cargo, Etterby, Houghton, Linstock, Rickerby, Stainton, and Tarraby (Lewis 1848, 192). It may, however, be supposed that the village itself developed slowly during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, only to be devastated by the Anglo-Scottish wars that commenced in the 1290s (Perriam 1979) and to suffer again through the Black Death at the end of the 1340s (Summerson 1993, 281). Documentary sources imply the existence of a church at Stanwix by the 1140s (**M58**), probably given to the canons of St Mary's Priory in Carlisle by Walter the Priest, chaplain to Henry I (Graham 192, 32; Wood 1891, 286) and the name of the village itself is first recorded in the later twelfth century - *Steynweuga* meaning 'stone walls' (Armstrong *et al* 1950). This reference to stone walls perhaps suggests that there was some survival of the Roman fort when the settlement was named. King Henry appears to have retained the vill of Stanwix as part of the royal demesne, and occasional references to the village and church occur in documents from the late twelfth century onwards. In 1187, the sheriff accounted for the *donum* of *Stanwega*, and again in 1195 for tallage of the king's demesne, paid by the men of *Steinweges* (Graham 1927, 32). In 1227, the men of the vill of *Steinwegges* were pardoned for non-payment of a similar due (*op cit*), whilst in 1294, John de Walton, Bishop of Carlisle, is said to have conferred Holy Orders on 46 men in the church at *Staynwygs* (Wood 1891, 287). The effects of the Scottish Wars of Independence on Stanwix seem to have been significant. In 1291, the income of the vicarage had been valued at £8 10/-, whilst the portions of the rectory incomes for the prior of St Mary's and the bishop were valued at £10 8/- each (Summerson 1993, 226; Graham 1927, 33). By 1318, however, the parish is described as totally destroyed, with the issues of the vicarage being insufficient to provide a stipend for a chaplain (*op cit*). In 1345, during another destructive raid, Stanwix is said to have been burned by Scots (Summerson 1993, 272), and by 1348, the township is described as lying within the socage of Carlisle Castle (Graham 1927, 33).

- 7.4.6 The extent of the medieval village is unclear but it is likely that settlement was centred on the Church Street/Kells Place area (Figs 1 and 12), around a small two-cell church that stood in the south-west corner of the Roman fort. The medieval structure was replaced in the early 1840s by the present church of St Michael the Archangel (**M74**) (Zant *et al* 1997), although a painting of the earlier building (**M58**) does exist (Plate 10; Taylor 1982, 17). Although the precise positions of the Roman fort's west and east gates are not known, map evidence suggests that modern Church Street and Kells Place may follow the line of earlier (medieval?) streets that passed through the west and east gates respectively (Zant *et al* 1997, fig 1). As such, this would suggest some continuity of street use or the re-adoption of the streets following the abandonment of the fort. Numerous archaeological excavations on the periphery of this central area have demonstrated that, for the most part, the latest Roman remains were sealed by layers of homogeneous, and generally quite clean, dark soils up to 0.6m thick, which were in turn sealed by deposits of late post-medieval (mostly nineteenth-century) date. It would therefore appear that large parts of the study area remained unoccupied for upwards of 1400 years after the end of the Roman period, during which they were either open fields or gardens. Only at two archaeological sites, in the garden to the rear of 18 Scotland Road (**I28**), and at Barn Close (**I8**), have potentially medieval structural features been recorded. At the former the remains were restricted to a pair of postholes (**M60**) cutting the dark earth build-up, one of which produced a thirteenth/fourteenth-century potsherd (Zant and Renfrew 1998b, 4), whilst at Barn Close an undated cobbled surface (**M61**) was interpreted as a possible medieval feature (Esmonde-Cleary 1994). During a subsequent phase of work to the rear of 18 Scotland Road (**I29**), postholes and slots, probably forming part of a timber building (**M53**), were observed to cut the denuded rampart inside the north wall of the Roman fort (Giecco 1999, 4 and fig 3). These features were not excavated and consequently it is not known whether this putative structure was of late Roman, early medieval or later medieval date, although it was sealed by a thick build-up of soils containing small quantities of thirteenth-century pottery.
- 7.4.7 In common with the great majority of medieval buildings elsewhere in the region, the houses and other structures of medieval Stanwix would, with the exception only of the church and possibly one or two other prominent buildings, have been entirely of timber construction. The only other medieval feature of note discovered during the course of archaeological works in the study area was a minor cobbled road or trackway (**M59**), adjacent to Tarraby Lane (**I45**), which has been interpreted as the remains of a medieval road running between Stanwix and the township of Tarraby (Smith 1978, 35)
- 7.4.8 The precise position of the medieval river crossing between Stanwix and Carlisle is not known, since major changes in the course of the river have occurred since then (OA North 2004a), although a massive masonry feature, discovered during construction of the Civic Centre on Rickergate in the 1960s, may have been the southern abutment of the medieval bridge (M McCarthy pers comm). Documentary evidence for the bridging of the River Eden in medieval times is provided by a reference of 1356, when an indulgence of 40 days was granted to all those who contributed to the repair of the bridge at Stanwix (Graham 1927, 33).

7.5 POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 7.5.1 During the early post-medieval period, Carlisle and its wider region began the slow process of recovery from the warfare and plague of the later Middle Ages, although the political situation on the Border remained unsettled well into the seventeenth century (McDonald Fraser 1971). Virtually nothing is known of Stanwix during this period, although records pertaining to the development of the river crossing do survive. In 1571, a 'disastrous flood' caused the Eden to divide into two main channels (Hogg 1952, 137); the resultant southernmost channel, which became known as the Priest Beck, was spanned by a timber bridge built between 1597 and 1601, and then both this bridge and the medieval bridge over the original channel were replaced by stone structures soon after 1601 (*ibid*).
- 7.5.2 During the Civil War siege of Carlisle in 1644-5, documentary references indicate that a defensive 'work' incorporating a gun battery (**M63**; Fig 13) was constructed within the churchyard (Ferguson 1891, 110; Fig 13), although no trace of this feature is visible in the modern topography. A possible defensive ditch (**M62**), at least 2m wide and 1m deep, and containing late medieval or early post-medieval material, was seen to cut the surface of the probable parade ground to the east of the Roman fort (to the north-east of the main Institute of the Arts building (McCarthy 1999)). However, as this feature was almost 200m north-east of the church, it cannot have been associated with the 'work' recorded in the documents.
- 7.5.3 Bishop Nicolson, writing in the early eighteenth century and cited in Ferguson (*op cit*), states that at this time the churchyard had no other fence than a 'mud hedge', and that the Vicar's Mansion House (**M64**) was demolished during the siege by fire directed at the battery from Carlisle Castle. Nicolson notes that a 'little cottage of brick' (**M65**) was subsequently built (c1667), but that from the time of the siege up to his own day the vicars of the parish normally resided in Carlisle (Taylor 1982, 9). He also provides a short description of the condition of the church at the beginning of the eighteenth century (*op cit*).
- 7.5.4 The century following the end of these wars was a time of peaceful, if slow, development for Stanwix. The year 1745 saw the capture of Carlisle by the Jacobite army of Charles Edward Stuart in November and its surrender the following month following bombardment by the Duke of Cumberland (McCarthy 1993, 83-4). Smith's map of 1746, one of the few early maps of Carlisle to depict anything north of the Eden, shows one of the Duke's batteries on the north bank of the river adjacent to the northern end of the Priest Beck bridge, and a solitary building, named as 'The Guard House', situated next to it. The area immediately to the north, on either side of the main road on the top of Stanwix bank, is depicted as open fields bounded by hedges. Hutchinson's map of 1794 shows some ribbon development, principally on the east side of the road at the foot of Stanwix bank, although the greater part of the area of modern Stanwix lies off the map altogether. The main north/south road through Stanwix (modern Scotland Road) was laid out as a military road (**M64**) in the 1750s following the 1745 rebellion. Documentary references indicate that the road was to begin at 'John Bowstead's house at Stanwix Bank', and that from there it was to go in as straight a line as possible, 'along the lane to Luke Fishe's' (Lawson 1979,

112). During its construction, a temporary road was also built, a section of which was marked out from 'Luke Fish's House to the Tythe Barn' (*op cit*, 113). None of these buildings have been located precisely, but it would appear that, in part at least, this section of the military road coincided with an established track.

- 7.5.5 Perhaps the most useful of the early maps is Wood's of 1821 (Fig 14), which shows most of the village. By this date the centre of the village, situated to the east of Scotland Road, had developed a recognisably modern layout, with Church Street, Kells Place, Church Lane and the Brampton road all clearly depicted. At this time the principal built-up area lay on both sides of Church Street, extending north-east from the church to Kells Place. Very few buildings had yet been erected adjacent to Scotland Road itself. Asquith's map, produced for the Board of Health in 1853, shows a very similar picture, demonstrating that the village did not expand significantly during the first half of the nineteenth century.
- 7.5.6 Whilst the population of Stanwix may have remained relatively stable during the first half of the nineteenth century, census records indicate that during the same period Carlisle's population increased sharply, rising from approximately 10,000 in 1801 to 35,000 by 1841 (McCarthy 1993, 84). The resulting chronic overcrowding of some parts of the city caused by this population increase provided the stimulus for the rapid expansion of the ancient city suburbs. At Stanwix, the construction of new housing and business premises during the second half of the nineteenth century began the process of transforming the village into a city suburb. That the expansion commenced only a few years after the publication of the Board of Health map in 1853 is clear from the 1868 first edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 15), which depicts new streets and housing on the west side of Scotland Road and along Etterby Street (Fig 1), in an area that had been open fields only 12 years previously, together with additional development on the fringes of the village's historic centre.
- 7.5.7 Expansion continued apace during the second half of the nineteenth century and throughout the twentieth century. The Ordnance Survey provisional edition map of 1925 shows considerable additional development west of Scotland Road, comprising several new streets of terraced housing north of Etterby Street and more spacious detached and semi-detached residences on Marlborough Gardens and Cavendish Terrace to the south, on top of the steep scarp overlooking the River Eden. Significant infilling of the area immediately north of village's historic centre, from Church Street north to Mulcaster Crescent and west to Scotland Road, had also taken place by this date. This development, which overlay much of the northern and north-eastern parts of the Roman fort, largely consisted of terraced housing, but also included Stanwix Primary School and a number of public houses and other amenities. Both before and after the Second World War (and indeed more recently), expansion has taken place largely to the north, beyond the study area, with the construction of extensive new housing estates on both sides of Scotland Road, extending northwards towards Kingstown. These developments, which cover an area many times the size of the historic village, effectively completed the transformation of Stanwix from an independent settlement to a suburb of Carlisle.

7.5.8 Most of the buildings that have been accorded Listed Building status (**M67-80**) are houses erected in the first half of the nineteenth century or slightly earlier, immediately prior to this period of expansion. Though currently unlisted, a notable feature of the twentieth century is a Second World War pillbox (**M84**, Plate 12) that was built into a wall on the north side of Brampton Road.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PRIORITIES

8.1 SURVIVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS IN THE STUDY AREA

- 8.1.1 The assessment has clearly demonstrated that archaeological remains of great significance survive below the modern ground surface over large parts of the study area, including much of the area currently occupied by the Cumbria Institute of the Arts. A more limited resource of upstanding monuments of archaeological and historical significance, defined largely by the status of listed buildings and other listed structures, is also present. In total, 84 individual monuments, both above and below ground, were identified during the course of the assessment (*Section 4.2 and Appendix 2*).
- 8.1.2 *Spatial Distribution of Sites and Deposits*: a broad indication of the known and/or postulated archaeological deposits and monuments has been identified for each principal chronological period (prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval) within the study area (Figs 8–13). In all cases the location of sites, or the likely extent of certain features or deposit types, is based on data gathered during the course of the present assessment. Since, for the most part, the remains are not visible above ground, the process of plotting the position or likely extent of individual sites and monuments relies heavily on information recovered from archaeological interventions (Figs 3 and 4). Although numerous excavations and evaluations have been carried out within the study area, most were undertaken in response to specific threats from development. This means that whilst some parts of the study area, such as the grounds of Stanwix Primary School or the campus of the Institute of the Arts itself, are comparatively well studied, large areas are still a blank. In the case of relatively well-defined and well-understood monuments, such as the stone phase of Hadrian's Wall itself or the stone Wall fort (or its defensive perimeter at least), the likely position, alignment and extent of key elements can be extrapolated from the limited evidence provided by excavation with a reasonable degree of confidence. In other cases, however, the boundaries of the monuments cannot be predicted beyond the known extent demonstrated by excavation.
- 8.1.3 *Prehistory*: the pre-Roman agricultural activity in the northern part of the study area (**M1**) is a good example of a monument, the boundaries of which cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty on either archaeological or topographical grounds. The minimum extent of such activity (Fig 8) is based on excavated evidence, but it is not known how far the fields extend beyond the limits of the excavated areas (for present purposes it has been assumed that unexcavated areas between sites that have produced evidence for arable cultivation were also within the extent of this activity). Whilst it seems clear that the system was extensive (covering at least 15-20ha on current evidence), its full extent remains to be determined. The *minimum* extent of the system, in relation to the modern topography, can be defined as follows (Fig 8):
- i) to the south-west it extends well into the campus of the Institute of the Arts, as was demonstrated by the discovery of ploughmarks in two small trenches situated adjacent to Tarraby Lane in 1993 (**I3**) (Flynn

and McCarthy 1993) and in the Ceramics Courtyard excavations (**I49**) (OA North 2006);

- ii) to the north and north-east the system covers all or most of the area occupied by the modern fields at Wall Knowe, north of the Institute and south-east of Tarraby Lane, extending at least 550m north of the Institute campus and east at least as far as the line of the later *Vallum*, to within approximately 120m of the north side of Brampton Road (Smith 1978, fig 2);
- iii) to the north-west, traces of such activity have been noted at Knowefield, north of the line of Hadrian's Wall and approximately 250m north-west of Beech Grove (*op cit*).

8.1.4 It must be stressed that there is every likelihood that prehistoric agricultural activity extends well beyond these limits, into areas that have either not been subjected to archaeological investigation at all, or where archaeological works have been limited to watching briefs in very restricted areas, where the relevant levels may not have been reached or could not be clearly seen. Focussing specifically on the campus of the Institute of the Arts, it is clear from the work that has already been undertaken that such activity extends beneath the central and north-western parts of the site (OA North 2005c). No trace of agricultural activity was, however, found during a watching brief in 2001 the walled garden at the southern extremity of the Institute grounds, adjacent to Well Lane (**I40**; OA North 2002c). Whilst this *may* indicate that the prehistoric agriculture does not extend into this area it must be stressed that this intervention was conducted on a small scale, and further work would be required in order to determine its presence or absence there, and indeed on other parts of the campus that have not been subjected to sufficiently extensive archaeological investigation. Although there is currently no indication that the fields extended south beneath the later Roman fort, it would be unwise to rule out the possibility completely in view of the very limited areas within the fort that have been subjected to controlled excavation, particularly in the earliest levels.

8.1.5 The presence of an extensive system of prehistoric fields in this area presupposes the existence of a contemporary farming settlement or settlements somewhere in the vicinity (*Section 7.2.5*). Archaeological fieldwork has suggested two possible locations for such settlement, one (**M2**) at Knowefield (**I2**) (McCarthy and Flynn 1993a), within the core area of the fields and the other (**M3**) to the north-west at Beech Grove (**I1**) (McCarthy and Flynn 1993b). Both revealed, on excavation, postholes and cobbled surfaces, whilst at **M2** a shallow pit produced a radiocarbon date of 763-410 cal BC (2465±50 BP). None of these data have yet been published, however. Whilst the date of the fields remains unclear (*Section 7.2.3*), the stone macehead and perforated axe-hammer recovered as stray finds hint at Neolithic or early Bronze Age activity within the study area (*Section 7.2.1*).

8.1.6 **Roman Period:** whilst the position of the turf phase of Hadrian's Wall within the study area remains unclear (*Section 7.3.3*), the alignment of the Stone Wall (**M9**) is not in doubt, thanks to several small-scale archaeological interventions that have fixed its position at a number of points (*Section 7.3.4-5*). The visual inspection also demonstrated that the Stone Wall ditch survives as a slight

earthwork at one location within the study area (*Section 5.3.2*). The alignment of the *Vallum* (**M11**) is also known for much of its length, except within the southern part of the Institute campus and further south still, where its spatial and stratigraphic relationships to the defences of the stone fort still need to be resolved (*Section 7.3.8-11*). The *Vallum* Ditch survives as a slight earthwork at several points within the study area, but visible traces of the accompanying mounds were only observed at one place during the course of the visual inspection (*Section 5.3.3*). Little is known of the internal layout of the stone fort (*Section 7.3.16-17*), but its defensive perimeter has been fixed by carefully targeted archaeological excavation (*Section 7.3.13-15*) and the south rampart is visible as a low earthwork within St Michael's churchyard (*Section 5.3.4*). The precise alignment of the Turf Wall and the location, character and extent of the (presumed) Turf Wall fort, however, remain completely obscure (*Section 7.3.6*), although it can be presumed that the alignment of the Turf Wall did not differ notably from that of its stone replacement.

- 8.1.7 Beyond the fort, limited archaeological evidence points to the existence of a civil settlement (*vicus*) to the west (**M38**) and possibly also to the south-east (**M39**), immediately outside the defensive perimeter (*Section 7.3.19*), although the extent of the settlement in any direction is not known. Likewise, whilst there is some evidence for the presence of a cemetery north-east of the fort, its extent remains obscure, and it is possible that other, currently unknown, burial grounds exist elsewhere beneath the modern suburb. Stray finds of Roman artefacts also point to activity at various points outside the fort defences. If current interpretations are correct, the fort parade ground (**M40**) lay immediately outside the eastern defences (*Section 7.3.18*). The full extent of this feature is not known, although (as with the underlying pre-Roman agricultural activity) there is every reason to suppose that its make-up deposits cover a far greater area than that so far demonstrated by excavation (Fig 9). Certainly, the 1000-strong cavalry garrison would have required a particularly large area of level ground on which to conduct training exercises, drill and regimental ceremonies. It has been suggested (McCarthy 1999, 166) that the parade ground may have extended over an area of approximately 3.15ha (c7.5 acres), bounded on the west by the fort, on the north by Hadrian's Wall itself, on the south by the *Vallum* and on the east by the rising ground of Wall Knowe where, it is further speculated (*op cit*), the commanding officer's *tribunal* might have been located. From the excavated evidence there can be no question that a considerable proportion of the western part of the Institute campus lies within the area of the putative parade ground (Fig 11), although further, carefully targeted excavation would be required to determine the precise boundaries of this feature.
- 8.1.8 *Medieval and post-medieval periods*: in view of the extreme scarcity of direct evidence pertaining to the development of Stanwix in the medieval and post-medieval periods, the character, extent and preservation of archaeological deposits pertaining to these periods is extremely difficult to determine (*Section 7.4.3-5*). What does seem clear, however, is that those parts of the study area that have been subjected to the most intensive archaeological work in recent years (including the campus of the Institute of the Arts) lie beyond the core area of post-Roman settlement, which is presumed to be situated in the centre of the historic village, in the area around the church. Even there, however,

thick deposits of cultivated or ‘garden’ soils have been found directly overlying Roman deposits not far to the north of Church Street, during excavations in the north-west corner of the fort at Stanwix Primary School (**I13, I18-I24**) (*Section 7.4.4*). There, as in the more peripheral areas to the north-east, little activity other than that of an agricultural or horticultural nature appears to have taken place between the end of Roman occupation and the later post-medieval period (Figs 12-13); however, there is every possibility of ‘sub-Roman’ or early medieval activity within the fort itself (*Section 7.4.1*).

8.1.9 ***Depth of archaeological deposits below the modern surface:*** across the study area as a whole, the depth to which deposits of archaeological significance are buried beneath the modern ground surface is bound to vary considerably, given local variations in topography and in the character and extent of later post-medieval and modern activities, such as cellaring, landscaping, terracing and dumping. Although deposit modelling was not required as part of the present project, a rapid assessment of the results of some of the archaeological interventions that have taken place in Stanwix in recent years has allowed some general points to be made concerning the depth at which sensitive archaeological levels might be encountered in three parts of the study area:

- i) the Institute of the Arts campus itself;
- ii) the fields in the Tarraby Lane/Knowefield area to the north and north-east;
- iii) further west, in the area to the rear of the Cumbria Park Hotel on Scotland Road, including the grounds of Stanwix Primary School.

8.1.10 Similar data are not available for those parts of the study area that have not been subjected to archaeological investigation.

8.1.11 ***The campus of the Institute of the Arts:*** over the northern and eastern parts of the Institute grounds, particularly adjacent to Tarraby Lane, the depth of archaeological deposits beneath the modern surface appears, for the most part, to be reasonably consistent. On the southern side of the campus, a watching brief undertaken by The Archaeological Practice in 1999 (**I38**) demonstrated the existence of deeper deposits reflecting a low level of truncation (John Dore *pers comm*). At the south-western end of the site, within the former walled garden adjacent to Well Lane, limited work by OA North (**I40, I42**) suggests that deposits of Roman date were sealed by up to 0.6m of later material, of which the lower 0.3m or so is made up of ‘garden’-type soils, presumably of medieval and earlier post-medieval date, and the upper 0.3m of obviously modern levels (LUAU 2000a; OA North 2002c). Further to the north-east, in the most heavily built-up part of the campus, the probable Roman parade ground deposits lie beneath *c* 0.7-0.9m of later material, as demonstrated by a number of small evaluation trenches excavated by CAU and OA North (**I3, I4, I6, I44, I46, I49**; Flynn and McCarthy 1993; Zant and McCarthy 1996; McCarthy 1999; OA North 2006; LUAU 1999; 2000b). Again, the lower half of this build-up comprises medieval and post-medieval cultivated soils, whilst the upper part is made up of modern surfaces, make-up deposits and so on. In the north-eastern part of the site, in the area of student accommodation within the former walled garden, excavation and evaluation by CAU and OA North (**I5, I14, I46**) showed that the parade ground deposits lay beneath as much as

1.2m of later overburden (McCarthy 1999; LUAU 2000b). There, the lower 0.45m appears to have been an agricultural soil of medieval and/or post-medieval date, which was sealed by a similar depth of late post-medieval topsoil beneath 0.3m of modern deposits. The greater depth of soil in this area may have been caused by intensive horticultural activity within the walled garden over a prolonged period. Limited archaeological works undertaken adjacent to the main Institute entrance on Brampton Road (**I15**, **I44**) suggested that Roman levels in the southern part of the campus were sealed by only 0.5-0.75m of cultivated and modern soils (Flynn 1998; LUAU 1999).

- 8.1.12 *Fields at Tarraby Lane/Knowefield*: in the fields immediately adjacent to the northern boundary of the campus, the top of the Roman parade ground deposits were found in several excavation trenches opened by CAU (**I12**, **I27**, **I31**) at depths of 0.3-0.5m, considerably less than in the former walled garden immediately to the south (McCarthy and Flynn 1990; Flynn and Zant 1996). On the evidence of the fieldwork undertaken by the CEU at Tarraby Lane in 1976 (**I45**) (Smith 1978), a broadly similar thickness of modern soil appears to cover the remains of the pre-Roman agricultural activity and other archaeological deposits over the whole of the Tarraby Lane/Knowefield area. On the south-western boundary of this area, a small intervention undertaken by CAU adjacent to Beech Grove in 1997 (**I30**) demonstrated that the poorly preserved foundation for the stone phase of Hadrian's Wall lay beneath 0.6m of soil (McCarthy 1999). An evaluation carried out by OA North in the same area in 2002 (**I48**) also revealed the northern edge of the Wall, together with the southern lip of the Wall Ditch (OA North 2002d).
- 8.1.13 *Scotland Road/Stanwix Primary School*: the depth at which archaeological deposits associated with the Roman fort have been encountered in this area varies quite considerably, probably as a direct result of localised modern disturbances in some areas. In the northern part of the school site, adjacent to Mulcaster Crescent, elements of the fort's northern defences, including the curtain wall and defensive ditches, were encountered during small-scale works undertaken by CAU in 1998-99 (**I10**, **I19**, **I21**, **I28**, **I29**) at a depth of 0.7-0.85m below the modern surface (Finch and Zant 1997; Zant and Renfrew 1998a; 1998b; Giocco 1999). Up to 0.5m of this build-up comprised cultivated soils of medieval and post-medieval date that directly sealed the latest Roman levels and were themselves overlain by a shallow depth of modern make-up deposits and surfaces. However, only a few metres to the south, within the school playgrounds, the latest Roman levels recorded in several CAU interventions (**I13**, **I18**, **I20**, **I22**, **I23**) (Zant *et al* 1997; Hirst 1998; Giocco nd) and a single OA North evaluation (**I50**) (OA North 2004b) were found to lie beneath as little as 0.2-0.3m of later material, although elsewhere in the same area, and to the rear of properties fronting Scotland Road, the depth increased to as much as 0.4-0.6m. As was the case further north, the greater part of this accumulation consisted of medieval and post-medieval cultivated soils that lay directly above the latest Roman levels.
- 8.1.14 *Potential for further fieldwork*: although there can be little doubt that most future archaeological fieldwork in Stanwix is likely to be development-driven, it is equally clear that there are many questions that can only be answered by research excavation. Whilst it is not the purpose of the present assessment to formulate a research agenda for Stanwix, nor to address the problems of

resourcing investigations that are not developer-funded, it is clear that there are several areas where a case could be made, purely from the perspective of informing future planning decisions and management of the historic resource, for a programme of carefully targeted, small-scale research excavations. Such work would principally aim to define the extent of certain monuments, specifically:

- i) the boundaries of the pre-Roman activity in the Tarraby Lane/Knowefield area;
- ii) the limits of the parade ground for the stone fort;
- iii) the position of the *Vallum* in the southern part of the Institute campus and adjacent to the stone fort's southern defences.

8.2 STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS

8.2.1 The Stanwix assessment has identified a number of major archaeological monuments within the study area, the remains of which survive principally as buried features. Indeed, it is abundantly clear that Roman archaeology of national and international significance extends over the greater part of the study area, whilst prehistoric deposits of regional, and probably national, importance are also present to the north. The character, extent and significance of the medieval and post-medieval archaeology of Stanwix has proved extremely difficult to assess due to the paucity of available data. However, given that there is evidence of late- or post-Roman timber buildings within the fort and a medieval church producing early medieval sculpture established close to the central range of the fort, it must be concluded that there is considerable potential for early medieval activity. It therefore seems highly likely that remains of at least regional importance survive within the historic core of the village, centred on the site of the church.

8.2.2 ***Scheduled Monuments:*** over large parts of the study area, the archaeological strata are of sufficient importance to warrant statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Fig 16). Hadrian's Wall, itself, together with the *Vallum* to the south, most of the stone Wall fort and much of the area of the putative parade ground are protected under the Act as Scheduled Monuments (SMs), although no visible trace of these structures (with the exception of the very slight remains noted in *Sections 5.1.21-23*) survives above ground. The boundaries of all three Scheduled Monuments that lie within the study area (SM28482, SM28483, SM28484) are shown in Figure 16. Within these boundaries, Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) must be obtained from the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport for any works (above or below ground) that affect the monuments. The whole of the Institute of the Arts campus lies within the boundary of SM 28484, which covers most of the fort and the parade ground, as well as elements of the *Vallum* and part of Hadrian's Wall itself.

8.2.3 ***Frontiers of the Roman empire: Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site:*** World Heritage Sites can be defined as places of universal importance for mankind's cultural and natural heritage that have formally been recognised as such by the World Heritage Committee (WHC). The WHC is an intergovernmental body set up under the terms of the World Heritage Convention, which was

established by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) in 1972. As the most complex and best preserved example of Roman frontier works in the world, Hadrian's Wall and its associated features were designated as the Hadrian's Wall Military Zone World Heritage Site in 1987 (English Heritage 2002). This has subsequently been expanded in a unique move to link the frontier in Britain with frontier systems elsewhere in the Roman Empire, creating the Frontiers of the Roman Empire trans-national World Heritage Site. On Hadrian's Wall, the World Heritage Site incorporates the 'archaeological core' of the monument, comprising the key features of the frontier system, such as the Wall itself (both the turf and stone phases), the Wall Ditch and counterscarp bank, the *Vallum* and all associated forts, milecastles and turrets. Additionally, the Site is surrounded by a buffer zone or Setting (Fig 16), within which planning policies and management schemes to protect and enhance the monument can be developed and implemented.

- 8.2.4 World Heritage Site status brings enormous prestige to a site, helping to promote it internationally and attract new visitors. The protection of World Heritage Sites is the responsibility of national governments, although threatened sites can be added to the WHC list of World Heritage Sites in Danger. In the United Kingdom, World Heritage Site Status does not imply any additional statutory controls above and beyond those contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. In the case of Hadrian's Wall, a Management Plan has been developed by English Heritage, in consultation with local authorities, landowners and other stakeholders, in order to ensure the long-term preservation and enhancement of the site (*ibid*). UK government *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15* (PPG 15, DoE 1994) encourages local authorities to develop planning policies to protect World Heritage Sites, to place 'great weight' on the need to protect such sites and to consider the outstanding international importance of the sites as a 'key material consideration' in planning decisions. Significant development proposals affecting World Heritage Sites will also normally require formal environmental assessment.

8.3 PRIORITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.3.1 **National Research Priorities:** in 1991 English Heritage produced a document, *Exploring Our Past*, which included a strategy for dealing with the problems and opportunities that would be encountered during the following decade (English Heritage 1991). The most recent English Heritage Research Strategy documents are *Exploring our Past Implementation Plan* (2003b) and *Discovering the Past, Shaping the Future* (2005), although these are, in effect, strategies for English Heritage itself. For the Roman period, the most appropriate agenda is the CBA volume *Britons and Romans: Advancing an Archaeological Agenda* (James and Millett 2001), but this is to a degree region and subject specific, and overall does not represent a national research strategy for the period. The draft *Research Agenda* (English Heritage 1997), circulated to the archaeological profession, is no longer considered current, although the following research objectives remain pertinent for a large part of England:

8.3.2 *Processes of change:*

- *Communal monuments into settlement and field landscapes (c 2000-300 BC) (op cit, 44):* the origins, development and date of the pre-Roman field system and probable associated settlement in the Knowefield area (**M1**, **M2**, **M3**) has the potential to advance understanding of the later stages of the transformation from the monument-dominated landscape of the Neolithic and early Bronze Age to the settlement-dominated landscape of later prehistory;
- *Briton into Roman (c 300 BC-AD 200) (op cit):* within the study area, the extensive remains of Hadrian's Wall and its infrastructure, including the Wall fort, its parade ground and associated *vicus* (**M4-M41**), have the potential to inform understanding of the impact of the arrival of the Roman army on the native population and the pre-existing landscape;
- *Empire to kingdom (c AD 200-700) (op cit):* evidence for late Roman occupation at Stanwix, both within the fort and *vicus*, during the late third-early fifth centuries AD (particularly **M37** and **M52**) may have the potential to advance knowledge of changes in later Romano-British society and possibly also the transformation from late Roman to early medieval traditions.

8.3.3 *Chronological priorities:*

- *Military and civilian interaction (op cit, 49):* the extensive remains of the Roman fort at Stanwix, together with what is likely to have been an extensive civilian settlement (*vicus*) (**M3-39**), have the potential to provide evidence for interaction between the Roman army and the local population, up to and, indeed, beyond the traditional end date of the Roman Empire in Britain.

8.3.4 *Themes:*

- *Rural settlement (op cit, 52):* although archaeological evidence for the development of Stanwix during the medieval period is currently very slight (**M43-45**), it seems highly likely that in certain parts of the village well-preserved deposits of this period do survive.
- *Relict field systems (op cit, 53):* the remains of the pre-Roman agricultural activity at Knowefield (**M1**) represent one of the best-preserved relict prehistoric field systems yet excavated in the region, particularly in view of the known survival of exceptionally well-preserved organic materials within the associated buried soil horizon. As such, these remains represent an extremely important resource for future research.

8.3.5 *Local and Regional Research Priorities:* the current state of knowledge pertaining to the archaeology of north-west England has recently been set out in a series of recently published period-based *Resource Assessments* produced as part of the North West Region Archaeological Research Framework. These summaries formed the basis for the compilation of *Research Agendas*, which highlight significant *lacunae* in current knowledge and formulate initiatives to address these gaps. The documents of particular relevance to the Stanwix assessment are the *Resource Assessments* and *Research Agendas* for the following periods: prehistoric (Hodgson and Brennand 2006; 2007), Roman

(Philpott 2006; Philpott and Brennand 2007), early medieval (RM Newman 2006; Newman and Brennand 2007) and medieval (C Newman 2006; Newman and Newman 2007).

- 8.3.6 *Prehistoric period*: as this assessment has demonstrated, the Knowefield/Tarraby Lane area of Stanwix contains the extensive and frequently well-preserved remains of a pre-Roman landscape comprising a system of arable fields defined by banks and ditches and an associated buried soils containing, at least in places, well-preserved organic remains (**M1**). This was probably associated with nearby settlement (**M2**, **M3**), although direct archaeological evidence for the latter continues to be elusive. The potential importance of these monuments is reflected in the scoring system for archaeological significance established during the current assessment (*Section 6.2*), all three falling within the ‘high significance’ category (Fig 16). The significance of the fields in particular is also highlighted in the regional *Resource Assessment* for the prehistoric period, where Stanwix is specifically mentioned by name (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 55). Both the *Resource Assessment* and the accompanying prehistoric *Research Agenda* stress the overall paucity of excavated evidence for the character, date and extent of Iron Age settlement within the North West, whilst the *Research Agenda* points to the emphasis that has historically been given to the location of settlements at the expense of wider questions concerning land use and land division during the pre-Roman Iron Age (Hodgson and Brennand 2007, 51). The general lack of evidence for Iron Age agricultural practices and subsistence economies in the North West is also highlighted (*op cit*), and the potential of known sites such as Stanwix in furthering our understanding of the development of farming practices in the region during this period is stressed. Initiatives, suggested within the *Research Agenda*, include further palaeoenvironmental analysis of buried prehistoric soils, of which the pre-Roman soil at Stanwix is an exceptionally extensive and well-preserved example, directed towards characterising the nature of the landscape and detecting changes in vegetation patterns in all periods of prehistory (*op cit*, 33). In view of the extremely good organic preservation within the buried soil at Stanwix, there is also clear potential for the radiocarbon dating of this material. As the Roman period *Research Agenda* stresses, knowledge of land use and settlement in the immediate pre-Roman Iron Age is also crucial to advancing our understanding of the factors that may have influenced the positioning of Roman military sites, and of the interaction between the local population and the incoming Roman army (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 58-9).
- 8.3.7 *Roman period*: without question the most significant archaeological deposits within the study area are those relating to the Hadrian’s Wall frontier system, and include not only the remains of the Wall itself (**M9** and possibly **M6**), but also the defensive ditch and counterscarp bank to the north (**M10** and possibly **M5**), the *Vallum* to the south (**M11**), the remains of the Wall fort (**M13-M37**) and its probable parade ground (**M40**), and the associated civil settlement (**M38**, **M39**). These remains are rightly regarded as being of international as well as national importance, a fact recognised in their World Heritage Site and Scheduled Monument status (Fig 16). All of these monuments are categorised as being of ‘high significance’ in the scoring system developed for the current assessment (*Section 6.2*). In spite of the fact that relatively little is known of

the development or layout of the fort or the civil settlement, the potential significance of the site for the archaeology of the Roman North West can hardly be overstated, given that the stone fort was by far the largest on Hadrian's Wall and formed the base for the senior auxiliary regiment in Britain. Taken together, the garrisons of the forts at Stanwix and Carlisle represent the largest permanent concentration of troops in northern England (probably at least c1300-1500 soldiers) outside the legionary fortresses at Chester and York (J Zant *pers comm*).

- 8.3.8 At Stanwix, the chronological sequence of Roman military occupation appears to be particularly complex, even by the standards of Hadrian's Wall studies. The existence of turf and stone phases of the Wall itself, the replacement of the (presumed) primary turf-and-timber fort with a stone installation sometime after the Wall had been rebuilt in stone (*Sections 7.3.4, 7.3.14*), and the possible existence of an even earlier (pre-Wall) fort (*Section 7.3.2*), make the site of considerable importance to future research concerning the development of Roman military strategy in the North. The site also has the potential to provide important comparative data to that obtained recently from within the fort at Carlisle (Zant forthcoming), which could shed important new light on the relationship between the two installations.
- 8.3.9 With reference to the regional *Research Agenda* for the Roman period, Stanwix is one of a number of military sites in urban or semi-urban locations where future archaeological work, in the form of either development-led or research-driven excavations, may provide important opportunities to review current chronologies and phasing, particularly with regard to the potential evidence for the earliest phases of occupation, in this case the possible existence of a pre-Hadrianic fort (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 62). The *vicus*, although little excavated and poorly understood, is likely to have been of a size and character commensurate with the status of the stone fort and its (presumably) well-paid elite garrison. The watching brief undertaken at the former Miles MacInnes Hall site on Scotland Road (**I7**) (Caruana 2000) clearly demonstrated the potential of the built-up area to the south of the fort, where well-preserved and possibly quite deeply stratified remains of the civil settlement survive in at least some areas. The current lack of understanding of almost all aspects of *vici* in the North West, including their character, extent, origins, development, ethnicity and interaction with surrounding rural communities, is highlighted in the regional *Research Agenda* (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 63-4), together with the problem of the fate of these settlements in the late and immediately post-Roman periods.
- 8.3.10 *Early medieval, medieval, and post-medieval periods*: with reference to the regional *Research Agenda* for the early medieval period (Newman and Brennand 2007), the significance of Stanwix lies in its potential to advance understanding of the transition from late Roman to early medieval traditions in the region. Whilst the nature of late occupation within the fort is obscure, it is likely, in view of the importance of the site during the Roman period and from the limited evidence available from excavation, that activity of some kind continued into the later fourth century AD at least. The discovery of the remains of one or more substantial timber structures post-dating the buildings and roads of the stone fort, but following Roman alignments (**M52**) (*Section 7.4.1*), together with other slight evidence for late timber buildings within the

fort (**M53** and **M60**) (*Section 7.4.4*), has raised the possibility of a significant ‘sub-Roman’ presence within the fort, perhaps similar to that recognised at Birdoswald (Wilmott 1997). The fact that the church was established within the perimeter of the Roman fort adds to the potential of the site having witnessed some significant early medieval activity (Newman and Brennan 2007). Whilst the presence of a pre-Norman religious site is also suggested by the finding of a ninth- or early tenth-century Anglian cross-head near the present church (**M55**) (Taylor 1982, 4), and an early eleventh-century coin (**M56**) during the construction of the church in the nineteenth-century (*Section 7.4.2*).

- 8.3.11 Direct evidence pertaining to the development of Stanwix in the medieval and post-medieval periods is currently extremely sparse, although in part this is likely to be a reflection of the spatial distribution of recent archaeological interventions, which have tended to be sited on the periphery of (or even well away from) what is believed to have been the core area of post-Roman / medieval settlement, rather than indicating a genuine lack of activity during these periods. In view of the current lack of data, the likely potential of Stanwix to advance archaeological knowledge of these periods is difficult to assess, although all the known archaeological monuments of this period have been given a medium or high significance scoring in the present assessment (*Section 6.2*). Much of the area that has been subjected to archaeological investigation appears to have been occupied by fields and/or gardens for many centuries after the end of Roman occupation, and in some areas well into the nineteenth century. This is attested both by the discovery of thick accumulations of largely sterile ‘garden’ soils on many sites (*Section 7.4.4*) and, from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, by the cartographic evidence (*Section 7.5.3*). What evidence there is suggests that in the post-Roman period the settlement contracted to (or re-emerged as) a small, nucleated village centred, perhaps, on the site of the church (**M58**).
- 8.3.12 **Implications for Future Development:** in view of the archaeological significance of large parts of the study area and the statutory legal protection afforded by the Scheduling and the World Heritage Site status of the Roman remains, opportunities for significant future development inside the study area, and within the grounds of the Institute of the Arts in particular, are likely to be extremely limited. The whole of the area either forms part of the World Heritage Site itself or lies within its Setting (*Section 7.2.4*). The protection of this should form a ‘key material consideration’ in all planning decisions, as government planning guidance (PPG 15) makes clear (DoE 1994). Significant development proposals affecting World Heritage Sites will also normally require formal environmental assessment. In practical terms, any large-scale development that would adversely affect the fabric or setting of the Hadrian’s Wall World Heritage Site is unlikely to be permitted.
- 8.3.13 In terms of statutory protection, it is easier to define those parts of the study area that are *not* Scheduled than those that are. With the exception of a few small areas within the fort, most of which are heavily built-up with housing and other suburban development, four main areas lie outside the boundaries of the three Scheduled Monuments (Fig 16):

- i) much of the area of the modern fields in the Wall Knowe area, east of Tarraby Lane and north-east of the Institute campus. This does not, however, include the fields immediately north of the Institute, which form part of the Scheduled Area incorporating the fort/parade ground (SM28484), nor those parts of the other fields occupied by the line of Hadrian's Wall or the *Vallum*;
- ii) the largely built-up area around Dykes Terrace, south of the *Vallum* and north of Brampton Road/Whiteclosegate;
- iii) the area of Knowefield north-west of Tarraby Lane, north of the line of Hadrian's Wall, now partly occupied by modern housing and partly by open fields;
- iv) the built-up area of the modern suburb to the north and north-east of the fort, on the north side of Tarraby Lane and in the Mulcaster Crescent area.

8.3.14 The whole of the Institute of the Arts campus lies within the boundary of SM28484 (*Section 7.2.2*), which covers most of the fort and parade ground, in addition to elements of the *Vallum* and part of Hadrian's Wall itself. Within the boundaries of this monument, and within the boundaries of the other two Scheduled Monuments that lie within the study area (SM28482, SM28483), Scheduled Monument Consent must be obtained from the Secretary of State for the Department for Culture, Media and Sport for any works (including above-ground works) that affect the monument. As with World Heritage Site status, in practical terms this means that any large-scale development that would significantly affect the fabric or setting of the Scheduled Monuments are unlikely to receive consent. Even in the case of relatively small-scale works, it is also probable that in most cases engineering solutions, such as the adoption of shallow, rafted foundations, would have to be devised to ensure that buried archaeological deposits were not in any way disturbed or damaged.

8.3.15 Of the 84 archaeological monuments identified within the study area, 11 are situated wholly or partially within the grounds of the Institute of the Arts. In all, 40 monuments (48% of the total) have been rated as being of 'high significance', scoring 15-18 out of a possible 20 points in the scoring system adopted for the present assessment (*Section 6.2*). Of these, five lie within the Institute campus, including two of the six highest scoring monuments (all of which were awarded 18 points), namely the pre-Roman agricultural activity (**M1**) and the *Vallum* (**M11**). Between them, it seems likely that these monuments cover a considerable area within the grounds. The probable line of the *Vallum* as it crosses the site can be estimated with a reasonable degree of confidence from the results of the recent geophysical survey (*Section 5.2*) and from earlier excavations in the vicinity, but the full extent of the prehistoric agricultural activity within the campus remains unclear. The three other 'high significance' monuments are the probable parade ground of the stone Wall fort (**M40**; 17 points) which, like the pre-Roman activity it overlies, probably covers an extensive area, the defensive ditch outside the east wall of the fort (**M21**; 15 points), part of which was located in the walled garden on the western edge of the grounds, and the putative *vicus* deposits (**M39**; 16 points) adjacent to the Institute's main entrance on Brampton Road. The six monuments of lower archaeological significance situated within the campus

comprise two ditches that cut the possible fort parade ground, one (M62) of possible late Roman or medieval date, the other (M47) containing post-medieval pottery, three listed buildings of nineteenth-century date (M68, M69, M73) that now form part of the Institute, and a nineteenth-century gateway, wall and lamp brackets (M76) that are now situated at the Institute's southern entrance; all six are categorised as being of 'medium significance', with scores of 11 (M47, M62) and 13 (M68, M69, M73, M76).

- 8.3.16 The logical area for further expansion of the campus would be onto the area of playing fields to the south-east of the Institute buildings. However, the recent geophysical survey has identified the existence of a large ditch that, in all probability, can be interpreted as the *Vallum* Ditch (Section 5.2), and it is therefore highly unlikely that Scheduled Monument Consent would be granted for any development that would impact upon this important component of the Hadrian's Wall system. To the south-east of the putative *Vallum*, the magnetometer survey identified a series of linear features, of which one would appear to be the large ditch that was identified in the 1998 excavations (Flynn 1998) at the entrance to the Institute, and which is thought to be of Roman date. While the precise character and significance of these features cannot be confirmed on present evidence, it is tempting to suggest that they were part of the civilian settlement (*vicus*) that grew up outside the fort. In any case, the geophysical anomalies indicate potentially significant archaeological remains that would probably need to be preserved *in situ* if permission was granted for any development in this area. However, it must be emphasised that an assessment based only on geophysical survey results can be unreliable in its determination of period, depth and character of the remains. A more reliable assessment would require some degree of below-ground archaeological evaluation targeted on the anomalies. Any such work would itself be subject to Scheduled Monument Consent and should therefore be considered at an early stage in the planning for any proposed future development.
- 8.3.17 In summary, it can be concluded that the Stanwix campus of the Cumbria Institute for the Arts is situated, in its entirety, within one of the most archaeologically significant landscapes in northern England, if not the entire country. The importance of the site is reflected in its inclusion within the boundaries of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire trans-national World Heritage Site, and in the statutory legal protection afforded by its designation as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The present assessment has served to highlight further the archaeological potential of the site, and indeed of the entire study area, and has identified a number of highly significant monuments that lie within the Institute grounds. In terms of future development, there is, realistically, no scope for large-scale expansion or redevelopment of the Institute on the present site, as even if engineering solutions could be developed to guarantee *in situ* preservation of all archaeological deposits beneath newly built structures, the very buildings themselves would, in all probability, be judged to be out of keeping with the setting of the World Heritage Site. Indeed, it seems likely that, in the future, even small-scale works on the site are likely to require engineering solutions that ensure *in situ* preservation of buried archaeological deposits.

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

Key (also applies to Gazetteer of Monuments, *Appendix 2*):

NGR Qualifier: Indicates what type of location the given grid reference represents:

GCE: Group Centred Event. The given grid reference refers to the centre of a group of interventions such as a multi-trench site;

FCE: Feature-centred Event. The given grid reference refers to the centre of a single intervention or trench;

LO: Locality Only. The exact location for an intervention is not known and the given grid reference should be taken as a rough location only.

Intervention No	I1		
Site Name	Knowefield: KNF A		
Intervention Type	Evaluation		
Associated Organisation	CAU/CAL		
Date Started	07/06/1993	Date Ended	11/06/1993
NGR	NY 4042 5758	NGR Qualifier	GCE

Description

Excavation of 14 trenches in Field 3853 found evidence for an extensive system of ditches that appeared to represent ancient field boundaries, together with postholes, stakeholes and cobbled surfaces suggesting contemporary occupation. One pair of ditches appeared to represent a trackway, perhaps leading to a settlement. Finds were confined to a small amount of post-medieval and modern pottery and glass, a single small fragment of Roman pottery and a large sherd of handmade pottery that is thought to be prehistoric in date. None of the archaeological features themselves could be dated, but their characteristics were thought to be similar to others of known prehistoric or Romano-British date. The absence of second-century Roman pottery is possibly evidence for a pre-Roman date for the features, in view of the close proximity of the Roman fort at Stanwix and of Hadrian's Wall.

Bibliographic sources

McCarthy and Flynn 1993a; Esmonde-Cleary 1994

Intervention No	I2		
Site Name	Knowefield: KNF B		
Intervention Type	Excavation		
Associated Organisation	CAU/CAL		
Date Started	18/07/1994	Date Ended	16/12/1994
NGR	NY4053 5749	NGR Qualifier	GCE

Description

Excavation of 22 trenches revealed a section of the ditch fronting Hadrian's Wall, together with evidence for the counterscarp bank. Other features, such as smaller ditches/gullies, cobbled spreads and so on, were suggestive of other forms of activity of uncertain character and date, although a charcoal sample from one feature subsequently produced a radiocarbon date of 763-410 cal BC (2465 ± 50 BP). The Hadrian's Wall ditch appears to have been recut during the third century. The primary (?Turf Wall) ditch may have had stakes set into its base. Two phases of counterscarp bank were also noted.

Bibliographic sources

Flynn and McCarthy 1993; McCarthy 1999

Intervention No I3
Site Name Art College, Stanwix: ARC A
Intervention Type Evaluation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 17/08/1993 **Date Ended** 27/08/1993
NGR NY 4038 5729 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Excavation of 16 evaluation trenches in advance of proposed building construction revealed evidence for ploughing and a buried soil horizon sealed beneath a thick deposit of redeposited natural sandy clay. The deposits were interpreted as the remains of pre-Roman arable agriculture overlain by make-up for the parade ground of the large, second-century fort at Stanwix (the largest of the Hadrian's Wall forts).

Bibliographic sources

McCarthy 1999; Flynn and McCarthy 1993; Esmonde-Cleary 1994

Intervention No I4
Site Name Art College, Stanwix: ARC B
Intervention Type Evaluation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 28/07/1994 **Date Ended** 29/07/1994
NGR NY 4043 5731 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

A second phase of evaluation (eight trenches) followed on from that described in ARC A (I3), with essentially the same archaeological results.

Bibliographic sources

McCarthy 1999

Intervention No I5
Site Name Art College, Stanwix: ARC C
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 15/08/1994 **Date Ended** 16/10/1994
NGR NY 4040 5733 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Excavation of a sizeable open area revealed evidence for early (presumably pre-Roman) ploughing in the form of plough- or ard-marks scoring the natural surface and associated with a highly organic buried soil or turf-line. It would appear that a considerable quantity of preserved organic matter, including what is described as 'brushwood', was found at this level. These deposits were overlain by a thick dump of redeposited natural clay, which has been interpreted as make-up for a parade ground associated with the large Hadrian's Wall fort at Stanwix. The stone fort is thought to have been built during the second half of the second century AD. The uppermost deposits appear to have been associated with late post-medieval gardening activity.

Bibliographic sources

McCarthy 1999

Intervention No I6
Site Name Art College, Stanwix: ARC D
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 12/08/1996 **Date Ended** 21/08/1996
NGR NY 4037 5730 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Excavation of 11 small, square trenches to take piles for a new structure revealed evidence for early, presumably pre-Roman, agricultural activity in the form of ploughmarks scoring the natural surface, a possible field boundary ditch (which stratigraphically pre-dated at least some of the ploughmarks), and a buried soil, sealed beneath dumps of redeposited natural clay. The latter are believed to represent the make-up for a parade ground associated with the Hadrian's Wall fort at Stanwix, which is thought to

have been (re)built in stone in the second half of the second century. These deposits were in turn sealed by soils of ?medieval and post-medieval date.

Bibliographic sources

Zant and McCarthy 1996

Intervention No I7
Site Name Scotland Road: SRD C
Intervention Type Watching Brief
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 01/01/1986 **Date Ended** 31/12/1986
NGR NY 4002 5688 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

The exposure of deep, stratified deposits, including the remains of buildings, demonstrated the existence of extramural development beyond the west gate of the Hadrian's Wall fort at Stanwix. Associated coins and other artefacts indicate that the earlier phases were probably associated with a fort, as yet not located, pre-dating the stone fort, whilst the later phases relate to the stone fort itself. Although the observations demonstrated the presence of timber buildings, metalled surfaces, probable ovens and other features, the nature of the work meant that little sense could be made of these remains.

Bibliographic sources

Hassall and Tomlin 1988; Caruana 2000; McCarthy 1999

Intervention No I8
Site Name Barn Close, Stanwix: BNC
Intervention Type Evaluation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 11/10/1993 **Date Ended** 27/10/1993
NGR NY 4025 5710 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

The natural subsoil was located at depths of only 0.3-0.5m below the modern surface. Overlying the subsoil was a cobble surface, possibly associated with what may have been a robbed stone wall. Overlying the surface were the disturbed remains of a possible second wall, 0.8m wide. Two pits cut this feature, one of which produced Huntcliffe-type ware of the later fourth century and a coin of the second half of the fourth century. A rough cobbled surface of probable medieval date was also recorded on the site.

Bibliographic sources

Esmonde-Cleary 1994

Intervention No I9
Site Name Scotland Road, Cumbria Park Hotel: SRD A
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 01/03/1984 **Date Ended** 30/04/1984
NGR NY 4006 5712 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

The work revealed part of the hitherto unsuspected north curtain wall of the stone fort at Stanwix, together with an associated rampart and interval 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 clear that the Wall was demolished when the stone fort was built. North of this wall were two ditches, which may have been contemporary with the stone fort, although there was no direct stratigraphic proof. However, a third ditch certainly pre-dated the stone fort and may, therefore, have been associated with either the turf or stone phases of Hadrian's Wall. Two short lengths of the curtain wall were exposed for display.

Bibliographic sources

Dacre 1985

Intervention No I10
Site Name Scotland Road, 18-22: SRD F
Intervention Type Watching Brief
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 05/06/2000 **Date Ended** 04/12/2000
NGR NY 4004 5710 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

A watching brief was undertaken during machine stripping and other groundworks in former gardens to the rear of 18-22 Scotland Road, prior to the extension of the Cumbria Park Hotel carpark. The work followed on from two earlier phases of evaluation (SRD D-E (I28/29)). Traces of part of the heavily disturbed northern defences of the fort.

Bibliographic sources

Archive in Shaddon Mill Store

Intervention No I11
Site Name Scotland Road: SRD B
Intervention Type Watching Brief
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 01/01/1984 **Date Ended** 31/12/1984
NGR NY 4003 5685 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

The watching brief yielded only one sherd of unstratified pottery, and revealed modern disturbance.

Bibliographic sources

Archive in Shaddon Mill Store

Intervention No I12
Site Name Tarraby Lane (primary school site, trenches H-N): TAR A
Intervention Type Evaluation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 16/05/1990 **Date Ended** 31/05/1990
NGR NY 4051 5736 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Excavation of six evaluation trenches revealed evidence for cross-ploughing of probable pre-Roman date, in the form of ploughmarks scoring the natural surface. These features were sealed by a buried soil which was itself sealed by dumps of redeposited natural clay, interpreted as make-up for the parade ground of the Hadrian's Wall fort at Stanwix.

Bibliographic sources

McCarthy and Flynn 1990; Frere 1991

Intervention No I13
Site Name Stanwix Primary School: SXS E
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 10/06/1999 **Date Ended** 05/07/1999
NGR NY 4009 5713 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

The excavation exposed extensive, although probably heavily truncated, deposits within the central range of the Hadrian's Wall fort at Stanwix. A complex sequence of several phases of timber and stone buildings was recorded, but an engineering solution preserved the remains *in situ*. The character of the building remains is impossible to determine with any certainty, but the ground plan would not be inconsistent with its interpretation as a hospital, although this is little more than speculation. Remains of other walls, cobble spreads, surfaces and other external deposits were uncovered, but were impossible to interpret. Perhaps the most significant result of the work was the discovery of a rectilinear arrangement of large postholes which cut the Roman levels but appeared broadly to respect, or be influenced by, the Roman layout. Since further excavation was not undertaken, the significance of these features remains uncertain, but it seems that they represented the remains of at least one

substantial timber building of late Roman or post-Roman date. Although there can be no proof, it is tempting to interpret this phase as the remains of an early post-Roman timber hall of the kind excavated at Birdoswald fort (Wilmott 1997).

Bibliographic sources

Giocco nd

Intervention No I14
Site Name Art College, Stanwix: ARC E
Intervention Type Watching Brief
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 18/03/1998 **Date Ended** 20/03/1998
NGR NY 4040 5734 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Limited work revealed part of the extensive redeposited clay 'platform', seen elsewhere in the vicinity, that is thought to represent make-up for the parade ground of the Hadrian's Wall fort at Stanwix. This material was seen to be directly cut by a ditch in excess of 1.2m wide, which was not excavated. A second (larger?) ditch was observed to the north. Neither ditch was dated, but they must be of Roman or post-Roman date on stratigraphic grounds. The top of the archaeology lay c 0.75m below the modern surface.

Bibliographic sources

McCarthy 1999

Intervention No I15
Site Name Art College, Stanwix: ARC F
Intervention Type Evaluation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 29/09/1998 **Date Ended** 23/10/1998
NGR NY 4040 5734 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Four evaluation trenches were excavated, one (Tr 1) immediately south-west of the main college buildings, the other three (Tr 2-4) close to the Brampton Road frontage. No significant archaeological remains were found in Tr 1, probably due to extensive modern disturbance, but archaeological deposits were found in the other three trenches. The deposits included part of a probable Roman timber building, possibly associated with industrial activity, in Tr 2, and a large Roman ditch in Tr 3. The latter was at least 2.5m wide (perhaps c 5m in total) and in excess of 1.1m deep, which probably represents part of the *Vallum* ditch.

Bibliographic sources

Flynn 1998

Intervention No I16
Site Name Scotland Road: SRD
Intervention Type Watching Brief
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 10/05/1993 **Date Ended** 10/05/1993
NGR NY 4003 5685 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

Pits dug by British Gas on the west side of Scotland Road revealed no clear trace of Hadrian's Wall, although, opposite 1 Scotland Road and 10 Eden Mount, a section through the Roman road north from Carlisle showed metalling 1m thick over natural clay. A burnt feature was also observed opposite 7 Eden Mount. Roman deposits along Devonshire Terrace had been removed in reducing the modern approach to the Eden bridge. Note: Three separate NMR numbers were given to 10 Eden Mount (1030538), 7 Eden Mount (1030542) and Devonshire Terrace (1030552).

Bibliographic sources

Esmonde-Cleary 1994

Intervention No I17
Site Name Tarraby Lane, Stanwix: KNF X
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 07/03/1996 **Date Ended** 07/03/1996
NGR NY 4039 5743 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

This small trench was placed in an attempt to find the remains of the counterscarp bank of Hadrian's Wall, which work elsewhere in the area had demonstrated overlay evidence for earlier, probably pre-Roman, ploughing. In the event, neither the counterscarp bank nor any evidence for pre-Roman ploughing was found in this trench.

Bibliographic sources

Flynn and Zant 1996

Intervention No I18
Site Name Stanwix Primary School: SXS A
Intervention Type Evaluation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 26/05/1997 **Date Ended** 06/06/1997
NGR NY 4009 5713 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

All the work was sited in the western part of the Hadrian's Wall fort at Stanwix. Excavation of four trenches in the school playgrounds revealed, in the upper playground, walls and drains relating to a probable stone building north of the granary recorded by Richmond and Simpson in the 1930s (Simpson and Richmond 1941a). To the north of this building a road or yard, represented by a rammed pebble surface, was found. Traces of a further building to the north of this road or yard were also discovered. The road was sealed by dark soils, in turn cut by slots and postholes and overlain by stiff clay, probably representing the remains of clay-floored timber structures. Ceramic evidence suggests that this latest activity took place no earlier than the second half of the fourth century. Excavation in the lower playground trenches did not proceed below the latest archaeological deposits, although earlier stratigraphy was noted in the side of a nineteenth-century drainage trench. The earliest recorded deposit was a layer of turves, sealed by deposits earlier than those associated with the later phases of the stone fort. The precise nature of this feature is unclear but it may provide evidence for an earlier fort associated with the Turf Wall, or it may relate to the Turf Wall itself. Later surfaces of compacted pebbles and robber trenches for stone walls were associated with the later stone fort. There too, hints of late structural activity, in the form of floor-like spreads of clay, were found, although these remains could not be dated. No medieval activity was encountered on the site, and the Roman remains were directly sealed by post-medieval 'garden' soils.

Bibliographic sources

Zant *et al* 1997

Intervention No I19
Site Name Stanwix Primary School: SXS B
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 01/09/1997 **Date Ended** 30/09/1997
NGR NY 4009 5713 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

A single trench was laid out 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 although only the upper fills were excavated. Although the northern lip of the ditch could not be seen, it was in excess of 3.7m in width and at least 0.55m in depth. The upper fills contained much sandstone rubble which is likely to have tumbled from the fort wall. The ditch was directly sealed by post-medieval deposits similar to those uncovered in SXS A (I18).

Bibliographic sources

Finch and Zant 1997

Intervention No I20
Site Name Stanwix Primary School: SXS C
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 07/04/1998 **Date Ended** 20/04/1998
NGR NY 4009 5713 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Archaeological deposits relating to the Hadrian's Wall fort at Stanwix were uncovered, although they were difficult to interpret in the small area excavated. The earliest deposits were a series of dumps of rubble, sealed by a metalled surface similar to those seen in previous excavations. This surface predated a stone wall that probably formed part of a building within the western part of the fort. No medieval deposits were uncovered, but a loamy 'garden' soil was found that probably relates to the orchards and gardens shown on the first edition OS map of the area.

Bibliographic sources

Hirst 1998

Intervention No I21
Site Name Stanwix Primary School: SXS D
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 27/07/1998 **Date Ended** 07/08/1998
NGR NY 4008 5716 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

The excavation provided a limited but nonetheless useful section across the northern defences of Stanwix Roman fort. The precise line of the defences (comprising the remains of the curtain wall, part of the inner ditch and possible remains of a denuded rampart inside the wall) was further confirmed, as was the position of a large pre-fort ditch, which had previously been seen in the 1984 excavations behind the Cumbria Park Hotel. The most likely interpretation of this feature is that it is the ditch for the turf phase of Hadrian's Wall. Although consideration of Simpson's work in the 1930s (Simpson 1933; Simpson and Hogg 1935) suggested that the north face of the stone phase of Hadrian's Wall should pass through the extreme south end of the trench, no trace of it was found. The reason for this is not clear; it is possible that particularly thorough robbing of the stonework occurred prior to the construction of the stone fort, but if this were so it is difficult to understand why traces of the Wall (albeit only the foundation) should have survived little more than 10m south-west of the present site. Inside the northern defences of the stone fort, part of a cobbled surface, perhaps an *intervallum* road, was recorded.

Bibliographic sources

Zant and Renfrew 1998a

Intervention No I22
Site Name Stanwix Primary School: SXS F
Intervention Type Watching Brief
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 12/11/1999 **Date Ended** 02/12/1999
NGR NY 4010 5714 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

Very little archaeology survived, due to disturbance during 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 uncertain date and character were observed.

Bibliographic sources

Archive in Shaddon Mill Store

Intervention No I23
Site Name Stanwix Primary School: SXS G
Intervention Type Watching Brief
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL

Date Started 25/02/2000 **Date Ended** 28/02/2000
NGR NY 4012 5711 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

No archaeological deposits were recorded; the area appears to have been extensively disturbed in modern times.

Bibliographic sources

Archive in Shaddon Mill Store

Intervention No I24
Site Name Stanwix Primary School: SXS H
Intervention Type Watching Brief
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 05/08/2000 **Date Ended** 05/08/2000
NGR NY 4010 5714 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

No archaeological remains were observed.

Bibliographic sources

Archive in Shaddon Mill Store

Intervention No I25
Site Name Stanwix: STANWIX
Intervention Type Watching Brief
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 10/05/1991 **Date Ended** 10/05/1991
NGR NY 4000 5680 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

No information available.

Bibliographic sources

Note in Shaddon Mill Store

Intervention No I26
Site Name Tarraby Lane: TAR B
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 02/12/1994 **Date Ended** 17/02/1995
NGR NY 4040 5743 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Little information is available in the archive. What there is suggests the following sequence was recorded: cross-ploughing of probable pre-Roman date, cutting the natural subsoil and sealed beneath a buried soil; construction of the Hadrian's Wall ditch and associated counterscarp bank. The latter probably sealed part of the earlier buried soil and ploughmarks.

Bibliographic sources

Archive in Shaddon Mill Store

Intervention No I27
Site Name Tarraby Lane: TAR C (A-C)
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 22/02/1995 **Date Ended** 07/04/1995
NGR NY 4039 5743 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

The limited information available in the archive suggests the following sequence, very similar to that recorded at a number of other sites in the immediate vicinity: ploughing of probable pre-Roman date, represented by ploughmarks scoring the natural surface; buried soil, presumably pre-Roman; redeposited clay dumps, interpreted as make-up for the parade ground of the Hadrian's Wall fort at

Stanwix; a metalled trackway of post-medieval date, still visible as an earthwork in the field at the time of the excavation.

Bibliographic sources

Archive in Shaddon Mill Store

Intervention No I28
Site Name 18 Scotland Road: SRD D
Intervention Type Evaluation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 06/08/1998 **Date Ended** 07/08/1998
NGR NY 4005 5710 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

A 2m-square test pit was dug to investigate the depth below modern ground level of surviving archaeological deposits. The existence of the Roman fort wall was confirmed at a depth of 0.55m below ground level, along with demolition/collapse deposits. These were cut by postholes that contained medieval pottery.

Bibliographic sources

Zant and Renfrew 1998b

Intervention No I29
Site Name Scotland Road: SRD E
Intervention Type Evaluation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 26/07/1999 **Date Ended** 30/07/1999
NGR NY 4005 5711 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

The three evaluation trenches located the north wall of the Hadrian's Wall fort at Stanwix and associated features at a depth of approximately 0.3m below present ground level. The majority of the wall fabric had been robbed away, but at least one course of foundation blocks survived *in situ*, as well as part of the internal rampart, which extended for a distance of at least 3m behind the wall. To the rear of the rampart was a metalled surface, perhaps an *intervallum* road. The north-eastern lip of the primary fort ditch was also located, along with a possible structure behind. Medieval and modern deposits sealing the Roman levels were slight. Two residual prehistoric flint blades of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date were recovered, together with a significant quantity of Roman pottery, a green glass bead, a gaming piece and several corroded iron objects. A smaller amount of medieval pottery sherds dating to the twelfth to thirteenth centuries was also found.

Bibliographic sources

Giecco 1999

Intervention No I30
Site Name Tarraby Lane: TAR D
Intervention Type Evaluation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 01/06/1997 **Date Ended** 05/06/1997
NGR NY 4053 5755 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Excavation of six trenches resulted in the location of the heavily denuded and disturbed basal course of Hadrian's Wall in Trench 6, which was placed immediately adjacent to the eastern edge of Beech Grove, c 0.65m below the modern surface. Stones probably representing tumble from the Wall were recorded further north in Trench 2, but the other four trenches contained no archaeology.

Bibliographic sources

McCarthy *et al* 1997; McCarthy 1999

Intervention No I31
Site Name Tarraby Lane: TAR C (D-E)
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 07/03/1996 **Date Ended** 08/03/1996
NGR NY 4041 5737 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

In both trenches, evidence for cross-ploughing of probable pre-Roman date was found, in the form of ploughmarks scoring the natural surface. In Trench E, an east/west ditch was recorded, 1.82m wide and 0.75m deep, sharing the alignment of the ploughing but with no direct stratigraphic relationship to the ploughmarks. This was provisionally identified as a pre-Roman field boundary ditch. Above the ploughmarks was a black buried soil that may have been formed whilst the ditch was open. This was itself sealed by dumps of redeposited natural clay c 0.45-0.6m thick, interpreted as make-up for the parade ground for the Hadrian's Wall fort at Stanwix. All deposits were overlain by up to 0.4m of modern topsoil.

Bibliographic sources

Usai 2001; Flynn and Zant 1996

Intervention No I32
Site Name St Michael's Church, Stanwix: SMS A
Intervention Type Building Survey
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 01/01/1977 **Date Ended** 31/12/2001
NGR NY 4010 5700 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

A single photograph was taken of a standing building (St Michael's Church, Stanwix).

Bibliographic sources

Note in Shaddon Mill Store

Intervention No I33
Site Name Tarraby Lane: TAR B (Trench B)
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 07/03/1996 **Date Ended** 08/03/1996
NGR NY 4053 5762 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Excavation of this small trench (c 1.5m square) revealed ploughmarks on a north/south alignment cutting the natural subsoil and filled with (and sealed by) a black buried soil. This evidence for probable pre-Roman agricultural activity was overlain by 0.45m of redeposited natural material, interpreted as the remains of the Hadrian's Wall counterscarp bank. This was in turn sealed by 0.25-0.3m of modern topsoil.

Bibliographic sources

Flynn and Zant 1996

Intervention No I34
Site Name FG Simpson 1931
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society
Date Started 01/01/1931 **Date Ended** 31/12/1931
NGR NY 4002 5702 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Widening of the Eden Bridge by Carlisle Corporation necessitated the widening of Scotland Road by the inclusion of an area of land to the east, bounded by Church Street, Church Terrace and Scotland Road itself. Since it was thought that the site might lie in the vicinity of the western defences of Stanwix fort, a trench was excavated by the Cumberland Excavation Committee at right-angles to the supposed line of the rampart. No *in situ* Roman remains were found, suggesting that the fort lay further

east, but the mixed fill beneath a modern floor produced a fragmentary red sandstone dedication slab dating to AD 167.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson 1932

Intervention No I35
Site Name FG Simpson and I Richmond 1940
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society
Date Started 01/01/1940 **Date Ended** 31/12/1940
NGR NY 4013 5707 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Demolition of buildings on the north side of Church Street in 1939-40 provided an opportunity to investigate an area in the north-west quarter of Stanwix fort. A large stone granary 9.2m wide and estimated to be approximately 36.6m long was discovered, together with fragments of two stone buildings of indeterminate type to the north and south. In the late summer of 1940, digging of air-raid shelters at the bottom of Stanwix Vicarage garden revealed the western ditches of the fort. Further archaeological work traced the ditches south and located the south-west corner of the defences immediately north of Brampton Road. Investigations to the east, in Stanwix churchyard and the grounds of Stanwix House, located (respectively) the south-west angle tower and the line of the southern defences. Evidence for the latter comprised the curtain wall, ditches, and part of an interval tower. Further work in the garden of 23 Kells Place (on the north side of the road) located the east wall of the fort (1.5m in width) and the adjacent inner ditch. The work demonstrated the stone fort at Stanwix was of exceptional size, and as such was almost certainly the base for the 1000-strong *ala Petriana*.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson and Richmond 1941a; 1941b

Intervention No I36
Site Name Hogg 1961
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery
Date Started 01/01/1961 **Date Ended** 31/12/1961
NGR NY 4001 5706 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

In 1961, workmen trenching down the middle of Scotland Road, close to the junction with Church Terrace, came upon the remains of the stone phase of Hadrian's Wall and an associated ditch. The deposits were examined by Robert Hogg, then curator at Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery. The ditch was seen to terminate beneath the road, which led Hogg to postulate the existence of a causeway across the ditch (and presumably also a gate through the Wall) at the point where the main Roman road leading north from Carlisle, which lies beneath the modern road, crossed the line of the Wall.

Bibliographic sources

Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery records

Intervention No I37
Site Name FG Simpson 1932
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society
Date Started 01/01/1933 **Date Ended** 31/12/1933
NGR NY 4024 5702 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

In October 1932, the Cumberland Excavation Committee undertook a number of investigations in the Stanwix area. The course of the *Vallum* was ascertained in two places - at the east corner of field 511, west of Whiteclosegate, and at the south-east corner of field 420, east of the LNER engine sheds at

Davidson's Banks. The traditional line of the *Vallum* west of the north abutment of the Eden Bridge was examined, but without positive result. Elsewhere, no trace of the fort's southern defences or the *Vallum* ditch were found in the field between the Vicarage garden and the tennis courts.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson 1933

Intervention No I38
Site Name The Archaeological Practice 1999
Intervention Type Watching Brief
Associated Organisation Archaeological Practice
Date Started 01/01/1999 **Date Ended** 31/12/1999
NGR NY 4036 5721 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

No information was available for this intervention.

Bibliographic sources

J Dore *pers comm*

Intervention No I39
Site Name FG Simpson and R Hogg 1934
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological and Antiquarian Society
Date Started 01/01/1934 **Date Ended** 31/12/1934
NGR NY 4024 5705 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

The work begun in 1932 in the girls' playground of Stanwix Elementary School (I37) was continued. At the northern end of the site, the foundation for the stone phase of Hadrian's Wall was nowhere less than 2.7m wide. The remaining area, running back nearly 30.5m south of the Wall, was covered by a spread of gravel, in and below which second-century pottery (the earliest Hadrianic) was found. The four stone walls found in 1932 appeared to be the remains of two later buildings aligned parallel with the wall and about 4.6m behind it. The northernmost was c 7.6m wide, whilst that to the south was c 6.7m in width. Only the foundations remained, but pottery scattered about and associated with the foundations was entirely of the period AD 305-67. On this evidence it was considered that the area lay outside the fort (now known to be untrue) and was devoid of buildings until the early fourth century (now considered unlikely). Outside the study area, the northward turn of the *Vallum* in Rickerby Park, discovered in 1933, was further examined. At the south entrance to Stanwix House, a well-metalled road aligned east/west was found to the north of the causeway found in 1933 (I43). To the west the road appeared to have begun to turn north.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson and Hogg 1935

Intervention No I40
Site Name LUAU 2001: Walled Garden
Intervention Type Watching Brief
Associated Organisation LUAU
Date Started 01/01/2001 **Date Ended** 31/12/2001
NGR NY 4030 5718 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

An archaeological watching brief was carried out in July 2001 within the walled garden at Cumbria College of Art and Design, Carlisle. The watching brief followed on from an evaluation undertaken within the garden by OA North (I42), which identified a large 'V'-shaped ditch running north/south, parallel and adjacent to the east side of the fort at Stanwix; it was believed that this may have been a Roman military ditch relating to the fort. The work initially consisted of the observation of topsoil stripping to a depth of 0.3m across the entire site. This revealed the walls of earlier greenhouses alongside the north-west wall, a brick and sandstone structure half-way along the south-west side, and the remains of a sandstone wall aligned north-east/south-west in the southern part of the site. The second part of the work involved the monitoring of groundworks for the insertion of two ducts, five drainage trenches, and seven water storage gullies. No significant archaeological features were

recorded within these interventions and the only features present were recent drains and services which truncated the natural subsoils and underlying drift geology. No evidence of the possible Roman military ditch found in the earlier evaluation within the western part of the garden was seen, mainly as a result of the positioning of the trenches.

Bibliographic sources

OA North 2002c

Intervention No I41
Site Name G Martin 2005
Intervention Type Watching Brief
Associated Organisation GM
Date Started 07/03/2005 **Date Ended** 08/03/2005
NGR NY 4007 5714 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

The removal of a brick wall demarcating the boundary between 8 Mulcaster Crescent and the Cumbria Park Hotel necessitated a watching brief, but this was largely inconclusive in identifying significant archaeological deposits.

Bibliographic sources

Martin 2005

Intervention No I42
Site Name LUAU 2000: Walled Garden
Intervention Type Evaluation
Associated Organisation LUAU
Date Started 01/01/2000 **Date Ended** 31/12/2000
NGR NY 4030 5718 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

An evaluation was carried out in July and August 2000 within the walled gardens at Cumbria College of Art and Design, Carlisle. The work represented Phase 5 of a programme of archaeological work being carried out for the college jointly by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (now OA North) and Newcastle University's Archaeological Practice. Three trenches were excavated within the square walled garden to the west of the college buildings and to the east of Stanwix Roman fort. Within the trenches in the centre and east of the survey area, only natural deposits and features associated with the garden were uncovered. However, excavation of the western end of the third trench revealed a ditch, which in profile appeared to be of Roman military type, although it contained few diagnostic finds. The ditch consisted of a steep-sided V-shaped cut running north/south, with a slight change in gradient towards the base, where it steepened. The fills appeared to demonstrate a very short period of use, with the ditch apparently backfilled very quickly. It is tentatively suggested that this was a ditch of Roman military origin and therefore likely to pre-date the Hadrian's Wall fort at Stanwix.

Bibliographic sources

LUAU 2000b

Intervention No I43
Site Name FG Simpson 1933
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society
Date Started 01/01/1933 **Date Ended** 31/12/1933
NGR NY 4010 5712 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

Further work to trace the line of the *Vallum* in the Stanwix area was undertaken by the Cumberland Excavation Committee. The *Vallum* ditch was traced west through field 511 but then turned sharply south to run through field 155 and Knowefield Nurseries (Fields 153 and 169). Its course was examined in the adjacent field, 170, for evidence of causeways, but none was found. It was then traced west across the garden of Homeacres and into that of Barn Close, where it bent southwards, passing into the garden of Stanwix House and crossing Brampton Road to enter Rickerby Park 73.2m south-east of Stanwix Church. At the south entrance to Stanwix House, the ditch was interrupted by a causeway 9.1m wide (note: this was later shown to be associated with the south gate of the fort, and

that the ditch there was the inner ditch of the fort's southern defences, not the *Vallum* ditch; **I39**). Within Rickerby Park, a second causeway 12.1m wide was located. The ditch was traced across the Park and found to turn north, disproving the traditional view that it had crossed the Eden close to the present bridge and had run south of Carlisle Castle.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson 1934

Intervention No I44
Site Name LUAU 1999: Phase 2A/B Evaluation and WB: AUA7890
Intervention Type Evaluation
Associated Organisation LUAU
Date Started 01/01/1999 **Date Ended** 31/12/1999
NGR NY 4041 5717 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

An excavation and watching brief were carried out in May 1999 at Cumbria College, Carlisle. Excavation to the south-west of the main College building revealed only twentieth-century features, and suggested that modern disturbance had been heavy. However, a watching brief at the main gate revealed a dump containing Roman pottery, the butt-ends of two possible beam slots, a larger linear feature, a pit, a posthole, and a possible kiln. The brief provided only for the recording of features that would be affected by the proposed development. As the putative kiln was below this depth, it was agreed that it should not be excavated, and thus an origin as a tree bole cannot be discounted. The evidence suggests Roman occupation close to Brampton Road, probably ending by the late third century AD. No evidence for the *Vallum* was present in this area.

Bibliographic sources

LUAU 1999

Intervention No I45
Site Name Smith 1976
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation CEU
Date Started 01/01/1976 **Date Ended** 31/12/1976
NGR NY 4057 5755 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Extensive evaluation and rescue excavation were undertaken by the Central Excavation Unit in 1976 prior to a proposed housing development in the Tarraby Lane area of Stanwix. Most of the work was sited between the line of Hadrian's Wall to the north and the *Vallum* to the south, in an area situated to the north-east of the large stone Wall fort at Stanwix. Traces were found of extensive pre-Roman agricultural activity, together with a minor Roman road running parallel to, and 80m south of, the *Vallum*. A substantial Roman boundary of post-settings was found running between, and at right-angles to, the Wall and *Vallum*. In one area south of the *Vallum*, a series of second-century ditches suggested meadowland associated with the *vicus* of the nearby fort. The fragmentary remains of the Wall itself were traced. No trace of the Military Way was found, but it may have been obliterated by a medieval road that was found parallel to and immediately south of the Wall. The position of Milecastle 65 was located by geophysical survey and found by test-pitting to survive at foundation level.

Bibliographic sources

Smith 1978

Intervention No I46
Site Name LUAU 2000: Phase 4 Evaluation and WB: AUA8019
Intervention Type Evaluation
Associated Organisation LUAU
Date Started 01/05/2000 **Date Ended** 30/06/2000
NGR NY 4033 5726 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) conducted an excavation and watching brief at Cumbria College of Art and Design, Carlisle) in May and June 2000. The work represented Phase 4 of a programme of archaeological fieldwork being carried out for the College jointly by LUAU and

Newcastle University Archaeological Practice. The watching brief on a pipe trench, running parallel to both the college building and the evaluation trench, revealed a deposit of clay and cobbles running approximately two-thirds of the length of the trench. The evaluation to the north of the main College building, and immediately south of the pipe trench, revealed mainly nineteenth- and twentieth-century features and soil horizons. However, excavation in the centre of the trench revealed a deposit of clay and cobbles as identified in the watching brief. This consisted of two phases of cobbled surface, which abutted a metalled surface at the western end. Roman tile, brick and pottery were uncovered, embedded in the cobbled surface. A sondage revealed the depth of the deposit to be approximately 0.3m. The evidence suggests a series of extensive cobbled surfaces associated with the adjacent Roman fort of Stanwix.

Bibliographic sources

LUAU 2000b

Intervention No I47
Site Name Beech Grove, Stanwix: BGR A
Intervention Type Evaluation
Associated Organisation CAU/CAL
Date Started 17/05/1993 **Date Ended** 21/05/1993
NGR NY 4030 5786 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

Investigation of 19 evaluation trenches located a concentration of postholes, a cobbled surface, and a 'V'-shaped ditch 2m in width next to the Gosling Syke stream. The remains were interpreted as part of a small settlement, possibly of prehistoric or Roman date.

Bibliographic sources

McCarthy and Flynn 1993b; Esmonde-Cleary 1994

Intervention No I48
Site Name OA North 2002: Beech Grove: L9021
Intervention Type Evaluation
Associated Organisation OA North
Date Started 01/02/2002 **Date Ended** 28/02/2002
NGR NY 4039 5756 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

An evaluation on the proposed site of a playground comprised two 4m long trenches. In Trench 1 the northern side of Hadrian's Wall was uncovered, and in Trench 2 the southern edge of the Wall ditch was seen, although neither trench exposed the full extent of either feature.

Bibliographic sources

OA North 2002d

Intervention No I49
Site Name OA North 2004: Ceramics Courtyard
Intervention Type Excavation
Associated Organisation OA North
Date Started 01/09/2004 **Date Ended** 30/09/2004
NGR NY 4039 5729 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

OA North undertook an archaeological excavation in September 2004 on the campus of the Cumbria Institute of the Arts, Carlisle, on the site of the proposed Ceramic Courtyard extension. Preliminary evaluation work (Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2) showed that archaeological features were present on the site below 1.3m of post-medieval overburden and possible alluvial or colluvial deposits. Beneath these 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 exceeded 2m in width and 1m in depth, with steeply sloping sides, and appeared to be of post-medieval date. A deposit of orange-sandy silt, with a large proportion of stone inclusions, was cut by the ditch, probably the putative parade ground seen elsewhere in the college grounds and its environs (eg I5).

Two triangular areas were then excavated within the courtyard, separated by a modern trench running north/south, which contained active services (Area A covered roughly 70m² within the eastern half of the courtyard and incorporated Evaluation Trench 1, while Area B covered approximately 35m² within the western part of the courtyard, incorporating the limits of Evaluation Trench 2). Excavations revealed a large waste water tank in Area A, associated with the construction in the nineteenth century of the buildings forming the courtyard of a reformatory school. These directly overlay post-medieval ploughsoils. Sealed beneath these was an extensive deposit of redeposited natural clayey silt and cobbles, laid down in two phases, forming the putative parade ground, previously dated to the second century, although no dating evidence was recovered on this occasion. The parade ground sealed an earlier ground surface, consisting of a thin dark-grey organic deposit. Cutting through this was a series of ploughmarks running north/south and partially filled by parade ground deposits. The plough-marks and the ground surface represent a relict agricultural horizon of Romano-British date or earlier.

In Area B, the putative post-medieval ditch was identified again, clearly cutting the parade ground deposits. A further ditch was also identified to the east of this, cutting the earlier ground surface, but sealed and partially filled by the parade ground deposits. This ditch was excavated to 1m in depth, but flooding and section collapses forced the abandonment of the area; nevertheless, it seems to have been an early land division, comparable to examples identified in other nearby excavations (eg **I45**), and is clearly of Romano-British date or earlier.

Bibliographic sources

OA North 2006

Intervention No I50
Site Name OA North 2004: Stanwix School
Intervention Type Evaluation
Associated Organisation OA North
Date Started 01/01/2004 **Date Ended** 31/12/2004
NGR NY 4011 5713 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

OA North undertook an evaluation in November 2004 in the grounds of Stanwix School to inform an application for Scheduled Monument Consent and planning permission to construct a small extension to the east of the existing complex. The evaluation revealed overburden relating to the construction of the extension to the school in 1999-2000. This directly overlay post-medieval construction deposits (relating to the school's construction) and garden soils, relating to the use of the land as gardens and orchards. Sealed beneath these was a cobbled surface, thought to be Roman in origin. This relates to the cobbled surfaces identified during previous excavations, most recently by CAU in 1999 (**I13**), which has been broadly dated to the second century, though no dating evidence was recovered on this occasion. At the western end of the trench, a ditch was identified, clearly cutting the cobbled surface but sealed by the post-medieval garden soils. The ditch thus may be medieval or Roman in date. A post-medieval pipe trench was also identified.

Bibliographic sources

OA North 2004b

Intervention No I51
Site Name CEU 1977: Crown and Thistle Watching Brief
Intervention Type Watching Brief
Associated Organisation CEU
Date Started 01/01/1977 **Date Ended** 31/12/1977
NGR NY 4014 5713 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

Intermittent observation during the construction of an extension at the rear of the premises, including the insertion of new drains, was carried out. Clay subsoil was seen very close to the ground surface which there is lower than in the neighbouring school playground, where excavations in 1939-40 revealed part of the granaries, and it is thought that any surviving archaeological deposits may have been completely truncated.

Bibliographic sources

HER

Intervention No I52
Site Name CEU 1977: Brampton Road Watching Brief
Intervention Type Watching Brief
Associated Organisation CEU
Date Started 01/01/1977 **Date Ended** 31/12/1977
NGR NY 4007 5690 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

A watching brief was undertaken on a small trench 3m square for a new lavatory at the rear of the Boys Brigade HQ building. The proximity of the fort suggested that there could be civilian activity there but no evidence was recovered from this small area.

Bibliographic sources

APPENDIX 2: GAZETEER OF MONUMENTS

Monument Number M1
Name Knowefield and Tarraby Lane Field System(s)
Monument Type Field System(s) **Primary Period** Prehistoric
NGR NY 4053 5749 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Monument Description

Ard/ploughmarks and field boundary ditches.

Bibliographic Sources

Esmonde-Cleary 1994; Flynn and McCarthy 1993; Flynn and Zant 1996; Frere 1991; McCarthy 1999; McCarthy and Flynn 1990; 1993a; OA North, 2005a; 2006; Smith 1978; Usai 2001; Zant and McCarthy 1996

Interventions providing information about this monument

I1; I2; I3; I4; I5; I6; I12; I26; I27; I31; I33; I49

Monument Number M2
Name Knowefield Settlement
Monument Type Settlement? **Primary Period** Prehistoric
NGR NY 4037 5749 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Scattered evidence for cobbled surfaces, ditches and possible structures.

Bibliographic sources

Esmonde-Cleary 1994; McCarthy and Flynn 1993a; McCarthy 1999

Interventions providing information about this monument

I2; I47

Monument Number M3
Name Beech Grove Settlement
Monument Type Settlement? **Primary Period** Prehistoric
NGR NY 4037 5749 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Scattered evidence for cobbled surfaces, ditches and possible structures.

Bibliographic sources

Esmonde-Cleary 1994; McCarthy and Flynn 1993b

Interventions providing information about this monument

I47

Monument Number M4
Name North/South Road
Monument Type Road **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4000 5685 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Main north/south road to the west of the fort.

Bibliographic sources

Esmonde-Cleary 1994

Interventions providing information about this monument

I16

Monument Number M5
Name Primary Phase Ditch
Monument Type Ditch **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4007 5712 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Ditch associated with turf phase of Hadrian's Wall or with primary Wall fort?

Bibliographic sources

Dacre 1985; Zant and Renfrew 1998a

Interventions providing information about this monument

I9; I21

Monument Number M6

Name Primary Phase Turf Spread

Monument Type Turf Spread **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4008 5711 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Turf phase of Hadrian's Wall or remains of primary Wall fort rampart?

Bibliographic sources

Zant *et al* 1997

Interventions providing information about this monument

I18

Monument Number M7

Name Primary Phase Trackway

Monument Type Trackway **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4040 5744 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Turf Wall trackway orientated north-east/south-west and located to the south of the Wall.

Bibliographic sources

Smith 1978

Interventions providing information about this monument

I45

Monument Number M8

Name Primary Phase Metalled Surface

Monument Type Metalled Surface **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4007 5711 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Metalled surface, possibly contemporary with (outside?) the putative primary Wall fort.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson and Hogg 1935

Interventions providing information about this monument

I39

Monument Number M9

Name Hadrian's Wall Foundation (stone phase)

Monument Type Hadrian's Wall **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4059 5767 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Foundation of Stone Wall.

Bibliographic sources

McCarthy *et al* 1997; McCarthy 1999; OA North 2002d; Simpson 1933; Simpson and Hogg 1935; Smith 1978

Interventions providing information about this monument

I30; I36; I37; I39; I45; I48

Monument Number M10
Name Hadrian's Wall Ditch and Counterscarp Bank (stone phase)
Monument Type Hadrian's Wall **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4055 5766 **NGR Qualifier** GCE
Description
 Ditch and counterscarp bank associated with the Stone Wall.
Bibliographic sources
 McCarthy 1999; OA North 2002d
Interventions providing information about this monument
 I2; I26; I36; I48

Monument Number M11
Name Hadrian's Wall *Vallum*
Monument Type Ditch **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4061 5745 **NGR Qualifier** FCE
Description
Vallum ditch.
Bibliographic sources
 Simpson 1933; 1934; Simpson and Hogg 1935; Smith 1978
Interventions providing information about this monument
 I37; I39; I43; I45

Monument Number M12
Name Minor Road
Monument Type Road **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4100 5775 **NGR Qualifier** FCE
Description
 Minor road running parallel to, and south of, the *Vallum*.
Bibliographic sources
 Smith 1978
Interventions providing information about this monument
 I45

Monument Number M13
Name Stone Fort
Monument Type Fort **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4017 5711 **NGR Qualifier** GCE
Description
 Stone fort.
Bibliographic sources
 Dacre 1985; Daniels 1978; Esmonde-Cleary 1994; Finch and Zant 1997; Giocco 1999; nd; Hirst 1998; LUAU 2000b; OA North 2002c; 2004b; Simpson 1933; Simpson and Hogg 1935; Simpson and Richmond 1941a and 1941b; Zant and Renfrew 1998a; 1998b; Zant *et al* 1997
Interventions providing information about this monument
 I8; I9; I10; I13; I18; I19; I20; I21; I22; I28; I29; I35; I37; I39; I40; I42; I50

Monument Number M14
Name Stone Fort North Wall and Tower
Monument Type Wall and tower **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4006 5712 **NGR Qualifier** GCE
Description
 North wall, rampart and interval tower of stone fort.
Bibliographic sources
 Dacre 1985; Giocco 1999; Zant and Renfrew 1998a; 1998b

Interventions providing information about this monument

I9; I10; I21; I28; I29

Monument Number M15
Name Stone Fort South Wall and Tower
Monument Type Wall and tower **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4026 5707 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

South wall, rampart and interval tower of stone fort.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson and Richmond 1941a; 1941b

Interventions providing information about this monument

I35

Monument Number M16
Name Stone Fort South-west Corner of Wall and Tower
Monument Type Wall and tower **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4016 5697 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

South-west corner of curtain wall and corner tower of stone fort.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson and Richmond 1941a; 1941b

Interventions providing information about this monument

I35

Monument Number M17
Name Stone Fort East Wall
Monument Type Wall **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4019 5723 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

East wall of stone fort.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson and Richmond 1941a; 1941b

Interventions providing information about this monument

I35

Monument Number M18
Name Stone Fort Defensive Ditches
Monument Type Ditches **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4006 5714 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Defensive ditches of north sector of stone fort (including cobbled berm between inner ditch and fort wall).

Bibliographic sources

Dacre 1985; Finch and Zant 1997; Giocco 1999; Zant and Renfrew 1998a

Interventions providing information about this monument

I9; I10; I19; I21; I29

Monument Number M19
Name Stone Fort Defensive Ditches
Monument Type Ditches **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4027 5707 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Stone fort defensive ditches, south sector.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson 1934; Simpson and Richmond 1941a; 1941b

Interventions providing information about this monument

I35; I43

Monument Number M20

Name Stone Fort Defensive Ditches

Monument Type Ditches **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4015 5697 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Stone fort defensive ditches, west sector.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson and Richmond 1941a; 1941b

Interventions providing information about this monument

I35

Monument Number M21

Name Stone Fort Defensive Ditch

Monument Type Ditch **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4020 5723 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Stone fort defensive ditch, east sector.

Bibliographic sources

LUAU 2000b; OA North 2002c; Simpson and Richmond 1941a; 1941b

Interventions providing information about this monument

I35; I40; I42

Monument Number M22

Name Causeway to Stone Fort South Gate

Monument Type Causeway **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4024 5704 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Causeway approaching south gate of stone fort.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson 1934

Interventions providing information about this monument

I43

Monument Number M23

Name Intervallum Road South

Monument Type Road **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4024 5705 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Intervallum road inside south wall of stone fort.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson and Hogg 1935

Interventions providing information about this monument

I39

Monument Number M24

Name Intervallum Road North

Monument Type Road **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4008 5713 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Intervallum road inside north wall of stone fort.

Bibliographic sources

Giecco 1999; Zant and Renfrew 1998a

Interventions providing information about this monument

I21; I29

Monument Number M25

Name North/south Internal Road in Stone Fort

Monument Type Road **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4010 5710 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Possible north/south internal road in north-west quadrant of stone fort.

Bibliographic sources

Zant *et al* 1997

Interventions providing information about this monument

I18

Monument Number M26

Name East/west Internal Road in Stone Fort

Monument Type Road **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4011 5713 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Possible east/west internal road in north-west quadrant of stone fort.

Bibliographic sources

Zant *et al* 1997

Interventions providing information about this monument

I18

Monument Number M27

Name Timber Building

Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4011 5713 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Possible timber building in north-west quadrant of fort.

Bibliographic sources

Giecco nd

Interventions providing information about this monument

I13

Monument Number M28

Name Timber Building?

Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4011 5713 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Possible timber building in north-west quadrant of fort.

Bibliographic sources

Giecco nd

Interventions providing information about this monument

I13

Monument Number M29

Name Stone Building

Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4011 5713 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Stone building in north-west quadrant of fort.

Bibliographic sources

Giecco nd

Interventions providing information about this monument

I13

Monument Number M30

Name Stone Building?

Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4011 5713 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Possible stone building in north-west quadrant of fort.

Bibliographic sources

Giecco nd

Interventions providing information about this monument

I13

Monument Number M31

Name Stone Granary

Monument Type Granary **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4012 5710 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Stone granary in north-west quadrant of fort.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson and Richmond 1941a; 1941b

Interventions providing information about this monument

I35

Monument Number M32

Name Stone Building

Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4010 5712 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Stone building in north-west quadrant of fort, north of granary.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson and Richmond 1941a; 1941b

Interventions providing information about this monument

I35

Monument Number M33

Name Stone Building

Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4013 5710 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Stone building in north-west quadrant of fort, south of granary.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson and Richmond 1941a; 1941b

Interventions providing information about this monument

I35

Monument Number M34

Name Stone Barrack?

Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4007 5710 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Stone ?barrack, in north-west quadrant of fort.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson 1933; Simpson and Hogg 1935

Interventions providing information about this monument

I37; I39

Monument Number M35
Name Stone Barrack?
Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4007 5709 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Stone ?barrack, in north-west quadrant of fort.

Bibliographic sources

Simpson 1933; Simpson and Hogg 1935

Interventions providing information about this monument

I37; I39

Monument Number M36
Name Stone Building
Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4026 5712 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Possible stone building in south-east quadrant of fort.

Bibliographic sources

Esmonde-Cleary 1994

Interventions providing information about this monument

I8

Monument Number M37
Name Timber Building
Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4008 5711 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Late Roman timber structure(s) overlying possible east/west road in fort.

Bibliographic sources

Zant *et al* 1997

Interventions providing information about this monument

I18

Monument Number M38
Name Extramural Settlement
Monument Type Vicus **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4002 5688 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Extramural settlement to south-west of the fort.

Bibliographic sources

Caruana 2000; Hassall and Tomlin 1988

Interventions providing information about this monument

I7

Monument Number M39
Name Extramural Settlement
Monument Type Vicus **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4045 5717 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Timber building south-east of fort; presumably part of extramural settlement.

Bibliographic sources

Flynn 1998; LUAU 1999

Interventions providing information about this monument

I15; I44

Monument Number M40

Name Stone Fort Parade Ground

Monument Type Parade Ground? **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4038 5733 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Extensive clay, cobble and earth spread east of stone fort; possible remains of cavalry parade ground.

Bibliographic sources

Flynn and McCarthy 1993; Flynn and Zant 1996; Frere 1991; LUAU 2000b; McCarthy 1999; McCarthy and Flynn 1990; OA North 2004b; OA North 2005a; Usai 2001; Zant and McCarthy 1996

Interventions providing information about this monument

I3; I4; I5; I6; I12; I14; I27; I31; I33; I46

Monument Number M41

Name Gate Through Hadrian's Wall

Monument Type Gate **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4000 5708 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

Assumed site of gateway through Hadrian's Wall for road from south.

Bibliographic sources

Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery records

Interventions providing information about this monument

I36

Monument Number M42

Name Weapon Find, North View

Monument Type Findspot **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4015 5726 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

HER Findspot (HER No 499). Bronze implement, possibly a weapon such as a javelin- or pike-head.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 499

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M43

Name Architectural Features and Altar Finds

Monument Type Architectural Feature **Primary Period** Roman

NGR NY 4010 5700 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

HER Findspot (HER No 501). Two Roman altars found 1725, 1931. One dedicated to Mother Goddesses, the other to the Emperor Verus. Two building stones also found 1599 and 1794 but these now lost.

Bibliographic sources

Collingwood and Wright 1965; Simpson 1932

Interventions providing information about this monument

I34

Monument Number M44
Name Tombstone Find
Monument Type Tombstone **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4014 5704 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

HER Findspot (HER No 528). Sculptured tombstone of Roman cavalryman found in the wall of the old parish church of Stanwix when it was being demolished in 1787.

Bibliographic sources

Collingwood and Wright 1965

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M45
Name Ring Find, Mulcaster House
Monument Type Findspot **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4020 5703 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

HER Findspot (HER No 529). Roman bronze Ring, 19mm in diameter, found near the surface of the ground in the garden of Mulcaster House, Stanwix.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 529

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M46
Name Coin Find
Monument Type Findspot **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4020 5727 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

HER Findspot (HER No 530). Two Roman coins found in Stanwix. One was a *dupondius* of Antoninus Pius found at Old Croft, Stanwix. The other was an *as* of Gordianus.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 530

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M47
Name Ditch, Cumbria Institute of Art and Design
Monument Type Ditch **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4039 5729 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

A north-west/south-east ditch containing post-medieval pottery, cutting deposit of orange sandy silt with large proportion of stone inclusions, possibly parade ground.

Bibliographic sources

OA North 2006

Interventions providing information about this monument

I49

Monument Number M48
Name Roman Coin Find, Stanwix House
Monument Type Findspot **Primary Period** Roman
NGR NY 4030 5720 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

HER Findspot (HER No 15500). *Denarius* of Marcus Antonius, found in Stanwix House garden near the lime trees at about 610mm below ground level, October 1935.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 15500

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M49**Name** Roman Coin, Stanwix**Monument Type** Findspot **Primary Period** Roman**NGR** NY 4000 5700 **NGR Qualifier** LO**Description**

HER Findspot (HER No 19111). *Sestertius* of Septimus Severus found in Stanwix in 1976, exact findspot unknown.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 19111

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M50**Name** Roman Finds, Stanwix Bank**Monument Type** Findspot **Primary Period** Roman**NGR** NY 4001 5684 **NGR Qualifier** LO**Description**

HER Findspot (HER No 532). In digging foundations at the junction of the Newcastle and Glasgow roads at Stanwix Bank in 1904, a quantity of Samian and Romano-British potsherds were found, and some Roman coins (including a *sestertius* of Trajan and a *dupondius* of Hadrian). Also found was an iron cannon ball, a large millstone 0.7m in diameter and stone hopper 0.3m in diameter, which are of comparatively modern date.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 532

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M51**Name** Stanwix Roman Vault**Monument Type** Vault **Primary Period** Roman**NGR** NY 4000 5700 **NGR Qualifier** LO**Description**

HER record (HER No 4907). Vault, said to be 'probably Roman', discovered before 1816.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 4907

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M52**Name** Timber Buildings**Monument Type** Building **Primary Period** Early Medieval?**NGR** NY 4011 5712 **NGR Qualifier** GCE**Description**

One or more timber buildings of earthfast post construction.

Bibliographic sources

Giecco nd

Interventions providing information about this monument

I13

Monument Number M53
Name Timber Building
Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Early Medieval?
NGR NY 4004 5710 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Timber structure cut into denuded rampart at north-west corner of fort; sealed by medieval soils.

Bibliographic sources

Giecco 1999

Interventions providing information about this monument

I29

Monument Number M54
Name Ditch
Monument Type Ditch **Primary Period** Early Medieval?
NGR NY 4011 5713 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Ditch cutting Roman deposits within the north-west quadrant of fort.

Bibliographic sources

OA North 2004b

Interventions providing information about this monument

I50

Monument Number M55
Name Cross, Old Croft
Monument Type Cross **Primary Period** Early Medieval
NGR NY 4021 5727 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

HER record (HER No 521). An Anglian cross-head, probably ninth century. Found in the garden of Old Croft, Stanwix in March 1947.

Bibliographic sources

Taylor 1982

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M56
Name Coin Find
Monument Type Findspot **Primary Period** Early Medieval
NGR NY 4000 5700 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

HER Findspot (HER No 4434). Silver Danish coin found 1842 when digging foundations for new church at Stanwix. Obverse shows the profile of Cnut, 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. Present whereabouts unknown.

Bibliographic sources

Taylor 1982; HER No 4434

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M57
Name Anglian Cross Head Find
Monument Type Cross **Primary Period** Early Medieval
NGR NY 4000 5700 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

HER Findspot (HER No 13614). Tenth-century Anglian cross head, said to be from Stanwix, now at Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery. Same monument as **M55**, duplicated in the HER.

Bibliographic sources

Taylor 1982

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M58**Name** Church of St Michael the Archangel**Monument Type** Building **Primary Period** Medieval**NGR** NY 4015 5704 **NGR Qualifier** FCE**Description**

Church of St Michael the Archangel and adjacent churchyard.

Bibliographic sources

Taylor 1982

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M59**Name** Minor Road**Monument Type** Road **Primary Period** Medieval**NGR** NY 4059 5765 **NGR Qualifier** FCE**Description**

Minor road approximately on the line of Tarraby Lane.

Bibliographic sources

Smith 1978

Interventions providing information about this monument

I45

Monument Number M60**Name** Building**Monument Type** Building **Primary Period** Medieval**NGR** NY 4004 5710 **NGR Qualifier** FCE**Description**

Possible posthole structure.

Bibliographic sources

Zant and Renfrew 1998b

Interventions providing information about this monument

I28

Monument Number M61**Name** Coin Finds, Barn Close**Monument Type** Findspot **Primary Period** Medieval**NGR** NY 4027 5713 **NGR Qualifier** LO**Description**

HER Findspot (HER No 531). Piece of thin sheet bronze, possibly part of the cheekpiece of Roman helmet; several Roman coins ranging from second to fourth centuries, all found at Barn Close, along with medieval and later objects.

Bibliographic sources

Esmonde-Cleary 1994

Interventions providing information about this monument

I8

Monument Number M62**Name** Ditch**Monument Type** Ditch **Primary Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** NY 4038 5728 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Ditch cutting possible parade ground of the Roman fort; produced late medieval or early post-medieval artefactual material.

Bibliographic sources

McCarthy 1999

Interventions providing information about this monument

I14

Monument Number M63

Name Civil War Enclosure

Monument Type Gun Battery **Primary Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NY 4016 5702 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Civil War enclosure/battery in churchyard.

Bibliographic sources

Ferguson 1891

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M64

Name Military Road

Monument Type Road **Primary Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NY 4000 5708 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Main north/south Military Road, built during the 1750s.

Bibliographic sources

Lawson 1979

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M65

Name Vicarage House

Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NY 4010 5702 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Vicarage Mansion House, demolished during Civil War.

Bibliographic sources

Taylor 1982

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M66

Name Cottage

Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NY 4010 5700 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Small brick cottage built c 1667, presumably in Vicarage grounds.

Bibliographic sources

Taylor 1982

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M67
Name 16 Little Bank, Brampton Road, Stanwix
Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NY 4031 5706 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Listed Building (HER No 25476). House, built in c 1813 for Mrs Houseman. Flemish bond brickwork with light headers, on chamfered plinth (dressings of red sandstone partly painted).

Bibliographic sources

HER No 25476

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M68
Name Homeacres, Brampton Road, Stanwix
Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NY 4034 5715 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Listed Building (HER No 25476). House, now part of the Institute of the Arts. Built in the late 1840s or early 1850s.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 25476

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M69
Name Stanwix House, Church Street, Stanwix
Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NY 4017 5711 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Listed Building (HER No 25530). House, now part of the Institute of the Arts. Built in early nineteenth century for Richard Lowry, attorney.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 25530

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M70
Name 14, 16 and 18 Kells Place, Stanwix
Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NY 4022 5717 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Listed Building (HER No 25615). Originally four houses in a row, now three houses. Probably early eighteenth century with nineteenth-century alterations and twentieth-century rear extensions.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 25615

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M71
Name 38-48 (Even) Scotland Road, Stanwix
Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NY 4002 5721 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Listed Building (HER No 25687). Six houses in a terrace, built in the late 1830s.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 25687

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M72**Name** 1, 2 and 3 Stanwix Bank, Stanwix**Monument Type** Building **Primary Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** NY 4001 5685 **NGR Qualifier** GCE**Description**

Listed Building (HER No 25704). Three houses in a terrace, built in the 1840s or early 1850s.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 25704

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M73**Name** The Cottage and Homeacres Cottage, Brampton Road, Stanwix**Monument Type** Building **Primary Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** NY 4040 5729 **NGR Qualifier** FCE**Description**

Listed Building (HER No 25479). Reform school, now part of the Institute of the Arts. Built in 1854 for George Head of Rickerby with later extensions to rear.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 25479

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M74**Name** Church of St Michael, Church Street, Stanwix**Monument Type** Building **Primary Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** NY 4014 5704 **NGR Qualifier** FCE**Description**

Listed Building (HER No 25525). Church of England church on a medieval site. Built in 1841-3 by John Hodgson with repairs in 1843; alterations in 1893 and an extension in 1907.

Bibliographic sources

Taylor 1982; HER No 25525

Interventions providing information about this monument

I32

Monument Number M75**Name** The Old Vicarage, Church Street, Stanwix**Monument Type** Building **Primary Period** Post-Medieval**NGR** NY 4010 5702 **NGR Qualifier** FCE**Description**

Listed Building (HER No 25528). Vicarage for Church of St Michael nearby, now a private house. Built in 1809, incorporating part of the eighteenth-century vicarage for Reverend Joseph Hudson; rear 1890 extensions.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 25528

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M76
Name Gateway, wall and lamp brackets to Stanwix House
Monument Type Architectural Feature **Primary Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NY 4025 5704 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Listed Building (HER No 25480). Gate piers, wall and lamp brackets for Stanwix House, built in early nineteenth century of red sandstone and cast-iron. Now at southern entrance to the Institute of the Arts.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 25480

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M77
Name Monument to Dean Tait's children, Church Street, Stanwix
Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NY 4014 5699 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Listed Building (HER No 25526). Churchyard memorial, built in 1856 of calciferous sandstone ashlar and cast-iron railings. Floret cross on broad chamfered hexagonal plinth inscribed to five children of Dean Tait, who died within weeks of each other of smallpox in 1856.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 25526

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M78
Name Monument to George Head, Church Street, Stanwix
Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NY 4014 5699 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Listed Building (HER No 25527). Table tomb in Stanwix Churchyard, built in 1876 of calciferous sandstone ashlar. Stepped plinth surmounted by tomb with cusped openings on all sides. Inscribed on top to George Head of Rickerby (a Carlisle Banker), who died 12 December 1876 aged 81 years.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 25527

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M79
Name Gates, piers and overthrow at entrance drive to The Old Vicarage
Monument Type Architectural Feature **Primary Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NY 4005 5701 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Listed Building (HER No 25529). Gates for former Stanwix Vicarage built in early nineteenth century. Red sandstone piers, cast-iron gates and wrought-iron overthrow.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 25529

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M80
Name Mulcaster House, Brampton Road, Stanwix
Monument Type Building **Primary Period** Post-Medieval
NGR NY 4021 5703 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Listed Building (HER No 25481). House, built in late eighteenth century with early nineteenth-century additions for James Mulcaster.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 25481

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M81

Name Fountain, Stanwix Bank

Monument Type Fountain **Primary Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NY 4000 5708 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

Fountain, situated at the top of Stanwix Bank, in the middle of the road, built prior to 1915. One of five fountains in the city.

Bibliographic sources

N/A

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M82

Name Tithe Boundaries

Monument Type Field System **Primary Period** Post-Medieval

NGR NY 4047 5751 **NGR Qualifier** GCE

Description

Tithe Boundaries.

Bibliographic sources

Smith 1978

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M83

Name Chisel Find

Monument Type Findspot **Primary Period** Undated

NGR NY 4000 5700 **NGR Qualifier** LO

Description

HER Findspot (HER No 19749). Heavily corroded cold chisel with a square butt was found by the donor, Mr M Huntingdon, in his garden at Landsdowne Close, Stanwix, at a depth of c 230mm.

Bibliographic sources

HER No 19749

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

Monument Number M84

Name World War II Pillbox

Monument Type Pillbox **Primary Period** Modern

NGR NY 4050 572 **NGR Qualifier** FCE

Description

A World War II pillbox which is camouflaged as a wall.

Bibliographic sources

Field Survey

Interventions providing information about this monument

N/A

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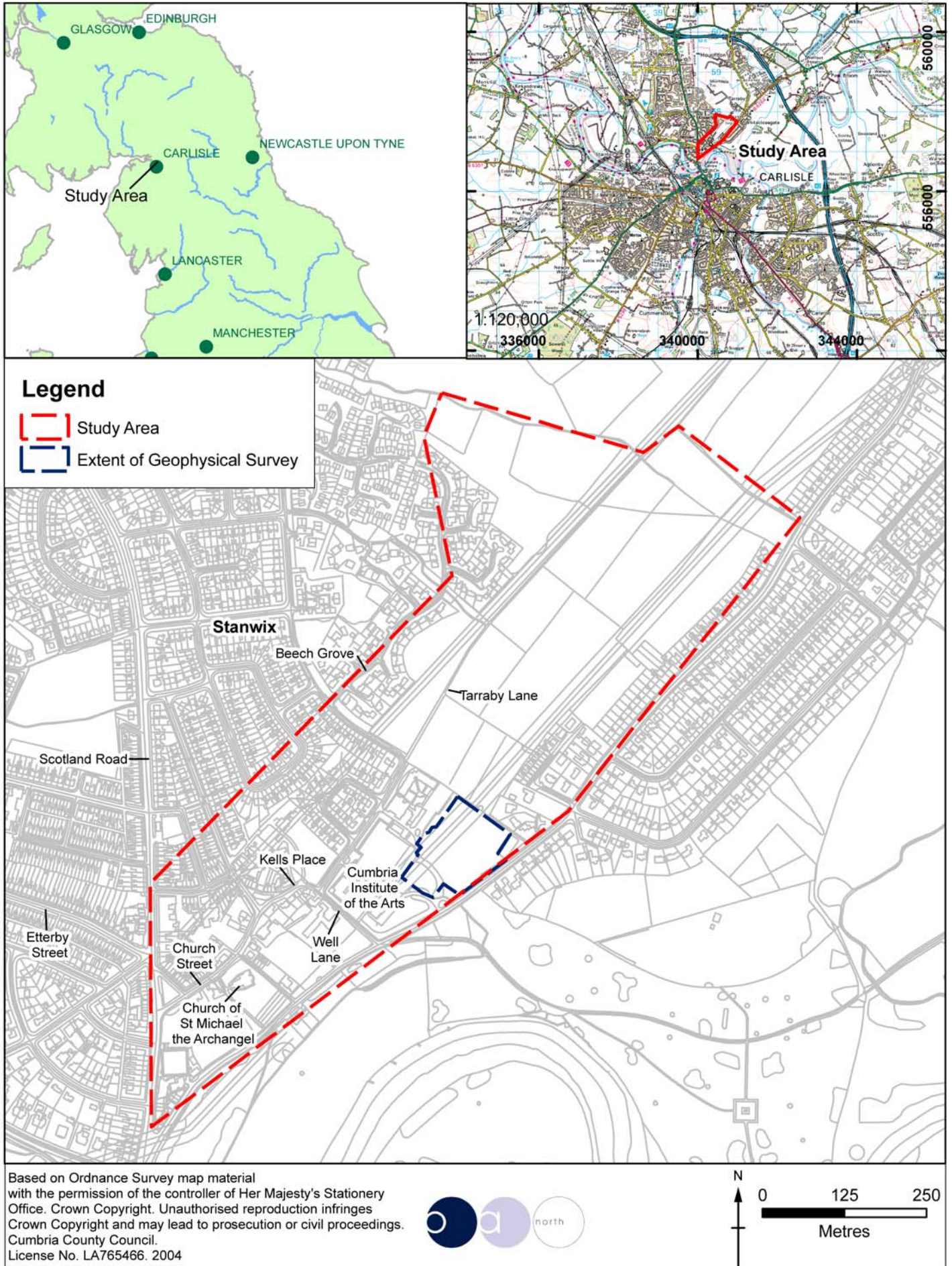
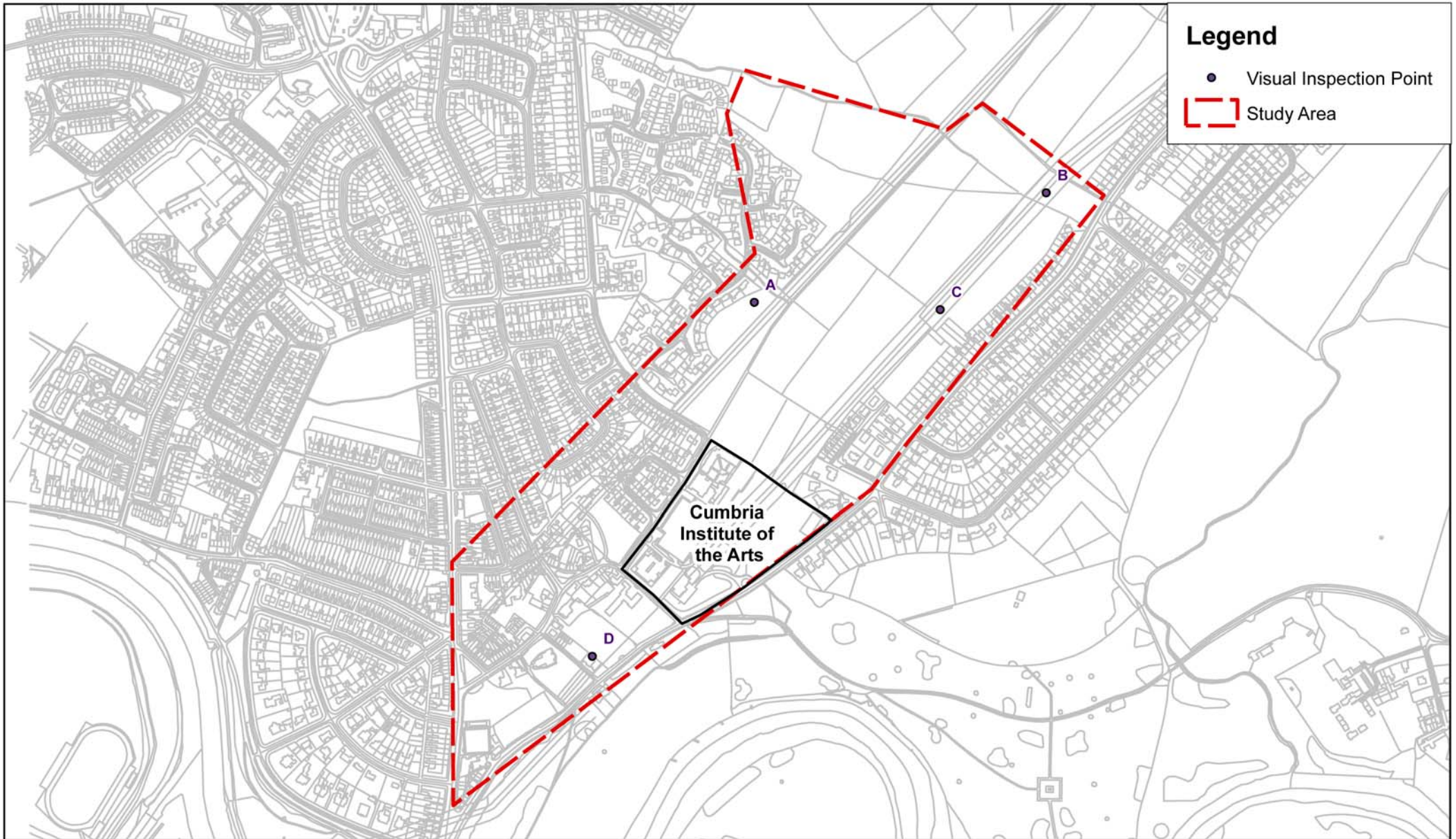


Figure 1: Location of Study Area and Geophysical Survey



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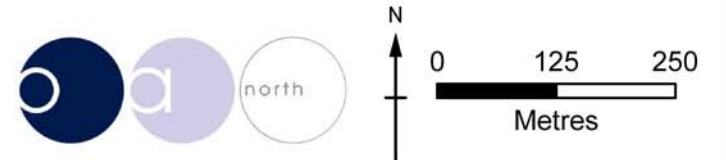
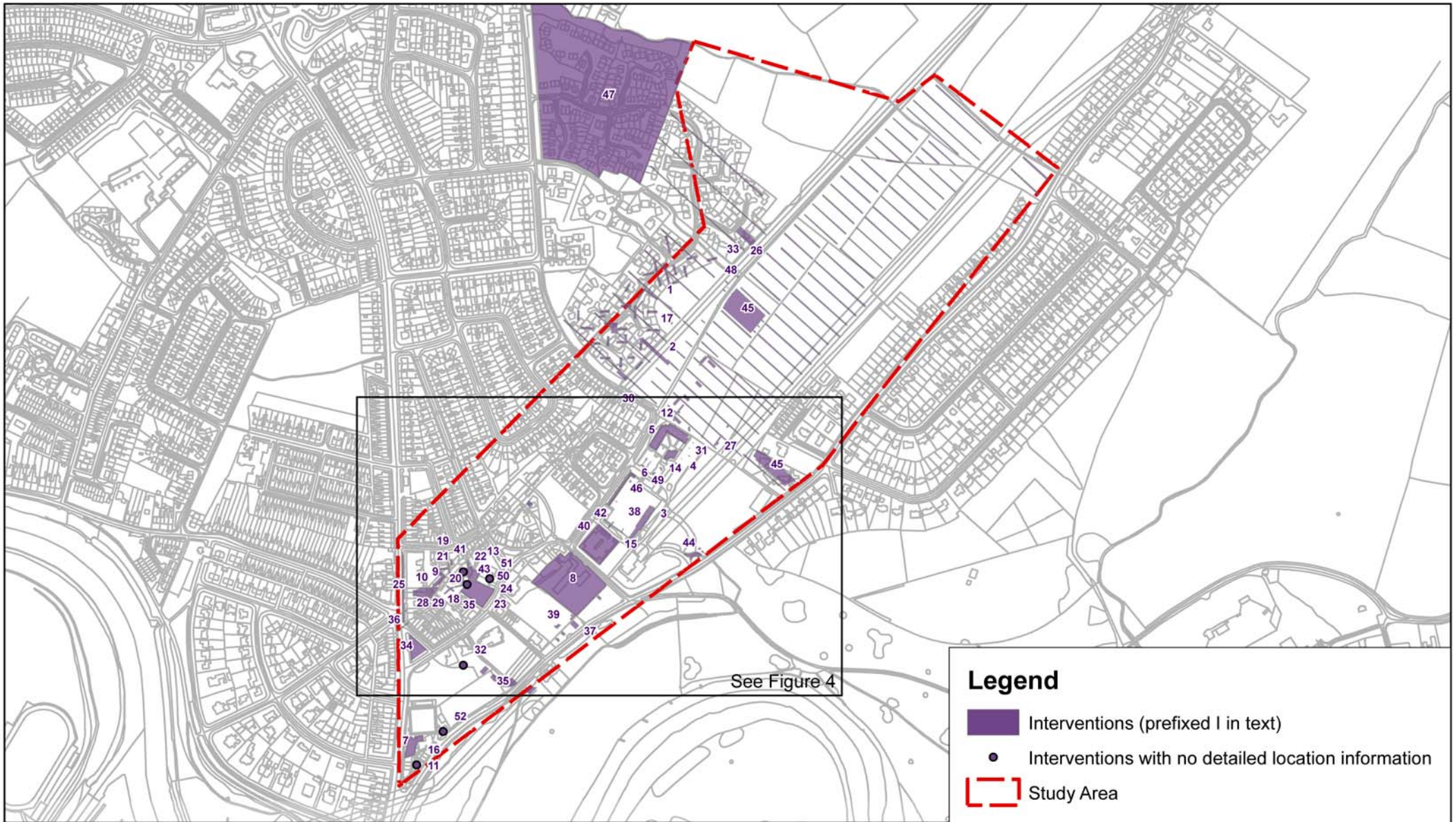


Figure 2: Location of Visual Inspection Points within the Study Area



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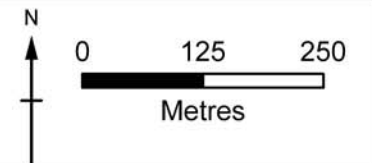
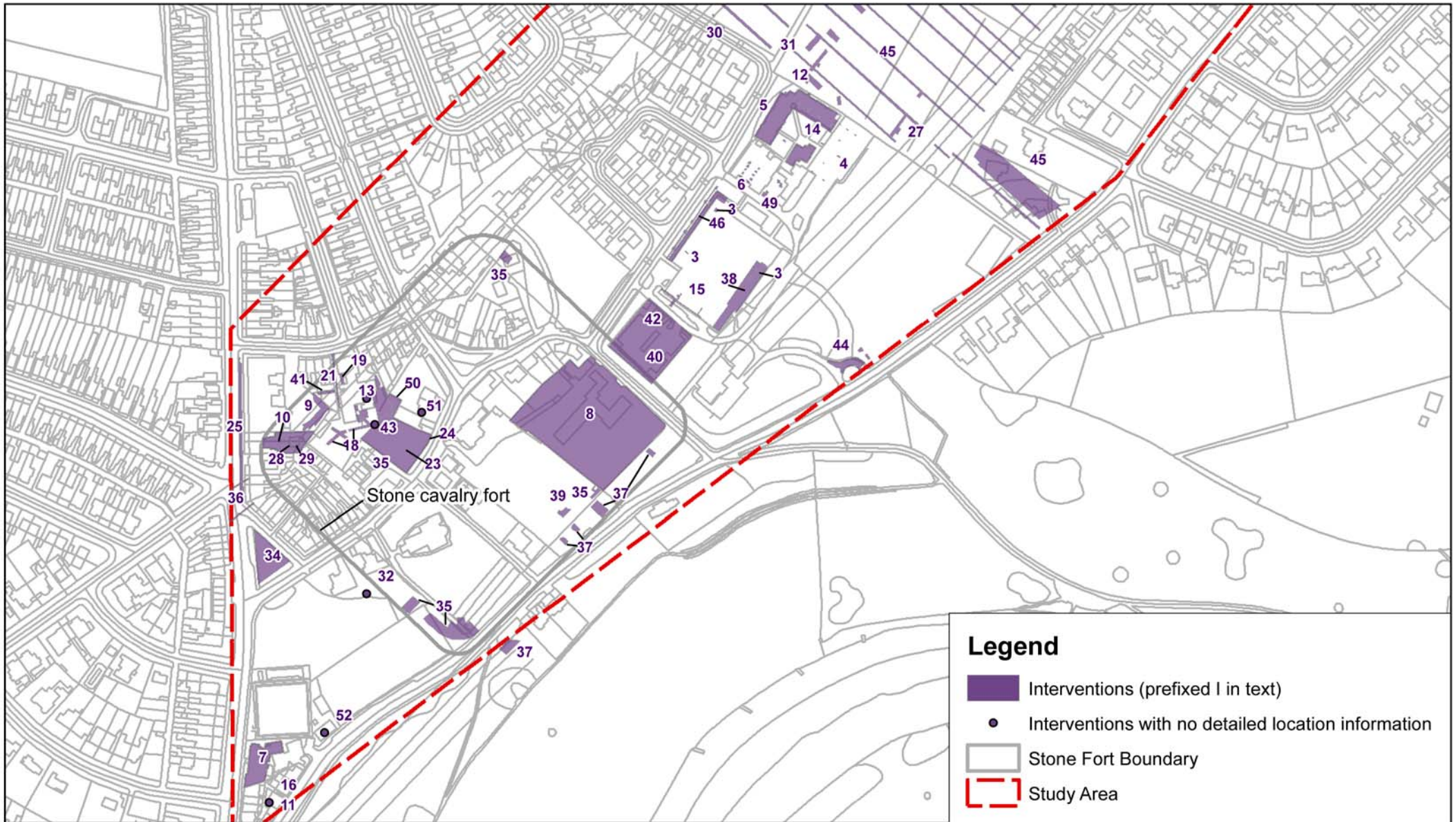
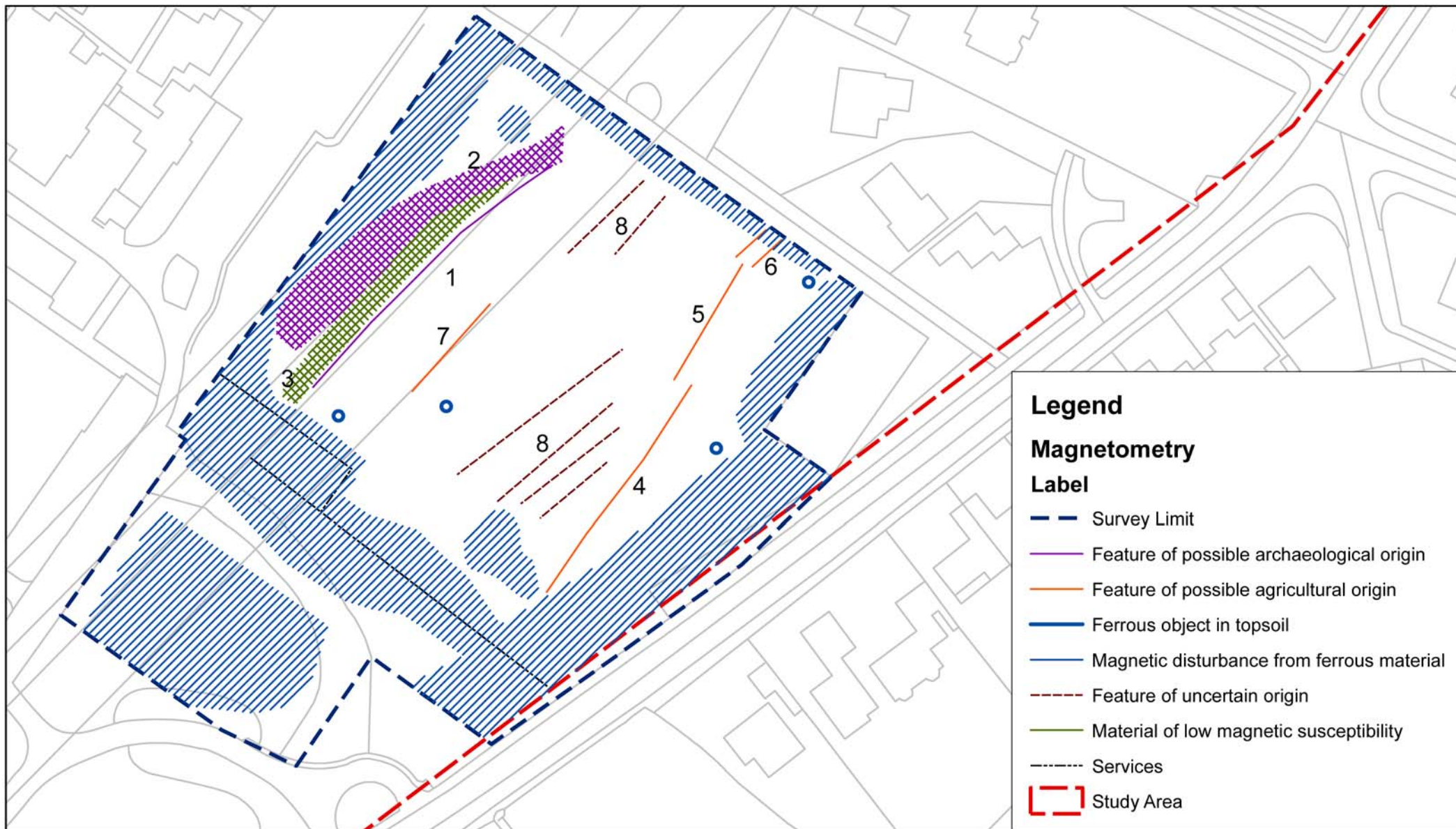


Figure 3: Location of previous intrusive interventions within the Study Area



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Figure 4: Intrusive archaeological interventions within the Roman fort and its environs



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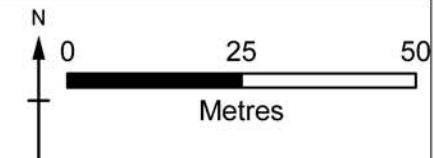


Figure 5: Results of Magnetometry Survey

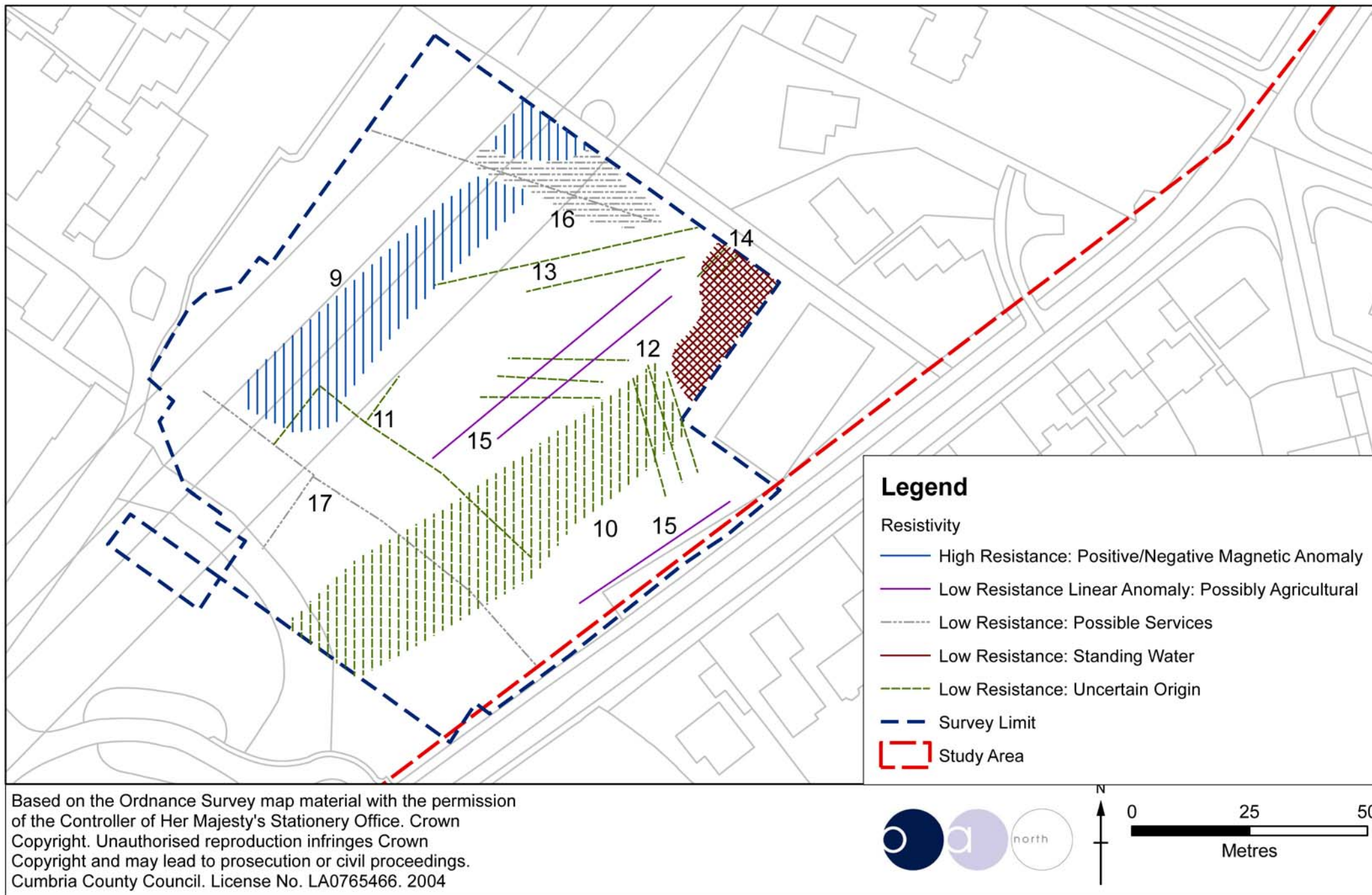
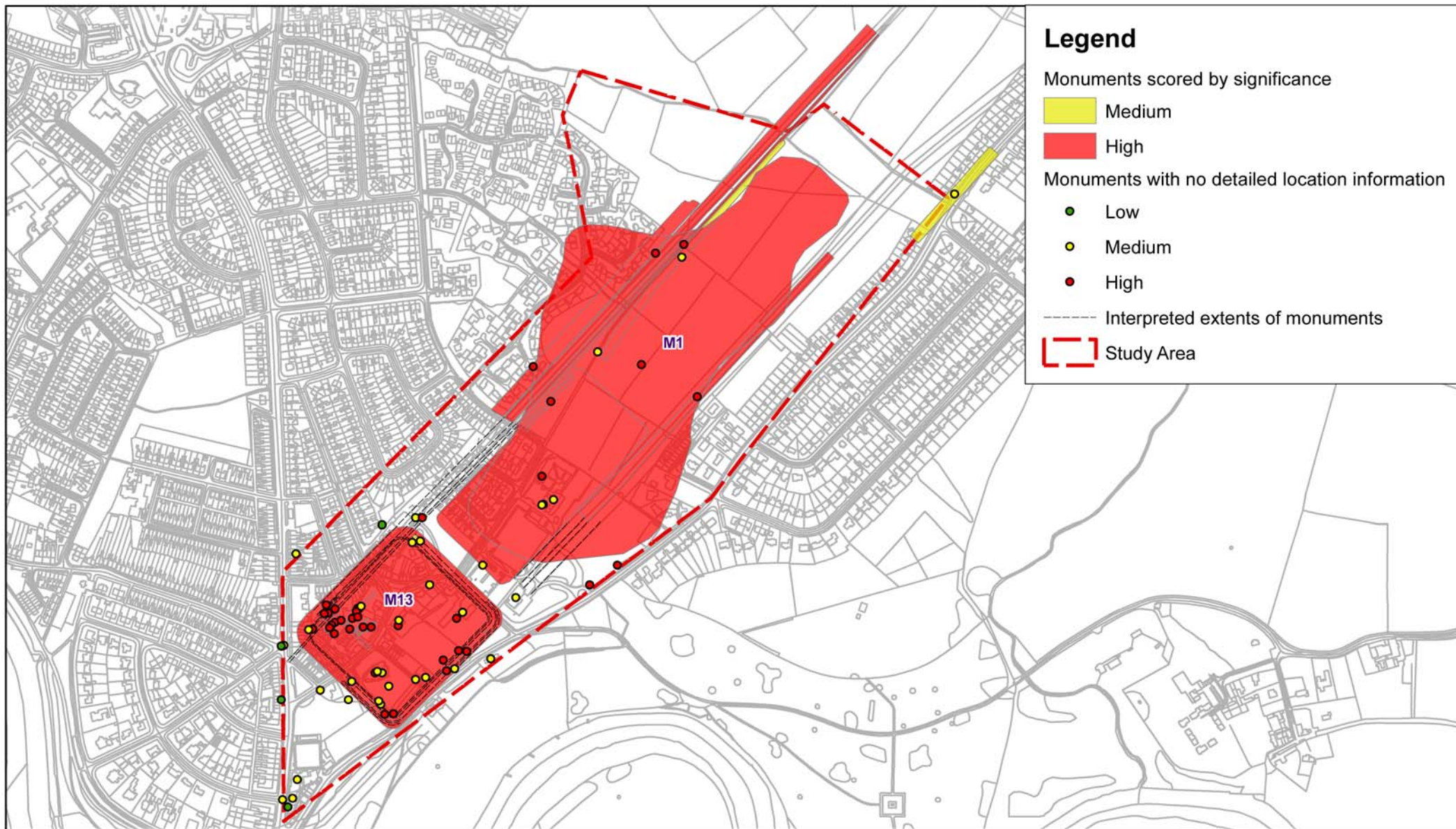


Figure 6: Results of Resistivity Survey



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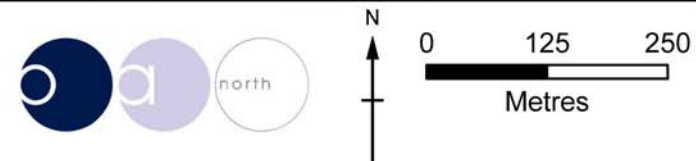
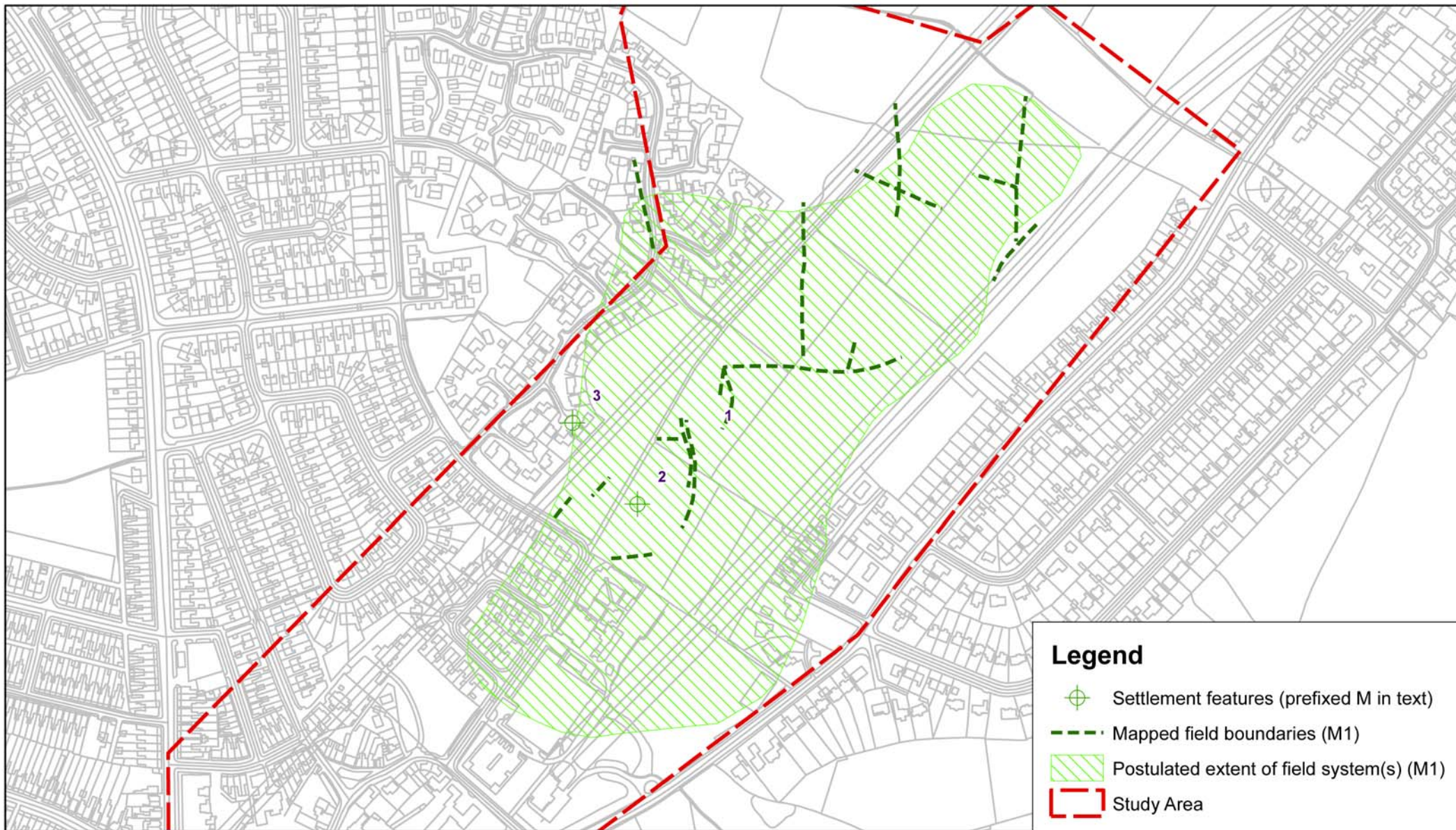


Figure 7: Significance of the monuments within the Study Area (with those monuments mentioned in the text)



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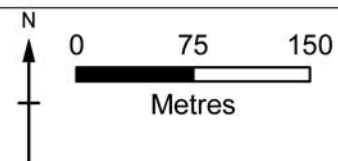
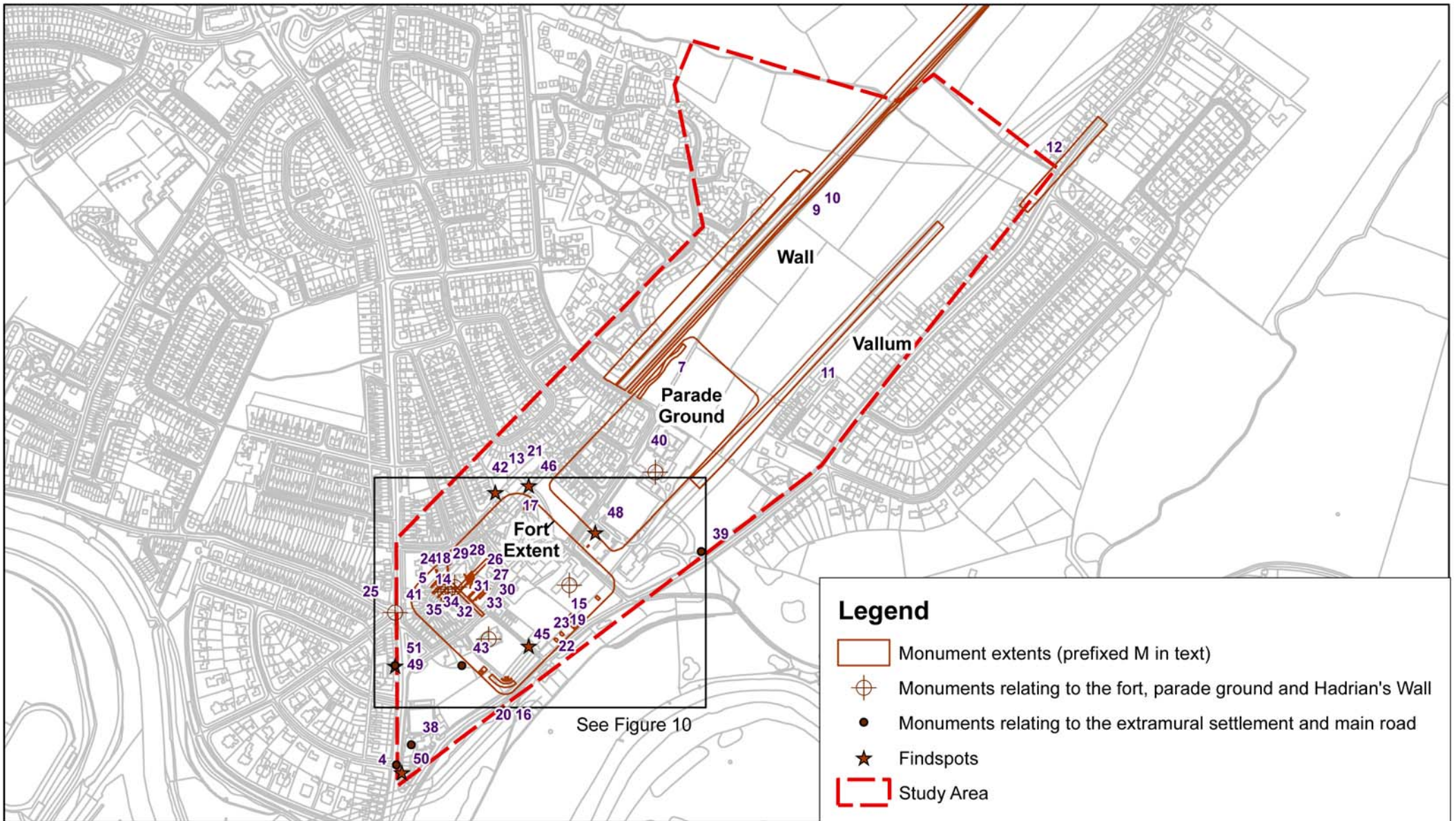


Figure 8: The prehistoric agricultural activity and other monuments



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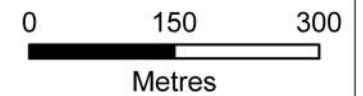
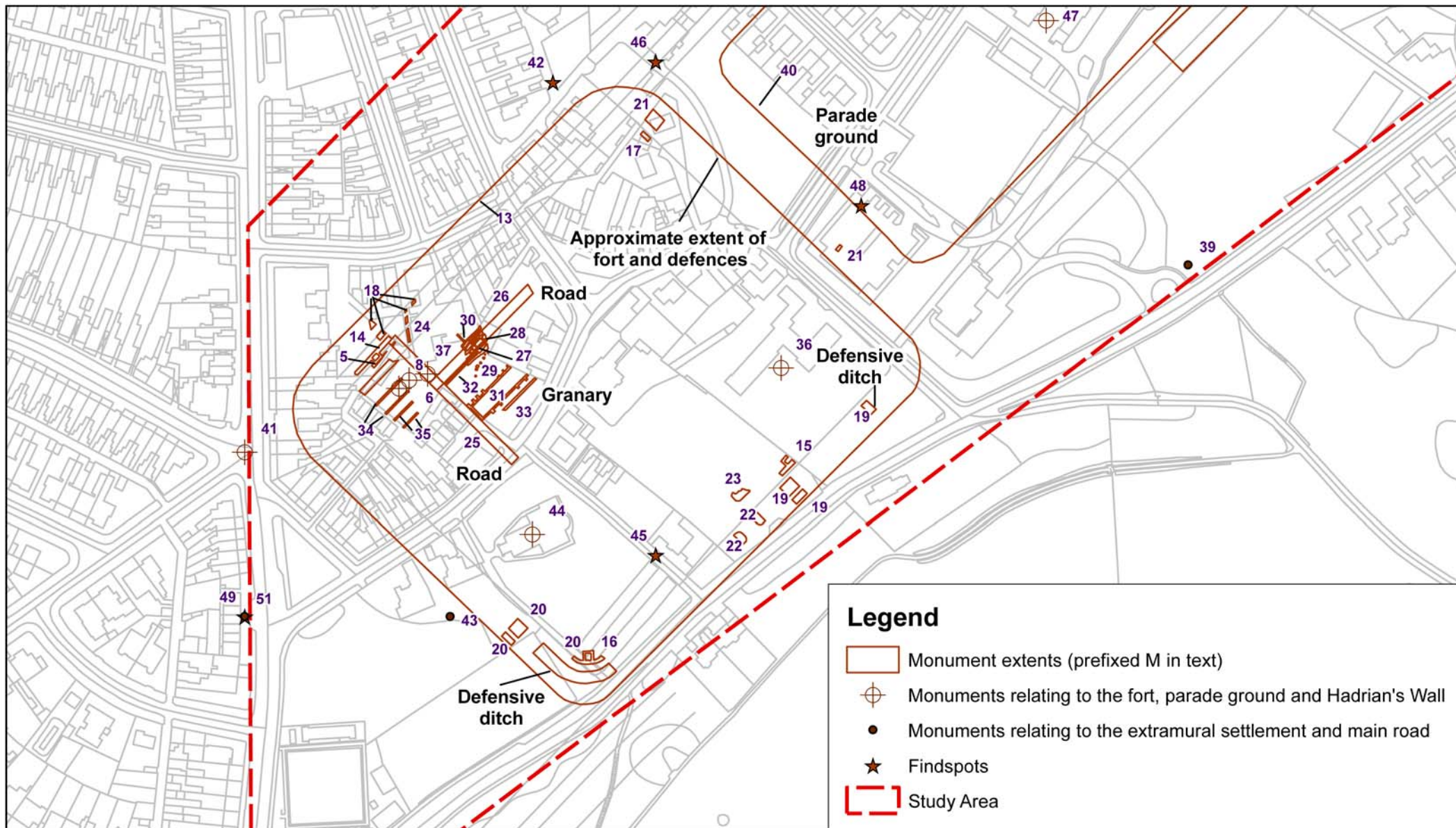


Figure 9: Monuments relating to the Roman fort, Hadrian's Wall and the extramural settlement



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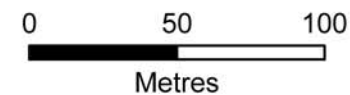
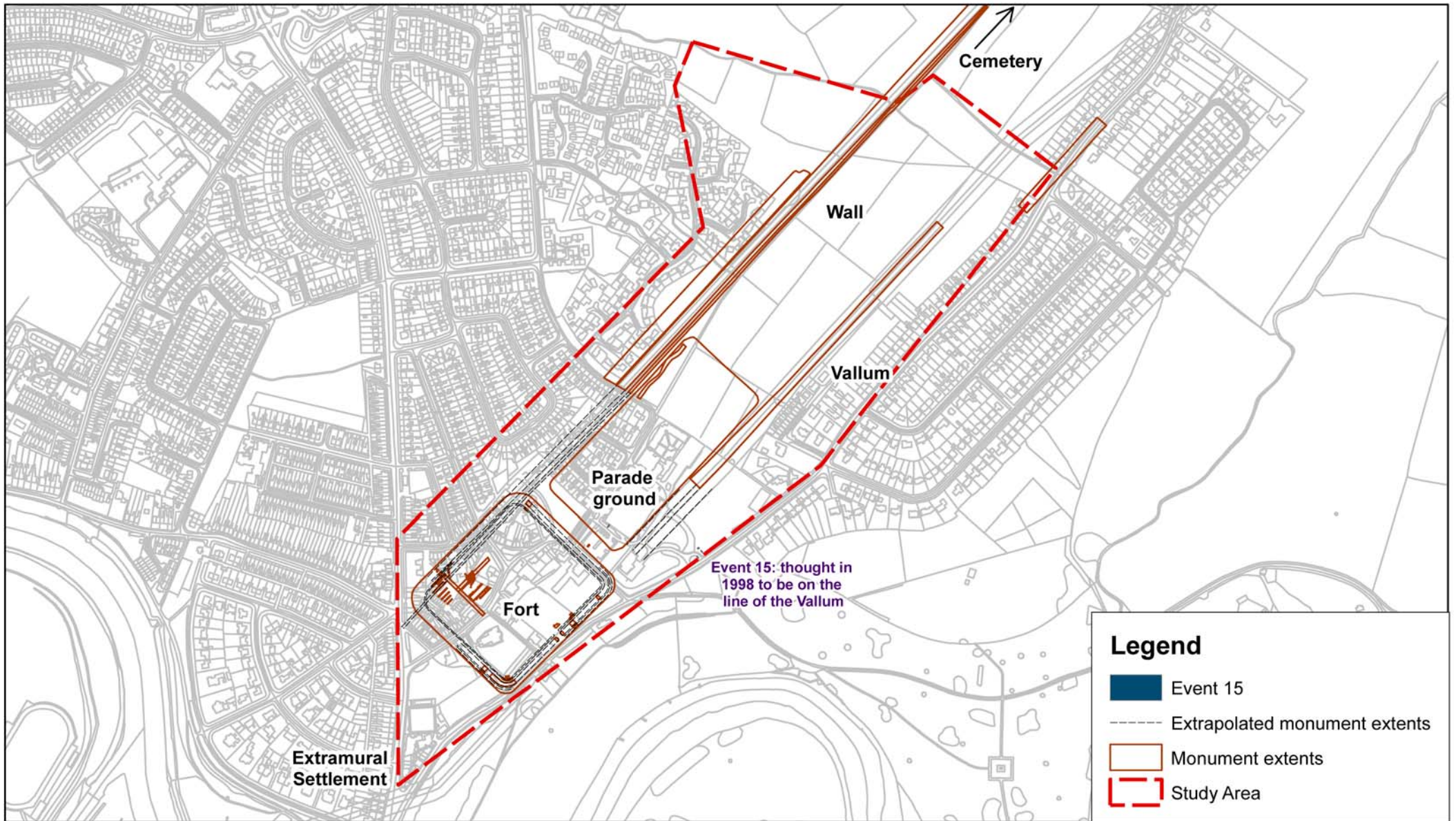


Figure 10: Monuments relating to the Roman fort and its environs



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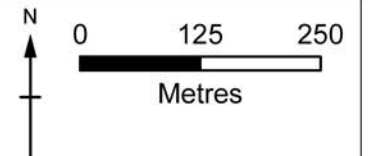
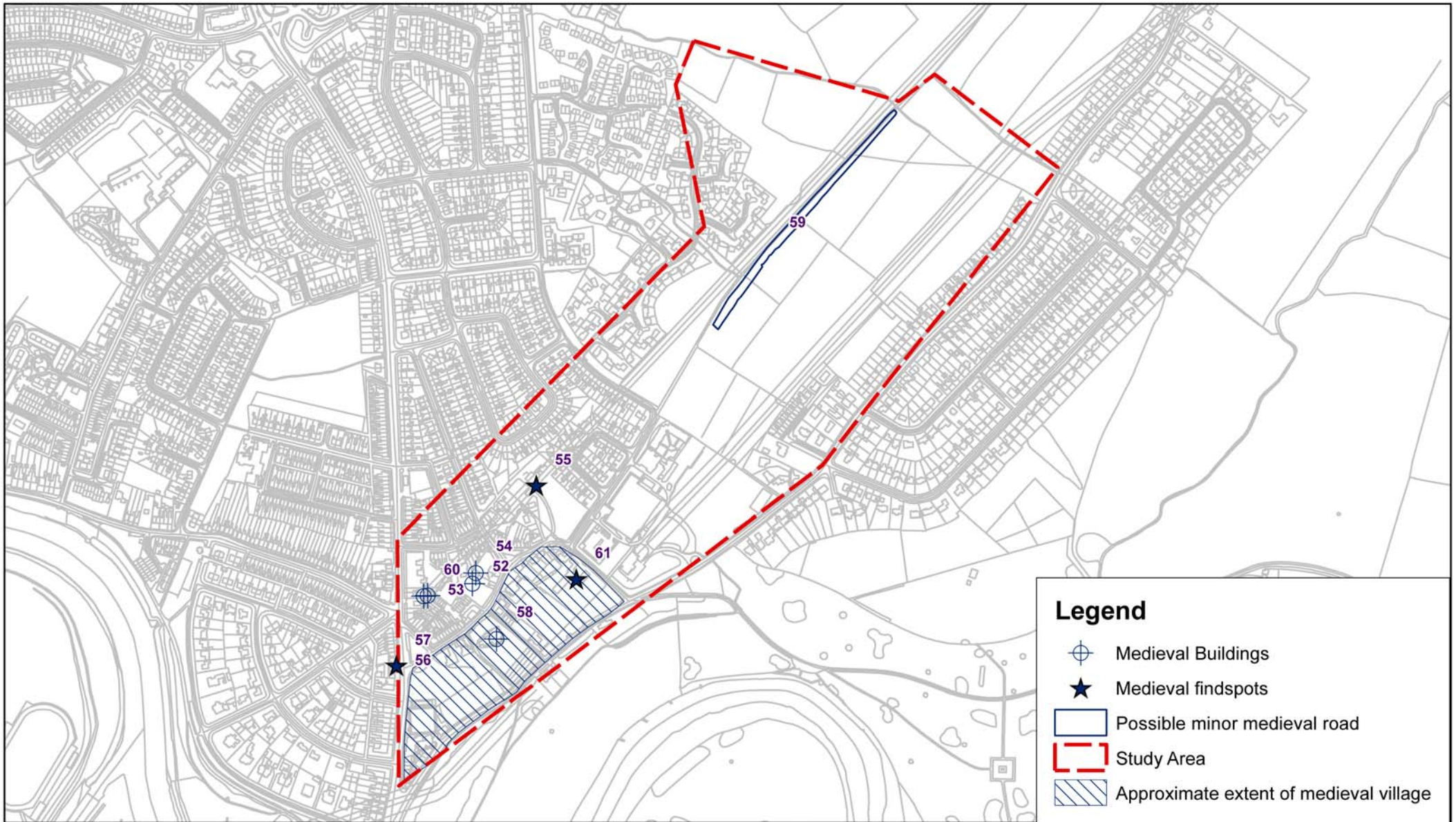


Figure 11: Interpreted extents of Roman monuments (see Figures 9 and 10 for monument numbers)



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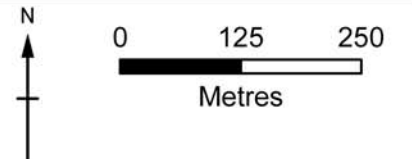
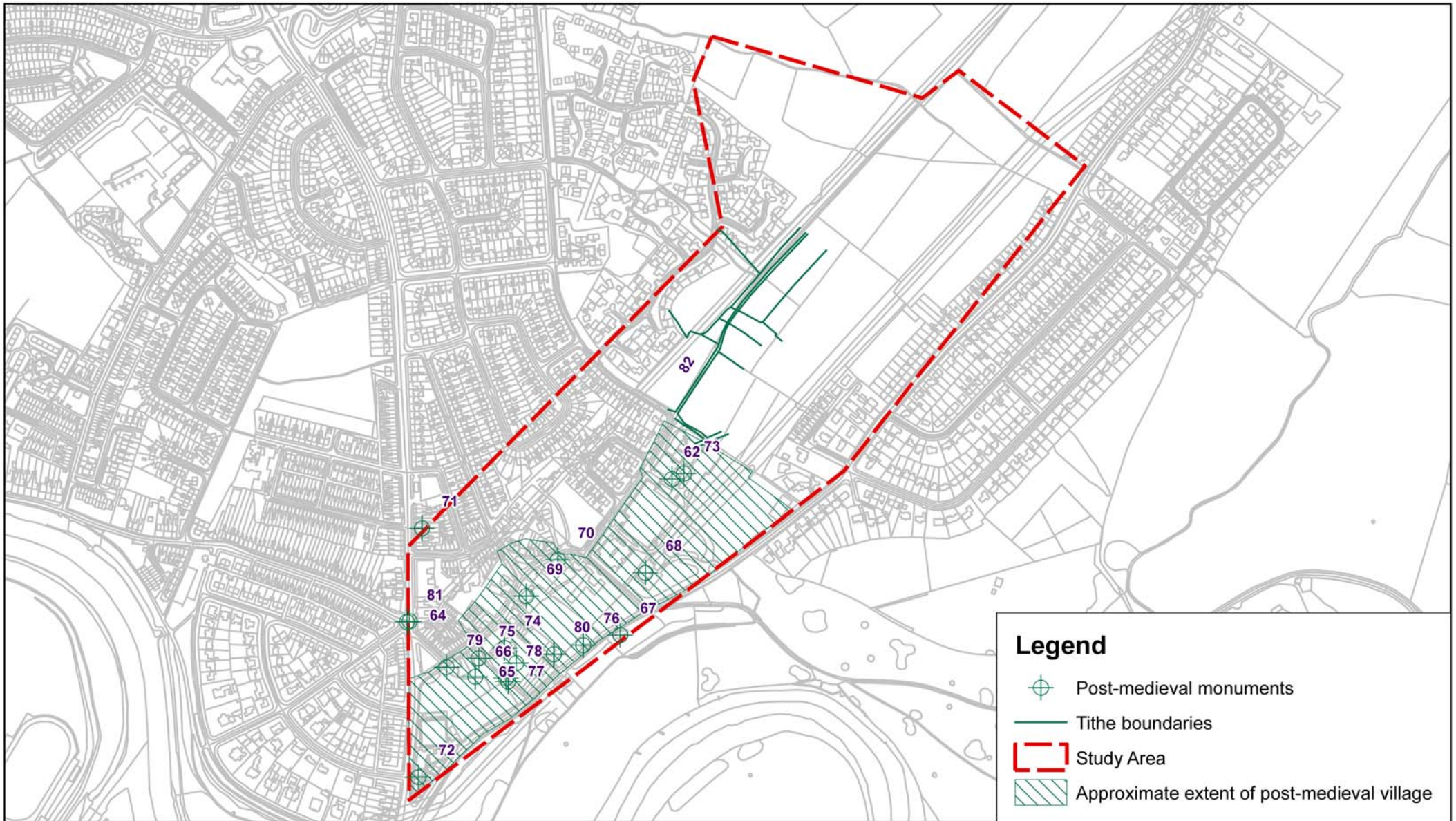


Figure 12: Putative area of medieval village and associated monuments



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Figure 13: Putative extent of post-medieval village and associated monuments

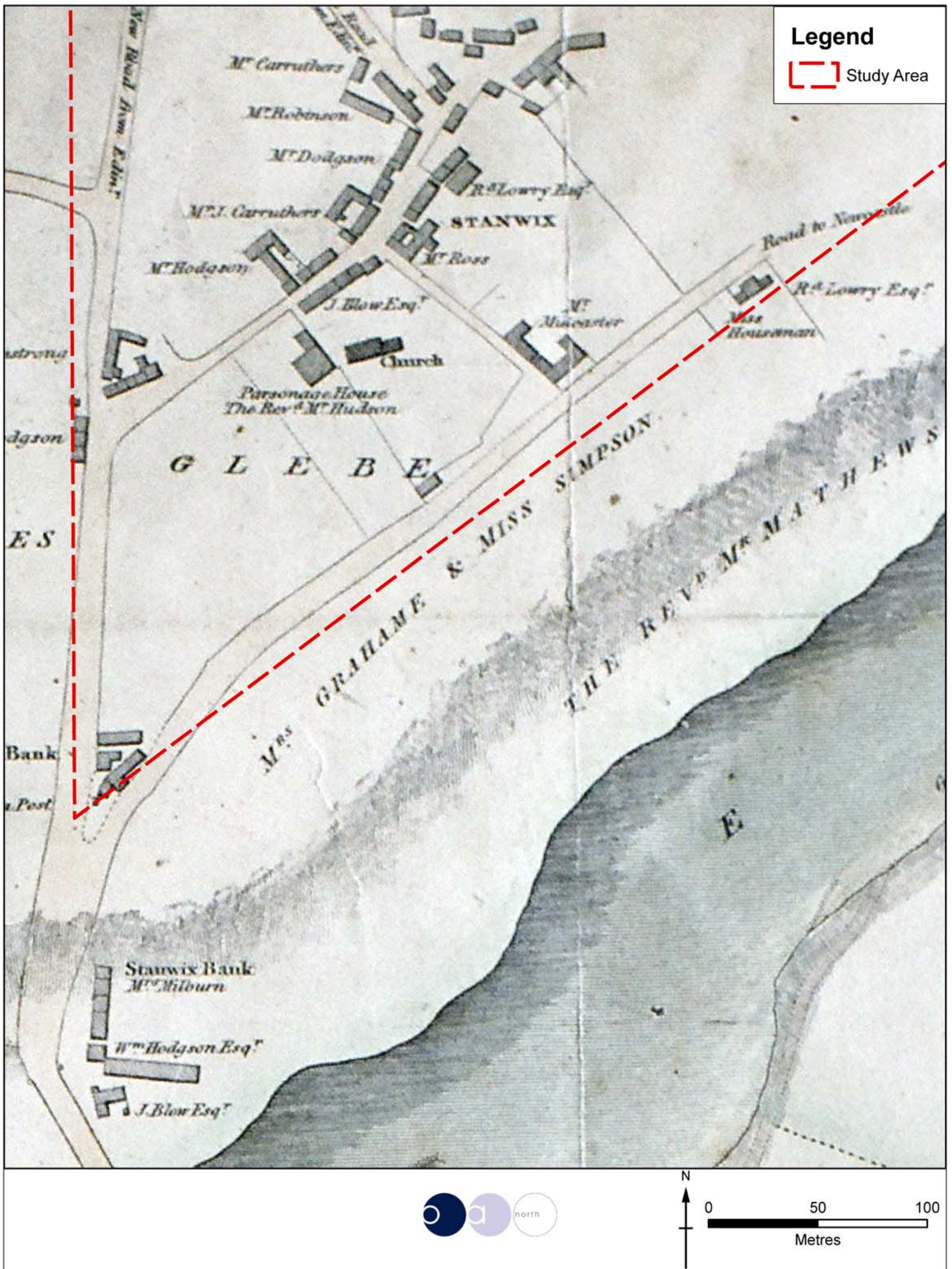


Figure 14: An extract from Wood's 1821 *Plan of the City of Carlisle* from actual survey showing the core of the village and the southern extent of the Study Area

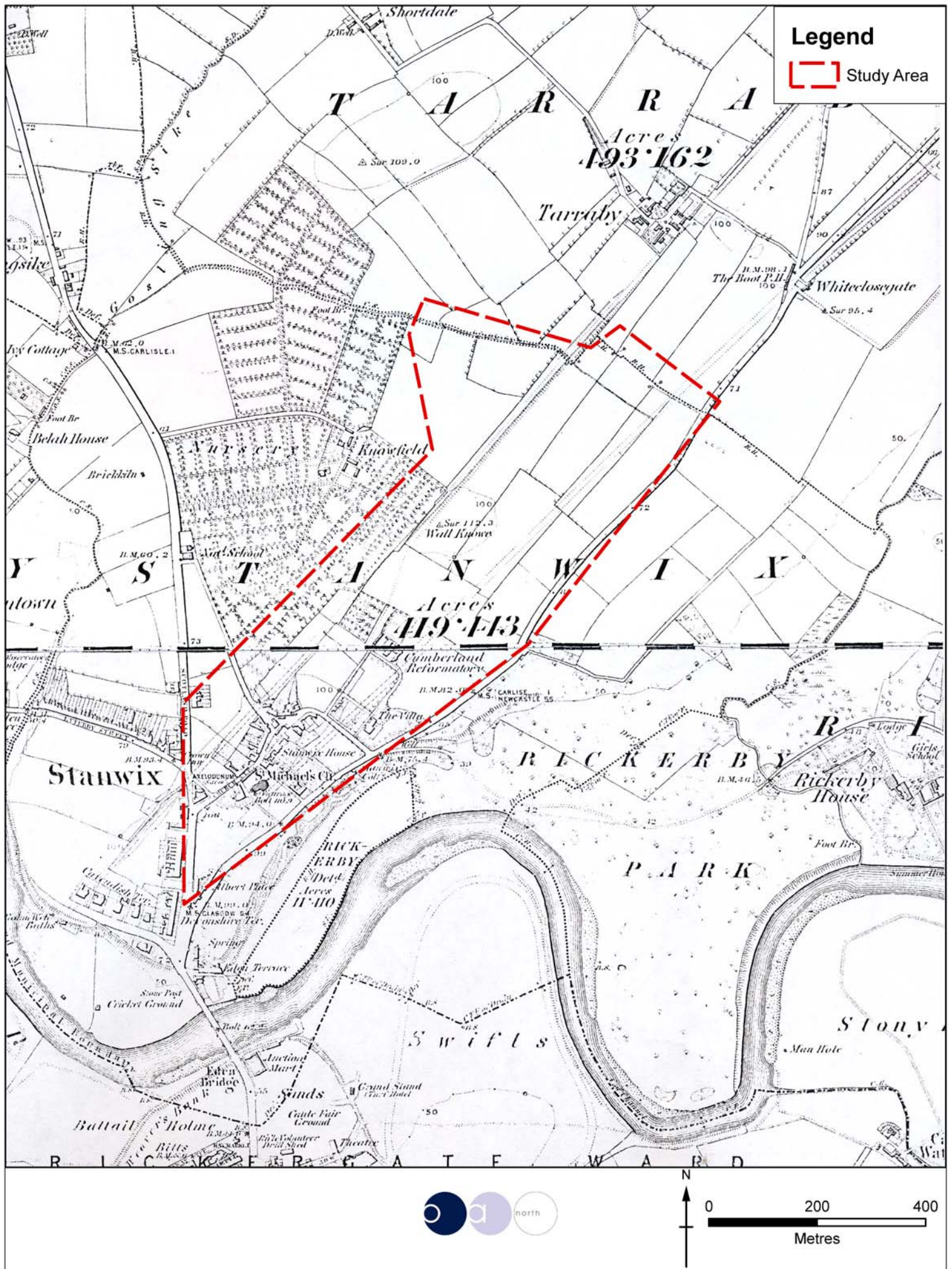
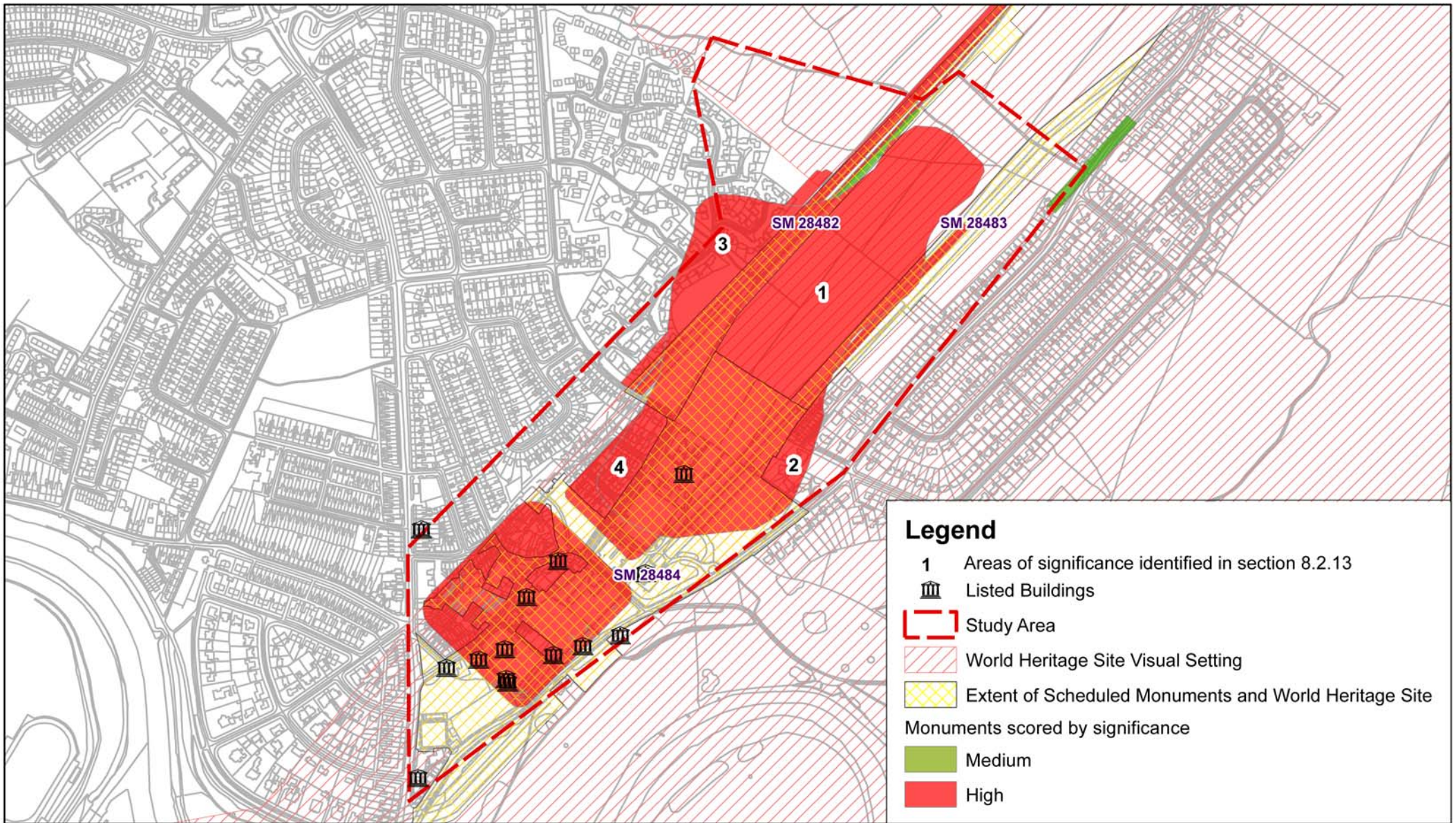


Figure 15: Extract from the 1868 First Edition Ordnance Survey map of Carlisle, showing the extent of the Study Area



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Figure 16: All statutory constraints and monuments of significance within the Study Area



Plate 1: Vertical air photograph of the Stanwix area taken in 1948 (RAF58B465058, 1948)



Plate 2: Vertical air photograph of the Stanwix area taken in 1989, showing the Institute of the Arts (OS89123271, 1989)



Plate 3: Area of the playing fields, during the Geophysical Survey, looking east



Plate 4: Area of the playing fields, during the Geophysical Survey, looking north



Plate 5: Oblique view of the study area showing the area of the later playing fields, taken in 1949 (RAF30045, 1949)



Plate 6: Oblique photograph of the Stanwix area looking towards the Eden Crossing, taken in 1974 (GBJ1358151, 1974)



Plate 7: Hadrian's Wall Ditch at Wall Knowe (M10), surviving as a slight depression



Plate 8: The Vallum ditch (M11) and south mound, surviving as slight earthworks close to the north-eastern boundary of the study area. The modern hedgerow on the right sits on the remains of the north mound



Plate 9: Earthwork towards the southern edge of the St Michael's churchyard, possibly representing the denuded south rampart of the Roman fort (M15)



Plate 10: Drawing of the medieval St Michael's Church (M58), before its demolition in the 1840s (after Taylor 1982)



Plate 11: View of the Stanwix fort curtain wall and tower (M14), looking north (after Dacre 1985)



Plate 12: World War II pillbox in a wall at the junction of Brampton Road and Well Lane, Stanwix (M84)