

Project Designs and Client Reports No 18/01

**REPORT ON AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT
COCKLAKES, NEAR
CARLISLE, CUMBRIA**

For British Gypsum



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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	iii
1 INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION	1
2 PREVIOUS WORK	1
3 AIMS	1
4 METHODOLOGY	2
5 RESULTS	2
5.1 Trench 1	2
5.2 Trench 2	3
5.3 Trench 3	3
5.4 Trench 4	3
5.5 Trench 5	3
5.6 Trench 6	4
5.7 Trench 7	4
5.8 Trench 8	4
5.9 Trench 9	5
5.10 Trench 10	5
5.11 Trench 11	5
5.12 Trench 12	5
5.13 Trench 13	6
6 THE FINDS	6
7 THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	7
7.1 Methodology	7
7.2 Results	8
8 CONCLUSIONS	9
9 RECOMMENDATION	10
10 BIBLIOGRAPHY	10

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	<i>Page</i>
Fig 1 Cocklakes: plan showing the course of the proposed road and access track, and the location of the evaluation trenches	11
Fig 2 Location of Trenches 1-3 and ditch 109	12
Fig 3 Location of Trenches 4-10 and principal archaeological features	13
Fig 4 Location of Trenches 11-13 and principal archaeological features	14
Fig 5 Plan of Trench 8	15
Fig 6 Trench 12: pit 170 prior to excavation	16
Fig 7 Trench 13: pit 173 and associated stakeholes following partial excavation	16

COCKLAKES, NEAR CARLISLE, CUMBRIA

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION

- 1.1 British Gypsum Ltd have proposed a diversion to a road giving access to their works at Cocklakes near Carlisle, Cumbria. The British Gypsum works are situated in the Eden valley between the villages of Cotehill and Cumwhinton, some 7km south-east of Carlisle (NY 4570 5177). The proposed road diversion extends south-west from the works for a little over one kilometre, providing a link with a minor road giving access to the A6. Just less than half the length of the new road (some 460m) follows the line of an existing road, but the remainder will be built across several fields that are currently under pasture.
- 1.2 In November 2000, Carlisle Archaeology Ltd was commissioned to undertake a walkover of the site and to prepare a desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of the area (Grahame 2000). Carlisle Archaeology was subsequently invited to carry out a field evaluation of the proposed line of the road, together with that of a new access track extending south-east from the road to an existing depot (Dixon's depot).
- 1.3 This part of the Eden Valley is an area of gently undulating land comprising brown earths of the Salwick Association. Along the line of the new road, the land rises gradually from north to south, from a height of about 66m AOD at the British Gypsum works to about 85m AOD at Carleton Hill Cottages.

2 PREVIOUS WORK

- 2.1 There has been little, if any, archaeological fieldwork undertaken in the vicinity of the site. The desk-based assessment drew attention to the existence of an undated (possibly prehistoric) crop-mark enclosure on the top of a low hill some 350m south-west of the study area, and the survival of medieval ridge-and-furrow in one of the fields actually on the line of the road (Grahame 2000, 2 and fig 1).

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The broad aims of the field evaluation were set out in the archaeological brief prepared by Cumbria County Council's Archaeology Service in October 2000, and in a project design submitted by Carlisle Archaeology in the same month (Zant 2000):
- to determine the physical extent of any archaeological remains encountered;
 - to characterise the features in terms of type (pits, postholes, ditches, etc);
 - to assess the condition of the features;
 - to recover dating and other artefactual material;
 - to assess the likely survival of environmental remains;
 - to provide recommendations for further work (if required);
 - to prepare a client report detailing the results of the work and the methodology employed.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation took place over a period of 11 days between 4th-20th April 2001, under the direction of Frank Giecco, BA, Assistant Archaeological Field Officer, assisted by four Archaeological Workers.
- 4.2 The excavation was undertaken according to the methods set out in Carlisle Archaeology Ltd's *Excavation Manual*, copies of which are lodged with Cumbria County Council's Archaeology Service and English Heritage.
- 4.3 In order to achieve the target sample specified in the archaeological brief (5% of the land-take on the line of the road, 3% on the line of the access track), 13 evaluation trenches, 1.6m wide and about 20m in length, were excavated under archaeological supervision by a JCB 3CX equipped with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig 1). To ensure that the entire length of the road-line was adequately investigated, ten trenches were aligned along its long axis at intervals of approximately 20-30m. The only exception to this disposition occurred at the northern end of Field 4023, where the road-line was stripped of topsoil at the outset to facilitate site access. Here, the machine-stripping was monitored by archaeological personnel. The three trenches located on the proposed line of the access track were all situated at the south end of the site, close to Dixon's depot, since this area of slightly higher ground appeared, on topographical grounds, to have the greatest archaeological potential.
- 4.4 All the trenches were cleaned by hand, a factor that proved critical to the identification of archaeological remains in certain areas of the site, since it was found that some ancient features were filled largely with redeposited natural clay almost identical to the surrounding natural material. Archaeological remains were then subjected to partial excavation in order to characterise the features and to obtain dating material and soil samples for environmental analysis. Written, drawn and photographic records were made in accordance with Carlisle Archaeology's *Excavation Manual*.
- 4.5 In accordance with instructions received from the client, all the evaluation trenches were backfilled on completion of the work.
- 4.6 In Carlisle Archaeology's site archive, the evaluation has been identified by the site code CAR 01 CKL B.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1 (Figs 1 and 2)

- 5.1.1 Trench 1 measured 23.6m by 1.6m, with modern topsoil (context 100) averaging 0.35m in depth, and was located at the extreme northern end of the site. The main feature of archaeological note was a large ditch, or probable ditch (context 109), aligned NW/SE and measuring approximately 8m in width by 1.5m in depth, that had been dug directly through the natural orange/orange-brown sandy clay subsoil.
- 5.1.2 Ditch 109 was characterised by gradually sloping sides and a flat base. The pale silty fills (contexts 110, 122-3) appeared to represent gradual infilling by natural silting over a prolonged period rather than deliberate backfill.

- 5.1.3 A few shallow plough marks observed west of the ditch may represent broadly contemporary agricultural activity, since no plough marks were noted to the east. A lack of datable material makes the exact date of this activity impossible to determine, although the nature of the silts filling the ditch were suggestive of a fairly early date for this feature (they certainly did not have the appearance of post-medieval deposits).

5.2 Trench 2 (Figs 1 and 2)

- 5.2.1 Trench 2 measured 20m by 1.6m, with topsoil averaging 0.35m in depth, and was situated a little over 10m south-west of Trench 1. No features of archaeological interest were observed in the surface of the natural subsoil, which was an orange-brown sandy clay identical to that in Trench 1.

5.3 Trench 3 (Figs 1 and 2)

- 5.3.1 Trench 3 measured 20m by 1.6m with topsoil averaging 0.3m in depth, and was located a little under 30m south-west of Trench 2. The natural subsoil was identical to that in Trenches 1 and 2. No features of archaeological interest were observed in this trench.

5.4 Trench 4 (Figs 1 and 3)

- 5.4.1 Trench 4 measured 20m by 1.6m, with topsoil averaging 0.3m in depth, and was situated towards the centre of Field 4023 on the central-southern part of the new road-line. Here, a small V-profiled ditch (104), measuring 1.24m wide and 0.71m deep, directly cut the natural orange-pink sandy clay subsoil and crossed the trench on a roughly NW/SE alignment. The orange-pink clay fill of this feature (105) produced several abraded sherds of locally produced Romano-British grey ware pottery, broadly datable to the 2nd-3rd centuries AD. It is also noteworthy that the ditch was sealed beneath surviving ridge-and-furrow, which is normally associated with medieval agricultural activity.
- 5.4.2 On both sides of the ditch, and aligned at approximately 45° to it, was a series of plough- or ard-marks scored into the surface of the natural clay (115). Although not certainly associated with the ditch, they were similarly sealed by the ridge-and-furrow, and did not share the alignment of this later agricultural feature.

5.5 Trench 5 (Figs 1 and 3)

- 5.5.1 Trench 5 measured 20m by 1.6m, with topsoil averaging 0.28m in depth, and was located on the south edge of Field 4023, a little over 20m south-east of Trench 4. The trench contained another V-shaped ditch (116) almost identical in size and character to ditch 104 in Trench 4, although in this case the feature was aligned NE/SW, approximately at right angles to the other ditch. As with ditch 104, this ditch was sealed by the ridge-and-furrow, and its predominantly orange-pink clay fills (117-120) produced a small amount of Romano-British pottery, in this case two sherds of amphora (imported storage jars) and a heavily abraded sherd of samian ware, a fine table ware imported from Gaul.
- 5.5.2 As in Trench 4, a series of plough- or ard-marks (137) was observed, scoring the

surface of the natural clay, although here they appeared to share the alignment of the ditch.

5.6 Trench 6 (Figs 1 and 3)

5.6.1 Trench 6 measured 20m by 1.6m, with topsoil averaging 0.35m in depth, and was located a little over 30m south-east of Trench 5, in the field immediately south of the track that once led to Turnshaw Farm. The trench contained a mixed orange-pink sandy clay subsoil, but no features of archaeological interest.

5.7 Trench 7 (Figs 1 and 3)

5.7.1 Trench 7 measured 20m by 1.6m, with topsoil averaging 0.35m in depth, and was located about 23m south of Trench 6. The only feature of archaeological interest was a roughly U-profiled ditch (189), 2m wide and 0.4m deep, that crossed the trench on an east-west alignment cutting the natural orange-pink sandy clay subsoil.

5.7.2 Although the ditch fills (187-8) produced no finds, it is possible that the feature was broadly contemporary with the not dissimilar Romano-British ditches recorded in Trenches 4 and 5 to the north.

5.8 Trench 8 (Figs 1, 3 and 5)

5.8.1 Trench 8 measured 20m by 1.6m, with topsoil averaging 0.35m in depth, and was located 30m south of Trench 7. Over the southern half of this trench the surface of the orange-pink sandy clay subsoil was cut by a number of shallow gullies, slots, and postholes that may represent the remains of one or more phases of timber structures, together with other associated features. The true character and extent of these remains were, however, impossible to determine properly within the confines of an evaluation trench.

5.8.2 The northern limit of this activity may have been defined by a U-profiled gully or small ditch (124) aligned NE/SW, possibly with a similarly-aligned row of postholes on its south side. Feature 124 measured 1.2m in width by 0.5m deep, and appears to have been deliberately backfilled with redeposited natural clay (159). The postholes (129 and 149) measured 1m in diameter by 0.5m deep, and 0.5m in diameter by 0.3m deep, respectively. An alternative interpretation for ditch 124 is that it is another example of the small Romano-British ditches seen in Trenches 4, 5, and (perhaps) 7.

5.8.3 South of the ditch were the remains of part of a possible rectilinear structure or building, defined by a beam slot (127) and a number of putative internal post- and stakeholes. Feature 127 was 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base. The possible post- and stakeholes varied in diameter from 0.05m to 0.2m, and were 0.05m to 0.2m deep.

5.8.4 Some 0.6m south of this putative structure was another east-west slot or gully (155) 0.3m wide, the eastern excavated end of which appeared to have been cut by a small shallow pit, approximately 1.2m in diameter and 0.15m deep. No archaeological features were present in the southern half of the trench.

5.8.5 None of the Trench 8 features produced any artefactual material, which is unsurprising since most appear to have been deliberately infilled with clean, orange-pink clay virtually identical to the surrounding natural subsoil. A Romano-British date is perhaps not unlikely, given the presence of the ditches in Trenches 4 and 5 (and perhaps also in Trench 7 immediately to the north), although a prehistoric date certainly cannot be ruled out, given the lack of finds.

5.9 Trench 9 (Figs 1 and 3)

5.9.1 Trench 9 measured 20m by 1.6m, with topsoil averaging 0.3m in depth, and was located a little under 20m south-west of Trench 8. The trench contained an orange-pink sandy clay subsoil, but no features of archaeological interest.

5.10 Trench 10 (Figs 1 and 3)

5.10.1 Trench 10 measured 20m by 1.6m, with topsoil averaging 0.25m in depth, and was situated 16m south-west of Trench 9, almost at the extreme southern end of the proposed road-line. The natural subsoil was identical to that in Trench 9, and no features of archaeological interest were observed.

5.11 Trench 11 (Figs 1 and 4)

5.11.1 Trench 11 measured 20m by 1.6m, with topsoil averaging 0.26m in depth, and was located towards the south end of the proposed access track to the depot, on an area of slightly raised ground some 250m south-east of the new road. The only archaeological feature recorded was a small U-profiled ditch or gully (163), 1m wide and 0.5m deep, that directly cut the natural orange-brown sandy clay subsoil and crossed the trench on an approximately NW/SE alignment. The ditch was filled with clay (162 and 164), and may have been deliberately backfilled rather than allowed to silt up naturally. Although the fills did not produce any dating evidence, they did not appear to be of recent date.

5.12 Trench 12 (Figs 1, 4 and 6)

5.12.1 Trench 12 measured 20m by 1.6m, with topsoil averaging 0.26m in depth, and was located just over 20m north-west of Trench 11. Here, the orange-brown sandy clay subsoil was cut by two large but shallow pits (170 and 192), both of which were filled principally with grey silty soils containing very large quantities of crushed charcoal and small fragments of burnt and fire-cracked sandstone (169 and 167/171). In order to preserve as much as possible for future investigation, excavation of these features was limited to the minimum required to assess their character, attempt to recover datable material, and sample for environmental analysis.

5.12.2 Feature 170 measured 2.5m in width (east-west) by 0.5m deep (Fig 6), and extended north and south of the trench edges. The feature had concave sides and a flat base, but no signs of *in situ* burning were evident on the sides and base, suggesting that its principal fill (169) may have been burnt elsewhere and dumped into this feature later. Layer 169 was overlain by an upper fill of clean pale yellowish-grey silt (168).

- 5.12.3 Feature 192 was 2.5m wide (NW/SE) and 0.25m deep, with a slightly rounded U-shaped profile. Although this feature was also filled with charcoal-rich silts and fire-cracked sandstone (167 and 171), there was no evidence for *in situ* burning of the natural clay around the edges of this feature.
- 5.12.4 Here and in Trench 13 to the north-west, a deposit of pale grey silt 0.05-0.1m thick (166), probably a layer of hillwash, covered the whole trench. This accumulation sealed pits 170 and 192, and was itself overlain by the modern topsoil.

5.13 Trench 13 (Figs 1, 4 and 7)

- 5.13.1 Trench 13 measured 20m by 1.6m, with topsoil averaging 0.25m in depth, and was located a little over 10m north-west of Trench 12. Towards the centre of the trench was another large shallow pit (173), filled with silt containing much burnt sandstone and charcoal (161). Around the top edge of the pit was a curving alignment of small stakeholes that may represent the remains of a small wooden structure (possibly a windbreak?) that once enclosed, or partly enclosed, the Feature (Fig 7).
- 5.13.2 This pit was very similar in both size and character to features 170 and 192 in Trench 12, and measured approximately 2.5m NW/SE by 0.35m in depth (it extended north of the trench edge). Like the other features, the natural clay around the edges of the pit showed no evidence of *in situ* burning; unlike the other pits, however, its fill produced a flake of burnt flint. This discovery is of considerable importance, since it suggests a prehistoric date (perhaps late Neolithic or Bronze Age), not only for pit 173 itself but for all the other archaeological activity nearby.
- 5.13.3 Approximately 2m east of pit 173, at the eastern end of the trench, was a group of features that may represent the north-west corner of a rectilinear timber structure, the greater part of which lay outside the excavated area. The principal feature comprised a shallow U-profiled slot or gully (172), 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep, filled with dark grey-brown sandy silt (160). This feature extended NW/SE along the northern trench edge for about 4m from an apparently in-turned north-west terminal-end, before turning south through 90° to run beyond the southern limit of the trench. It may represent the remains of a beam slot that once contained the wall foundations of the putative structure.
- 5.13.4 At the in-turned terminal-end of feature 172 was a sub-circular posthole (176), 0.25m in diameter and 0.2m deep, which may have marked the north side of an entrance into the structure. A second posthole (177), 0.2m in diameter and 0.28m deep, was located within the 'interior' of the structure, and numerous possible stakeholes were also observed inside and out, although these remained unexcavated.
- 5.13.5 As in Trench 12, all the archaeological remains were sealed by up to 0.1m of hillwash (166), which was in turn overlain by modern topsoil.

6 THE FINDS

- 6.1 The finds have been recorded using Carlisle Archaeology's standard methods, and packaged appropriately for long-term storage using plastic bags, boxes and waterproof labels. A complete quantitative list is provided in the table below.

**Cocklakes (CKL B): the pottery and finds
(by number of pieces)**

Context	Roman pottery			Post-medieval pottery	Clay pipe	Building material	Stone (unworked)	Flint (artefact)
	samian	amphora	other					
100				2	1			
105			6				1	
110							1	
118		2						
119	1							
160						1		
161							1	1
TOTALS	1	2	6	2	1	1	3	1

- 6.2 **Roman pottery:** several sherds of Roman pottery were found, all of which are extremely abraded and soft, and in some cases are barely recognisable. They comprise one fragment from the base of a samian ware vessel and two amphora body sherds, from the fills (118, 119) of ditch 116 in Trench 5, and six fragments of local grey ware from the fill (105) of ditch 104 in Trench 4. In addition there is a tiny fragment of oxidised ceramic which is possibly building material.
- 6.3 **Post-medieval pottery and ceramic:** the topsoil (100) in Trench 5 produced two brown- and black-glazed sherds dating to the later 18th/early 19th century, and a fragment of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe.
- 6.4 **Flint and stone:** a burnt flint flake was recovered from the fill (161) of pit 173 in Trench 13. It has probable retouch along one side and near the bulb of percussion, and is likely to date from the late Neolithic or Bronze Age period. Three non-artefactual stone fragments, not local to the site, were also found: a small nodule of red/brown chert (also from pit 173), a fragment of haematite or iron ore (from 110, the fill of ditch 109 in Trench 1), and another piece of flint (from the fill of Romano-British ditch 104 in Trench 4).

7 THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Methodology

- 7.1.1 In order to examine in detail their composition and organic content, two ten-litre samples were taken from each of the charcoal-rich fills of the three large pits (170, 173 and 192) in Trenches 12 and 13. The samples were processed by breaking down the material into its different components using a combination of water and flotation to separate the organic fraction from the heavier mineral content, mainly sands, silts, clays and stones. This produces a 'flot' and 'retent' or mineral residue. The flot will generally comprise organic material such as plant matter, fine bones, leather, and insect remains (if they survive).
- 7.1.2 The flots and retents were examined and inclusions recorded; in each case any evidence of seeds or insect remains were evidently modern contaminants from the overlying topsoil, ancient remains not surviving due to unfavourable soil conditions.

- 7.1.3 Samples of charcoal weighing between 10-20g were extracted from unprocessed material from each context. These were wrapped in sterile aluminium foil and packaged in airtight containers, so as to be available in the future for Carbon Accelerator Dating.

7.2 Results

7.2.1 Sample 1 (context 161, fill of pit 173 in Trench 13)

The sample consisted of a pale greyish-brown clayey (10%) silty (30%) sand (60%), blackened by large quantities of charcoal flecking. This was reflected in the flot which, whilst small (100g), contained large fragments of charcoal. The remaining flot comprised modern seeds, insect remains, rootlets and plant fibres, all contaminants from the overlying topsoil.

The retent produced large numbers of broken and shattered river cobbles and angular sandstone fragments ($\leq 0.12\text{m} \times 0.08\text{m} \times 0.01\text{m}$), all showing obvious signs of burning, being blackened or reddish in colour. The finer mineral matrix also showed evidence of burning, suggesting that burning may have occurred *in situ*, although this was not evident around the edges of the pit itself (5.13.2). Large amounts of charcoal were also present in the retent, although no other organic remains were noted. The retent produced a burnt flint flake and a small unworked chert nodule (6.4).

7.2.2 Sample 2 (context 167, the uppermost fill of pit 192 in Trench 12)

The material comprised a pale orange-brown silty (10%) clayey (15%) sand (75%), with charcoal fragments throughout. As with Sample 1, the organic component of the flot included some modern contamination as well as significant quantities of ancient charcoal.

Similarly, the retent contained large amounts of burnt and shattered river cobbles and angular sandstone fragments. The retent matrix was almost pure sand, flecked with significant quantities of large slightly mineralised charcoal fragments. The finer mineral matrix does not appear to have been altered by heat, nor does the sample display large quantities of fine charcoal dust, which suggests that the material was burnt elsewhere and later dumped into the pit. This tallies with the on-site evidence, since there was no sign of *in situ* burning around the edges of the pit (5.12.3).

7.2.3 Sample 3 (context 169, the primary fill of pit 170 in Trench 12)

Analysis of the sample revealed it to be a pale greyish-brown clayey (20%) silty (20%) sand (60%), blackened in appearance by significant quantities of charcoal fragments, some as large as 5mm in size. As with Samples 1 and 2, the flot was small and made up of charcoal fragments contaminated with modern botanical and microfaunal remains from the topsoil.

As with the other samples, the retent included many fire-cracked river cobbles and angular fragments of burnt sandstone ($\leq 0.08\text{m} \times 0.05\text{m} \times 0.04\text{m}$). Several small fragments of baked clay (probably resulting from indirect burning of the surrounding natural subsoil) were present. Fine charcoal dust was abundant within the flot and finer mineral matrix of the retent, producing the darker hue of the sample and suggesting an *in situ* burning event. Once again, however, there was no evidence that the natural clay around the edges of the pit had in any way been heat-affected (5.12.2).

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The field evaluation clearly demonstrated that archaeological remains of various kinds are present within the study area. As was perhaps to be expected, however, the archaeology is not evenly distributed along the entire length of the proposed new road and access track, but is concentrated in three or four areas.
- 8.2 In the case of the large ditch (or probable ditch) 109 observed in Trench 1, the complete absence of dating evidence and the necessarily limited nature of the investigation, mean that it is really not possible to provide a meaningful interpretation of this feature. A pre-modern date is considered likely, given the character of the silts filling it, and its size and shape are suggestive of a defensive feature such as an enclosure ditch. It is worth noting that the cottages and works buildings situated immediately north of the site occupy a low but quite conspicuous area of level raised ground that the ditch, if projected northwards, would have enclosed on its eastern side. It is possible that this feature could represent the remains of an enclosure associated with an ancient settlement situated beneath the modern buildings.
- 8.3 The size and shape of the small ditches recorded further south in Trenches 4, 5 and 7, and their possible association with ancient plough marks, is entirely consistent with their interpretation as field boundary ditches, whilst the ceramic evidence clearly points to a Romano-British date. We might therefore see these features as the remains of a system of small rectilinear fields of the kind known in pre-Roman and Romano-British contexts in many parts of Britain.
- 8.4 Clearly the fields would have been located in reasonably close proximity to a farm, homestead or settlement. A possible contender is the enclosure, identified by aerial photography, situated on a low hill some 350m to the south-west. This site has never been excavated, however, so the date at which it was occupied is quite unknown (it could well be pre-Roman). Another possibility is that the probable structural remains recorded in Trench 8 form part of a contemporary settlement, but once again a complete lack of dating evidence and the constraints imposed by the scope of the evaluation make meaningful interpretation impossible. It should be stressed, however, that the remains in Trench 8 could be of considerable importance, since the nature of the features recorded here are clearly suggestive of ancient occupation, including (probably) the remains of timber structures.
- 8.5 Perhaps the most interesting and (potentially) most important archaeology recorded on the site is represented by the features situated in Trenches 11-13 at the south end of the proposed access track. Although the precise nature and significance of the remains could not be determined, there can be no doubt that they represent prehistoric activity, perhaps of late Neolithic or Bronze Age date judging by the character of the features and the flint recovered from one of the pits. This activity appears to have involved the construction of at least one timber structure.
- 8.6 The purpose of the three shallow pits containing burnt material is far from clear, particularly as it would seem that the burning did not occur in the pits themselves. Concentrations of charcoal and fire-cracked pebbles/stones in prehistoric contexts in Cumbria and elsewhere are normally taken as evidence for domestic activity (eg the debris from cooking fires). Material of this type is also frequently associated with so-called 'burnt mounds', a type of Bronze Age monument known from

Cumbria but more frequently recorded elsewhere in northern Britain, particularly in parts of Scotland. The purpose of these sites is still a matter for debate, and it is quite likely that they had a variety of functions related to cooking and, in some cases, small-scale industrial activity. It has even been suggested that some may have functioned as sweat lodges (Champion 1999, 102-3). Interpretation of the Cocklakes material cannot really be taken much further without additional fieldwork, but there can be no doubt that the remains are of considerable importance, given the current lack of excavated evidence for Bronze Age settlement in Cumbria.

9 RECOMMENDATION

- 9.1 In the light of the conclusions above, and in line with the aims set out in 3.1, it is recommended that further archaeological work should take place in order to mitigate the impact of the construction of the new road and the access track on the archaeological resource.

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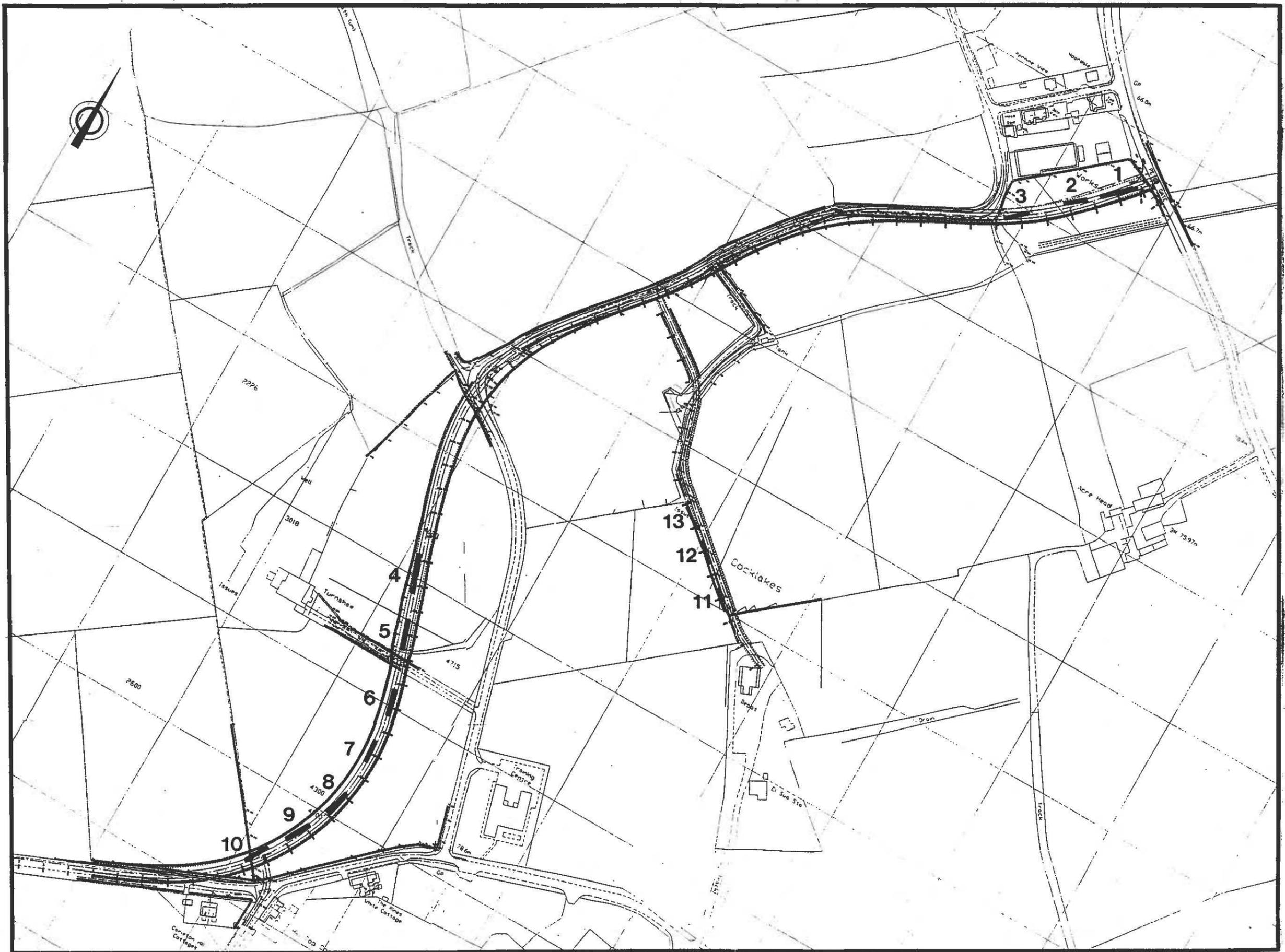


Fig 1 Cocklakes: plan showing the course of the proposed road and access track, and the location of the evaluation trenches (scale 1:3,000)

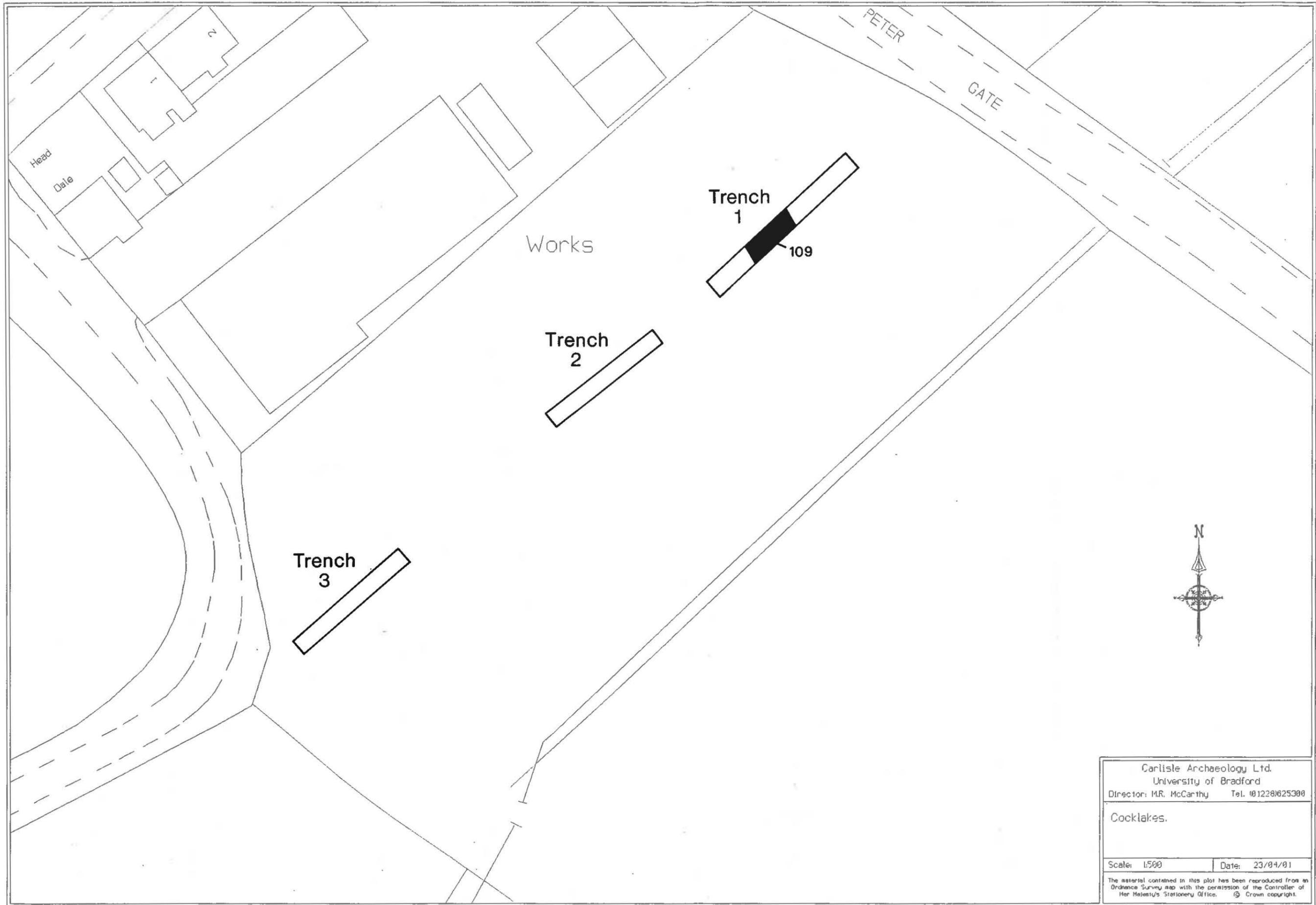
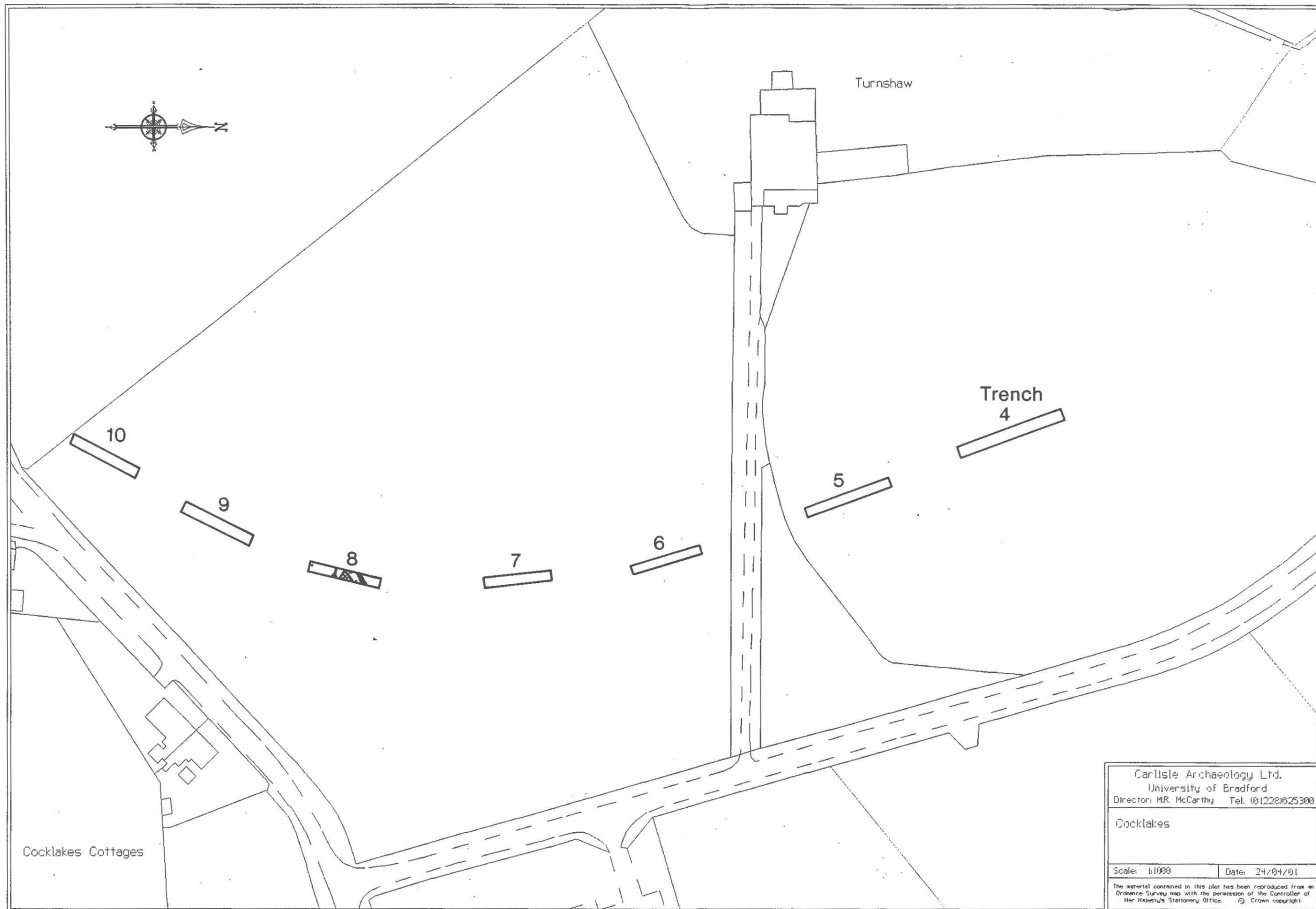


Fig 2 Location of Trenches 1-3 and ditch 109 (scale 1:500)



Carlisle Archaeology Ltd. University of Bradford Director: MR. McCarthy Tel. (01228)625300	
Cocklakes	
Scale: 1:1000	Date: 24/04/01
The material contained in this plot has been reproduced from an Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright.	

Fig 3 Location of Trenches 4-10 and principal archaeological features (scale 1:1,000)

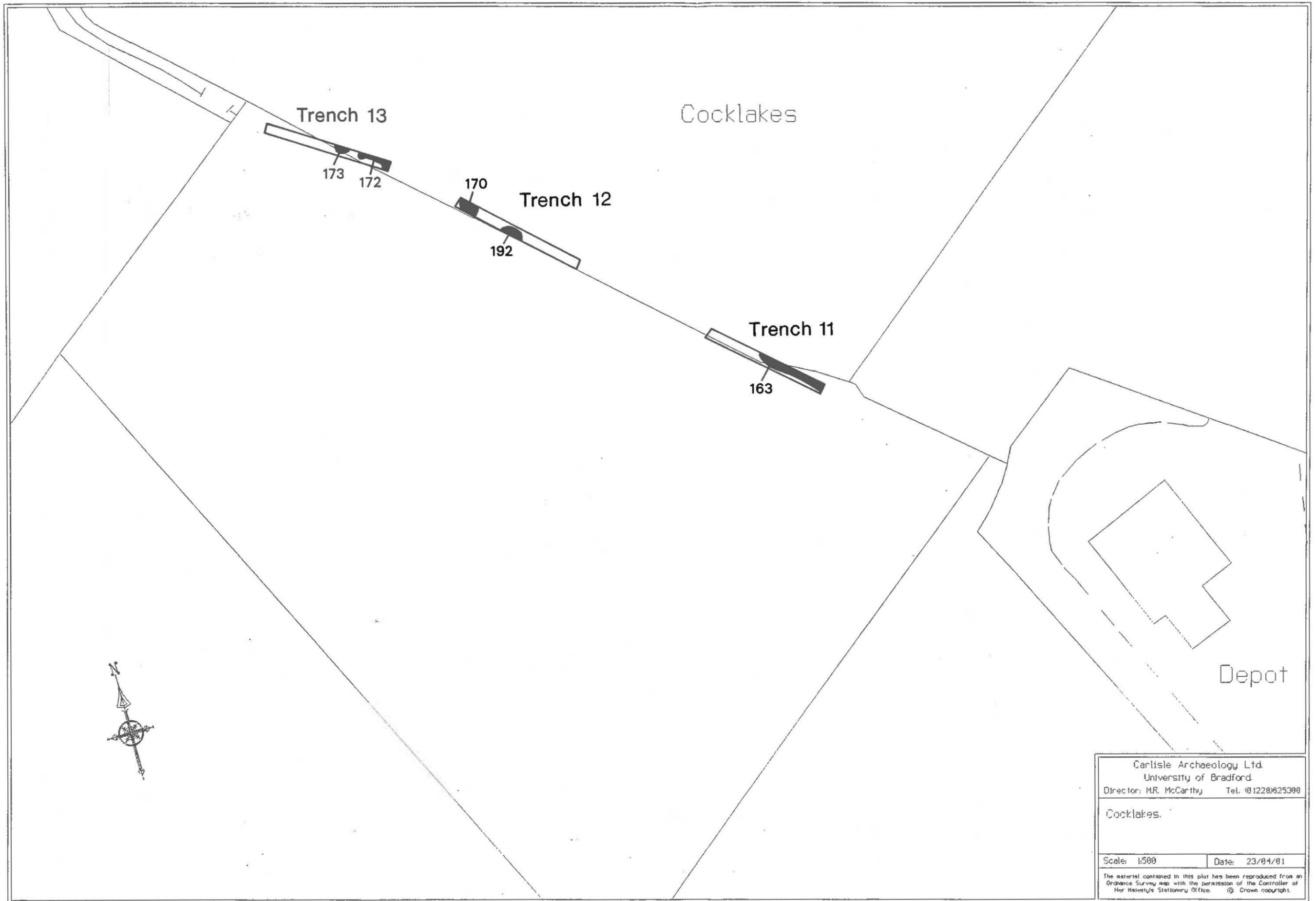


Fig 4 Location of Trenches 11-13 and principal archaeological features (scale 1:500)

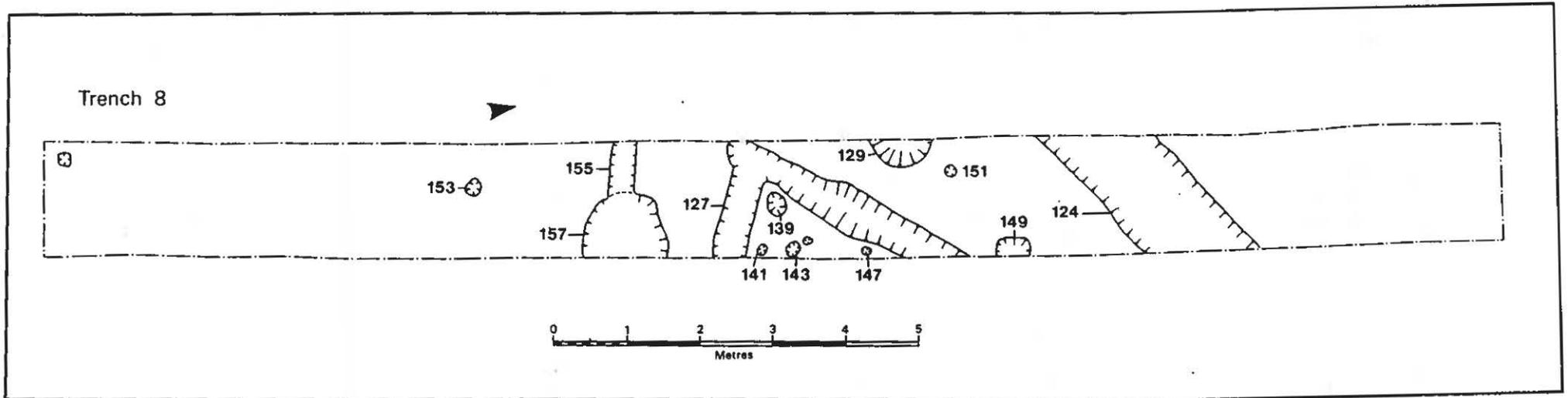


Fig 5 Plan of Trench 8 (scale 1:80)



Fig 6 Trench 12: pit 170 prior to excavation, viewed from the south-east



Fig 7 Trench 13: pit 173 and associated stakeholes following partial excavation, viewed from the south-east