

COCKERMOUTH FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME, COCKERMOUTH, CUMBRIA



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by WA Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	5
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	6
1 INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 Circumstances of the Project	7
2 METHODOLOGY	8
2.1 Project Design	8
2.2 The Field Evaluation	8
2.3 The Archive	9
3 BACKGROUND	10
3.1 Location and Geological Context	10
3.2 Historical Context	10
3.3 Previous Work	14
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS	16
4.1 Introduction	16
4.2 Results	16
4.3 Archaeological Finds and Environmental Sampling	19
5 CONCLUSIONS	20
5.1 Conclusions	20
5.2 Further Work	20
6 BIBLIOGRAPHY	21
6.1 Secondary Sources	21
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE	23
APPENDIX 2: FIGURES	24

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES (APPENDIX 2)

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF FLOOD ALLEVIATION WORKS

FIGURE 3: LOCATION OF EVALUATION TRENCHES

PLATES

PLATE 1: TRENCH 1 LOOKING WEST.....	17
PLATE 2: TRENCH 2 LOOKING SOUTHEAST.....	17
PLATE 3: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH 3.....	18
PLATE 4: TRENCH 4 LOOKING SOUTHWEST.....	18
PLATE 5: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH 5.....	19

SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd were invited by Harry Parker, Environmental Project Manager for the National Environmental Assessment Service, to undertake a archaeological evaluation associated with a flood alleviation scheme at Cockermouth, Cumbria (centered on NGR NY 12040 30850). The route of the flood alleviation scheme has been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment which defined several areas of potential archaeological significance (OAN 2011). Although the flood defence scheme has proposed limited ground works, three sections of the proposed route were identified as potentially containing significant archaeological remains under threat from the works.

Given the potential impact upon significant archaeological remains during the proposed scheme, Jeremy Parsons of Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) requested a two-stage programme of archaeological work, including a field evaluation and a structured watching brief. This report outlines the first stage of work.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken over two days, on the 14th and 15th May 2012 and comprised the excavation of three linear trenches and two 1m² trenches in three separate areas of the works. All excavated areas were devoid of significant archaeological finds, features or deposits. The results obtained during the evaluation indicate that any significant archaeological remains within the investigated areas have either been heavily truncated or lay below substantial deposits of made ground.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Harry Parker, Environmental Project Manager for the National Environmental Assessment Service, for commissioning the project. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd would also like to thank Jeremy Parsons of Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service for all his assistance throughout the project.

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Paul Henson and all the staff of Volker Stevin for their help during this project.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by David Jackson and Kevin Mounsey. The report was written by David Jackson, Project Supervisor for WAA Ltd and the drawings were produced by Adrian Bailey, WAA Ltd Illustrator. The project was managed by Frank Geicco, Project Manager for WAA Ltd, who also edited the report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd were invited by Harry Parker, Environmental Project Manager for the National Environmental Assessment Service, to undertake a archaeological evaluation associated with a flood alleviation scheme at Cockermouth, Cumbria (centered on NGR NY 12040 30850; Figures 1 & 2). The route of the flood alleviation scheme has been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment which defined several areas of potential archaeological significance (OAN 2011). Although the flood defence scheme has proposed limited ground works, three sections of the proposed route were identified as potentially containing significant archaeological remains under threat from the works. As a result, Jeremy Parsons of Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) requested a programme of archaeological work to be undertaken in association with the scheme. This work includes the present field evaluation and a structured watching brief, the results of which will be reported in a separate report after completion of the works. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following approved standards and guidance (IfA 2008), and was consistent with the specification provided by Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (Parsons 2012), the project design (Giecco 2012) and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the evaluation works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by The Environment Agency, for an archaeological evaluation of the study area (Giecco 2012). Following acceptance of the project design by Jeremy Parsons of Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 THE FIELD EVALUATION

2.2.1 The present field evaluation was carried out as part of a two-stage programme of archaeological work as requested by the Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service. The second stage of work will comprise a structured watching brief, the results of which will be provided in a separate report following completion of the works.

2.2.2 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of three linear trenches and two 1m² trenches in three separate areas of the works, identified as potentially retaining significant archaeological remains at risk from the proposed works. All work was conducted according to the recommendations of the Institute for Archaeologists (2008).

2.2.3 In summary, the main objectives of the field evaluation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.2.4 The three linear trenches were mechanically excavated whilst both 1m² trenches were excavated by hand, under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and were investigated

and recording according to the Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2012).

- 2.2.5 All finds were classified as modern and discarded on site.
- 2.2.6 All deposits encountered were deemed unsuitable for environmental sampling, and therefore no samples were retained.
- 2.2.7 All excavated areas were backfilled under archaeological supervision, following excavation and recording.
- 2.2.8 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd Edition, 1991).

2.3 THE ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited within the Whitehaven Archive Centre, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Kendal, Cumbria, available for viewing upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **WAA12, CFA/A, CP 10220/12**.
- 2.3.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd, and Cumbria County Council, support the **Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd, as a part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 Cockermouth lies on the confluence of the rivers Cocker and Derwent, on the periphery of the Cumbrian Mountains to the east and the Cumbrian Coastal Plain to the west. The study area is situated within the historic core of the town, within an extensive urban environment on the north bank of the River Derwent and the east bank of the River Cocker. The area is shown in Figure 2.
- 3.1.2 The underlying geology is primarily Carboniferous limestone, which is part of a narrow band, with coal measures and millstone grit to the west, and Skiddaw slate to the east, with overlying Moraninic Drift (British Geological Survey North Sheet, First Edition Quaternary, 2001). The overlying soils of the area are known as Brickfield 2 soils, which are fine loamy soils, with deposits of alluvium close to the River Derwent.

3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area. References to the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) are included where known.
- 3.2.2 *Prehistoric:* there is no known evidence of prehistoric occupation at Cockermouth, although there are a number of surviving Neolithic and later prehistoric monuments situated in close proximity to the area including henges, stone circles, long cairns, round cairns and standing stones, which may indicate the importance of the area during the prehistoric period (English Heritage 2002). Several artefacts of prehistoric date have also been found within the immediate area, including a Bronze Age urn at Papcastle (SMR 4271), a knife of similar date (SMR 4272) and a bronze wing-flanged axe (SMR 13873).
- 3.2.3 *Roman:* during the Roman period, there was a heavy military presence in Cumbria, and there is considerable evidence for Roman military activity to the north of the study area during this period. The earliest known settlement is at Papcastle c.1km to the north of the proposed development area. This dates to the Romano-British period, and may be subdivided into the fort of *Devensio*, and the extramural settlement (*vicus*).
- 3.2.4 The fort and extramural settlement at Papcastle is well served by Roman roads. There were at least five major roads radiating from Carlisle, which

served the whole of Cumbria. The road from Carlisle to Papcastle is well documented (Road 75, Margary 1973), from where it runs through the forts at Old Carlisle (Maglona) and Blennerhasset. The modern A595 road follows the original Roman road. From earlier observations it seems fairly clear that the main road 75, continued beyond Papcastle to the south-west. The fort occupies a strategic position on a hill overlooking a major crossing of the River Derwent. Although the exact extent of the civilian settlement is not known, recent excavations have shown that the *vicus* extended well beyond the fort and the river to the south (Giecco & Jackson 2011).

- 3.2.5 *Medieval*: Cockermouth appears to have been one of a number of small urban communities which came into being in the 12th and 13th centuries as a result of deliberate town creation by large landholders. Documentary evidence suggests that Cockermouth was founded during the 12th century at the *caput* of the extensive estate of Alan son of Waldeve and his descendants, who were lords of the lordship of Allerdale and the honour of Cockermouth. The exact date of foundation is not known but the borough charter of c.1210 shows that the town was in existence some years before the earliest reference to the castle in 1221 or the grant of a market in 1227. Evidence that an urban community was in existence at Cockermouth by c.1200 comes from contemporary grants of land in the town to monastic houses and further points to a foundation in the 12th century (Winchester 1986).
- 3.2.6 The first written record of the town occurred in c.1150 when *Cokyrmoth* appeared in a Register of the Priory of St Bees. A deed of around 1195-1200 mentions a fulling mill and house and land at Cockermouth, so there must have been some form of settlement by this date (Bradbury 1981). The earliest settlement has been suggested to have been located on the east side of the River Cocker, as indicated by the huddled burgage plots in Market Place and St Helen's Street, which contrasts markedly with the regular layout of Main Street, and the fact that the castle, church and market place are all located in this area. Winchester has therefore suggested that the area to the east of the Cocker, centred around the Market Place, represents an earlier core of settlement in the Bitter Beck valley, to which the planned Main Street element was added. Tentative interpretation of 13th century documents may suggest that Main Street, however, was in existence by the end of the 13th century (Winchester 1986).
- 3.2.7 Two of the present investigation areas were located immediately east of the River Cocker, to the north and south of Main Street and probably lay within an area associated with the earliest medieval settlement. The third investigation area was located on the north bank of the River Derwent to the northwest, in an area which probably always lay outside the core settlement during the medieval period.

- 3.2.8 Cockermouth was a well-established borough with a considerable degree of economic wealth by the late 13th century. However, the conditions that contributed to this status did not last, with economic depression, plague and political unrest affecting the town during the 14th and 15th centuries (Winchester 1986). A sheep plague was particularly devastating in 1280-1, and clear evidence of border warfare having direct affects on the town is found in the accounts of Robert de Leyburn, the keeper of Cockermouth Castle between 1316-18, who states that “*because of the Scottish war*”, the rents of the burgesses were lower than previously; the fulling mill lay derelict and untenanted, and the market tolls were reduced (*ibid*). An account for 1437-8 hints at a continued decline revealed by a long list of decayed rents, suggesting a decrease in population and prosperity (*ibid*). By the later 15th century, conditions had improved and records suggest a spate of building activity.
- 3.2.9 *Post-medieval and Modern*: Cockermouth was flourishing once more by the 16th century. The town remained largely agricultural throughout this period, with Cockermouth’s main function, as during the 13th century, being a centre of exchange, with a market place and primary processing place of farm produce from the surrounding countryside (Winchester 1986).
- 3.2.10 By the late 17th century there is evidence of considerable burgage infill from title deeds. For example, the description of property in High Sand Lane in 1682 gives an impression of the complex mixture of buildings and open space in one burgage plot: ‘*dwelling house..with a backside or yard and also a slated house or stable on the backside of the said dwelling house and a piece of ground near the said stable between an old dwelling house....on one side and a barn..on the other side*’ (*op cit*). Writing in 1582 William Camden noted that: ‘*Cockermouth a mercate town of good welth, and a castle of the Earles of Northumberland. The town is built fair enough, but standeth somewhat with the lowest between two hills; upon one of which the Church is seated, and upon the other right over against it, a very strong castle*’ (Bradbury 1981). Thomas Denton’s description of the town at the end of the 17th century provides further information: ‘*No part of the castle is habitable, but the gate-house and court-house, where the Christmas Sessions are kept. The castle-yard is now a bowling-green. Rents – burgage and free rents within this burgh are yearly 11li. Customary rents, fine arbitrary, per annum 7li. Mills – there are two water corn mills, let for 30li. per year, and besides the weekly markets holden here on Munday, there are two grand fairs kept every Whitson Munday and Michaelmas day and also a fortnight’s fair for cattle, every other Wednesday from Mayday till Michaelmas*’ (Denton 1687-1688).
- 3.2.11 There was not only a market held in Cockermouth for domestic needs, but also markets for sheep and cattle. In addition to the Monday market for

provisions and grain, there were cattle and horse fairs held in the 17th century on the unenclosed land along the Derwent. This was the area known as the Sands or Sulwith Sand, stretching from the river to the backs of the Main Street property, now occupied by Waterloo Street. The right to hold this cattle market was granted by Charles I to Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, and his heirs in 1638. The cattle market seems to have gradually moved into Main Street. Bishop Nicholson noted in 1685: '[there are] *two streets, one above the river Cocker in which is the Moot Hall, Market House, Corn Market and Shambles, and in the other below is the Beast Market*' (Bradbury 1981).

- 3.2.12 Cockermouth's location, on the confluence of two rivers, has been noted to have been of great advantage to the town as far as industry is concerned. Writing in 1829, Parson and White (1829) commented that: *'These streams are a great convenience to the manufacturers who employ a considerable number of the inhabitants in the fabrication of cotton checks, gingham, coarse woollen goods, linen, and linen thread, hats, paper etc, and in the tanning and dressing of leather. During the last thirty years the trade of Cockermouth has been greatly extended and varied in consequence of which many improvements have taken place in the town and the population has increased from about 2800 to upwards of 3800 souls'*.
- 3.2.13 The small industrial suburb north-west of the town, known as Goat (after leat or goyt) was created around the flax and spinning industry of the Harris Brothers in 1770. In 1834 the firm moved to the large new red-brick Derwent Mills on the goyt. Other flax mills included Fitz Mills across the river, built in 1794, and Wharton's linen thread mill on Waterloo Street built in 1820 (English Heritage 2002). A map drawn up by Mike Davies-Shiel showing early manufacturing sites in Cockermouth shows the site of Wharton's mill as well as further industrial sites, including John Robinson's Hat Manufactory and Graves' Woollen Mill (c.1820) on Waterloo Street, which was demolished in 1981 (Bradbury 1982).
- 3.2.14 Many of the yards behind Main Street contained linen, and woolen firms with their own tentering yards, weavers' cottages and large, narrow, 3-storied carding and spinning mills. The oldest, Banks', c.1760, still remains to the north of market square at the foot of Castlegate (English Heritage 2002). As well as industries, the yards behind Main Street contained small dwellings. For example, Anderson's Lane joined Main Street to Waterloo Street (behind 78 Main Street) and along its length there were 14 houses shown down one side on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863. These have since been demolished. Mason's Court (formerly Atkinson's Court) ran from Main Street to Waterloo Street behind No. 74. Teetotal Lane, located immediately to the east of the United Reformed Church is also shown to have had several houses along its length, which were three storeys

in height. This housing was demolished in the 1980's and was partly replaced by Irene Court. In Mawson's Yard, entered between 45 and 47 Main Street, some 15 houses stood in the passage along with three yards (Bradbury 1993). These are only a few examples of the locations of small housing hidden behind the main frontages along Main Street. Bradbury has noted that there were around 40 courts and yards that once opened off Main Street, Market Place, St Helen's Street and Kirkgate, many of them industrial revolution cottage development on burgage plots (Bradbury 1987).

- 3.2.15 Two of the sites under investigation were located within areas which probably once formed re-developed medieval burgage plots, both to the north (Area 2) and south (Area 3) of Main Street, on the eastern bank of the River Cocker (Figures 2 & 3). Two of the sites were also within areas of some post-medieval industrial significance, being located within the immediate vicinity of the 19th century Derwent flax mill and Goat Mill Race (Area 1) and immediately south of the Castle Brewery (Area 2), which was established in Cockermouth during the later 19th century (Figures 2 & 3).

3.3 PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.3.1 Numerous archaeological investigations have taken place within the vicinity of the study area. However, most of the large scale excavations have concentrated on Papcastle Roman Fort and its associated *vicus*, which has included investigations from the early 20th century (Collingwood 1913) right through to current ongoing investigations undertaken by Grampus Heritage and WA Archaeology (Giecco & Jackson 2011).
- 3.3.2 In closer proximity to the study area, excavations were undertaken at 75-85 Main Street during 1980 for the Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit and the Department of the Environment (Medieval Archaeology 1981 & 1982). The investigations found that by 1300AD, there were probably buildings fronting the main thoroughfare constructed from foundations of river boulders supporting earthen or cob walls. These were replaced by houses with mortared stone walls and semi-circular stair turrets to the rear between 1700-1900AD and by c.1900AD, up to sixteen cottages stood on the plot (*ibid*).
- 3.3.3 In 1999, Northern Archaeological Associates carried out a programme of archaeological work on Rubby Banks Road to the south of the present study area, prior to the construction of a flood defence wall. No archaeological features or finds were observed during the work and it was presumed that any such evidence had been destroyed by erosion (NAA 2000).
- 3.3.4 During 2002, North Pennines Heritage Trust undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment on land at 39 Market Place, which concluded that the

area had probably been continuously occupied since medieval times (Jones 2002). A subsequent watching brief in the same location did not reveal any evidence of archaeological structures or deposits (HER Ref: 2/03/1090).

- 3.3.5 During 2008, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological work, including a rapid desk-based assessment and watching brief, in advance of the development of eight dwellings at Market Hall, Market Street. The rapid desk-based assessment revealed that the location of the development site at the former Market Hall appeared to have been part of the medieval town of Cockermouth, with Market Place, St Helen's Street, Castlegate and Kirkgate forming the core of the settlement during that period. The subsequent watching brief did not reveal any archaeological finds, features or deposits (Wooler 2008).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken over two days, on the 14th and 15th May 2012 and comprised the excavation of three linear trenches and two 1m² trenches in three separate areas of the works (Figures 2 & 3). The linear trenches were mechanically excavated whilst the two test-pits were excavated by hand, under full archaeological supervision. All excavated areas were subsequently cleaned and recorded fully. The results of the evaluation are outlined below.

4.2 RESULTS

4.2.1 *Trench 1:* Trench 1 was located on the north bank of the River Derwent, approximately 140m east of Harris Bridge (Figure 2). The east to west aligned trench measured 20m in length, 1.6m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m, revealing several successive flood deposits of river gravel which measured over 0.62m in depth. The river gravels (**101**) were sealed by a 0.18m deposit of mid-brown silty gravel subsoil (**102**) and c.0.4m of dark brown silty topsoil (**100**) (Plate 1). No archaeological features were observed within Trench 1.

4.2.2 *Trench 2:* Trench 2 was located on the east bank of the River Cocker, approximately 12m south of the Castle Brewery (Figure 3). The northwest to southeast aligned trench measured 3m in length, 2m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m, revealing a deposit of rubble infill mixed with silty clay (**104**) which measured over 0.5m in depth. The rubble infill (**104**) was sealed by a c.0.1m deposit of dark brown silty clay topsoil (**103**) (Plate 2). No archaeological features were observed within Trench 2.

4.2.3 *Trench 3:* Trench 3 was located on the east bank of the River Cocker, approximately 14m southeast of Trench 2 (Figure 3). The northwest to southeast aligned trench measured 3m in length, 2m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m, revealing a similar deposit of rubble infill noted with in Trench 2 which measured over 0.3m in depth. The rubble deposit (**107**) was sealed by a c.0.1m deposit of silty clay and ash subsoil (**106**) and a 0.25m deposit of dark brown silty clay topsoil (**105**) (Plate 3). No archaeological features were observed within Trench 3.



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking west



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking southeast



Plate 3: Northeast facing section of Trench 3

4.2.4 **Trench 4:** Trench 4 was located within a grass verge to the east of the River Cocker, approximately 12m south of Cocker Bridge House (Figure 3). The 1m² trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m, revealing an existing concrete culvert, which had probably disturbed most of the area during its construction. The culvert (**113**) was sealed by a 0.18m deposit of clayey stoney silt (**112**) and a 0.12m deposit of dark brown silty clay topsoil (**111**). No archaeological features were observed within Trench 4.



Plate 4: Trench 4 looking southwest

4.2.5 **Trench 5:** Trench 5 was located within a further grass verge, approximately 10m south-southeast of Trench 4 (Figure 3). The 1m² trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.9m, revealing a deposit of black/dark grey silty clay mixed with rubble (**110**) which measured over 0.68m in depth. The mixed rubble deposit (**110**) was sealed by a c.0.1m deposit of light brown silt clay subsoil (**109**) and a 0.12m deposit of dark brown silty clay topsoil (**108**). No archaeological features were observed within Trench 5.



Plate 5: Southwest facing section of Trench 5

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

4.3.1 All finds were classified as modern and discarded on site.

4.3.2 No environmental samples were obtained during the evaluation.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 During the archaeological field evaluation at Cockermouth, five trenches were excavated over three separate areas. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within areas identified as potentially retaining significant archaeological remains under threat from proposed groundworks associated with the flood alleviation scheme.
- 5.1.2 All five trenches were devoid of any significant archaeological finds, features or deposits. Trench 1 revealed substantial flood deposits, whilst Trench 2 and Trench 3 were located within an area of made-up ground to a depth of over 0.6m. Trench 4 revealed a substantial concrete culvert and it is probable that most of that area has been heavily disturbed during the construction of the structure. Although Trench 5 was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, only relatively modern made ground was revealed.
- 5.1.3 The results obtained during the evaluation indicate that any significant archaeological remains within the investigated areas have either been heavily truncated or lay below substantial deposits of made ground.

5.2 FURTHER WORK

- 5.2.1 This field evaluation comprised the first stage of a programme of archaeological work as requested by the Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES). The second stage of work will therefore comprise a structured watching brief and will be conducted in conjunction with the programme of works as set out by the client and the contractor for the works. As the areas investigated during the evaluation were in areas of high archaeological potential, it is still possible that archaeological deposits may survive beyond the limits of the evaluation trenches.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Trench	Description
100	Deposit	1	Topsoil
101	Geological	1	Natural Substrate
102	Deposit	1	Subsoil
103	Deposit	2	Topsoil
104	Deposit	2	Rubble Build-up
105	Deposit	3	Topsoil
106	Deposit	3	Subsoil
107	Deposit	3	Rubble Build-up
108	Deposit	5	Topsoil
109	Deposit	5	Subsoil
110	Deposit	5	Rubble Build-up
111	Deposit	4	Topsoil
112	Deposit	4	Subsoil
113	Structure	4	Concrete Culvert

Table 1: List of Contexts issued during Watching Brief

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES
