

# *EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY*



## *Archaeological Assessment Report*

**COCKERMOUTH AND PAPCASTLE**



ENGLISH HERITAGE

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

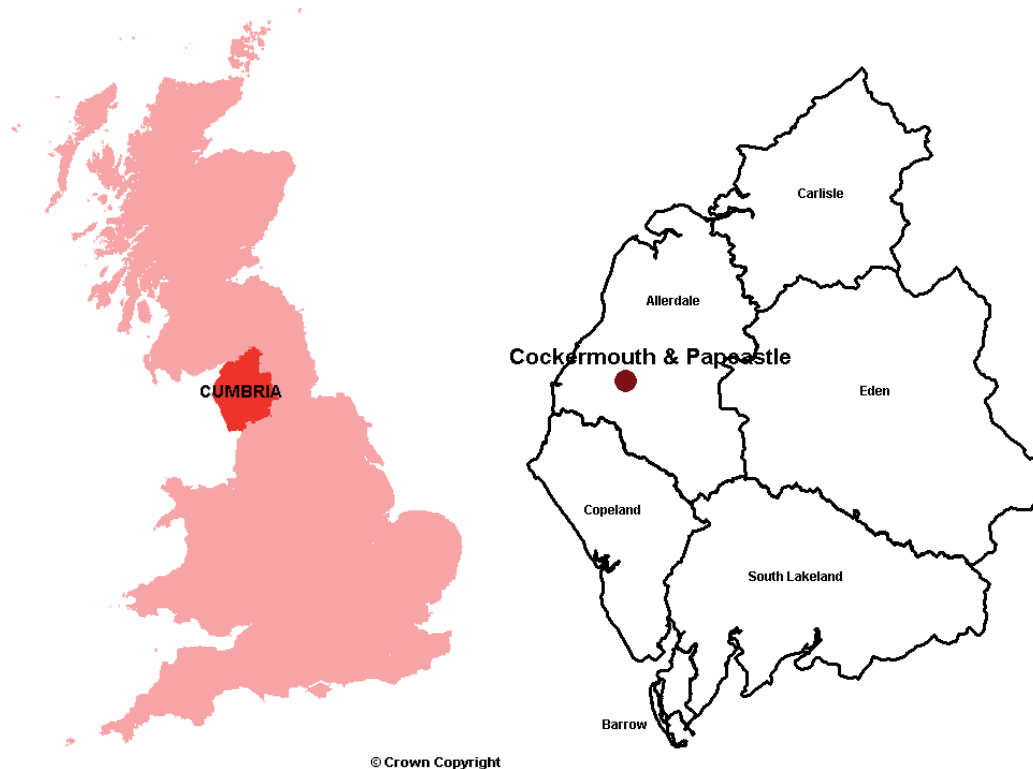
- 1.1 English Heritage has initiated a national series of Extensive Urban Surveys. Several counties have commenced such projects, funded by English Heritage, including Cumbria County Council that is undertaking the survey of the small towns of Cumbria. The survey is intended to provide an up-to-date view of the archaeological resource in each of the towns building on earlier surveys (e.g. Winchester, 1979) and consists of three phases: Data Collection, Data Assessment and Strategy. The first stage, Data Collection, draws together the accessible history of the town, the archaeological knowledge and historic buildings data. The second phase, Data Assessment, leads to the production of a report which presents a brief history of the town, (this document is not intended as a definitive history), an analysis of the plan of the town, an assessment of the archaeological and historic buildings data, and an assessment of the impact recent development on archaeological deposits. This information informs the third phase of the survey and allows for the identification of areas of archaeological importance to be discussed in the Strategy Report.
- 1.2 The results of the survey are available in hard copy and as a digital database held by Cumbria County Council.
- 1.3 It is intended that the project will concentrate on the historic urban core of each town as defined by the extent of the built settlement as shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Map (**Map A**).
- 1.4 The primary sources consulted in the preparation of this report include the Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition maps and early plans held at Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle. Other documentary evidence, mostly secondary sources, were consulted at the Cumbria Record Office, Kendal and at local libraries. The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held at County Offices, Kendal was also used. A number of secondary sources were consulted when writing the historical overview of the town. In particular, when researching medieval Cockermouth, Angus Winchester's detailed survey of Cockermouth in Winchester, AJL, 1986, 'Medieval Cockermouth', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society* Vol. LXXXVI, was of great help and much of section 4.4 and 4.5 are based on this work. Similarly, in producing a background summary for Roman Papcastle in section 4.3, Birley's article 'Roman Papcastle', in *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, 1963, was of great use.
- 1.5 New information is being added to the Sites and Monuments Record all the time, this study should therefore only be taken as a point-in-time exercise, the SMR should always be consulted for the up-to-date position for any query.

## 2. LOCATION & GEOLOGY

### 2.1 Location

2.1.1. Cockermouth lies on the confluence of the rivers Cocker and Derwent to the north west of the Cumbrian Mountains. Papcastle overlooks the river Derwent, to the north west of Cockermouth.

2.1.2. Cockermouth and Papcastle lie within Allerdale District.



**Figure 1. Location of Cockermouth and Papcastle**

### 2.2 Geology

2.2.1. Cockermouth (and Papcastle) lie on the edge of the Skiddaw group of Ordovician Arenig rock. At Cockermouth, the Cockermouth lavas are present within the Basement Beds. The lavas are olivine basalts and occur as four or five flows, the tops and bottoms are vesicular and reach a maximum thickness of about 90m. By the close of deposition of the Basement Beds most of the irregularities of the Lower Palaeozoic floor had been filled in and the resultant even surface was gradually flooded by the advancing Carboniferous seas. To the north lies a band of Carboniferous Dinantian Limestone, correlated with overlying Great Limestone of the Alston Block. All the Namurian beds above the first limestone are referred to the Hensingham Group. Westwards from around Cockermouth the basal beds form a coarse sandstone. The overlying beds consist mainly of mudstones with a few thin beds of sandstone, some discontinuous limestone bands and a few thin coals (Moseley, 1978).

### **3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK UNDERTAKEN IN COCKERMOUTH AND PAPCASTLE (Map B)**

#### **3.1 Event 7.01: Papcastle Roman Fort**

- 3.1.1. RG Collingwood (1913) undertook an excavation in 1912 in order to establish the extent of the site. Collingwood concluded that there were two Roman forts at Papcastle, the earlier of which was only evident in the north east corner, built in good ashlar and lime masonry, and the later less well built but probably larger, constructed late in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. He concluded that there did not seem to be any interval between the two periods of occupation. It appeared to have been a roughly rectangular fort measuring perhaps 620 x 540 feet. But the comparative paucity of its internal remains may have reflected that it was not an important military site. Collingwood also reported finds from outside the fort itself leading him to conclude that “Roman Papcastle was more than a mere fort” (1913). Pottery finds from Collingwood’s investigation indicated that the site had been occupied throughout the Roman period.

#### **3.2 Event 7.02: Papcastle Roman Fort, 1961-2 Excavations**

- 3.2.1. Remains of barrack blocks, the commandants lodging and bath house were uncovered, adding significantly to the knowledge of the internal buildings in the fort. Although the excavation may have increased our knowledge, the layout of the fort had still not been firmly established (Charlesworth, 1965).

#### **3.3 Event 7.03: Papcastle Roman Fort 1984 Excavations**

- 3.3.1. Olivier (1985) undertook excavations in an area south of the fort prior to the development of the area for housing. The excavation revealed considerable and complex deposits that proved that the extent of the vicus was now greater than previous assessments. The first phase of activity represented some form of industrial centre, this was later replaced by a massive building, suggesting that there were inhabitants of high status here. It is difficult to assess the exact nature of this building, however the reconstructed floor plan and the presence of a possible altar base may accord well with the layout of other large temples. The care of construction and imposing aspect as well as an unexpectedly large volume of small finds (possibly part of a votive deposit) also suggests a religious function.

#### **3.4 Event 7.04 and Event 7.05: 1998 ‘Time Team’ Excavations, Papcastle**

- 3.4.1. The site was inspected and surveyed during the production of ‘Time Team’, a television programme. The survey of the fort confirmed that, in addition to the north and east sides, which had previously been identified, the west and south sides could be identified as broad scarps. The site of the south entrance coincides with a modern field entrance. To the north-east the remains of an outer ditch are visible. Within the north half of the interior is an earthwork platform c.20m square, overlain by ridge and furrow, which probably indicates the site of a building (NMR, 2000). Furthermore, trial trenching which was undertaken in the garden of a private house revealed remains of two Roman strip houses and the foundations of a possible monumental structure. Further trenching and survey in the field called Sibby Brows revealed a more extensive area of the vicus than previously recorded. ([www.channel4.com/nextstep/timeteam/papcastle.html](http://www.channel4.com/nextstep/timeteam/papcastle.html), 2000)

### **3.5 Event 7.06: 75-85 Main Street, Cockermouth**

- 3.5.1. In 1980 R H Leech undertook excavations at 75-85 Main Street for the Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit and the Department of the Environment (Med. Arch, 1981 and 1982). It was found that by 1300AD there were probably buildings fronting the street with cross wings to the rear. The buildings had foundations of river boulders supporting earthen or cob walls. A well was approached by steps to the waters edge. By 1700-1900AD the houses had mortared stone walls and semi-circular stair turrets to the rear. By c1900 up to sixteen cottages stood on the plot (ibid.). Such dense in-filling was typical of 19<sup>th</sup> century Cockermouth.

### **3.6 Event 7.07: Bridge Street, Cockermouth**

- 3.6.1. In the winter of 1999/2000 a watching brief was undertaken by Carlisle Archaeology Limited (2000) on Bridge Street, Cockermouth prior to a development. However much building and demolition activity had occurred on the site which had destroyed any potential medieval deposits (ibid.).

### **3.7 Event 7.08: Flood Defences, Cockermouth**

- 3.7.1. Archaeological work took place in July/August 1999 prior to the construction of flood defences on the Rubby Bank Road, but no archaeological deposits were found. It was presumed that any deposits may have been destroyed by erosion (NAA, 2000).

## 4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

### 4.1 Placename evidence

- 4.1.1. Armstrong et al (1971) suggest that Cockermouth has a derived meaning of mouth of the River Cocker. More interestingly is the root of the name Papcastle; the caester which has become 'castle' in the modern name, denotes the Roman fort at the point where the road running south-west from Carlisle branches north-west to Maryport. The first element can hardly be other than the Old Norse word 'papi' or hermit. The Romano-British name of Papcastle was Derventio from the river on which it stands, the Derwent. Birley (1963) believes that this is a clear indication that when the Norse settlers first came to the district there was only a solitary hermit living among the ruins of the Roman fort. By the same token he feels it serves to discredit the popular tradition that Papcastle takes its name from Gilbert Pipard who was said to have built his castle there.

### 4.2 Prehistoric Period (Map C)

#### Key Points

- ❖ Some evidence of prehistoric settlement around Cockermouth and Papcastle

- 4.2.1. There are a number of surviving Neolithic and later Prehistoric monuments situated in close proximity to Cockermouth and Papcastle, including henges, stone circles, long cairns, round cairns and standing stones, which may suggest the importance of this area in the Prehistoric period. The closest of these are shown on **Map C**.
- 4.2.2. To the west of Cockermouth is a farmstead dating to the late Iron Age and Romano-British period. The site is scheduled and consists of a sub-rectangular enclosure with rounded corners which is defended by an inner bank, ditch and outer bank (SMR 871).
- 4.2.3. There is no known evidence of prehistoric occupation on the site of either Cockermouth or Papcastle. However, there have been finds of prehistoric date within the town. The SMR records, for example, a find of a Bronze Age urn at Papcastle (SMR 4271), a knife of similar date (SMR 4272) and a bronze wing-flanged axe at Cockermouth (SMR 13873).
- 4.2.4. Similar finds have been made in the outlying settlement, for example a stone hammer axe of the late Neolithic period was found one and a quarter miles from the town to the south-west, weighing 7lbs and 6oz (Jackson, 1906).



### 4.3 Roman Period (Map D)

#### Key Points

- ❖ The Roman Fort at Papcastle (Deventio) consists of two superimposed forts with an associated vicus (the full extent and nature of the vicus is unknown).
- ❖ The fort was occupied between the late first and the late fourth centuries.
- ❖ There is no evidence of Roman settlement in Cockermouth.

4.3.1. **Papcastle: Antiquarian References.** Camden's early editions (1586, 1587, 1590 and 1594) call Papcastle 'the carcase of an ancient fort whose Roman antiquity is attested by not a few monuments' and he equates it with Ptolemy's Epiacum (one of the towns of Brigantes). Camden's 1600 edition retains the original text and equation but adds the suggestion that the place might be the Guasmoric recorded by Nennius as having been fortified by Vortigern, 'near Carlisle' and known to the English as Palmcastle (cited in Birley, 1963). Birley (1963) believes that Camden learnt of the suggestion during his northern tour of 1599. However, the real Palmcastle was the site whose modern name is Old Carlisle, near modern-day Wigton. Camden's 1607 edition adds one further point, which Birley (1963) cites from Philemon Holland's translation of 1610;

"Where among many monuments of antiquitie, was found a broad vessel of a greenish stone, artificially engraven with little images: which whether it had bin a Laver to wash in, or a font, or as one calleth it, Sacrarium Regenerationis, fr which purpose it serveth now at Brid-kirke, that is, at S. Brigids Church hard by, I dare not say."

This is the famous Bridekirk font, which carries a runic inscription, now commonly believed to be a record of its late 12<sup>th</sup> century sculptor.

4.3.2. After Camden the next reference is in Gale's edition of the Antonine Itinerary and of the British section of the Ravenna Cosmography (1709) in which the following gloss is appended to the Derventio: "perhaps Papcastle not far from the river Derwent in Cumberland." Gale's identification of the Roman place name held the field for almost 150 years, and is now accepted as true (ibid.).

4.3.3. Specific records of Roman finds at Papcastle began with Alexander Gordon and William Stukeley, both of whom visited Cumberland in 1725. Both Gordon and Stukeley were told of the site by Humphrey Senhouse (the founder of Maryport). Stukeley correctly identified the site of the fort on the top of the hill, and recorded that chance discoveries of Roman material had been made downhill as far as the riverside. The visible remains of the fort wall were at its north east angle, close beside the road to Wigton, where, in 1912, Collingwood (1913) excavated. But prior to that work, it was downhill from and outside the fort that discoveries were made.

4.3.4. Dykes examined the site carefully and, in 1858 or 1859, he wrote suggesting that the whole Roman site was enclosed by a rampart and ditch which carried on down the hill and along the north bank of the Derwent, thus enclosing the vicus downhill from the fort (Birley, 1963). If Dykes was correct, that would mean that Papcastle, like Maryport, developed into a substantial place in its own right, the area ultimately defended by a rampart being substantially larger than that occupied by the fort under shelter of which the civilian settlement had grown up (ibid.).

4.3.5. Whellan (1860) notes that the fort stood on the summit of the hill and that traces of the road to Maryport were still visible. He comments, "the new road from Cockermouth is cut through a

portion of the field where the *castrum* stood.” Castrum (or castle) may mean either the Roman fort or the later medieval castle of Gilbert Pipard, which is alleged to have stood on the hill at Papcastle. Whellan suggested that the Normans chose this site because of the ready availability of dressed Roman stone (ibid). However there is no archaeological evidence for a medieval castle being here.

- 4.3.6. Bruce’s *Lapidarium Septentrionale* (1875), cited in Birley (1963), has some useful incidental references to discoveries on the site, including some recent excavations in the camp which yielded some Roman leather, and during building operations some years before 1875 in the grounds of ‘Lindenside’. No other record of this excavation can be found.
- 4.3.7. RG Collingwood undertook an **excavation in 1912** in order to establish the extent of the site. Collingwood (1913) concluded that there were two Roman forts at Papcastle, the earlier of which was only evident in the north east corner, built in good ashlar and lime masonry, and the later less well built but probably larger, constructed late in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. But, Collingwood considered that the comparative paucity of its internal remains may have reflected that it was not an important military site. Collingwood (1913) also reported finds from outside the fort itself leading him to conclude that “Roman Papcastle was more than a mere fort”. Pottery finds from Collingwood’s investigation indicated that the site had been occupied throughout the Roman period.
- 4.3.8. **Inscriptions** from the fort have been found in the walls of Cockermonth Castle. These led Birley (1963) to believe that there may be an **Hadrianic date** for the construction of the earlier of the two forts identified by Collingwood, and that the fort was occupied in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.
- 4.3.9. Charlesworth (1965) added significantly to the knowledge of the internal buildings in the fort after undertaking excavations in 1961 and 1962. She discovered remains of **barrack blocks, the commandants lodging and bath house**. Charlesworth admitted that the excavation may have increased our knowledge of the Roman fort but had not solved the problem that the layout of the fort had not been established beyond the fact that the barrack blocks lay along the contours (ibid.).
- 4.3.10. Olivier (1985) undertook excavations in 1984 on the site when an area south of the fort was excavated prior to the development of the area for housing. The excavation revealed considerable and complex activity in a part of Papcastle originally thought to lie close to the edge of the vicus. Indeed the probable extent of the vicus is now greater than previous assessments. The first phase of activity represented some form of industrial centre. This was later replaced by a massive building. This was thought to be possibly a **bath house, mansio or temple**, or possibly administrative buildings. The reconstructed floor plan and the presence of a possible altar base may accord well with the layout of other large temples. The care of construction and imposing aspect as well as an unexpectedly large volume of small finds (possibly part of a votive deposit) also suggests a religious function (ibid.).
- 4.3.11. The site was inspected and surveyed during the production of ‘Time Team’, a television programme in 1998. The survey of the fort confirmed that, in addition to the north and east sides which had previously been identified, the west and south sides could be identified as broad scarps (NMR, 2000). Furthermore, trial trenching which was undertaken in the garden of a private house revealed remains of two Roman strip houses and the foundations of a possible monumental structure. Further trenching and survey in the field called Sibby Brows revealed a more extensive area of the vicus than previously recorded ([www.channel4.com/nextstep/timeteam/papcastle.html](http://www.channel4.com/nextstep/timeteam/papcastle.html),2000)

#### 4.4 Medieval Period (before 1200AD)

##### Key Points

- ❖ Cockermouth Castle founded after 1072
- ❖ Tradition of a castle at Papcastle
- ❖ Origins of first settlement in Cockermouth with the establishment of burgage plots around the Castle

##### *Core Settlement*

- 4.4.1. **Cockermouth Castle** was possibly founded between 1072 and 1106 by Waldeve, second son of Gospatric, Earl of Dunbar. He reputedly erected a dwelling at the mouth of the River Cocker, soon after the manor had been granted to him by King Malcolm of Scotland in 1072. It may have been abandoned after the death of Alan Fitz Waldeve (died c.1150), when it passed by marriage to William Fitz Duncan, or when it passed by marriage to Gilbert de Pipard, c. 1163. It was refortified by William Forz II, Count of Aumale. In 1241 the castle was restored to Count William de Forz III. In 1293 it reverted to the Crown and between 1316-23 repairs are recorded. Building work and repairs continued until 1649 when the castle was dismantled and the inner ditch filled in. It remained a ruin until 1669-76 when the gatehouse and two rooms adjoined and the 'Flagstaff Tower' were made habitable (Jackson, 1990).
- 4.4.2. The castle, originally a **ringwork and bailey**, occupies the end of a steep sided ridge in the confluence of the rivers Cocker and Derwent on the north side of the town. It was originally isolated from the adjoining ground to the east by a north south cross ditch. The 13<sup>th</sup> century and 14<sup>th</sup> century curtain walls enclose a triangular shaped area divided by a range of 14<sup>th</sup> century buildings into inner and outer wards. This outer ward contains the early 19<sup>th</sup> century residential block and the estate offices. The inner ward is enclosed by a curtain wall dating from c.1225 with the semi-circular West Tower dating from c.1225-1350, and the 13<sup>th</sup> century 'Bell Tower' rebuilt in the late 14<sup>th</sup> or early 15<sup>th</sup> century. This tower apparently guarded the original entrance of which there are some remains. The north and west side of the ward contains foundations of a 14<sup>th</sup> century residential block including a hall (Jackson, 1990).
- 4.4.3. The castle suffered attacks due to the **Border troubles** in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Clear evidence of this destruction is found in the accounts of Robert de Leyburn, the keeper of the castle from 1316-18. The account is confused but the rents of the burgesses were lower and the fulling mill lay derelict, and market tolls were low, and this state of affairs was blamed on the destruction perpetrated by the Scots (Winchester, 1986).
- 4.4.4. **The Castle at Papcastle:** Gilbert de Pipard, Sheriff of Lancaster acquired the manor by marriage and reputedly erected a stone fortress on the site of the Roman fort using the stones of the fort (Jackson, 1990). In 1192 he held the forest of Allerdale and it is at this time that he is thought to have built Pipard or Pap Castle (Curwen, 1911). However, there is no archaeological evidence to support this theory.
- 4.4.5. **Pre Urban settlement:** Allerdale was a pre-Conquest entity and it has been suggested that its pre-Norman caput was at Papcastle, the manor to which all settlements in the barony owed their feudal services. According to 13<sup>th</sup> century tradition the honour of Cockermouth became detached from the rest of Copeland when they were granted to Waldeve. The accepted interpretation is that Waldeve's heirs founded the castle and borough of Cockermouth in the 12<sup>th</sup> century to act as caput of their newly acquired territories and that the caput of Allerdale was moved to Cockermouth at that time. This hypothesis reinforces the conclusion that

Cockermouth is a planted town, perhaps encompassing a small and inconsequential rural settlement (Winchester, 1986).

- 4.4.6. However, Winchester (1986) feels that the location of a church at Brigham whose medieval parish encompassed most of the honour of Cockermouth may be significant. It is possible that the foundation of this church at an early date was related **to the existence of an estate centre** somewhere in the lowlands near the mouth of the Cocker. The two interpretations can be reconciled as although there was no settlement on the west bank of the river Cocker, there may have been two **pre-urban settlements on the east side** of Cockermouth and the planting of the new town merely added an important element to an existing settlement pattern. Several pieces of evidence point to the existence of a second pre-urban settlement called 'Ureby' or 'Overby', which lay to the southeast of the town.
- 4.4.7. Winchester (1986) bases his hypothesis on three points. Firstly the Main Street and its regular burgage plots may be interpreted as the truly planted element of the new borough. Secondly, the huddled burgage plots in Market Place and St Helen's Street may represent an earlier proto-urban core of settlement possibly connected with St Helen's Chapel. And, finally, the regular burgages of Kirkgate represented the second planned unit possibly involving the deliberate re-siting of 'Ureby.'
- 4.4.8. **Field-name evidence:** The field name 'Spitelyng' (Armstrong et al, 1971) means meadow and bank near the hospital and can be found associated with a field near Papcastle. The map of 1620 shows a village or settlement at Papcastle, but shows no evidence of either a castle or remains of the roman fort.

#### ***Outlying Settlement***

- 4.4.9. Cowen (1948) reports that that a fragmentary sword was found in 1852 with a skeleton in Eaglesfield outside Cockermouth, the original label accompanying the sword fragment, in the Black gate Museum in Newcastle, read 'part of a sword found by a skeleton at Eggesfield near Cockermouth'. The mention of the skeleton suggests that the sword came from a grave site. Cowen (1948) cites Dickinson, writing in 1877, who mentions that at Brigham six skeletons and a sword were found. This could be evidence of a 'Viking' burial site and therefore possibly suggest Anglo Scandinavian settlement in the area.
- 4.4.10. **Holy Wells:** There were two wells in the area of Cockermouth which McIntire identifies (1944) St Helen's Well near the town head, possibly once connected with a hermitage and St Anthony's well by the Derwent higher up the stream.

#### 4.5 Medieval Period (after 1200AD)

##### Key Points

- ❖ Borough charter dated c.1210 but an earlier one may have existed
- ❖ Cockermouth affected by plague and political unrest
- ❖ Cockermouth made up of three morphological elements; Main Street, Market Place, Kirkgate
- ❖ Evidence of industrial activity both in and near the town
- ❖ Presumption for settlement at Papcastle, although no archaeological or documentary evidence to support this.

##### *Core Settlement*

- 4.5.1. The exact date of the foundation of Cockermouth is not known but the **borough charter of c.1210** shows that the town was in existence some years before the earliest reference to its castle in 1221 or the grant of a market in 1227. Moreover the charter of c.1210 is a confirmation of privileges conferred on the free men of the town some time in the past, implying that the original foundation took place at an earlier date (Winchester, 1986). Evidence that an urban community was in existence at Cockermouth by c.1200 comes from the contemporary grants of land in the town to two monastic houses. The only earlier evidence is a charter of Alan son of Waldeve, given at 'Cokyrmoth', c.1150 which implies that Alan's seat of power was at Cockermouth by the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century (ibid.).
- 4.5.2. **Town Growth and Industry:** The degree of burgage plot subdivision, which had taken place by c.1270, suggests that demand for burgage plots had been high and that the town was flourishing. Indeed, the survey of c.1270 lists in the borough, two water corn mills, a fulling mill, the dye works, eight corn measures, the market tolls and three smithies. The existence of a dye works and fulling mill suggests there was an important woollen industry based on the surrounding sheep pastures (Winchester, 1986).
- 4.5.3. However, the conditions, which contributed to the towns flourishing state in the later 13<sup>th</sup> century. Cockermouth suffered the effects of the **economic depression, plague and political unrest** during the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. In particular the town was affected by the epidemic of sheep 'murrain' which spread through northern England in the 1270s and 1280s and greatly reduced the town's income. There was fresh economic growth during the 15<sup>th</sup> century with an increase in the amount of burgages which were being let out for building, suggesting an upturn in economic activity (ibid.). Two topographers mentioned Cockermouth in the latter half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Leland describing it as a 'goode market towne' while Camden described it as 'wealthy' in the 1580s (cited in Winchester, 1986).
- 4.5.4. The earliest known **plan of Cockermouth** is a manuscript pictorial map of the town drawn c.1600. A comparison of it with 19<sup>th</sup> century plans confirms that the area of the town, its street plan and building lines remained almost unchanged from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century until the appearance of terraces of industrial housing on sites not previously used in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Until these developments, Winchester (1986) believes that the town consisted of three morphological elements, as follows:

1. **Main Street:** From Camdens Britannia, it has been suggested that Main Street was a 17<sup>th</sup> century accretion to a medieval urban core on the east bank of the Cocker (ibid.). The excavations behind 75-87 Main Street in 1980 proved occupation from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, however, there can be little doubt that the street was a major part of the medieval town (Med. Arch., 1981 and 1982). The Main Street's regular plan, with constant burgage lengths and a continuous bowed building line on either side, suggests that it was laid out as a single unit and is consistent with tenurial evidence that the whole street was laid out at the time of the foundation of the borough (Winchester, 1986).
  2. **Market Place/St Helen's Street:** the location of the church, castle and market place on the east bank of the Cocker suggests the presence of an earlier urban core. The significantly less regular plan of the burgage plots in the area contrast markedly with those of Main Street. This may suggest a difference in the origin of these two parts of the town, with the Market Place providing the earlier urban core with settlement in the Bitter Beck Valley and the planned Main Street added later (ibid.).
  3. **Kirkgate:** Only the northern section of Kirkgate is shown on the pictorial map of c.1600 and the regular layout of the square raises suspicions that it may be a later accretion to the town. But its absence from the c.1600 map may be due to lack of space. The tenurial evidence suggests that the 'Square' was an integral part of the medieval borough. It should be noted however, that the west side of Kirkgate, South of Cocker Lane was a post medieval accretion as suggested by the subdivision (ibid.).
- 4.5.5. The earliest reasonably full picture of land use in the town can be gleaned from descriptions of the properties in the 17<sup>th</sup> century title deeds. These suggest that the urban core consisted of dwelling houses fronting the street, burgage plots running back from these houses and a ring of barns and other ancillary agricultural buildings along. But it is difficult to assess the extent of burgage infill from the title deeds (ibid.).
- 4.5.6. **The Market Place** contained several structures. **The Moot Hall** a stone building demolished in 1829 stood in front of 27-31 market place. When first recorded in 1437/8 it was already in a state of decay. The 15<sup>th</sup> century market place also included a **tollbooth** which had shops contained within its ground floor, **shambles** and fish stones (ibid.).
- 4.5.7. Ecclesiastical sites: **All Saints Church** stands on the site of the town's medieval church, a theory confirmed by the street names Kirkgate and Kirkwent and the field name Kirkcroft, all recorded in the late medieval period. The **Chapel of St Helen** lay to the east of the town at the head of St Helen's Street, although its exact location is not known. Its existence is recorded in the name of a field in 1270 and it survived until the late 15<sup>th</sup> century when a field called Seynt Elynclose was granted rent free. **St Leonard's Chapel**, recorded c1270 and 1280 lay at the opposite end of town in the vicinity of the field known as St Leonard's close (ibid.).

### *Outlying Settlement*

- 4.5.8. **Hewthwaite Hall** was an important building in the settlement outlying Cockermouth's urban core. It was the caput of a small subinfeudated manor to the east of Cockermouth deer park (pers. comm. Winchester 2001). The building now standing at Manor Farm has changed over the centuries but retains features dated from 1583 and 1779 (Martindale, 1911a).
- 4.5.9. The open country around the borough also contained the sites of the town's water mills and other **industrial activities**. There was a fulling mill in Cockermouth by 1200 and a corn mill is recorded from 1259 with a second corn mill in existence by 1270. Winchester (1986) has charted the town's four post medieval mills back to the 15<sup>th</sup> century.
- i. **Rubbybanks Mill** was described in 1569 as a water corn mill late in the tenure of Richard Bacon, which identifies it with the new Mill, erected in 1578 by Bacon. It is likely that the

rent for the 'new' mill entered in the manorial account for 1541 but absent from the account of 1520 also refers to this mill and gives an approximate date for its foundation, between 1520 and 1541.

- ii. **Little Mill** is probably the water corn mill described in 1578 as lying on waste ground near long Croft and formerly being a fulling mill. As such it can be traced back to 1437/8.
- iii. **Wood Mill** is identified with the fulling mil at 'Moor Closes' listed in the 1578 survey. In 1478 it was described as 'newly situated opposite the corn mill'. This mill was not mentioned in the account of 1437/8 and was therefore probably established between that time and 1453.
- iv. **Double Mills** lies on the river Cocker opposite Wood Mill and has been identified as the town's 15<sup>th</sup> century corn mill. It has since 1933 served as a Youth Hostel and evidence of its associated weir 'Sal Dam' is still to be seen (Bradbury, 1986, Vol. 5).

## 4.6 Post Medieval Period

### Key Points

- ❖ Continued prosperity in Cockermouth in the post medieval period shown in foundation of many buildings
- ❖ Cartographic evidence shows settlement at Papcastle

### *Core and outlying settlements*

- 4.6.1. Many burgages paid rent to the **Free Grammar School of Cockermouth** and are classed, by Winchester (1986), as among the ten burgages stated by the 1578 survey to belong to the school. Although little is known of the origins of the school, it was a pre-Reformation foundation.
- 4.6.2. There has been a **Friends Meeting House** in Cockermouth since 1688. But, collections were made for the construction of a new meeting house in Cockermouth from 1719. In 1782 a new meeting house was eventually built in Kirkgate. It was set well back from the road and in later years the forecourt was much built over. The meeting house occupied the full width of the plot and had a door back and front to give access to the large burial ground behind. However, this building fell into decay and a new one was built and opened in 1884 (Butler, 1978).
- 4.6.3. **All Saints Church** has a long history. In 1395 Henry Percy endowed a church here, said to have been a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture. This was replaced in 1711 by a plain building. This burned down in 1850, and a third church was built in the Early English style and dedicated in 1854 (Slater, 1998).
- 4.6.4. Pevsner (1967) records that **Christ Church** in South Street was built in 1865, the adjoining school is dated 1884 and 1887. Also, **St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church** was built in 1856, the same year as the **Congregation Chapel** in Main Street.



## 4.7 Industrial and Modern Period

### Key Points

- ❖ Importance of cotton, linen and woollen industries

### *Core and outlying settlements*

- 4.7.1. **Flax Mills:** The small industrial suburb northwest of Cockermouth, known as Goat (after leat or Goyt) was created around the flax and tow spinning industry of the Harris brothers in 1770. Here they perfected the first ever range of coloured threads for embroidery. In 1834 the firm moved to the large new red-brick Derwent Mills on the goyt. They went bankrupt in the 1920s. The original flax mills were converted to corn milling by the Harkness family. Other flax mills include Fitz Mills across the river, built in 1794 and Wharton's linen thread mill on Waterloo Street built in 1820 (Marshall et al, 1977).
- 4.7.2. Many of the **yards** behind the Main Street contained cotton, linen and woollen firms with their own tentering yards, weavers' cottages and large, narrow, 3-storied carding and spinning mills. The oldest, Banks', c1760, still remains to the north of market square at the foot of Castle gate. Some weavers' houses remain on Cocker Lane, Chaloner Street and by the gasworks (ibid.).
- 4.7.3. The **Railway** came to Cockermouth from Workington in 1847 with the station buildings to the west of the town. The brick railway **viaduct** was built between 1864-5 but was replaced by a concrete one in the 1940s. As Cockermouth grew **toll** gates were moved further out, for example the Town Head toll gates were moved to St Helen's and the toll gate at Kirkgate (which had stood in front of the Friends Meeting House) to near Rose Cottage. The 1832 Map shows the former position of the toll gate in Kirkgate. A toll cottage still stands near Castle Inn (Bradbury, 1986, Vol.5).
- 4.7.4. **Victoria Jubilee Bridge** was begun in 1887 and the Quaker or South Street footbridge was also built in 1887 but renewed in 1984. Until 1887 Cocker Bridge (rebuilt in 1828) was the only bridge over the Cocker. The 1887 Brewery Bridge was destroyed in the 1938 flood and replaced by a footbridge in 1963 (ibid.).

- 4.7.5. **Mills and Tanneries: Simonscales Mill** is a water mill now converted in to dwellings, which made linen, paper and bobbins and dates from before 1770. It was situated on Papermill or Simonscales Lane. **Little Mill** was probably the Lord's corn mill referred to in the pre-1215 charter. Tenancy often involved duties concerned with tithes and tolls but it was usually corn that was milled and occasionally bark crushing for the tanneries. Its associated dam is now a flat grassed area. No trace remains of the windmill shown on the **Longcroft** (and 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS) map. **Low Tom Rudd Tannery** has mostly been demolished, what remains is now a dwelling house although the gardens cover more than 50 tanning pits. **Skinner Street**, as the name suggests, housed skin warehouses, which stored leather for the shoes making industries. Of **Tweed Mill**, on Tweedmill Lane, only the long building remains but, built in 1872-4, sold in 1883 and demolished in 1918, it employed more than 400 people in the manufacture of tweed. **St Helen's Tannery** dates to before 1440, but little remains of the mill downstream from the tannery (Bradbury, 1986, Vol.2). There were in total seven large tanneries by the castle and elsewhere. A windmill stood within the Castle Brewery. **Double Mills** up the river is now a youth hostel and **Badgkin Mill** opposite was a spade forge and a bobbin mill. **Rubby Banks**, the first cotton mill in Cumbria to have an Arkwright water frame was demolished in 1971 after vandals destroyed its roof. Altogether, Cockermouth had 23 water powered mills and 39 manufactories, 33 making textiles. Some 24 mill buildings survive (Marshall et al, 1977).
- 4.7.6. **Jennings Brewery** was founded in Lorton in 1828 and moved to Cockermouth in 1887. Jennings is still brewing ales in the Castle Brewery in Cockermouth (Myers, 1993).
- 4.7.7. **The Public Hall** was erected in Station Street in 1874-6. The building included stage ticket office, and had two shops on the street frontage. It was modernised in 1931 and the ornate upper façade was replaced by a gabled roof. The **Grand Theatre** dates from 1913/14, entertainment finished in 1978 and the building is now used by a commercial premises (Bradbury, 1986, Vol.9).
- 4.7.8. **Grecian Villa** was built as a home in 1847 by hat manufacturer Thomas Wilson who lived here until his death ten years later. It is now a hotel. The first police station was in **Challoner Street**, once known as Kitty Went – 'Kitty' being the lock-up. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century there was a house of correction (now demolished) off St Helen's street known as '**Billy Mackreth's Parlour**', the prisoners occupied the ground floor and Billy Mackreth lived above. The small building on the riverside below the **Town Hall** was once the **armoury** of the Cockermouth branch of the Cumberland and Westmorland Yeomanry. The two barrel-vaulted rooms on the ground level now store Cockermouth's Christmas lights (Bradbury, 1986, Vol.9).

## **5. THE TOPOGRAPHY OF COCKERMOUTH AND PAPCASTLE**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1. Each of the identified components has been given a unique reference number, which relates to the associated map. For example the reference number 7.001 is comprised of a town code (7 for Cockermouth and Papcastle) and a unique number, .001 for Cockermouth Castle. See Appendix A for a list of all components.

### **5.2 Roman Components – Papcastle (Map E)**

#### **5.2.1. Roman Fort**

*Component: 7.037*

The Roman Fort at Papcastle (Deventio) consists of two superimposed forts with an associated vicus. The forts were occupied between the late first to the late fourth century. The site is partly scheduled.

#### **5.2.2. Roman Vicus**

*Component: 7.038*

The nature of the Roman Vicus (civilian settlement) at Papcastle is unknown. Archaeological work within the settlement has uncovered evidence of Roman occupation, although the extent of the vicus is still uncertain.

### **5.3 Medieval Components - Cockermouth (Map F)**

#### **5.3.1. Tenements**

*Components: 7.004, 7.005, 7.006, 7.007, 7.008, 7.009, 7.010, 7.011*

*Main Street (7.004, 7.005):* Excavations behind 75-87 Main Street in 1980 proved occupation occurred in this area from the 13<sup>th</sup> century. There can therefore be little doubt that this street was a major part of the medieval town. Its regular plan with constant burgage lengths and a continuous bowed building line on either side suggests that it was laid out as a single unit and is consistent with tenurial evidence that the whole street was laid out at the time of the foundation of the borough in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

*Market Place/St Helen's Street (7.006, 7.007, 7.008, 7.009):* The location of the church, castle and market place on the east bank of the Cocker suggests the presence of an earlier urban core before the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The significantly less regular plan of the burgage plots in the area contrast markedly with those of Main Street. This may suggest a difference in the origin of these two parts of the town, with the Market Place providing the earlier urban core with settlement in the Bitter Beck Valley and the planned Main Street added later.

*Kirkgate (7.010, 7.011):* The regular burgages of Kirkgate represents the second planned unit possibly involving the deliberate re-siting of a second pre-urban settlement called 'Ureby' or 'Overby'

### 5.3.2. Markets and Road Networks

*Components: 7.012, 7.013, 7.034*

Component 7.012 represents Main Street. Excavations behind 75-87 Main Street in 1980 proved occupation in this area from the 13<sup>th</sup> century. There can therefore be little doubt that this street was a major part of the medieval town and it is likely that commercial activity occurred in the street.

The Market Place (7.013) contained several structures. The Moot Hall, a stone building, demolished in 1829 stood in front of 27-31 Market Place. When first recorded in 1437/8 it was already in a state of decay. The 15<sup>th</sup> century market place also included a tollbooth which had shops contained within its ground floor, shambles and fish stones.

The Road Network (7.034) is thought to have remained almost unchanged from the medieval period.

### 5.3.3. Churches

*Component: 7.003*

In 1395 Henry Percy endowed a church here, said to have been 'the most ancient and beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture in the North of England'. This was replaced in 1711 by a plain building. This burned down in 1850. The current church was built by Joseph Clarke of London in 1852-4 in the Early English style.

### 5.3.4. Churchyard

*Component: 7.014*

Although the current church dates to 1852-4, it is suggested that the churchyard is contemporary with an earlier church on this site and is therefore of medieval date.

### 5.3.5. Castle

*Component: 7.001*

The first castle was built on this site was a motte and bailey constructed in the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century. Around 1225, William de Fortibus III replaced the timber castle with a stone triangular castle on the same site. During the 14<sup>th</sup> century the castle was strengthened by Thomas de Lucy. There have been numerous additions to the buildings from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### 5.3.6. Industrial Area

*Component: 7.036*

This area contained one or more tanneries in the medieval period.

#### 5.3.7. Mound

*Component: 7.002*

Tute Hill is a Scheduled Monument and is thought to have been constructed during the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Although it has been suggested that it may have been a motte, Winchester (pers. comm 2001) suggests that ‘tute’ means ‘look-out’.

### 5.4 **Post Medieval Components - Cockermouth (Map G)**

#### 5.4.1. Tenement Plots

*Components: 7.015, 7.017, 7.019, 7.020, 7.021, 7.022, 7.023, 7.024, 7.025, 7.026, 7.027, 7.028, 7.033*

All the identified medieval tenement plot components remained in use in the post-medieval period (7.020-28). However, the occupied area grew in certain areas, it was in this period that expansion occurred in 7.015, 7.017, 7.019, 7.033.

#### 5.4.2. Churchyard

*Components: 7.032*

In 1395 Henry Percy endowed a church here, said to have been ‘the most ancient and beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture in the North of England’. This was replaced in 1711 by a plain building. This burned down in 1850. The current church was built by Joseph Clarke of London in 1852-4 in the Early English style.

#### 5.4.3. Castle

*Components: 7.029*

The first castle was built on this site was a motte and bailey constructed in the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century. Around 1225, William de Fortibus III replaced the timber castle with a stone triangular castle on the same site. During the 14<sup>th</sup> century the castle was strengthened by Thomas de Lucy. There have been numerous additions to the buildings from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 5.4.4. Market Places

*Components: 7.030, 7.031*

All the medieval market places continued in use during the post-medieval period.

#### 5.4.5. Road Network

*Component: 7.035*

The road network remained unchanged in the post medieval period.

#### 5.4.6. Industrial Areas

*Component: 7.016*

Jennings Brewery was founded in Lorton in 1828 and moved to Cockermouth in 1887. Jennings

is still brewing ales in the Castle Brewery in Cockermouth. A windmill also stood within the Castle Brewery which was most likely built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The mill ceased to work about 100 years ago when the building became a foundry.

#### 5.4.7. Public Building (Town Hall)

*Component: 7.018*

The Town hall was originally built as a Methodist Chapel in 1841. It has three bays with Greek Doric columns to the doorway.

### **5.5 Post Medieval Components - Papcastle (Map H)**

#### 5.5.1. Tenements

*Component: 7.039*

The extent of the post medieval settlement, as indicated by John Wood's plan of Papcastle of 1832.

## 6. RECENT DEVELOPMENT (Map I and J)

*Recent development is defined as development that took place post 1945.*

Although there has not been extensive redevelopment within the historic core of Cockermouth, there have been pockets of residential and commercial development in the 1980s and 1990s which may have destroyed or damaged some archaeological deposits.

There has been redevelopment within Papcastle. A nursing home has been constructed on the site of the fort in the 1960s and at Castle Gardens, to the east of the fort, there is now a modern housing estate constructed in the 1970s. There has also been modern in-fill in the village. These developments may have had a detrimental effect on the archaeological deposits.

## 7. LISTED BUILDINGS (Maps K and L)

There are many Listed Buildings in Cockermouth, the earliest dating to the 13th century, the majority of them dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19th century. In Papcastle the earliest listed building dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, but the majority date to the 18<sup>th</sup>. The Listed Buildings are represented on **Maps K and L** and in Appendix C. The information used in compiling this data set is based on the listing descriptions provided by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and its predecessors.

## **8. THE POTENTIAL OF COCKERMOUTH AND PAPCASTLE**

The primary aim of the Data Collection and Data Assessment phases of the project is to enable the identification of areas of archaeological importance within each town to inform the strategy phase of the project. The areas of archaeological importance are shown in the Strategy Report, Part B, **Map E** and **Map F**.

### **8.1 Research Framework**

- ◆ The date of the foundation of the castle and evidence for the character of any precursor(s) to the present structure.
- ◆ To identify whether there is evidence for pre-12<sup>th</sup> century settlement within the medieval core.
- ◆ To define whether each of the distinct morphological elements of the medieval town plan are contemporary with one another or originated at different periods.
- ◆ The history of individual burgage plots, particularly during the 14<sup>th</sup> and early 15<sup>th</sup> centuries when documentary sources hint at decay and destruction of some property in the town.
- ◆ The identification of the lost settlements of ‘Carlton’ and ‘Ureby’ and the site of the chapel of St. Helen.
- ◆ Further archaeological work is required to understand more fully the nature and extent of the Roman vicus at Papcastle.

### **8.2 Archaeological Preservation**

Recent archaeological work at Bridge Street, Cockermouth, demonstrated that much building and demolition activity has taken place in this area, combined with the dumping of a large amount of rubble and burnt material, probably intended to raise the level of the yard above the risk of flooding. Consequently medieval and earlier deposits started at a depth of 1.25m and were unlikely to be effected by the proposed development. It is therefore felt that there were extensive well preserved deposits that were not investigated. However, the archaeological excavation undertaken across the road at 75-85 Main Street revealed extensive shallow significant archaeological deposits, with good preservation of artefacts.

Archaeological work within Papcastle has indicated that there is high potential for uncovering archaeological remains, the preservation of which is good. However, it has been shown that recent development and garden/agricultural activity may have destroyed some of these deposits.



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#### Maps and Plans

Plan of Cockermouth c1600 DX410-D/Ph

Hodskinson & Ronald 1774, Plan of Cockermouth

John Wood's Plan of Cockermouth 1832

1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS 1865

2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS 1898

**APPENDIX A****LIST OF COMPONENTS**

<b>Component number</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Type of Site</b>	<b>Page number</b>
C7.001	Medieval	Castle	17
C7.002	Medieval	Mound (SAM)	18
C7.003	Medieval	Church	17
C7.004	Medieval	Tenements	16
C7.005	Medieval	Tenements	16
C7.006	Medieval	Tenements	16
C7.007	Medieval	Tenements	16
C7.008	Medieval	Tenements	16
C7.009	Medieval	Tenements	16
C7.010	Medieval	Tenements	16
C7.011	Medieval	Tenements	16
C7.012	Medieval	Market Place	17
C7.013	Medieval	Market Place	17
C7.014	Medieval	Churchyard	17
C7.015	Post Medieval	Tenements	18
C7.016	Post Medieval	Industrial	18
C7.017	Post Medieval	Tenements	18
C7.018	Post Medieval	Public Building (Town Hall)	19
C7.019	Post Medieval	Tenements	18
C7.020	Post Medieval	Tenements	18
C7.021	Post Medieval	Tenements	18
C7.022	Post Medieval	Tenements	18
C7.023	Post Medieval	Tenements	18
C7.024	Post Medieval	Tenements	18
C7.025	Post Medieval	Tenements	18
C7.026	Post Medieval	Tenements	18
C7.027	Post Medieval	Tenements	18
C7.028	Post Medieval	Tenements	18
C7.029	Post Medieval	Castle	18
C7.030	Post Medieval	Market Place	18
C7.031	Post Medieval	Market Place	18
C7.032	Post Medieval	Churchyard	18
C7.033	Post Medieval	Tenements	18
C7.034	Medieval	Road Network	17

C7.035	Post Medieval	Road Network	18
C7.036	Medieval	Industrial	17
C7.037	Roman	Fort	16
C7.038	Roman	Vicus	16
C7.039	Post Medieval	Tenements	19

**APPENDIX B**

**LIST OF SELECTED SMR ENTRIES**

<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>SITE NAME</b>	<b>SITE TYPE</b>	<b>PERIOD</b>
870	Derwent Lodge, Papcastle	Pottery Kiln, Well	Roman
871	Fitz-Wood Farmstead	Ditched Enclosure (SAM)	Romano-British
872	Papcastle Roman Fort	Fort, Vicus (SAM)	Roman
6377	Lindenside, Papcastle, Find	Carved Stone, Coins, Pottery	Roman
6378, 6379, 6382, 6383, 6384, 6387, 18948	Papcastle Find	Coin Find	Roman
6381, 6386	Papcastle Find	Medal Find	Roman
6385	Papcastle Find	Samian Pottery Finds	Roman
6388	Papcastle Fort Finds	Rings, Samian, Coins, Glass, etc.	Roman
11073	Papcastle	Roman Road	Roman
4271	Papcastle Find	Urn Find	Bronze Age
4272	Papcastle Find	Knife Find	Bronze Age
13565	Cockermouth Hut Circle	Hut Circle	Prehistoric
13873	Cockermouth Find	Wing-Flanged Axe Find	Bronze Age
1059	Eaglesfield Burial	Burial and Finds	Early Medieval
849	Tute Hill, Cockermouth	Motte, Mound (SAM)	Medieval
3031	Little Mill, Cockermouth	Fulling Mill	Medieval
3035	Cockermouth Castle	Motte and Bailey (SAM, LB)	Medieval and Post Medieval
3096	Blacklands, Cockermouth	Deserted Village	Medieval
4988	Ureby, Cockermouth	Deserted Village	Medieval
5553	Cockermouth	Hazard Area	Medieval and Post Medieval
5652	Papcastle Castle	Possible Castle Site	Medieval
10917	Friars Walk, Papcastle	Possible Friary Site	Medieval
13559	Papcastle, Ridge and Furrow	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
17806	Main Street, Cockermouth	Tenement, Well, Inn	Medieval and Post Medieval
18914	Spital Ing Lane, Papcastle	Sit of Leper Hospital	Medieval
2633	Castle Brewery, Cockermouth	Windmill	Post Medieval
3027	Market Place, Cockermouth	Group of Buildings (LB)	Post Medieval
3028	St Helen's Street Tannery,	Tannery (LB)	Post Medieval

	Cockermouth		
3029	Cockermouth, Cotton Mill	Cotton Mill	Post Medieval
3030	Cockermouth, Tannery	Tannery	Post Medieval
3032	Fitz Mill, Papcastle	Spinning Mill	Post Medieval
3033	Cockermouth, Rope Walk	Site of Rope Walk	Post Medieval
3038	St Leonards Hospice, Papcastle	Industrial Building, Mill (LB)	Post Medieval
4890	Brigham Brickworks	Site of Brickworks	Post Medieval
5519	Cockermouth, Spinning Mill	Spinning Mill (LB)	Post Medieval
5520	Cockermouth Water Mill	Water Mill (LB)	Post Medieval
10915	Cockermouth Shooting Butt	Shooting Stand	Post Medieval
10960	Cockermouth Gas Works	Gas Works	Post Medieval
10987	Cockermouth Railway Station	Railway Station (disused)	Post Medieval
11054	Cockermouth Railway Station	Railway Station	Post Medieval
11126	Woodhall Park Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval
15201	Longcroft, Cockermouth	Water Mill	Post Medieval
15206	Wordsworth House, Cockermouth	Wordsworth House (LB)	Post Medieval
19182	Sculptured Head, Cockermouth	Carved Stone	Post Medieval
19225	Papcastle Lead Find	Lead Object	Post Medieval
844	Papcastle Chapel	Possible Chapel Site	Unknown
865	Annfield Cockermouth	Axe Find	Unknown
4250	Papcastle Bell Find	Bell, Rivet, Shield Boss Finds	Unknown
4493	Cockermouth Quern Find	Quern Find	Unknown
4889	Cockermouth Brickworks	Site of Brickworks	Unknown
5323	Cockermouth, Windmill Lane	Site of Windmill	Unknown
6380	Papcastle Finds	Bronze Objects, Shield Boss	Unknown
6864	Papcastle Cropmarks	Cropmarks	Unknown
10773	Gallow Barrow, Cockermouth	Possible Site of Gallows	Unknown
10897	Parkhouse Farm Mill Dam, Cockermouth	Possible Site of Mill	Unknown
10974	Cockermouth Smithy	Forge	Unknown
11017	Fellend Quarry, Embelton	Quarry	Unknown
11071	Castle Tannery, Cockermouth	Tannery	Unknown
11888	Double Mills, Cockermouth	Water Mill	Unknown
11889	Wood Mill, Cockermouth	Bobbin Mill	Unknown

13548, 13564	Parch Marks, Papcastle	Cropmark	Unknown
13554	Papcastle Dykes	Dyke	Unknown
13555	Bellevue Field System, Papcastle	Field System	Unknown
13556, 13557	Papcastle	Earthworks	Unknown
13560	Papcastle Ring Ditch Cropmark	Ring Ditch	Unknown
17642	Papcastle, Sunnyside Drain	Drain	Unknown
18697	Cockermouth	Hazard Area	Unknown

(SAM) = Scheduled Ancient Monument

(LB) = Listed Building

**APPENDIX C**

**LISTED BUILDINGS**

**COCKERMOUTH**

<b>SMR</b>	<b>REFERENCE</b>	<b>BUILDING TYPE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CENTURY</b>	<b>GRADE</b>
25786	NY1130 2/21	Bridge	Derwent Bridge	1822	II
25787	NY1230 1 /2	Bridge	Cocker Bridge, 1828	1828	II
25788	NY12 NW4/3	Mills	Double Mills	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25789	NY1230 1/4A	Castle	Cockermouth Castle (uninhabited parts), estb 1221, Scheduled Ancient Monument	1221	I
25790	NY1230 1/ 4	Castle	Cockermouth Castle, (residential parts)	19 <sup>th</sup>	I
25791	NY1230 1/ 5	Gate House	Cockermouth Castle	14 <sup>th</sup>	I
25792	NY1230 1 /6	Estate Offices	Cockermouth Castle	19 <sup>th</sup>	I
25793	NY1230 1/ 7	Buildings and Flag Tower	Cockermouth Castle	1800	I
25794	NY1230 1/ 8	Pump	Cockermouth Castle	Unknown	I
25795	NY1230 1/ 9	Garden House	Cockermouth Castle, Bowling Green House	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25796	NY1230 1/10	Walls	Cockermouth Castle	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25797	NY1230 1/11	Houses	2 & 4 Castlegate	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25798	NY1230 1/12	House	6 Castlegate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II*
25799	NY1230 1/13	House	8 Castlegate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25800	NY1230 1/14	House	10 Castlegate	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25801	NY1230 1/15	House	Castlegate House	18 <sup>th</sup>	II*
25802	NY1230 1/16	Houses	1 & 3 Castlegate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25803	NY1230 1/17	Houses	5 & 7 Castlegate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II*
25804	NY1230 1/18	House	9 Castlegate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25805	NY1230 1/19	Houses	11 & 13 Castlegate	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25806	NY1230 1/20	Mill	The Croft	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25807	NY1230 1/21	Houses	1 to 4 The Croft, group with mill	Unknown	II
25808	NY1130 2/22	House	2 Crown Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25809	NY1130 2/23	House	4 Crown Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25810	NY1130 2/24	Hotel	The Trout Hotel, Crown Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II



25811	NY1130 2/25	House/Hotel	Grecian Villa, Crown Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25812	NY1130 2/101	Houses	1 to 8 Fern Bank	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25813	NY1130 2/26	House	Derwent Bridge House	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25814	NY1130 2/27	Houses	5 to 9 Gote Road	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25815	NY1130 2/28	Houses	11 to 19a Gote Road	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25816	Ny1130 2/29	Houses	21 to 27 Gote Road	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25817	NY13 SW 3/30	House	Goatmill House, 1802	1802	II
25818	NY13 SW3/102	Mill	Cornmill at Goatmill Bridge	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25819	NY13 SW3/103	Cottage	Attached to Goatmill House	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25820	NY13 SW3/104	Barn	Attached to Goatmill House	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25821	NY1230 1/108	Hall	Victorian Hall, High Sand Lane	1797	II
25822	NY13 SW3/31	House/Hall	Hames Hall	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25823	NY1230 1/32	Mill/Brewery	Mill/Brewery, Brewery Lane	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25825	NY1230 1/33	House	13 Kirkgate	1731	II
25826	NY1230 1/34	Houses	17 to 25 Kirkgate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25827	NY1230 1/35	House	31 Kirkgate	Unknown	II
25828	NY1230 1/36	Houses	33 & 35 Kirkgate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25829	NY1230 1/37	Houses	37 & 39 Kirkgate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25830	NY1230 1/38	Houses	41 & 43 Kirkgate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25831	NY1230 1/39	Houses	45 & 47 Kirkgate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25832	NY1230 1/40	Houses	47A, 49 & 51 Kirkgate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25833	NY1230 1/41	Houses	53 & 55 Kirkgate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25834	NY1230 1/43	Church	Church of All Saints	1852-4	II
25835	NY1230 1/41	Gate Piers	Associated with Church of All Saints	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25836	NY1230 1/105	House	38 Kirkgate	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25837	NY1230 1/45	House	Kirkgate House	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25838	NY1230 1/46	Houses	46 to 50 Kirkgate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25839	NY1230 1/47	Inn/Houses	52, Swan Inn, 58 to 64	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25840	NY1230 1/48	Houses	68 to 70 Kirkgate	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25841	NY1230 1/49	Houses	72 & 74 Kirkgate	1729	II
25842	NY1230 1/50	Houses	78 to 86 Kirkgate	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25844	NY1230 1/61	Statue	Mayo Statue, Main Street	1875	II
25845	NY1230 1/51	Courthouse	2 Main Street	Unknown	II
25846	NY1230 1/52	House	4 Main Street	Unknown	II
25847	NY1230 1/53	Houses	12 & 14 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25848	NY1230 1/54	Houses	16 to 22 Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25849	NY1230 1/55	House	24 to 28 Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II

25850	NY1230 1/56	House/Bank	National Westminster Bank	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25851	NY1230 1/57	House	52 to 56 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25852	NY1130 2/58	Houses/Shops	70 & 72, 74 & 74a, 76 to 82 Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25853	NY1130 2/106	Church	Congregational Church, Main Street	1856	II
25854	NY1130 2/59	Sunday School	Associated with Congregational Church	1856	II
25855	NY1130 2/60	House	Wordsworth's House	18 <sup>th</sup>	I
25856	NY1230 1/62	Houses	9 to 21 Main Street	Unknown	II
25857	NY1230 1/63	Hotel	Globe Hotel, Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25858	NY1230 1/64	Houses	Packhorse, 29 to 35, 35a Main Street	Unknown	II
25859	NY1230 1/65	Hotel	Hunstan Hotel, Main Street	Unknown	II
25860	NY1230 1/66	Hotel	Wordsworth Hotel, Main Street	Unknown	II
25861	NY1230 1/67	Houses	45 & 47 Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25862	NY1230 1/68	House	49 & 51 Main Street	Unknown	II
25863	NY1230 1/69	Hotel	Bush Hotel Main Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25864	NY1230 1/70	Houses	65 to 69 Main Street	Unknown	II
25865	NY1230 1/71	House	71 Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II*
25866	NY1230 1/72	Cottages	73 to 85a Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25868	NY1230 1/74	Houses	4 & 6 Market Place	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25869	NY1230 1/75	Houses	14, 16, 18 to 28 Market Place	Unknown	II
25870	NY1230 1/76	Houses	30 & 30a Market Place	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25871	NY1230 1/77	House	38, 40 & 42 Market Place	16 <sup>th</sup>	II*
25872	NY1230 1/77	House	44 and 46 Market Place	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25873	NY1230 1/78	Inn	Sun Inn, Market Place	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25874	NY1230 1/79	Houses	3 to 7 Market Place	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25875	NY1230 1/80	House	9 Market Place	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25876	NY1230 1/81	Houses	11 to 23 Market Place	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25877	NY1230 1/82	Houses	33 & 35 Market Place	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25878	NY1230 1/83	Town Hall	Town Hall, Market Place	1840	II
25879	NY1230 1/86	Houses	10 & 12 St Helen's Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25880	NY1230 1/88	Houses	26 to 34 St Helen's Street	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
25824	NY1230 1/90	House	Kirkgate Corner, St Helen's Street	1755	II
25881	NY1230 1/91	Houses	1 to 35 St Helen's Street	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25882	NY1130 1/93	Houses	24 to 28 South Street	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25883	NY1230 1/94	House	5 Challoner House	Unknown	II
25884	NY1130 2/95	Church	Christ Church, South Street	1865	II
25885	NY13 SW3/96	Hospice	St Leonard's Hospice, Spitaling Lane	18 <sup>th</sup>	II

25886	NY13 SW 3/107	Mill	Former Corn Mill, Spitaling Lane	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
25887	NY12 NW4/98	House	South Lodge, Vicarage Lane	1831	II
25888	NY1130 2/99	Mill	Derwent Mills	Pre 1832	II

#### PAPCASTLE

SMR	REFERENCE	BUILDING TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CENTURY	GRADE
23125	NY13 5/189	Farmhouse	Dovenby Craggs	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
23126	NY13 5/190	Milestone	Turnpike	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
23127	NY13 5/191	Farmhouse	Camp Farmhouse	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
23128	NY13 5/192	House	West Worth	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
23129	NY13 5/193	Wall	Wall of West Worth	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
23130	NY13 5/194	House	Croft House	17 <sup>th</sup>	II
23131	NY13 5/195	House	Papcastle House	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
23132	NY13 5/196	Wall and Gate Piers	Associated with Papcastle	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
23133	NY13 5/197	House	Manor House and Cottage	17 <sup>th</sup>	II
23134	NY13 5/198	Wall and Gate Piers	Associated with Manor House	17 <sup>th</sup>	II
23135	NY13 5/198	House	Beech House	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
23136	NY13 5/200	House	Lynwood House	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
23137	NY13 5/201	Wall and Gate Piers	Associated with Lynwood House	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
23138	NY13 5/202	Cottage	Grove Cottage	17 <sup>th</sup>	II
23139	NY13 4/203	Cottages	Orchard and Barford Cottage	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
23140	NY13 5/204	House and stables	The Grove	17 <sup>th</sup>	II
23141	NY13 5/205	Wall	Associated with The Grove	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
23142	NY13 5/206	Wall	Wall opposite The Grove	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
23143	NY13 5/207	Houses	Greenbank and the Hollys	19 <sup>th</sup>	II
23144	NY13 5/208	House	Rosebank, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
23145	NY13 5/209	Houses	Rose Hill and the Cottage	18 <sup>th</sup>	II
23146	NY13 5/210	Cottage	Lindenside Cottage	19 <sup>th</sup>	II