

# COCKERMOUTH FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME, COCKERMOUTH, CUMBRIA



**WATCHING BRIEF REPORT**  
**CP. No: 10220/10463**  
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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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## SUMMARY

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Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd was invited by Harry Parker and Paul Seaby of the National Environmental Assessment Service, to undertake an archaeological evaluation associated with a flood alleviation scheme at Cockermouth, Cumbria (centred 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, four 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/level two building survey. This report outlines the second stage of the work.

The Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken in four phases. The first phase took place over three days between the 21<sup>st</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> September 2012. This monitored the excavation of two trenches to the rear of Market Street. Archaeological remains were identified in one of these trenches, in the form of sandstone wall foundations and cobbled surfaces. These remains relate to buildings formerly on the site, which can be seen on historic maps of the area.

The second phase took place between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> November 2012 and consisted of the excavation of one trench behind the former police station on the west bank of the River Cocker. Archaeological remains were identified in the form of several standing walls and wall foundations. These relate to previous buildings in this area, thought to be part of the old courthouse buildings.

The third phase took place over eleven days between the 16<sup>th</sup> October and the 11<sup>th</sup> December 2012 on a parcel of land between Jennings Brewery and the Bridge House. One long trench was excavated from the southeastern edge of Bridge House northwesterly towards Jennings Brewery. Archaeological remains were identified in the form of several standing walls and stone floor surfaces. These relate to the foundation walls and yard surfaces of the previous cottages that once occupied the site.

The fourth phase took place over five days between the 6<sup>th</sup> February and the 9<sup>th</sup> April 2013 on the Windmill site between Jennings Brewery and Foundry House on the north bank of the River Cocker. Rubble and overgrowth was removed from around the remains of the windmill and a Level Two Building Survey was undertaken. In addition, a 3 – 4 metre wide trench was dug along the edge of the brewery building to provide footings for the dwarf wall. No archaeology was found within this trench.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Harry Parker and Paul Seaby of 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, all the staff of Volker Stevin and of the Environment Agency for their help during this project.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Miranda Haigh, David Jackson and Sue Thompson. The report was written by Miranda Haigh and Sue Thomson and the drawings were produced by Adrian Bailey. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for WAA Ltd. The report was edited by Martin Railton, Senior Project Manager for WAA Ltd.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd were invited by Harry Parker and Paul Seaby of the National Environmental Assessment Service, to undertake an archaeological watching brief and Level Two Building Survey 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, four 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 included a field evaluation (Jackson 2012) and the current structured watching brief and survey. 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 watching brief 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 monitoring works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.



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## 2 METHODOLOGY

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### 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 watching brief of the study area (Giecco 2012 & 2013). Following acceptance of the project design by Jeremy Parsons of Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd were 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 WATCHING BRIEF

2.2.1 The works involved a structured watching brief to observe, record and excavate any archaeological deposits from the development site. A watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons, on a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed (IfA 2008).

2.2.2 The aims and principal methodology of the watching brief can be summarised as follows:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record them;
- to carry out further excavation and recording work in adequate time, if intact archaeological remains are uncovered during the project;
- to accurately tie the area watched by the archaeologist into the National Grid at an appropriate scale, with any archaeological deposits and features adequately levelled;
- to sample environmental deposits encountered as required, in line with English Heritage (2002) guidelines;
- to produce a photographic record of all contexts using colour digital, and monochrome formats as applicable, each photograph including a graduated metric scale;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful of dating purposes;

- to produce a site archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and MoRPHE standards (English Heritage 2006);
  - to produce a Level Two standard Building Report of any standing remains of the Windmill.
- 2.2.3 Archaeological monitoring and supervision of groundworks commenced on the 7<sup>th</sup> September 2012. The watching brief monitored the excavation of four areas.
- 2.2.4 In phase one, two linear trenches were excavated. Two areas of approximately 8m by 3.50m and 7m by 2.50m were stripped of soil (topsoil and overburden), to the required formation levels.
- 2.2.5 In phase two, one linear trench measuring 31m by 4m was stripped of tarmac and rubble deposits and several existing wall foundations were demolished until the formation level was reached at approximately 1.3m below the ground level.
- 2.2.6 In phase three, one linear trench measuring 53m by 3m was stripped of turf, topsoil and rubble backfill deposits and existing wall foundations were demolished to clear the area to the required formation level.
- 2.2.7 In phase four, an area of rubble and overgrowth was cleared to provide access to the Windmill site. A 3-4 metre wide area was leveled alongside the westernmost wall of the Brewery, within this area a narrow trench was dug for the footings of the dwarf wall.
- 2.2.8 A summary of the findings of the watching brief is included within this report.

### 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 an appropriate repository, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Carlisle, Cumbria, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier WAA12, CFA-B, CP 10220.
- 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.

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## 3 BACKGROUND

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### 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 Historic Environment Record (HER) 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 (HER 4271), a knife of similar date (HER 4272) and a bronze wing-flanged axe (HER 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 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries as a result of deliberate town creation by large landholders. Documentary evidence suggests that Cockermouth was founded during the 12<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> century documents may suggest that Main Street, however, was in existence by the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> 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 to the west of the River Cocker and to the north of Main Street. The last investigation area was located close to the confluence of the Rivers Cocker and Derwent, northwest of the Brewery.

- 3.2.8 Cockermouth was a well-established borough with a considerable degree of economic wealth by the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. However, the conditions that contributed to this status did not last, with economic depression, plague and political unrest affecting the town during the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (Winchester 1986). A sheep plague was particularly devastating in 1280-1, and clear evidence of border warfare having direct effects 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> century. The town remained largely agricultural throughout this period, with Cockermouth’s main function, as during the 13<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 wealth, 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 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 The area of Brewery Lane wasn't developed until the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, when the waterpower of the Derwent was utilised for industries such as tanning, hat making, cloth and iron (English Heritage Assessment 2012).
- 3.2.16 From cartographic and archaeological evidence the Windmill on Brewery Lane looks to be mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century in date, belonging to a late phase of industrialisation along the river (Ibid). It is thought to have been used for crushing bark for use by the tanneries (Bradbury 1981).
- 3.2.17 The existence in this area of tanneries is seen in the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866. This shows tannery pits all along the riverbank on either side of the Windmill. Indeed, there were seven tannery works in the area in the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century (CCC Extensive Urban Survey Undated).
- 3.2.18 On this same map the area to the east of the Windmill is already called the "Old Brewery" although Jennings Brewery only set up site there in 1887 (Ibid).
- 3.2.19 By the 1900 OS map, the brewery has expanded and buildings that could relate to the old foundry have appeared.
- 3.2.20 By 1968 the foundry and old tannery buildings have been removed and by 1983 old brewery blocks have been removed and new ones built. The large building attached to the windmill has disappeared, leaving the windmill and Foundry House to the west (English Heritage Assessment 2012).
- 3.2.21 Continued decay over time, as well as extensive flooding over the years and most notably in 2009, has almost destroyed the windmill structure. It survived only as a mound of brick and stone rubble with possible foundations (Ibid).
- 3.2.22 Two of the sites under investigation were located within areas which probably once formed re-developed medieval burgage plots, both to the north (Phase 3) and south (Phase 1) 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 immediately northwest and southeast of the Castle Brewery (Phases 3 & 4), which was established in Cockermouth during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century (Figures 2 & 3).



Phase 4 in particular is on the direct site of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Windmill and could also yield evidence of the tanning pits.

### 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 by 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).

3.3.6 As part of the current flood defense works Wardell Armstrong Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation in May 2012. Five trial pits were monitored in areas of potential archaeological interest. No evidence of archaeological structures or deposits were observed, however it was noted that archaeological remains might survive at greater depths (Jackson 2012).

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## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken in four areas between the 7<sup>th</sup> September 2012 and the 11<sup>th</sup> April 2013.
- 4.1.2 Phase 1 took place between the 7<sup>th</sup> September and the 25<sup>th</sup> September 2012. An archaeologist monitored the controlled excavation of two trenches for the foundation of flood defense walls, in the area described by the Environment Agency as Reach B2. The trenches were subsequently recorded and the results outlined below.
- 4.1.3 Phase 2 took place between the 1<sup>st</sup> November and the 7<sup>th</sup> November 2012. An archaeologist monitored the controlled excavation of a long trench for the foundation of flood defense walls, in the area described as Reach C1. The trench was subsequently recorded and the results are outlined below.
- 4.1.4 Phase 3 took place between the 16<sup>th</sup> October and the 11<sup>th</sup> December 2012. A parcel of land in the area of Reach C2 was excavated for a dwarf wall, under archaeological supervision. All deposits removed were recorded and the results are outlined below.
- 4.1.5 Phase 4 took place between the 6<sup>th</sup> February and the 11<sup>th</sup> April 2013. A parcel of land at the northwest of Jennings Brewery was cleared of rubble and debris and the in situ remains of the windmill were recorded by an archaeologist. A trench was dug alongside the brewery walls, this was monitored by an archaeologist at all times. The results are outlined below.

### 4.2 PHASE 1 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 The Phase 1 Watching Brief aimed to monitor all groundworks associated with the excavation of the flood wall foundation trenches in an area south of Market Street and on the east bank of the River Cocker close to the Bitter Beck (Figure 2).
- 4.2.2 *Trench 1:* Trench 1 was located east of the River Cocker and to the rear of Market Street. The north-south orientated trench measured 8m x 3.50m and was excavated to a depth of 1.20m. The trench extended northwards from the northern wall of a small stone building (the former Riverside Craft Studio) (Plate 1). During the groundworks climbing plants were removed from the wall of the building revealing the roof scar of a former building and a door or window aperture, now infilled. The building was used as the armoury of the yeomanry before a drill hall was purpose built in 1886 (Bradbury 1981).

- 4.2.3 A concrete slabbed pavement across the corner of the grass verge was removed by hand prior to the excavation of Trench 1. This had been laid on a bed of sharp sand.
- 4.2.4 The topsoil in this trench was 0.10m of dark brown silty clay **(100)** above a 0.15m thick light brown silty clay modern subsoil layer **(111)**, which sealed a dark grey silt deposit mixed with frequent rubble and modern refuse **(101)** and was 0.50m in depth. Below the rubble deposit was a thin 0.10m layer of dark grey/black silty clay containing wood and stone fragments **(102)**. These deposits had also been observed in the previous evaluation within trench 5, located in the grass verge.
- 4.2.5 At a depth of roughly 0.80m below the current ground surface a cobbled surface **(103)** was observed in the western half of the trench. This appeared to be formed of rounded river pebbles and was present throughout the length of the trench (Plate 2). This surface was sat upon bedding layers of small river pebbles **(112)**, a thin black silt deposit **(113)** and a layer of crushed red brick rubble hardcore **(114)**.
- 4.2.6 Surface **(103)** was laid against substantial sandstone walls **{104}** and **{105}** which continue the north-south line of the front of the standing building. These walls were 0.40m thick and faced to both edges and had a rubble core. The foundation of these walls was very shallow and only a single course remained approximately 0.20m deep below the cobbles (Figure 3).
- 4.2.7 Deposits **(106)** and **(107)** were found to the east of **{104}** and were similar in composition to **(102)** with frequent mortar and rubble fragments. These deposits are probably associated with the building demolition (Figure 3).
- 4.2.8 A second cobbled surface **(108)** was found enclosed within walls **{105}** and **{110}**, a red brick wall of double thickness running east-west from **{105}** into the easternmost trench edge. Fragments of a concrete layer **(109)** were seen to have overlain **(108)** (Figure 3).
- 4.2.9 The final deposit observed was **(115)** a grey silty clay layer with occasional stone and brick inclusions. This was found at 1.15-1.20m below the ground level and was the point at which the excavation ended. As natural geology wasn't reached, earlier features could still be present under this deposit.



*Plate 1: Location of Trench 1 looking south*



*Plate 2: Cobbles (103) and Wall {104} looking south*

- 4.2.10 *Trench 2*: This trench was located to the north of Trench 1, on the opposite corner of the road, adjacent to the culvert leading into the River Cocker. It was aligned approximately northeast-southwest and measured approximately 7m long by 2.50m wide by 0.50m deep.
- 4.2.11 Approximately 0.25m of dark brown silty topsoil with heavy tree rooting (200) was removed. Underneath this a layer of loose rubble including concrete paving slabs, brick and concrete rubble (201) was found which



measured upto 0.25m in depth. In the base of the trench, a compacted layer of pale grey hardcore (202) was uncovered (Plate 3). No archaeological remains were found in Trench 2.



*Plate 3: Trench 2 north facing section*

4.2.12 The structures found in Trench 1 were found to have only been demolished between 1966-1973, when the Bitter Beck culvert was constructed. They can be seen on maps from 1840 onwards (Figures 8-9). These remains are part of a row of nineteenth century cottages related to the Croft Mills that once stood in this location.

### **4.3 PHASE 2 RESULTS**

4.3.1 The Phase 2 Watching Brief aimed to monitor all groundworks associated with the excavation of the flood wall foundation trenches in the area known as Reach C1. This took place between the 1<sup>st</sup> November and 7<sup>th</sup> November 2012 in an area behind the former police station, north of Main Street and on the west bank of the River Cocker opposite Jennings Brewery (Figure 2).

4.3.2 Groundworks in this area consisted of the excavation by JCB 3CX of a 31m long by 4m wide by 1.3m deep trench. The trench abutted the northern end of the old police station and ran northwest adjacent to the river bank wall

before turning slightly westwards to follow the back edge of the stables and the northwestern boundary wall (Figure 4).

- 4.3.3 The trench was excavated in three stages – the southern end, the northern end and lastly the central area. Layers of tarmac (300), a hardcore bedding layer (301) and various modern demolition/backfill deposits could be seen across the whole trench. Immediately, it could be seen that remnants of several foundation walls remained in situ. These were constructed mainly of a combination of rough boulders and dressed yellow and red sandstone blocks.
- 4.3.4 At the southern end, a stone foundation wall {305} was seen which clearly followed the line of an existing buttress running northeastwards from the end of the trench. It measured over 4 metres in length by 0.60 metres wide by 0.90 metres in height remaining. This wall then linked with another wall {307} which ran northwest-southeast across the trench and measured 4 metres by 0.30 metres wide by 0.60 metres in height. This area was capped by a layer of concrete (302) and by a backfill of large boulders, rubble and demolition layers (303).
- 4.3.5 A second wall {308} was found on the same alignment as {307}, approximately 4.5 metres to the north. It measured 0.5 metres wide and over 4 metres long. Wall {306} could be seen to join this at the northeast facing section and appeared to follow the same alignment as {305}. This area was again filled with modern rubble backfill (309) which also contained several ceramic drainage pipes.
- 4.3.6 Natural river deposits of loose sandy gravels (304) were seen at the base of the trench in the southern area, at circa 1.30m below the ground level.
- 4.3.7 Two walls {310} and {313} towards the centre of the trench were on a different alignment, running east-west across the trench. However, these were made of similar materials and were of similar dimensions to the previous structures. These two walls were spaced approximately 3 metres apart. An abutment {312} on the south side of {313} was made up of a tall, heavy limestone block and two smaller sandstone and limestone blocks. These walls were backfilled with a modern rubble backfill (311) on the southern side and a similar backfill (314) on the northern side.



*Plate 4: Southern end of trench showing remnants of walls {305} and {308} in section*

- 4.3.8 Two red brick walls {316} and {318} were seen within the opposing section edges in the central area of the trench. There was approximately 6 metres distance between the two and it is not clear whether the two sections formed part of the same structure, however these are the only walls of this type within the study area. Wall {316} found in the northeast facing section, could be seen the most clearly. It appeared diagonally in the section edge, running northwest-southeast. It was laid upon a bed of large boulders and measured 0.90 metres long by 0.80m high by 0.23m thick. These structures look to be later than the previous walls found.
- 4.3.9 Very close to {316} a cobbled surface (317) could be seen. This was comprised of one course of very regular smooth cobbles approximately 0.15m thick and 4m length in section. These two features probably formed a courtyard, possibly with {318} as the northern boundary wall. This could be related to the police stables still standing close by to the northeast of the trench.





*Plate 5: Northeast facing section showing cobbled surface (317)*

- 4.3.10 At the northern end of the trench, two further walls were discovered. Wall {319} projected northeastwards from the back stable wall and wall {320} projected southeastwards from the far north garden boundary wall. These two structures formed a northeast corner that had a thick concrete raft {321} as a floor surface. The lines of the walls were evident within the remaining standing structures. It is likely that this area was used as a separate storage area for the stables.
- 4.3.11 The northern to central section of the trench was all overlain by modern backfill (315) containing concrete fragments, decayed sandstone, brick, stone and other debris. Underneath all of the structures, was an earlier rubble and ash layer (323) and below the stables, a redeposited alluvial layer of pale yellowish grey/brown silts (322) was also found which formed the base for the foundations of the building {324}.
- 4.3.12 The walls found can be seen probably relate to the buildings found on historic maps from the 1860s onwards (Figures 8-9).



*Plate 6: The Police Stable building showing the projection of walls {319} and {320} with concrete raft {321}*

#### **4.4 PHASE 3 RESULTS**

- 4.4.1 The Phase 3 watching brief aimed to monitor all groundworks related to the construction of a dwarf wall at Reach C2 on a small parcel of land south of the Jennings Brewery, on the east bank of the River Cocker and north of Main Street (Figure 2, Plate 7). The archaeological watching brief was carried out over eleven days between the 16<sup>th</sup> October and the 11<sup>th</sup> December 2012.
- 4.4.2 A trench was dug along the entire length of site, to a maximum depth of two metres below the current ground level. Materials comprised of topsoil, dumped materials and in-situ post-medieval masonry were removed by a CAT mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision.
- 4.4.3 Digging began at the southern end of the site, in the small area adjacent to the Cocker Bridge and the Bridge House (Plate 7). A bank of modern made ground was stripped to the ground level of the house. This bank was comprised of a thin deposit of turf and dark silty topsoil (400) above dense grey/brown clays (402) up to 1.10 metres in depth (Plate 8). It was discovered that this bank had only been instated by Volker Stevin after the last floods in 2009, to protect the Bridge House before the flood defence walls could be built.





*Plate 7: Looking southeast across area of Phase 3*

- 4.4.4 Below this modern bank, mixed deposits of ashy soils with thin stone inclusions and late twentieth century rubbish and debris (403) were found. This measured between 0.42 metres and 1.5 metres thick (Plate 8).
- 4.4.5 Underneath these deposits, archaeological remains were uncovered. At the southeastern extent of the site, a layer of red sandstone paving slabs {404} measuring 1 metre wide by 0.85m long by 0.06m thick were discovered. This is likely to be the remains of a yard or basement floor surface. Below this was a bedding layer of black ash and rubbish (405) which was 0.12 metres thick and extended from the site edge for 3 metres in a northwesterly direction.
- 4.4.6 These deposits were bounded at the northwest by a limestone block wall {409}, the first in a series of masonry remains in this area. The remains were recorded within the northeast facing section (Figure 5, Plate 9). It was two courses wide and six courses high and had plaster remnants on both faces of the stonework as well as mortar remnants between the courses. The limestone blocks measured approximately 0.09 metres thick by 0.26 metres wide. This could relate to a previous house that stood there on the river bank; local sources say that this was washed away in the 1930s.
- 4.4.7 In relation to this, a second sandstone paving layer {410} was uncovered. This was found abutting {409}, slightly higher than the base of this and adjacent wall {411}. It measured approximately 0.75m long by 0.07 metres

thick. This could be the cellar floor of an old house that once stood there (Plate 9).



*Plate 8: Northeast facing section through deposits at southeastern end of site*

- 4.4.8 An adjacent wall {411} was made of red brick with a large roughly hewn stone as a foundation. The remains measured 0.62 metres in height by 1 metre width and appeared fairly rough in character. It is likely that this was the foundation of an outer wall of a building also made up of {409} and {410}.
- 4.4.9 These masonry remains overlaid a large rounded pit [407], which extended beneath Bridge House. It measured approximately 4.40 metres in diameter and appeared to be filled by twentieth century rubble and debris with mixed grey/brown silty soils (408).
- 4.4.10 This was cut through an alluvial deposit (406) comprised of firm mid brown silty, gritty clay, up to 0.2 metres thick and 3 metres long. Below this a glimpse of the natural geology (401) was seen. This was comprised of mid brown river gravels and sands with some rounded cobbles.
- 4.4.11 The central portion of the trench contained further evidence of several structures having once stood on this site. Wall {412} extended from the northwestern extent of the existing Bridge House. This extension can be seen on historic maps from 1830s onwards as the rear wall of a row of cottages that stood there. It was made up of large river cobbles and boulders and white friable mortar and measured 0.70 metres wide by over 3 metres long. Only one course remained in situ. This formed a right-angled corner with another wall {413}, which ran from the northwestern end of {412}



southwesterly into the trench edge. This wall was constructed of the same materials and also comprised only one course of stones.



*Plate 9: Masonry remains {409} and floor surface {410}*

- 4.4.12 A continuation of the wall {412} was seen at a later date after more machine and hand excavation. This was recorded as {414}, it continued upon the same alignment but differed in construction being constructed from large roughly hewn sandstone blocks rather than river cobbles. The same white mortar was present and it appeared to have been plastered along the southwestern face. This line of masonry was noted continuing for over 18 metres at the northeastern boundary of the trench, in both stone and cobbled form.
- 4.4.13 Between structures {413} and {414} a partial floor surface {415} sealed a layer of small rounded river cobbles {417}. The floor was made up of large flat stone blocks and measured 2 metres by 2 metres in situ. To the southeast of this rough stone floor surface and at a lower level, were the remains of an open ceramic gutter and narrow line of bricks {416}. Thus, these features probably relate to the outside yard areas of the previous cottages.
- 4.4.14 For the next 2.5 metres excavated to the north, any archaeology had been truncated away previously leaving only a loose mixed dark grey/brown rubble layer (418) with modern debris of brick, stone, tile, concrete pieces, metal and wood. This deposit was seen in section and in plan for over 5 metres long and 0.60 metres depth.

- 4.4.15 The remnant of a red brick wall was seen towards the centre of the trench. This wall {421} was double thickness with a central cavity, it measured 0.3 metres wide with only 0.3 metres height remaining. A 0.05 metre thick stone slab floor {422} was found adjacent to this, of which only 0.3 metres length and 0.3 metres width remained.
- 4.4.16 A second narrow line of brick {423} was uncovered adjacent to the base of another rough stone wall {424}. This measured 0.60 metres wide and ran northeast-southwest across the trench. The partial remains of another stone flagged floor surface were seen to the north of this wall. The floor {425} measured 2.5 metres long by 2.20 metres wide.



*Plate 10: Picture looking southwest across trench showing contexts (418), {421-25}*

- 4.4.17 No archaeology was seen for the next 4.5 metres of the trench as this area had been capped with concrete.
- 4.4.18 The northernmost wall of this series of former buildings was uncovered and recorded as {419}. It ran along the same northeast-southwest alignment across the trench and measured 0.4 metres wide and existed to a height of 1.1 metres. It was built of large limestone and sandstone blocks with internal plaster visible.
- 4.4.19 Conversely, the final piece of masonry found in this area looked to be on a different alignment. The red brick wall {426} was aligned approximately east-west and measured 0.6 metres wide by 0.4 metres high remaining. Perhaps this was part of an outhouse or later yard wall.
- 4.4.20 As the trench continued to the northeast and then to the east, only more modern rubble deposits were discovered.



4.4.21 The walls found in this phase can be related to the walls of a row of terraced cottages as seen in the historic maps from the 1860s onwards (Figures 8-9)

#### 4.5 PHASE 4 RESULTS

4.5.1 The Phase 4 watching brief firstly involved the controlled removal of rubble and overgrowth from the remains of the windmill building and its surrounds. The remaining standing structures were then recorded to a Level 2 Building Survey standard, using photography, scale plans and elevations and a descriptive analysis. Lastly, rubble deposits were removed from the vicinity of the brewery building and a narrow trench was dug for the dwarf wall foundations. All excavation was undertaken under archaeological supervision.

4.5.2 The site was assessed during a site visit. It became clear that the entire site needed to be removed of overgrowth and rubble to provide access, rather than just half as previously thought (Plate 11). The rubble consisted of rough stone blocks and hand-made bricks with no frogs or name stamps, wooden beams and slate (500). Some of the bricks were still bonded together. A wooden door with iron hinge was observed atop the rubble. The possible tannery wall alongside the river bank was inspected but it was heavily overgrown with ivy.



*Plate 11: View of windmill site pre-excavation looking southwest*

4.5.3 During removal of the rubble it became apparent that a portion of the northwestern side of the windmill structure was still standing but elsewhere was extensively damaged. A total of 5.56 metres of wall remained standing, approximately one quarter of the total 20.12 metre circumference of the windmill. This was recorded as structure {501}. The width of the wall was 0.35 metres. Up to ten courses of brickwork survived to a height of circa 0.90 metres. The bricks were red/orange handmade bricks bonded with rough white mortar with some more modern brick repairs visible. This was built upon rough, rounded stone foundations (Plates 12-15).



*Plate 12: View looking southwest of extent of surviving windmill structure {501}*

4.5.4 A bricked up doorway measuring 1 metre wide was noted although it had been heavily damaged. Plaster to the internal wall was observed (Plates 12-15).





*Plate 13: View of blocked doorway within windmill structure {501}, looking southwest*



*Plate 14: View of windmill {501} looking southwest, showing height of structure and blocked doorway*





*Plate 15: Aerial shot of windmill {501}, looking northeast*

- 4.5.5 The riverside wall thought to have been the extent of the old tannery, was exposed to reveal the structure in greater detail. Whilst undertaking removal of the ivy, the wall was noted to be very unstable. This wall ran for 11.2 metres from the western edge of the brewery building to the southeastern edge of Foundry House. It was recorded as {503}, {505} and {506} because it was clear that the wall had three phases of development, as can be seen from the corner stones around the chimney (Plates 16-18, Figure 7). The wall was 0.60 metres wide and stood up to 3 metres high (Plates 16-17). It was constructed of pale yellow limestone and sandstone blocks. It had a rubble core and was bonded with mortar.
- 4.5.6 The northern portion of wall running between the brewery wall and the chimney {505}. This was the earliest phase of wall and therefore most likely to relate to the former tannery on site. A chimney {505} appears to have been built against this wall but not integrated. Thick ivy roots could be seen running between the two walls.
- 4.5.7 The chimney flue {505} exposed close to the centre of the wall was constructed of pale yellow limestone and sandstone blocks on the outer riverside face and was brick lined. It measured 1.5 metres wide and extended 1.10 metres out of the northern face of the wall (Plates 16-18).
- 4.5.8 The chimney formed the second phase of the wall with two sets of corner stones butting up against {503} and {506} (Plates 16-18, Figure 7).

- 4.5.9 The latest construction phase of the riverside wall was {506} and like {503} and {506} was constructed using yellow limestone and sandstone blocks, although these generally seem to be slightly smaller blocks of irregular size. This part of the wall was built between the northwest side of the chimney wall and the Foundry house and does not have corner stones.
- 4.5.10 A potential blocked window or door was observed in the wall {506} directly next to Foundry House. This was observed as a blocked alcove 0.80 metres above the base of the wall and measured 1 metre wide by 1.80 metres tall by 0.17 metres deep (Plate 21).
- 4.5.11 A smaller, square window was noted 2.5 metres southeast along the wall {506} from Foundry House. This measured 0.30 metres by 0.33 metres and started at a height of 1.80 metres from the ground level. A thin steel lintel plate was still visible, although the window had since been blocked up with bricks (Plates 19-21).



*Plate 16: View southwest from site of structure {505} showing brick-lined chimney*





*Plate 17: View of wall {503}, {505} and {506} from west bank of river*



*Plate 18: Close-up of chimney in {505}*





*Plate 19: Close-up of blocked up window from riverbank in {506}*



*Plate 20: Close up of blocked window from site in {506}*





*Plate 21: View from site of structure {506} with blocked door and window visible*



*Plate 22: Overview of {505} and {506} looking southwest towards Foundry House*

4.5.12 Inbetween the windmill and the tannery wall, partial remains of a wall {502} ran parallel to wall {506}. This was 0.40 metres wide and existed 0.90 metres high and circa 3 metres long. It was made up roughly hewn limestone blocks, bonded with mortar with a rubble core and was faced to the north side (Plate 22).



4.5.13 The windmill and tannery structures found, can be seen on the historic maps of Cockermouth an example of which is included in the appendices (Figure 9).



*Plate 23: Wall {502} facing south*

- 4.5.14 Following the clearing of the rubble associated with the windmill and the recording of the riverside wall consisting of {503}, {505} and {506}, the reduction of the wall to allow access to the riverbank was undertaken.
- 4.5.15 An area of approximately 3 metres wide immediately adjacent to the back of the brewery building was excavated to a maximum of 1 metre deep, exposing modern building rubble and concrete (504).
- 4.5.16 Within the reduced area, a narrow trench was dug measuring 0.80 metres in width and was an average of 0.30 metres deep. The same modern rubble deposits (504) were observed throughout the trench which ran along the length of the brewery building (Plate 23).
- 4.5.17 No remains of the tannery buildings were observed within the trench and no other archaeological features were observed in Phase 4.



*Plate 24: Trench for Phase 4 showing rubble deposit (504) facing north*

#### **4.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING**

- 4.6.1 No archaeological finds of note were recovered, and no environmental samples were obtained during the groundworks.



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## 5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 5.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 **Phase 1:** Two small trenches were excavated on either side of the road, in an area south of main street and on the east bank of the River Cocker. Trench 1 produced physical evidence of the small cottages that stood here from 1840 onwards, until being demolished in the late 1960s/early 1970s when the Bitter Beck was culverted. Trench 2 produced nothing of archaeological significance having only been excavated to 0.5m depth.
- 5.1.2 **Phase 2:** One long trench was excavated, encompassing a large area of the old Police yard adjacent to the River Cocker on the west bank. This trench produced archaeological evidence in the form of several standing walls and wall foundations. These relate to previous buildings in this area, thought to be the old courthouse buildings, after consulting maps from the nineteenth century.
- 5.1.3 **Phase 3:** One long trench was dug inbetween the Cocker Bridge and Bridge House and Jennings Brewery. This trench produced archaeological evidence for the cottages that stood there from at least 1830 onwards, in the form of the remains of the back walls, yard surfaces and drainage channels.
- 5.1.4 **Phase 4:** A large pile of rubble relating to the former windmill northwest of Jenning's Brewery was removed under archaeological supervision. A level 2 building survey was undertaken on the remnants of the windmill and the riverside wall, the possible remains of the former tannery building on this site. This area was then trenched to a maximum depth of 1 metre, but provided no further archaeological evidence due to deep deposits of rubble and building material dumps.
- 5.1.5 As discussed evidence for buildings and former floor levels was seen in many of the trenches excavated for the new flood defence walls. All of the structures and deposits encountered during this work were post-medieval in date and map regression suggests they were mostly of eighteen or nineteenth century dates (Figures 8-9).

### 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 As this watching brief was carried out as a condition of groundworks associated with the flood alleviation scheme at Cockermouth, no further archaeological work is deemed necessary. However, given the town's known potential for archaeological deposits, it is recommended that any work conducted in the future be subject to a similar programme of archaeological investigation.

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

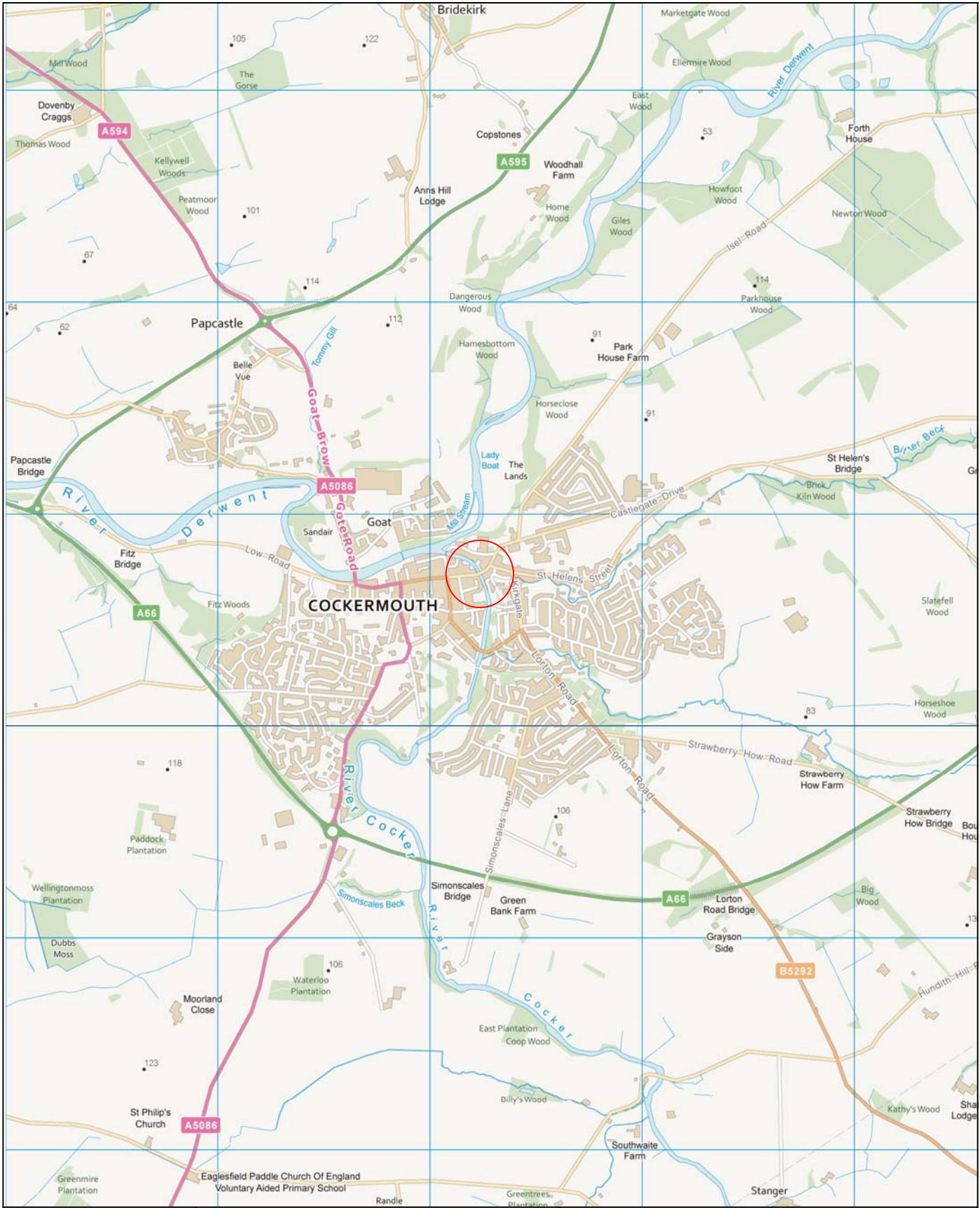

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Area
100	Deposit	Topsoil	TRENCH 1/ REACH B2
101	Deposit	Post Medieval Rubble Deposit	TRENCH 1/ REACH B2
102	Deposit	Demolition Layer	TRENCH 1/ REACH B2
103	Deposit	Cobbled Surface	TRENCH 1/ REACH B2
104	Structure	N-S aligned Wall	TRENCH 1/ REACH B2
105	Structure	Wall	TRENCH 1/ REACH B2
106	Deposit	Demolition Layer	TRENCH 1/ REACH B2
107	Deposit	Demolition Layer	TRENCH 1/ REACH B2
108	Deposit	Cobbled Surface	TRENCH 1/ REACH B2
109	Deposit	Concrete Layer	TRENCH 1/ REACH B2
110	Structure	Red Brick Wall	TRENCH 1/ REACH B2
111	Deposit	Subsoil	TRENCH 1/ REACH B2
112	Deposit	Bedding Layer of river pebbles	TRENCH 1/ REACH B2
113	Deposit	Bedding Layer	TRENCH 1/ REACH B2
114	Deposit	Rubble Hardcore Layer	TRENCH 1/ REACH B2
115	Deposit	Silty Clay with stone and brick	TRENCH 1/ REACH B2
200	Deposit	Topsoil	TRENCH 2/ REACH B2
201	Deposit	Rubble Deposit	TRENCH 2/ REACH B2
202	Deposit	Hardcore Layer	TRENCH 2/ REACH B2
300	Deposit	Tarmac Layer	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
301	Deposit	Hardcore Bedding Layer	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
302	Deposit	Concrete Layer	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
303	Deposit	Rubble Backfill Deposit	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
304	Deposit	Sandy Gravels Deposit	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
305	Structure	N-S aligned Wall	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
306	Structure	West Wall of Building	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
307	Structure	Internal Wall	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
308	Structure	North End of Building	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
309	Deposit	Rubble Backfill Deposit	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
310	Structure	NE-SW aligned Wall	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
311	Deposit	Rubble Backfill Deposit	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
312	Structure	Abutment	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
313	Structure	NE-SW aligned Wall	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
314	Deposit	Rubble Backfill Deposit	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
315	Deposit	Rubble Backfill Deposit	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
316	Structure	Red Brick Wall	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
317	Deposit	Cobbled Surface	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
318	Structure	Red Brick Wall	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
319	Structure	Extension of Police Stables	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
320	Structure	Extension of Police Stables	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
321	Deposit	Concrete Raft	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
322	Deposit	Redeposited Alluvium	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
323	Deposit	Levelling Layer	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
324	Structure	Stable Foundations	TRENCH 3/ REACH C1
400	Deposit	Turf and Topsoil	REACH C2
401	Deposit	Natural River Bed	REACH C2
402	Deposit	Dense Clay Deposit	REACH C2
403	Deposit	Modern Rubble Deposit	REACH C2
404	Deposit	Paving Slab Floor	REACH C2
405	Deposit	Ash Layer	REACH C2

406	Deposit	Alluvium	REACH C2
407	Cut	Cut for a Rubble Dump	REACH C2
408	Deposit	Rubble and Debris Fill of [407]	REACH C2
409	Structure	Limestone Block Wall	REACH C2
410	Deposit	Paving Slab Floor	REACH C2
411	Structure	Foundation Wall	REACH C2
412	Structure	N-S aligned Wall	REACH C2
413	Structure	E-W aligned Wall	REACH C2
414	Structure	Continuation of <412>	REACH C2
415	Deposit	Floor Surface	REACH C2
416	Deposit	Floor Surface	REACH C2
417	Deposit	Cobbles	REACH C2
418	Deposit	Demolition Layer	REACH C2
419	Structure	Northern Wall	REACH C2
420	Deposit	Concrete Floor Surface	REACH C2
421	Structure	Red Brick Wall	REACH C2
422	Deposit	Stone Floor Surface	REACH C2
423	Structure	Red Brick Line	REACH C2
424	Structure	Rough Stone Wall	REACH C2
425	Deposit	Stone Flag Flooring	REACH C2
426	Structure	Red Brick Wall	REACH C2
500	Deposit	Rubble/ Demolition Deposit	REACH C2
501	Structure	Windmill wall	REACH C2
502	Structure	NW-SE aligned wall	REACH C2
503	Structure	NW-SE aligned wall	REACH C2
504	Deposit	Rubble and Debris deposit	REACH C2
505	Structure	NW-SE aligned wall	REACH C2
506	Structure	NW-SE aligned wall	REACH C2

*Table 1: List of Contexts issued during Watching Brief*


## APPENDIX 2: FIGURES


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Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2013

PROJECT: Cockermouth Flood Alleviation Scheme, Cockermouth, Cumbria  
 SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4  
 REPORT No: CP10220  
 CLIENT: Environment Agency  
 DRAWN BY: AB  
 DATE: April 2013  
 FIGURE: 1

KEY:  
 Site location



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Figure 1: Site Location



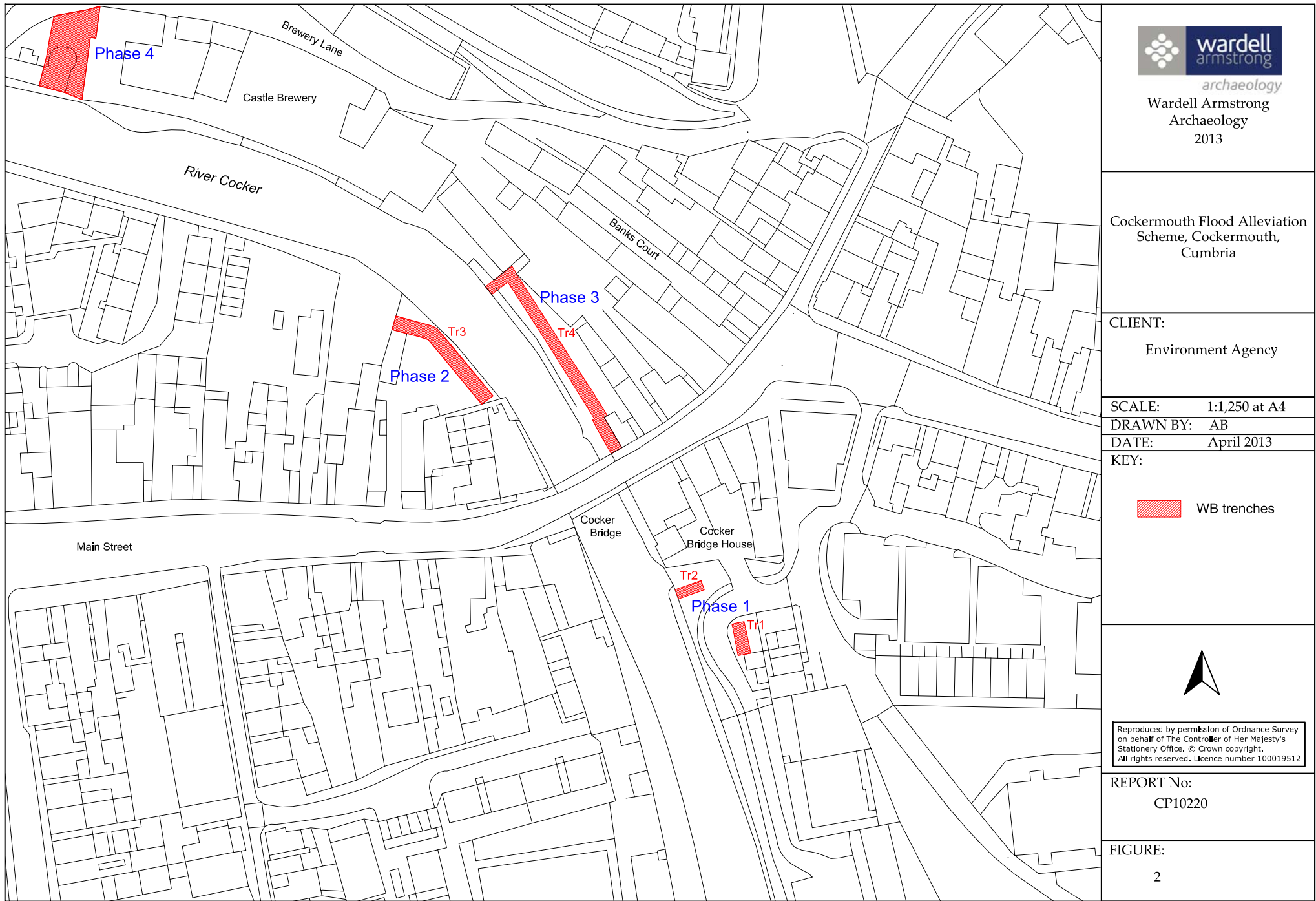
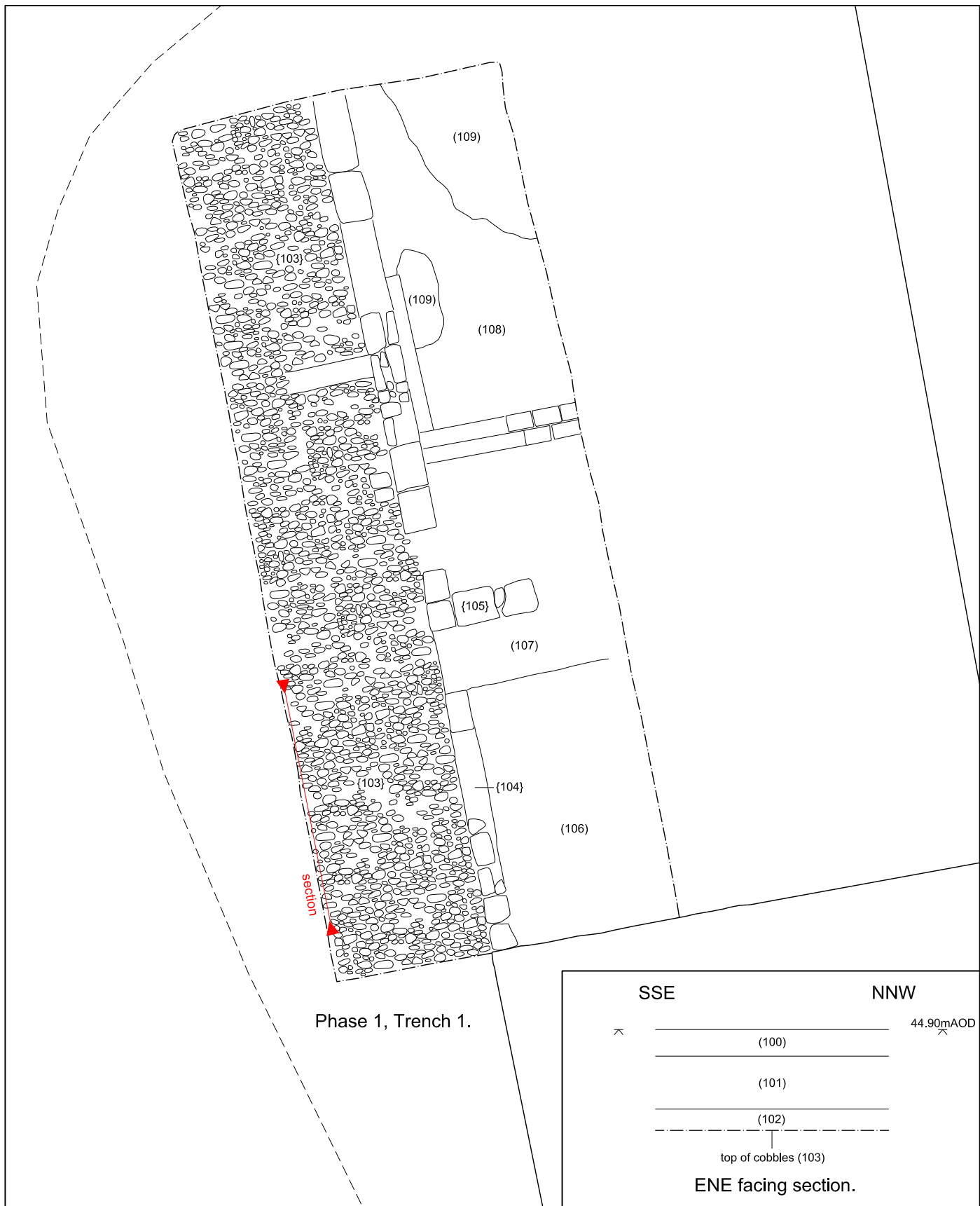


Figure 2: Location of watching brief phases.





Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2013

PROJECT: Cockermouth Flood Alleviation Scheme, Cockermouth, Cumbria  
 SCALE: 1:50 at A4  
 REPORT No: CP10220  
 CLIENT: Environment Agency  
 DRAWN BY: AB  
 DATE: April 2013  
 FIGURE: 3

KEY:

- Height m AOD
- Context number
- Section location
- Limit of excavation



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Figure 3: Watching Brief Phase 1, Trench 1.

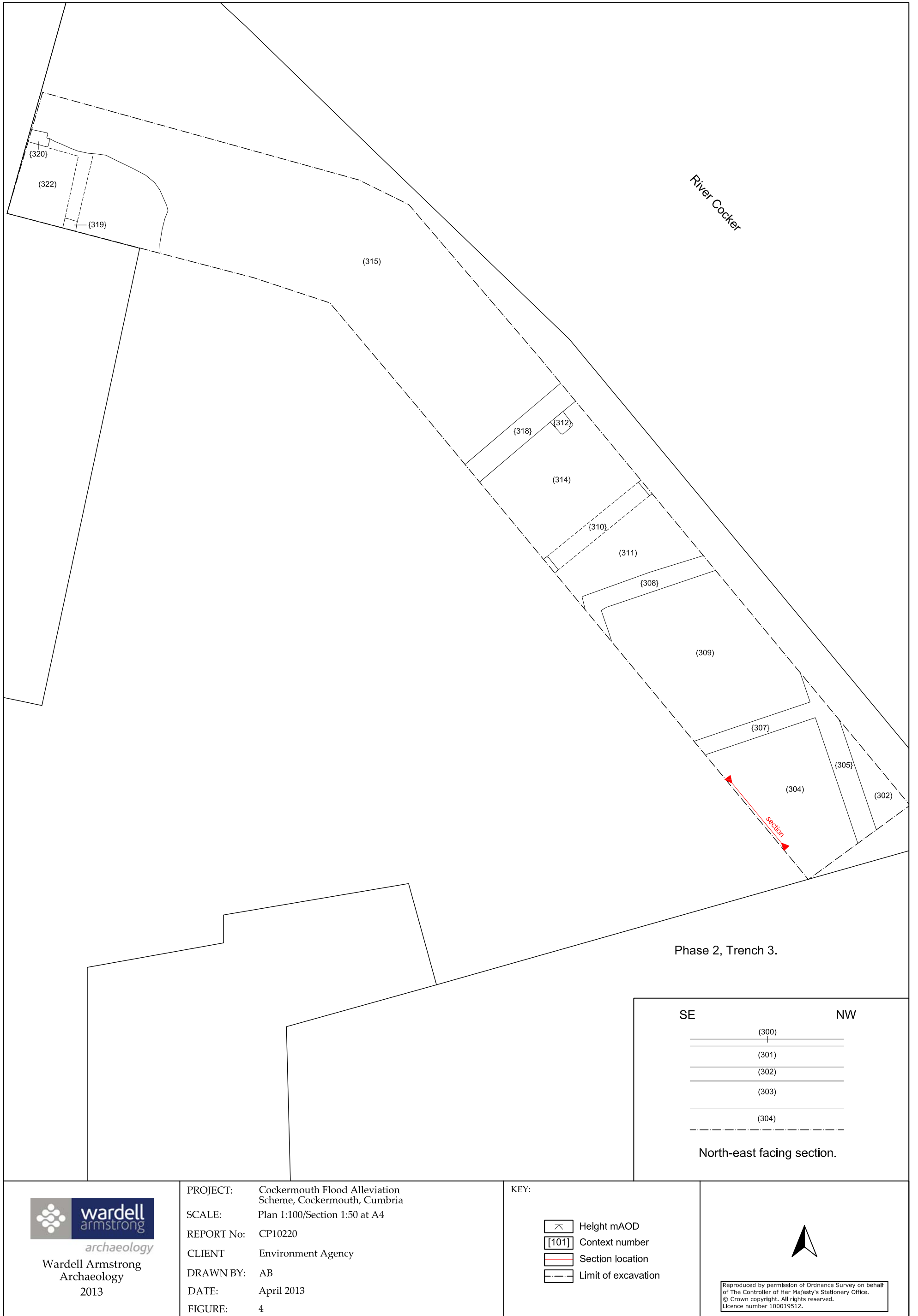
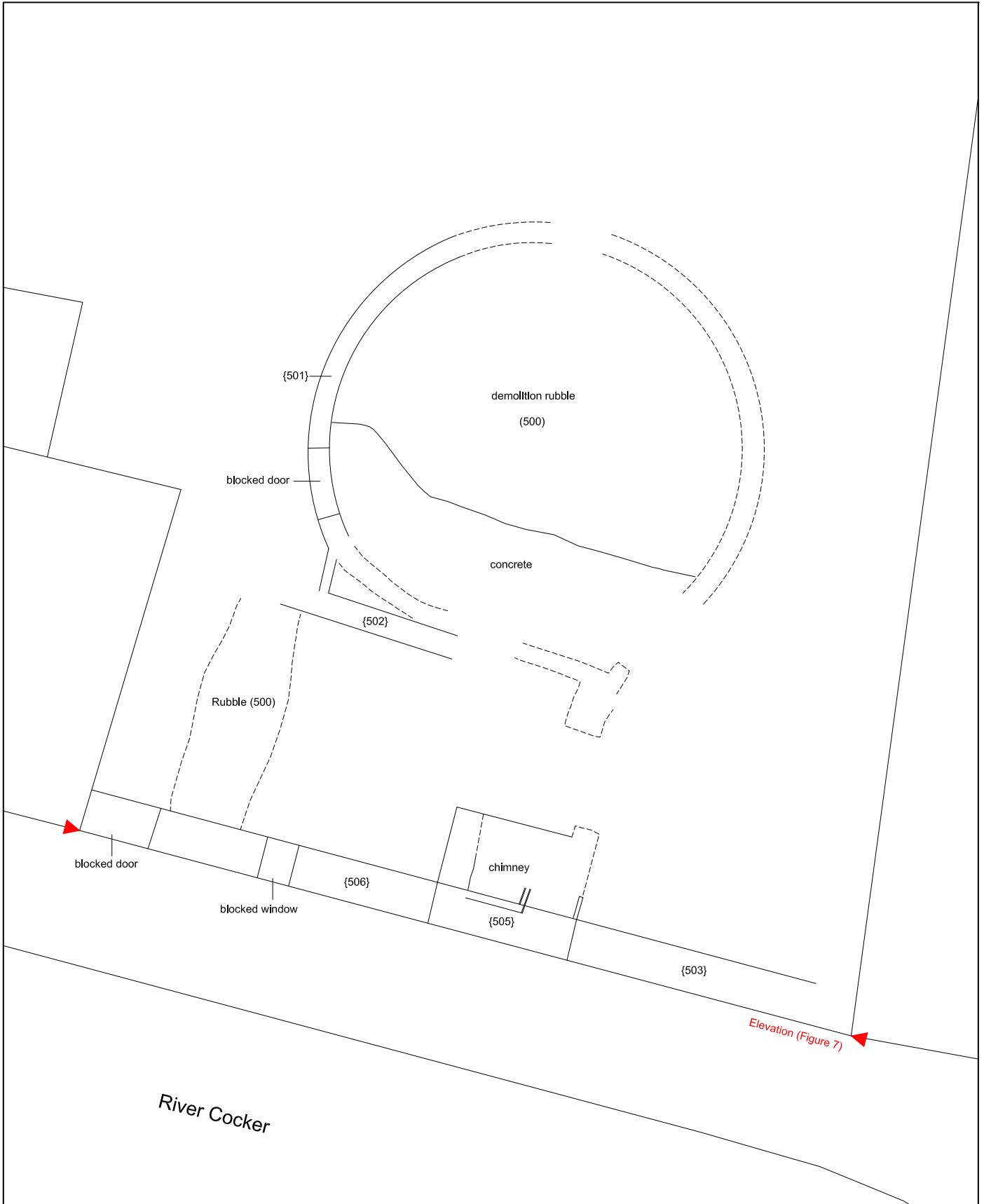


Figure 4: Watching Brief Phase 2, Trench 3.



Figure 5: Watching Brief Phase 3, Trench 4.





 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013</p>	<p>PROJECT: Cockermouth Flood Alleviation Scheme, Cockermouth, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:75 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10220</p> <p>CLIENT: Environment Agency</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: April 2013</p> <p>FIGURE: 6</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p>{501} Context number</p> <p>▶◀ Location of elevation</p> <p>--- Projected line of walls</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 6: Watching Brief, Phase 4 plan.





Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2013

Cockermouth Flood Alleviation  
Scheme, Cockermouth, Cumbria

CLIENT:

Environment Agency

SCALE: 1:75 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: April 2013

Brewery Building

{503}

chimney

{505}

{506}

blocked window

blocked door

Foundry House

NW

SE

South-west facing elevation.

REPORT No:

CP10220

FIGURE:

7

Figure 7: Watching Brief, Phase 4 elevation.



Cockermouth Flood Alleviation Scheme, Cockermouth, Cumbria

CLIENT:  
Environment Agency

SCALE: 1:1,250 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: April 2013

KEY:

 WB trenches



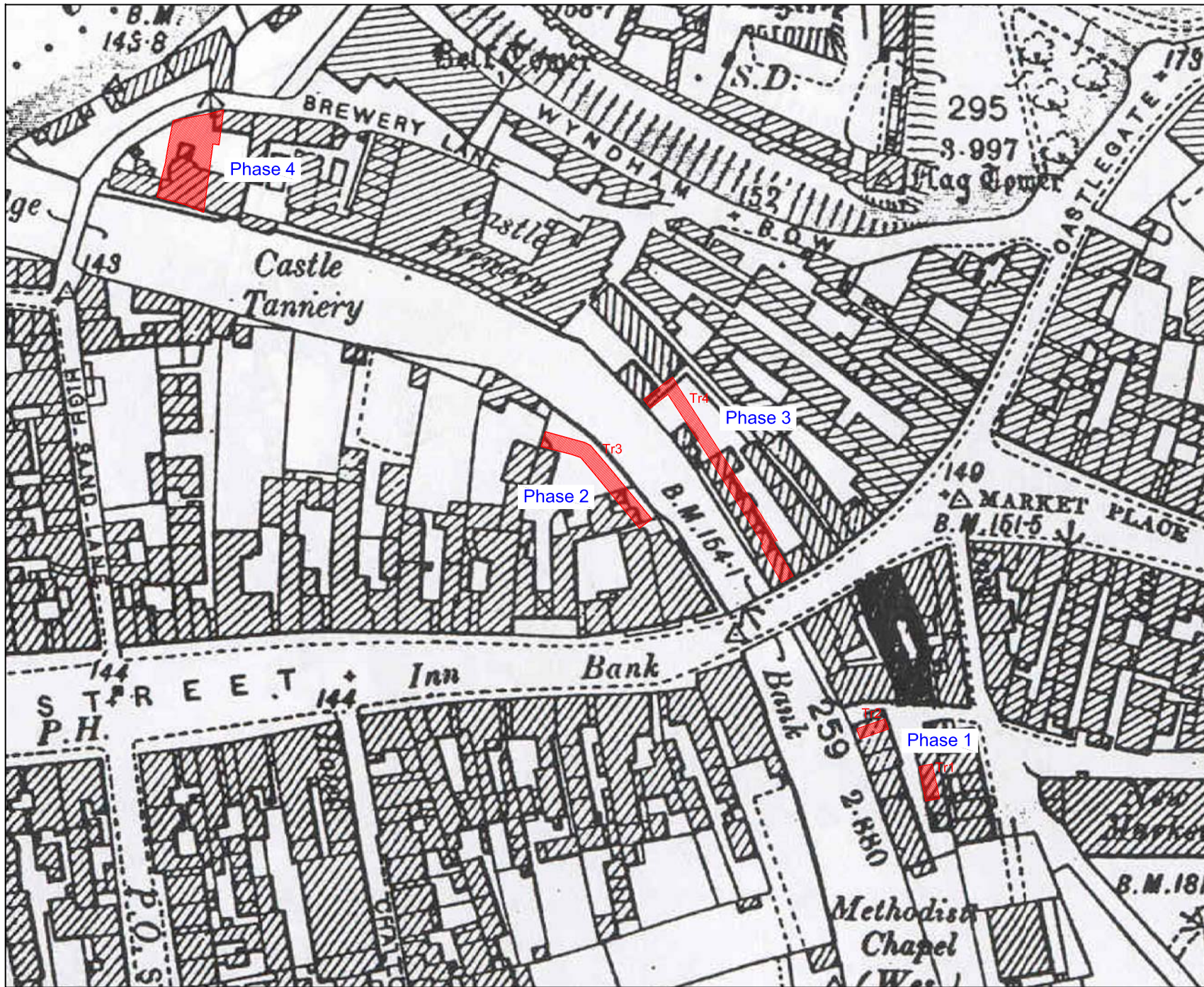
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REPORT No:  
CP10220

FIGURE:  
8

Figure 8: Ordnance Survey First Edition, c.1866.





Cockermouth Flood Alleviation  
 Scheme, Cockermouth,  
 Cumbria

CLIENT:  
 Environment Agency

SCALE: 1:1,250 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: April 2013

KEY:

 WB trenches



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REPORT No:  
 CP10220

FIGURE:  
 9

Figure 9: Ordnance Survey Second Edition, c.1900.