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DESK BASED ASSESSMENTS  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION  
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY  
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND LANDSCAPE SURVEY  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING  
EIA AND HERITAGE CONSULTANCY



**UNITED UTILITIES PLC**

**LAND AT WILLIAMSGATE, COCKERMOUTH, CUMBRIA**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

**SEPTEMBER 2015**



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United Utilities PLC

Williamsgate, Cockermouth, Cumbria

Archaeological Evaluation Report

September 2015

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## SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by United Utilities PLC, to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land at Williamsgate, Cockermouth, Cumbria (Centred on NY 1339 3429). This work was required to investigate the potential archaeological resource and the impact upon it from the construction of a proposed water treatment works.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in a single phase that took place over four days from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> September 2015 and involved the excavation of 12 trenches across three fields. A single pit containing a piece of animal bone was observed in trench 6 and evidence of ridge and furrow was visible in trench 7.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) thank United Utilities Water PLC for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. Thanks also to Aisling Mulcahy and Ed Danaher of Jacobs UK Ltd. and Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council, for all their assistance throughout the project.

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology also thanks G and A.M. Lawson Plant Hire Ltd and their staff for their help during this project.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Mike McElligott assisted by Ed Johnson, Ruby Neale, Karolina Siara, Eleonora Montanari and Ric Buckle. The report was written by Mike McElligott and the drawings were produced by Helen Phillips.

The report was edited by Richard Newman, Post excavation Manager for WAA. The project was managed by Frank Giocco, Technical Director for WAA.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Circumstances of the Project**

1.1.1 In September 2015, WAA was invited by United Utilities Water PLC to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Williamsgate, Cockermouth, Cumbria (Centred on NY 1339 3429; Figure 1), in advance of the construction of a proposed water treatment works. Following a geophysical survey undertaken in 2015, Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council requested a programme of archaeological investigation to test the results of the geophysical survey. The purpose was to further elucidate and evaluate the potential archaeological resource and the impact upon it of proposed construction works.

1.1.2 This report outlines the evaluation works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Written Scheme of Investigation

2.1.1 Upon request from United Utilities PLC, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) were commissioned to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological trial trench evaluation. Following consultation with Aisling Mulcahy of Jacobs UK Ltd acting on behalf of the client, Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council, accepted the WSI. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology subsequently was commissioned to undertake this work by United Utilities PLC.

2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b) and in accordance with the WAA Excavation Manual (2013).

### 2.2 The Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of twelve trenches within the proposed development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, with the evaluation trenches located to target geophysical anomalies.

2.2.2 In summary, the main objectives of the field evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the proposed development site
- determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological deposits and their potential significance
- determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from plough damage or from any other agricultural/industrial practices or later building activities
- investigate and record all deposits and features of archaeological interest within the areas to be disturbed by the current development
- determine the likely impact on archaeological deposits from the proposed development



- disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting.

2.2.3 Topsoil was removed by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recorded according to the Wardell Armstrong Archaeology standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WAA 2013).

2.2.4 The twelve evaluation trenches were photographed before being opened and backfilled following excavation and recording.

2.2.5 No finds were encountered during the course of this project.

### 2.3 The Archive

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with Carlisle Archives Centre, with copies of the report sent to Cumbria Historic Environment Record at Kendal, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier WAA15 WCC-A, CP 11502/15.

2.3.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology and Cumbria 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, as a part of this national project. The unique OASIS identification number for this archive comprises wardella2-223247.

### 3 BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The proposed water treatment works site is located within pasture land northeast of Bridekirk, at Williamsgate, which lies approximately 3km north of the town of Cockermouth, Cumbria. The survey sites lie immediately to the northwest of the A595, centred on Ordnance Survey grid references NY 1339 3429. The River Derwent runs to the south of the sites.

3.1.2 The underlying solid geology of the area consists of Sixth Limestone (Cumbria) deposited during the Carboniferous Period (331 – 335 million years ago). The superficial deposits consist of Devensian – Diamicton Till that formed during the Quaternary Period (up to 2 million years ago) (BGS 2015).

#### 3.2 Historic and Archaeological Background

3.2.1 **Introduction:** this background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and the records consulted during the desk-based assessment that was undertaken by WAA in 2015. It is intended only as a summary of historical developments around the study area, in order to assess the archaeological potential.

3.2.2 **Prehistoric (up to c.AD 72):** No prehistoric remains are known from within the study area.

3.2.3 **Roman (c.AD 72 – c.410):** No Roman remains are known from within the study area.

3.2.4 **Medieval (c.410 – c.1540):** Several finds of medieval and date have been encountered in the Bridekirk area, indicating that this was an established settlement in this period (Wardell Armstrong 2015).

3.2.5 **Post-Medieval and Modern (c.1540 – present):** The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 shows a similar layout of fields as today at both survey sites. Later historic mapping indicates that the field systems have remained unchanged until the present day.

#### 3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

3.3.1 A geophysical survey of the Williamsgate site was undertaken by WAA (2015) and indicated significant previous agricultural activity, including evidence for former ridge and furrow cultivation, a former field boundary and a possible network of land drains.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken in a single phase that took place between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> of September 2015 and comprised the excavation of twelve trenches (Figure 2). The topsoil was stripped by a JCB 3CX with a toothless bucket to the level of the natural substrate. The areas under investigation were subsequently cleaned by hand and potential archaeological features were investigated. Trenches 1 – 6 and 8 – 12 measured 30m in length and trench 7 measured 35m in length. All trenches were 1.55m wide. The summaries of the trenches are included in Appendix 1.

### 4.2 Results

4.2.1 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 was located in the southern end of field 1 and was aligned northwest-southeast (Plate 1). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m, revealing a firm mid yellow brown natural clay (**101**) below c.0.15m of a loose mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (**100**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

4.2.2 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was located in the southeast corner of field 1 and was aligned east-northeast – west-southwest (Plate 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m, revealing a firm mid yellow brown clay natural (**201**) below c.0.30m of a friable dark greyish brown sandy clay topsoil (**200**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

4.2.3 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 was located in the southeast end of field 2 and was aligned northwest – southeast (Plate 3). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.43m, revealing a firm mid yellow brown natural clay (**301**) below c.0.31m of a loose mid grey brown clayey silt topsoil (**300**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

4.2.4 **Trench 4:** Trench 4 was located in the western side of field 1 and was aligned northwest – southeast (Plate 4). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.44m, revealing a firm greyish/yellowish brown natural clay (**401**) below c.0.24m of a loose mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (**400**). Three land drains were observed within the trench but it was devoid of any archaeological features.

4.2.5 **Trench 5:** Trench 5 was located on the eastern side of field 1 and was aligned northeast-southwest (Plate 5). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m,

revealing a firm mid greyish yellow brown clay natural (**501**) below c.0.15m of a loose grey brown clay silt topsoil (**500**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

4.2.6 **Trench 6:** Trench 6 was located near the centre of field 2 and was aligned east-west (Figure 3) (Plate 6). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m, revealing a firm mid yellow brown natural clay (**604**) below c.0.25m of a loose mid grey brown clayey silt topsoil (**603**).

4.2.7 Pit [**600**] was located near the centre of the trench. It was partially visible with its northern side continuing beyond the limit of the trench and was sub-circular shaped (Plate 7). It measured 1.9m by 1.1m by 0.3m with sharp very steep sloping sides and flattish base. The lower fill (**602**) consisted of medium sized cobbles that covered most of the base and measured 0.15m thick. The upper fill (**601**) was a compact mid grey brown silty clay that measured 0.3m thick and contained occasional pebbles and a single piece of animal bone was recovered. The sample from this feature is discussed in the environmental section below.

4.2.8 **Trench 7:** Trench 7 was located on the west side of field 1 and was aligned north northwest-south southeast (Figure 4) (Plate 8). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.58m, revealing a firm mid yellow brown clay natural (**701**) below c.0.30m of a loose mid grey brown silty clay topsoil (**700**). Evidence of ridge and furrow were observed across the trench along with a modern land drain.

4.2.9 **Trench 8:** Trench 8 was located on the eastern side of field 1 and was aligned northwest-southeast (Plate 9). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.52m, revealing a firm mid greyish brown silty clay natural (**801**) below c.0.23m of a loose mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (**800**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

4.2.10 **Trench 9:** Trench 9 was located on the eastern side of field 1 and was aligned west northwest-east southeast (Plate 10). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.49m, revealing a firm mid yellow brown clay natural (**901**) below c.0.31m of a loose mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (**900**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

4.2.11 **Trench 10:** Trench 10 was located in the northeast side of field 1 and was aligned northeast-southwest (Plate 11). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m, revealing a firm mid yellow brown natural clay (**1001**) below c.0.32m of a loose

mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (**1000**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

4.2.12 **Trench 11:** Trench 11 was located in the northwest corner of field 1 and was aligned north northwest-south southeast (Plate 12). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.53m, revealing a firm mid yellow brown clay natural (**1101**) below c.0.30m of a loose mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (**1100**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

4.2.13 **Trench 12:** Trench 12 was located in the southern end of field 3 and was aligned northeast-southwest (Plate 13). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m, revealing a firm mid yellow clay natural (**1201**) below c.0.25m of a loose mid grey brown clayey silt topsoil (**1200**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

## **5 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 During the course of the archaeological evaluation one sample was taken for the purposes of archaeobotanical analysis, and one bone was recovered during the excavation of this feature. This was taken from pit feature [600] and represents c.20 litres of analysed sediment. This material was taken to extract material that may aid the understanding of the depositional history of this context, as well as understand the levels of organic preservation found within the excavated area; as per Historic England recommendations (2011). Furthermore the remains of wild plants may allow inferences to be made regarding the local environment.

### **5.2 Archaeobotanical Analysis**

5.2.1 The samples were manually floated and sieved through a 'Siraf' style flotation tank. In this case the residue and the flot are retained while the sand-silt-clay components are filtered out. The sample was floated over a 1mm plastic mesh, into which the residue was collected, then air-dried and sorted by eye for any material that may aid our understanding of the deposit; no such material was recovered from the samples however. The residue samples were also scanned with a hand magnet to retrieve forms of magnetic material. This was done to retrieve residues of metallurgical activity, in particular hammer scale, spheroid hammer scale, fuel-ash slag and vitrified material which might be indicative of other high temperature non-metallurgical processes. Processing procedures and nomenclature follows the conventions set out by the Historic England (2015), however, not such anthropogenic material was recovered from the samples upon examination.

5.2.2 An experienced environmental archaeologist examined all of the dried residues. It was appreciated from the assessment phase that the heavy clay soils may in some cases not allow a completely efficient separation of the charred organic remains from the inorganic residue. In this case much of the chaff and some grains may be retained in the residue. Therefore it was seen as a priority that as little of this material be lost as possible.

5.2.3 The washover was dried slowly and scanned at x40 magnification for charred and uncharred botanical remains. Identification of these reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Wardell Armstrong Archaeology and by reference to relevant literature (Cappers et al. 2010; Jacomet 2006). Plant taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

### 5.3 Discussion of the Remains

5.3.1 The ecofactual evidence recovered from the soil samples all contained very low amounts of plant remains; with infrequent seeds and very low volumes of charcoal being recovered from the flot/washover material. The recovered plant remains consisted of low numbers of seeds of knotweeds (*Polygonum* species), as well as some modern grass caryopsis. The desiccated nature of these remains, and the absence of waterlogging, suggests they are probably modern intrusive material rather than preserved archaeological material. A single bone was recovered from this context. It was identified as a fragment of horse metacarpal. The surface of the bone was heavily degraded on its caudal aspect, as well as having no remains of the distal end; c.20%. Considering the often poor preservation of bones from rural Cumbrian sites it is suggested that this bone is post-medieval in date and is in an advanced state of diagenic breakdown resulting from the acidic, clay soil conditions.

5.3.2 No further work is recommended on this material at this time.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Evaluation results**

6.1.1 During the archaeological evaluation at the land at Williamsgate, Cockermouth, Cumbria, twelve trenches totaling 565.75m<sup>2</sup> were excavated across three fields of the proposed development area. The aim was to identify the presence or absence of archaeological remains.

6.1.2 Ten of the twelve trenches were devoid of archaeological features. A pit was observed in trench 6 and contained a single piece of animal bone. Evidence of the ridge and furrow was noted only in trench 7. Modern ceramic and stone filled land drains were observed in four trenches.

6.1.3 In context the environmental remains suggest a post-medieval date for the feature sampled, pit [600].

### **6.2 Heritage significance**

6.2.1 The evaluation indicates that there are no significant archaeological remains present in the area of the proposed Williamsgate water treatment works. The limited archaeological evidence encountered had a negligible heritage significance.



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## APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

### Trench 1

Length: 30m Width: 1.55m  
Maximum Depth: 0.35m Minimum Depth: 0.20m  
Orientation: NW-SE OS Co-ordinates: (E) 313438 (N) 534094  
(E) 313456 (N) 534069

| Context Number | Context Type      | Description                    | Maximum Thickness/Depth |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (100)          | Topsoil           | Loose mid grey brown clay silt | 0.25m                   |
| (101)          | Natural Substrate | Firm mid yellow brown clay     | N/A                     |

### Trench 2

Length: 30m Width: 1.55m  
Maximum Depth: 0.45m Minimum Depth: 0.29m  
Orientation: ENE-WSW OS Co-ordinates: (E) 313460 (N) 534177  
(E) 313489 (N) 534180

| Context Number | Context Type      | Description                        | Maximum Thickness/Depth |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (200)          | Topsoil           | Soft mid grey brown clay           | 0.30m                   |
| (201)          | Natural Substrate | Firm mid greyish yellow brown clay | N/A                     |

### Trench 3

Length: 30m Width: 1.55m  
Maximum Depth: 0.43m Minimum Depth: 0.31m  
Orientation: NW-SE OS Co-ordinates: (E) 313500 (N) 534264  
(E) 313521 (N) 534243

| Context Number | Context Type      | Description                    | Maximum Thickness/Depth |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (300)          | Topsoil           | Loose mid grey brown clay silt | 0.31m                   |
| (301)          | Natural Substrate | Firm mid yellow brown clay     | N/A                     |

### Trench 4

Length: 30m Width: 1.55m  
Maximum Depth: 0.44m Minimum Depth: 0.34m  
Orientation: NW-SE OS Co-ordinates: (E) 313338 (N) 534204  
(E) 313365 (N) 534190

| Context Number | Context Type      | Description                             | Maximum Thickness/Depth |
|----------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------|
| (400)          | Topsoil           | Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt     | 0.24m                   |
| (401)          | Natural Substrate | Firm mid greyish & yellowish brown clay | N/A                     |

### Trench 5

Length: 30m Width: 1.55m  
Maximum Depth: 0.48m Minimum Depth: 0.24m  
Orientation: NNW-SSE OS Co-ordinates: (E) 313459 (N) 534261  
(E) 313459 (N) 534231

| Context Number | Context Type      | Description                        | Maximum Thickness/Depth |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (500)          | Topsoil           | Loose mid grey brown clay silt     | 0.30m                   |
| (501)          | Natural Substrate | Firm mid greyish yellow brown clay | N/A                     |

### Trench 6

Length: 30m Width: 1.55m  
Maximum Depth: 0.35m Minimum Depth: 0.27m  
Orientation: E-W OS Co-ordinates: (E) 313466 (N) 534291  
(E) 313496 (N) 534294

| Context Number | Context Type      | Description                      | Maximum Thickness/Depth |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| [600]          | Cut               | Cut of a sub-circular shaped pit | 0.30m                   |
| (601)          | Deposit           | Firm mid grey brown silty clay   | 0.30m                   |
| (602)          | Deposit           | Stone cobble layer               | 0.15m                   |
| (603)          | Topsoil           | Loose mid grey brown clayey silt | 0.25m                   |
| (604)          | Natural Substrate | Firm mid yellow brown clay       | N/A                     |

### Trench 7

Length: 35m Width: 1.55m  
Maximum Depth: 0.58m Minimum Depth: 0.32m  
Orientation: NNW-SSE OS Co-ordinates: (E) 313314 (N) 534267  
(E) 313317 (N) 534233

| Context Number | Context Type      | Description                     | Maximum Thickness/Depth |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (700)          | Topsoil           | Loose mid grey brown silty clay | 0.30m                   |
| (701)          | Natural Substrate | Firm mid yellow brown           | N/A                     |

### Trench 8

Length: 30m Width: 1.55m  
Maximum Depth: 0.52m Minimum Depth: 0.30m  
Orientation: NE-SW OS Co-ordinates: (E) 313405 (N) 534291  
(E) 313419 (N) 534264

| Context Number | Context Type      | Description                         | Maximum Thickness/Depth |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (800)          | Topsoil           | Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt | 0.23m                   |
| (801)          | Natural Substrate | Firm mid greyish brown silty clay   | N/A                     |

### Trench 9

Length: 30m Width: 1.55m  
Maximum Depth: 0.49m Minimum Depth: 0.25m  
Orientation: WNW-ESE OS Co-ordinates: (E) 313405 (N) 534306  
(E) 313434 (N) 534299

| Context Number | Context Type      | Description                           | Maximum Thickness/Depth |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (900)          | Topsoil           | Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay | 0.31m                   |
| (901)          | Natural Substrate | Firm mid yellow brown clay            | N/A                     |

### Trench 10

Length: 30m Width: 1.55m  
Maximum Depth: 0.40m Minimum Depth: 0.30m  
Orientation: NE-SW OS Co-ordinates: (E) 313371 (N) 534315  
(E) 313395 (N) 534332

| Context Number | Context Type      | Description                    | Maximum Thickness/Depth |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1000)         | Topsoil           | Loose mid grey brown clay silt | 0.32m                   |
| (1001)         | Natural Substrate | Firm mid yellow brown clay     | N/A                     |

### Trench 11

Length: 30m Width: 1.55m  
Maximum Depth: 0.53m Minimum Depth: 0.33m  
Orientation: NNW-SSE OS Co-ordinates: (E) 313284 (N) 534340  
(E) 313283 (N) 534370

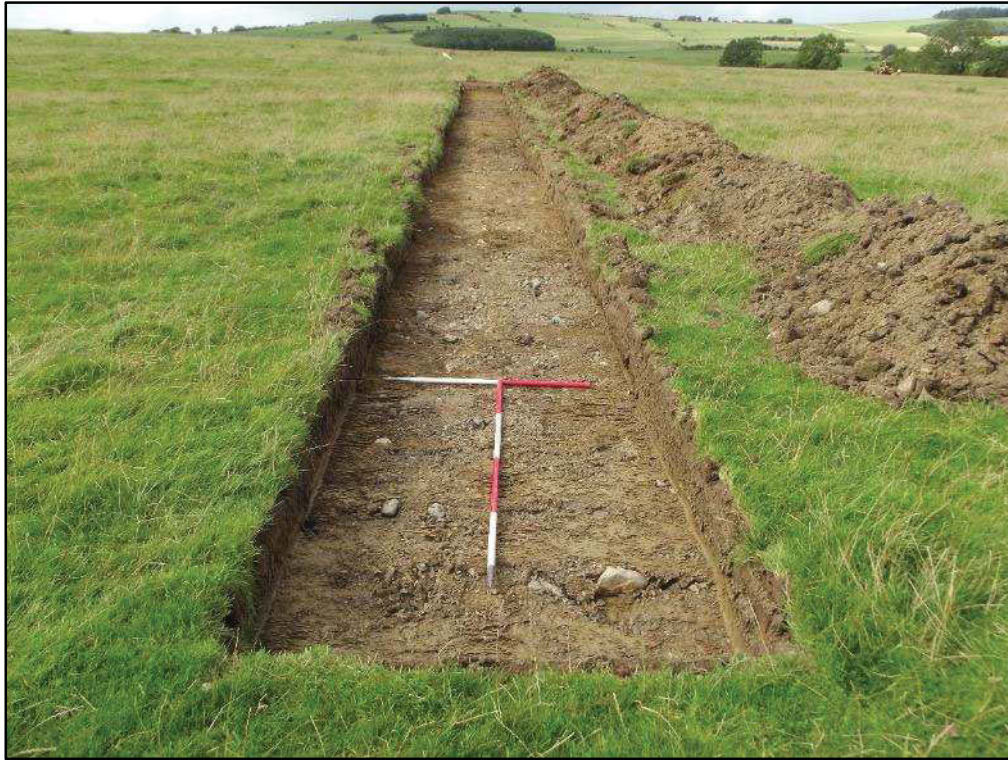
| Context Number | Context Type      | Description                    | Maximum Thickness/Depth |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1100)         | Topsoil           | Loose mid grey brown clay silt | 0.30m                   |
| (1101)         | Natural Substrate | Firm mid yellow brown clay     | N/A                     |

### Trench 12

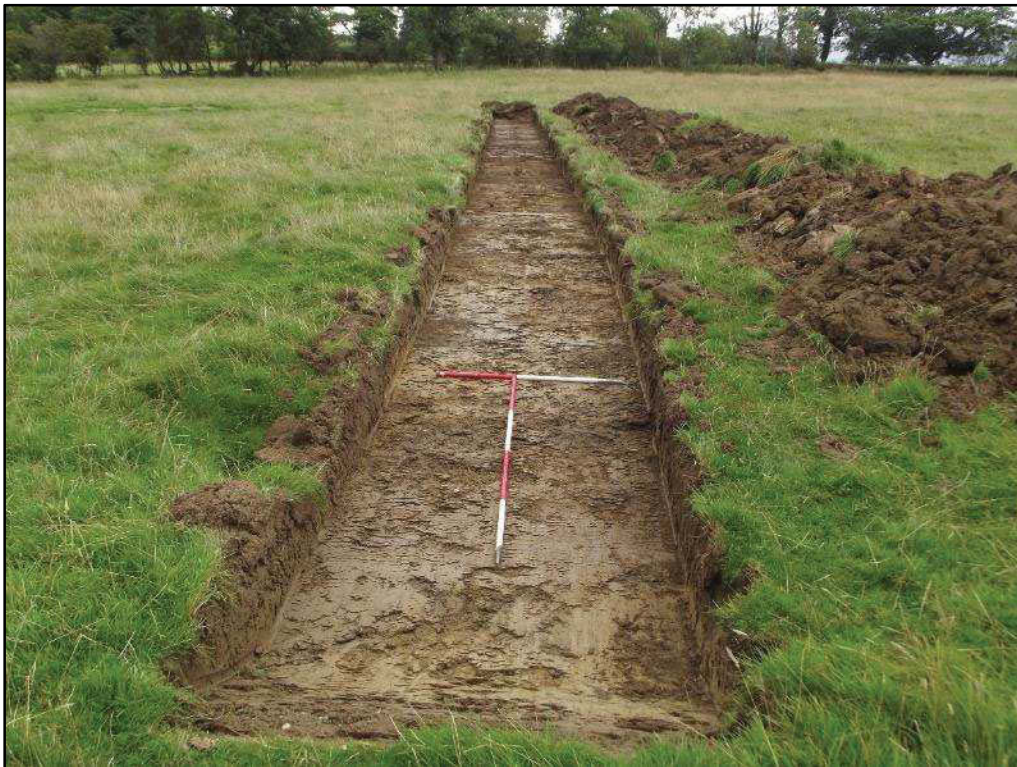
Length: 30m Width: 1.55m  
Maximum Depth: 0.40m Minimum Depth: 0.30m  
Orientation: NE-SW OS Co-ordinates: (E) 313353 (N) 534429  
(E) 313375 (N) 534447

| Context Number | Context Type      | Description                      | Maximum Thickness/Depth |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1200)         | Topsoil           | Loose mid grey brown clayey silt | 0.25m                   |
| (1201)         | Natural Substrate | Firm mid yellow clay             | N/A                     |

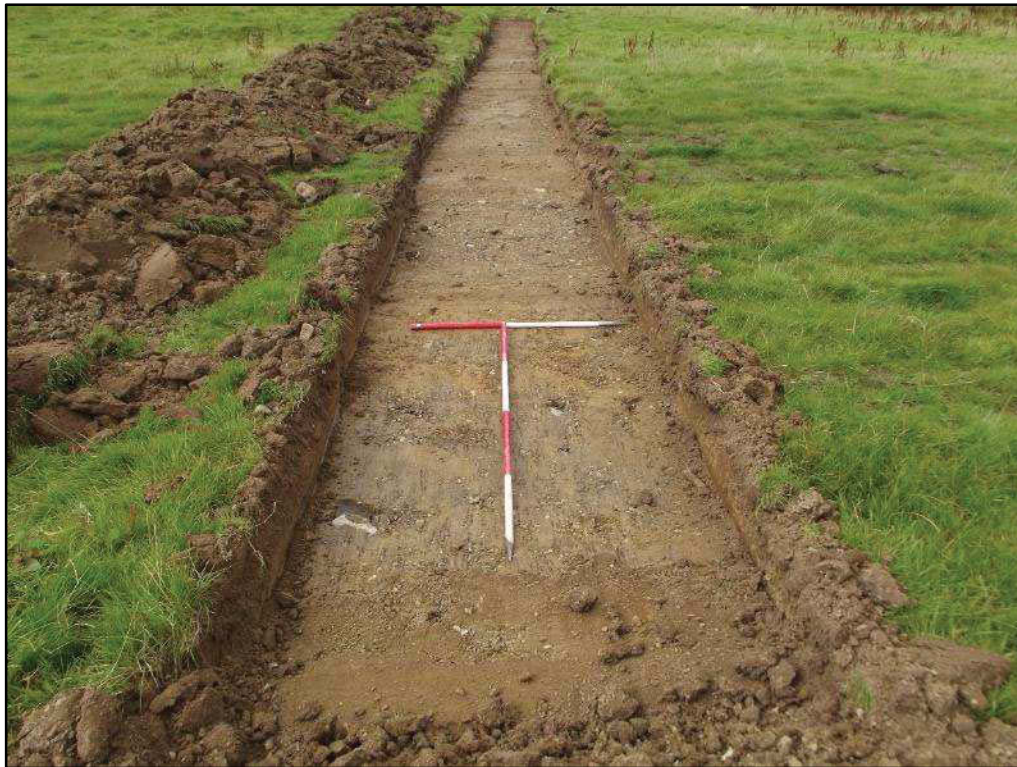
## APPENDIX 2: PLATES



*Plate 1: Trench 1, looking northwest*



*Plate 2: Trench 2, looking east-northeast*



*Plate 3: Trench 3, looking northwest*



*Plate 4: Trench 4, looking west*



*Plate 5: Trench 5, looking south-southeast*



*Plate 6: Trench 6, looking west*



*Plate 7: Pit [600], looking northwest*



*Plate 8: Trench 7, looking south-southwest*





*Plate 9: Trench 8, looking southeast*



*Plate 10: Trench 9, looking east-southeast*



*Plate 11: Trench 10, looking north*

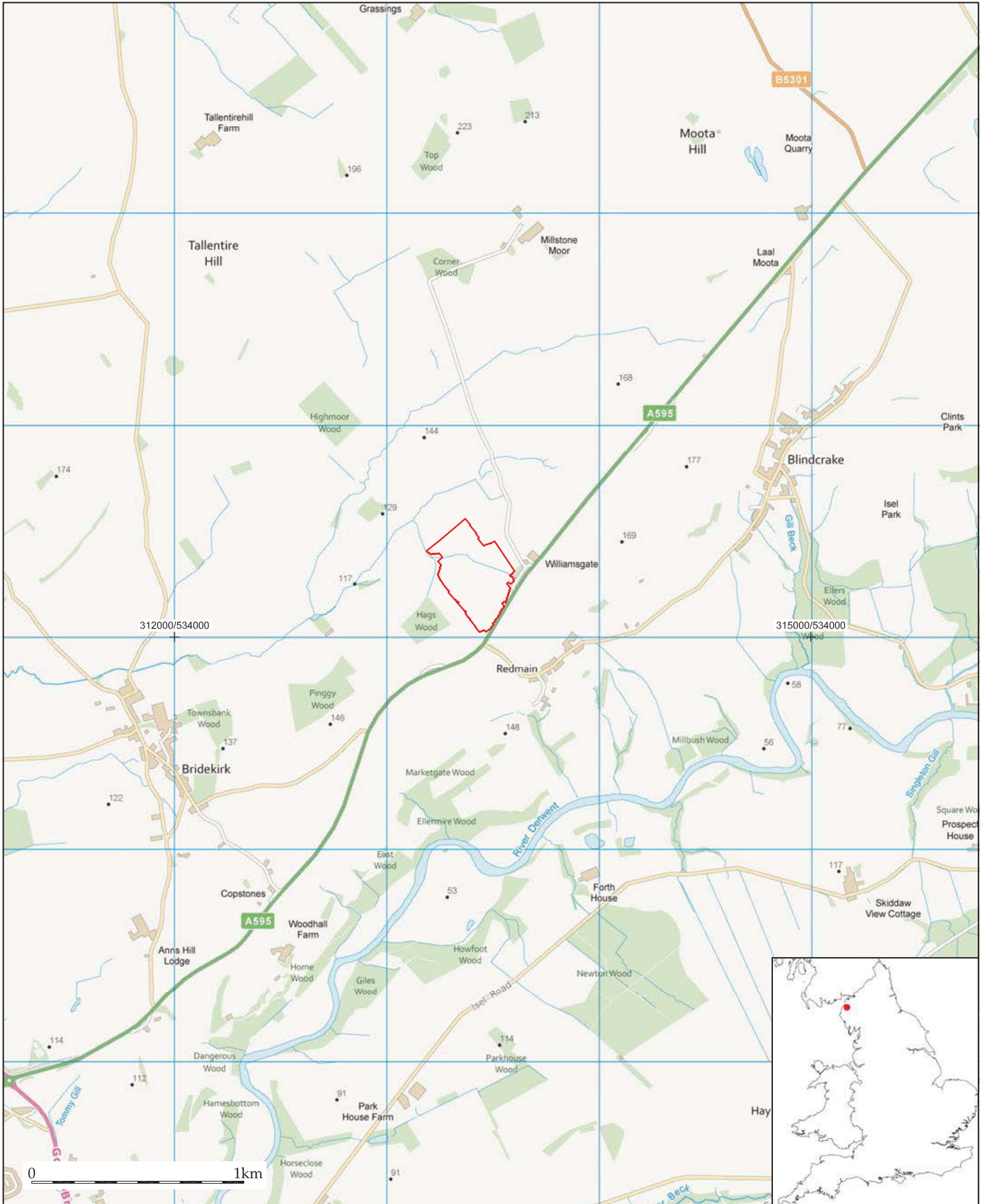


*Plate 12: Trench 11, looking northeast*



*Plate 13: Trench 12, looking northeast*

## APPENDIX 3: FIGURES






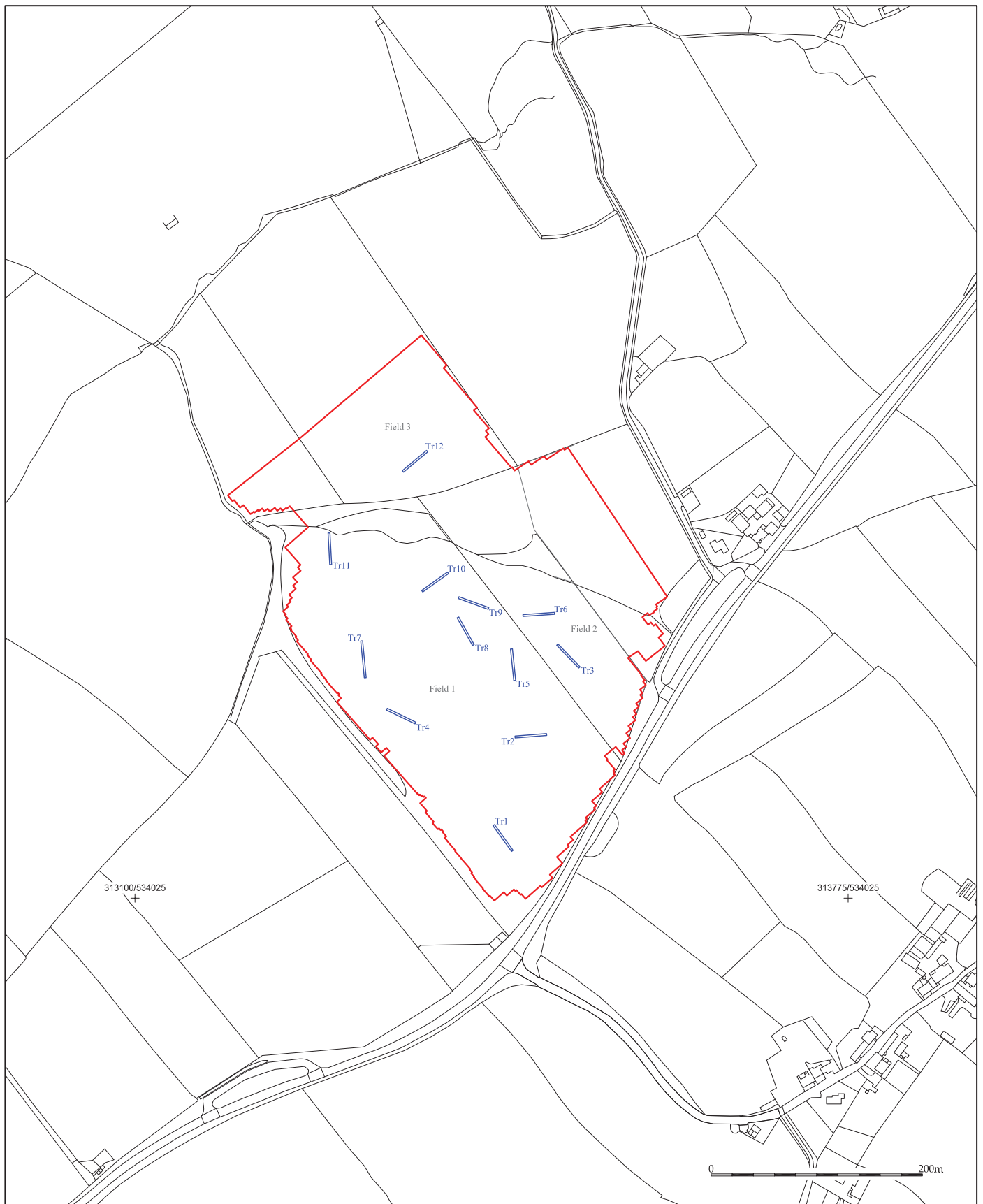
|   |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
|  <p>Wardell Armstrong<br/>Archaeology<br/>2015</p> | <p>PROJECT: Land at Williamsgate, Cockermouth, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11502</p> <p>CLIENT: United Utilities Plc</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>DATE: September 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p> | <p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site location</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> |
|---|--|--|---|

Figure 1: Site location.






|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
|  <p>Wardell Armstrong<br/>Archaeology<br/>2015</p> | <p>PROJECT: Land at Williamsgate, Cockermouth, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11502</p> <p>CLIENT: United Utilities Plc</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>DATE: September 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 2</p> | <p>KEY:</p> <p> Evaluation trenches</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> |
|---|---|--|---|

Figure 2: Trench location plan.

PROJECT:

Land at Williamsgate,  
Cockermouth, Cumbria

CLIENT:

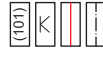
United Utilities Plc

SCALE: Plan 1:75/Section 1:20 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:



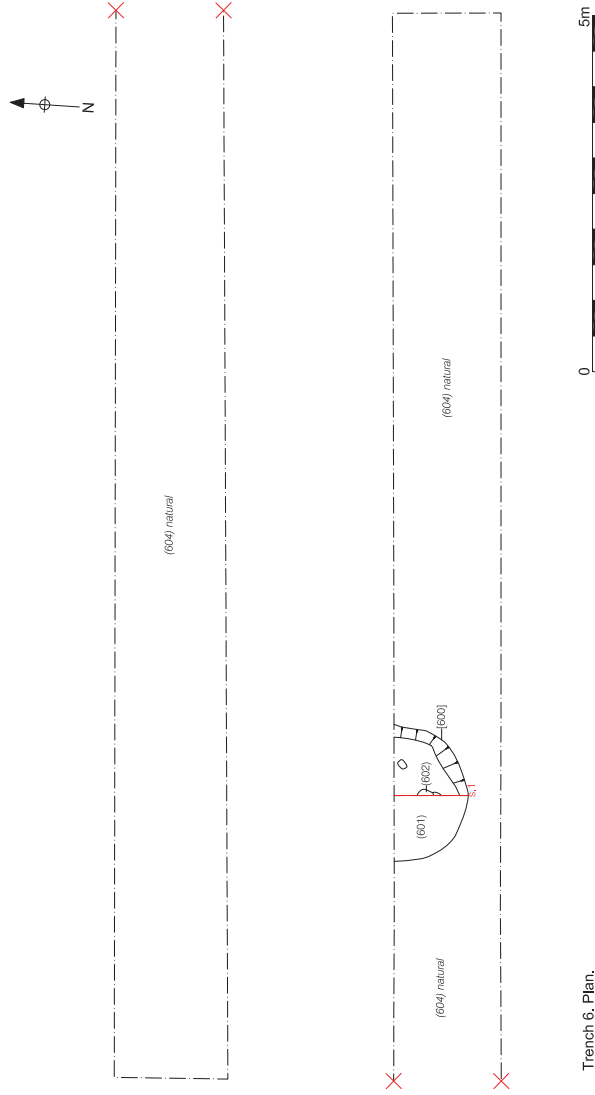
Context number  
Height mAOD  
Section location  
Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

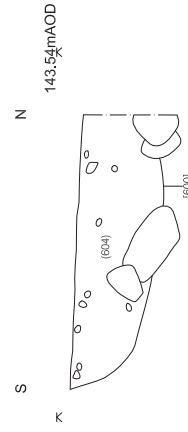
CPI1502

FIGURE:

3



Trench 6. Plan.



Section 1. East facing section across pit (600).

Figure 3: Trench 6; plan and section.



Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2015

PROJECT:

Land at Williamsgate,  
Cockermouth, Cumbria

CLIENT:

United Utilities Plc

SCALE: Plan 1:75 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:



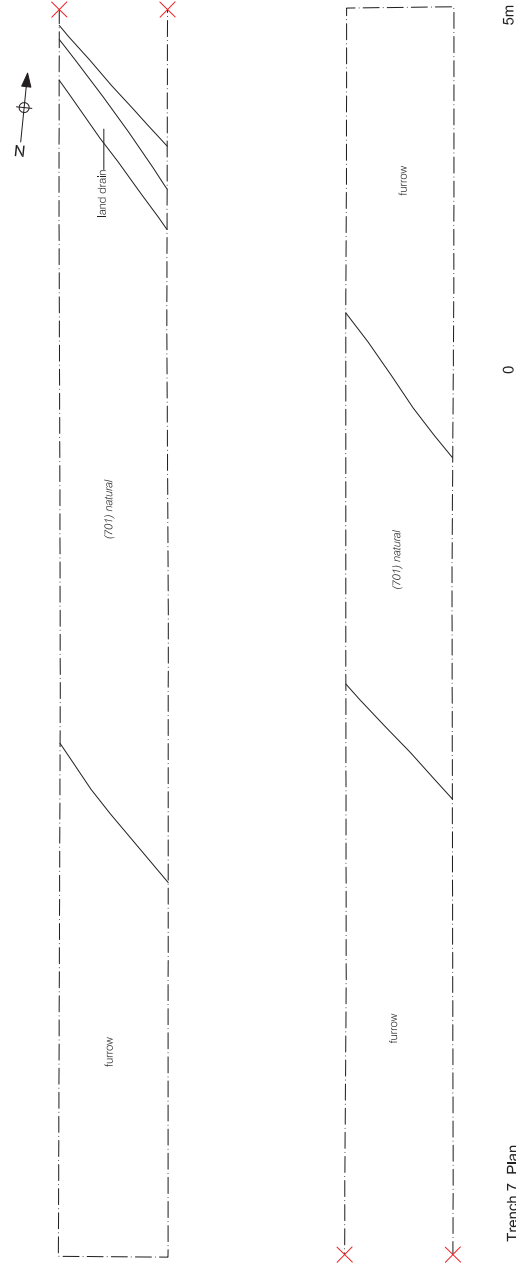
Context number  
Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

CPI1502

FIGURE:

4



Trench 7. Plan.

Figure 4: Trench 7; plan.



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