

Land north of Rockcliffe School Rockcliffe, Carlisle Cumbria

Cumbria County Council



Eden Heritage
Archaeology & Heritage Services

JULY 2021

**Archaeological Evaluation
Report EH107/02**

Land north of Rockcliffe School, Rockcliffe, Carlisle, Cumbria

Archaeological Evaluation for Cumbria County Council

DATE ISSUED: July 2021
JOB NUMBER: EH107
REPORT NUMBER: 02 Version (1.0)
PLANNING REF: 16/1038
GRID REFERENCE: NY 3592 6193
OASIS REFERENCE: edenheri1- 426022

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Heritage Impact Assessment
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Historic Landscape Survey
Written Scheme of Investigation

Geophysical Survey
Trial Trench Evaluation
Archaeological Excavation
Archaeological Watching Briefs

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Acknowledgements

Eden Heritage thanks Jack Thornton, Savills for commissioning the project on behalf of Cumbria County Council and for all his assistance. Eden Heritage also thanks Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council, for his advice and assistance during the project.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Martin Railton, Managing Director assisted by Kevin Mounsey, Senior Project Assistant. The report was produced and illustrated by Martin Railton.

Summary

In 2021 Eden Heritage was commissioned by Cumbria County Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation on two plots of land north of Rockcliffe School, Rockcliffe, Carlisle, Cumbria (centred on National Grid References NY 3592 6193). The evaluation was required as a condition of planning consent, and to be undertaken prior to a proposed residential development at the site, which was granted outline planning permission by Carlisle City Council (Ref. 16/1038).

Rapid desk-based research undertaken prior to the trial trench evaluation revealed the village of Rockcliffe has medieval origins and may have been settled by Scandinavian peoples during the 10th century, possibly occupying previously unclaimed land. The presence of the 10th or 11th century carved cross in the village near the Church of St Mary suggests the site had religious significance in the early medieval period. The land investigated during the archaeological evaluation lay to the north of the village to the east of Rockcliffe Marsh and was recorded as being predominantly agricultural up to the 20th century.

A trial trench evaluation was undertaken between the 12th and 15th July 2021, with five trenches excavated across the proposed development area. The trenches were located to target all the areas of the proposed development, including the proposed new house plots and access roads. The results of the archaeological evaluation suggest that the site was marshland prior to the agricultural use of the site in the post-medieval period, as evidenced by a layer of silt overlying the natural sands. Archaeological features were limited to a possible shallow ditch or hollow on the east side of the site, which was possibly associated with a stone deposit. It was considered possible that this related to a former field boundary or other agricultural feature.

The finds recovered during the archaeological evaluation were almost exclusively unstratified post-medieval ceramics, which were likely deposited as midden material in the 18th and 19th centuries when the site was being cultivated. Modern material was also identified in the topsoil. No further work is recommended.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Circumstances

- 1.1.1 In 2021 Eden Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Cumbria County Council (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land north of Rockcliffe School, Rockcliffe, Carlisle, Cumbria (centred on National Grid References NY 3592 6193). The evaluation was required as a condition of planning consent, and to be undertaken prior to a proposed residential development at the site, which was granted outline planning permission by Carlisle City Council (Ref. 16/1038).
- 1.1.2 The site lay c.7.2km to the northwest of Carlisle to the north of the village of Rockcliffe, which lies on the east side of the River Eden in Cumbria (Figure 1). The proposed development area comprised 0.54ha of pastureland on the north side of Rockcliffe C of E Primary School, which was accessed from a road north of the village (Figure 2). The proposed development will comprise the construction of five new dwellings with parking and new access provided from the existing road to the west.
- 1.1.3 The village of Rockcliffe is believed to have medieval origins. A carved cross which dates from the 10th or 11th century stands to the south in the village near the Church of St Mary, indicating that the site had religious significance in the early medieval period. The cross is designated a Grade I listed building (List Entry 1138346) and Scheduled Monument (List Entry 1007169). The River Eden was also known to be the focus of prehistoric activity and Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service had identified a number of Romano-British settlements and field systems in the vicinity of the site, identified as crop marks on air photographs (Parsons 2015). The site also lay within the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall) World Heritage Site (Historic England 2021).
- 1.1.4 As a result, Carlisle City Council advised that a programme of archaeological work was required at the site, which was to be undertaken accordance with a planning condition (Condition 11) of the planning permission which stated *'No development shall commence within the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. This written scheme will include the following components:*
- i) An archaeological evaluation;*
 - ii) An archaeological recording programme the scope of which will be dependent upon the results of the evaluation; and*
 - iii) Where significant archaeological remains are revealed by the programme of archaeological work, a post-excavation assessment and analysis, preparation of a site archive ready for deposition at a store approved by the Local Planning Authority, completion of an archive report, and submission of the results for publication in a suitable journal.'*

- 1.1.5 This was in line with government advice as set out in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).
- 1.1.6 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was subsequently produced for the archaeological evaluation by Eden Heritage (Eden Heritage 2021), and submitted to Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment officer at Cumbria County Council for approval, prior to the commencement of the project. The WSI was produced in accordance with the recommendations of Historic England (2015) as set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

2 Methodology

2.1 Scope of the Work

2.1.1 The project comprised an archaeological trial trench evaluation, which was undertaken in order to provide information regarding the potential for buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to obtain information on the date, quality, depth and state of preservation of potential archaeological remains at the site, if present.

2.2 Documentary Research

2.2.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to set the results of the archaeological work into their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context. The documentary research focused on evidence for potential archaeological remains at the site and was undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments* (CIfA 2020a).

2.2.2 This involved consultation of the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), The National Archives, Eden Heritage library and other online sources for historic maps and documents relating to the site.

2.3 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

2.3.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2020b).

2.3.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of five trenches measuring 30m long by 1.6m wide (T1-T5). The trenches were placed to sample the areas of the proposed development, avoiding known services and modern obstructions (Figure 2). The general aims of these investigations were:

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

2.3.3 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a tracked 360 mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand. All possible features were inspected, and selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material. Once completed all features were recorded in

accordance with the Museum of London Archaeological Service Archaeological Site Manual (Museum of London 1994). A metal detector was utilised to maximise the collection of metal artefacts from the excavated spoil, in accordance with the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.

2.3.4 All finds encountered were retained on site and returned to the Eden Heritage Ltd office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* was then produced for each stratified context, and the dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the site.

2.3.5 On completion of the project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines. Please note, the following categories of material will be discarded following the submission of this report within 6 months, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- unstratified material of no research value;
- modern pottery and finds;
- material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

2.3.6 The evaluation trenches were backfilled with the excavated material at the end of the project.

2.3.7 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2020b) and the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2020c).

2.4 Project Archive

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Eden Heritage 2021), and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited with the Penrith and Eden Museum.

2.4.2 Eden Heritage and Cumbria County Council support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by Eden Heritage as a part of this project, and a copy of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS website within 3 months following approval by Cumbria County Council (Reference **edenheri1-426022**).

3 Background

3.1 Location and Geological Context

- 3.1.1 Rockcliffe is a small village and civil parish in the City of Carlisle district of Cumbria; historically located in the county of Cumberland. Part of the parish is a marshy peninsula between the mouths of the River Esk and the River Eden. Rockcliffe School is situated on the road connecting the settlements of Rockcliffe and Rockcliffe Cross, which is located to the northwest (Figure 1). The proposed development area is located immediately to the north of Rockcliffe School, to the east of this road, and is centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference NY 3592 6198 (Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 The site lies within agricultural land and occupies a field of pasture, bounded by a school playing field to the south, with further agricultural fields to the north, east and west separated by hedgerows. The land within the site is predominantly level with an elevation of c.15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The River Eden lies 340m to the southwest of the site, the River Esk being 3km to the north.
- 3.1.3 The geology of the site is sandstone, known as Elsby Sandstone Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 242 to 247 million years ago in the Triassic Period. This is overlain by Gretna Till Formation (Diamicton) formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2021).

3.2 Historic Background

- 3.2.1 Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service had identified a number of Romano-British settlements and field systems in the vicinity of the site identified as crop marks on air photographs (Parsons 2015). The presence of prehistoric and Romano-British settlements in the Solway Plain was demonstrated by Bewley who recorded numerous cropmark sites, which appeared to be located to take advantage of the fertile soils (Bewley 1994). Several cropmark sites of possible prehistoric and/or Romano-British date have also been recorded near Rockcliffe Cross by Professor Barri Jones.
- 3.2.2 Hadrian's Wall marks one of the frontiers of the Roman Empire, and the international importance of the surviving remains has been recognised through its designation as a World Heritage Site. The proposed development area lies within the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall) World Heritage Site but is located c.3km to the north of the physical frontier which ran south of the River Eden to the east of Carlisle, comprising the Wall and other defenses (Historic England 2021).
- 3.2.3 It has been considered previously that the coastline near Rockcliffe could have been very different in the prehistoric and Roman periods, and that Rockcliffe Marsh to the west of the site could have been an inlet for the sea in former times (McCarthy 2002, 30).

- 3.2.4 Place-name evidence suggests that the upper Eden Valley was settled by Scandinavian peoples during the 10th century, possibly occupying previously unclaimed land (Higham 1986, 326). The name Rockcliffe originates from the Old Norse words ‘*rauor*’ and ‘*klif*’ meaning ‘Red cliff’ (Lee 1998).
- 3.2.5 The presence of the 10th or 11th century carved cross in the village near the Church of St Mary (HER 195), suggest that the site had religious significance in the early medieval period. The earliest Norse settlers were believed to already be Christianized to some extent, arriving on the Solway from about 920, and founding churches there. The Rockcliffe cross has a wheel overlying the cross arms, which is a feature that has been used to date the cross to the late 10th century (Collingwood 1989, 143-4).
- 3.2.6 The manor of Rockcliffe was held under barony of Burgh by the Rockcliffe family Until it was sold to Ralph de Bray in 1205. It was sold to the Dacre family in the late 14th century (Winchester 2017,253). By the end of the 14th century a combination of plague, climate change and Anglo-Scottish disputes, particularly in the border region, is believed to have led to settlements in the area reducing in size.
- 3.2.7 There are documentary references to a Tudor period castle (HER 185) and Stuart period mansion house to the northwest of Rockcliffe (at Old Hall Farm) which have since been demolished (Calendar of State Papers, Scotland: Volume 10, 1589-1593; British History Online 2021).
- 3.2.8 The manor of Rockcliffe is recorded to have been sold in 1682 to Rev. Charles Usher and thereafter to various owners (Winchester 2017, 253). The medieval parish church was rebuilt in 1848 by James Stewart of Carlisle. The current church is a Grade II* listed building (List Entry 1087594).
- 3.2.9 The land at Rockcliffe is recorded as being predominantly agricultural up to the 20th century. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863 shows the proposed development area was located within a pattern of regular fields to the north of Rockcliffe. This also shows that the field containing the proposed development area was originally slightly larger and had extended further to the west (Figure 3a). A stream is shown to have run along the north side of this field and along the eastern boundary southwards towards Rockcliffe (see Figure 2 and Figure 3b). Historic Ordnance Survey maps show no significant changes within the site boundary up to the present (see Figure 3c and Figure 3d).
- 3.2.10 Modern aerial imagery also shows the proposed development area as undeveloped agricultural land, with a new field boundary established along the eastern site boundary in the early 21st century. The original field boundary has survived in the field to the east as an earthwork (see Figure 2).

3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

- 3.3.1 No known previous archaeological work has taken place within the proposed development area or in the immediate vicinity. The only known archaeological interventions to have taken place at Rockcliffe were watching briefs conducted during ground works for overhead electricity cables at Blackrigg farm and Mossband Farm (Fraser 1997) and between Willowholme, Carlisle and Rockcliffe (Jones 2004). No significant archaeological features were identified during either of these projects.

4 Evaluation Results

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken between the 12th and 15th June 2021, with five trenches (T1-T5) excavated across the proposed development area (Figure 2). The trenches were located to target all the areas of the proposed development, including the proposed new house plots and access roads.
- 4.1.2 The site comprised a field of overgrown pasture. Modern topsoil was present across the whole of the area, which measured approximately 0.1m deep. This overlaid an earlier yellow/grey sandy clay subsoil, which was on average c.0.4m deep and contained sherds of post-medieval pottery.
- 4.1.3 The natural geology was revealed at a depth of c.0.5m in all of the trenches. This comprised yellow/orange sand with occasional sandstone cobbles and some lenses of yellow/grey clayey sand. This was overlain by a thin layer of red/brown clay silt, which indicated the former presence of a marshland environment. Rooting was present throughout this layer, and also penetrating the upper surface of the sand, indicating the former presence of trees and shrubs over much of the site area. Several possible archaeological features were sampled, which proved to be natural rooting (Plate 1). Fragments of degraded tree root were also recovered from these features, particularly in Trench 2.
- 4.1.4 Archaeological features were revealed in the east end of Trench 4, which are believed to relate to the post-medieval period. These included a possible field boundary ditch and an associated stone deposit. The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed below, however, only those trenches containing archaeological features are discussed in detail (i.e. Trench 4).
- 4.1.5 Photographs of the excavated trenches are included in Appendix 1 for reference.



Plate 1: Natural yellow/orange sand showing excavated tree root, looking northeast (1m scale)

4.2 Results

- 4.2.1 *Trench 4:* Trench 1 was situated on the east side of the proposed development area in the location of a proposed new access road, aligned northeast to southwest (Figure 2).
- 4.2.2 The natural substrate, comprising yellow/orange sand **(401)** was identified at an average depth of 0.5m below ground level (blg) in Trench 4, with evidence of rooting throughout the upper surface. The natural sand was overlain by a layer of red/brown clayey silt **(403)** measuring on average 0.1m-deep, which extended the full length of the trench, but appeared to be concentrated in several distinct areas, which may have been former natural drainage channels or depressions in the sand.
- 4.2.3 Cutting the clayey silt **(403)** in the east end of Trench 4 was a possible shallow ditch or hollow **[407]** which was identified in the southern baulk of the trench (Plate 2 and Figure 4). This was 1.7m wide and 0.2m deep with a rounded profile and base, filled with grey clay **(405)**. Immediately to the west of this feature was a loose deposit of yellow sand mixed with red/brown clayey silt **(406)**, which measured 0.85m wide and 0.15m deep in the trench section. This may possibly have been associated with the cutting of the adjacent ditch. No finds were recovered from these features.
- 4.2.4 Covering these features and the entirety of Trench 4 was a 0.3m-deep deposit of yellow/grey clayey sand subsoil **(402)**, from which several sherds of port-medieval pottery were recovered during the machine excavation of the trench. A deposit of rounded stones **(404)** covering an area measuring 1.1m by 0.8m, was revealed within this subsoil layer at the east end of the trench, comprising sandstone measuring up to 0.2m by 0.2m by 0.15m. A fragment of clay pipe stem was recovered from immediately above the stones. It was thought that the stone deposit **(404)** may have been associated with the adjacent ditch or hollow **[407]**, but this was uncertain (Plate 3 and Figure 4).



Plate 2: Possible ditch **[407]** in the southern section of Trench 4, looking southeast (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 3: Stone deposit **(404)** within subsoil **(402)** in Trench 4, looking southwest (1m scale)

- 4.2.5 Overlying the subsoil **(402)** in Trench 4 was a 0.1m-deep layer of topsoil and turf **(400)**. This layer appeared to have been truncated at the eastern end of the trench, which may be associated with the creation of a field boundary along the eastern site boundary in the early 21st century (Figure 4).

4.3 Discussion

- 4.3.1 The only archaeological features identified during the trial trench evaluation were identified at the east end of Trench 4, comprising a possible shallow ditch or hollow **[407]** and later stone deposit **(404)**. These may possibly be associated with a former field boundary or other agricultural activity. Finds recovered from the subsoil contain the stone deposit suggest this is post-medieval in date.
- 4.3.2 The existing field boundary is located 6.5m to the east of these features, which is a recent creation. The earlier field boundary ditch survives as an earthwork in the field to the east of the proposed development area (Figure 2). However, it is possible other field boundaries may have existed at the site which were lost prior to the creation of the historic Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 4a-4d).
- 4.3.3 The results of the archaeological evaluation suggest that prior to the creation of the existing pattern of post-medieval fields the proposed development area may have been marshland, as evidenced by a thin deposit of silt across the site. The site may have originally been similar to Rockcliffe Marsh to the west of the site, which may have made it unsuitable for settlement or intensive cultivation.

5 Finds

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork all finds were returned to the Eden Heritage office for assessment. The majority of the finds were recovered from topsoil/subsoil soil layers during machine excavation and mostly classified as unstratified (U/S). However, Trench 4 produced a find (Table 1).

5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2020c). All artefacts have been assessed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011).

5.1.3 The complete finds assemblage from the trial trench evaluation is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Quantification of Bulk Finds by Context

Tr No	Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period	Notes
1	U/S	Ceramic	10	129	Post-medieval	C19th century stoneware x 2, C19th creamware x 3, C18th or C19th lead-glazed earthenware x 2, C18th or C19th transfer printed earthenware x 3
2	U/S	Ceramic	9	107	Post-medieval	C18th or C19th lead-glazed earthenware x 4, C18th or C19th transfer printed earthenware x 2, C19th creamware x 2
3	U/S	Ceramic	8	91	Post-medieval	C18th or C19th lead-glazed earthenware x 5, C18th or C19th transfer printed earthenware x 1, C19th creamware x 3
4	402	Clay Pipe	1	3	Post-medieval	Clay pipe stem fragment
4	U/S	Ceramic	10	110	Post-medieval	C19th century stoneware x 4, C19th creamware x 4, C18th or C19th transfer printed earthenware x 2
5	U/S	Ceramic	4	36	Post-medieval	C18th or C19th transfer printed earthenware x 2, C18th or C19th creamware plate fragment

5.2 Post-medieval Ceramics

5.2.1 The majority of the finds recovered were post-medieval ceramics. A total of 41 sherds of post-medieval ceramics, weighing 473g, were recovered during the evaluation. The ceramic material was recovered from from topsoil/subsoil deposits (U/S) in all five trenches.

5.2.2 The sherds were of moderate size and in good condition. A small range of post-medieval fabrics were present, comprising mainly glazed stoneware and earthenware of 18th-19th century date, but also transfer printed earthenware and sherds of undecorated creamware, and a sherd of a cream plate.

5.2.3 The sherds were from utilitarian vessels probably including pancheons and storage jars. Also recovered were fragments of plates and bowls which are typical domestic household items.

5.2.4 The sherds were of very limited research value and will be discarded.

5.3 Clay Pipe

5.3.1 One fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing 3g, was recovered from the subsoil layer **(402)** in Trench 4. No decoration was noted, and no maker's marks were present.

5.3.2 The fragment was 22mm long and 12mm in diameter. The stem-hole size was measured to give an idea of the date for the fragment (Table 2) although this should only be considered a rough guide. The stem from layer **(402)** had a stem-hole size of 3mm indicating a 17th century date (Oswald 1975). Nothing further could be gained from the fragment, which will be discarded.

Table 2: Binford's Pipestem Chronology (Kipfer 2008, 8)

<i>Stem-Hole Ø (in/XX)</i>	<i>Conversion (mm)</i> <i>1 inch = 25.4mm</i> <i>1/64 (inch) = 0.4mm</i>	<i>Dates</i>
9/64	9 x 0.4mm = 3.6	1590 – 1620
8/64	8 x 0.4mm = 3.2	1620 – 1650
7/64	7 x 0.4mm = 2.8	1650 – 1680
6/64	6 x 0.4mm = 2.4	1680 – 1720
5/64	5 x 0.4mm = 2	1720 – 1750
4/64	4 x 0.4mm = 1.6	1750 - 1800

5.4 Research potential

5.4.1 The assemblage was recovered from topsoil/subsoil deposits and probably originated as midden material during the post-medieval period. The material does not add any significant information to the site stratigraphy or the history of the site. The relatively low quantity of post-medieval material suggests that the land was not intensively occupied in this period, but probably used for agriculture.

6 Conclusions

6.1 Origins, Development and Use

- 6.1.1 Rapid desk-based research undertaken prior to the trial trench evaluation has revealed the village of Rockcliffe has medieval origins and may have been settled by Scandinavian peoples during the 10th century, possibly occupying previously unclaimed land. The presence of the 10th or 11th century carved cross in the village near the Church of St Mary, suggests that the site had religious significance.
- 6.1.2 The land investigated during the archaeological evaluation lay to the north of the village to the east of Rockcliffe Marsh, which is located between the mouths of the River Esk and the River Eden. The proposed development area is recorded as being predominantly agricultural up to the 20th century. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863 shows the proposed development area was located within a pattern of regular post-medieval fields to the north of Rockcliffe.
- 6.1.3 The results of the archaeological evaluation suggest that the site was marshland prior to the agricultural use of the site in the post-medieval period, as evidenced by a layer of silt overlying the natural sands. The site also appears to have been occupied by trees and/or shrubs in this period.
- 6.1.4 No archaeological features were identified in the majority of the trenches. A possible shallow ditch or hollow was revealed in section on the east side of the site, possibly associated with a stone deposit in Trench 4. It is possible that this relates to a former field boundary or other agricultural feature.

6.2 Research Potential

- 6.2.1 The finds recovered during the archaeological evaluation were almost exclusively post-medieval ceramics which were likely deposited as midden material in the 18th and 19th centuries, when the site was being cultivated. Modern material was also identified in the topsoil, which will be discarded.
- 6.2.2 Since use of the land appears to be limited to agricultural activity, no further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX 1: Photographs of Trenches (T1-T5)



Trench 1 looking south (2 x 1m scales)



Trench 2 looking northwest (2 x 1m scales)



Trench 3 looking west (2 x 1m scales)

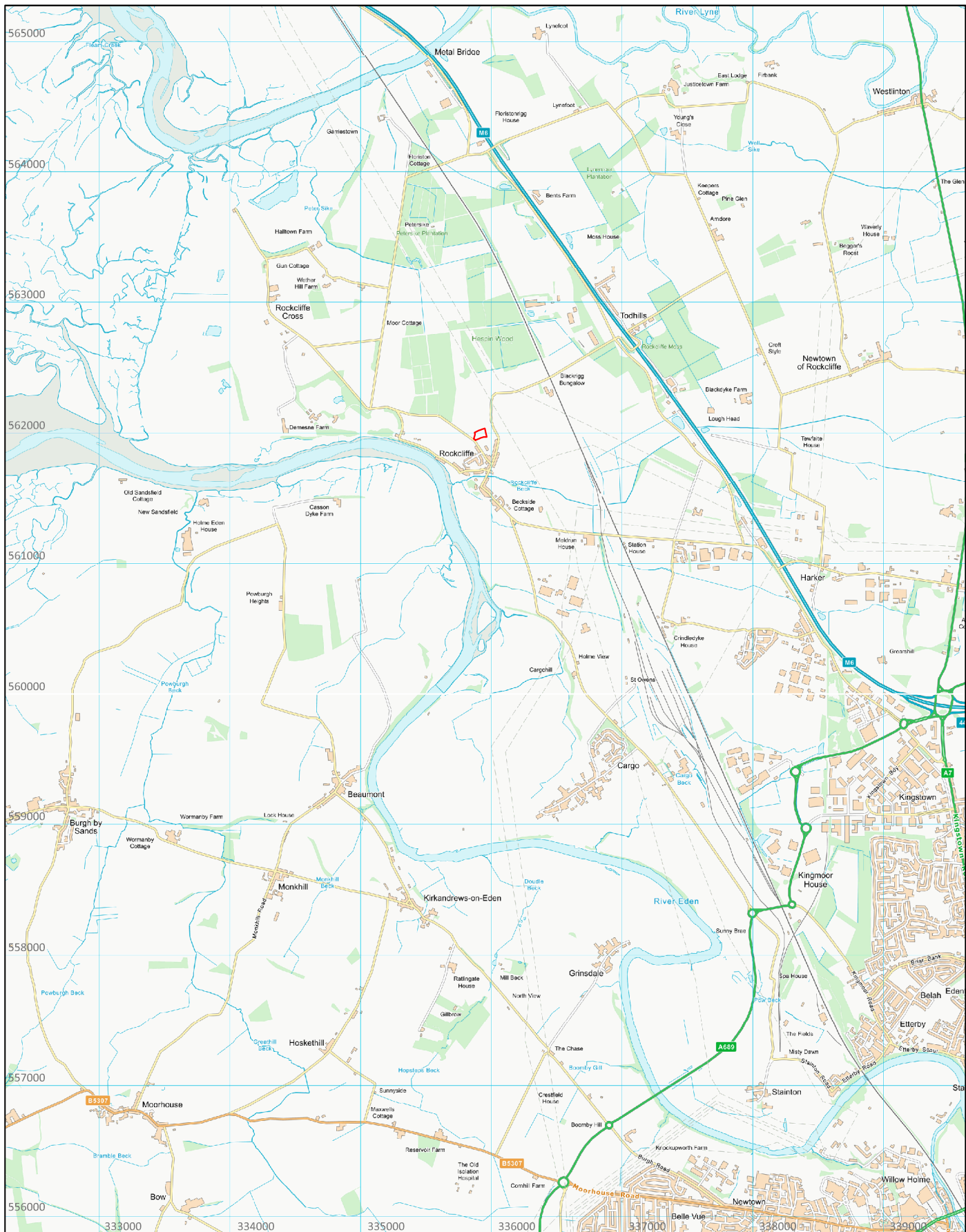


Trench 4 looking east (2 x 1m scales)



Trench 5 looking northeast (2 x 1m scales)

APPENDIX 2: Figures



Eden Heritage Ltd 2021

PROJECT: Land at north of Rockcliffe School, Rockcliffe, Carlisle, Cumbria
 CLIENT: Cumbria County Council
 REPORT: EH107/02
 SCALE: 1:40,000 at A4
 DRAWN BY: MDR
 DATE: July 2021

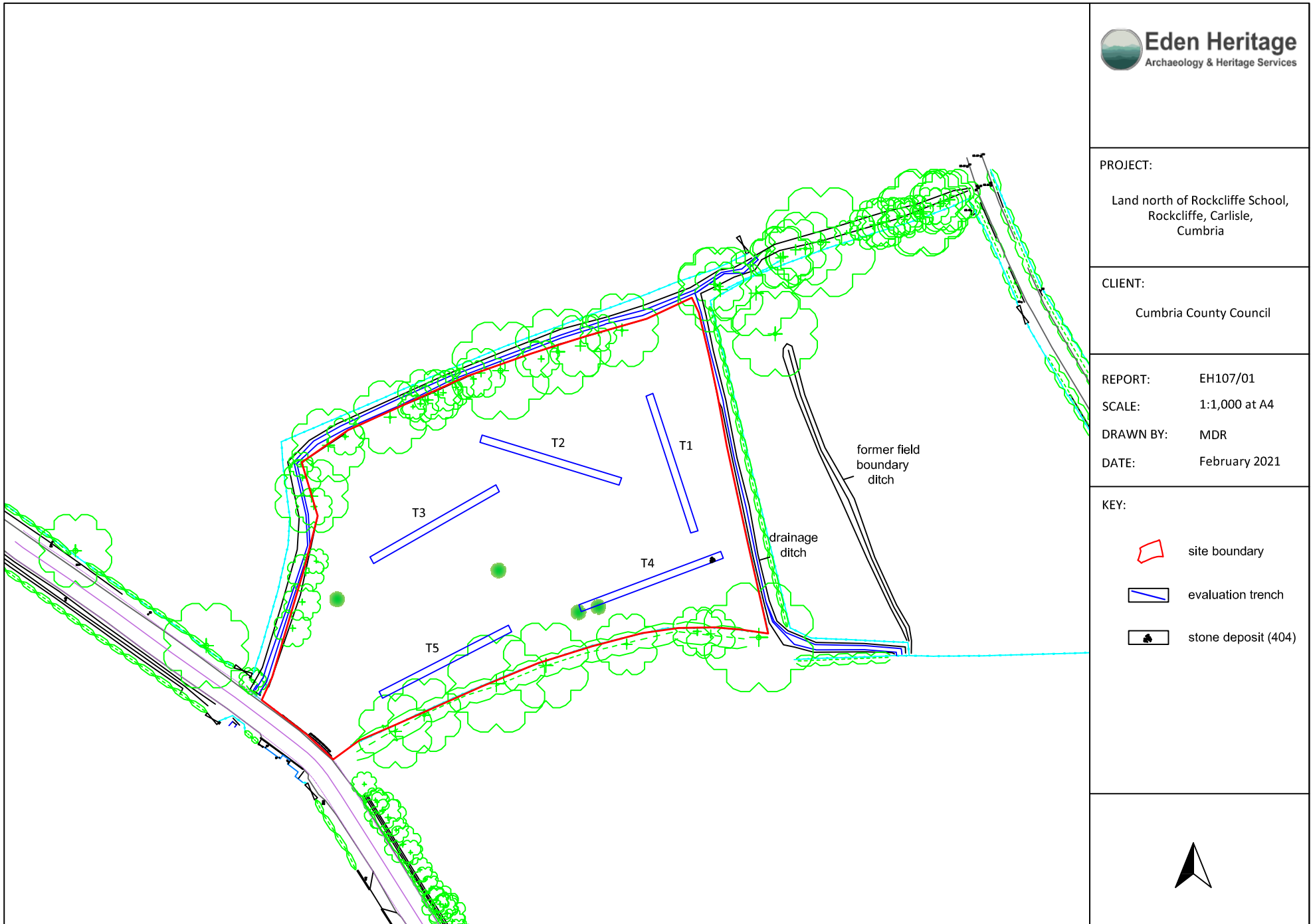
KEY:

 site boundary



Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018)




Figure 1: Site location.



PROJECT:
Land north of Rockcliffe School,
Rockcliffe, Carlisle,
Cumbria

CLIENT:
Cumbria County Council

REPORT: EH107/01
SCALE: 1:1,000 at A4
DRAWN BY: MDR
DATE: February 2021

- KEY:**
-  site boundary
 -  evaluation trench
 -  stone deposit (404)

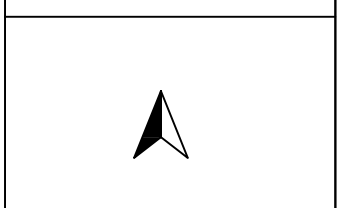


Figure 2: Proposed development area showing locations of evaluation trenches (T1-T5).

PROJECT:

Land north of Rockcliffe School,
Rockcliffe, Carlisle,
Cumbria

CLIENT:

Cumbria County Council

REPORT: EH107/02

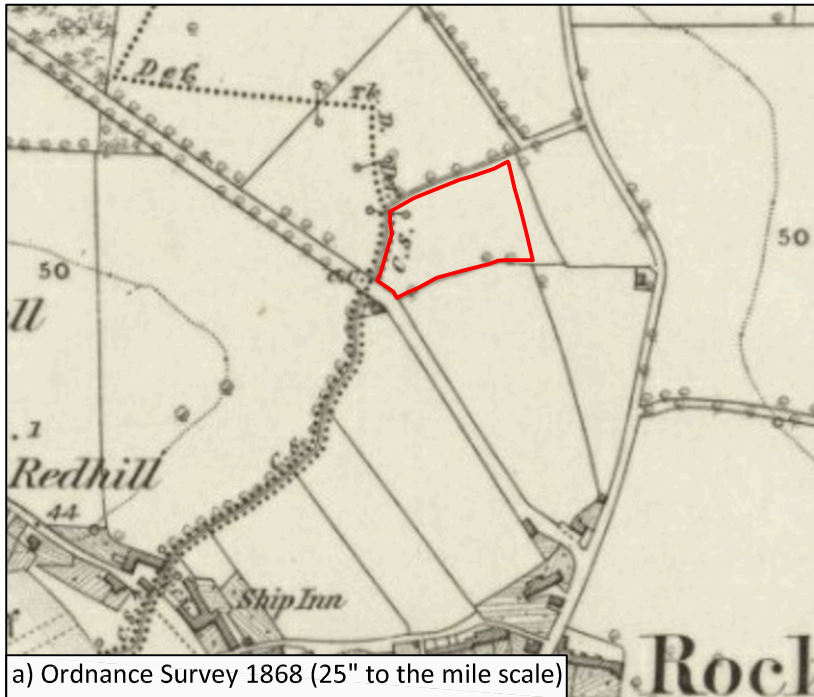
SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: MDR

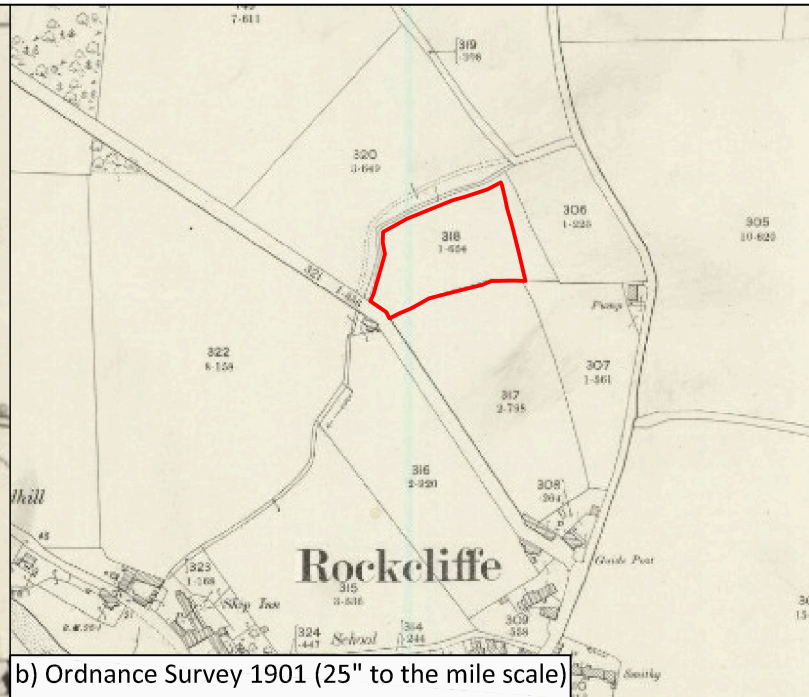
DATE: July 2021

KEY:

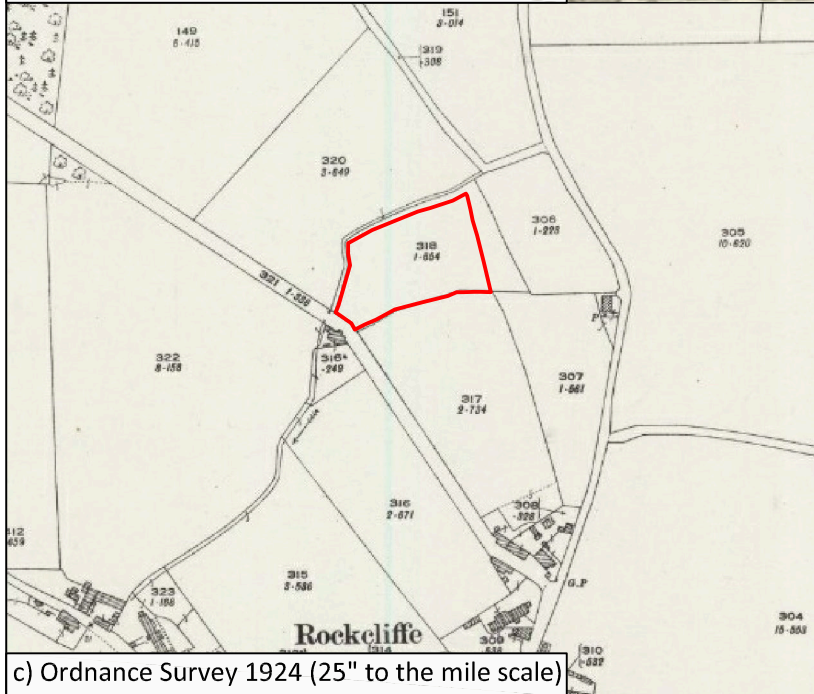
 site boundary



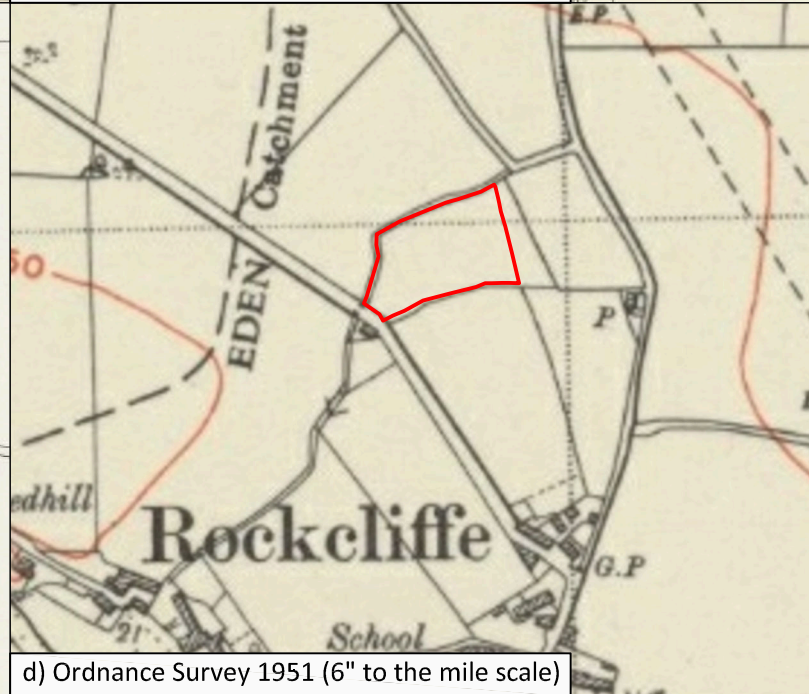
a) Ordnance Survey 1868 (25" to the mile scale)



b) Ordnance Survey 1901 (25" to the mile scale)



c) Ordnance Survey 1924 (25" to the mile scale)



d) Ordnance Survey 1951 (6" to the mile scale)

Figure 3: Extracts from historic Ordnance Survey maps (1868-1951).

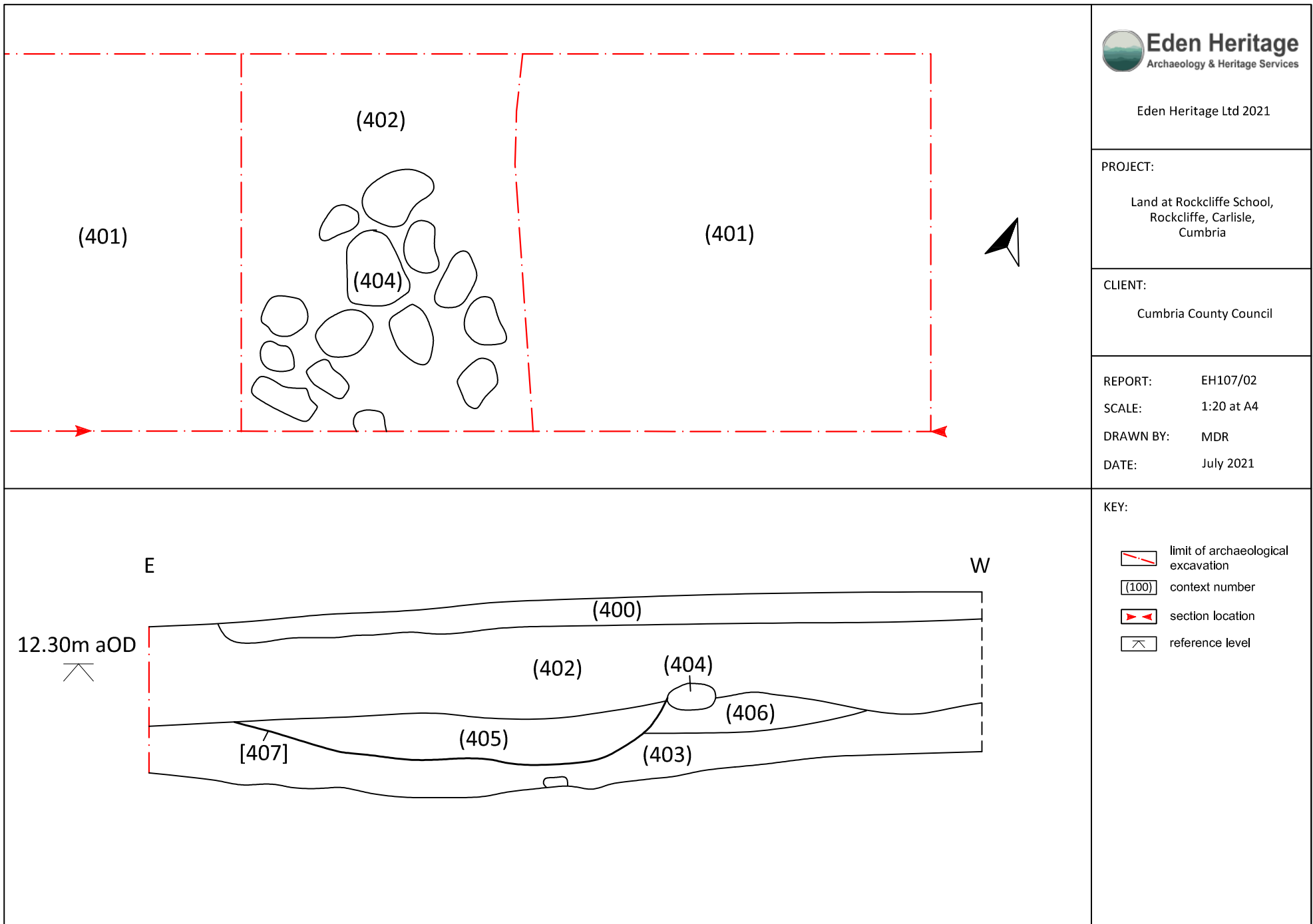


Figure 4: Plan and section, Trench 4.

**Heritage Impact Assessment
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Historic Landscape Survey
Written Scheme of Investigation**

**Geophysical Survey
Trial Trench Evaluation
Archaeological Excavation
Archaeological Watching Briefs**

