

# Land off Ellenborough Place Maryport Cumbria

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F Scott Builders Ltd



**AUGUST 2021**

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**Archaeological Evaluation  
Report EH124/02**

# Land off Ellenborough Place, Maryport, Cumbria

## Archaeological Evaluation for F Scott Builders Ltd

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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 Frankie Scott for commissioning the project for all her 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 F Scott Builders Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a parcel of land off Ellenborough Place, Maryport, Cumbria (NGR: NY 0329 3590). The evaluation was undertaken prior to a proposed residential development at the site, which had been granted outline planning permission by Allerdale Borough Council (Ref. 2/2014/0232).

The proposed development area lay on the projected course of a Roman Road leading south from Maryport Roman Fort (HER 6256). In addition, a Roman 'pavement' and possible wharf structure had been revealed in the immediate vicinity of the site during construction work in the 19th and 20th centuries (HER Nos. 829 and 830). In the late 19th century, the site was also believed to have been the location of a rolling mill associated with Ellen Steel Works. A previous archaeological evaluation undertaken to the north had revealed the remains of two buildings, which were believed to be associated with the 19th century steel works.

The trial trench evaluation was undertaken between the 16th and 17th August 2021, with three trenches (Trenches A-C) excavated across the southern portion of the site. The trenches were located to target the possible course of the Roman road and the possible remains of buildings identified to the north during the previous evaluation. No archaeological remains were identified. Land within the site was found to have been reduced to the natural clay, with a substantial deposit of made ground covering the majority of this area. This was believed to be a waste product associated with the nearby steel production.

A remnant of an earlier post-medieval soil was identified on the eastern edge of the site, suggestive of the previous agricultural use of the site. However, no evidence was revealed for the survival of earlier archaeological features or structures associated with the Ellen Steel Works.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Circumstances

- 1.1.1 In 2021 Eden Heritage Ltd was commissioned by F Scott Builders Ltd (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a plot of land off Ellenborough Place, Maryport, Cumbria (centred on National Grid Reference NY 0329 3590). The evaluation was required as a condition of planning consent and was to be undertaken prior to a proposed residential development at the site, which had been granted outline planning permission by Allerdale Borough Council (Ref. 2/2014/0232).
- 1.1.2 The land was on the south side of Maryport in West Cumbria, to the southeast of Glasson (Figure 1). The proposed development area lay on the south side of the River Ellen and comprised approximately 0.69ha of land to the south of Ellenborough Place (Figure 2). The site comprises two adjacent land parcels; the northernmost field having most recently been used as a coal yard.
- 1.1.3 The proposed development area lay on the projected course of a Roman Road leading south from Maryport Roman Fort (HER 6256). In addition, a Roman 'pavement' and possible wharf structure have been revealed in the immediate vicinity of the site during construction work in the 19th and 20th centuries (HER Nos. 829 and 830). In the late 19th century, the site was also believed to have been the location of a rolling mill associated with Ellen Steel Works (Cracknell 2006). An archaeological evaluation was therefore undertaken over the northern land parcel in 2006 prior to the proposed redevelopment of the site. The evaluation revealed the remains of two buildings, which were believed to be associated with the 19th century steel works (Ibid.).
- 1.1.4 As a result, Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council has advised that a further programme of archaeological work was required covering the southern land parcel, in order to determine the possible presence of remains associated with the industrial building revealed in the 2006 evaluation, and also to investigate any potential remains of the rolling mill extending southwards from the site of Wilmar and Brennan House. This was in line with government advice as set out in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).
- 1.1.5 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 two T-shaped trenches measuring approximately 30m long with a 15m-long extension, both being 1.8m wide (Trench A and Trench B) and one trench measuring 10m long by 1.8m wide (Trench C) all being located in the southern plot of land. 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 traced 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 left open following the evaluation in agreement with the client.

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* (CIfA 2020b) and the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 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 **edenheri1-428467**).

## 3 Background

### 3.1 Location and Geological Context

- 3.1.1 Maryport is a town and civil parish in the Allerdale district on the west coast of Cumbria; historically located in the county of Cumberland. The town is laid out to the north of the River Ellen with Glasson to the southwest (Figure 1). The proposed development area is located immediately to the south of the River Ellen and is centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference NY 0329 3590 (Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 The site lies within former industrial land having, most recently been occupied by a coal yard. The site is bounded by Ellenborough Place to the north, with commercial and residential developments to the south, east and west. The land is predominantly level with an elevation of c.8m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The Eel Syke runs immediately to the west of the site.
- 3.1.3 The geology of the site is mustone, siltstone and sandstone, known as Pennine Upper Coal Measures Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 308 to 315 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. This is overlain by alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2021).

### 3.2 Historic Background

- 3.2.1 Maryport Roman fort (or *Alavna* as noted in classical sources is believed to have been built as part of the Hadrianic defences at the western end of Hadrian's Wall and is located 1.5km to the north of the site. 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 (Historic England 2021).
- 3.2.2 The projected line of the Roman road leading south from Maryport Roman fort was believed to cross through the proposed development area, as recorded in the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER 6256). In addition, a Roman 'pavement' and possible wharf structure have been revealed in the immediate vicinity of the site during construction work in the 19th and 20th centuries (HER Nos. 829 and 830). Historic mapping shows the location of the 'pavement' in the northern part of the proposed development area, which was apparently found in 1886 (see Figure 3b).
- 3.2.3 The presence of a substantial 12th century motte or castle mound, located to the north of the site in a loop of the River Ellen, indicates the town's importance during the medieval period. Castle Hill mott, is located 350m to the north of the proposed development area, commanded a strong defensive position overlooking the mouth of the River Ellen, which was re-used for a gun-emplacement in World War II.

- 3.2.4 Coal mining was important to the industrialization of West Cumbria, the Cumberland coal field extending from Whitehaven to Maryport. In 1752 a coal-fired blast furnace was opened at Mote Hill in Maryport. In 1765 a ship-building yard opened on Strand Street by North Quay, and by 1829 Maryport had two shipyards used to ship coal (Rollison 1996, 111). Other industries followed in the late 18th and 19th centuries. The Maryport and Carlisle Railway, opened in the 1840s, which the transport of coal much easier.
- 3.2.5 Ellenborough Place was present to the south of the River Ellen by the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1865, with a number of railway lines shown to the north (Figure 3a). This map shows the proposed development area was located within a pattern of regular fields, crossed by Eel Syke, which ran across the west side of the proposed development area, with a small enclosure to the northwest.
- 3.2.6 The Ellen Rolling Mills (associated with Ellen Steelworks) are believed to have been built in c.1869 to the south of Ellenborough Place. These are depicted on a plan from an account book in the archive of British Steel North held by Whitehaven Record Office (Reference YWCA 29/41). The document also shows the southwest elevation of the building (Plate 1). The rolling mills produced wrought iron from c.1869 until c.1889, when the works were sold to the Hampton and Facer Special Steel Ingot Co. Ltd., and a newly equipped works were opened in 1890 (Cracknell 2006). The plan suggests that the main part of the building was located to the east of the present site, in the area now occupied by the modern houses named 'Wilmar', Brennan House' and 'Rolling Mill Cottage' (see Figure 2). However, production of steel ceased in 1896 as it was considered not to be viable, and the buildings of the works had been demolished by the 1900 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3b).

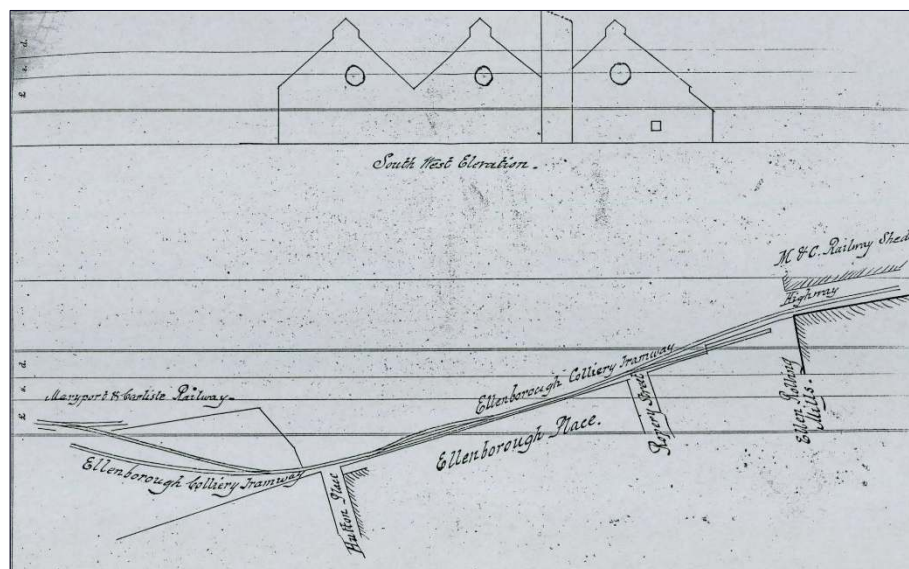


Plate 1: Plan showing the location of the rolling mills of Ellen Steelworks off Ellenborough Place



- 3.2.7 By the time of the 1900 Ordnance survey map, part of Eel Syke (where it crossed the northern land parcel) had been culverted (Figure 3b). The Roman 'pavement' is also noted to have been found on the north side of the site on this map. Ropery Street had been laid out to the west of the site by this time with a linear building(s) on the east side of the Street. Two wagon ways are shown extending south from the railway via a turntable into the northern part of the proposed development area. Three wagon ways are shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1925, by which time the southern portion of the proposed development area appears to have been subdivided (Figure 3c). The linear building along Ropery Street appears to have been demolished on the northwest side of the site.
- 1.1.1 By the time of the 1967 Ordnance Survey map the land to the northwest of the proposed development area had become residential with houses named 'Wilmar', Brennan House' and 'Rolling Mill Cottage' depicted (Figure 3d). Another building is depicted within the northern part of the site.
- 1.1.2 Aerial imagery from 2003 also shows this building which appears to have been associated with the coal yard. The southern portion of the proposed development area was undeveloped (Figure 4).

## 1.2 Previous Archaeological Work

- 1.2.1 The 2006 evaluation of the northern land parcel involved the excavation of five trenches, which were located to target the projected course of the Roman road, whilst avoiding the culverted section of Eel Syke, the remains of modern buildings associated with the coal yard and sewers crossing the northeast corner of the site (see Figure 5). No evidence was revealed for the Roman road. However, two of the trenches (T2 and T3) revealed the remains of buildings, aligned north/south, which formed part of the short-lived Ellen Steelworks (Cracknell 2006). The remains of a building (Building 1 in T2) were seen to continue to the south, possibly into the southern land parcel, and to the east into the neighboring property. The second building (Building 2 in T3) was also seen to extend to the east, onto the adjoining property, and also extended to the west and north outside the limits of the trench. Further archaeological work was recommended within the southern land parcel (Ibid., 18).



## 4 Evaluation Results

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken between the 16th and 17th August 2021, with three trenches (Trenches A-C) excavated across the southern land parcel (Figure 2). The trenches were located to target the possible course of the Roman road and the possible remains of buildings identified to the north during the 2006 evaluation (Cracknell 2006). Trench C was specifically positioned to the south of Brenan House to sample the possible extension of the rolling mills, avoiding a recorded sewer.
- 4.1.2 Modern topsoil was present across the whole of the area of investigation, being 0.2m deep. This overlay modern made ground, which filled the whole of Trench A and Trench B and was believed to be present across most of the southern land parcel (based on the results of geotechnical text pitting). The limit of this made ground was identified on the eastern edge of the site in Trench C (Figure 2).
- 4.1.3 No archaeological features were identified in any of the evaluation trenches, due to the presence of the made ground; the site apparently having previously been excavated to the depth of the natural clay. Evidence for a post-medieval soil were identified on the eastern edge of the site in Trench C.

### 4.2 Results

- 4.2.1 *Trench A and Trench B:* Trenches A and B were situated toward the north side of the southern land parcel, and were both T-shaped, being aligned northwest to southeast (Figure 2, Plates 2-5).
- 4.2.2 The natural substrate was not reached in these two trenches due to the presence of a substantial depth of modern made ground (**101**). This comprised mixed stone waste with slag, which had fused together to form a solid concrete-like mass. The depth of this deposit was revealed in Trench C and during previous geotechnical text pitting where it was found to be between 0.8m and 1.0m deep. Being extremely difficult to remove, it was only fully excavated in a small portion of the site. This material primarily comprised waste stone, which had evidently been heated, being light blue in colour, with a white cortex. This was mixed with slag, including some glass-like residues, which are believed to be a mixture of iron oxides and silicon dioxide, a by-product of iron and steel production.
- 4.2.3 The made ground was covered by 0.2m of modern topsoil (**100**) which covered both trenches.
- 4.2.4 *Trench C:* Trench C was situated toward the eastern corner of the southern land parcel, also being aligned northwest to southeast (Figure 2, Plates 6-7). The same deposit of modern made ground (**101**) filled the majority of Trench C, apart from the east side where the natural clay was revealed.
- 4.2.5 The natural orange/brown clay (**104**) was revealed at a depth of 1.45m below ground level (blg) in the east end of Trench C. This was overlain by a 0.15m-deep deposit of orange/brown silty clay subsoil (**105**), from which fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered. This soil was only

present in the east end of Trench C for a distance of 2.5m. To the west the soil had apparently been removed in this trench, deposits having been excavated down to the level of the natural clay **(104)**.

4.2.6 Covering the subsoil **(105)** and the natural clay **(104)** was a 0.1m-deep deposit of black silty clay **(103)** containing crushed coal, from which some fragments of clay pipe, brick and corroded iron were recovered. This was overlain in the east end of the trench by a 2.5m-wide, 1m-deep mixed deposit of re-deposited orange/brown clay **(102)**. This appeared to have formed a bank at the east end of the trench, defining the eastern limit of the made ground deposit **(101)** identified over the site area.

4.2.7 The modern made ground **(101)** was present to the west of the clay bank **(102)** covering the majority of the trench, being between 0.8m and 1.0m deep. This deposit also comprised mixed stone waste with slag, which had fused together to form a solid concrete-like mass, similar to the deposit in Trench A and Trench B. However, two portions of the deposit were able to be removed by machine where they were notably looser. Some larger stone pieces were recovered from this material.

4.2.8 The made ground **(101)** and clay bank **(102)** were covered by a 0.2m-deep deposit of topsoil **(100)**.

### 4.3 Discussion

4.3.1 No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches excavated. It is believed that the whole of the southern land parcel was used for the deposition of waste material from steel making.

4.3.2 A blast furnace uses coke, iron ore and limestone to produce pig iron, coal being a key part of the coke-making process. The made ground identified on site appears to be a mixture of waste limestone and slag, which is the left-over material after the iron has been separated from the iron ore.

4.3.3 The southern land parcel appears to have been prepared to receive this material by excavating the site to the level of the natural clay, some of which was used to build a bank around the edge of the area. The waste was subsequently compacted over the southern land parcel, becoming fused into a solid mass. This most probably took place in the late 19th century or early 20th century, possibly originating at the Ellen Steelworks. It is possible that the wagon ways seen on historic Ordnance Survey maps extending southwards into the northern part of the site from Ellenborough Road could have been used to transport this waste material onto site (Figures 3b and 3c), but this is uncertain.

4.3.4 The post-medieval soil **(105)** seen in the east end of Trench C could indicate that prior to this activity the land was agricultural, as suggested by the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865 (Figure 3a).

## 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 soil layers in Trench C, including subsoil **(105)** and a coal-rich deposit **(103)**. Some were classified as unstratified, being recovered during the machining of the trenches (U/S).

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

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period	Notes
103	Ceramic	2	1.7	Post-medieval /Modern	White/creamware fragments
103	Clay pipe	3	3.7	Post-medieval	Stem fragments x 2, bowl fragment x 1
103	Glass	1	5.4	Modern	Clear bottle glass fragment
103	Fe	3	181.5	Post-medieval /Modern	Corroded iron objects, including a possible railway fitting
105	Ceramic	2	8.3	Post-medieval	18th/19th century lead-glazed earthenware x 2
U/S	Ceramic	1	48	Post-medieval	19th century stoneware jar
U/S	Steel	1	1	Post-medieval /Modern	steel strip/shaving

### 5.2 Post-medieval Pottery

5.2.1 In total 5 possible sherds of post-medieval pottery, weighing 58g, were recovered during the investigation (Table 1). The sherds were recovered from subsoil deposits **(105)** and **(103)** in Trench C, one sherd being unstratified. The sherds were of small to moderate size and in good condition.

5.2.2 A small range of post-medieval fabrics are present, comprising mainly glazed stoneware and earthenware of probable 18th-19th century date, but also two small sherds of white/creamware which may be modern.

5.2.3 The sherds were from utilitarian vessels probably including bowls and storage jars. Also recovered were a possible two sherds of possible modern plates and or teacups.

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

## 5.3 Clay Pipe

- 5.3.1 Three fragments of clay tobacco pipe, weighing 3.7g, were recovered, from a coal-rich deposit (**103**) in Trench C. Two were small stem fragments and one was a bowl fragment. No decoration was noted, and no maker's marks were present.
- 5.3.2 The stem-hole size was measured to give an idea of the date for these fragments (Table 2) although this should only be considered a rough guide. The stems from layer (**103**) had a stem-hole size of 2mm indicating an 18th century date (Oswald 1975).
- 5.3.3 Nothing further could be gained from the fragments, which will be discarded.

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

<i>Stem-Hole <math>\emptyset</math> (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 Glass

- 5.4.1 One small sherd of bottle glass, weighing 5.4g, was recovered from layer (**103**) during the evaluation. The sherd was clear with no markings and was not particularly abraded.
- 5.4.2 Nothing further could be gained from the examination of this material.

## 5.5 Metal Objects

- 5.5.1 In total four metal objects, weighing 182.5g, were recovered from deposits in Trench C.
- 5.5.2 These comprised three very corroded iron objects from deposit (**103**), one of which may have been a fitting (pin) from a railway. It is likely that this was either associated with the adjacent railway or one of the former wagon ways which are recorded to have crossed the northern part of the site. The other two objects were unrecognizable corroded iron objects.
- 5.5.3 The metal objects included a coiled steel strip, which appears to be a shaving from steel manufacture. The steel object may have originated at the nearby rolling mill but this was unstratified and is therefore of very limited research value.

## 5.6 Research potential

- 5.6.1 The small assemblage indicates the presence of industrial activity nearby, but is of limited research value. The ceramic material and clay pipe indicates the presence of post-medieval activity at the site prior to the deposition of the made ground (**101**) as indicated by historic mapping. The relatively low quantity of post-medieval material suggests that the land was not intensively occupied in this period.

## 6 Conclusions

### 6.1 Origins, Development and Use

- 6.1.1 Desk-based research and evaluation work undertaken prior to the current trial trench evaluation has revealed the remains of buildings in the northern part of the site, which once formed part of the short-lived Ellen Steelworks. The Ellen Rolling Mills (associated with Ellen Steelworks) are believed to have been built in c.1869 to the south of Ellenborough Place. The main part of the building was probably located to the east of the present site, in the area now occupied by the modern houses named 'Wilmar', Brennan House' and 'Rolling Mill Cottage'
- 6.1.2 A parcel of land to the south was investigated during the current archaeological evaluation. A substantial deposit of made ground was identified covering the majority of this area, which is believed to be a waste product of the nearby steel production. The southern land parcel appears to have been prepared to receive this material by excavating the site to the level of the natural clay, some of which was used to build a bank around the edge of the area. The waste was subsequently compacted over the site, becoming fused into a solid mass. This most probably took place in the late 19th century or early 20th century, the waste possibly having originated at the Ellen Steelworks.
- 6.1.3 A remnant of an earlier post-medieval soil was identified on the eastern edge of the site, suggesting the previous agricultural use of the site. However, no evidence was revealed for the survival of earlier archaeological features or structures associated with the Ellen Steel Works.

### 6.2 Research Potential

- 6.2.1 The area of investigation has seen significant modern disturbance and is considered to have very limited/no archaeological potential.
- 6.2.2 The finds recovered were of very limited research value and will be discarded.

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## APPENDIX 1: Plates



Plate 2: Trench A, looking northwest (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 3: Trench A, looking northeast (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 4: Trench B, looking northwest (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 5: Trench B, looking northeast (2 x 1m scales)



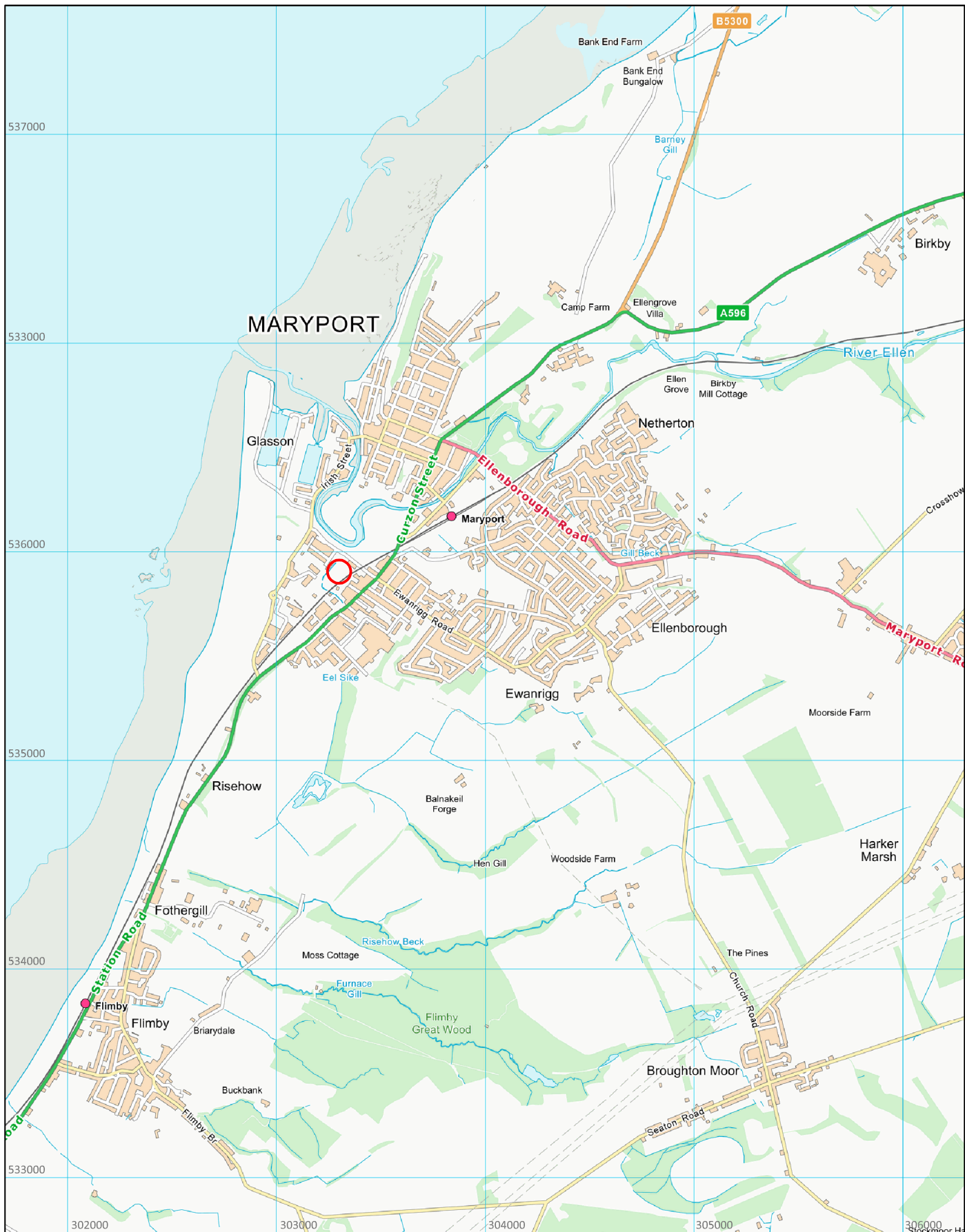


Plate 6: Trench C showing edge of made ground **(101)**, looking west (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 7: Section through the east end of Trench C showing subsoil deposits **(103)** and **(105)** at the base of the trench, looking southwest (2 x 1m scales)

## APPENDIX 2: Figures



Eden Heritage Ltd 2021

PROJECT: Land off Ellenborough Place,  
Maryport, Cumbria  
 CLIENT: F Scott Builders Ltd  
 REPORT: EH124/02  
 SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4  
 DRAWN BY: MDR  
 DATE: August 2021

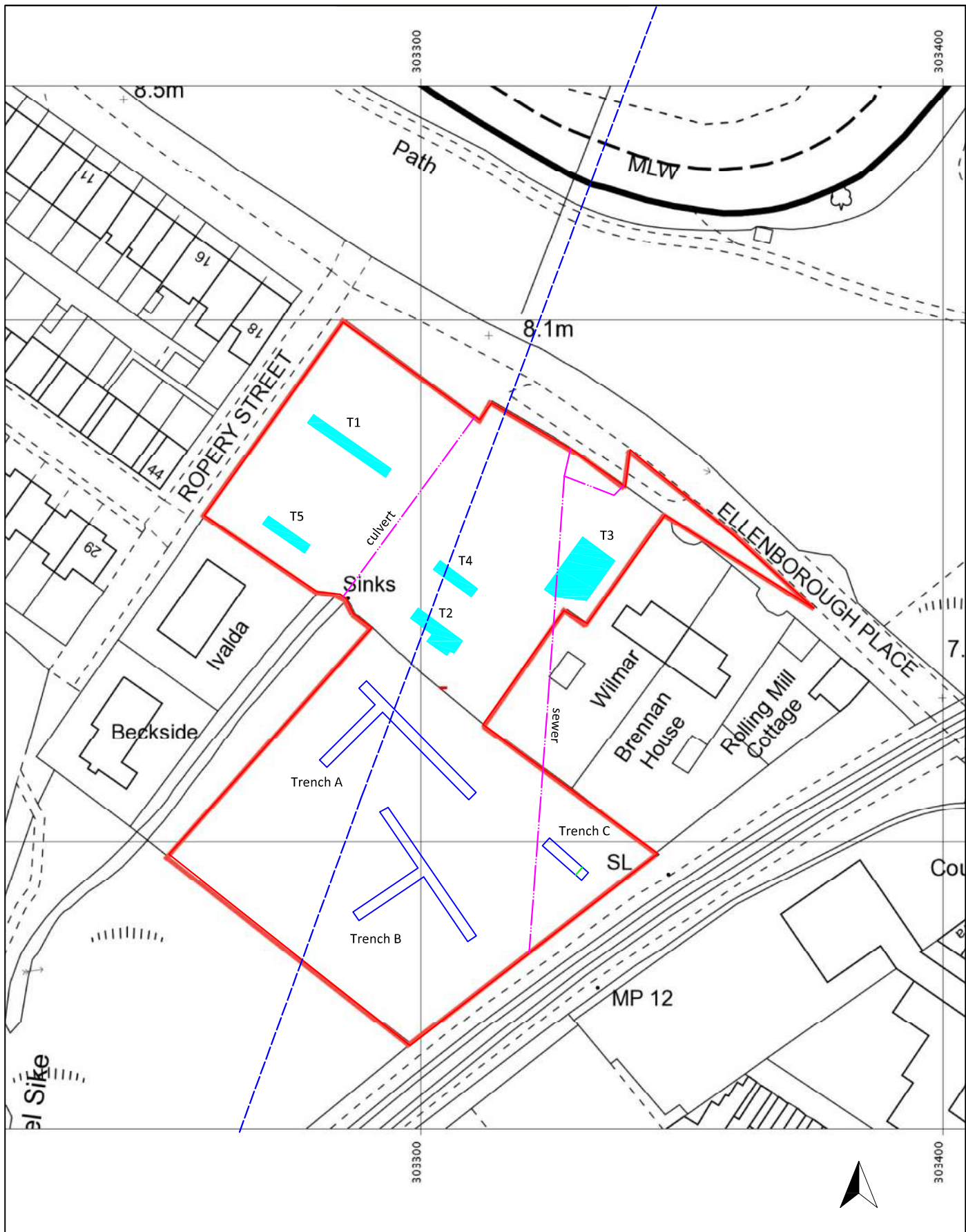
KEY:  
 site location



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

Figure 1: Site Location.












 Eden Heritage Ltd 2021	PROJECT:	Land off Ellenborough Place, Maryport, Cumbria	KEY:		outline of proposed development area		limit of made ground
	CLIENT:	F Scott Builders Ltd		projected course of Roman road		extent of 2006 evaluation trench	
	REPORT:	EH124/02		culvert and sewers		evaluation trenches	
	SCALE:	1:1,000 at A4					
	DRAWN BY:	MDR					
DATE:	August 2021						


Figure 2: Detailed site location showing locations of evaluation trenches.

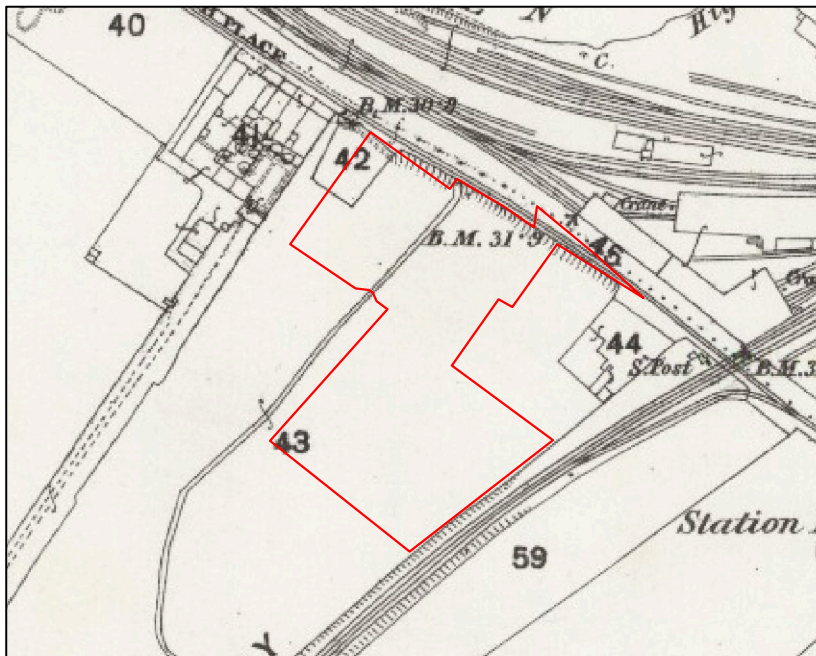


PROJECT:  
Land off Ellenborough Place,  
Maryport, Cumbria

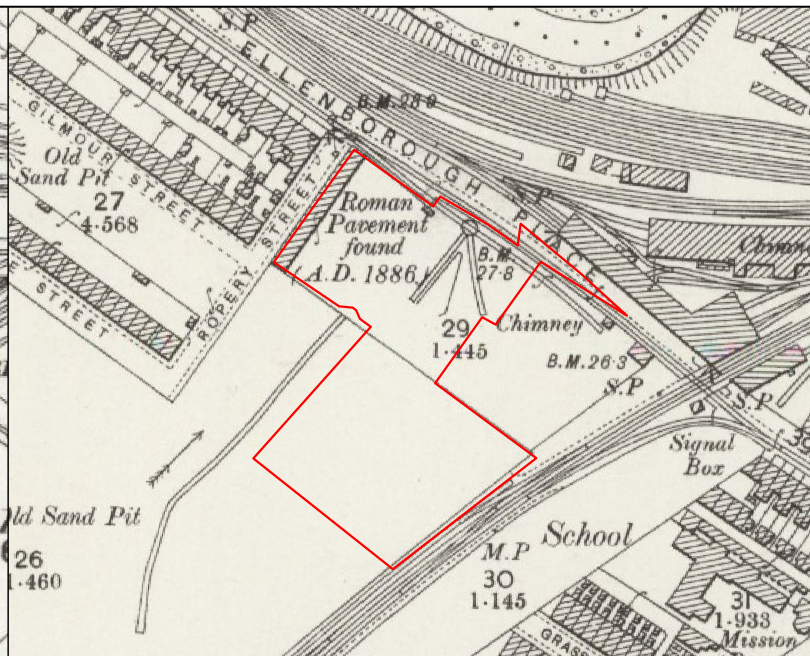
CLIENT:  
F Scott Builders Ltd

REPORT: EH124/02  
SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4  
DRAWN BY: MDR  
DATE: August 2021

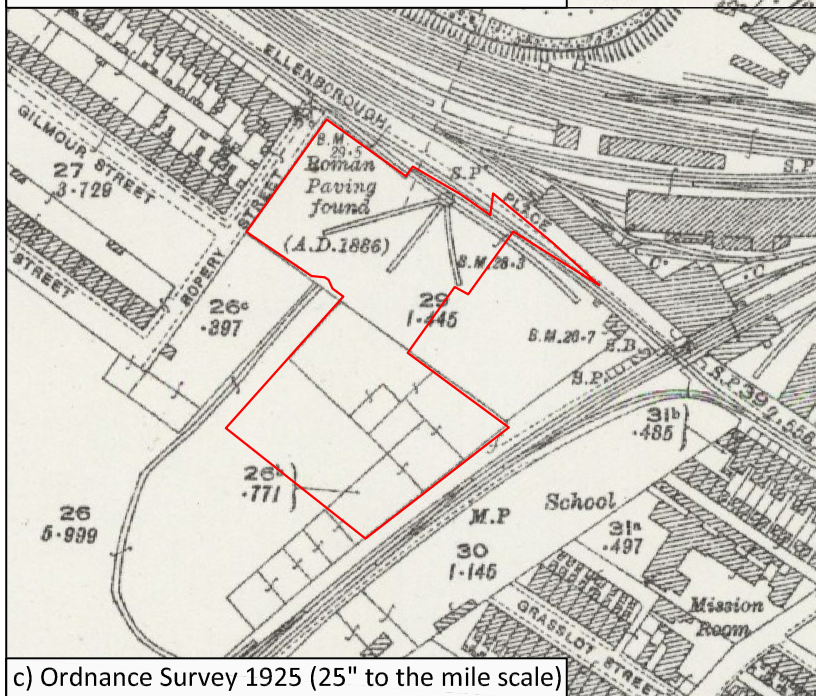
KEY:  
 outline of proposed  
development area



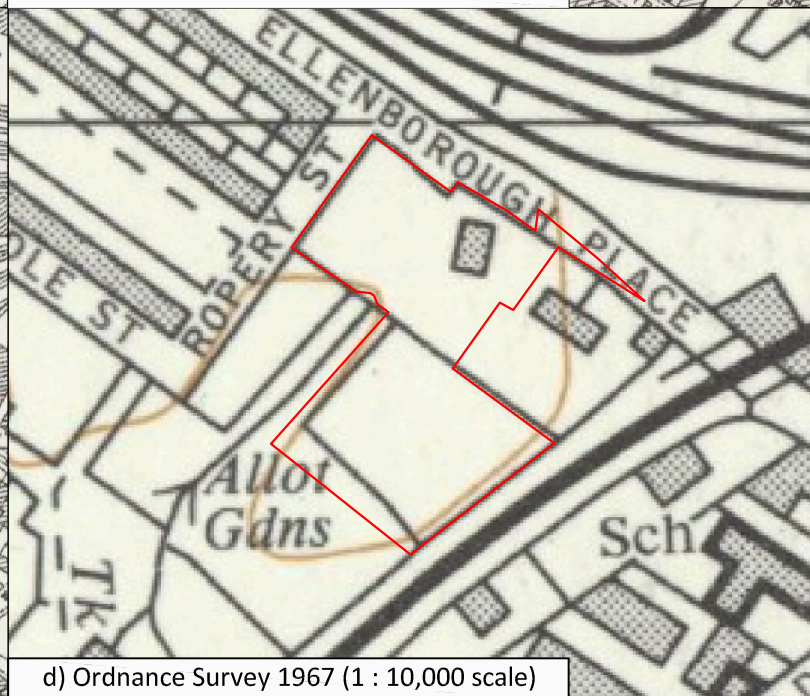
a) Ordnance Survey 1865 (25" to the mile scale)



b) Ordnance Survey 1900 (25" to the mile scale)



c) Ordnance Survey 1925 (25" to the mile scale)



d) Ordnance Survey 1967 (1 : 10,000 scale)

Figure 3: Extracts from historic Ordnance Survey maps (c.1865-1967) depicting land at Ellenborough Place.





**PROJECT:**

Land off Elenborough Place,  
Maryport, Cumbria

**CLIENT:**

F Scott Builders Ltd

**REPORT:** EH124/02

**SCALE:** 1:1,000 at A4

**DRAWN BY:** MDR

**DATE:** August 2021

**KEY:**


 outline of proposed  
development area



Figure 4: Modern aerial imagery (2003) depicting land at Ellenborough Place.



**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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