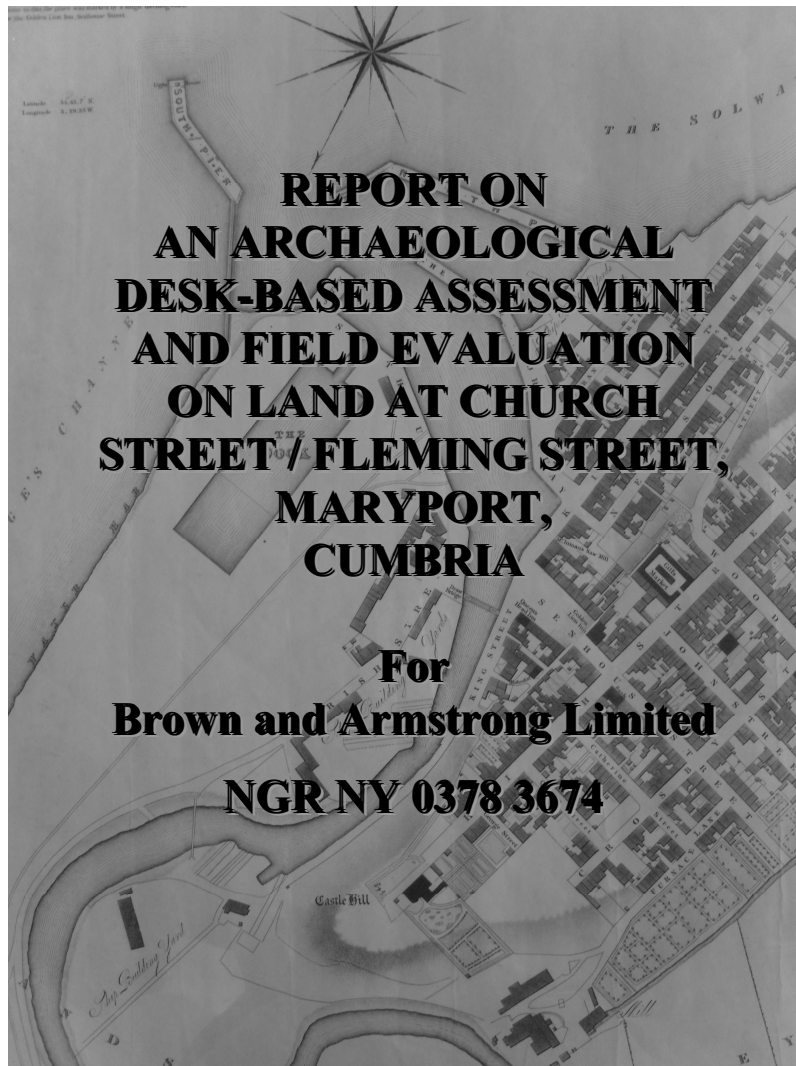

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Client Report No. CP/472/07



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2007, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Brown and Armstrong Limited to undertake an archaeological desk study, site visit and field evaluation in advance of a proposed redevelopment of land situated at the junction of Fleming Street and Church Street, Maryport, Cumbria (NGR NY 0378 3674).

The study involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the County Record Office in Carlisle, the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Cumbria County Council based in Kendal, and Maryport Library. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, a number of published sources were consulted to provide background information, including the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society and several relevant web sites including Access to Archives and Archaeological Data Services.

The desk-based assessment located 43 sites from the HER, 46 Listed Buildings and five Scheduled Ancient Monument within a 500m radius of the site, centred on the above grid reference. The HER sites include: a Roman Fort, Vicus settlement, Parade Ground and Road (Sites **3** and **30**); possible Roman artefact findspots (Site **26** and **28**) found to the north of the present site; a Medieval earthwork site (Site **1**); and most notably dozens of late 18th and early 19th century buildings scattered across the town. A search of the Archaeological Data Service Website also provided records of 42 sites within the 500m. These were mostly records of boats that had either been built in Maryport or were registered there.

Any medieval archaeology in the area under investigation would probably be represented by field systems or boundaries, as this area lay outside the original core settlement of Ellenborough. The most significant archaeological finds are most likely to relate to the post-medieval period, with the remote chance of stray finds dating anywhere from the later prehistoric period to the present day.

The proposed scheme of development will have a significant impact, and will probably destroy any sub-surface remains in the study location that pertain to the late 19th / early 20th century National School. The site visit noted that the surface of the area was covered with either mounds of building debris and stone rubble or modern waste and rubbish thrown into the site from over the walls. Scars of the demolished building were visible on the northern site boundary wall. Due to the disturbed and overgrown surface it was impossible to detect any archaeological features on the ground.

In view of the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the study area a four-trench evaluation was undertaken to determine the extent, nature and state of preservation of any such remains. The trenches were measured in order to assess 5% of the site area. These trenches were placed across the site in order to obtain an even coverage and were excavated in areas of high archaeological potential after examining the cartographic sources. Five successive editions of OS mapping clearly showed the location of the site area when it was empty and later with the construction of the school building and so the trenches were placed to sample the variation in the site accordingly.

The results of the evaluation showed evidence of the original National School buildings still preserved at least in foundation levels. In just one of the five trenches evidence of structures were found. In Trench 4, four brick and red sandstone walls and a cobbled surface were

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

uncovered, these walls could be accurately placed to match the cartographic evidence to the structure on the 2nd OS from 1899 (Figure 5).

The final conclusions drawn from the evaluation were that the late 19th century school on the site was in part still preserved, albeit at foundation level. There was, however, no evidence of any earlier structures or features in the development area, confirming that the present development area was an open space until the late 19th century.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank all the staff at Brown and Armstrong Ltd for commissioning the project and for their assistance throughout, not least Mr Joe Armstrong who provided a great deal of information on the school.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to: Jo Mackintosh of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (HER); Jeremy Parsons, Assistant Archaeologist, Cumbria County Council; and David Bowcock and all the staff at the Cumbria County Record Office in Carlisle for their help during this project, and the staff at Maryport Library and Mr Keith Thompson for invaluable help and information.

Nicola Gaskell undertook the desk-based assessment, conducted the site visit and carried out the evaluation, assisted by Kevin Mounsey. Nicola Gaskell wrote the report, and produced the drawings. Matt Town, Senior Project Officer for NPAL, edited the report and managed the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) were consulted by Brown and Armstrong Ltd, regarding a planning application submitted for a proposed scheme of land redevelopment. The site is located at the junction of Church Street and Fleming Street in Maryport, Cumbria (NGR NY 0378 3674) (Fig 1). The development will involve the construction of nine residential dwellings. The land was formerly part of the grounds of a large private residence in the latter half of the 19th century, and a school in the 20th century. The proposed work would destroy any archaeological remains that may be present within the development footprint. Consequently, CCCHES advised that a programme of archaeological works would be necessary prior to the proposed development. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL) were commissioned by Brown and Armstrong Ltd to undertake the required archaeological desk-based assessment of the general area around the development site, a site visit within the development area itself, and a targeted evaluation of the land.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal, the Cumbria County Record Office in Carlisle (CRO(C)), Maryport Library and the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, as well as relevant web sites. The principal objective of this assessment is to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area, in order to assess the archaeological and historical potential of the development site.
- 1.1.3 The field evaluation phase of the project was designed to assess the presence or absence of any archaeological features, and their nature, extent, state of preservation and content.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by Brown and Armstrong Ltd for an archaeological desk-based assessment, site visit and associated field evaluation of the study area, in accordance with a brief prepared by CCCHES. Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 2001), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project brief and project design. The study area consisted of a 500m radius centred on the proposed development area. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER), maps and secondary sources. Several secondary sources and relevant websites were also consulted.
- 2.2.2 ***Historic Environment Record (HER):*** the HER in Kendal, a database of archaeological sites within the county, was accessed. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. A brief record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the study area, and was examined in depth. Aerial photographs of the area were also studied.
- 2.2.3 ***County Record Office (Carlisle):*** the County Record Office in Carlisle (CRO(C)) was visited to consult documents specific to the study area. Historic maps of the study area, including surveys, Tithe and Enclosure Maps, Acts of Parliament and early Ordnance Survey maps, were examined. A search was made for any relevant historical documentation, particularly regarding the use of the area, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists.
- 2.2.4 ***Maryport Library:*** the library in Maryport was visited in order to gain more detail that was particular to the site in question that could not be obtained from the other research sources. Several secondary source books were consulted.
- 2.2.5 ***Archaeological Data Services:*** the website is hosted by the University of York, and is part of the Arts and Humanities Data Service (ads.ahds.ac.uk/). The search through ADS returned a total of 42 sites within a 1km radius of the given grid reference, 27 of which are sea faring vessels and seven of which were repeated on the HER search.
- 2.2.6 ***North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPAL):*** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any undeposited archives of the sites themselves

were examined. This was in order to enhance and augment the data obtained from a search of the appropriate repositories.

2.3 SITE VISIT

- 2.3.1 The site was visited in order to assess the survival, nature, extent and potential significance of any upstanding archaeological remains on the site, to determine any constraints to archaeological site survival, and to provide a detailed assessment of area of archaeological potential.

2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

- 2.4.1 The field evaluation consisted of the excavation of 4 linear trial trenches, measured to provide an approximate 5% sample of an area 1300m² (Figure 8). This was in order to produce a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals.

- 2.4.2 In summary, the main objectives of the excavation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they are observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- 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.

- 2.4.3 Each trench was mechanically excavated by a 7.5 ton tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching/grading bucket, under archaeological supervision, to the natural substrate or a safe working depth. Each trench was then manually cleaned and any putative archaeological features investigated.

- 2.4.4 Photography was undertaken using Canon EOS 500N Single Lens Reflex (SLR) cameras. A photographic record was made using digital photography, 200 ISO Colour Slide film and 400 ISO Black and White print film.

- 2.4.5 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IFA 2001).

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA 07 CFS-A.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The proposed development area is located to the northern end of the town of Maryport. The northern side of the site fronts Fleming Street with the eastern side fronting onto Church Street. The southern limit of the development shares a boundary with those buildings that extend back from Eaglesfield Street and the western boundary is formed by the rear of the houses on William Street.
- 3.1.2 The broader area in which Maryport sits, to the west of Carlisle, is known as the West Cumbria Coastal Plain and is a broad lowland plain landscape. North of St. Bees Head, the area coincides with the outcrop of the Coal Measures, with buff and grey sandstones, mudstones and shale, which overlie the Hensingham Group and Chief Limestone Group, all of Carboniferous Age (Countryside Commission 1998).
- 3.1.3 Presently, the development area is an open plot, surrounded on all four sides, with access from Fleming Street into the northern side of the site. Spoil heaps of demolition rubble occupy part of the site whilst the eastern section is an overgrown allotment.

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area.
- 3.2.2 **Place-name Evidence:** during the Roman period the fort and accompanying *vicus* settlement in the area of modern day Maryport was known as *Alauna* (Site 30). This name was only listed in the Ravenna Cosmography as being between *Gabrosentum* (Moresby), and *Bibra* (Beckfoot) (Roman-Britain Website). During the medieval period the area was called Ellenborough from the Saxon *burgh* (fortified place) coupled with the name of the local river, this later became Ellenfoot until it was changed to Maryport by the man who developed the town in the later 18th century and named it after his wife.
- 3.2.3 **Prehistoric:** there is no known prehistoric settlement within Maryport itself, however, chance finds of artefacts of archaeological interest have been recovered. A mid-Bronze Age Halberd of Irish type has been found in the vicinity of Maryport, an indication of the trade and exchange network that must have existed between the two coasts at that time (Pevsner, 1967). Cup and Ring marked stones have also been recorded and carved stones of Romano-British (native, but during the period of Roman occupation) have also been recovered.
- 3.2.4 There are also several significant prehistoric monuments within the broader region around Maryport: Rise How Tower Iron Age burial monument; and Bronze Age cremation cemeteries and a Romano-British settlement and trackway at Ewanrigg, just to the south of the present study area.

- 3.2.5 **Romano-British:** the Roman advance on the northwest during the 70s and 80s AD may have been launched from bases in the northwest Midlands such as Wroxeter and Little Chester, proceeding north via the valleys of the Eden and Lune. By 72 AD the earliest timber fort was constructed at Carlisle (Philpott 2004), and was possibly centred on the present Castle Green.
- 3.2.6 Roman Maryport was an important part of the Hadrianic frontier defence system. The evidence for Maryport's Roman history is largely concerned with the 2nd century fort and *vicus* (associated civilian settlement often found next to a fort). Extensive remains of the fort and *vicus* were recorded as being substantial up until the early 18th century and attracted antiquarian interest. In 1599 William Camden described the remains: '*many expresse footings are evidently to be seen. The ancient vaults stand open, and many altars, stones with inscriptions and statues are here gotten out the ground*' (Cumbria EUS, 2000). William Stukeley described the *vicus* in the 17th century, indicating '*the streets were paved in flagstones, visible worn with use*' (in Wilson, 1997).
- 3.2.7 **Medieval:** in Cumbria, once the Roman administration ended in 410AD, the native Britons gradually reverted to their own autonomy but settling Angles had begun to enter eastern Cumbria by the seventh century AD (Crowe 1984). In the post-Conquest (1066) period what is now modern day Cumbria remained outside of Norman control until Cumberland was added as a province to the English Kingdom in 1092 by William II, the second son of the Conqueror, after forcing King Malcolm III of Scotland to pay homage to him in 1091. Scottish kings continued to lay claim to many parts of Northern England throughout the 12th century and in 1173 William the Lion attempted to take Carlisle (McCarthy 1990).
- 3.2.8 The name of Ellenborough survives as an area in southeast Maryport, and is of pre-Norman origin, 'Ellen' referring to the river and 'borough' deriving from the Saxon *burgh*, meaning fortified place. At the southern end of the town is Castle Hill, where scant earthworks remain that pertain to a motte and bailey castle of assumed 12th century date. The castle is a ringwork surrounded by a deep ditch on all sides except the west where defence is afforded by a steeply sloping hillside. On the summit are the foundations of a WWII gun emplacement, which guarded the approaches to Maryport harbour.
- 3.2.9 The manor of Ellenborough or Netherhall, formerly called Alneburgh, was at a very early period possessed by Simon de Sheftling, in whose family it continued until the reign of Edward I, when it was purchased by the Eglesfield family. In the reign of Henry VIII, a co-heiress of Eglesfield sold it to John Senhouse, of Seascales. John's younger settled at Netherhall, later the property and residence of his immediate descendant, Humphrey Senhouse, (Lysons and Lysons, 1816). Netherhall Tower House is of medieval date (Site 21), and is of probable 15th century date. The building was built from Roman dressed stone. In addition, traces of a deserted medieval village that once existed in the area immediately north of the Roman fort and *vicus* also survive.
- 3.2.10 **Post Medieval and Modern:** Maryport really came into existence in the mid 18th century with Humphrey Senhouse, then lord of the Manor of Netherhall, named an area of land after his wife and developed it into a coal port. The town was laid on a

grid pattern in a similar manner to Whitehaven, laid out by Sir John Lowther, but it never developed so satisfactorily (Pevsner, 1967). The first modern house, now the site of the Golden Lion public house (Site **37**), was not built until 1718. Pennant, writing in 1772, described Maryport as ‘another new creation...the second house was built only in 1750. Now there are above 100, peopled by 1300 souls, all collected together by the opening of a coal trade on this estate’ (in Wood, 1988). Little was done in the hinterland of Maryport in the first half of the 18th century. Large-scale mining was impossible since the land was divided among many different owners; the small and shallow mines, which existed, were worked independently of each other and could achieve little. The Senhouses, lords of the manor of Ellenborough held a crucial position. Not only did they own coalmines but they also controlled an important route to the mouth of the Ellen from which coal might be exported (*op cit*).

- 3.2.11 It was not until 1749 that an Act of Parliament was obtained to enable the erection of a new pier, enlarge and deepen the harbour at Ellenfoot (Maryport), and to levy duties for its maintenance (*ibid*). Nicolson and Burn, writing in 1777 described the size of the newly constructed town in comparison to other villages in the local area: ‘in 1747 the number of families in this parish (Cross Canonby) was certified as 64. But a harbour having been since made at Elnefoot and a town there built named Maryport, this number of families is greatly increased insomuch that it is computed that there are about 340 families in that town only.’ They go on to highlight the apparent thriving, newly-constructed port: ‘there are at present belonging to the said port between 70 and 80 sail of shipping from 30 to 250 tons burden. The principal branch of their trade is coal shipped for Ireland but several of their vessels also sail yearly up the Baltic for timber, flax, iron and other merchandise.’ The rise in Atlantic trade emanating from the west coast of England encouraged this speculative development of new ports including those of Whitehaven, Longtown and Maryport (McNeil and Newman, 2004).
- 3.2.12 The first house constructed in the new town was Shipping Brow, now the location of the Golden Lion Inn. In 1752 a Glass Works (Site **18**) and Pot Mill were established on either side of Irish Street, just to the southwest of the present development site. The Glass Works was in fact a small glass bottle works, ‘a rare example of this class of monument’ and provides a unique example for the study of such works at a time of experimentation with furnace and crucible design (SMR entry notes). The Works are now a scheduled monument. In 1756 a Paper Mill was built on Paper Mill Green, beneath Motte Hill across the River Ellen from Irish Street and a brewery (the Old Brewery – Site **27**) was built at the corner of High Street and Wood Street. The Netherhall Blast Furnace, (Site **8**) built by the Senhouse family in approximately 1752, was investigated in 1994 by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit and it was found that the furnace was designed to operate on coke fuel, placing Netherhall at the forefront of 18th century blast furnace technology (Miller, 1999). When erected, this furnace was the largest in the country, with a capacity of about 2000 cubic feet. Water supply problems forced its closure in about 1783 and it was destroyed in 1963 (Marshall and Davies-Shiel, 1977).
- 3.2.13 The first Chapel of Ease was built in 1760 and was rebuilt in 1847. The railway arrived in 1840 and a new lighthouse was built in 1846 (Pevsner, 1967). It is believed that a lighthouse was first established at Maryport in 1796. The small lighthouse was

converted to acetylene operation in 1946 and taken over by Trinity House in 1961. In 1996 a new aluminium tower was built and the lighthouse was connected to mains electricity (Trinity House website).

- 3.2.14 The Maryport & Carlisle Railway (M&CR) was incorporated in 1837 to connect the two towns of Carlisle and Maryport. George Stephenson was the engineer of the line, which first opened on February 10, 1845. The total length of railway was 42.75 miles. The Glasson pottery at Maryport was in existence from approximately 1820 to 1840 and under the ownership of Daniel Brough. It produced small coarse earthenware pottery close to the harbour and provided for local requirements of brown and black domestic wares (Sibson, 1991).
- 3.2.15 The Custom House and harbour office (Site 17) was erected in 1838 on the North Quay, the Catholic Church, dedicated to St. Patrick, was erected in 1844-5, other places of worship that existed in the town included the Friends' Meeting House, in King Street; the Scotch Church, in John Street; the Presbyterian Chapel, in Crosby Street, all erected in 1831; the Baptist Chapel, in High Street, built in 1834; the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in Well Lane, built in 1806; and the Primitive Methodist Chapel, in Kirkby Street, erected in 1839 (Mannix and Whellan, 1847).
- 3.2.16 The National School, part of which lies on the site under investigation, started on Eaglesfield Street in 1847. The school was enlarged in 1875 and again in 1887, extending north into the plot that is cornered by Fleming Street and Church Street (the plot that is the subject of this report). From about 1907, the school was officially entitled Maryport C of E Mixed School, although it continued to be known as the National School. In 1943 the senior pupils were transferred to a new school and Maryport School became a Junior Mixed School for 7-11 year olds. In September 1952 the school transferred from the Eaglesfield site to Camp Road (Deposited School Records CROC). The land and buildings were then sold in 1966 to The Parochial Church Council of the Parish of St. Mary's, Maryport, and again in 1989 to the present owners, Brown and Armstrong Limited.

4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, most notably maps, and on the secondary sources used in *Section 3.2*. The results are presented according to the archive from which they were consulted. There are no sites recorded by the HER located within the development area itself, and information was gathered for **43** HER records located in an immediate study area, defined as a 500m radius centred on the site. A full list of the sites identified by the assessment is given in *Section 4.2*. A list of a further **46** Listed Buildings is also provided in that section.

4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

- 4.2.1 **HER:** There were **43** HER records within the study area, which is defined as a 500m radius around the site (Figure 2). None of the sites will be directly affected by the development. The sites from the HER are summarised in Appendix 1.
- 4.2.2 **Listed Buildings:** the listed building records show **46** buildings within a 500m radius of the proposed development site, (Figure 2). The nearest are those situated in Fleming Square (Sites **57**, **58** and **59**) situated approximately 75 metres to the west of the site. The buildings are also summarised in Appendix 1.
- 4.2.3 **Archaeological Data Service Web Site:** ADS listed 42 sites within a 500m radius of the proposed development area, and seven of these were repeated in other searches. The replicated sites have their numbers listed in Appendix 1.

4.3 CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICES (CARLISLE)

- 4.3.1 The Cumbria Record Office in Carlisle (CRO(C)) was consulted to collate maps for regression analysis of the study area. Information from primary and secondary sources, including archaeological or historical journals, has been incorporated into the historic background (*Section 3.2*).

4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 4.4.1 As part of the documentary search at the Cumbria Record Office in Carlisle (CRO(C)), an in-depth scan of the early maps for Maryport was undertaken. A cartographic date range of between 1834 and 1970 was obtained. The development area will now be discussed with reference to these early sources, noting any changes to the development area within this period.
- 4.4.2 **Mitchell's Plan of Maryport, 1834 (CRO(C)):** this plan (Figure 3) is clearly detailed and shows both Church Street and Fleming Street, although in comparison to other streets in the area, the type font for Fleming Street is in lower case instead of capitalized. This may possibly be an indication that the street was either a minor one or had just recently been extended from the northwest (from Fleming Place), southeast to join Church Street. No buildings are shown in the location of the present study area, indeed, there are no houses built on Fleming Street at all, but the Market Place is depicted just to the northwest of the site. Just to the northeast of Fleming

Street, Church Road ends. It seems, on inspection, that all the streets are part of the grid laid out for the town and that the building programme had not, at that time, extended to the northeastern corner of the town of which Fleming Street is a part.

- 4.4.3 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1864 – 25” to 1 mile:*** the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, (Figure 4), shows that Fleming Street has been shortened by the construction of Ridgemount, a building erected by the Ritson family of ship building fame, with a large area of land, part of which covers the present development zone. The southern boundary of the Ridgemount plot respects the butchers market that extended southeast from Fleming Square and the already existing buildings of Eaglesfield Street. On the western side a large section of Fleming Street has been apportioned to the plot, the boundary occurring where buildings had been constructed on the north side of the street. The actual building borders Church Street and is just to the north of where Fleming Street meets Church Street.
- 4.4.4 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1899 – 25” to 1 mile:*** the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5) shows that in the intervening 25 years the plot of land around Ridgemount has been reduced, with houses now lining both sides of Fleming Street. The extended buildings of the National School that has its main access from Eaglesfield Street, now occupy the current development area. Other documentary evidence suggests that these buildings were constructed in either 1875 or 1887.
- 4.4.4.1 ***Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1925 – 25” to 1 mile:*** the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6) shows exactly the same buildings as the Second Edition map, no changes appear to have taken place in the area of Fleming Street in the 26 year gap.
- 4.4.5 ***Fifth Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1970 – 25” to 1 mile:*** the changes on this map (Figure 7) from the previous one are not changes to the area under discussion. The school buildings are still in place, however, the market hall has been removed from Fleming Square and more housing has been built on the eastern side of Church Street, opposite the development site.

4.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.5.1 There has been no previous archaeological work undertaken within the development area. However, extensive archaeological work has been undertaken in Maryport, since the 18th century, with several studies in the vicinity of the present site.
- 4.5.2 Antiquarian research focussing upon Maryport has been conducted since the early 17th century. In 1599 William Camden wrote of the then still extensive Roman remains, covering both the fort and the civilian settlement, as did William Stukeley in the following century.
- 4.5.3 More structured excavation work was carried out in the mid to late 18th century on the actual fort, sponsored by the Senhouse family. In 1820 Joseph Robinson excavated four fields to the north east of the fort, which included two temple sites. Bailey found evidence of a Roman wharf structure beneath Motte Hill at Glasson (Bailey, 1923).

- 4.5.4 Further investigation took place in 1976 when Michael Jarrett undertook a series of small planned excavations. These excavations found a broad chronology for the fort, from approximately AD 120 to AD 400 (Jarrett et al, 1987).
- 4.5.5 In 1994 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (Miller, 1999) undertook an excavation at Netherhall Blast Furnace and Coke Ovens, located to the southeast of the town. A geophysical survey of the vicus took place in 2000 (News from Hadrian's Wall 2000). This found the site to be the largest associated with the Hadrianic frontier system so far surveyed.
- 4.5.6 In 2001 Carlisle Archaeology Limited maintained a watching brief on land at South Quay prior to the development of commercial premises. No archaeological deposits were observed within any of the excavations (Reeves, 2001).
- 4.5.7 In December 2002 and January 2003, North Pennines Heritage Trust maintained a watching brief on land adjacent to Irish Street, which found the remains of structures thought to have been associated with the 19th century Wharton's Foundry (Jones, 2003), whilst in March and April 2003, North Pennines Heritage Trust carried out a watching brief on ground works at Fleming Square, only 150m away from the present development site, which recovered no artefacts but exposed partial remains of the 19th century Market House, a brick wall, and the foundations of two brick structures, both likely to post-date the Market House (Miller, 2003).

5. SITE VISIT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The site was visited on the 17th of April 2007, in order to complete a walkover survey of the area with the purpose of relating the existing landscape to research findings. The development area is bounded on the northern side by sandstone walls, with the gateway into the site being approximately in the centre. On the interior face of this wall at the western end are two roofline scars and guttering that is still *in situ* (Plate 13). There are also two blocked doorway or window openings observable on this side. The height of the roof scars indicate that any floor level must have been a lot lower than the present ground surface. A sandstone wall that is probably original to the plot and dating to the late 1800's again represents the eastern site boundary. It appears to be of the same construction as the northern wall. This wall is featureless and approximately 3m high.
- 5.1.2 The southern side of the site boundary respects the extent of a house plot on Church Street and of those that extend north from Eaglesfield Street. This wall is partly brick and partly sandstone. The brick section appears to be more worn and older in date, it may have once formed part of the school while the sandstone section appears to be more recent, machine cut blocks that may have been erected when the houses on Eaglesfield Street were developed (after 1970). The western boundary is similar in appearance to both the northern and eastern sides. Again, it is probably an original boundary, built at the same time as the school. The northern end of the western boundary is formed by the sidewall of 37 Fleming Street.
- 5.1.3 The interior of the site was largely filled with piles of sandstone blocks, retained after the demolition of the school for future re-use, and by rubbish that had been thrown over the gates and walls. A strip down the eastern side of the site was previously used as an allotment and was largely overgrown by brambles and nettles.

5.2 RESULTS

- 5.2.1 No archaeological features were identified from the investigation of the surface during the site visit as it was completely covered with demolition debris and modern household waste. Any archaeological remains were impossible to see because of this material across the development area. The presence of these spoil heaps re-determined the locations of the evaluation trenches in order to retain the maximum amount of safety on-site.

6. EVALUATION RESULTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of four linear trenches (Figure 8). The trenches were machine stripped of the soil overburden and building rubble down to the natural substrate, under archaeological supervision. The trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand in order to see any features of archaeological interest that may have been cut into the natural clay substrate. All trench locations are depicted in Figure 8. Where no features of archaeological interest were located, a trench record sheet was compiled.

6.2 TRENCH 1

- 6.2.1 The trench was 8.5m long by 1.5m wide; the maximum depth of the trench was 1.2m. The trench was orientated east west and ran parallel to the site's northern boundary on the east side. The natural substrate (**101**) was observed at 0.50m from the surface and comprised of well-compacted orange sand that showed occasional outcrops of sandstone. This was overlain by a very dark brown / black garden soil (**100**), the remnants of the allotment that previously existed in this area. The layer held very few inclusions of small sub rounded stones and was moderately compacted.

6.3 TRENCH 2

- 6.3.1 The trench was 10.5m long by 1.5m wide; the maximum depth of the trench was 1.2m. The trench was orientated east west and was parallel to the northern boundary of the site on the west side. The natural substrate was not observed within any part of the trench, the deposit removed consisting of only building rubble to the depth reached. Excavation did not extend beyond this depth as the material was loose and prone to collapsing into the trench from the sides.

6.4 TRENCH 3

- 6.4.1 The trench was 13m long by 1.5m wide; the maximum depth of the trench was 1.3m. The trench was orientated north south towards the southeast corner of the site. The natural substrate (**302**) observed at 1.10m from the surface of the trench and consisted of well-compacted orange sand that contained occasional pieces of sandstone. This was overlain by layer (**301**) at the northern end of the trench, which comprised dark brown / black, moderately compacted, slightly sandy garden soil. This layer thinned out towards the south until the point where layer (**300**) was in direct contact with (**302**). The uppermost layer of this trench (**300**) was again an extensive deposit of both building rubble and modern rubbish that was loosely compacted, the average depth being approximately 0.80m.

- 6.4.2 The only feature observed in this trench was a square cut into the natural, approximately in the centre of the trench, it measured approximately 2.5m² and up to 0.20m in depth. It was interpreted as a modern intrusion as a white indurated layer that appeared to be a concrete type material filled it. Nothing of archaeological interest was recovered from this feature.

6.5 TRENCH 4

- 6.5.1 The trench was 13m long by 1.5m wide; the maximum depth of the trench was 1.20m, which happened to be the maximum safe limit due to the potential of loose material collapsing the trench sections. This occurred in the southern part of the trench that encountered the cellared area of the school building.
- 6.5.2 The first structural feature uncovered was wall [402] at the southern end of the trench; measuring 0.60m wide, it extended across the trench, aligned east-west and was constructed from sandstone blocks. The top of the wall that remained *in situ* was 0.70m below the ground surface. A concrete render was observed on the south side of the wall. Immediately north of this was the cellared area of the National School building, measuring 2.80m in width. Any floor surface of this area was not seen due to it being filled by rubble layer (400). Defining the southern side of the cellar was wall [404] that was of a similar construction to wall [402], being made from local sandstone. This wall was also 0.60m thick, with five courses of stone (each approximately 0.30m long and 0.10m thick) visible on the southern side, reaching an observable height of 0.75m, although the bottom of the wall was not seen.
- 6.5.3 To the north of [404] was an area of natural ground that was overlaid by several layers of material. Cut [403] was the foundation cut for the wall and this was backfilled by (405), a friable pale grey, mortar type material. Context (408) was defined as a sub-soil layer that was moderately well compacted, mid to dark brown in colour and a sharp sand texture with only very occasional small stone inclusions. It was seen in the east facing section of the trench and measured up to 2.25m in length and reached a depth of 0.63m. It was cut by [403] at its southern end and by [409] at its northern end. Layer (408) was overlain by (407), interpreted as being re-deposited natural sand that was a levelling or make up layer for a floor or surface above. It was mid brownish-orange small grained coarse sand that was observed for a maximum length of 3.20m and a maximum thickness of 0.20m. Above (407) was (406), a loosely compacted dark grey to black mix of soft silt and gritty sand that frequently included small stones. This layer was observed for 2.30m in length and was only 0.08m thick. It was subsequently interpreted as a reduced or rotted organic layer, with occasional pieces of non-degradable materials, possibly the remnants of whatever lay on the floor surface within the building, as it was quite thinly spread on a horizontal plane. This layer was covered by (400), the uppermost deposit seen in the trench and primarily made-up of the building debris and rubble that was left on the site after the demolition of the building.
- 6.5.4 The cut [409] formed the foundation cut for the wall [411]. This cut was backfilled with (410), a moderately compacted orangey grey slightly silty sand, with occasional stone inclusions that has been interpreted as a re-deposited natural material. The wall [411] was seen to be 0.70m wide aligned east-west across the trench and reaching a

height of 1m. The eastern side of the wall includes a brick built section, four courses high (each brick being approximately 0.08m high), with the remainder of the visible wall being constructed from seven courses of sandstone blocks. This wall was visibly bonded with mortar. On the north side of [411] a concrete surface (413) was encountered only 0.65m below the ground surface. It extended under the sides of the trench and was measured as being 1.80m long and contained within it a brick lined rubble filled manhole (approximately 0.80m²), which presumably extended down to a drain. Extending north of (413) was a cobbled area (414), made up of rounded and sub-rounded medium sized grey stones that petered out towards the northern limit of the trench. The final feature was another sandstone wall [412] that was only seen in the east facing section at the northern end of the trench. Three courses could be seen reaching a maximum height of 0.50m, with the face of the wall running exactly parallel with the trench section and stopping when it encountered wall [411]. The uppermost layer throughout the entire trench was (400), the rubble layer.

7. FINDS RETRIEVAL

7.1 FINDS

7.1.1 FINDS TABLE (TABLE 1)

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
100	1	Ceramic Drain	1	0.261	Post-Medieval
100	1	Pottery	2	0.067	Post-Medieval
200	2	Bottle glass	1	0.299	Post-Medieval
200	2	Salt-glazed brick / tile	1	Over 5kg	Post-Medieval
300	3	Bottle glass	3	0.970	Post-Medieval
300	3	Salt-glazed drain	2	1.533	Post-Medieval
300	3	Ceramic drain	1	0.092	Post-Medieval
300	3	Slate	1	0.005	Post-Medieval
300	3	Ridge roof tile	1	0.805	Post-Medieval
400	4	Window glass	4	0.108	Post-Medieval
400	4	Tile	4	0.034	Post-Medieval
400	4	Ridge roof tile	1	0.748	Post-Medieval

7.1.2 Very few finds were recovered from the evaluation conducted at Fleming Street, Maryport. The finds recovered largely comprised building debris and rubble, which probably originated from the National School that previously stood on the site. Two sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from Trench 1, context **(100)** and a total of four glass bottles were recovered (one from Trench 2, context **(200)**, and three from Trench 3 **(300)**). All of the finds have a similar date of late 19th to early 20th century and with no finds datable to any earlier period it may be an indication that no human activity occurred in this area previous to the construction of the school. It is recommended that no further work be done on the finds from Fleming Street, Maryport.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 8.1.1 The potential for prehistoric archaeology is very low. The potential for Roman archaeology is thought to be low to moderate, considering the proximity of the Roman fort, and vicus settlement of *Alauna*, (Site 30). There remained the potential within the parameters of the evaluation to uncover un-stratified objects or even features of Roman date.
- 8.1.2 The development area is to the northwest of the post-medieval planned core of Maryport, and as such the potential for medieval remains is moderate to low, as anything that did remain from the medieval period is likely to have been disturbed or removed by later activities, such as the construction of all the streets.
- 8.1.3 The post-medieval archaeology of the development area showed the greatest potential, relating to the National School that was constructed in the latter years of the 19th century and was in use as a school until the 1950's when it became a church hall then private property.

8.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.2.1 On the evidence presented above, from the evaluation of the site informed by the historical sources, it can be concluded that there are no unexpected remains on the development site that would require any further investigation. The only remaining evidence on site relates to the late 19th and early 20th century National School, which is already well documented.

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APPENDIX 1 – TABLE OF HER SITES

Site No.	Source	Name	Type	Period	NGR
1	HER 824 SAM 389 NMR- NATINV 8990	Netherhall Enclosure and House Platform	Square Enclosure	Medieval	NY 304100 536540
2	HER 826 NMR- NATINV 8992	Pudding Pie Hill Court House	Court House / Mound	Unknown	NY 303690 537100
3	HER 828 NMR- NATINV 8993	Maryport Parade Ground	Parade Ground / Road	Roman	NY 303740 537050
4	HER 1832	Maryport Harbour Road Bridge	Road Bridge	Post Medieval	NY 303400 536550
5	HER 2526	Mr Woods Yard, Maryport Harbour	Shipyard	Post Medieval	NY 303400 536800
6	HER 2917	Strand St Blacksmiths Workshop	Blacksmiths Workshop	Post Medieval	NY 303370 536740
7	HER 2987	Maryport Tile Works	Brickworks / Tile Works	Post Medieval	NY 303500 536600
8	HER 3046 SAM 32857 NMR- NATINV 9017	Netherhall Blast Furnace and Coke Ovens	Blast Furnace / Coke Oven	Post Medieval	NY 303560 536290
9	HER 3074	Maryport Harbour, South Quay	Quay	Post Medieval	NY 303320 536640
10	HER 3075	Maryport Harbour, North Pier	Pier	Post Medieval	NY 303240 536820
11	HER 3078	Maryport Harbour Shipyard	Shipyard	Post Medieval	NY 303330 536760
12	HER 3103	Maryport Town Timber Yard	Timber Yard	Post Medieval	NY 303450 536840
13	HER 3133	Maryport Town Timber Yard	Timber Yard	Post Medieval	NY 303430 536760
14	HER 3205	Maryport Town Timber Yard	Timber Yard	Post Medieval	NY 303450 536730

Site No.	Source	Name	Type	Period	NGR
15	HER 3419	Maryport Carved Stone	Carved Stone	Unknown	NY 304000 537000
16	HER 3420	Maryport Carved Stone	Carved Stone	Unknown	NY 304000 537000
17	HER 3426	Maryport Harbour Customs House, North Quay	Customs House	Post Medieval	NY 303370 536720
18	HER 3577 SAM 34984 NMR-NATINV 1357545	Bottle Works, Irish Street	Glass Works	Post Medieval	NY 303350 536470
19	HER 3583	Well Site at Well Lane	Well	Unknown	NY 303430 536500
20	HER 3591	Maryport Harbour Quay	Quay	Post Medieval	NY 303350 536700
21	HER 3691 SAM 466 NMR-NATINV 8987	Netherhall Tower House	House / Tower House	Medieval / Post Medieval	NY 304180 536680
22	HER 3695	Maryport Corn Mill	Corn Mill	Post Medieval	NY 303600 537200
23	HER 3966	Maryport Town Timber Yard	Timber Yard	Post Medieval	NY 303510 536840
24	HER 3971	Gills Market	Market	Post Medieval	NY 303520 536600
25	HER 4010	Maryport Town Timber Yard	Timber Yard	Post Medieval	NY 303550 536440
26	HER 4175	Maryport Carved Stone	Carved Stone	Prehistoric / Roman	NY 304000 537000
27	HER 4192	Maryport Town Brewery	Brewery	Post Medieval	NY 303700 536550
28	HER 4213	Maryport Carved Stone	Carved Stone	Prehistoric / Roman	NY 304000 537000
29	HER 4229	Maryport Town Corn Mill / Furnace Corn Mill	Corn Drying Kiln / Mill	Post Medieval	NY 303580 536300

Site No.	Source	Name	Type	Period	NGR
30	HER 4494 SAM 27746 NMR- NATINV 1326393	Maryport Roman Fort, Vicus and Road	Earthworks and Site of	Roman	NY 304050 537400
31	HER 4966	Maryport Harbour Dry Dock	Structure of	Post Medieval	NY 303390 536500
32	HER 5088	Maryport Carved Stone	Carved Stone	Prehistoric / Roman	NY 304000 537000
33	HER 5934	Maryport Town Brewery	Site of	Post Medieval	NY 303470 536660
34	HER 6249	Maryport Town Pottery	Site of	Post Medieval	NY 303420 536640
35	HER 6250	Maryport Town Drying Ground	Site of	Post Medieval	NY 303500 536350
36	HER 6251	Maryport Town Bonded Warehouse	Roofed Building	Post Medieval	NY 303700 536520
37	HER 6252	Golden Lion Hotel	Roofed Building	Post Medieval	NY 303470 536550
38	HER 6258	Market Place	Site of	Post Medieval	NY 303430 536550
39	HER 10941	Maryport Shipyard Patent Slip	Site of Slipway	Post Medieval	NY 303350 536775
40	HER 10950	Maryport Saw Mill	Site of Saw Mill and Leat	Post Medieval	NY 303580 536240
41	HER 15255	Pillbox at Maryport	Pillbox	Modern 20 th C.	NY 303400 536500
42	HER 15257	Pillbox at Maryport Harbour	Pillbox	Modern 20 th C.	NY 303300 536600
43	HER 40459	Strand St Carpenters Workshop	Documentary Evidence	Post Medieval	NY 303378 536774
44	LBHER 26104	No.1 Camp Street	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303680 536842
45	LBHER 26105	Parish Church of St. Mary, Church St	G ?	19 th C.	NY 303810 536609
46	LBHER 26106	No. 84 Crosby Street	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303595 536563
47	LBHER 26107	No. 120 Crosby Street	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303627 536655

Site No.	Source	Name	Type	Period	NGR
48	LBHER 26108	No. 11 Eaglesfield Street	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303613 536732
49	LBHER 26109	No. 15 Eaglesfield Street	G II	Mid 19 th C.	NY 303624 536727
50	LBHER 26110	No. 17 Eaglesfield Street	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303629 536719
51	LBHER 26111	The Priory Eaglesfield Street	G II	Late 18 th or Early 19 th C.	NY 303637 536718
52	LBHER 26112	Senhouse Arms Hotel, Eaglesfield Street	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303676 536711
53	LBHER 26114	No. 1 Fleming Place	G II	Early – Mid 19 th C.	NY 303641 536812
54	LBHER 26115	No. 2 Fleming Place	G II	Early – Mid 19 th C.	NY 303623 536817
55	LBHER 26116	The Cottage, Solway Terrace	G II	Mid 19 th C.	NY 303614 536848
56	LBHER 26117	No. 4 Fleming Place	G II	19 th C.	NY 303654 536838
57	LBHER 26118	The Vicarage, Fleming Square	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303671 536833
58	LBHER 26119	No. 23 Fleming Square	G II	Early – Mid 19 th C.	NY 303705 536768
59	LBHER 26120	No's. 24 & 24a Fleming Square	G II	1834	NY 303700 536752
60	LBHER 26125	The Cumberland, No. 11 High Street	G II	1832	NY 303455 536382
61	LBHER 26126	No's. 107 & 109 High Street	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303567 536678
62	LBHER 26127	No's. 28 & 30 High Street	G II	Late 18 th C.	NY 303449 536438
63	LBHER 26128	The Broom Vaults Public House, High St	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303492 536554
64	LBHER 26129	No. 72 High Street	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303494 536562
65	LBHER 26130	No. 102 High Street	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303529 536647
66	LBHER 26131	No. 104 High Street	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303532 536651
67	LBHER 26132	Alba House No. 148 High Street	G II	1842	NY 303597 536829

Site No.	Source	Name	Type	Period	NGR
68	LBHER 26133	No. 2 King Street	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303413 536669
69	LBHER 26134	The Convent, Kirkby Street	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303624 536686
70	LBHER 26135	No's. 47 & 49 Kirkby Street	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303650 536651
71	LBHER 26136	No. 57 Kirkby Street	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303667 536643
72	LBHER 26140	No. 3 Nelson Street	G II	Late 18 th or Early 19 th C.	NY 303453 536619
73	LBHER 26141	No. 5 Nelson Street	G II	Late 18 th or Early 19 th C.	NY 303452 536614
74	LBHER 26142	Netherhall, Nether Hall Road	G II*	Medieval / Post Medieval	NY 304190 536712
75	LBHER 26143	Lodge at Netherhall	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 304083 536735
76	LBHER 26144	Gate Piers to Netherhall	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 304072 536733
77	LBHER 26145	No. 1 North Quay	G II	Late 18 th C.	NY 303355 536724
78	LBHER 26146	No. 3 North Quay	G II	18 th C. origins	NY 303369 536710
79	LBHER 26149	No. 11 Senhouse Street	G II	18 th C.	NY 303442 536523
80	LBHER 26151	No. 13 Senhouse Street	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303452 536524
81	LBHER 26152	No. 8 Senhouse Street	G II	18 th C. origins	NY 303436 536569
82	LBHER 26153	Board Vaults Public House, Senhouse St	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303464 536578
83	LBHER 26154	The Royal Naval Club, South Quay	G II	18 th C. origins	NY 303328 536570
84	LBHER 26157	No. 67 Wood Street	G II	Early 19 th C.	NY 303670 536564
85	LBHER 27758	No. 1 New Crown Yard	G II	Late 18 th C.	NY 303329 536539
86	LBHER 27759	No's. 2 & 3 South Quay	G II	1785	NY 303336 536541
87	LBHER 27760	No's. 6, 7 & 8 South Quay	G II	1763	NY 303336 536540

Site No.	Source	Name	Type	Period	NGR
88	LBHER 27761	No. 15 Bridge Street	G II	Late 18 th C.	NY 303317 536553
89	LBHER 27762	No. 16 Bridge Street	G II	Late 18 th C.	NY 303319 536542

APPENDIX 2 – FIGURES

APPENDIX 3 - PLATES



Plate 1: Looking north across the site.



Plate 2: Trench 1 after cleaning looking east.

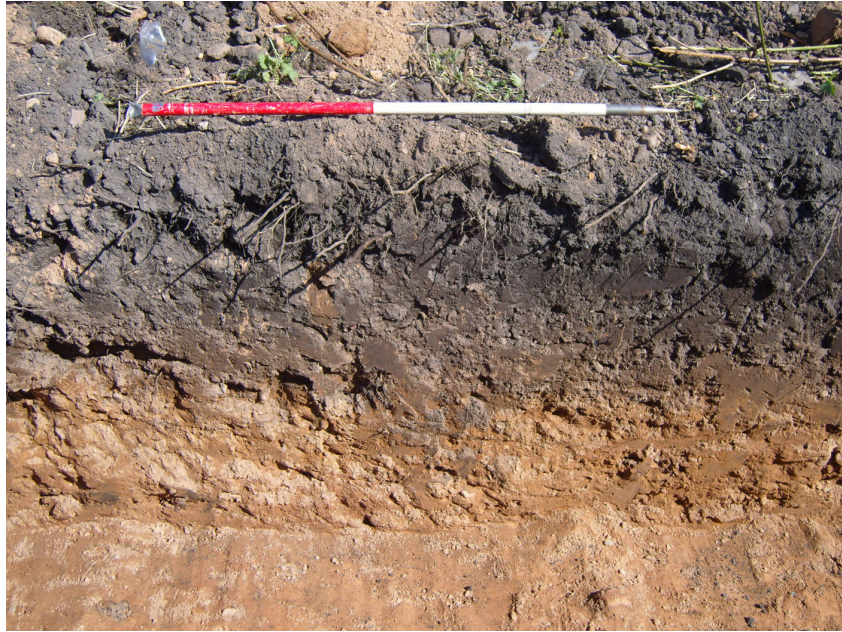


Plate 3: South facing section in Trench 1, looking north.



Plate 4: Trench 2 looking west.



Plate 5: Trench 3 looking southeast.



Plate 6: Trench 4 looking south.



Plate 7: Trench 4 looking north.



Plate 8: Wall 402 in Trench 4, looking south.



Plate 9: Wall 404 in Trench 4, looking north.



Plate 10: Wall 404 in Trench 4 looking south.



Plate 11: Wall 411 in Trench 4, looking north.



Plate 12: Wall 412 in Trench 4, looking west.



Plate 13: The northern site boundary wall showing roof scars, looking north.



Plate 14: The northern site boundary wall with buttresses, looking northeast.



Plate 15: The northern and eastern site boundary walls, looking southwest.