

**MOSS YARD,
ROWCLIFFE LANE,
PENRITH,
CUMBRIA**



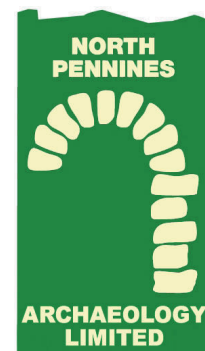
WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

CP. No: 835/08

18/06/2009

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

	01
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SUMMARY

In June 2009 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Atkinson Builders, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks associated with the redevelopment of Moss Yard, Rowcliffe Lane, Penrith, Cumbria (NGR NY 51645 30020). Prior to the works commencing, NPA Ltd undertook a rapid desk-based assessment in order to establish the potential for archaeological remains at the site (Strickland 2008). The report highlighted the potential survival of both medieval and post-medieval remains. Eden District Council granted planning consent for the development (Planning App No: 3/08/0302), on the condition that an Archaeological Watching Brief be undertaken during construction of a block of three flats, as recommended by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES). The watching brief was required as the site lies within the historic core of Penrith, which identified the site to be of archaeological interest.

The Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken over three days between the 8th June and 10th June 2009. The watching brief monitored the levelling of the proposed development area and the excavation of several foundation trenches and service trenches. No significant archaeological remains were noted during the watching brief, suggesting that if any earlier structures or features were present on the site, then they were probably heavily disturbed during later development.

As this archaeological watching brief was conducted as part of a recommendation to observe groundworks in association with the development of a new residential building, no further work is deemed necessary. However, given the site's location within the historic centre of Penrith, it is recommended that any future work be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Atkinson Builders for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. NPA Ltd would also like to thank the on-site staff of Atkinson's for their assistance during the watching brief.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by David Jackson. The report was also prepared by David Jackson. The project was managed by Martin Railton, Project Manager for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matt Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In June 2009 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were invited by Atkinson Builders to maintain an archaeological watching brief at Moss Yard, Rowcliffe Lane, Penrith, Cumbria (NGR NY 51645 30020; Figure 1), during groundworks associated with the development of residential flats. The proposed works lie within the historic centre of Penrith, immediately adjacent to the main medieval and early post-medieval thoroughfare of the town. A previous rapid desk-based assessment had been produced by NPA Ltd (Strickland 2008), which highlighted the potential survival of both medieval and post-medieval remains. Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) requested that all ground reduction be subject to a programme of archaeological observation and investigation. This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16).
- 1.1.2 All groundworks associated with the redevelopment of Moss Yard had to be excavated under full archaeological supervision and all stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IfA 2008), and were consistent with the specification provided by NPA Ltd (Railton 2008) and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the monitoring works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

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 Atkinson Builders, for an archaeological watching brief of the study area. Following acceptance of the project design by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES), 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 for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 THE WATCHING BRIEF

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

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

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

- to produce a site archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and MoRPHE standards (English Heritage 2006).

2.2.3 An area of approximately 90m² was cleared of demolition debris, prior to the excavation of foundation and service trenches. The trenches formed the footprint for the proposed development equating to c.32m² of trenching, with the foundation cuts measuring approximately 0.65m in width. The trenches were stripped of overburden to the required formation levels. Archaeological monitoring and supervision of groundworks associated with the development commenced on 8th June 2009. A summary of the findings of the watching brief is included within this report.

2.3 THE ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited within Penrith Museum, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Kendal, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **NPA08, MYP-A, CP 835/08**.

2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology, and Cumbria County Council, support the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 Penrith is located at an important junction, where the main east-west and north-south routes meet. The town lies on the edge of the Eden Valley between the Eamont and Petteril Rivers, at approximately 13m AOD.
- 3.1.2 The geology of the Eden Valley is of New Red Sandstone, mostly comprising of Lower Permian basalt, breccias, sandstones and mudstones, with a narrow band of Upper Permian and Triassic sandstones. Penrith is located close to the western edge of the New Red Sandstones with Carboniferous Limestone of the Dinantian series to the west. The drift geology of Penrith is dominated by glacial deposits in the form of drumlins that were formed from ice moving north-northwest down what is now the Eden Valley (Moseley 1978).
- 3.1.3 The development site is located to the south of the town, between King Street and Great Dockray. Rowcliffe Lane is bound to the north by Market Square, to the south by Crown Square, to the east by King Street, and to the west by Princes Street. Moss Yard itself is bound to the north and south by car parks, to the east by Rowcliffe Lane and to the west by an extant building. A two-storey red sandstone structure originally occupied the site, but has since been demolished. The area of the site measures a total of c.90m², centred on the National Grid Reference (NGR) NY 51645 30020.

3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area.
- 3.2.2 *Prehistoric:* despite the evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Penrith, there has been no evidence of prehistoric settlement in the town itself. Prehistoric activity in the surrounding area includes the late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age stone circle, Long Meg and Her Daughters, and the henges at Eamont Bridge: King Arthur's Round Table and Mayburgh Henge, used between the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.
- 3.2.3 *Roman:* there are two known Roman forts in close proximity to Penrith. Five miles north of Penrith is the fort and associated vicus at Old Penrith, Voreda. This fort was occupied from the 1st to the 4th centuries AD (English Heritage 2002b). Also occupied during the same time period was the Roman fort at Brougham (Brocavum), to the southeast of Penrith. The function of this fort

was to guard the primary fording point on the Eamont River. It is thought that a large civilian community lived in the vicinity of this fort (ibid).

- 3.2.4 *Medieval*: there is evidence of pre-Norman settlement in Penrith in the street plan of the town. St. Andrew's Parish Church is located on a rounded eminence within an oval enclosure. Winchester states that the street names in Penrith hint at a pre-Norman settlement. The etymology of Burrowgate is from the Old English burh meaning 'fortified place' and is thought to mean that there was a pre-urban fortified enclosure in the vicinity. It is suggested that the block of land surrounded by Burrowgate, De Whelpdales Lane, Friargate, King Street and Devonshire Street is a pre-urban core that contains the church and is possibly surrounded by a defensive enclosure (Winchester 1979).
- 3.2.5 Further evidence of pre-Norman settlement is found within the grounds of St. Andrew's Church. Two monuments, the Giant's Thumb High Cross and the Giant's Grave date back to the 10th century. The Giant's Thumb consists of a single pillar of stone and the Giant's Grave is two large pillars, each of one entire stone, set apart from each other. The area between the two stones is partly enclosed by four large semicircular stones. It is thought that this is not the original location for the monuments, but that they were moved to the churchyard when the church was renovated in 1720 (English Heritage 2002b; Mannix and Whellan 1847).
- 3.2.6 During the 12th – 14th centuries, the ownership of Penrith was disputed between the English and Scots, which resulted in continuous raids by the latter. In 1346, as a result of these raids, Penrith received a grant of murage enabling the people of Penrith to build a stone wall encircling the town (Winchester 1979). There is no archaeological evidence of these town walls to date and it is uncertain how they were constructed. It has been noted, in reference to Sandgate, that 'huge wooden gates, like those in other parts of the town, were then bolted and barred for the night' (Irving 1935).
- 3.2.7 In the later half of the 14th century, William Strickland, the Bishop of Carlisle, was granted 26 acres of wasteland in Penrith with permission to build a stronghold (Winchester 1979). The distribution of the waste ground was: 12 acres in Keldrygmire, two acres in 'Burghgate', two acres in 'les Borowanes', one in 'Dokwra', nine acres in 'le Sandgate' and elsewhere in 'le Eliregarth' (Jones Undated). It is thought that the unprofitable ground in 'Dokwra' may have included the Rowcliffe Lane area (English Heritage 2002b).
- 3.2.8 The Gloucester Arms Hotel is located 154 metres to the west of the site boundary. Originally this was the traditional home of the Duke of Gloucester, Dockray Hall. It is thought that the Hall dates from 1470, but consists mainly of late 16th century alterations. Excavations in 2007 revealed

probable burgage plots along Southend and Great Dockray roads, 130 metres to the west of the site boundary.

3.2.9 *Post-medieval*: by the 17th century, Penrith was one of the most important market towns in Cumberland. Penrith was described in 1675 as a '*great market and merchants of all kinds of commodities*' and by Thomas Denton in 1687 as '*the best Marcatt in that County of Cumberland for Corne, Salt, Wool, and Butchers meat*' (English Heritage 2002b).

3.2.10 In 1604 the first reference to Rowcliffe Lane as '*Rookley Lane*' is given in the documentary record, although it is thought that this area is much older (Armstrong *et al.* 1971). As previously mentioned, the '*Dokwra*' area given to Bishop Strickland in the 14th century, is thought to have included Rowcliffe Lane. Given the central position of Rowcliffe Lane in the early town of Penrith, it is considered very likely that occupation occurred in this area prior to the 14th century and that property was repeatedly destroyed here during the numerous Scottish invasions or even abandoned in times of economic instability (Winchester 1979).

3.2.11 Rowcliffe Lane, originally referred to as Old Post Office Lane, was 157 metres long and varied from 2.1 metres to 4.3 metres in width. This street was the main thoroughfare of the town before the establishment of King Street (Boyd 1993; Platt 1997), and was an important artery for pack horse traders before King Street, or the Netherend, became the principal outlet (Irving 1935).

3.2.12 Rowcliffe Lane began to decline in the 18th century following the common use of the stagecoach, as the lane was too narrow for the coaches to fit (Platt 1997). The decline of Rowcliffe Lane continued throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, with only 1 business being listed on the Lane in 1901 (Bulmer 1901), compared to 12 businesses being listed just 54 years earlier (Mannix and Whellan 1847). By 1910, Rowcliffe Lane lost its prestige and became one of the minor streets of the town (Boyd 1993), and has continued as such until the present day.

3.3 PREVIOUS WORK

3.3.1 No previous archaeological investigations are known to have taken place within the development site. However, several previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the vicinity of the site. These are summarised below in the table below;

ID	HER Report Reference	Archaeology Firm and Year	Site	Type	NGR (NY)	Results
1	3/06/1574	Oxford Archaeology North 2006	Former Sunlight Laundry	Building Survey	321611 529994	Early maps showed that site had been occupied since the late 18 th century. Although many modifications had occurred, the survey identified surviving elements of earlier structures including fireplaces that may be of pre-18 th century date and detail in the frontages
2	3/04/1317	North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. 2004	Gregg's Bakery	Desk-Based Assessment	351770 530240	Site lies in the core of the medieval town and in the vicinity of Grade II Listed Hutton Hall. Potential for survival of archaeological remains is high. Further investigation had been proposed
3	3/04/1261	Corus Rail Consultancy	Keswick to Penrith Railway	Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report	343133 527641	No new archaeological information was noted.
4	3/06/1567	Oxford Archaeology North 2005	Penrith Flood Alleviation Scheme	Watching Brief	351186 530547	Sherds of 19 th century pottery were excavated at the Gilwilly site suggesting prior disturbance. A Victorian brick culvert was excavated at Watson Terrace. No archaeological features or finds were identified at Corney place. Further investigation was proposed.
5	3/90/35	Lancaster University Archaeological Unit 1990	Penrith Market	Excavation	351621 530199	Medieval and post-medieval activity was identified. Much of the site had been previously disturbed with the construction and demolition of the Market Hall.
6	3/07/1851	Oxford Archaeology North 2007	Penrith New Squares	Evaluation	351630 529827	Foundations of the former mid-20 th century Penrith Rugby Club, early post-medieval robbed-out wall foundations most probably relating to the late 16 th century manor house, and 13 th -16 th century pottery was found. Occupation evidence from probable burgage plots along Southend Road and Great Dockray were also excavated.
7	3/00/263	Lancaster University Archaeological Unit 2000	Penrith Station	Watching Brief	351192 529961	Only one significant archaeological feature was found at this time. This was a substantial masonry wall

Table 1: List of Previous Archaeological Investigations

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken over three days between the 8th June and the 10th June 2009 and comprised the observation and investigation of ground reduction associated with the redevelopment of Moss Yard.
- 4.1.2 The proposed development site measured c.90m² and was roughly 'T' shaped (Figure 2). The site was separated into two area for ease of description. The largest area (Area A) was rectangular in plan and measured c.70m², whilst the smaller area adjoining area A to the west (Area B) was square in plan and measured c.20m² (Figure 3).
- 4.1.3 All ground reduction was machine excavated using a CAT 301.5 with a 0.56m wide toothed bucket, and a Kubota U50-3α with a 0.46m wide toothed bucket.

4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 The description of the results below has been separated into two phases; an initial phase of work (Phase 1) which largely comprised rubble clearance and site levelling, and a second phase of work (Phase 2) which entailed the excavation of several interconnecting foundation trenches.

4.3 PHASE 1

- 4.3.1 Following the demolition of the building at Moss Yard, the site had been extensively cleared of rubble prior to the archaeologists arrival. Furthermore, two trenches were excavated within the road, immediately east of the development site prior to the start of the watching brief (see Paragraphs 4.4.12 - 4.4.14 below).
- 4.3.2 Due to the differences in ground level around the site, especially to the northwest, several deposits were exposed in section during the demolition of the structure. The exposed southeast and northeast facing sections of Area A, and the southeast facing section of Area B exposed a c.0.3-0.4m deposit of mixed silty clay and rubble (103), below c.0.24m of hardcore (102) and c.0.07m of the tarmac car park surface (100) (Figure 4). The northwest facing section of Area A exposed c.0.1m of the mixed rubble deposit (103) below c.0.1m of concrete (112), and the northwest facing section of Area B exposed a c.0.25m deposit of dark brown/red silty clay (110) which had been heavily disturbed by modern services below the concrete surface (112). The

northeast facing section of Area B exposed the internal wall plaster of the demolished building which was adhered to the northeast elevation of the extant building to west of the site, whilst the eastern edge of the site was level with the tarmac road surface (104) at this point.

- 4.3.3 It was apparent that the mixed rubble deposit (103) related to structural demolition due to the presence of square cut red sandstone blocks within the deposit, some of which may have been *in situ* (Figure 4). However, whilst the deposit (103) certainly extended over most of the site, suggesting that it related to the most recent demolition, much of the deposit appeared to extend outside the site boundary to the northwest, and may have related to an earlier building on the site or an adjacent building which was demolished prior to the construction of the car park. However, this must remain speculative based on the limited excavation area.
- 4.3.4 Following the initial clearance of Moss Yard, the final c.0.2m of the rubble deposit (103) was systematically levelled exposing a mid-brown/orange compact sandy clay (106) in Area A, and a dark brown compact sandy clay (108) in Area B (Plate 1). This change in deposit probably reflects the difference in use between the two areas; Area A having housed the major structure, whilst Area B was probably used as an outside yard or outhouse.



Plate 1: View southwest of Area B after levelling

4.4 PHASE 2

- 4.4.1 Phase 2 of the watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches for the proposed development. The trenches have been numbered 1-11 (Figure 3), and will be discussed accordingly.
- 4.4.2 It should be noted that all depth measurements discussed within this section are relative to the levelled surface of the site after the removal of the rubble deposit (103).
- 4.4.3 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 was aligned northwest to southeast, and was excavated from the west corner of Area A to the north corner of Area B (Figure 3). The trench measured c.5.55m in length and c.0.65m in width, and was excavated to a depth of c.0.55m exposing c.0.2m of brown/yellow gravelly clay (107) below c.0.35m of the mid-brown/orange compact sandy clay (106).
- 4.4.4 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was aligned northeast to southwest, and was excavated from the west corner of Area B to the north corner of Area B, which adjoined the southeast corner of Trench 1 (Figure 3). Trench 2 measured c.4.2m in length and c.0.65m in width, and was excavated to a depth of c.0.65m to the level of the natural substrate which was comprised of light brown/orange boulder clay (101). The natural substrate was sealed by a c.0.3m deposit of light brown silty clay (109) which was in turn, below c.0.35m of the dark brown silty clay (108) (Plate 2).



Plate 2: Southeast facing section of Area B

4.4.5 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 was aligned northeast to southwest, and was excavated from the south corner of Area B to the east corner of Area B (Figure 3). The trench measured c.5.25m in length and c.0.65m in width, which was extended to c.0.9m at its eastern extent. Trench 3 was excavated to a depth of c.0.6m, which was extended to a depth of c.1m at its eastern extent, exposing c.0.45m of the natural light brown/orange clay (101) which was directly below c.0.4m of the disturbance layer (110) (Plate 3).



Plate 3: View south of Trench 3



Plate 4: View south of Trench 4

4.4.6 **Trench 4:** Trench 4 was aligned northwest to southeast, and extended between the southwest end of Trench 2 and the southwest end of Trench 3 within Area B (Figure 3). Trench 4 measured c.3m in length and c.0.7m in width, and was excavated to a depth of c.0.6m to the level of the natural substrate (101) (Plate 4). The natural clay (101) was sealed by c.0.55m of the disturbance layer (110). Trench 4 also exposed the foundations of the extant building the west of the site. The foundations were comprised of moderately sized red sandstone blocks (Plate 4), similar to those noted within the rubble layer (103). The foundations had been constructed directly above the natural substrate (101) which was c.1.25m below the car park surface at this point.

- 4.4.7 **Trench 5:** Trench 5 was aligned northeast to southwest, and was excavated from the northwest corner of Trench 1, along the northwestern edge of Area A (Figure 3). The trench measured c.3.3m in length and c.0.65m in width, and was excavated to a depth of c.0.6m exposing c.0.15m of the brown/yellow gravelly clay (107) below c.0.45m of the mid-brown/orange compact sandy clay (106) (Plate 5, Figure 4).



Plate 5: View southwest of Trench 5 (right) and Trench 6

- 4.4.8 **Trench 6:** Trench 6 was an L-shaped trench which extended from the northeast corner of Trench 5 in a southeast direction for a distance of c.1.4m and a width of c.0.6m, before turning southwest for a further c.1.8m at a width of c.0.85m (Figure 3). Trench 6 was excavated to depth of c.0.55m exposing c.0.25m of the gravelly clay (107) below c.0.3m of the mid-brown/orange compact sandy clay (106) (Plate 3).
- 4.4.9 **Trench 7:** Trench 7 was excavated from the centre of Trench 1, c.3m southeast of the west corner of Area A in a northeast direction for c.4.5m (Figure 3). The trench measured c.0.65m in width and was excavated to a depth of c.0.5m exposing c.0.2m of the gravelly clay (107). The gravelly clay (107) was replaced by a c.0.25m deposit of orange sand and gravel (111) towards the northeastern most 1m of the trench. Both the deposits (107) and (111) were sealed by c.0.3m of the mid-brown/orange compact sandy clay (106).

4.4.10 **Trench 8:** Trench 8 was aligned northwest to southeast, and was excavated along the eastern edge of the site, intersecting the northeast end of Trench 7 (Figure 3). Trench 8 measured c.7.2m in length and c.0.65m in width, and was excavated to a depth of c.0.6m exposing c.0.2m of the orange sand and gravel (111) below c.0.3m of the brown/yellow gravelly clay (107). The gravelly clay (107) was below c.0.12m of hardcore (105) and tarmac road surface (104) (Plate 6).



Plate 6: View southeast along Trench 8

4.4.11 **Trench 9:** Trench 9 was extended from the eastern edge of the site, c.1.7m northwest of the east corner of Area A. The trench was extended in a southwest direction for c.5m before extending northwest for a further c.1.6m to adjoin the northeast end of Trench 3 (Figure 3). Trench 9 measured c.0.65m in width and was excavated to a depth of c.0.55m, exposing c.0.2m of the brown/yellow gravelly clay (107) below c.0.35m of the mid-brown/orange compact sandy clay (106). The gravelly clay (107) was replaced by the orange sand and gravel (111) towards the northeastern most 1m of the trench.

4.4.12 **Trench 10:** Trench 10 was excavated within the road, c. 0.6m southwest of the north corner of Area A (Figure 3). The trench measured c.1.2m² and was excavated to a depth of approximately 1m.

- 4.4.13 **Trench 11:** Trench 11 was excavated within the road, c.1.7m northwest of the east corner of Area A (Figure 3). The trench measured c.1.5m² and was excavated to a depth of c.1.5m.
- 4.4.14 It was difficult to accurately assess Trench 10 and Trench 11 as both had been excavated prior to the archaeologists arrival on site, and subsequently covered over with metal plates for safety reasons. However, several modern services could clearly be seen throughout both trenches suggesting that the ground below the road surface (104) has been heavily disturbed in recent years (Plate 7).



Plate 7: View northeast of Trench 11



Plate 8: General shot of Area A looking east (post-ex)

4.5 DISCUSSION

- 4.5.1 No substantial archaeological remains were noted during the watching brief at Moss Yard, which is surprising given the site's location alongside the former main thoroughfare of Penrith. Although such a prime location would be expected to retain evidence of continued occupation within the area, the presence of a substantial rubble layer and several heavily disturbed deposits suggests that any evidence of earlier structures or features may have been destroyed by later activity.

5 FINDS

5.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT

- 5.1.1 A total of five finds from one context were recovered during the watching brief. These included four sherds of pottery and a single clay pipe stem fragment. The pottery assemblage included two sherds of porcelain with a blue transfer print, a single sherd of lead glazed red earthenware with a black slip, and a single sherd of cream stoneware.
- 5.1.2 The finds assemblage can be dated to the 19th/early 20th century.
- 5.1.3 Although all of the finds were recovered from deposit (103), they were found long after excavation and trampling had taken place, and may have originated from a different context. Therefore, the assemblage must be classified as unstratified.
- 5.1.4 The finds assemblage was not retained as little could be gained from further analysis.

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
U/S	Pottery	4	0.038	C19th/20th
U/S	Clay Pipe	1	0.002	C19th

Table 2: Finds Table of Artefacts Recovered from the Watching Brief.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken over three days between the 8th June and the 10th June 2009 and comprised the observation and investigation of ground reduction associated with the redevelopment of Moss Yard. The work was carried out in two phases;
- 6.1.2 *Phase 1:* the site was cleared of demolition debris and levelled to create a working area, under archaeological supervision. No archaeological remains were noted.
- 6.1.3 *Phase 2:* the excavation of all foundation and service cuts were monitored during the watching brief. No archaeological remains were noted.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 As this watching brief was conducted as a condition of groundworks associated with the redevelopment of Moss Yard, no further archaeological work is deemed necessary.
- 6.2.2 Based upon the results of the watching brief, the possible survival of below ground remains at Moss Yard is low. However, given the site's location within the historic centre of Penrith, it is strongly recommended that any future invasive work within the immediate vicinity of Moss Yard be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description
100	Deposit	Tarmac (car park surface)
101	Geological	Natural Substrate
102	Deposit	Hardcore (car park)
103	Deposit	Soil/Rubble Mix
104	Deposit	Tarmac (road surface)
105	Deposit	Hardcore (road)
106	Deposit	Compact Sandy Clay
107	Deposit	Gravel Clay
108	Deposit	Dark Brown Silty Clay
109	Deposit	Light Brown Silty Clay
110	Deposit	Disturbance Layer
111	Deposit	Sandy Gravel
112	Deposit	Concrete Base

Table 3: List of Contexts issued during Watching Brief

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES
