



109 Church Street, Workington, Cumbria

Rapid Desk-based Research and Watching Brief



Oxford Archaeology North

January 2010

Capita Symonds

Issue No: 2009-10/1025

OA North Job No: L10114

NGR (centred): NX 9964 2897

Document Title: 109 CHURCH STREET, WORKINGTON, CUMBRIA
Document Type: Rapid Desk-based Research and Watching Brief
Client Name: Capita Symonds
Issue Number: 2009-10/1025
OA Job Number: L10114
National Grid Reference: NX 9964 2897

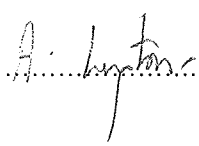
Prepared by: Kathryn Blythe
Position: Project Officer
Date: January 2010

David Maron
Assistant Supervisor

Checked by: Emily Mercer
Position: Project Manager
Date: January 2010

Signed.....

Approved by: Alan Lupton
Position: Operations Manager
Date: January 2010

Signed.....

Oxford Archaeology North
Mill Three
Moor Lane Mill
Lancaster
LA1 1GF
t: (0044) 01524 541000
f: (0044) 01524 848606

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd (2010)
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0EA
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

Disclaimer:
This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	5
1. INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 Circumstances of the Project.....	6
1.2 Site Location, Geology and Topography	6
2. METHODOLOGY	8
2.1 Introduction	8
2.2 Rapid Desk-Based Research	8
2.3 Watching Brief	8
2.4 Archive	8
3. BACKGROUND	10
3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background	10
3.2 The Prehistoric Period.....	10
3.3 The Historic Period	11
3.4 Previous Archaeological Work	14
3.5 Map Regression Analysis.....	16
4. GAZETTEER OF SITES	18
5. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS.....	23
5.1 Introduction	23
5.2 Results	23
5.3 Finds	25
6. CONCLUSION.....	27
6.1 Discussion	27
7. BIBLIOGRAPHY	30
7.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources.....	30
7.2 Secondary Sources	30

8. ILLUSTRATIONS	33
8.1 List of Figures	33
8.2 List of Plates.....	33
APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF	35
APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN.....	38
APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT REGISTER	45
APPENDIX 4: FINDS REGISTER.....	48

SUMMARY

Capita Symonds on behalf of their client Mr Jones, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake a programme of archaeological work at a site proposed for the erection of a dwelling at 109 Church Street, Workington, Cumbria (centred NGR NX 9964 2897). Planning permission was granted, with a condition to carry out a programme of archaeological work. To this effect a brief was issued by Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) requesting that a rapid archaeological desk-based assessment and watching brief was required during any groundworks.

The proposed development site is situated within the probable medieval town, near to the twelfth century Church of St Michael and, as such, is located within the St Michael's Conservation Area. It is also within an area designated by the Cumbria Extensive Urban Survey (EUS; Hartley and Hardman 2002) as being of high archaeological potential.

In total, 18 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area from the rapid desk-based research. These comprised a Roman coin findspot (Site **02**); a medieval church with early medieval origins, and a late medieval rectory (Sites **01** and **05**); a medieval/post-medieval mill race (Site **04**); a seventeenth century race course (Site **15**); two eighteenth century quays (Sites **07** and **08**); a Nonconformist meeting house, brewery and hotel, all dating from the eighteenth century (Sites **16**, **17** and **18**); a railway station, gas works and school, all dating from the mid-nineteenth century (Sites **12**, **13** and **14**); four nineteenth century iron/steel works (Sites **03**, **09**, **10** and **11**); and a nineteenth century nail works (Site **06**). Sites **01** and **05** are Grade II* Listed Buildings, and Sites **03** and **18** are Grade II Listed Buildings. None of the known sites were located within the area of the proposed development.

Previous to the rapid desk-based assessment it was believed that the site was positioned within an area of medieval tenements known as the Cloffocks, identified in the EUS from historic mapping. This, together with the proximity of the site to St Michael's Church and its location within the medieval core of Workington, indicated that there was potential for remains of this period or later that would be impacted by the proposed development.

However, following the assessment it was revealed that the 1569 plan of the area put the site in 'the Drye marche', which is likely to have been poor quality land used as salt marsh grazing. During the eighteenth century, ship's ballast was discharged into this area providing prime land for development with industrial and residential properties, a process which was well underway in the late eighteenth century. This is likely to have been the first development seen on the site of 109 Church Street, which itself had been built on by 1793.

The watching brief was carried out in two stages in May and November 2009 during the drilling of boreholes, ground reduction of a landscaped bank, and the mechanical excavation of footings and service trenches for the proposed development. The three phases of groundwork revealed archaeological remains of a probable late eighteenth century tenement building, **1034**, that formerly occupied the site, including a coal cellar, **1033**, deposits of a landscaped bank, **1035**, created following demolition of the

tenements, and evidence of the method of construction of a modern extension, **1036**, to 111 Church Street.

Ground reduction exposed an extant rear wall of the former tenements, **1034**. The method of construction of the random stone and mortar wall, **1024**, on clayey-sand levelling deposit **1027** and a single layer of foundation stones, **1025**, was revealed. Evidence of a levelling deposit, **1012**, a footing, **1010**, of a building and an internal or property dividing wall, **1041**, were also revealed. The internal decoration of the rear wall **1024** by a mortar/plaster levelling deposit **1023**, finishing plaster **1022**, a plaster skirting board **1021**, and remnants of paint, **1020**, remained in places. The finish of the interior tenement rear wall suggested the use of the space to be more than a cellar for storage and to have been, possibly, a cellar dwelling. Given the width of the site, the tenement may have fronted both Church Street to the north and Church Lane to the south.

An extant barrel-vaulted cellar, **1033**, was uncovered during ground reduction that was likely belonging to the former tenement at 109 Church Street. The cellar wall **1019**, a coalhole, **1040**, leading to Church Lane, a whitewashed interior, **1013**, and brick repairs, **1015**, or strengthening to the cellar were revealed. A drain, **1016**, that probably post-dated the tenement wall and cellar was removed by mechanical excavator.

Ground reduction exposed a section of landscaped bank **1035** that adjoined the proposed development site. The construction of the bank comprised several distinct phases with the initial deposit being that of demolition rubble **1009** from the tenements. In the deposit two large pieces of carved masonry were found that may have originated from the medieval or eighteenth century parish churches. A number of deposits, **1003** to **1009**, created a bank that was covered with topsoil **1000** and landscaped in 1986.

A concrete floor, **1029**, a levelling deposit, **1030**, and drainage pipes **1031** of an extension to 111 Church Street to the west were removed during the groundworks. This revealed the depth of the made ground **1032** on which the former tenements stood and which contained a fragment of a red sandstone grindstone and a piece of clay pipe.

The structural remains and associated deposits dated from the post-medieval to modern periods, although the two pieces of carved masonry may have been re-used from the demolition material of the medieval church in 1770. No evidence was uncovered of earlier structures dating from the medieval period. The evidence points to development of the location for buildings in the late eighteenth century with prior use probably for agricultural purposes, such as the grazing of animals.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Elaine Watson of Capita Symonds for commissioning the project. Thanks are due to Mr and Mrs Jones for their hospitality and provision of information about the development site. Thanks are also due to Jo Mackintosh at Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (CCCHER).

Kathryn Blythe undertook the rapid desk-based research and David Maron undertook the watching brief. Anne Stewardson and Alix Sperr produced the drawings, Emily Mercer managed the project, and also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Capita Symonds, on behalf of their client Mr Jones, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake a programme of archaeological work at a site proposed for the erection of a dwelling at 109 Church Street, Workington, Cumbria. The proposed development site is within an area designated by the Cumbria Extensive Urban Survey (EUS; Hartley and Hardman 2002) as being of high archaeological potential, situated within the probable medieval town, near to the twelfth century Church of St Michael.
- 1.1.2 As part of the planning process, Allerdale Borough Council consulted Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES). Planning permission was granted, with the condition that a programme of archaeological work was undertaken. A formal brief (*Appendix 1*) was issued by CCCHES detailing the requirements of the work, which comprised a rapid desk-based assessment and archaeological watching brief during groundworks. OA North submitted a project design (*Appendix 2*) in response to the brief. Following the acceptance of the design by CCCHES and the client, the work was undertaken in two stages, in May and November 2009.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area is located towards the north-west of Workington town centre, on the south side of Church Street, near its west end (centred NX 9964 2897). The River Derwent is located a short distance to the north, and the proposed development area lies at approximately 10m OD (Fig 1).
- 1.2.2 The solid geology consists essentially of Westphalian grey mudstones, with numerous coal seams (British Geological Survey 1982). The drift geology is generally made up of alluvial deposits, although many areas are reclaimed coal workings and former spoil heaps (Countryside Commission 1998, 27). The topography is dominated by the broad flood plain of the River Derwent, and is essentially urban and industrial (*ibid*).
- 1.2.3 The proposed development area lies within the St Michael's Conservation Area (Fig 2) and an area of high archaeological potential as identified by the EUS for Workington (Hartley and Hardman 2002, strategy map C). The site is also located within an area known as the Cloffocks, identified in the EUS as an area of medieval tenement occupation (*op cit*, area 31.005, Figure F). This occupation, which included small-scale industry, such as a timber yard and brewery, continued into the post-medieval and industrial periods, although the tenements have now been demolished (*ibid*).
- 1.2.4 The proposed development site at 109 Church Street was occupied by a single storey building that was a toilet extension block for 111 Church Street, the former public house 'The Sailors' Return' (Plate 13, Fig 8). To the front and

the side of the extension is a concrete hardstanding. To the immediate east is a landscaped bank that occupies the land between Church Street and Church Lane. This bank, landscaped with steps, pathways and seats, occupies the area where tenements were demolished in the late twentieth century. At the rear of the site a small section of a former wall of one of the tenements is visible.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 The work was carried out in accordance with the relevant IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Institute for Archaeologists 2008a and b, 2009a, English Heritage 2006).

2.2 RAPID DESK-BASED RESEARCH

2.2.1 A study area that extended in a 0.5km radius from the proposed development site was examined. All known archaeological sites identified have been integrated into the Historical and Archaeological Background (*Sections 3.1 and 3.2*) in order to assess the impact of the proposed development. The location of these sites is shown in Figure 2.

2.2.2 Several sources of information were consulted as part of the research, which have provided a good understanding of the developmental history of the study area. Archive sources that were consulted include:

- ***Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record (CCCHER)***: the Historic Environment Record held in Kendal was consulted to establish the presence of sites of cultural heritage interest already known within a 0.5km radius centred on the proposed development area.
- ***OA North Library***: OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

2.3 WATCHING BRIEF

2.3.1 A permanent archaeological presence was maintained during groundworks. The purpose was to identify, investigate and record any archaeological remains encountered.

2.3.2 A daily record of the nature, extent and depths of groundworks was maintained throughout the duration of the project. All archaeological contexts were recorded on OA North's *pro-forma* sheets, using a system based on that of the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A monochrome and digital photographic record was maintained throughout.

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with current IfA (2009b) and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2006). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Whitehaven on completion of the project. A copy of the report will be

deposited with the CCCHER. The material archive is to be retained by the landowner.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 3,500 BC
Neolithic	3,500 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.2 THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

3.1.2 Over time, the Derwent estuary has changed considerably and during the prehistoric period it would have been much wider with a higher sea level (Byers 1998). The area below St Michael's Church would have been the foreshore (*ibid*). There is little detailed evidence for prehistoric activity around Workington, however. Early prehistoric sites are entirely unknown in the vicinity, although there is increasingly more evidence for Late Upper Palaeolithic activity in the south of the county (Young 2002). The Mesolithic, particularly the later part, is better represented in Cumbria, with sites identified along the coast to the south of Workington, from St Bees to the north side of Morecambe Bay (Cherry and Cherry 2002), and in the Eden Valley to the east (*ibid*). The Neolithic is equally under represented in many ways, but is a period of change, with the former hunter-gatherer lifestyle being abandoned in favour of more sedentary habitation, and the use of polished stone axes becoming widespread (Rollinson 1967, 16). A nationally important Neolithic site was identified at Ehenside Tarn near Beckermeth, approximately 20km south of Workington, in the nineteenth century (*op cit*, 18), which was rare due to its high level of preservation. In the more general environs, a limited number of flint artefacts have been found (Hartley and Hardman 2002), but too few to give a great deal of information. The Bronze Age and Iron Age are represented by more recognisable settlement evidence, and the first real attempts to modify the landscape on a large scale. Around Workington, however, there is little evidence for settlement remains, although stray finds of bronze axes, stone axes, and cup and ring marked stones have been made in the general area (Spence 1935, 178; Hartley and Hardman 2002).

3.3 THE HISTORIC PERIOD

- 3.3.1 ***The Romano-British Period:*** the area covered by the town of Workington has produced few Roman remains, although occasional stray coin finds have been made (Hartley and Hardman 2002), one of which is located within the study area (Site **03**). There is, however, a Roman fort, Burrow Walls, on the north side of the River Derwent, within 1.25km of the study area. Until the twentieth century it was somewhat overlooked, regarded as only a minor fortification (Whellan 1860, 464), the site of which had been reused during the construction of a Norman tower (Byers 1998). Agricultural improvements carried out in 1852 uncovered several altars in the vicinity of the fort, as well as human burials (Whellan 1860, 464). Excavations in 1955 demonstrated that the site was indeed a fort, probably constructed in the second century, which may have been built on a site originally chosen for a tower (Bellhouse 1955, 37-8). Later reuse on a smaller scale also seems to have taken place, probably in the fourth century (Shotter 1997), with the possibility that parts of the fort were deliberately demolished in antiquity (Bellhouse 1955, 38). The line of the Roman road is also considered to have come through Workington (Jackson 1878), although further evidence for this has not been forthcoming.
- 3.3.2 ***Early Medieval Period (AD 410 - 1066):*** extensive early medieval settlement remains have not been discovered in Workington. In Anglo Saxon times the area to the west of the church was marsh land and the high tide would have reached what is now Church Street (Byers 1998). However, there have been other significant discoveries made, such as at the parish church of St Michael located *c* 70m to the east of the proposed development area (Site **01**), which is the oldest parish church in Workington (Flynn 1996, 1). The first historical reference is in an early twelfth century charter in the Register of St Bees, although little is known of the subsequent history of the church (*ibid*). It was demolished in 1770 and replaced by a larger and more elaborate church (*ibid*). Numerous cross fragments of Anglian type were found within the fabric of the church during rebuilding after a fire in 1887 (Calverley 1888; 1891; 1893). Further pieces were found in 1926 during work in the crypt (Mason and Valentine 1928). The majority seem to be Anglian in type, forming pieces of an ornately carved stone cross, dating perhaps as early as the eighth century AD (Bailey and Cramp 1988). Other pieces include parts of what may be hog back grave stones or architectural fragments dating perhaps to the tenth century (*ibid*; Flynn 1996). More recent excavations, following another fire in 1994, revealed a further cross fragment built into the base of the wall, a socketed cross base still *in situ*, and burials, some of which were dated to the tenth century (*ibid*).
- 3.3.3 The name Workington is considered to be Old English, meaning ‘settlement of Weorc’s people’ (Armstrong *et al* 1971, 455), Weorc being perhaps a local leader of some distinction. Workington (thought to correspond with references to ‘Derwentmouth’ (Mason and Valentine 1928, 62) may even have been the place from which an attempt was made to take the remains of St Cuthbert to Ireland in advance of the invading Danes during the ninth century (Lees 1876, 18) and so was clearly a settlement of some significance, perhaps with a church already established at that time (Mason and Valentine 1928, 62).

- 3.3.4 **Medieval Period (AD 1066 - 1540):** Workington was well-established by the end of the tenth century, even though its extent cannot be clearly defined. The earliest manorial buildings are thought to have been built on the site of the Roman fort at Burrow Walls, perhaps by ancestors of the Curwen family, who came to own the manor (Byers 1998). Certainly it is known that Orme, son of Ketel, Lord of Kendal was given lands at Seaton (among others) upon his marriage to Gunilde, daughter of Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, and that this is thought to have resulted in the construction of a fortified dwelling, with Burrow Walls being a likely site (Jackson 1881). It is not known when Orme died, but his son, Gospatrick, received the manor of Workington in exchange for lands in Westmorland in the twelfth century (*ibid*). He was succeeded by Thomas, who received the Lordship of Culwen (in Galloway) from a second cousin, which was adopted as the family name (altered to Curwen) by the time it had passed to his second son Patrick (*ibid*). The family seat was moved to the site of what is now Workington Hall probably some time in the late twelfth century, with a licence to crenellate granted in 1377 (Curwen 1900). The Curwen family retained the manor from that time (Jackson 1881).
- 3.3.5 For the majority of the people of Workington fishing appears to have been one of the main sources of income. Fish weirs were established on the River Derwent from Cockermouth to Workington by at least 1278 (Winchester 1987, 108), although these were described as infringing an earlier custom ‘whereby a clear passage was to be left in midstream wide enough for “a sow and her five pigs”’ (*ibid*). Salmon fishing was being exploited by the lords of Cockermouth and Workington as early as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, (*op cit*, 111), and remained important for several centuries. Common fishing rights were also probably in place covering the Derwent estuary (*ibid*). The first literary description, by Leland in the sixteenth century, refers to Workington as ‘a lytle prety fyssher town’ (Hutchinson 1794, Vol 2, 138), clearly demonstrating what the early focus of activity in the town was. The area was far from economically stable throughout this period, however, largely because of continued tensions across the border with Scotland between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries (Curwen 1900, 1). This was soon to change, however, as Workington became larger and developed into a significant port during the sixteenth century. This was in part because of the influence of the Mines Royal Company, which began building a harbour in 1569 (Byers 1998). A plan of this harbour (Plate 1) refers to ‘the Drye marche’ to the west of St Michael’s Church, and the area around the proposed development site, and this could suggest the sea level had receded since early medieval times (*ibid*). Such an area, close to a medieval town, would have provided grazing land for sheep and cattle, being too poor quality for any other use. Records of 1566 state that there was only a single vessel belonging to the town, and that was connected to fishing (Jackson and Jackson 1988). The new harbour must have been established by 1568 as Mary Queen of Scots, while fleeing from Scotland, arrived at Workington in that year and stayed with the Curwens on May 16th (*ibid*). Other developments began to grow around Workington; a chantry chapel was established on the coast in 1575, after a grant from Queen Elizabeth, and the market charter was established in 1573 (*ibid*). An outbreak of the plague between 1598 and 1623 (Barnes 1891) probably did little to damage the town’s growing prosperity.

- 3.3.6 Medieval sites within the study area include the rectory (Site **05**), located to the east of St Michael's Parish Church, which is fifteenth century in origin, and the mill race (Site **04**), located to the north-east of the proposed development area, which is thought to have originated in the medieval period.
- 3.3.7 ***Post-medieval to Modern Periods (AD 1540 - present):*** by the end of the sixteenth century Workington had begun to grow in size, although it still essentially consisted of two clusters focused around the parish church and the hall (Byers 1998, 122), the older and larger part near the hall (Hutchinson 1794, 138 quoting Pennant; Jackson and Jackson 1988, 8), numbering 945 inhabitants (Jackson and Jackson 1988, 8). It was at this time that an area of medieval tenements was known to exist, known as the 'Cloffocks' from a plan of 1569 (Hartley and Hardman 2002). Workington remained essentially a fishing town for some time, despite the improvements made to the harbour, and historically 'from the time of Mary's visit we have nothing of importance recorded relating to the town' (Whellan 1860, 471). Its fortunes changed dramatically during the eighteenth century, however, so rapidly that Hutchinson describes the town as having 'arisen from an inferior degree within a century' (Hutchinson 1794, 138). The main cause of this was the large-scale exploitation of coal and its exportation to Ireland, encouraged by James Christian Curwen, the lord of the manor, who had numerous financial interests in the area (Jackson and Jackson 1988). The result of this was the rapid growth of Workington in both size and population (Hutchinson 1794, 138). This was apparently not carried out according to any planned development (Mannex and Whellan 1847, 421), to the extent that Workington was described as having 'not been laid out with much taste' (Pigot 1820, 334). The perception of Workington had certainly changed by the mid-eighteenth century, from having been a fishing town it was now described as 'a small port, employing about 80 ships in the coal trade' (Hutton 1961, 292 quoting John Crofts in 1759), and 'a large sea port town' (Prevost 1965, 307 quoting Sir John Clerk in 1739).
- 3.3.8 The erection of the Glebe Quay, on Church or Glebe land, around 1737 contributed to the development of the Priestgate Marsh or Mire (later to become Church Street). The 'disorderly discharge of ship's ballast' was contributing to the silting up of the harbour as early as 1726, and in 1781 the harbour authority agreed to pay the church three guineas for allowing ships' ballast to be deposited in the marsh area (Byers 1998). Ships' ballast was usually a heavy waste material such as stone or gravel that was as utilised as building material when it was unloaded to be replaced by a cargo (*ibid*). The marsh area was raised as large quantities of ballast were dumped by coal carrying ships and between 1801/05 an average of two such vessels were discharging their ballast daily. When the South Quay was developed in the early nineteenth century at least two arches existed to allow the tide to flow back and forth across the marsh, restraining the flow and further contributing to the consolidation of the land (*ibid*). By the 1840s the land had been sufficiently raised to have been gradually and extensively developed for industrial and residential properties (*ibid*). This is likely to have been the first development on the site of 109 Church Street, although the exact date is unclear but sometime prior to 1793 (Fig 4, see *Section 3.5*) when mapping

evidence shows buildings on the site as part of an earlier phase of the development on the reclaimed land.

- 3.3.9 The Cloffocks Racecourse (Site **15**) was extant to the north of the town by the seventeenth century, and in the eighteenth century two quays (Sites **07** and **08**) were built at the harbour. Other eighteenth century sites within the study area include a Nonconformist meeting house (Site **16**), a brewery (Site **17**), and a Grade II Listed hotel (Site **18**). Further sites from the nineteenth century include a gas works (Site **13**) and a school (Site **14**).
- 3.3.10 Workington grew as a town during the nineteenth century, becoming comparable in scale to Middlesbrough or Barrow-in-Furness (Bulmer and Co 1883, 292). During the nineteenth century the increased production of iron and steel contributed greatly to this growth and prosperity, with 21 blast furnaces being built between 1763 and 1882 (Jackson and Jackson 1988, 37). Four sites of iron and steel works (Sites **03**, **09**, **10** and **11**) and a nail works (Site **06**) are located within the study area. Much of the open space between the original two foci of the town was filled during this time (*op cit*, 59).
- 3.3.11 The Cleator and Workington Junction line opened in 1879, which cut through the centre of town, and was intended to break the monopoly of the London and North Western Railway Company (Jackson and Jackson 1988). The London and North Western Railway line, built in the 1840s, is located to the west of the proposed development area, with the station (Site **12**), located a short distance to the south-west. Workington continued to develop along these lines throughout the twentieth century, having reached its economic peak during the late nineteenth century.
- 3.3.12 In 1976 Allerdale District Council decided that much of the residential property in the Marsh and Quay areas were sub-standard and large-scale clearance of whole terraces followed. By the early 1980s entire streets had disappeared to be replaced by industrial units (Byers 1998) or were landscaped.

3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.4.1 The largest piece of archaeological work carried out in Workington, has been the excavations at St Michael's Church (Site **01**; Flynn 1996), which revealed significant archaeological deposits (see *Section 3.3.2*). Other archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the study area is briefly summarised below as identified from the HER sources (HER number provided where relevant).
- 3.4.2 ***Washington Square (St John's Precinct) NY 0039 2862 (OA North 2002, 2004a, 2005 and 2006)***: a desk-based assessment was carried out at the site of the proposed redevelopment of St John's Precinct (OA North 2002), located to the east of the current study area. This identified the potential for surviving archaeology, particularly of medieval and post-medieval date, as the proposed development area fronted Pow Street. Subsequent evaluation work included the excavation of an archaeological trench within the footprint of the former Presbyterian Church, and a further 15 trenches within four identified 'zones of development' (OA North 2004a, 2005 and 2006). The evaluation

demonstrated that much of the central area of the site had been truncated by 1960s development. However, the north and east edges of the site were not so heavily disturbed, and the foundations of nineteenth century buildings were encountered, which either cut through deep deposits of garden or plough soil, or overlay natural deposits. It was therefore concluded that there was very little evidence for pre-nineteenth century development of this area (*ibid*).

- 3.4.3 ***Workington Brewery, Ladies Walk, NY 005 288 (OA North 2004b)***: a desk-based assessment was carried out at the site of the proposed redevelopment of Workington Brewery (Site 17), and identified 29 sites of archaeological potential, dating from the Roman period through to the post-medieval period. Four of these sites were located within the proposed development area, and comprised a millrace, railway, a well and the brewery itself. A limited number of evaluation trenches were excavated due to some contamination of the site and the imposition of an exclusion zone around the millrace. The excavated trenches revealed a substantial sequence of made ground overlying natural gravel. Remains of the twentieth century brewery and nineteenth century cottages were revealed, but there were no other deposits of archaeological significance (OA North 2004b).
- 3.4.4 ***7 Dora Crescent, NX 99812 28965 (North Pennines Archaeology)***: a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording took place during the alteration of the Grade II* Listed former rectory (Site 05) for St Michael's Church. It is believed to have been built as a fifteenth century cross-wing hall house with later additions. A possible sixteenth century oriel window, inglenook fireplace, bread oven and several blocked doorways were uncovered during the works (HER report 2/07/1738).
- 3.4.5 ***The Old Stable Block, 7 Dora Crescent, NX 99826 28965 (Richard Lindsay Design)***: a building survey was conducted at the disused stable block which forms part of a group of Grade II* Listed buildings attached to the Rectory (Site 05) of St Michael's Church. It was built sometime between 1865 and 1900 and has more recently been used as a church youth club and scout office (HER report 2/07/1821).
- 3.4.6 ***St Patrick's Primary School, Derwent Street NY 00055 28972 (Northern Archaeological Associates)***: a watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of new classrooms at St Patrick's Primary School. No archaeological features were identified within the area investigated. Soil deposited in the centre of the site, which contained a large number of rounded stones, was thought to possibly represent the remains of former gravel quarrying, which could have potentially removed any archaeological remains (HER report 2/05/1413).
- 3.4.7 ***St Michael's Mount, NX 99889 28986 (Jan Walker Archaeological Consultant)***: a watching brief conducted during the excavation of eight test pits to a maximum depth of 2.1m found no surviving evidence for terraced housing shown on early maps, which were demolished and replaced with flats in the 1950s (HER 2/07/1737).

3.4.8 **High Cloffocks, NY 00288 29010 (North Pennines Archaeology):** a desk-based assessment was undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of an historic area of land known as High Cloffocks to the west of Workington Hall. The study area, developed from riverine deposits, between the south bank of the River Derwent to the north and a mill race for Workington Hall Mill to the south. The course of the mill race across The Cloffocks has been altered at least twice since the late nineteenth century. A racecourse (Site 15) is known to have existed on The Cloffocks, and the area was also the scene of a ritual Easter Tuesday football event which had its origins after 1700. The game was initially played between the 'Uppies' and 'Downies', colliers and sailors, who had to move the ball to either Merchant's Quay or towards Workington Hall. The assessment found little evidence to suggest the area had been used for anything other than recreational purposes (HER report 2/04/1276).

3.5 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

3.5.1 **Company of Mines Royal Plan of 1569 (Plate 1):** this plan shows St Michael's Church as the westernmost building (Byers 1998). A number of buildings are depicted immediately to the north of the church on what would become Church Lane. The plan is not drawn to scale (*ibid*) and it is difficult to determine the exact location of the illustrated buildings, although there do not appear to be any on the approximate proposed development site.

3.5.2 **Hodkinson and Donald's Plan of 1771 (Fig 3):** this is a good example of a relatively early county map. As such, it highlights only the principal features of the town, such as the hall, chapel, and larger houses, but the general arrangement of the street plan is visible, and compares fairly well to that of later plans. The approximate area around 109 Church Street appears to have been developed by this date, although whether this includes the actual site cannot be determined.

3.5.3 **Plan of the Town and Harbour of Workington, 1793 (Fig 4):** this plan was reproduced in 1811 by Jollie and Sons, and appears in Byers (1998). It is quite detailed, showing the principal streets much as they appear today. St Michael's Church (Site 01) is shown on the map and Church Street is also depicted, within which the proposed development area is situated. A timber yard is marked at the west end of Church Street.

3.5.4 **Ordnance Survey, First Edition, 1867, 6":1 mile (Fig 5):** this mapping shows further development having taken place, in particular to the west of the proposed development area, on the South Quay (Site 07). The London and North Western railway is also marked to the west of the proposed development area, and a timber yard is shown to the north of Church Street. The proposed development area is within a row of buildings, presumably tenement housing.

3.5.5 **Ordnance Survey 1900, 6":1 mile (Fig 6):** the proposed development area appears much the same as on the 1867 OS mapping. Further development has taken place in the wider area by the time of this mapping however, in particular, to the south of St Michael's Church, and to the west of the railway, south of South Quay.

3.5.6 **Ordnance Survey 1925, 65":1 mile (Fig 7):** this mapping is very similar to the 1900 mapping. Buildings still remain on the proposed development area apparently unchanged.

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site Name	St Michael's Church, Workington
Site number	01
NGR	299731 528957
HER no	1011
Site Type	Church
Period	Medieval
Statutory	
Designation	II* Listed Building, 72305
Source	HER
Description	The earliest known fabric of the church is currently attributed to the twelfth century. It then started as a two-cell church with a square-ended chancel. The nave had opposed doors, two lights in the south wall and one in the north wall. In 1770 the church was demolished and rebuilt as a galleried hall church. This church was in turn destroyed by a fire in 1887 and rebuilt, and was essentially Victorian Gothic in appearance. In September 1994 another fire gutted the interior, leaving the church in a ruinous state, and the church was then the subject of a large excavation. This excavation added to the group of eighth to eleventh century sculpture from the church, including a cross shaft incorporated into the foundations of the tower. Early burials were also recorded in the south aisle and the nave.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	William Street Coin Find
Site number	02
NGR	300000 529000
HER no	4923
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Roman
Source	HER
Description	A third brass of Tetricus Senior, who was elected Emperor AD 267, was found in a garden at the back of William Street, Workington, in 1877. The coin was in an excellent state of preservation, inscribed "IMP TETRICVS P V AVG.", and on the reverse, "HILARITAS AVGG.". The present whereabouts of the coin is unknown.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Pirts Foundry, Workington
Site number	03
NGR	299653 529013
HER no	5514
Site Type	Foundry
Period	Post-medieval
Statutory	
Designation	II Listed Building, 72259
Source	HER
Description	Pirts foundry of late eighteenth / early nineteenth century date, a chapel-like building with Gothic style detail, supplied mining machinery to the area.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Workington Hall Mill Race
Site number	04
NGR	299800 529050

HER no	11501
Site Type	Mill Race (Site of)
Period	Post-medieval
Statutory	
Designation	A section of the existing original course between Workington Bridge and Workington Hall Mill is now located within the boundary of Workington Hall Registered Park (grade II).
Source	HER
Description	The mill race is labelled on a plan of 1777, and shown but unnamed on the Mines Royal map of 1569. It diverted water from the River Derwent at NY 01500 29080 to Workington Hall Mill (HER 11498) or an earlier mill, at NY 01189 29080, and exited back into the Derwent at NY 99730 29950.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	The Old Rectory, 7 Dora Crescent
Site number	05
NGR	299810 528965
HER no	22882
Site Type	Hall House
Period	Medieval
Statutory	
Designation	II* Listed Building, 72265
Source	HER
Description	In 2007 a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by North Pennines Archaeology during the alteration of the former rectory for St Michael's Church. The Rectory is believed to have been built as a fifteenth century cross-wing hall house with later additions. A possible sixteenth century oriel window, inglenook fireplace, bread oven and several blocked doorways were uncovered during the works.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Solway Nailworks, Priestgate Marsh
Site number	06
NGR	299380 528870
HER no	40497
Site Type	Nail Factory
Period	Post-medieval
Source	HER
Description	A nail factory is shown on the First Edition OS map of 1867, located on an area of late-eighteenth century reclaimed ground named 'Priestgate Marsh' to the south of the harbour. The Workington Bridge and Boiler Co Ltd (Site 09) was built on the site sometime before 1900.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	South Quay / Town Quay, Workington
Site number	07
NGR	299340 529020
HER no	40498
Site Type	Quay
Period	Post-medieval
Source	HER
Description	South Quay, built to the south of the harbour at Workington, was in existence by 1777. Now known as Town Quay and used as a road.

Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name Merchant's Quay
Site number 08
NGR 299340 529110
HER no 40499
Site Type Quay
Period Post-medieval
Source HER
Description Merchant's Quay, built when a sandbank was reinforced during the redevelopment of the original harbour and reclamation of Priestgate Marsh to its south in the later eighteenth century.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name Workington Bridge and Boiler Company Limited, Priestgate Marsh
Site number 09
NGR 299350 528830
HER no 40500
Site Type Iron Works / Steel Works (Site of)
Period Post-medieval
Source HER
Description Workington Bridge and Boiler Co Limited - built sometime after 1867, on the site of, or incorporating, an earlier nail factory (Site 06).
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name Kirk Brothers and Company Limited, Marsh Side
Site number 10
NGR 299200 528900
HER no 40502
Site Type Iron Works (Site of)
Period Post-medieval
Source HER
Description Iron Works are first shown on the Second Edition OS map of 1900. Kirk Bros & Co Limited manufactured pig iron for use in their own works, together with merchant and rivet bars of various sizes and qualities, and iron and brass castings.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name Lowther Haematite Iron and Steel Works
Site number 11
NGR 299450 529400
HER no 40503
Site Type Iron Works / Steel Works (Site of)
Period Post-medieval
Source HER
Description The Lowther Haematite Iron and Steel Works comprised three large blast furnaces and were extant by the time of the OS 1900 mapping.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Workington Station / Low Station
Site number	12
NGR	299520 528880
HER no	40505
Site Type	Railway Station
Period	Post-medieval
Source	HER
Description	The London and North-Western Railway Company built their principal station at the low end of the town in the mid nineteenth century - hence it has always been locally known as the Low Station. In 1881 a goods yard and buildings were erected, and in 1886 the company followed this up by entirely rebuilding the passenger station.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Stanley Street Gasworks
Site number	13
NGR	299350 528910
HER no	40508
Site Type	Gas Works (Site of)
Period	Post-medieval
Source	HER
Description	The works were first established by a private company in 1840, but were taken over by the town in 1847 - the works are not shown on the Second Edition OS mapping.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	St Michael's Church of England Free School, Station Road
Site number	14
NGR	299760 528840
HER no	40509
Site Type	Free School
Period	Post-medieval
Source	HER
Description	Extant 'Church of England Free School' shown on the First Edition OS map of 1867. Now divided into a school house and a youth service building.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	The Cloffocks Racecourse
Site number	15
NGR	300000 529300
HER no	40818
Site Type	Racecourse
Period	Post-medieval
Source	HER
Description	The Cloffocks area is known to have been used as a racecourse, one of the earliest recorded races being ran in 1687. At least one of the horses was owned by Henry Curwen, nicknamed 'Gallop Harry' because of his extensive involvement with horse racing and breeding activities.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Low Meeting House, Chapel Street
Site number	16
NGR	300076 528810
HER no	40854

Site Type	Nonconformist Meeting House (Site of)
Period	Post-medieval
Source	HER
Description	A relatively large building named 'Low Meeting House' is shown on a town plan of 1793.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	The Old Brewery, Brewery Street
Site number	17
NGR	300127 529011
HER no	40855
Site Type	Brewery (Site of)
Period	Post-medieval
Source	HER
Description	'The Old Brewery' is marked on a town plan of 1793, situated on Brewery Street with buildings on both sides of the street and linked by a high level bridge over the road.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Viaduct Hotel, Falcon Street
Site number	18
NGR	299614 528920
HER no	-
Site Type	Hotel
Period	Post-medieval
Statutory	
Designation	II Listed Building 72266
Source	HER
Description	Hotel - late eighteenth century with early nineteenth century additions.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected by the works.

5. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The objective of the watching brief was to identify, investigate and record any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks for the proposed development. The area of the watching brief is plotted in Figure 8. The following is a summary of the findings. A list of contexts used has been provided in *Appendix 3* and a list of finds in *Appendix 4*.

5.2 RESULTS

5.2.1 The watching brief took place during three phases of work: the drilling of boreholes; the ground reduction of a landscaped bank; and the excavation of footings and service trenches.

5.2.2 Two boreholes were drilled on May 26th 2009. The hand inspection pits prior to the drilling of the boreholes revealed a layer of concrete **1029**, approximately 0.13m thick, overlaying two deposits of rubble **1030** and **1032**, up to approximately 0.47m depth (Plates 4 and 5). The rubble comprised a Whitehaven brick, a shaped block of stone that was not removed, pieces of stone, mortar and pieces of ceramic drainage pipe. Beneath the rubble lay natural ground **1001**. Discolouration of the natural had occurred with colour leeching from overlying deposits. No significant archaeology was encountered during this phase of work.

5.2.3 The second phase of groundworks took place on November 3rd 2009. This was the ground reduction of a landscaped bank on the site of former tenements built during the late eighteenth century adjoining 109 Church Street (Hartley and Hardman 2002). The ground reduction of the landscaped bank **1035** revealed a section showing its composition (Fig 9). The ground reduction also fully exposed a rear wall of the tenements **1034** (Fig 10) formerly occupying the site, in which an extant coal cellar **1033** was uncovered (Plate 7 and Fig 10). In a rubble deposit **1009** in the landscaped bank two pieces of carved stone were recovered (Plate 9 and Fig 10).

5.2.4 The landscaped bank **1035** comprised material from the demolition of the former tenements and from later dumping and levelling deposits (Fig 9). The bank was landscaped in 1986 with pathways, steps, railings and seats installed. Further work, such as the planting of shrubs, has since taken place. The bank comprised dump and levelling deposits beneath a layer of topsoil **1000**, and was constructed in a number of phases. The initial dump **1009** (Fig 9) was of demolition material (Plate 9), most probably from the former tenements. This deposit comprised mortar, shaped stones and water rounded stones, being the same as the stones in the extant rear wall **1024**. Over this deposit, and extending north to the road, was a thin layer of dark greyish-black sandy-silt **1008** that may have been an initial levelling deposit over the demolition rubble **1009**. Two distinct phases of dumping took place after the initial phase, a deposit of stones and brick **1007** was dumped on **1008**, and a deposit of brown soil with some small pieces of building rubble, **1006**, acted as a sealing

deposit. A series of dump deposits, **1005**, including a distinctive band of yellowy-white mortar, were next deposited, and a layer **1004** consisting of tarmac, gravel and grit, most probably road surfacing material, was then used to level the bank. A layer of topsoil **1000**, approximately 0.35m thick, overlay the dump deposits from Church Street to Church Lane, thus creating the bank landscaped in 1986.

- 5.2.5 The ground reduction exposed an extant standing section of the rear wall, **1024**, of the tenements, **1034**, formerly occupying the site (Fig 10, Plate 7). The upper part of the wall was partly visible prior to the ground reduction that exposed it to the foundations. The wall was built on a foundation layer of medium to large stones **1025** that were placed on a levelling deposit of clayey-sand **1027**. This clayey-sand could have been ships' ballast that was unloaded from vessels docked at the nearby quay and replaced with a cargo of coal (see *para 3.3.8*). The wall was built of mortar-bonded random stones, worked and water-rounded, of small to large size. A doorway in the rear wall (Plate 7) led to the extant coal cellar **1033**. A layer of mortar/plaster **1023** was applied to the wall, and a layer of brownish finishing plaster **1022** was then applied. (Plate 8). Moulded on the finishing plaster at ground level was a skirting board **1021** of similar material. The plaster on the wall showed evidence of having been painted, **1020** (Plate 11). A small section of an internal wall, **1037**, aligned north/south, joined the rear wall but was not bonded to it. The upper part of the rear wall, **1024**, has been rebuilt with reused random stones bonded with cement **1038**, and topped with a wooden fence, **1039**, that forms part of the yard wall at the rear of 111 Church Street. This yard was probably part of Church Lane in former times.
- 5.2.6 The interior of cellar **1033** measured 1.87m long by up to 1.01m wide and 1.3m high at the entrance (Fig 8). A coalhole **1040** in the ceiling was approximately 0.4m square (Plate 12). The cellar wall **1019** was of the same construction as the rear tenement wall **1024**, with whitewash **1013** remaining on the interior wall surface. A repair, or strengthening to the coalhole, the west internal wall, ceiling and doorway had been made in brick, **1015**. The floor of the cellar was concrete, **1014**, and this was possibly laid on an earlier floor of flagstones. The concrete floor formed a step at the entrance to the cellar, within which were four bricks of the same material as a brick-lined drain **1016** that was installed in front of the entrance to the cellar (Fig 10). Beneath the bricks part of a flagstone protruded and this maybe a former step or floor of the cellar. It was probably the installation of this drain after the construction of the building that led to the concrete floor, brick repairs and strengthening of the cellar.
- 5.2.7 Excavation of the footings, trenches for services and a retaining wall in front of the exposed section of the landscaped bank, **1035**, and rear wall of the former tenements, **1034**, took place on November 16th and 17th 2009. Mechanical excavations revealed further archaeological deposits beneath the landscaped bank section that was initially exposed by ground reduction. The excavations also revealed dump and levelling deposits in the area adjoining Church Street.

- 5.2.8 The excavation of a trench for a retaining wall in front of the exposed section of the landscaped bank revealed a footing, **1010**, for the former building that was constructed of mortar and random stones (Fig 9). This was set in a levelling deposit, **1012**, of small stones, fragments of brick, and mortar rubble. The level of natural ground slopes from the south of the site north towards the River Derwent and the building of the former tenements would have required making up the level of the site. At the northern edge, at the foot of the bank by the pavement along Church Street, was a deposit of limestone slag waste **1002**. This was probably a drainage layer installed when the bank was landscaped so as to facilitate the drainage of water running down the bank and avoid it flooding the pavement and the road.
- 5.2.9 The excavation of a trench for a supporting wall in front of the former rear wall of the tenements **1034** revealed a brick-lined backfilled drain **1016** to have existed in front of the cellar entrance (Fig 9). Details of the construction of the drain and its dimensions were not obtained as it was removed by mechanical excavator before it could be investigated. However, the drain clearly cut through foundation deposits **1025** and **1027**, to the rear tenement wall **1024**.
- 5.2.10 Excavation of the footings and the service trenches of the proposed development removed the remains of the former toilet block extension to 111 Church Street. The remains of the floor were light yellowish-white ceramic tiles **1028** that were bonded to a concrete floor **1029**. Beneath the concrete was a levelling deposit of building rubble that included pieces of brick and fragments of stone **1030** seen during boreholing. At the southern end of the site this deposit was laid on natural ground **1001** although in the northern half of the site there were levelling, or made ground, deposits **1032** to a depth of 0.6m (Plate 5). A large fragment of a red sandstone grindstone (Plate 6) and a piece of clay pipe stem were recovered from this deposit in the north-east corner of the site.

5.3 FINDS

- 5.3.1 A small group of finds amounting to a fragment of a grindstone, a piece of clay pipe, two glass bottles and two carved pieces of stone were recovered during the excavations. The finds assemblage was well-preserved and dated, where possible, to the industrial period and, perhaps, the medieval period.
- 5.3.2 A carved piece of stone (Plate 10) measuring 0.52m length by 0.36m width by 0.1m depth, with a trefoil shape cut into it was recovered from demolition deposit **1009**. The front and sides of this stone were finished but the back was roughly-cut and bore tool marks. This stone lacked weathering on its finished surface and may have been part of an interior decorative feature. The stone had an oxidised layer on its front surface.
- 5.3.3 A second piece of carved masonry (Plate 10) came from demolition deposit **1009**. This was 0.33m length by 0.1m width by 0.38 deep. This piece of masonry had a cross-shaped carving on the front and may have been part of a window jamb or decoration in a wall.

- 5.3.4 The medieval parish church was demolished and rebuilt in 1770 only to be burnt down in 1887. It is probable the two pieces of masonry came from either of these buildings and were reused in the buildings along Church Street.
- 5.3.5 A large fragment of a red sandstone grindstone was recovered from levelling/dump deposit **1032**. It measures 0.5m in diameter, is 0.08m thick and has a central socket 0.065m square. It is made from red sandstone and was probably for the sharpening or finishing of tools. A piece of the stem of a clay pipe was recovered from this deposit. Both pieces cannot be dated precisely.
- 5.3.6 Two clear glass bottles were recovered from the demolition deposit **1009**. One was a half pint milk bottle marked 'Border Dairy', and the second was marked 'Crummock Aerated Water Co Workington' with a top shaped for a metal cap. Both bottles are likely to date from the twentieth century.
- 5.3.7 A hexagonal stone set measuring 0.13m across and 0.1m thick was recovered from the rubble at the foot of the exposed section of the landscaped bank **1035**. This find was unstratified as it could have tumbled into the rubble from any of the deposits in the bank. On the landscaped bank are pathways lined with moulded groups of three hexagonal sets, of which this could be a fragment.
- 5.3.8 All the finds were left in the possession of the owners of the proposed development site at their request being of low archaeological significance.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 DISCUSSION

- 6.1.1 The proposed development site is situated near to the twelfth century Church of St Michael and, as such, is located within the St Michael's Conservation Area. It is also within an area designated by the Cumbria EUS (Hartley and Hardman 2002) as being of high archaeological potential; the EUS mentions that the area around the site was known as the Cloffocks, which was known to be an area of medieval tenements. Consequently, the proximity of the site to St Michael's Church and its location within the medieval core of Workington was taken as an indication that it was developed probably in the medieval period. There was, therefore, potential for medieval period or later archaeology to be impacted by the proposed development. However, an examination of historic mapping indicates that there appeared to be no development on the site in 1569. The earliest map showing buildings around the site was 1771, with the site having been built on by 1793. None of the known sites identified by the rapid desk-based assessment were located within the area of the proposed development.
- 6.1.2 The watching brief took place in three stages at the site of the proposed development. The drilling of boreholes, ground reduction and the excavation of footings and service trenches revealed archaeological remains and deposits of local significance. An extant coal cellar, **1033**, a rear wall of a building **1034**, a footing for a wall **1010**, a drain **1016**, and made ground **1032**, provided evidence of the late eighteenth century tenements that formerly occupied the site. Deposits relating to the demolition of the tenements and the construction of a landscaped bank were exposed during ground reduction. The method of construction of an extension to 111 Church Street, formerly a public house 'The Sailors' Return' was unearthed during the excavation of footings and service trenches for the proposed development. No evidence relating to medieval occupation of the site was discovered during the watching brief, confirming that shown on the map of 1569 (Plate 1).
- 6.1.3 An extant wall, **1024**, of the tenements formerly occupying the proposed development site was uncovered during ground reduction. The wall belonged to more than one property, probably 109 and 107 Church Street. The ground reduction uncovered material **1027**, used to provide a level base for the rear wall, the foundation stones **1025**, and the construction of the wall from random stones and mortar **1024** (Plate 8). Surviving evidence was found of the internal finish to the walls in the form of a levelling layer of plaster **1023**, a layer of finishing plaster, **1022** (Plate 11), a moulded plaster skirting board, **1021**, and evidence of the painting of the plaster walls, **1020**. The exposed wall would have been at the rear of rooms to tenements fronting Church Street and below ground level to Church Lane. It is possible that a window at ground level to Church Lane would have provided natural light to the room. The level of finishing on the walls indicated use of the room as more than a cellar for storage and was, perhaps, a cellar dwelling or work room. The extant barrel-vaulted coal cellar **1033** provided evidence as to its construction **1019**,

subsequent repairs or strengthening to it **1015** and the whitewashed finish **1013** to the interior. A drain **1016** in front of the entrance to the cellar probably post-dated the construction of the tenement rear wall **1024** and the coal cellar wall **1019**. This drain was removed by mechanical excavator during digging of a trench for a yard or garden wall. The excavation of the footings and service trenches for the proposed development revealed natural ground, **1001**, and made ground, **1032** and **1012**, for the tenements. In the made ground a large fragment of a red sandstone grindstone was unearthed and a footing **1010** for the former tenements identified.

- 6.1.4 Ground reduction exposed a section of landscaped bank **1035**, adjoining the proposed development site. The bank was constructed in a number of distinct phases with the first being the dumping of demolition material **1009** from the former tenement walls. In this deposit two large fragments of carved masonry were found. The carved stone was probably reused from the demolition of the original St Michael's Church in 1770, or from its replacement that was destroyed by fire in 1887. A series of dump deposits, **1004** to **1009**, created the bank that was covered with topsoil **1000**, and landscaped in 1986.
- 6.1.5 A toilet block extension was built on the site of 109 Church Street for the public house, 'The Sailors' Return', at 111 Church Street. The ground works for the footings and service trenches exposed drainage pipes **1031**, levelling deposits **1030** and the concrete base **1029** on which the extension was constructed (Plate 13).
- 6.1.6 The archaeological remains dated from the industrial and modern periods with, possibly, two pieces of medieval masonry in a dump deposit. The level of natural ground at the site slopes from the south to the north, towards the nearby River Derwent. A piece of clay pipe and a fragment of a grindstone in a levelling deposit, **1032**, indicated that this was made ground beneath the former buildings that occupied the site.
- 6.1.7 The EUS states that there is 'limited evidence of settlement activity during the medieval period' and 'the town possibly had two foci of activity, one based near Workington Hall, the other near St Michael's Church' (Hartley and Hardman 2002, 6). However, it is probable, given the proximity of this site to the River Derwent and being part of the former Priestgate Marsh, and with the availability of higher ground around St Michael's Church to the south-east, that this location was not used for building earlier than the 1770s as indicated by mapping evidence. At this time, the area had been deliberately raised by ballast in order to create a suitable site on which to build, due to the development of Workington as a port and the need for buildings, both domestic and industrial in the vicinity of the quay (Plates 2 and 3). The evidence does not point to medieval tenements, and there were no structural remains or *in situ* finds recovered during the fieldwork. The structural remains are, therefore, the first at this location, with the site previously used for grazing. A parallel can be made with a similar site in Carlisle with the cathedral and medieval town on high ground and land sloping towards the River Caldew. This was used for agricultural purposes prior to the mid-nineteenth century when it was developed as a goods yard for the nearby railway station (OA North 2008). The EUS Research Framework states that

‘Further research is recommended into the nature and extent of the medieval settlement of Workington’ (Hartley and Hardman 2002, 19), which is partly addressed by this rapid desk-based research and watching brief.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 PRIMARY AND CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

British Geological Survey, 1982 Lake District, Sheet 54° N 04° W, Solid Geology, 1 : 250000

Hodkinson, T and Donald, T, 1771 *The County of Cumberland*

Ordnance Survey, First Edition, 1867 *Cumberland Sheet 53*, 6":1mile

Ordnance Survey, 1900 *Cumberland Sheet 53*, 6":1mile

Ordnance Survey, 1926 *Cumberland Sheet 53*, 6":1mile

7.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

Armstrong, AM, Mawer, A, Stenton, FM and Dickins, B, 1971 *The Place-Names of Cumberland*, 2, Allerdale Below Derwent and Allerdale Above Derwent Wards, Eng Place-Names Soc, 11, Cambridge

Bailey, RN and Cramp, R, 1988 *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture*, 2, Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North-of-the-Sands, Oxford

Barnes, H, 1891 Visitations of the Plague in Cumberland and Westmorland, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Arch Soc*, o ser, 11, 158-86

Bellhouse, RL, 1955 The Roman Fort at Burrow Walls, Near Workington, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Arch Soc*, n ser, 55, 30-45

Bulmer and Co, 1883 *History, Topography and Directory of West Cumberland*, Preston

Byers, RLM, 1998 *The History of Workington from Earliest Times to AD 1865*, Cockermouth

Calverley, WS, 1888 Cross Fragments at St Michael's Church, Workington, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Arch Soc*, o ser, 9, 458-60

Calverley, WS, 1891 Pre-Norman Cross Fragments at Aspatria, Workington, Distington, Bridekirk, Gilcruix, Plumbland, and Isell, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Arch Soc*, o ser, 11, 230-7

Calverley, WS, 1893 Fragments of Pre-Norman Crosses at Workington and Bromfield, and the Standing Cross at Rocliffe, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Arch Soc*, o ser, 12, 171-6

Cherry, J and Cherry, PJ 2002 Coastline and Upland in Cumbrian Prehistory – a Retrospective, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Arch Soc*, 3rd ser, 2, 1-20

- Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham
- Curwen, JF, 1900 Workington Hall, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Arch Soc*, o ser, **16**, 1-15
- English Heritage, 2006 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) Swindon
- Flynn, PA, 1996 *An Archaeological Evaluation at St Michael's Church, Workington, Cumbria*, archive rep
- Hartley, S and Hardman, C, 2002 *Extensive Urban Survey, Allerdale District*, Archaeological Assessment and Strategy Reports, unpubl rep
- Hutchinson, W, 1794 *The History and Antiquities of Cumberland*, Carlisle
- Hutton, BG, 1961 A Lakeland Journey, 1759 *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Arch Soc*, n ser, **61**, 288-93
- Institute for Archaeologists, 2008a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*, Reading
- Institute for Archaeologists, 2008b *Standard and Guidance an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Reading
- Institute for Archaeologists, 2009a *Code of Conduct*, Reading
- Institute for Archaeologists, 2009b *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Preparation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*, Reading
- Jackson, H and Jackson, M, 1988 *Workington 1500-1900*, Maryport
- Jackson, W, 1881 The Curwens of Workington Hall and Kindred Families, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Arch Soc*, o ser, **5**, 181-232
- Jackson, W, 1878 Agricola's Line of March From Chester to the Solway, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Arch Soc*, o ser, **3**, 9-16
- Lees, T, 1876 An Attempt to Trace the Translation of Saint Cuthbert Through Cumberland and Westmorland, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Arch Soc*, o ser, **2**, 14-20
- Mannex and Whellan, 1847 *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Cumberland*, Beverley
- Mason, JR and Valentine, H, 1928 Find of Pre-Norman Stones at St Michael's Church – Workington, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Arch Soc*, n ser, **28**, 59-62
- OA North, 2002 *St John's Precinct, Workington, Cumbria: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, unpubl rep

- OA North, 2004a *St John's Precinct, Workington Town Centre, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation Phase 1 Interim Report*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2004b *Workington Brewery, Ladies Walk, Workington, Cumbria: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Evaluation*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2005 *St John's Precinct, Workington Town Centre, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2 Interim Report*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2006 *Washington Square, Workington, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2008 *Lower Viaduct Estate, Carlisle, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep
- Pigot, J, 1820 *Commercial Directory of Ireland, Scotland and the Four Most Northern Counties of England*, 2nd edn, Manchester
- Prevost, WAJ, 1965 A Trip to Whitehaven to Viste the Coalworks There in 1739, By Sir John Clerk, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Arch Soc*, n ser, **65**, 305-19
- Rollinson, W, 1967 *A History of Man in the Lake District*, London
- Shotter, DA, 1997 *Romans and Britons in North-West England*, 2nd edn, Lancaster
- Spence, JE, 1935 Report of the Committee for Prehistoric Studies, 1933-35, *Trans Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Arch Soc*, n ser, **35**, 170-81
- Whellan W, 1860 *The History and Topography of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland*, Pontefract
- Winchester, AJL, 1987 *Landscape and Society in Medieval Cumbria*, Edinburgh
- Young, R, 2002 *The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods in Northern England: An Overview*, in Brooks, C, Daniels, R and Harding, A (eds), *Past Present and Future, the Archaeology of Northern England*, Architect Archaeol Soc Durham Northumberland, rec rep **5**, Durham

8. ILLUSTRATIONS

8.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Location plan of gazetteer sites

Figure 3: Hodkinson and Donald's plan of 1771

Figure 4: Plan of the Town and Harbour of Workington, 1793 (after Byers 1998)

Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition, 6" to 1 mile, 1867

Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey Second Edition, 6" to 1 mile, 1900

Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey Edition of 1926, 6" to 1 mile

Figure 8: Measured site plan of 109 Church Street overlying the modern Ordnance Survey data

Figure 9: West-facing section of landscaped bank **1035**

Figure 10: North-facing elevation of former tenement wall **1034** and coal cellar **1033** entrance

8.2 LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: The 1569 Company of Mines Royal Town Plan of Workington (Byers 1998, 21)

Plate 2: Engraving of Workington Harbour by William H. Bartlett, 1837. The Church Street tenements are visible below St Michael's Church

Plate 3: The same view from the South Harbour with 111 Church Street visible below St Michael's Church

Plate 4: View of hand-inspection pit for borehole showing concrete surface **1029** with underlying rubble deposits **1030** and **1032**

Plate 5: View to the west of the foundations of 111 Church Street and underlying made ground **1032** overlying natural **1001**

Plate 6: A large fragment of grindstone recovered from made ground **1032** in the north-west corner of the site

Plate 7: View to the south-east of landscaped bank **1035**, tenement wall **1034** and coal cellar **1033**, exposed by ground reduction

Plate 8: View to the south of the tenement wall **1024**, skirting board **1021**, foundation stones **1025**, and clayey-sand levelling deposit **1027**, on natural ground **1001**

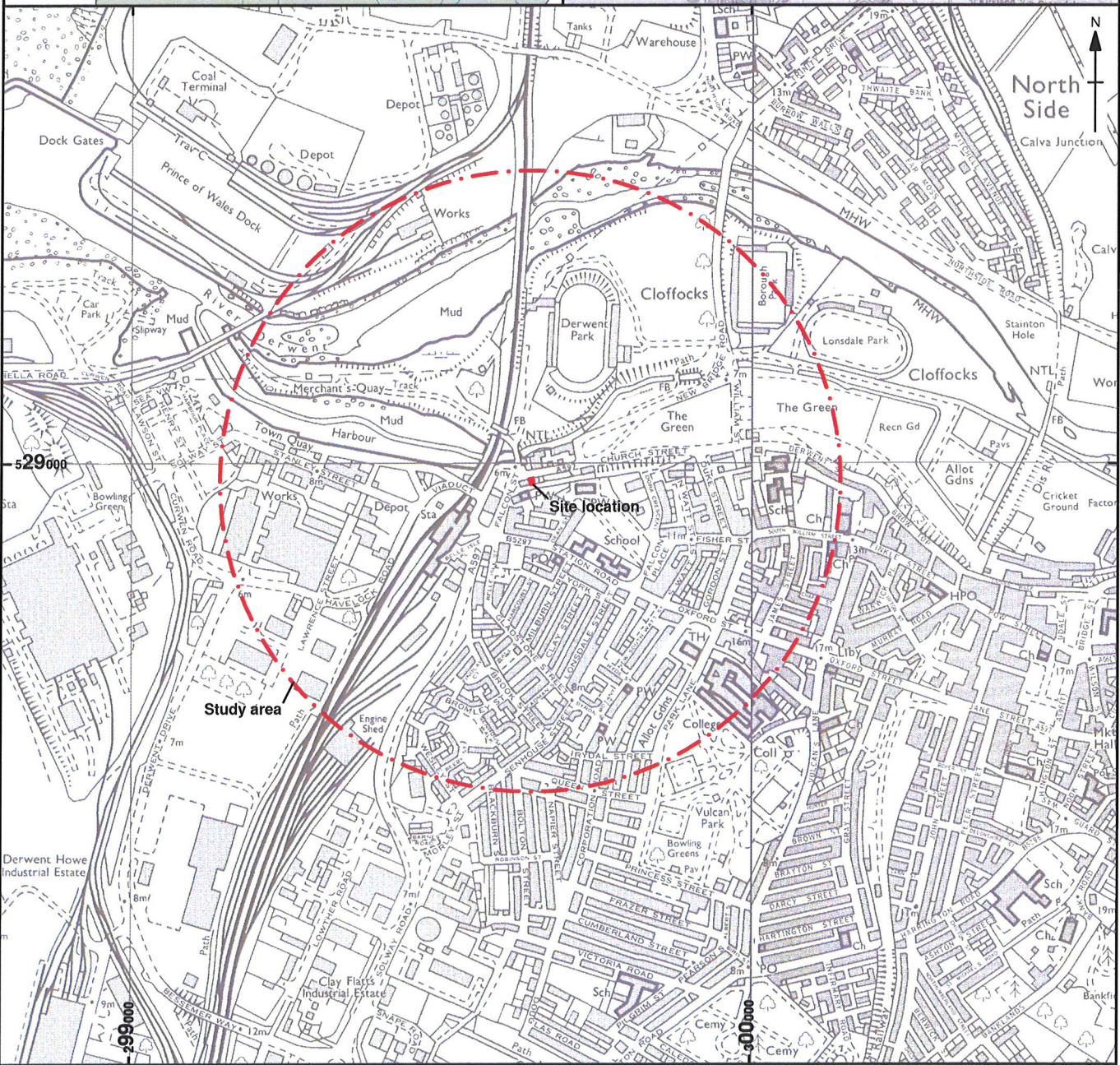
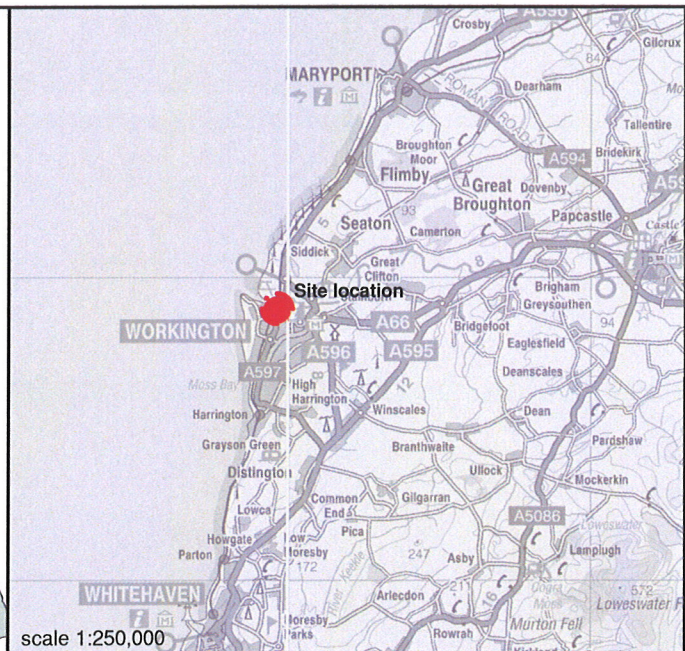
Plate 9: Demolition rubble deposit **1009** in the southern end of the landscaped bank section

Plate 10: Two carved masonry remains recovered from demolition deposit **1009**.

Plate 11: Remnants of green paint **1020** on plaster **1022**

Plate 12: Blocked coalhole **1040** access to Church Lane, approximately 0.4m square

Plate 13: View to the south-west showing machine excavation of toilet extension, and concrete **1029**, drains **1031** and rubble levelling material **1030**



Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office ©Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Oxford Archaeology Licence No. AL 100005569 (2009).



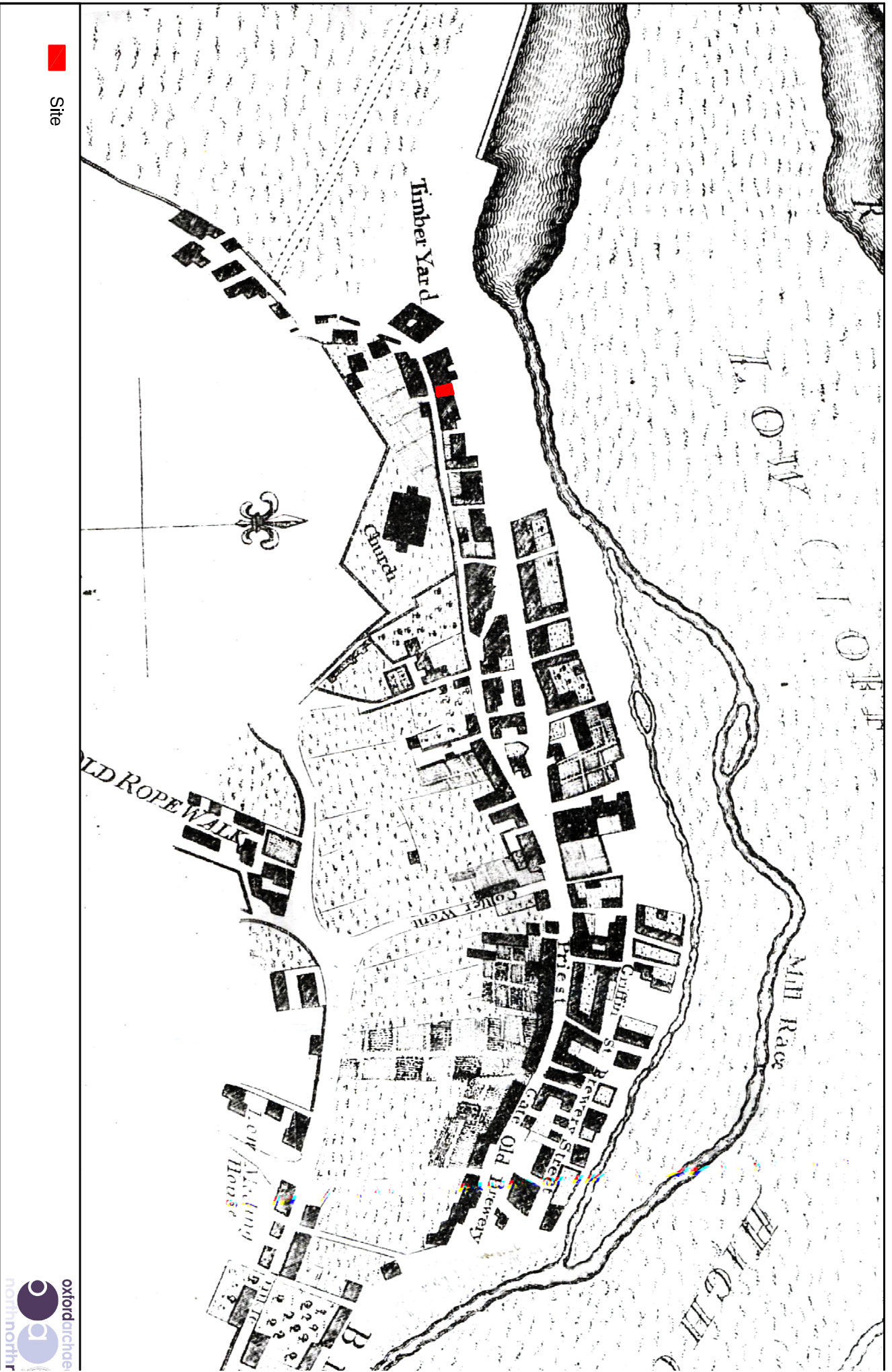
EM/L10114/AMS/300-409

Figure 1: Site location



● Approximate location of site

Figure 3: Hodkinson and Donald's plan of 1771



■ Site

Figure 4: Plan of the Town and Harbour of Workington, 1793 (after Byers 1998)

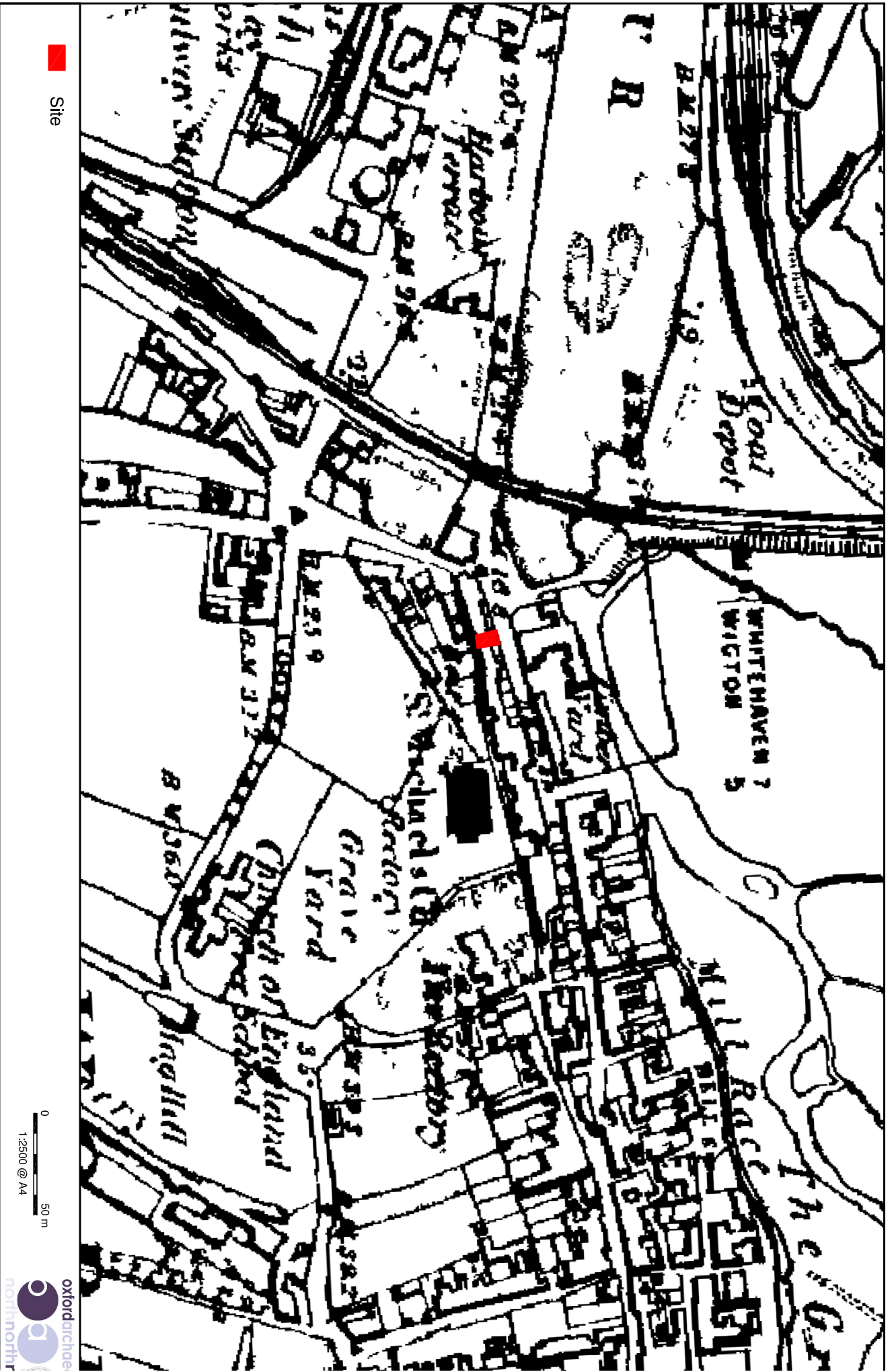


Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition, 6" to 1 mile, 1867

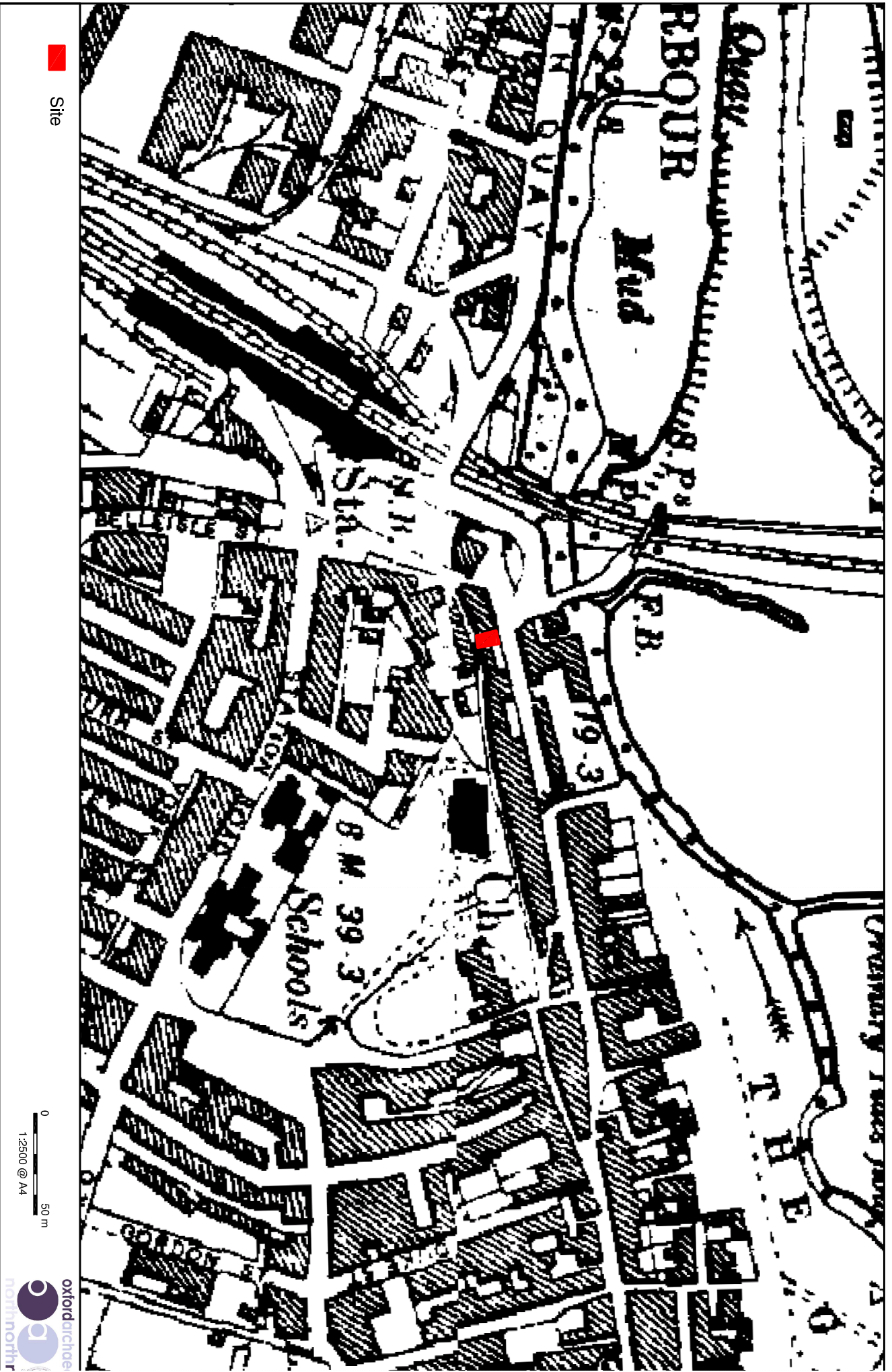


Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey Second Edition, 6" to 1 mile, 1900

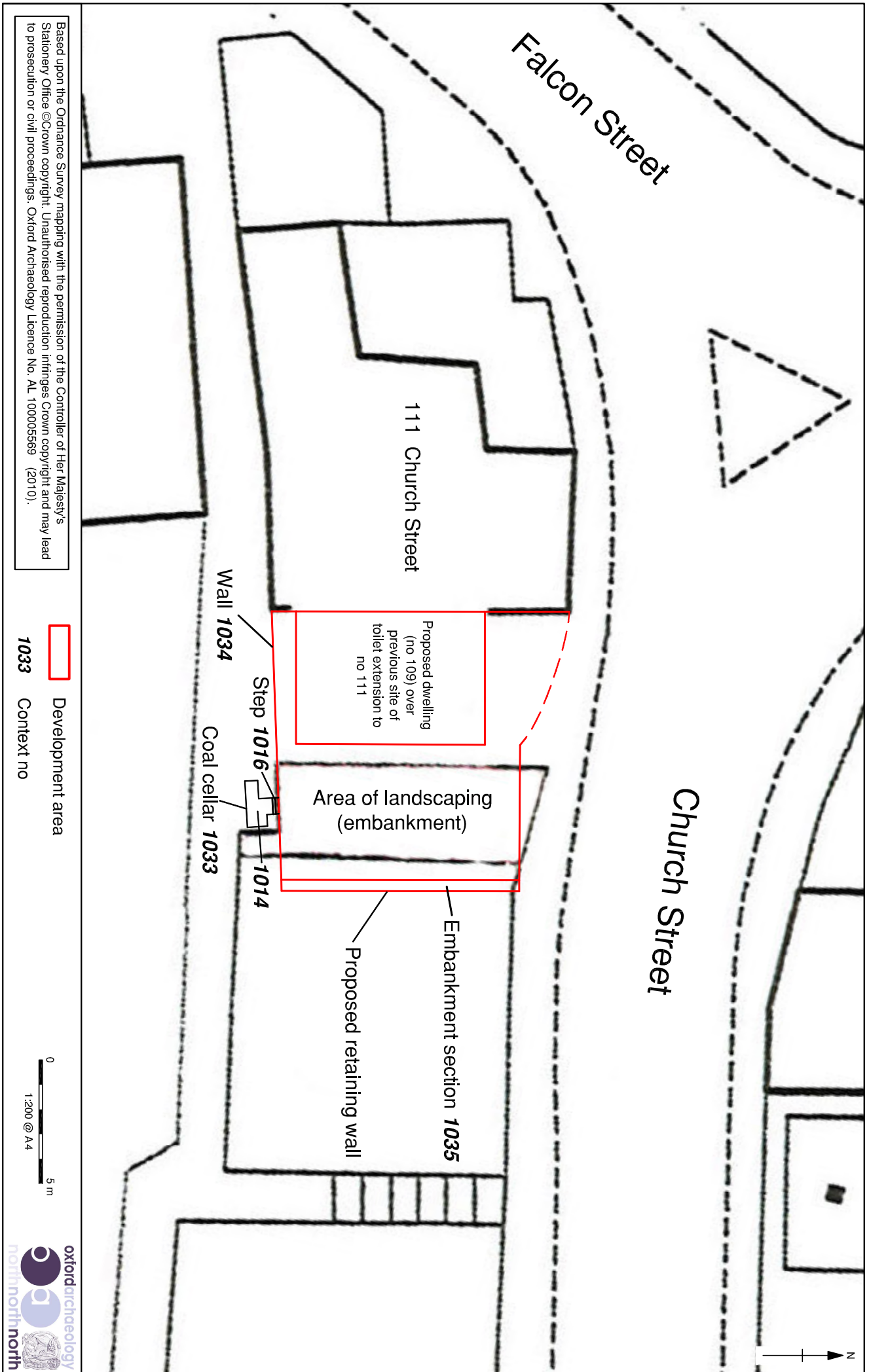
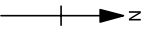


Figure 8: Measured site plan of 109 Church Street overlying the modern Ordnance Survey data



 Limit of excavation
 Deposit

1001 Context number

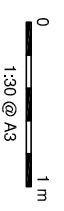
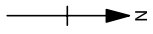
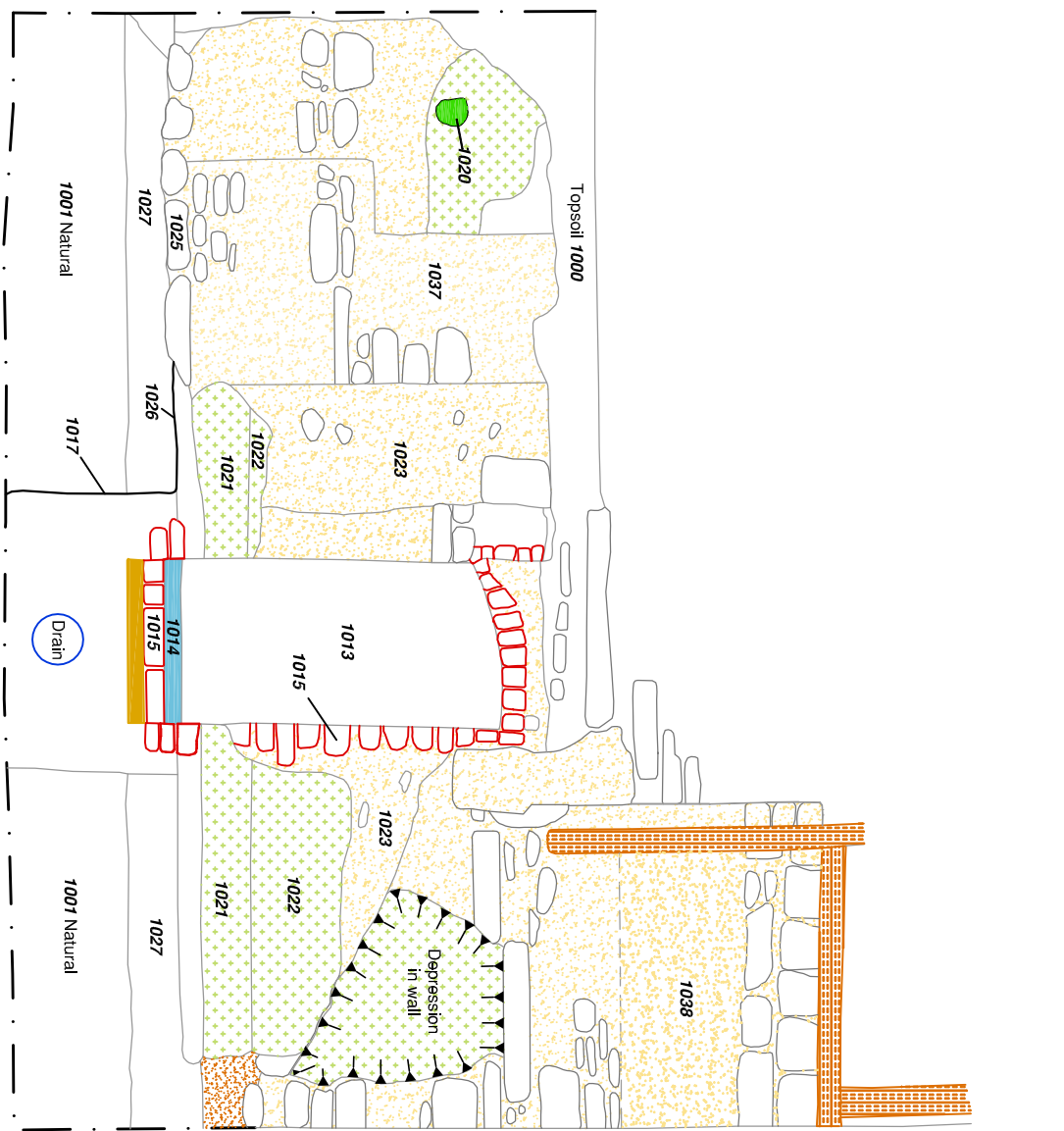


Figure 9: West-facing section of landscaped bank **1035**



--- Limit of excavation
 --- Deposit

— Cut
 Concrete

Paint
 Plaster

Wood
 Flagstone

Soil
 Mortar

Brick
 Stones

0
 1:30 @ A3
 1 m



Figure 10: North-facing elevation of tenement wall 1034 and coal cellar 1033 entrance

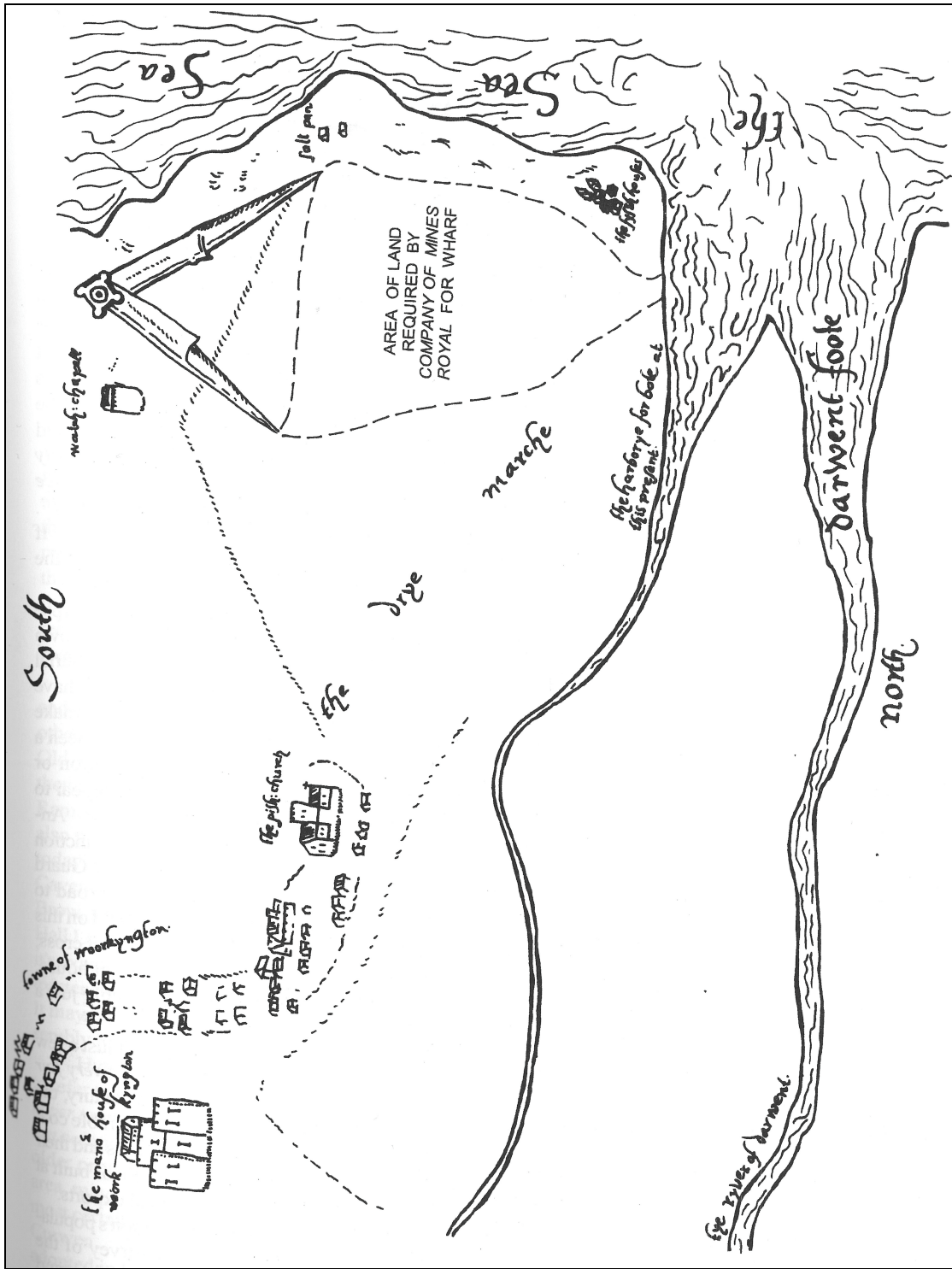


Plate 1: The 1569 Company of Mines Royal Town Plan of Workington (Byers 1998, 121)

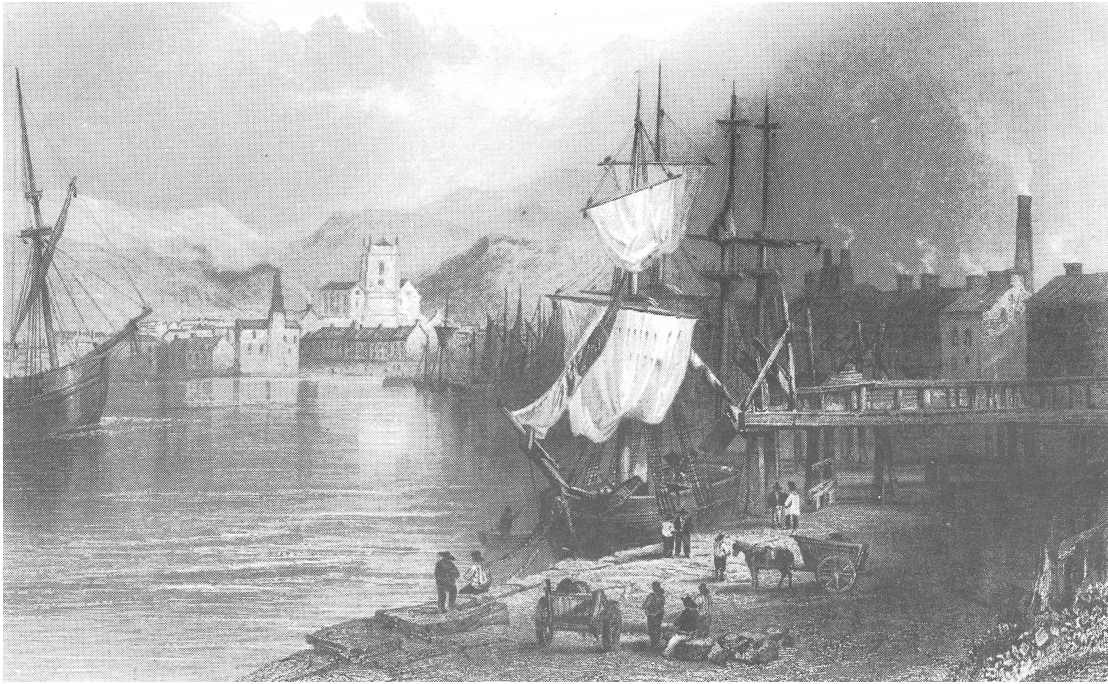


Plate 2: Engraving of Workington Harbour by William H. Bartlett 1837. The Church Street tenements are visible below St Michael's Church.



Plate 3: The same view from the South Harbour with 111 Church Street visible below St Michael's Church.



Plate 4: View of hand-inspection pit for borehole showing concrete surface *1029* with underlying rubble deposits *1030* and *1032*



Plate 5: View to the west of the foundations of 111 Church Street and underlying made ground *1032* overlying natural *1001*



Plate 6: A large fragment of grindstone recovered from made ground **1032** in the north-west corner of the site



Plate 7: View to the south-east of landscaped bank **1035**, tenement wall **1034**, and coal cellar **1033**, exposed by ground reduction



Plate 8: View to the south of the tenement wall *1024*, skirting board *1021*, foundation stones *1025*, and clayey sand levelling deposit *1027*, on natural ground *1001*



Plate 9: Demolition rubble deposit *1009* in the southern end of the landscaped bank section



Plate 10: Two carved masonry remains recovered from demolition deposit *1009*

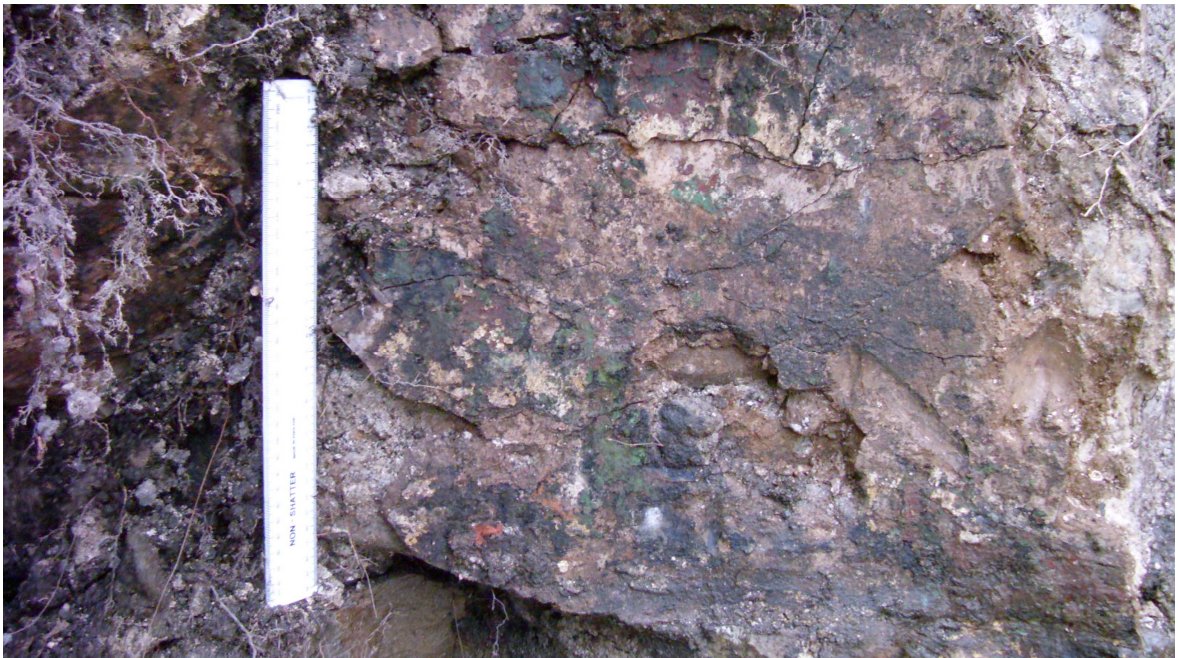


Plate 11: Remnants of green paint *1020* on plaster *1022*



Plate 12: Blocked coalhole **1040** access to Church Lane, approximately 0.4m square



Plate 13: View to the south-west showing machine excavation of toilet extension, and concrete **1029**, drains **1031** and rubble levelling material **1030**

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

1. SITE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY

Site: 109 Church Street, Workington

Grid Reference: NX 9964 2897

Planning Application No.: 2/07/0554

Detailed proposals and tenders are invited from appropriately resourced, qualified and experienced archaeological contractors to undertake the archaeological project outlined by this Brief and to produce a report on that work. The work should be under the direct management of either an Associate or Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, or equivalent. Any response to this Brief should follow IFA Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief, 2001. No fieldwork may commence until approval of a specification has been issued by the County Historic Environment Service.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) has been consulted by Allerdale Borough Council regarding a planning application for the erection of 1 dwelling at 109 Church Street, Workington.
- 2.2 The scheme lies in an area of archaeological potential and so a condition has been placed on planning consent requiring an archaeological watching brief to take place during the course of the ground works of the development.
- 2.3 This advice is in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) and with the Allerdale Local Plan.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site lies close to the 12th century Church of St Michael in an area that is thought to have formed part of the medieval town and, as such, is designated by the Cumbria Extensive Urban Survey as of high archaeological importance.

4. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

4.1 Objectives

- 4.1.1 To identify, investigate and record any surviving archaeological remains revealed during the course of the development ground works.

4.2 Work Required

- 4.2.1 Before any on site work commences the County Historic Environment Record should be consulted and a *rapid* desk-based survey of the existing resource undertaken. This should include an assessment of those primary and secondary sources and any relevant aerial photographs referenced in the County Historic Environment Record.
- 4.2.2 All ground reduction, and excavation of footings and services trenches must be carried out under archaeological supervision. Any putative archaeological features must then be cleaned by hand and if possible a stratigraphic record made. Finds and environmental samples should be retrieved as appropriate. A reasonable period of uninterrupted access should be allowed to the archaeologist for all necessary archaeological recording.

5. SPECIFICATION

- 5.1 Before the project commences a specification must be submitted to and approved by the County Historic Environment Service.
- 5.2 Proposals to meet this Brief should take the form of a detailed specification prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd ed. 1991, and must include:
- ❖ A description of the methods of observation and recording system to be used
 - ❖ A description of the finds and environmental sampling strategies to be used
 - ❖ A description of the post excavation and reporting work that will be undertaken
 - ❖ Details of key project staff, including the names of the project manager, site supervisor, finds and environmental specialists and any other specialist sub-contractors to be employed
 - ❖ Details of on site staffing, e.g. the number of people to be employed on site per day
 - ❖ A projected timetable for all site work and post excavation work (through to final publication of results)
- 5.3 Any significant variations to the proposal must be agreed by the County Historic Environment Service in advance.

6. REPORTING AND PUBLICATION

- 6.1 The archaeological work should result in a report, this should include as a minimum:
- ❖ A site location plan, related to the national grid
 - ❖ A front cover/frontispiece which includes the planning application number and the national grid reference of the site
 - ❖ A concise, non-technical summary of the results
 - ❖ A date when the project was undertaken and by whom
 - ❖ A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken, and the results obtained
 - ❖ Plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing the location and position of deposits and finds located
 - ❖ A brief photographic record of the site must be included, showing any features of archaeological interest. Where the results of the project revealed no significant archaeological remains a single photograph showing an indicative section of trench will suffice.
 - ❖ A list of, and dates for, any finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified
 - ❖ A description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and the results obtained
- 6.2 Three copies of the report should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of fieldwork. This will be on the understanding that the report will be made available as a public document through the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.3 A summary report should be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork. If archaeological remains of significance are identified, one or more full reports should also be submitted to a suitable journal or other publication in due course.
- 6.4 Cumbria HER is taking part in the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> must therefore also be completed as part of the project. Information on projects undertaken in Cumbria will be made available through the above website, unless otherwise agreed.

7. THE ARCHIVE

- 7.1 An archive must be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in Brown, DH, 2007, *Archaeological Archives A Guide To Best Practice In Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum. Arrangements must be made for its long term storage and deposition with an appropriate repository. A copy shall also be offered to the National Monuments Record.
- 7.2 The landowner should be encouraged to transfer the ownership of finds to a local or relevant specialist museum. The museum's requirements for the transfer and storage of finds should be discussed before the project commences.
- 7.3 The County Historic Environment Service must be notified of the arrangements made.

8. PROJECT MONITORING

- 8.1 One weeks notice must be given to the County Historic Environment Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

9. FURTHER REQUIREMENTS

- 9.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to establish safe working practices in terms of current health and safety legislation, to ensure site access and to obtain notification of hazards (eg. services, contaminated ground, etc.). **The County Historic Environment Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief or subsequent specification.**
- 9.2 The Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists must be followed.
- 9.3 The involvement of the County Historic Environment Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

10 FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information regarding this Brief, contact

Jeremy Parsons
Historic Environment Officer
Cumbria County Council
County Offices
Kendal
Cumbria LA9 4RQ
Tel: 01539 713431
Email: Jeremy.Parsons@cumbriacc.gov.uk

For further information regarding the County Historic Environment Record, contact

Jo Mackintosh
Historic Environment Records Officer
Cumbria County Council
County Offices
Kendal
Cumbria LA9 4RQ
Tel: 01539 713432
Email: jo.mackintosh@cumbriacc.gov.uk

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Capita Symonds (hereafter the ‘client’), on behalf of their client Mr Jones, has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for a programme of archaeological work of a site proposed for the erection of a dwelling at 109 Church Street, Workington, Cumbria (centred NGR NX 9964 2897). Planning permission has been granted, of which one of the conditions is to undertake a permanent presence watching brief during any groundworks. As part of this work, a rapid archaeological desk-based assessment of the site is also required prior to any groundworks taking place. The proposed development site is within an area designated by the Cumbria Extensive Urban Survey (EUS; Hartley and Hardman 2002) as being of high archaeological potential, situated within the probable medieval town, near to the 12th century Church of St Michael.

1.1.2 Consequently, as part of the planning process, Allerdale Borough Council consulted Cumbria County Council’s Historic Environment Service (CCCHES), from which a formal brief has been issued detailing the requirements of the work. The following proposals have been prepared in accordance with the CCCHES brief.

1.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 The first historical reference to the parish church of St Michael is in an early twelfth century charter in the Register of St Bees, although little is known of the subsequent history of the church, and it was demolished in 1770 (Flynn 1996, 1). It was replaced by a larger and more elaborate church, and during rebuilding after a fire in 1887 numerous cross fragments of Anglian type were found within the fabric of the church (Calverley 1888; 1891; 1893). Further pieces were found in 1926 during work in the crypt (Mason and Valentine 1928), the majority of which appear to be Anglian in type, forming pieces of an ornately carved stone cross, dating perhaps as early as the eighth century AD (Bailey and Cramp 1988). Other pieces include parts of what may be hog back grave stones or architectural fragments dating perhaps to the tenth century (*ibid*; Flynn 1996). More recent excavations, following another fire in 1994, revealed a further cross fragment built into the base of the wall, a socketed cross base still *in situ*, and burials, some of which were dated to the tenth century (*ibid*). Clearly the site was of some significance although its wider context is unknown.

1.2.2 Workington appears to be well established by the end of the tenth century, even though its extent cannot be clearly defined. The name is considered to be Old English, meaning ‘settlement of Weorc’s people’ (Armstrong *et al* 1971, 455), Weorc being perhaps a local leader of some distinction. Workington, thought to correspond with references to ‘Derwentmouth’ (Mason and Valentine 1928, 62), may even have been the place from which an attempt was made to take the remains of St Cuthbert to Ireland in advance of the invading Danes during the ninth century (Lees 1876, 18) and, if so, must have been a settlement of some significance. Perhaps a church was already established by such a time (Mason and Valentine 1928, 62).

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North has considerable experience of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 30 years. Evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North has much experience of working within Workington, having undertaken projects such as the St John’s Precinct and Workington Brewery.

- 1.3.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) **registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 This initial phase of the archaeological investigation aims to evaluate the potential for archaeological deposits, and determine their extent, nature and significance of any remains that may be threatened by the proposed development. To this end, the following programme has been designed to provide a programme of archaeological evaluation. The results will provide information as to the impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains. The stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- 2.2 **Rapid desk-based assessment:** to provide a rapid assessment of the site to identify the archaeological potential prior to any development (in accordance with the IFA standards (1999)).
- 2.3 **Archaeological Watching Brief:** to maintain a permanent archaeological presence during ground works. The purpose is to identify, investigate and record any archaeological remains that may be encountered.
- 2.4 **Report and Archive:** a report will be produced for the client within eight weeks following site work, unless a report submission deadline is agreed with the client at the time of commission. An archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (MAP 2 (1991)).

3 HEALTH AND SAFETY

3.1 RISK ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

3.2 CONTAMINATION

- 3.2.1 Any known contamination issues or any specific health and safety requirements on site should be made known to OA North by the client to ensure all procedures can be met, and that the risk is dealt with appropriately. Should any presently unknown contamination be discovered during excavation, it may be necessary to halt the works and reassess the risk assessment. Should it be necessary to supply additional PPE or other contamination avoidance equipment this will be costed as a variation.

4 METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 4.1.1 **Introduction:** a desk-based assessment is usually undertaken as the first stage of a programme of archaeological recording. It is not intended to reduce the requirement for fieldwork or preservation of known or presumed archaeological deposits, but it will provide an appraisal of archaeological constraints and a context to any remains uncovered in the subsequent watching brief.
- 4.1.2 In this instance, a rapid, or low-level, desk-based assessment is required, which entails an appraisal of resources at the County Historic Environment Record Office. The following research will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the time scale of the project.

4.1.3 **Cumbria County Historic Environment Record (CHER):** the work will include consultation of the County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER). An appraisal will then be carried out of the HER information relating to the site and its study area, consisting of 0.5km radius centred on the site. Only the primary, secondary and relevant aerial photographs referenced in the HER will be assessed.

4.1.4 **Oxford Archaeology North (OA North):** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the town are held within the OA North library, and any relevant archives will be examined. OA North also holds a complete series of the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, which will also be considered.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

4.2.1 **Introduction:** a programme of field observation will accurately record the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits during the ground disturbance for the proposed development, including ground reduction, and excavation of footings and service trenches. These will be carried out under constant archaeological observation unless, with consultation and agreement of the client and other interested parties, it is identified that a more targeted and timetabled archaeological investigation would be more appropriate.

4.2.2 **Methodology:** the work will comprise archaeological observation during the excavation, to include the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundworks, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified.

4.2.3 Discovery of archaeological remains will require stoppage of the excavation. Areas of potential archaeological remains will require fencing-off from any construction works, preferably with netlon-type fencing, to allow the OA North archaeologist sufficient time to undertake adequate recording under safe conditions. This will be carried out as efficiently as possible in order to minimise disruption. Depending on the deposits revealed, it is anticipated that the average time for the suspension of works will be approximately 2-4 hours.

4.2.4 Clearance will be given for construction to proceed once the archaeologist is satisfied that either no remains are present, or that they have been adequately recorded, or that the level of impact will not disturb any deeper remains that can be preserved *in situ*.

4.2.5 **Complex or extensive remains:** should the remains be too complex or extensive to be investigated and recorded under watching brief conditions then the area will be fenced-off and the client will be immediately contacted in order to determine the requirements for further investigation. All further construction works within the marked area will cease until clearance is given to proceed. All further works would be subject to a variation to this project design.

4.2.6 **Investigation and recording:** putative archaeological features and/or deposits identified by the machining process, together with the immediate vicinity of any such features, will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and where appropriate sections will be studied and drawn. Any such features will be sample excavated (i.e. selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal).

4.2.7 During this phase of work, recording will comprise a full description and preliminary classification of features or materials revealed, and their accurate location (either on plan and/or section, and as grid co-ordinates where appropriate). Features will be planned accurately at appropriate scales and annotated on to a large-scale digital plan provided by the client. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously.

4.2.8 Levels will be recorded and reduced to their OD heights, with all benchmark and TBMS to be shown. The location of all features excavated will be recorded by Total Station with

appropriate spot heights and tied into the OS grid. Altitude information will be established with respect to OS Datum. *The location of the remains within the areas of construction will be based on site plans provided by the client containing OS information.*

- 4.2.9 A plan will be produced of the areas of groundworks showing the location and extent of the ground disturbance and one or more dimensioned sections will be produced.

4.3. GENERAL PROCEDURES

- 4.3.1 **Environmental Sampling:** environmental samples (bulk samples of 40 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches). An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of suitable deposits by the in-house palaeoecological specialist, who will examine the potential for further analysis. The assessment would include soil pollen analysis and the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features. In addition, the samples would be assessed for plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits. The costs for the palaeoecological assessment are defined as a contingency and will only be called into effect if good deposits are identified.

- 4.3.2 Advice will also be sought as to whether a soil micromorphological study or any other analytical techniques will enhance the understanding of the site formation processes, including the amount of truncation to buried deposits and the preservation of deposits within negative features. Should this be required the costs for analysis have been provided as a contingency.

- 4.3.3 **Faunal remains:** if there is found to be the potential for discovery of bones of fish and small mammals a sieving programme will be carried out. These will be assessed as appropriate by OA north's specialist in faunal remains, and subject to the results, there may be a requirement for more detailed analysis. A contingency has been included for the assessment of such faunal remains for analysis.

- 4.3.4 **Human Remains:** any human remains uncovered will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. No further investigation will continue beyond that required to establish the date and character of the burial. CCCHES and the local Coroner will be informed immediately. If removal is essential the exhumation of any funerary remains will require the provision of a Home Office license, under section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857. An application will be made by OA North for the study area on discovery of any such remains and the removal will be carried out with due care and sensitivity under the environmental health regulations. Any delays caused by unforeseen and complex excavation of inhumations may be subject to a variation to the cost of the contract and will be agreed with the client.

4.4. FINDS

- 4.4.1 All finds recovered during the evaluation investigation will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid For Finds*, 1998 (new edition) and the recipient museum's guidelines.

- 4.4.2 Finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (current IFA guidelines) and subject to expert advice. OA has close contact with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs in-house artefact and palaeoecology specialists, with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation, and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC). Emergency access to conservation facilities is maintained by OA North with the Department of Archaeology, the University of Durham.

- 4.4.3 Neither artefacts nor ecofacts will be collected systematically during the mechanical excavation of the topsoil unless significant deposits, for example clay pipe waster dumps, are encountered. In such an eventuality, material will be sampled in such a manner as to provide

data to enhance present knowledge of the production and dating of such artefacts, although any ensuing studies will not be regarded as a major element in any post-excavation analysis of the site. Other finds recovered during the removal of overburden or metal detecting survey will be retained only if of significance to the dating and/or interpretation of the site. It is not anticipated that ecofacts (e.g. unmodified animal bone) will be collected during this procedure.

- 4.4.4 Otherwise artefacts and ecofacts will be collected and handled as per specification. All material will be collected and identified by stratigraphic unit during the evaluation trenching process. Finds will be processed and administered at regular intervals (on a daily basis) and removed from the site.
- 4.4.5 Any waterlogged finds will be treated as appropriate. In the case of large deposits of waterlogged environmental material (e.g. unmodified wood), advice will be sought with the OA North consultant with regard to an appropriate sampling strategy.
- 4.4.6 Where possible, spot dates will be obtained on pottery and other finds recovered from the site. Artefacts will be examined and commented upon by OA North in-house specialists.
- 4.4.7 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained on advice from the recipient museum's archive curator.
- 4.4.8 Any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be employed to protect the finds from theft.

4.5 REPORT

- 4.5.1 One bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client, and three copies to the Cumbria HER within eight weeks of completion of the work. The report will include;
- a site location plan related to the national grid
 - a front cover to include the planning application number, where relevant, and the NGR
 - a concise, non-technical summary of the results
 - the circumstances of the project and the dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken
 - description of the methodology, including the sources consulted
 - a summary of the historical background of the study area
 - an interpretation of the results and their significance, using the 'Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments' included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990)
 - appropriate plans showing the location and position of features or sites located
 - a statement, where appropriate, of the archaeological implications of the proposed development
 - photographs as appropriate
 - a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design

- the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of any further sources identified but not consulted
- an index to the project archive

4.5.2 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

4.6 ARCHIVE

4.6.1 The results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with Appendix 3 of the current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the HER (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the County Record Office, Kendal, and the material archive will be submitted to an appropriate museum.

5. OTHER MATTERS

5.1 PROJECT MONITORING

5.1 Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the County Archaeologist or representative will be kept fully informed of the work and its results, on behalf of the local planning authority, and will be notified a week in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with CCCHES in consultation with the client.

5.2 INSURANCE

5.2.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

5.3 WORK TIMETABLE

5.3.1 **Rapid Desk-based Assessment:** approximately two-three days will be required for this element.

5.3.2 **Archaeological Watching Brief:** the duration of the archaeological presence for the watching brief will be dictated by the client's schedule of works.

5.3.3 **Report and Archive:** the report and archive will be produced following the completion of all the fieldwork. The final report will be available within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork, and the archive deposited within six months.

5.3.4 OA North would require a formal written agreement at least one week before commencement in order to notify CCCHES and schedule the work as above.

5.4 STAFFING

5.4.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Emily Mercer BA (Hons) MSc AIFA** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

5.4.2 The desk-based assessment will be undertaken by an OA North project officer or supervisor experienced in such work. Due to scheduling requirements it is not possible at present to provide the staff details.

- 5.4.3 The fieldwork will be undertaken by an OA North supervisor or assistant supervisor experienced in this type of project, who will be responsible for liaison with the site contractors and the client, and other relevant interested parties with regards to on-site work and procedures.
- 5.4.4 The site teams will be supported by specialist staff based both on site and in the office in Lancaster. Finds management will be undertaken by **Christine Howard-Davis** who will also provide specialist input on certain finds categories. Environmental management will be undertaken by **Elizabeth Huckerby**, who will also provide specialist input on charred remains and pollen. Elizabeth will advise on site sampling procedures and co-ordinate the processing of samples and organise internal and external specialist input as required.

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT REGISTER

CONTEXT No	DETAIL	DIMENSIONS (BGL)	DESCRIPTION
1000	Topsoil	0.35m depth	Dark brownish-black, firm, sandy-silt with 20% small angular stones.
1001	Natural	0.23 depth	Mid yellowish-brown, compact, silty-sand, 60% small water-rounded stones.
1002	Deposit of limestone waste	0.22m depth 0.31m width	Light greyish-white, loose, small angular pieces of limestone. Probably waste material from smelting process.
1003	Cut for 1002	0.22m depth 0.31m width	Rectangular-shaped linear cut for limestone waste 1003 .
1004	Dump deposit	2.4m length 0.36m depth	Dark greyish-black, compact, sandy-silt, 70% small stones and gravel.
1005	Dump deposit	0.9m length 0.42m depth	Light pinkish white, dark greyish-black and black mix of deposits, compact, sandy-silt to gravel and small pieces of tarmac. A dump deposit of road surface material.
1006	Dump deposit	0.55m length 0.47m depth	Dark greyish-brown, compact, sandy-silt, 30% small stones, pieces of brick and mortar.
1007	Dump deposit	0.25m length 0.25m depth	Light pinkish-white, loose, mortar/cement, 90% small to medium sized stones, whole and half bricks. A dump deposit of building rubble.
1008	Levelling deposit	3.4m length 0.34m depth	Dark greyish-black, firm, sandy-silt, 20% small pieces of brick, mortar, and stones.
1009	Dump deposit	1.0m length 0.77m depth	Light pinkish-white mortar/cement, loose, sandy-silt, 90% small to large stones, water rounded and worked, poorly-sorted. Two pieces of carved masonry came from this deposit.
1010	Foundation footing	0.25m length 0.23m depth	Light yellowish-white mortar, loose, silty-sand, 80% small stones, water-rounded and fragments of worked stone.
1011	Cut for foundation footing 1010 .	0.25m length 0.23m depth	Linear cut for foundation footing (1010).
1012	Levelling deposit	3.55m length 0.2m depth	Dark brownish-grey, firm, sandy-silt, 30% small fragmented pieces of red sandstone, stone and mortar.
1013	Layer of whitewash on cellar wall.	1.87m length 0.85m width 1.3m depth	Light greyish-white, discoloured by mould and coal dust, covers interior walls of coal cellar.
1014	Concrete cellar floor.	1.87m length 1.0m width 0.1m depth	Mid blackish-grey concrete level floor surface. Possibly laid on earlier flagged floor.
1015	Entrance to cellar	0.65m width 1.3m high	Entrance to the coal cellar, built of mortar and random stones with later repairs in brick.
1016	Drain	1.1m width 0.5m depth	Brick-lined drain in front of and below the entrance to the cellar. Built after the cellar.
1017	Cut for drain	1.1m width 0.5m depth	Cut for drain 1016 .
1018	Layer of mortar/plaster	1.87m length 0.85m width 1.3m depth	A layer of mortar or plaster applied to the original cellar wall and visible in places. Same as 1023 .
1019	Cellar wall	1.87m length 0.85m width 1.3m depth	Light greyish-pink mortar with small to medium size water-rounded and worked stones.
1020	Patch of green paint	0.12m length 0.12m width	A patch of green paint on finishing plaster 1022 .

1021	Plaster skirting board	1.2m length 0.2m width 20mm depth	Mid pinkish-brown plaster, almost cement like in hardness, moulded onto 1022 .
1022	Layer of finishing Plaster	1.2m length 0.4m width 20mm depth	Mid pinkish-brown plaster, almost cement like in hardness, laid on top of 1023 . May have been painted a reddish colour.
1023	Layer of mortar/plaster	0.52m width 1.26m length	Light brownish-white layer of mortar or plaster applied to the original tenement wall and visible in patches on its surface. Discoloured by mould and buried environment.
1024	Tenement wall	4.5m length 2.0m high	Light greyish-pink mortar with small to medium size water-rounded and worked stones.
1025	Foundation stones	1.4m length 0.22m width	A single course of five large foundation stones, water-rounded and worked. These were placed in a cut or rammed into 1026 .
1026	Notional cut for foundation stones	1.4m length 0.1m depth	A notional irregular cut that is difficult to discern for foundation stones 1025 .
1027	Foundation levelling deposit	3.4m 0.3m	Mid orangey-brown, firm, clayey-sand, 10% very small pebbles and gravel.
1028	Tiled floor surface	0.12m depth	Light whitish-yellow tiles with brown speckles bonded to concrete foundation.
1029	Concrete levelling deposit	8.0m length 5.25m width 0.16m depth	Mid-grey concrete levelling deposit.
1030	Levelling deposit	8.0m length 5.25m width 0.16m depth	Light yellowish-brown, loose, silty-sand, 90% small worked stone and pieces of brick.
1031	Drains		Drains beneath the toilet extension to 111 Church Street.
1032	Levelling deposit	0.5m depth	Silty-sand, loose, 80% inclusions of small to medium water-rounded and worked stones, along with pieces of brick. A large piece of grindstone and piece of clay pipe stem found in this deposit.
1033	Group number for cellar.		The coal cellar is located in the rear wall of the tenements 1034 . A narrow doorway leads to a small, barrel vaulted room. A coal hole at the western end gave access to Church Lane. Probably contemporaneous with the tenement wall there is evidence of later repairs and strengthening with brick.
1034	Group number for tenement rear wall.		The rear wall of former eighteenth century tenements. The wall is built against a hillside on which St Michael's Church stands. The entrance to the coal cellar 1033 is located in this wall.
1035	Group number for landscaped bank.		A landscaped bank comprised dump and levelling deposits overlain by a layer of topsoil. The bank was landscaped in 1986.
1036	Group number for yard and toilet extension.		A toilet extension to 111 Church Street, formerly a public house 'The Sailors' Return'. The yard provided a parking area.
1037	Internal wall	1.0m length 0.3m width 0.75m depth	An internal wall aligned north to south Probably a dividing wall between properties.
1038	Rebuilt wall	0.55m length 0.41m width	A rebuilt section of the original tenement wall that forms part of the present yard wall of 111 Church Street and Church Lane. Constructed of random stones reused from the original

			tenement wall and bonded with cement.
1039	Wooden Fence	1.0m length 0.6m width	A wooden slatted fence attached to rebuilt wall 1038 to form the yard wall of 111 Church Street and Church Lane.
1040	Coal Hole	0.4m length 0.38m width	The coal hole in the western end of coal cellar 1033 , edged with bricks and leading to Church Lane above. It is blocked with unbonded medium sized stones.
1041	Notional cut for drains		A notional cut for the drains beneath the toilet extension to 111 Church Street.

APPENDIX 4: FINDS REGISTER

Cxt = Context; OR = object record number; Mat = material; Cat = category; No = number of fragments; U/s = unstratified

Cxt	OR	Mat	Cat	Type	No	Description	Period
1009	1001	Stone	building material	worked	1	Carved stone, trefoil shape, probably a decorative stone for the front of a recess.	Not closely dateable - medieval?
1009	1002	Stone	building material	worked	1	Carved stone, cross shaped, probably a window jamb	Not closely dateable - medieval?
1009	1003	Glass	bottle	-	1	Half pint milk bottle marked 'Border Dairy'.	Modern
1009	1004	Glass	bottle	-	1	Clear glass bottle marked 'Crummock Aerated Water Co Workington'.	Modern
1032	1005	Stone	grindstone	-	1	Red sandstone, large fragment of a disc with central perforation that penetrates the entire block.	Not closely dateable
1032	1006	Ceramic	tobacco pipe	-	1	Stem fragment.	Not closely dateable
U/s	1007	Stone	building material	moulded	1	Hexagonal set for paving.	Modern