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Field Evaluation & Excavation

Historic Building Recording


Site & Landscape Survey


Geophysical Survey

**Land off Strawberry How Road,
Cockermouth, Cumbria (Ref: 2/14/0381)**

Archaeological Excavation

Report No. 3389

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Commissioned by	Story Homes Ltd
Date issued	September 2016
Version	2
Oasis No.	cfaarcha1-247318
Grid Refs	Trench 1: NY 1333 3013 Trench 2: NY 1303 3001

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in November 2015 on land off Strawberry How Road, on the eastern edge of Cockermouth, (Fig. 1).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), dated 24 August 2015, for this programme of works was produced by CFA and agreed in advance with Jeremy Parsons of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES).

1.2 Background

A planning application for residential development and landscaping has been made by Story Homes (Ref: 2/14/0381) for Land off Strawberry How Road, Cockermouth, Cumbria. The CCCHES have recommended that conditions for archaeological fieldwork and, if necessary, archaeological post-excavation analysis and further reporting up to publication standard are secured against any consent that is granted.

Previous work in relation to this development included a Cultural Heritage Assessment that was contained within a wider Environmental Assessment. This document was informed by geophysical survey (Butler 2010, Gater 2013).

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by CFA in June 2015 (Suddaby 2015). Four trenches were excavated across four separate features identified within the Cultural Heritage Assessment. Trench 1 investigated a layer of burnt mound material visible in the eroded bank of Tom Rudd Beck. This work indicated that the layer was not extensive. Trench 3 was excavated across the remains of a building and trackway which were faintly visible upon the ground surface and shown on historic maps. Stone and mortar foundations were discovered as part of the building, whilst a loose spread of cobbles and gravel was evident within the area of the purported trackway. Trenches 2 and 4 were excavated to investigate possible field banks, but these were found to be of natural origin.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of this programme of works were:

- To excavate and record the remains of the burnt mound and building identified during the evaluation (Suddaby, 2015) and identified in the Cultural Heritage Assessment (Cultural Heritage Assessment Sites 1 and 7)
- To report on these sites to the satisfaction of CCCHES

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Fieldwork. Recording of all elements followed established CFA methods.

2.2 Evaluation

The trenches were excavated by a back-acting JCB under direct archaeological supervision to natural subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was reached first. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the excavation was carried out by hand.

The following excavation strategies were employed:

- The surviving remains of the burnt mound material (Site 1) were exposed and 100% excavated.
- The built structure (Site 7) was exposed and sample excavated to a sufficient degree to establish its form, phasing and construction techniques.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, photography and standard CFA record forms. The trenches were backfilled on completion of excavation, and the location of the trenches was recorded using industry standard surveying equipment.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

Numbers in bold refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 2, with the remainder of the site records forming Appendices 1, 3-4.

Both excavation areas were pasture at the time of the fieldwork and had not been recently ploughed.

Unusually heavy rain occurred during the excavation which led to spate conditions on the Tom Rudd Beck (Fig. 2) which exceeded the height of the burnt mound material it also caused flooding around Trench 2.

The topsoil (**001**) was a fairly uniform 0.25 - 0.3m deep in both trenches. Natural subsoil (**003**) was varied, with stony clay, silty gravels and sand all being recorded.

3.2 Excavation

Trench 1 – Burnt Mound Excavation (Figs.2-9)

The meandering course of the Tom Rudd Beck had cut into the burnt mound material from the south (Fig. 2) and this exposure led to the discovery of the site.

Topsoil and fluvial deposits with a depth of up to 1.3m were removed by machine from an irregular area measuring 11.3m SE-NW by up to 4m NE-SW (Figs. 3-4). This fully exposed the layer of burnt mound material (**103, 104**), which measured 9.4m SE-NW by 3.2m NE-SW. A maximum depth of 0.4m was recorded. The whole deposit sloped to the west. Natural subsoil (**101**) consisted of a grey or blue-grey clay or sandy clay. This was overlain by creamy-yellow or creamy-orange gritty clay-silt (**102**). It was on this material that the burnt mound material was located.

The burnt mound layer was divided into ten 1m wide slots and alternate slots were initially excavated, to allow all sections to be recorded. It was clear that two deposits were present; a black gritty silt with very frequent fire-shattered cobbles and occasional charcoal flecks (**103**) and a grey-black gritty silt with very frequent fire-shattered cobbles and occasional charcoal flecks (**104**). The excavation demonstrated that deposit (**104**) overlay (**103**) and that a thin, perhaps trampled or bioturbated, layer of yellow-black silt (**111**) underlay both. All three layers were present in Slot 5 (Figs. 5-6) where the deepest material was recorded. The site had been cut through by a modern field drain (**105**) with a machine-made clay pipe in the base and a fill of soil and occasional fire-cracked stones (**106**).

To the SE of Slot 5, the depth of the burnt mound material reduced rapidly whereas to the NW, it gradually thinned. This was demonstrated in Slot 2, (Figs. 7-8) where the burnt mound material was only 0.2m deep. Beyond Slot 6, the black matrix disappeared leaving only broken discoloured cobbles (**110**). Unburnt wood was recovered from this area.

No features were recorded under the burnt mound material although what appeared to be burrows were recorded. Similar features were recorded within the burnt mound material. A single possible feature (107) (Fig. 4) was recorded cut into (103). This measured 0.6m by 0.5m and it was 0.15m deep with a bowl profile. The fill (108) was a sterile grey-yellow silt with a few stones.

All of the archaeological deposits were completely removed (Fig. 9) and the site was backfilled.

No finds were recovered during the removal of the burnt mound material.

Trench 2 – Building Excavation (Figs.10-15)

Trench 2 was located on a slight north facing slope around 50m to the north of Strawberry How Road (Fig. 10) and 40m east of the cemetery. To the north, the ground drops away steeply to the Tom Rudd Beck.

The Ordnance Survey First Edition map (Cumberland, Sheet LIV, 1867) shows a north-south aligned rectangular roofed building at the intersection of two field boundaries. A track is shown leading south to Strawberry How Road. Stone gate posts survive at the point where the track and to road meet and are shown in Fig. 10. By 1900 (Cumberland, Sheet LIV. NE), both the building and the track have gone and the field boundaries are discontinuous.

Topsoil (001) with a depth of around 0.3m was removed from an irregular area (Figs. 11-12) and the site was cleaned. This revealed that part of the site lay to the north of the hedge and fence forming the northern site boundary. From cartographic evidence, this boundary and the path beyond it did not exist until after 1947. Natural subsoil (003) outside the buildings consisted of a greenish-yellow clay-silt, with variable quantities of small stones. The natural subsoil (012) within the footprint of the buildings which was more orange than elsewhere in the trench, possibly as a result of having being dried out within a roofed building

The surviving remains were represented by two definite rooms (Structures A & B) with a third possible less permanent extension (Structure C). Structure A (Fig. 12), measured 4.4m east-west and at least 3m north-south. It was defined by a lime mortar bonded stone wall (011) around 0.6m thick. The majority of the stones were igneous or metamorphic in origin and sub-rounded. The second room, Structure B, (Fig. 12) may have been an extension to Structure A as the walls appeared to abut the southern side of Structure A. This also measured 4.4m east-west and 2.8m north-south. The three sides of Structure B were characterised by a foundation layer of lime mortar (010) which was 0.4m-0.5m wide. Only at the south-west corner were any stones (023) preserved. Patches of cobbles (018, 022) and a short stretch of east-west aligned gully (019) may indicate the presence of a lean-to extension (Structure c) to the south of Structure B.

In Structure A, a possible entrance was recorded in the east facing wall where the foundations (Fig. 13) were constructed from smaller cobbles. In Structure B, the lime foundation was broken by a clear entrance west facing paved entrance (Fig. 14) with a width of 1.4m. A cobbled surface (006) lay within the entrance.

To the west of the building remains an extensive spread of small angular stones, gravel and grey clay (044).

Six slot trenches were excavated to investigate these remains (Fig. 12).

Slot 1 was L-shaped. This showed that the cobbles (004) inside the entrance of Structure B (008) (Fig. 14) lay within a shallow cut (007), 0.15m deep. The cobbles were surrounded by a matrix of dark brown sandy clay and gravel (005) and dark grey and black sandy clay/gravel (006). The lime foundation (010) had a depth of 0.1m and lay within a shallow cut (009) in the natural (003, 012). Finds from (006) included pottery, glass, bone, a clay pipe and what may be iron nails.

Slot 2 was roughly triangular and measured 1.4m by 1.2m. It investigated the relationship between Structures A and B. It also recorded a section through the foundation of the wall of Structure A (011) which was 0.37m deep. The structures were in all likelihood contemporary, although the cut (032) for (011) did not coincide with the terminus of (010). Wall 011 contained very large foundation stones and around these the mortar bonding (016) was patchy and deposits of loose brown silt (013, 015) were also present between the stones forming the wall. No finds were recovered.

Slot 3 measured 1.2m by 0.8m and was within the south-west corner of Structure A. Beneath a surface spread of redeposited lime mortar (017) were broken slates (028) and a deposit of cobbles (027). The cobbles lay within a cut (036) which ran obliquely downwards towards the base of wall (011). The matrix around the cobbles consisted of grey-orange (037) and grey-black (038) clay. The wall foundations were proved to be 0.4m deep (Fig. 15).

Slot 4 investigated the possible gully (019) that may have formed a southern edge of the putative Structure C. This trench measured 2m x 0.8m. Gully (019) was 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep. It contained tightly packed stones (021) in a matrix of brown gritty clay-silt (020). To the west, it opened out into a shallow feature filled with cobbles (022) and a matrix of brown soil (025). This may have been the remains of a cobbled surface. No finds were recovered.

Slot 5 investigated the possible entrance in the eastern wall of Structure A (Fig. 13) and a second section through wall (011) was recorded. The trench was irregular but measured around 2m by 1.8m. The whole area was heavily affected by roots from the adjacent hedge. A shallow cut (031) was identified which contained a patch of possible cobbling (030) covered by a soft brown gritty silt (034), a brownish yellow, possibly redeposited natural, soil (035) and a surface deposits of gravel and soil (029). No finds were recovered.

Slot 6 ran west from the outside of the western wall of Structure A (011). It measured 3.2m by 1m. Sealed below the gravelly surface (044) was a ditch (040) it measured 1.1m wide x 0.6m deep. It was not clear from the excavated section whether the wall (011) was built in the ditch (i.e as a foundation trench) or whether the ditch was dug against the wall. At this point the wall foundation was 0.65m deep. Two arched clay-pipe drains (041) with a capping of stone slabs were laid in the base of the ditch. Above this was a deposit of soft, grey clay (042) and above this was a fill of jumbled

stones, cobbles in a matrix of dark-grey clay-silt (**043**). Most recently, a wooden fence post had been inserted into the fill of the ditch against the wall. No finds were recovered.

3.3 Finds (by Christina Hills)

	No.	Wt (g)
Bone	1	73
Clay pipe	1	1
Glass	1	33
Iron	3	124
Pottery	7	87
Stone	1	-

Table 1- Summary of finds

All finds were of post medieval/modern date, and the majority of finds were pottery. All seven sherds were found in context **006** in Slot 1, six were mostly glazed red ware and one was a piece of white porcelain. Other finds from context **006** include clay pipe stem, green glass bottle base and a piece of bone as well as three iron objects of unknown use. A cup marked stone was found within cobbles **027**, the cup marks have been judged to be modern.

3.4 Palaeoenvironmental remains (by Mhairi Hastie)

Five bulk soil samples were retained during the excavation of the burnt mound for palaeoenvironmental assessment.

The samples were processed through a Siraf style flotation tank to recover any archaeological material that may survive within them.

- The floating material (flot) was collected in a 250 μ m sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope (x10-x100 mag.); and
- The material remaining in the tank (retent) was sieved through a 1mm mesh and scanned for archaeological material.

Only large quantities of wood charcoal, principally oak charcoal, were recovered from the flots; while the retents consisted principally of burnt stone and small amounts of charcoal. The charcoal and burnt stone from the samples was bagged in plastic finds bags and retained.

The quantity of charcoal recovered from the flots is summarised in Table 2, below.

Table 2. Composition of Flots

Sample no	Context no	Feature	Flot vol (ml)	Charcoal	Identification
4	103	Burnt mound	500	++++	Oak
5	103	Burnt mound	500	++++	Oak
6	104	Burnt mound	250	++++	Oak
9	103	Burnt mound	500	++++	Oak, with one or two small fragments of non-oak
12	103	Burnt mound	750	++++	Oak, with one or two small fragments of non-oak

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant

There are sufficiently large enough fragments of non-oak charcoal surviving in Samples 9 and 12 (**103**, the primary deposit) for AMS dating. Identification of the wood species present would need to be carried out prior to submission for dating.

No further detailed analysis is recommended.

3.5 Radiocarbon dating

Two samples of wood charcoal were selected for radiocarbon dating, from context 103. The results are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Radiocarbon dates. Calibrated using OxCal4.

Lab Code	Context	Material	Radiocarbon age BP	Calibrated date (95.4% probability)	δ13
SUERC-68386	103	Charcoal - corylus avellana (hazel)	3681 ± 34	2194-1956 BC	-27.9‰
SUERC-68387	103	Charcoal - corylus avellana (hazel)	3606 ± 34	2114-1885 BC	-27.4‰

These dates, from hazel charcoal, fall within the Early Bronze Age period. The dates are very similar to those obtained from the burnt mound at Garlands Hospital, Carlisle (Neighbour & Johnson 2005), which calibrated at 2 sigma to 2577-1530 BC, and are also consistent with the radiocarbon dates from other burnt mound sites, such as the one at Sparrowmire Farm, Kendal (Heawood and Huckerby 2002).

4. DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological excavation was undertaken within the proposed Phase 1 residential development site at Strawberry How Road, on the eastern edge of Cockermouth, Cumbria. Two trenches were excavated.

The burnt mound had been eroded on its southern edge by the Tom Rudd Beck but the surviving remains measured 9.4m SE-NW by 3.2m NE-SW by 0.4m deep (max). No features were associated with the burnt mound material but one possible feature cut the top of the deposit. No finds were recovered, and hazel charcoal recovered from context 103 during sample processing has been radiocarbon assayed to the Early Bronze Age.

The burnt mound at Strawberry How Road is another example of a lowland burnt mound in Cumbria, similar in situation and date to Garlands Hospital, although the Strawberry How Road example did not have a trough. Burnt mounds are predominantly dated to the second millennium BC, although later dates are known from some regions and literary references attest to their formation continuing into the 16th century AD in Ireland. The radiocarbon dates from Strawberry How Road place this burnt mound into the Early Bronze Age.

The excavation of the building remains identified what appeared to be a main stone built structure (Structure 1) with an extension (Structure 2) of different construction. This possible extension had foundations of lime mortar rather than stone. It is possible that the superstructure may have been made of wood or clay (Dabbins) but the foundations are rather too narrow and it is more likely that a less substantial stone and superstructure was present (Tim Wells pers comm). This theory is supported by the presence of a small section of stone walling (023) that was built on top of the mortar foundation.

A further extension (Structure 3) may also have been present although the evidence for this was limited and if it was present it would have been at best an ephemeral building, perhaps a lean-to shed or something like that.

Very little survived of the buildings to allow a clear interpretation of their function; it would appear that only the foundations survived and no obviously identifiable floor surfaces or internal features were present, although a possible area of flooring survived in Structure 2 just inside the entrance. In summary, this appears to be an isolated rural building, probably domestic in function and dating from the early-mid 19th century.

The final decision for any further work that may be required in mitigation rests with CCCHES.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports will be deposited in accordance with the WSI on completion of the project. An online OASIS entry will also be submitted on completion of the project.

5. REFERENCES

Butler, A, 2010, *Archaeological Geophysical Survey on land north of Strawberry How Road, Cockermouth, Cumbria*. CFA Report No. 1818

Gater, J, 2013, *Geophysical Survey at Strawberry How Road, Cockermouth*. CFA Report No. 3028

Heawood, R and Huckerby, E 2002 'Excavation of a burnt mound at Sparrowmire Farm, Kendal', *CW3*, ii, 29-49.

Neighbour, T and Johnson, M 2005 *Bronze Age burnt mound in lowland Cumbria: excavations at Garlands Hospital, Carlisle, 1997*. TCWAAS vol 5.

Suddaby, I, 2015, Land off Strawberry How Road, Cockermouth, Cumbria (Ref: 2/14/0381), Archaeological Evaluation. CFA Archaeology Ltd, Unpublished Report No. 3312.

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Register

Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Taken from
	Trench 2	
1	General views of trench 2 post cleaning	SW
2	General views of trench 2 post cleaning	SSW
3	General views of trench 2 post cleaning	SSW
4	General views of trench 2 post cleaning	SSE
5	General views of trench 2 post cleaning	ENE
6	General views of trench 2 post cleaning	ENE
7	Shot of structure A at north of the building	ENE
8	Structure A - wall on east side showing differing wall construction	E
9	Structure A - wall on east side showing differing wall construction	ENE
10-11	Structure A - south wall and lime surface	S
12	Structure A - south wall and lime surface	W
13	Structure B - west wall showing possible entrance and threshold	S
14	Structure B - general view	SW
15	Structure B - plan view of south wall	S
16	Structure B - general view	SE
17	Possible cobbling to west of structure C	S
18	General view of east side of structures A, B and C	S
19	Plan view of shallow gully - south extent of structure C	S
20	General view of shallow gully - south extent of structure C	S
21	View of possible cobbling around SW corner of structure C	SW
22	Plan view of structure A west wall	W
23	Plan view of structure A south wall	S
24	Plan view of structure A east wall	ENE
25-30	General views of gate posts and site	Various
31-32	General view of structures A to C	S
33-34	Flooded site at midday 17/11/15	-
35	Slot 1 - south facing section	S
36-37	Slot 1 - west facing section	W
38-41	Water level of the stream next to Trench 1/burnt mound material	S
42	Working shots	W
43-45	Slot 2 - east facing section	E
46-47	Slot 2 - west facing section	W
47-49	Slot 2 - southwest facing section	SW
50	Slot 3 - plan view of cobbles under lime lens/surface	E
51	Slot 3 - plan view of cobbles under lime lens/surface	N
52	Slot 3 - cup marked stone amongst cobbles	SE
53-54	Working shots	-
55-59	River in spate at Trench 1 - burnt mound material	S
60	Slot 3 - east facing wall elevation	E
61	Slot 3 - north facing wall elevation	N
62-64	Slot 3 - west facing wall elevation	W
65	Slot 4 - west facing section	W
66	Slot 4 - east facing section	E
67	Slot 5 - plan view of wall stones 011, pre-removal	S
68	Slot 5 - general view	E
69	Slot 5 - plan view of wall stones 011, pre-removal	S
70	Slot 5 - cobbles 030 plan view	S
71-72	Slot 5 - stones 011 removed showing foundation boulders in situ	N
73	Slot 6 to west of structure A, wall 011 and drain excavated	N
74	Slot 6 to west of structure A, wall 011 and drain excavated	NW
75-76	Slot 5 - E-facing section	E
77	Slot 6 - general view	W
78-79	Slot 6 - plan view of cobbles	S
80-81	Slot 6 - elevation view of west facing wall foundations	W

Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Taken from
82	Slot 3 and 6 plan view of wall	N
83-84	Slots 3 and 6 post-excavation	E
	Trench 1	
85	Trench 1 pre-excavation	W
86-89	Trench 1 working shots during excavation	Various
90	Trench 2 general view	E
91-96	Trench 1 excavated and fenced	-
97	Trench 1 excavated and cleaned	W
98-99	Trench 1 excavated and cleaned	E
100	Trench 1 excavated and cleaned	WNW
101-104	Trench 1 excavated and cleaned	S
105-106	Trench 1 location shot	SW
107-108	Slot 1 - west facing section	W
109	Slot 1 - east facing section	E
110-111	Slot 2 -west facing section	W
112	Slot 2 - east facing section	E
113	Slot 4 - east facing section	E
114	Slot 4 - west facing section general view	W
115	Slot 4 - west facing section, north side including possible pit 107	W
116	Slot 3 - west facing section	W
117	Slot 3 - east facing section	E
118-120	Slot 6 - east facing section showing occasional heated stones 110 in sterile sandy clays - with wood sample 7 in grey sandy clays at base	E
121-123	Slot 5 - east facing section showing 104 overlying 103	E
124-125	Slot 6 - sondage to 1.9m	E
126-127	General views of Trench 1	N
128-129	Burrows in the river bank filled with burnt mound material underneath slot 8	W
130-131	Slot 5 - east facing section showing 104 overlying 103 including kubiena tin samples 10 and 11	E
132-133	General view of Trench 1 post-excavation	E
134	General view of Trench 1 post-excavation	W
135	General view of Trench 1 post-excavation	SW
136-137	North facing section of Trench 1 showing traces of burnt mound material	N

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context no.	Main Trench	Slot	Fill of	Description
001	2			Topsoil
002	2			Subsoil
003	2			Natural
004	2	1	007	Cobble surface? inside entrance to Structure B
005	2	1	007	Dark brown sandy clay and gravels – matrix around 004
006	2	1	007	Dark grey and black sandy clay/gravel - matrix around 004
007	2	1		Cut for cobble surface? 004
008	2	1		Entrance threshold stones in structure B
009	2	1-2		Cut for lime mortar foundation
010	2	1-2	009	White lime mortar wall foundation
011	2	2-3		Structure A wall
012	2	1-2		Natural subsoil within building footprint
013	2	2-3		Loose brown soil in wall cavities of 011
014	2	3-3		Re-deposited natural subsoil mix in structure A
015	2			Brown soil in wall cavities of 011
016	2	2		Lime mortar bonding in wall 011
017	2			Lime mortar spread in Structure A
018	2	4		Patch of cobbles
019	2	4		Cut for shallow gully
020	2	4	019	Brown clayey silt and gravel matrix around 019.
021	2		019	Stone fill of Gully 019.
022	2			Cobbles to SW of Structure B
023	2			Corner foundation stones, in Structure B
024	2			Dark brown and black silty sand
025	2			Brown soil matrix around cobbles 026
026	2			Cobbles
027	2	3	036	Cobbles within cut 036
028	2	3		Deposit of broken slates under 017
029	2	5	031	Gravel and soil mix - final fill of 031
030	2	5	031	Cobbles within 031 – primary fill
031	2	5		Cut containing 029, 034 and 035
032	2	5		Cut for wall 011 in Structure A
033	2	5	032	Mid-grey/brown gravelly silt
034	2	5	031	Soft mid to dark brown gravelly silt – secondary fill of 031
035	2	5	031	brownish yellow re-deposited natural – tertiary fill of 031
036	2	3		Cut containing 017
037	2	3	036	Dark grey and orange mottled sandy clay – basal fill of cut 036
038	2	3	036	Dark grey/black soft clay matrix around cobbles (027) – upper fill of 036
039	2	6		Lime-flecked dark grey clay in upper part of 011 cavities
040	2	6		Cut for drain and wall foundation outside west side of Structure A
041	2	6	040	Arched clay drain pipes and capping slabs

Context no.	Main Trench	Slot	Fill of	Description
042	2	6	040	Dark grey wet soft clay
043	2	6	040	Angular stones, gravel and dark grey clay
044	2	6		Dark olive green gravelly clay - possible surface between building and trackway
Context no.	Main Trench	Slot	Fill of	Description
100	1	-		Topsoil and fluvial deposits over burnt mound
101	1	-		Natural
102	1	-		fluvial deposits under burnt mound
103	1	-		Burnt mound material at east end - black and undisturbed/less mixed
104	1	-		Burnt mound material at W end - grey-black and mixed/disturbed
105	1	-		Cut for field drain
106	1	-	105	Yellow-grey silt, sand, and clayey gravel with arched clay pipe drain fill
107	1	-		Possible cut of small sub oval feature. Cut through burnt mound material
108	1	-	107	Sterile yellow-grey clay-silt and gravel
109	1	-		N/A
110	1	-		Burnt stones with less soil matrix dipping into the west of the burnt mound material
111	1	-		Layer of grey sand underlying burnt mound material 103

APPENDIX 3: Field Drawings Register

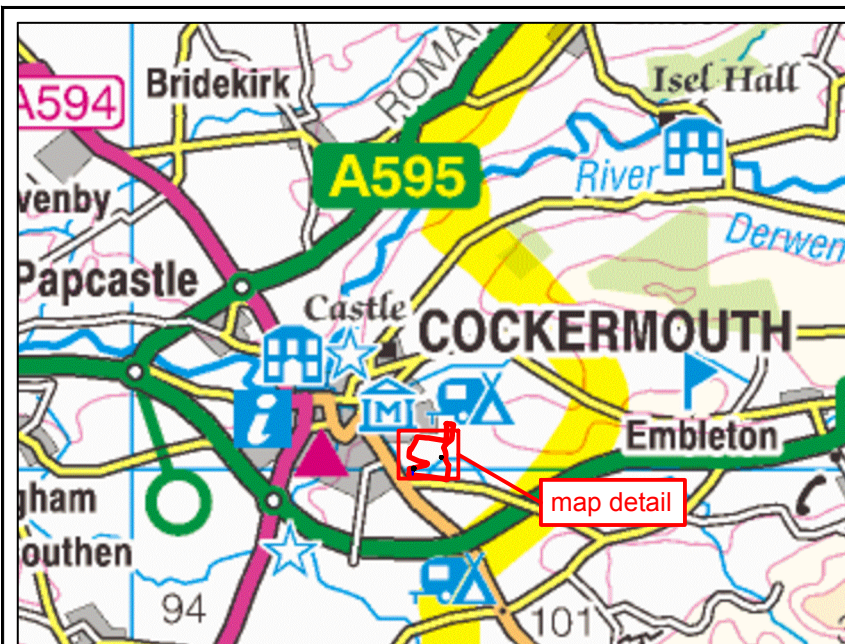
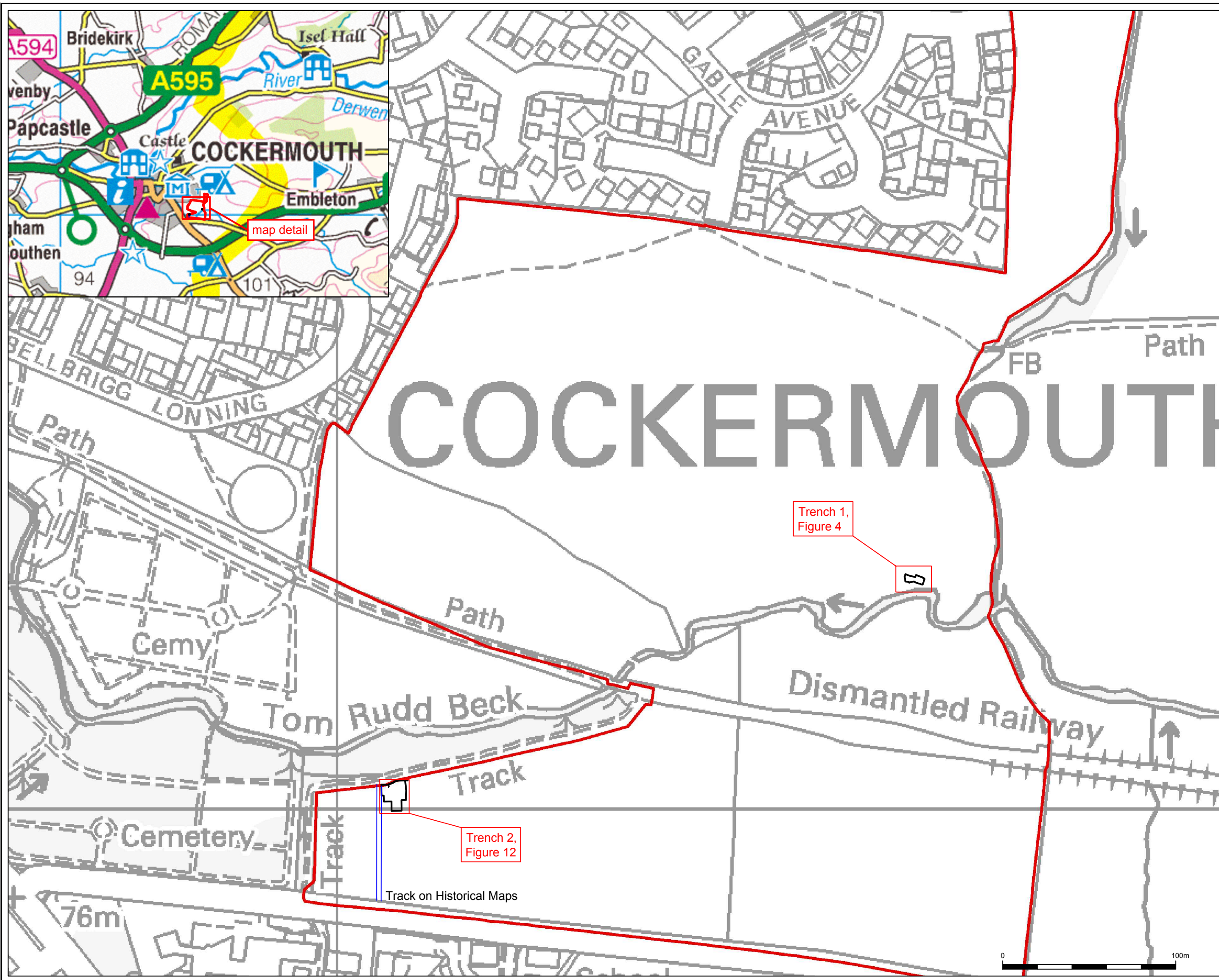
Dwg No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Plan / Section	Description/contexts
1	1	1:40	Plan	Trench 1, Site plan
2	2	1:20	Section	Trench 1, Slot 1 - south facing section
3	2	1:20	Section	Trench 1, Slot 1 - west facing section
4	2	1:10	Section	Trench 1, Slot 2 - east facing section
5	2	1:10	Section	Trench 1, Slot 2 - west facing section
6	2	1:20	Plan	Trench 1, Slot 2 - post-ex plan
7	1	1:20	Section	Trench 1, Slot 4 - east facing section
8	1	1:20	Section	Trench 1, Slot 4 - west facing section
9	1	1:20	Plan	Trench 1, Slot 4 - post-ex plan
10	3	1:20	Plan	Trench 1, Slot 5 - post-ex plan
11	1	1:20	Section	Trench 1, Slot 5 - north facing section
12	1	1:20	Section	Trench 1, Slot 5 - east facing section
13	3	1:10	Section	Trench 1, Slot 3 - north facing section
14	3	1:10	Section	Trench 1, Slot 3 - east facing section
15	3	1:10	Section	Trench 1, Slot 3 - west facing section
16	3	1:10	Section	Trench 1, Slot 6 - north facing section
17	4	1:25	Plan	Trench 1, Pre-excavation plan of burnt mound material
18	5	1:10	Section	Trench 1, Slot 1 - east facing section
19	5	1:10	Section	Trench 1, Slot 1 - west facing section
20	6	1:20	Section	Trench 1, Slot 2 - east facing section
21	6	1:10	Section	Trench 1, Slot 2 - west facing section
22	4	1:10	Section	Trench 1, Slot 3 - east facing section
23	4	1:10	Section	Trench 1, Slot 3 - west facing section
24	6	1:10	Section	Trench 1, Slot 4 - west facing section
25	7	1:10	Section	Trench 1, Slot 4 - east facing section
26	5	1:10	Section	Trench 1, Slot 5 - east facing section
27	7	1:25	Plan	Trench 1, Post-excavation plan of burnt mound material
28	4	1:20	Plan	Trench 2, Slot 6 plan
29	4	1:10	Section	Trench 2, Slot 6 wall 011 W facing elevation

APPENDIX 4: Sample Register

Sample No.	Trench	Context	Sample type	Volume
1	2	017	mortar	5l
2	2	010	mortar	5l
3	2	016	mortar	1l
4	1	103	Bulk - Burnt mound material	12l
5	1	103	Bulk - Burnt mound material	12l
6	1	104	Bulk - Burnt mound material	12l
7	1	102	Wood	-
8	1	110	Wood	-
9	1	103	Bulk - Burnt mound material	12l
10	1	103 overlying 111 overlying 102	Small kubiena tin	1 small tin
11	1	103	Small kubiena tin	1 small tin
12	1	103	Bulk - Burnt mound material	24l

APPENDIX 5: Finds Register

Slot	Context	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
1	006	Pottery	6	76	Red ware, most sherds glazed	Post Med
1	006	Pottery	1	11	White porcelain	Post Med
1	006	Clay pipe	1	1	Stem	Post Med
1	006	Glass	1	33	Green bottle base	Post Med
1	006	Bone	1	73		Post Med
1	006	Iron	2	49	Tapered bars	Post Med
1	006	Iron	1	75	Unknown fitting	Post Med
3	027	Stone	1		Cut marked stone	Modern



Key:

- Development Boundary
- Excavation Trench

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Fig. No:	1	Report No:	3389
Title: Site plan showing the location of trenches			
Project: Land off Strawberry How Road, Cockermouth, Cumbria. Excavation of Burnt Mound material and a Post-Medieval Building			
Client: Story Homes			
Scale at A3: 1:2000			
Drawn by:	GC	Checked:	SW
Date:		14/01/2016	

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Fig. 2 Pre-excavation view of Trench 1 from the south, the burnt mound material is just above the water



Fig. 3 Trench 1 excavated and cleaned, from the west



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Title:	Fig. 2 - 3	Report: 3389	Drawn: GC	CKD: SW	Date: 06/04/16
	Client: Story Homes				
Project: Land off Strawberry How Road, Cockermouth, Cumbria. Excavation of Burnt Mound material and a Post-Medieval building					

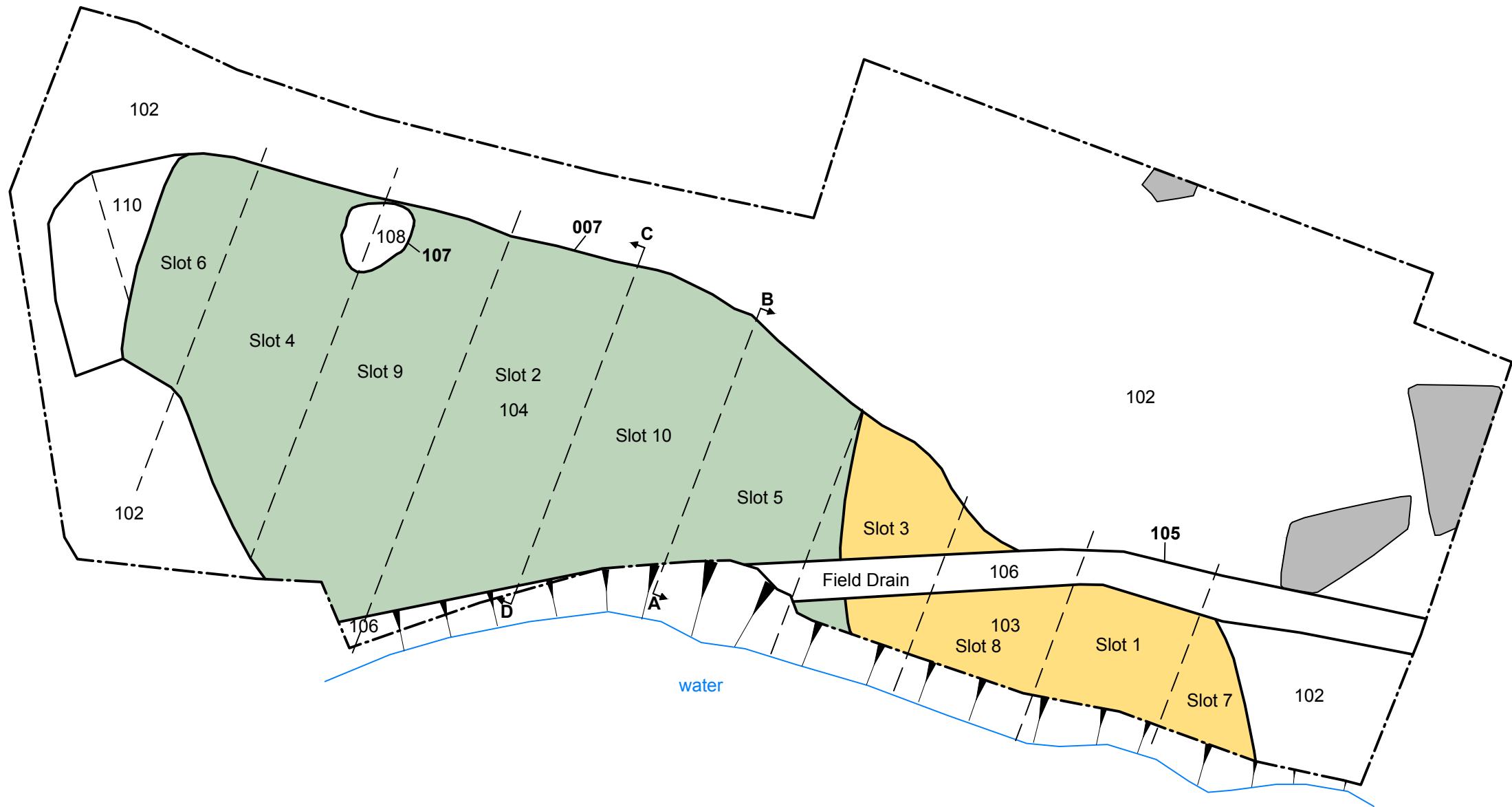


Key:

Limit of excavation

Slot trench

Stone





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Fig. No:	4	Report No:	3389
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Title:
Plan of Trench 1

Project:
**Land off Strawberry How
Road, Cockermouth, Cumbria.
Excavation of Burnt Mound
material and a Post-Medieval
Building**

Client:
Story Homes

Scale at A3:
1:40

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
GC	SW	14/01/2016

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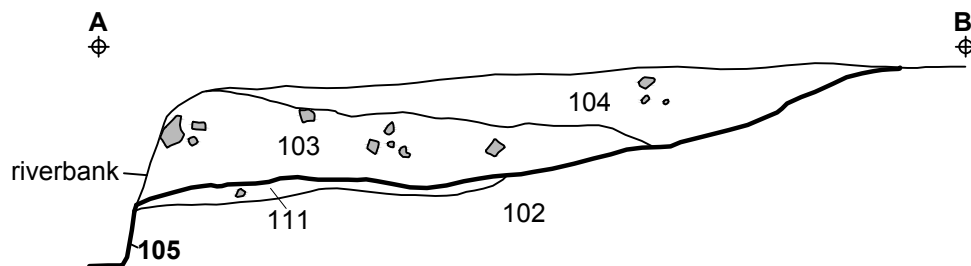


Fig. 5 Slot 5, east facing section



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Title:
Trench 1, Slot 5, east facing section

Project:
Land off Strawberry How Road, Cockermouth, Cumbria,
Excavation of Burnt Mound material and a Post-medieval building

Fig No: 6	Report: 3389	Drawn by: GC	CKD: SW	Date: 18/01/16
Client: Story Homes				
Scale: 1:20 @ A4				

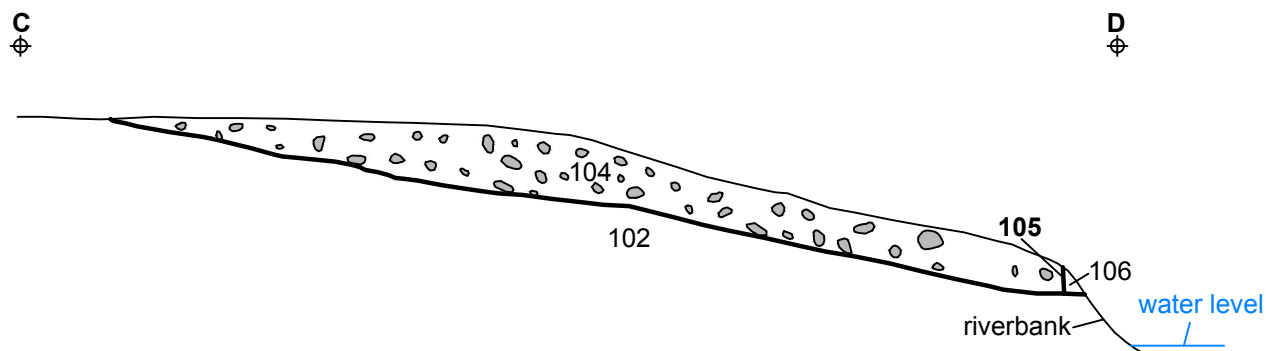


Fig. 7 Slot 2, east facing section



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Title:
Trench 1, Slot 2, west facing section

Project:
Land off Strawberry How Road, Cockermouth, Cumbria,
Excavation of Burnt Mound material and a Post-medieval building

Fig No: 8	Report: 3389	Drawn by: GC	CKD: SW	Date: 18/01/16
Client: Story Homes				
Scale: 1:20 @ A4				



Fig. 9 Trench 1, post excavation, from the west



Fig. 10 General view of Trench 2 from the south on Strawberry How Road, The ranging poles mark the stone orthostats on either side of the historic trackway leading to the building



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Title:	Fig. 9 - 10	Report: 3389	Drawn: GC	CKD: SW	Date: 06/04/16
Project:	Client: Story Homes Land off Strawberry How Road, Cockermouth, Cumbria. Excavation of Burnt Mound material and a Post-Medieval building				

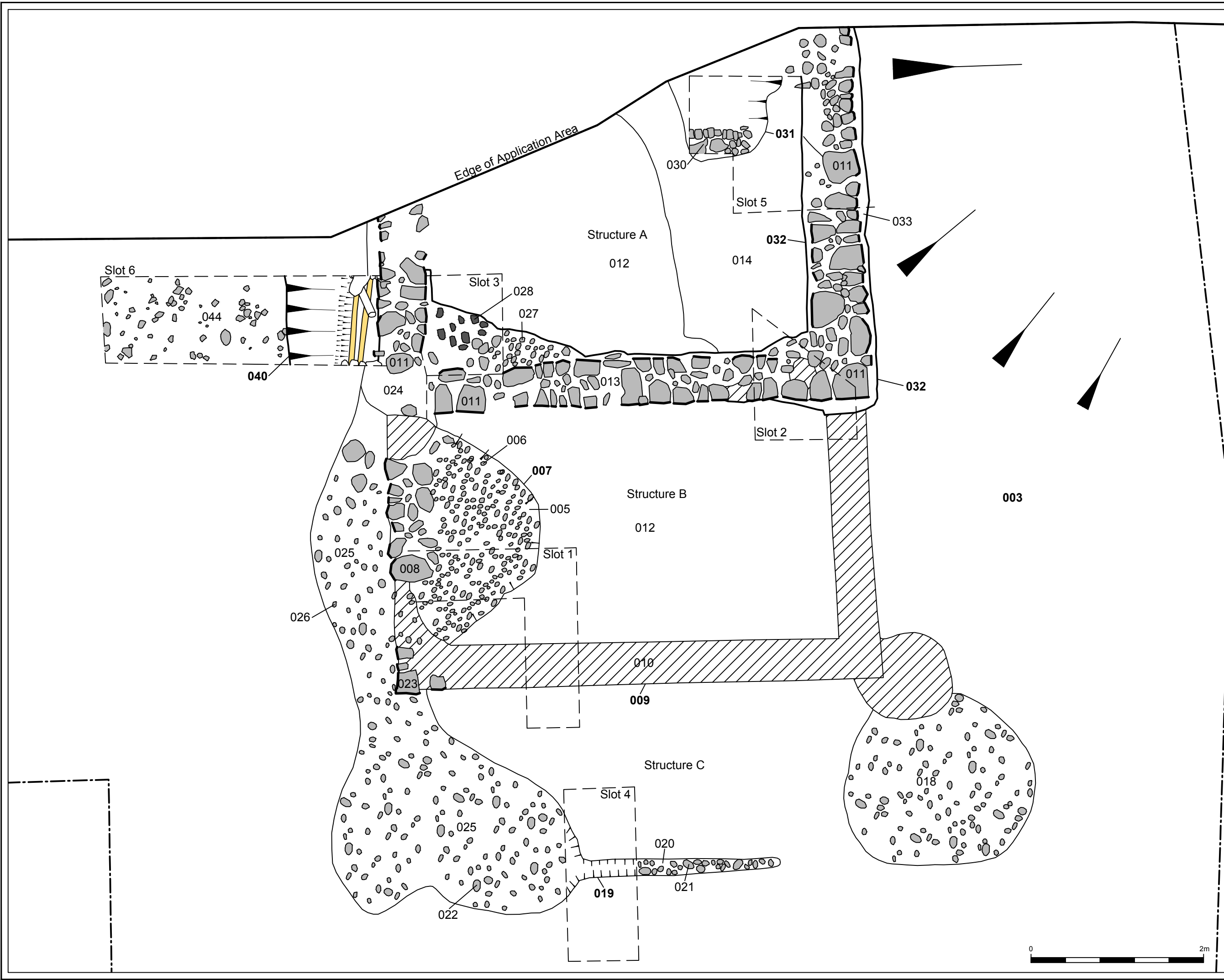


Fig. 11 Trench 2, excavated and cleaned, from the south-east



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Title:	Fig. 11	Report: 3389	Drawn: GC	CKD: SW	Date: 06/04/16
Client: Story Homes					
Project: Land off Strawberry How Road, Cockermouth, Cumbria. Excavation of Burnt Mound material and a Post-Medieval building					



Key:

- Limit of excavation
- Sondage trench
- Stone
- Slate
- Limestone wall base

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Fig. No:	12	Report No:	3389
Title: Plan of Trench 2			
Project: Land off Strawberry How Road, Cockermouth, Cumbria. Excavation of Burnt Mound material and a Post-Medieval Building			
Client: Story Homes			
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Fig. 13 Structure A showing the different nature of the wall in the north-east corner



Fig. 14 Structure B, the entrance threshold and internal cobbled surface



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Fig. 15 The internal wall of Structure A from the east



Fig. 16 The external wall of Structure A and the drains, from the north-west



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