

DERWENT MILLS, COCKERMOUTH, CUMBRIA



Archaeological Desk- Based Assessment and Evaluation



Oxford Archaeology North

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SUMMARY

SMC DTR:UK have submitted proposals (Planning Reference 2/07/0336) for the development of the Derwent Mills Commercial Park to the south of Back Lane, Cockermouth, Cumbria (NGR NY 1202 3110). The site lies within an area considered to have archaeological potential and subsequently, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) issued a brief (September 2007) for a programme of archaeological investigation to be undertaken in association with the development. Following submission of a project design for a desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation to meet the requirements of the CCCHES brief, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) were commissioned by SMC DTR:UK, on behalf of Priority Sites, to undertake the work.

The desk-based assessment, undertaken in April 2008, identified 30 known sites of archaeological interest within a 500m radius of the proposed development site, with one further site, the Goat Mill Race (Site **31**), identified from cartographic sources. There were two sites adjacent to the development area, the Derwent Mill/Harris Mill (Site **11**) which has recently been redeveloped, and the find spot of an undated perforated stone (Site **10**). Through a review of the known cultural heritage resource in the surroundings, an attempt was made to assess the potential for the preservation of previously unknown archaeological remains within the proposed development site. Overall, it is considered that the potential for sites of prehistoric, Roman and early medieval date is low, whilst there is slightly more potential for archaeological remains relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural and cloth manufacturing activity.

The evaluation was undertaken in April 2008. Seven trenches, each 50m by 2m, were excavated to represent a 5% sample of the development area. The trenches showed undisturbed natural stratigraphy comprising natural gravels, overlain by alluvial subsoil and topsoil with no archaeological remains.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Ross Erwin and Steve Haycock of SMC DTR:UK for organising the work and Priority Sites for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Jo Mackintosh at Cumbria Historic Environment Record, and all the staff of the County Record Office in Whitehaven for their assistance with this project. Oxford Archaeology North are also grateful to Jeremy Parsons of CCCHES for visiting the site.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Ailsa Westgarth, who also directed the evaluation, assisted by Andrew Frudd and Nate Jepson. The onsite surveying was undertaken by Mark Storey. The report was compiled by Ailsa Westgarth and illustrated by Alix Sperr and Marie Rowland. The project was managed by Stephen Rowland, who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 SMC DTR:UK have submitted proposals (Planning Reference 2/07/0336) for the development of the Derwent Mills Commercial Park to the south of Back Lane, Cockermouth, Cumbria (NGR NY 1202 3110; Fig 1). The site lies within an area considered to have archaeological potential and, subsequently, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) issued a brief (*Appendix 1*) for a programme of archaeological investigation to be undertaken in association with the development. Following submission of a project design (*Appendix 2*) for a desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation to meet the requirements of the CCCHES brief, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) were commissioned by SMC DTR:UK, on behalf of Priority Sites, to undertake the work.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment, undertaken in April 2008, comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Cumbria Historic Record (CHER) in Kendal, the Cumbria County Record Office in Whitehaven, and the archives and library held at OA North. The significance criteria detailed in PPG 16 (DoE 1990) were employed during the assessment. The trial trench evaluation, comprising the investigation of 5% of the site achieved through the placement of seven trenches, was undertaken in April 2008. This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment and evaluation in the form of a short document, outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 The CCCHES-approved OA North project design (*Appendix 2*) was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The desk-based assessment involved the consultation of a number of sources, including the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, the Cumbria County Record Offices in Whitehaven and Carlisle, and OA North's library. The assessment focused on a study area covering a 500m radius around the proposed development site, although relevant information from the wider area has been summarised in order to place the results of the assessment into context. All known archaeological sites within the study area have been included in the Site Gazetteer (*Section 4*), with the exception of listed buildings of a domestic nature, which have been tabulated at the end of *Section 4*. The results of the research were analysed in terms of significance using the Secretary of State's criteria assessing the importance of an ancient monument as presented in Annex 4 of PPG16 (DoE 1990).
- 2.2.2 ***Cumbria Historic Environment Record (CHER)***: the CHER, held in Kendal, comprises a list of all known sites of cultural heritage interest within the county and was duly consulted to establish the presence and nature of any such sites within the study area. The CHER also holds copies of recent archaeological reports on works undertaken in the county and aerial photos; these too were consulted where relevant.
- 2.2.3 ***Cumbria County Record Office, Whitehaven (CRO(W))***: the CRO in Whitehaven is the principal repository for primary documents for the Cockermouth area, including a range of maps, and also holds a library of secondary published sources. The CRO(W) was visited to consult the principal documents.
- 2.2.4 ***Oxford Archaeology North***: 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.
- 2.2.5 ***Other Sources***: the local history section of the local library was visited. An internet search was performed for Cockermouth local history and the flax industry in the north-west.

2.3 SITE INSPECTION

- 2.3.1 Prior to the commencement of the field work the site was visited in order to relate the existing topography and land use to research findings, to assess evidence not available through documentary sources, and to highlight the presence of any areas of surface detail or archaeological interest. The visit also provided an understanding of the wider impact of the proposed redevelopment and the presence of any immediately visible constraints to the undertaking of intrusive investigation works.

2.4 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

- 2.4.1 The evaluation examined 5% of the 1.4ha site with seven trenches, each 50m long by 2m in width (Fig 6). Following scanning with a cable avoidance tool, the excavation of the trenches proceeded with a 13-ton 360 tracked machine, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The machine operated under archaeological supervision, down to either the first archaeological deposits or to natural deposits. All spoil was scanned for artefacts. Each trench was fenced off using mesh fencing.
- 2.4.2 Recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of the deposits and materials revealed on OA North *pro-forma* sheets. The trenches were located with a Leica GPS, accurate to 25mm, and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. The field survey data was incorporated with digital map data in a CAD system to create the figures used in this report. Hand-drawn plans were produced showing the contents of the trenches, with representative sections being drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. An indexed photographic record using monochrome, colour slide and digital formats was maintained.

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 2*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the CHER on completion of the project.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The proposed development, covering *c* 1.4ha, is located to the north of the River Derwent on the opposite bank from the main town of Cockermouth. The town is situated within the West Cumbrian Coastal Plain to the north-east of the principal coastal towns of Workington and Whitehaven. The local topography and townscape is dominated by the broad flood plain of the River Derwent, which flows through Cockermouth and joins the north-flowing River Cocker in the centre of Cockermouth. The development area is located adjacent to the Harris Mill at Derwent Mills Industrial Estate. The site is bounded to the south by a recent housing development, to the west by the newly-built industrial estate and to the north and east by fields. The walkover survey noted the present land use as agricultural, and did not highlight any areas of potentially significant disturbance, or hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site
- 3.1.2 The solid geology is typified by outcrops of Coal Measures shales and sandstones of the Hensingham Group and the Chief Limestone Group, all of which date to the Carboniferous period (Countryside Commission 1998, 27). The local drift geology comprises deposits of sand and gravel (*ibid*).

3.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 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 – <i>c</i> 1750
Industrial Period	<i>c</i> AD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric period:** whilst no definite evidence for prehistoric activity has been identified in Cockermouth or the development area itself, there are a number of sites within the wider area. Neolithic activity in the area is exemplified by numerous stone axes recovered from the Solway Plain (Bewley 1994, 54) and by the Elva Plain Stone circle located approximately 5km to the west of Cockermouth (NY 177 317; www.visitcumbria.com/cm/elva.htm). Evidence for Bronze Age activity in the general area is suggested by a collared urn found at Papcastle, c 3km to the west of Cockermouth (Bewley 1994, 61). There is possible Iron Age activity within Cockermouth to the south of the River Derwent in Fitz Wood around 600m south-west of the development site, where a 'well-preserved rampart and ditch, 750 feet (229m) round, with a straight ditch cutting across' has been identified (Bradbury 1995, 11). A single perforated stone find (Site 10) was located in the field adjacent to the proposed development area; this may be related to the Bronze Age period, but is not sufficiently diagnostic to be certain.
- 3.2.3 **Roman period:** no Roman settlement remains have been recovered within the town of Cockermouth or the development area, but the fort of *Derventio* and its *vicus* (Site 2) at Papcastle lies approximately 1km to the west of the development site (Birley 1963, 122). This relatively large fort was excavated in the mid-1980s (Shotton 1993, 34), indicating evidence of its importance in the communications network to other forts in the region (Holder 2004, 62). The majority of Roman find spots within the study area are concentrated around Papcastle, including Site 1, a well, and Site 3, the find spot of a second-century coin. It is possible that Site 4, a series of undated earthworks to the east of the *vicus*, may be associated with the settlement or relate to contemporary peripheral activity. The remaining site of Roman date, Site 22, comprises the find spot of a single early second-century coin from Sullart Street, within Cockermouth itself
- 3.2.4 **Early medieval period:** little is known about post-Roman Cumbria, not least because of lack of recognisable and datable material culture following the end of Roman administration c 410 AD (O'Sullivan 1985) and although there is no direct evidence of this period from Cockermouth itself, a number of sites and place names suggest various cultural and linguistic influences. The name 'cocker' may derive from the Welsh '*cock-or*', meaning the red (heather?) of the mountain face (Bradbury 1995, 26). Alternatively, it could come from the old English word '*kukra*' (*ibid*), meaning crooked, possibly relating to the shape of the river. The native British kingdom of Rheged is known to have expanded into the Solway plain by the fifth century (Higham 1986) but most of the archaeological remains from this Early Christian period comprise burials of uncertain date, the closest of which is the cemetery at Eaglesfield, c 3km to the south-west (Wilson 1978). The political history of Cumbria during the early medieval period was complex but it would seem that the area, either as a whole, or in part, fell variably within the influences of the Strathclyde Britons, the Angles of Northumbria and, in particular the Scots. From the ninth century there is also a Scandinavian influence in the area, in part from Norse settlers whom are traditionally held to have been evicted from Dublin in 902 AD, but also from the subsumation of Northumbria by the Danes; one such individual may have been buried with his weapons at Eaglesfield (Wilson 1978). During the tenth century the Scots seem to have set up a semi-

autonomous king of Cumbria, whom on various occasions owed fealty to an English suzerain; on the eve of the Norman Conquest, Northumbrian influence would appear to have been dominant (Kirby 1962).

- 3.2.5 **Medieval period:** following the turmoil of the Norman Conquest, Malcolm III of Scotland invaded Cumbria in 1070 (Kirby 1962), but, by the end of the eleventh century, Norman control had been asserted with William Rufus' capture of Carlisle in 1092 (Rowley 1983). Tute Hill (Site **18**), a name derived from the Middle English 'tote', a look-out hill (Bradbury 1995, 10), was likely to be the site of the motte for the first castle in Cockermouth, located as it was on a strategically important plateau close to the confluence of the Rivers Cocker and south of the River Derwent. The second fortification Cockermouth Castle (Site **13**), was built with both motte and bailey, by William de Fortibus II in the mid-twelfth century (CHER 3035; SM 27653), south of the River Derwent and almost adjoining the river confluence.
- 3.2.6 The building of Cockermouth Castle is likely to have stimulated urban development (Site **15**), the earliest evidence for which lies in a charter referring to Alan son of Waldeve at 'Cokyrmoth' dating to around the mid-twelfth century (Winchester 1986, 109). A fulling mill, the first of a number of such features involved with the textile and leather industries, was recorded as early as 1156 to the south of the medieval town centre, whilst in 1227 a market was granted by Royal Charter (Bradbury 1994). Documentary sources refer to a leper hospital (Site **8**) around 400m west of the development site, founded by the Dominican monks. References to the name 'Spitel' are seen in Papcastle from around 1281 (HER18914). The exact location of the hospital is unknown. Spitel is a common place name derived from an association with a medieval hospital or colony for lepers (www.wikipedia.org).
- 3.2.7 **Post-medieval period:** by the sixteenth century, the town was a thriving market centre, and was described by Leland as a 'goode market towne' (Winchester 1987, 128). The small industrial suburb of Goat, to the west of the development area, was created around the flax industry in the post-medieval period (Cumbria County Council 2002). This prosperity, albeit interrupted by the English Civil Wars, was maintained through the seventeenth and into the eighteenth centuries (Leech *et al* forthcoming). The textile industry remained an important focus and, by 1829, there were over 40 industrial sites, including wool, linen and cotton mills, hat factories and tanneries, with the workforce living in cottages and terraces converted from the old burgage plots (*ibid*). In 1808 the Harris Brothers bought the Goat Corn Mill (Site **6**) situated north of the River Derwent and approximately 400m to the north-west of the development site, for the purpose of producing flax. By 1834 the mill and business had developed to the extent that Messers Harris built the flax mill at Derwent Mills (Site **11**) on previously unoccupied land adjacent to the Goat Mill Race (Site **31**) (and to the present development site). The location of the Harris Mill was also important in terms of communications for import of raw materials and export of finished products. The site was well-connected to the West Cumbrian ports through which Irish flax would have been imported, and to more local sources, such as Cleator Moor and Blennerhasset where flax growing was documented (www.cockermouth.org.uk). The Harris brothers developed their business, selling flax and embroidery threads and, by 1855, the

Harris mill was one of the foremost within Cockermouth. The Harris brothers created parks for the community and between 1866 and 1900 built the Harris Bridge, to provide greater links between the town and factory. Following a long period of prosperity the mill closed in 1935 due to economic problems (*ibid*).

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.3.1 ***Extract of Wood's Plan of Cockermouth, 1832 (Plate 1)***: this map is the first accurate survey of the town which shows areas of development as pink-shaded polygons, with the occasional individual building north of the river. The Goat Mill Race, Site **31**, is clearly depicted. The map shows the area north of the River Derwent as undeveloped land, probably fields; boundaries are inconsistently depicted and schematically shown as being straight. That of the present development area is shown as belonging to a Mr Joseph Steel.
- 3.3.2 ***Extract of First Edition Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile, 1866 (Fig 3)***: this map clearly shows the then recently-built Harris Mill (Site **11**) adjacent to the proposed development site, which is still shown as agricultural fields. The surrounding area is also shown to be agricultural, with the exception of the town of Cockermouth on the south bank of the River Derwent the nearest activity is the housing and mill at Goat (Site **06**) to the north-west of the development site. At this point the development site forms part of a larger field, labelled 190. The field boundaries of the development area, and of several of the surrounding fields are aratral in shape, suggesting that they may preserve medieval or earlier post-medieval earthworks created by ox-ploughing.
- 3.3.3 ***Extract of Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile, 1900 (Fig 4)***: this map continues to show the area adjacent to Derwent Mills as agricultural in use. The area south of the river shows continuing development of the town. The Goat Corn Mill is still shown on the map and the Derwent Mill complex has expanded, with two extra small buildings to the east of the Mill. The Harris Bridge has also been built linking the industrial activity on the north bank of the River Derwent, with the rest of the town (Main Street) via the newly laid out Bridge Street. This edition of the ordnance survey shows no change to the development site (labelled 206).
- 3.3.4 ***Extract of Third Edition Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile, 1925 (Fig 5)***: this map depicts an identical lay-out to the previous maps with no changes within the development area. There are very few changes to the adjacent Derwent Mills. This map still shows the Goat Corn Mill and Derwent Mill complex in place, and neither has grown in size since the earlier edition. The field immediately to the east of the Mill (the proposed development site) remains one large greenfield (labelled 216).

3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

- 3.4.1 There have been no previous archaeological interventions within the proposed development site, although a number of investigations have been undertaken

within the wider area. Evidence of the medieval and post-medieval town have been found at 75-87 main street, including very significant structural remains (Leech *et al* forthcoming), and at the Crown and Mitre hotel, St Helen's street (NPHT 2002). An evaluation at Bridge Street directly opposite the proposed development site, encountered evidence for nineteenth-century demolition and groundworks (CAL 2000). Elsewhere, monitoring of works on Rubby Banks Road, on the west bank of the Cocker (NAA 2000); Curwen Grove, Crown Street (CCC 2002); 39 Market Place (NPHT 2003a); Cockermouth Castle (NPHT 2003b); Station Street (OA North 2005 and 2006) and the leisure centre, at the foot of Tute Hill (OA North 2008) recorded no remains of archaeological significance.

3.5 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 3.5.1 The walkover survey showed a green field site bounded by the new housing estate to the south, the new industrial buildings to the west and fields to the north and east. There was no evidence within the field to suggest buried archaeological features. The ground appeared to slope slightly to the south towards the river confluence but was otherwise level throughout. The field immediately to the north lies flat before rising sharply. The field boundaries are a mix of sparse trees/hedging and modern post and wire fencing.

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number	01
Site name	Derwent Lodge Well, Papcastle
NGR	NY 11150 31250
Site type	Findspot
Period	Roman
HER No	870
Sources	HER
Description	A Roman well found in the garden of Derwent Lodge, Papcastle in 1870. It was 0.71m in diameter with a depth of 7.60m-9.2m. There were no finds within the well but an associated deposit of imported, unworked clay with vessels of Samian form were found nearby.
Assessment	The findspot does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	02
Site name	<i>Derwentio/Papcastle Roman fort and vicus</i>
NGR	NY 10960 31490
Site type	Roman fort and <i>vicus</i>
Period	Roman
HER No	872
Sources	HER
Description	Two superimposed forts and part of the associated civilian settlement. Find spots and excavations indicate continuous occupation between the Flavian period (<i>c</i> 70 AD) and the end of the fourth century AD.
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected. Roman remains have not been found south of the River Derwent in Cockermouth.

Site number	03
Site name	The Mount, Papcastle
NGR	NY 11200 31380
Site type	Findspot
Period	Roman
HER No	18948
Sources	HER
Description	A <i>denarius</i> of M Aurelius as Caesar (161 - 180 AD) was discovered at The Mount; however the exact location is unknown.
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	04
Site name	Papcastle unclassified earthworks
NGR	NY 11300 31300
Site type	earthworks
Period	unknown
HER No	13556
Sources	HER
Description	Unclassified earthworks
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	05
Site name	Fitz Mills, Papcastle
NGR	NY 11410 31110
Site type	Flax Mill/Spinning Mill
Period	Post-medieval
HER No	3032

Sources	HER
Description	Documentary evidence and earthworks to support location of Fitz Mills built in 1794.
Assessment	The site lies to the north-west of the proposed development site. However, it does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	06
Site name	Goat Corn Mill
NGR	NY 11510 31130
Site type	Corn Mill
Period	Post-medieval
HER No	5520
Stat Designation	Listed building Grade II
Sources	HER
Description	Goat Corn Mill comprises a three-story rectangular stone building.
Assessment	The site lies to the north-west of the proposed development site and may have been part of the same complex of industrial buildings north of the river. The mill was owned by the Harris brothers and was used for flax spinning prior to the construction of the Derwent/Harris Mill. However, it does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	07
Site name	St Leonard's Hospice, Spital Ing Land, Papcastle
NGR	NY 11540 31090
Site type	Corn Mill, Flax Drying shed
Period	Post-medieval
HER No	3038
Stat Designation	Listed building Grade II
Sources	HER
Description	St Leonard's Hospice was formerly used for drying flax, then as a corn mill. Two stone buildings remain.
Assessment	The site lies to the north-west of the proposed development site and may have been part of the same complex of industrial buildings north of the River Derwent. However, it does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	08
Site name	Leper Hospital, Spital Ing Lane, Papcastle
NGR	NY 11480 31060
Site type	Leper Hospital
Period	Medieval
HER No	18914
Sources	Documentary
Description	Believed to be the site of the leper hospital founded by the Dominicans of Carlisle. The Dominicans arrived in Carlisle in 1233 and the references to the presence of 'Spitel' in associated names in this part of Papcastle date from 1281, suggesting mid-thirteenth-century date of foundation. However, no specific reference to a hospital in this location can be traced.
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	09
Site name	Cockermouth Railway Station
NGR	NY 11380 30780
Site type	Railway station
Period	Post-medieval
HER No	10987
Sources	HER

Description	Cockermouth railway station was built on the Cockermouth, Keswick and Penrith railway between 1862 and 1864. The line linked to the ports in the west and was initially built for the transportation of minerals. The line was recommended for closure in the Beeching report in 1963.
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	10
Site name	Perforated Stone Find, River Derwent
NGR	NY 12100 31200
Site type	Find spot
Period	Unknown
HER No	19581
Sources	HER
Description	A stone with an irregular outline and unfinished hole in the middle. Despite the lack of tool marks it would appear to have been the intention to bore straight through the stone. The diameter of the hole, which could accommodate a wooden shaft, would suggest an unfinished prehistoric hammerhead or adze blade. It may also be interpreted as a relatively modern sinker.
Assessment	This find was located on the flood plain of the River Derwent in the adjacent field to the site. It may indicate the presence of prehistoric activity in the area which could potentially extend into the proposed development area.

Site number	11
Site name	Derwent Mill/Harris Mill
NGR	NY 11900 30900
Site type	Flax Mill/Spinning Mill
Period	Post-medieval
HER No	5519
Stat Designation	Listed Building, Grade II
Sources	HER
Description	Derwent Mills were part of the flax and tow spinning industry of the Harris brothers, created in 1770. The mill was built to hold the expanding business at Goat Corn Mill (Site 6) in 1834. The building is four storeys high and was in use as a flax mill until 1934.
Assessment	The site lies immediately to the east of the Derwent Mills site and will not be physically impacted upon by the development site.

Site number	12
Site name	Castle Tannery
NGR	NY 12080 30840
Site type	Tannery
Period	Post-medieval
HER No	11071
Sources	OS 1900
Description	A tannery site on the banks of the Derwent/Cocker confluence.
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	13
Site name	Cockermouth Castle
NGR	NY 12230 30870
Site type	Castle
Period	Medieval
HER No	3035
Stat Designation	SM27653
Sources	HER; Winchester 1978, 8; North Pennines Heritage Trust 2003b.
Description	The monument includes the up-standing and buried remains of the enclosure castle and its motte and bailey predecessor. It is strategically located on the western edge

of a ridge overlooking the confluence of the Rivers Cocker and Derwent. The motte and bailey castle was replaced by a stone triangular castle on the same site in c 1225. The castle was strengthened by Thomas de Lucy in the mid- to late fourteenth century, with further work being undertaken in the latter years of the fourteenth century in what became known as the 'Percy Wing'. The castle also includes an outer gate house and barbican. The castle was known to be in a state of decay in the sixteenth century and was besieged in the Civil War of the following century. In the nineteenth century the castle was once more occupied, with new buildings being added until the early years of the twentieth century.

Assessment The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number 14
Site name Cockermouth Ropewalk
NGR NY 12300 30900
Site type Ropewalk
Period Post-medieval
HER No 3033
Sources HER
Description Ropewalk. No other details are available from the HER.
Assessment The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number 15
Site name Cockermouth Medieval Town
NGR NY 12100 30700
Site type Town
Period Medieval
HER No 5553
Sources Winchester 1986 and 1987
Description The heart of Cockermouth is a planned medieval foundation dating to the twelfth century. There is, however, conjectural evidence that part of the medieval town comprising Market Street, St Helen's Street and Kirkgate on the east bank of the Cocker may be much earlier than the planned medieval settlement on the west bank. During the later medieval period the town continued to grow in prosperity, with an increased demand for land in the fifteenth century.
Assessment The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number 16
Site name Castle Brewery Windmill
NGR NY 12200 30800
Site type Windmill
Period Post-medieval
HER No 2633
Sources HER
Description In 1972 the remains of a tower mill could be seen at Cockermouth. A unique feature was that it was constructed from brick, rather than local sandstone. Although altered beyond recognition, an oil painting in the vestry of All Saints' Church shows it with four sails. The mill most likely dates to the eighteenth century and ceased to work about a century ago when the building became a foundry.
Assessment The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number 17
Site name Cockermouth Market Place, Cocker Bridge
NGR NY 12290 30750
Site type Market Place
Period Medieval/post-medieval
HER No 3027

Stat Designation	Listed Buildings, Grade II
Sources	HER
Description	Market place adjacent to Cocker Bridge, surrounded by a group of buildings ranging in date from the late medieval to Victorian period, which are all Grade II-listed.
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	18
Site name	Tute Hill
NGR	NY 12450 30780
Site type	Motte
Period	Prehistoric/medieval
HER No	849
Stat Designation	SM 23798
Sources	HER
Description	A truncated cone-shaped mound 2.6m high, with traces of a ditch on the north and west sides. The hill could be a reused tumulus, as it bears a strong resemblance to other round barrows in the north of England; it has also been identified as a site of windmill. However, interpretation as a motte makes most sense, as it is placed in a strategic position close to the confluence of the Rivers Derwent and Cocker. The motte, without an associated bailey, is most likely to have originally been built in the early to mid-twelfth century, but was quickly superseded by a second fortification on the site of the present castle. Despite some truncation of the summit of the monument, the motte survives reasonably well. It is of particular archaeological interest because it is the only example of this type of monument in the Derwent Valley.
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	19
Site name	Wordsworth House, Cockermouth
NGR	NY 11850 30700
Site type	Listed building
Period	post-medieval
HER No	15206
Stat Designation	Listed Building, Grade II
Sources	HER
Description	A mid-eighteenth-century house once occupied by Wordsworth
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	20
Site name	Dove Coat Close, Derwent Street
NGR	NY 11680 30620
Site type	Dovecote
Period	Post Medieval
HER No	40373
Sources	HER
Description	In the early seventeenth century a dove cote is recorded as standing on Dove Coat Close
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	21
Site name	Cockermouth Smithy
NGR	NY 11820 30626
Site type	Forge
Period	Unknown
HER No	10974
Sources	HER; OS 1898

Description	Site of an old forge
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.
<hr/>	
Site number	22
Site name	Coin Find, Sullart St, Cockermouth
NGR	NY 11870 30640
Site type	Find spot
Period	Roman
HER No	19516
Sources	HER
Description	An <i>AE dupondius</i> of Hadrian (117-138 AD) was found within a private garden in Cockermouth.
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.
<hr/>	
Site number	23
Site name	75- 87 Main Street, Cockermouth
NGR	NY 11900 30675
Site type	Listed building
Period	Medieval/post-medieval
HER No	17806
Sources	HER
Description	The trial excavation of a medieval tenement and well dated to the twelfth century, and a post-medieval inn.
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.
<hr/>	
Site number	24
Site name	Cockermouth Gas Light and Coke Company
NGR	NY 11680 30490
Site type	Gas Works
Period	Post Medieval
HER No	10960
Sources	HER
Description	The area appears to have been agricultural land until the mid-nineteenth century when a gas works was built on the site. The land around the gas works remained open land until after 1936.
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.
<hr/>	
Site number	25
Site name	Sullart Street Cockermouth
NGR	NY 11820 30520
Site type	Weavers cottage and workshop
Period	Post-medieval
HER No	40374
Sources	HER
Description	A small Victorian weavers cottage and workshop.
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.
<hr/>	
Site number	26
Site name	Gallow Barrow Place name
NGR	NY 11900 30390
Site type	Gallows
Period	Unknown
HER No	10773
Sources	HER
Description	Circumstantial evidence to suggest the position of gallows and possibly a barrow. The street name has since changed position.

Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.
Site number	27
Site name	St Helen's Street Tannery
NGR	NY 12900 30800
Site type	Tannery
Period	Post-medieval
HER No	3028
Sources	HER
Description	Tannery building dating from the late eighteenth century and constructed from hand-made brick and stone rubble.
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.
Site number	28
Site name	Storage building, Skinner Street, Cockermouth
NGR	NY 12450 30360
Site type	Garage, Storehouse
Period	Post-medieval
HER No	41198
Sources	HER
Description	A single-storey, stone-built storage building and garage on the bank of the Rudd Beck.
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.
Site number	29
Site name	Little Mill, Fulling Mill
NGR	NY 12700 30400
Site type	Fulling Mill
Period	Medieval/post-medieval
HER No	3031
Sources	HER
Description	The mill can probably be identified with the water corn mill described in 1578 as lying on the waste near Long Croft and formerly being a fulling mill. In its former capacity as a fulling mill it can be traced back to the earliest surviving Ministers Account for 1437.
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.
Site number	30
Site name	Windmill Lane Windmill
NGR	NY 12680 30390
Site type	Windmill
Period	Post-medieval
HER No	5323
Sources	HER; Wood 1832
Description	One of three possible windmills within Cockermouth. This mill was shown on Wood's plan of Cockermouth of 1832.
Assessment	The site does not lie within the development area and will not be affected.
Site number	31
Site name	Goat Mill Race
NGR	NY 1210 3120
Site type	Stream/mill-race
Period	unknown
HER No	not included
Sources	Woods map, 1832; OS 1866, 1900, 1925

Description	Mill Stream shown on map regression. The name Goat Mill-race would suggest that it was used as water power for the mills at Goat. Goat Mill-race runs from the suburb of Goat and joins the River Derwent east of Derwent Mills. The cartographic resources show the industrial buildings built on the banks of the mill-race.
Assessment	The site lies to the south of the development area but will not be affected by the development area.

Site	EH LB No.	HER No.	Grade	NGR
Garden walls of castle, Castlegate	71658	25796	II	NY 12346 30861
Castlegate House, Castlegate	71663	25801	II*	NY 12345 30841
Mill/Brewery, Brewery Lane	71684	25823	II	NY 12102 30829
Church of All Saints, Kirkgate	71695	25834	II	NY 12360 30638
10 Castlegate	71662	25800	II	NY 12320 30808
6 Castlegate	70660	25798	II*	NY 12314 30790
2-4 Castlegate	71659	25797	II	NY 12305 30779
14, 16 and 18-28 (even) Market Place	71730	25869	II	NY 12324 30767
4-6 Market Place (North Side)	71729	25868	II	NY 12381 30747
10 and 12 St Helen's Street (North Side)	71739	25879	II	NY 12429 30734
26-34 (even) St Helen's Street (North Side)	71740	25880	II	NY 12488 30720
1-35 (odd) St Helen's Street (south Side)	71742	25881	II	NY 12429 30710
Kirkgate House, Kirkgate	71698	25837	II	NY 12386 30576
38 Kirkgate (west side)	71697	25836	II	NY 12409 30554
46-50 (even) Kirkgate (west side)	71690	25838	II	NY 12409 30554
53-55 Kirkgate (east side)	71694	25833	II	NY 12442 30548
52 (Swan Inn) and 58-64 (even) Kirkgate	71700	25839	II	NY 12412 30527
27-39 Kirkgate (east side)	71690	25829	II	NY 12441 30614
17-25 (odd) Kirkgate (east side)	71687	25826	II	NY 12413 30645
41 & 43 Kirkgate (east side)	71691	25830	II	NY 12441 30600
13 Kirkgate (east side)	71686	25825	II	NY 12409 30672

Table 2: Listed buildings within 250m radius of development area

5. SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 CRITERIA

5.1.1 The assessment has identified a total of 31 sites of archaeological interest within the study area (*Section 4*). Of these, 30 sites were recorded on the Cumbria HER to which a further 21 listed buildings can be added (Table 2), Goat Mill-race (Site **31**) was identified by cartographic resources. In addition, the majority of the sites within the study area date to the Post-medieval period. There are two scheduled monuments within the study area, Tute Hill (Site **18**) and Cockermouth Castle (Site **13**). Neither of these sites will be affected by the proposed development. Only two sites, the Derwent Mill/Harris Mill (Site **11**) and the perforated stone (Site **10**) lie within or close to the proposed development area.

Period	No of sites	Sites
Bronze Age	1	?Tute Hill (Site 18)
Roman	5	Derwent Lodge (Site 01), <i>Derventio</i> , Papcastle (Site 02), The Mount, Papcastle (Site 03), Sullart Street coinfind (Site 22)
Medieval	4	Leper Hospital, Spital Ing Lane (Site 08), Cockermouth Castle, (Site 13), Cockermouth Medieval Town (Site 15), Cockermouth Market Place (Site 17), ?Tute hill (Site 18)
Post-medieval	17	Fitz Mill (Site 05), Goat Corn Mill (Site 06), St Leonards Hospice (Site 07), Cockermouth Railway station (Site 09), Derwent Mill/Harris Mill (Site 11), Castle tannery (Site 12), Cockermouth Ropewalk (Site 14), Castle Brewery Windmill (Site 16), Wordsworth House (Site 19), Dove Coat Close (Site 20), 75-87 Main Street (Site 23), Cockermouth Gas Light and Coke Factory (Site 24), Sullart St (Site 25), St Helen's Tannery (Site 27), Storage building (Site 28), Little Mill, Fulling Mill (Site 29), Windmill Lane Windmill (Site 30)
Undated	4	Papcastle Earthworks (Site 04), Perforated stone find (Site 10), Cockermouth Smithy (Site 21), Gallow Barrow (Site 26), Goat Mill-Race (Site 31)

Table 3: Number of sites by period

5.1.2 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance of sites; that to be used here is the 'Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments' which is included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990). The following criteria are assessed:

- *Period*
- *Rarity*
- *Documentation*

- *Survival/Condition*
- *Group Value*
- *Fragility/Vulnerability*
- *Diversity*
- *Potential*

Those sites previously listed (*Section 4*) and which would either be affected by the proposed development, or lie sufficiently close as to provide clues about the nature of otherwise unknown archaeological remains that might be encountered within the development area, were each considered using the criteria, with the results presented below. The significance of listed buildings and scheduled monuments within the study area is already recognised through their statutory designation and since none are likely to be physically affected by the development, nor are sufficiently close to provide information on the nature of any archaeological remains within the study area, they are not extensively considered in the following section.

5.1.3 **Period:** a number of the identified sites are significant in terms of characterising their period. Tute Hill (Site **18**) can be considered a type-site whether it is interpreted as a Bronze Age round barrow or an Anglo-Norman motte. Later sites within the study and which typify their period include the Roman fort and *vicus* of *Derventio* (Papcastle) to the north-west of the development site, whilst Cockermouth Castle (Site **13**), the planned medieval town (Site **15**), and the market place (Site **17**), are all characteristic elements of the medieval landscape to the south of the River Derwent. North of the Derwent remains of this period are represented by the leper hospital (Site **8**) and within the development site by the aratral field boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey maps, which are indicative of ridge and furrow earthworks created by ox-ploughing of medieval or early post-medieval date. Although ridges can no longer be discerned within the development site, furrows might still survive as sub-surface features. The site of Little Mill (Site **29**) is recorded as a fulling mill in the earliest surviving ministers accounts in 1437, and highlights the importance of flax processing and cloth manufacturing in the area from an early date. Post-medieval and industrial period sites, such as the Goat Corn Mill (Site **06**), St Leonard's Hospice (Site **07**) and Derwent/Harris Mill (Site **11**), are examples of the development and diversification of the post-medieval textile/flax industry that aided the development of Cockermouth, placing it within the general framework of the industrial period in the north-west.

5.1.4 **Rarity:** the majority of the sites recorded within the study area are not especially rare, either regionally or nationally., ranging from domestic, public and industrial in activity. However, Tute Hill is an extremely rare example of a motte castle (as opposed to a motte and bailey) in the Derwent valley. Similarly, were it to date to the Bronze Age, it would again be considered both rare and regionally significant, given the general lack of contemporary remains in the Cockermouth area. The state of preservation of the planned medieval town (Site **15**) has long been recognised as both rare and significant. The textile industry buildings are not particularly rare within the north-west of England or within the local area; north of the River Derwent at Cockermouth

there are four fulling mills and textile industry buildings recorded on the HER. With the exception of Little Mill (Site 29) all of the mill buildings are still standing.

- 5.1.5 **Documentation:** Cockermouth belongs to a large class of small urban areas which have physical and documentary evidence of twelfth- and thirteenth-century planned urban development (Winchester 1986, 109). As such, the planned medieval town (Site 15), gains further significance through this documentation. The significance of the other documented sites, including both castles (Sites 13 and 18) are similarly enhanced. The site of the medieval leper hospital (Site 08) is only recorded in documentation. The Derwent/Harris mill (Site 11) is one of the sites within the study area that has both physical and documentary evidence in the form of local and oral history studies (www.cockermouth.org.uk).
- 5.1.6 **Group Value:** Cockermouth Castle (Site 13), Tute Hill (Site 18), the planned medieval town (Site 15) and the market place (Site 17) have a clear and important group value that enhances their already high individual importance. Although their dating is tenuous, Tute Hill (Site 18), the perforated stone (Site 10) and Gallow Barrow (Site 26) may represent a group of Bronze Age activity within Cockermouth. The post-medieval industrial buildings also have a group value that provides evidence for the significance of the textile industry to the development of Cockermouth.
- 5.1.7 **Survival/condition:** the scheduled monuments of Tute Hill (Site 18) and Cockermouth Castle (Site 13) can be said to be preserved in reasonable condition. The Derwent/Harris Mill (Site 11) has recently been redeveloped removing the original outbuildings. Below ground remains of the complex may remain and there is a possibility that features associated with textile processing may extend into the development area. Similarly, the perforated stone find (Site 10), if interpreted as prehistoric in date, could indicate wider prehistoric activity extending into the development site.
- 5.1.8 **Fragility/vulnerability:** any remains related to the Harris Mill (Site 11) found within the development area will be vulnerable to any ground disturbing development in the future. The perforated stone (Site 10) may represent earlier activity north of the River Derwent. Any associated below ground remains, likely to survive as fragile subsoil features may be affected by the development site. The other sites within the study area are too far away to be affected by the development.
- 5.1.9 **Diversity:** of the sites within the study area, only Tute Hill itself (Site 18) displays anything in the way of diversity in terms of date and usage, although this is based on the conjectural interpretations of the mound as a prehistoric barrow, a Norman motte, or even the site of a windmill. Goat Corn Mill (Site 06) was originally a corn mill, but was taken over in the 1790s by the Harris brothers for use in the flax industry. Conversely, the Little Mill (Site 23) originated as a fulling mill but was subsequently converted to process corn. The Derwent/Harris Mill (Site 11) began as a linen factory but diversified into the production of coloured embroidery threads and parachute cloth during the First World War.
- 5.1.10 **Potential:** there is very small potential for remains of Bronze Age date to lie within the site, given the presence of the perforated stone (Site 10) and the

putative barrows at Gallow Barrow (Site **26**) and Tute Hill (Site **18**). However, since their dating is conjectural, this potential should be seen as very low. Similarly, despite the significance of the Roman site at Papcastle (Sites **01-04**), there is no evidence, even chance finds, to suggest that such activity extended into the proposed development area. There is slightly greater potential for medieval remains given the aratal nature of the field boundaries and the nearby leper hospital (Site **08**) within 400m of the development area. There is greater potential for features relating to the Derwent/Harris Mill (site **11**) and for unrecorded features associated with flax processing and linen production.

5.2 SIGNIFICANCE

5.2.1 Table 4 shows the sensitivity of the site scaled in accordance with its relative importance using the following terms for the cultural heritage and archaeology issues, with guideline recommendations for a mitigation strategy.

Importance	Examples of Site Type	Negative Impact
National	Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings	To be avoided
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites) Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record	Avoidance recommended
Local/Borough	Sites with a local or borough value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Low Local	Sites with a low local value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant value or interest	Avoidance unnecessary

Table 4: Criteria used to determine Importance of Sites

5.2.2 Each site noted within the study area carries some significance to our understanding of the historical development of Cockermouth and its place within the region. Only Cockermouth Castle (Site **13**) and Tute Hill (Site **18**) are of recognised national significance through their statutory designation. Although *Derwentio* (Site **03**) is not scheduled, the fort and the *vicus*, not least because of their shared relationship, can also be considered to be of national significance. The perforated stone find (Site **10**) is of regional significance if treated as a prehistoric find. The coherent group of post-medieval textile processing sites, comprising Fitz Mills (Site **05**), Goat Corn Mill (Site **06**), St Leonard's Hospice (Site **07**) and Derwent/Harris Mill (Site **11**) can be seen as regionally significant in terms of the role they played in Cockermouth's industrial period economy. Goat Corn Mill (Site **06**) and Derwent/Harris Mill (Site **11**) The remainder of the sites cannot be argued to have anything greater

than local significance to the proposed development area beyond characterisation of the potential archaeological remains.

6. EVALUATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 Seven trial trenches were excavated as detailed in the methodology (*Section 2*). Each trench was located according to *Figure 7* and measured 50m by 2m wide. An overview of the results is given below, with detailed description of each deposit provided in *Appendix 3*.

6.2 RESULTS

6.2.2 Each trench contained undisturbed natural stratigraphy of sands and gravels overlain by alluvial subsoil and topsoil. There were no archaeological features or finds within the trenches. The development area overlies an area of undulating gravels, rounded pebbles and silty sands creating gravel banks and alluvium occurring at depths between 0.32m in Trench 1 at the northern end of the site and 0.68m below existing ground levels in Trench 7 at the southern end of the site. There is a natural slope to the underlying geology from north to south. This is overlain by varying depths of subsoil deposits (between no subsoil in trench one located in the north-west corner of the site to 0.48m in Trench 7 at the south of the site) and a consistent 0.32m of topsoil throughout the site.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The desk-based assessment and the programme of archaeological trial trenching have collectively established that there is very little potential for the preservation of significant remains within the proposed development site. Although there are known and putative prehistoric remains within the wider area, the dating of those closest to the site is somewhat conjectural. Similarly, remains of Roman date are very much concentrated around the known focus of Papcastle; any Roman activity extending into the proposed development site is likely to be rather peripheral in nature.
- 7.1.2 The desk-based assessment was able to identify a slightly greater potential for remains of medieval date, the principal evidence for which comprised the aratral curvature of the development area boundaries. However, no evidence for medieval activity was encountered, either in terms of datable artefacts, or subsoil features. It is possible that recent deep ploughing has levelled any ridges, and truncated any furrows, although, given the potential propensity of the land for flooding, one might expect more exaggerated earthworks. Had any linear features have been present on site, the arrangement of the trenches should mean that they would have been detected. It is possible that cultivation occurred in the adjoining fields, with the area of the present development site used as a meadow. Certainly, the land is unlikely to have been farmed by the burgesses of Cockermouth, as there is no local crossing point from the medieval town. It is possible that the land was owned by the nearby leper hospital and perhaps tenanted from an isolated farm within what was to become the industrial suburb of Goat.
- 7.1.3 The proposed development site lies next to one of the largest and most important of Cockermouth's textile mills, a highly significant feature of the town's industrial history. The location of three other mill buildings slightly to the north-west, in Goat, shows that this location north of the River Derwent, next to Goat Mill Race and within an agricultural area, was favoured for this kind of industry. Perhaps because of the proximity to a steady water supply, but also because the layout of the land meant that the mills could be expanded, while at the same time remaining close to the labour supply in Cockermouth. The suburb of Goat developed alongside the textile mills, utilising its natural advantages of Goat Mill Race and transport links. It is also worth noting that the mill was located close to the main route north from Cockermouth. This route would have led to Maryport and Whitehaven in the west and to Carlisle and the borders in the east. There is documentary evidence to suggest that flax was grown in Wigton (around 15 miles east of the development site), Cleator Moor and Blennerhassett. However, evidence from Whitehaven suggests that large quantities of flax were imported from the Baltic regions and from Ireland (www.cockermouth.org.uk/history/harris.htm). It is perhaps unsurprising that no remains associated with workings from the Harris Mill were encountered

during the evaluation; the site was well-organised and its extent traceable through historic map regression. However, in consideration of the concentration of flax processing the area, it is not unthinkable that earlier features might extend into the proposed development site.

7.2 IMPACT

7.2.1 Table 5 summarises the sites of cultural heritage importance within the study area, and the likely impact of the proposed development. Of these 31 sites, only two, that of the Derwent Mill (Site 11) and the perforated stone find (Site 10) actually lie close to the proposed development area. The evaluation revealed neither features relating to these known sites, nor material evidence for medieval and post-medieval agricultural and textile industrial practises, nor for previously unknown archaeological sites. Although there is a possibility that localised areas of archaeological remains are preserved within spaces between the evaluation trenches, the available evidence would suggest that the proposed development will not have a significant impact upon the archaeological resource.

Site	Site Name/Type	Nature of Impact	Significance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
1	Derwent Lodge Well, Papcastle, Roman Kiln	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
2	<i>Derventio</i> /Papcastle Roman fort and <i>vicus</i>	None	National	Negligible	Neutral
3	The mount, Papcastle, roman coin	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
4	Papcastle unclassified earthworks, probable roman	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
5	Fitx Mill, Papcastle, post-medieval flax mill	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
6	Goat Corn Mill, post-medieval flax mill	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
7	St Leonard's Hospice, Papcastle, post-medieval flax mill	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
8	Leper Hospital, Papcastle	Low potential for outlying associated features	Regional	Negligible	Low
9	Cockermouth railway station, post-medieval railway	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
10	Perforated stone find, River Derwent, undated perforated stone	Low potential for unknown associated features/finds	Regional	Slight	Minor
11	Derwent/Harris mill, Flax mill	Some potential for outlying and associated features such as retting ponds	Regional	Slight	Minor
12	Castle Tannery, post-medieval	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral

Site	Site Name/Type	Nature of Impact	Significance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
13	Cockermouth Castle, medieval castle	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
14	Cockermouth ropewalk	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
15	Cockermouth medieval town, medieval planned town	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
16	Castle brewery windmill, post-medieval windmill	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
17	Cockermouth market place, medieval market place	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
18	Tute Hill, possible bronze age barrow, Norman motte or windmill	None	National	Negligible	Neutral
19	Wordsworth House, post-medieval grade II listed building	None	National	Negligible	Neutral
20	Dove Coat Close, post-medieval place name	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
21	Cockermouth smithy, unknown forge site	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
22	Coin find, Sullart street, Cockermouth, Roman coin find	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
23	75-87 Main Street, Cockermouth, medieval buildings	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
24	Cockermouth Gas Light and Coke Factory	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
25	Sullart Street, Cockermouth, post-medieval weavers cottage	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
26	Gallow Barrow place name, unknown date	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
27	St Helen's Street tannery, post-medieval tannery site	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
28	Storage building, Skinner Street, Cockermouth	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
29	Little Mill, Cockermouth, medieval fulling mill site	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
30	Windmill Lane Windmill, post-medieval wind mill	None	Regional	Negligible	Neutral
31	Goat Mill Race, Cockermouth, stream name suggests mill use	Low potential for associated features	Regional	Slight	Minor

Table 5: Assessment of the impact significance on each site within the study area during development

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9. ILLUSTRATIONS

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Figure 6: Trench location plan

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Plate 2: Trench 6 looking north

Plate 4: Trench 2 looking east

Plate 4: Trench 6; undulation within the natural geology

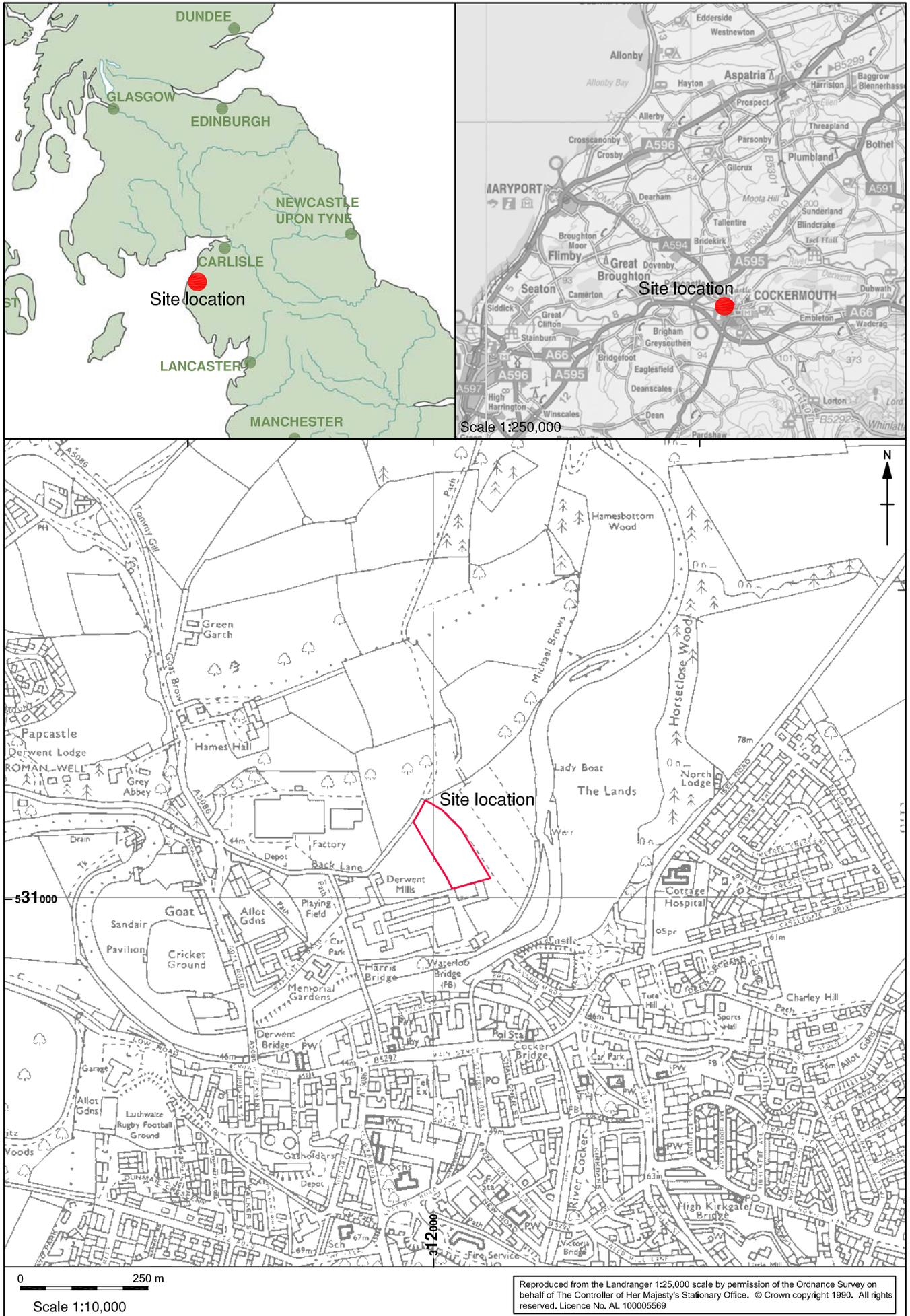


Figure 1: Site location

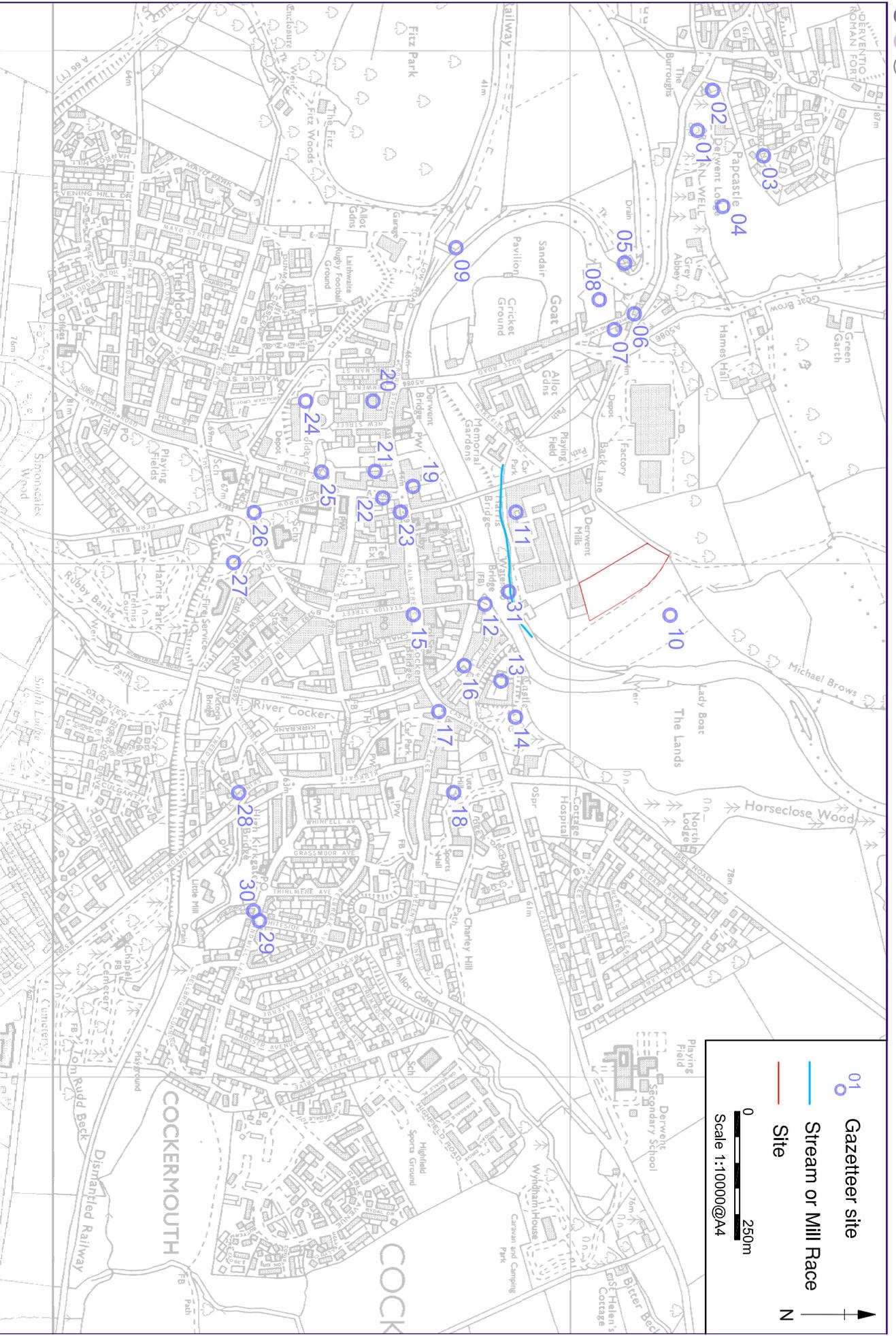


Figure 2: Gazetteer sites plan



Site location

0 50m

Scale 1:2000 @ A4

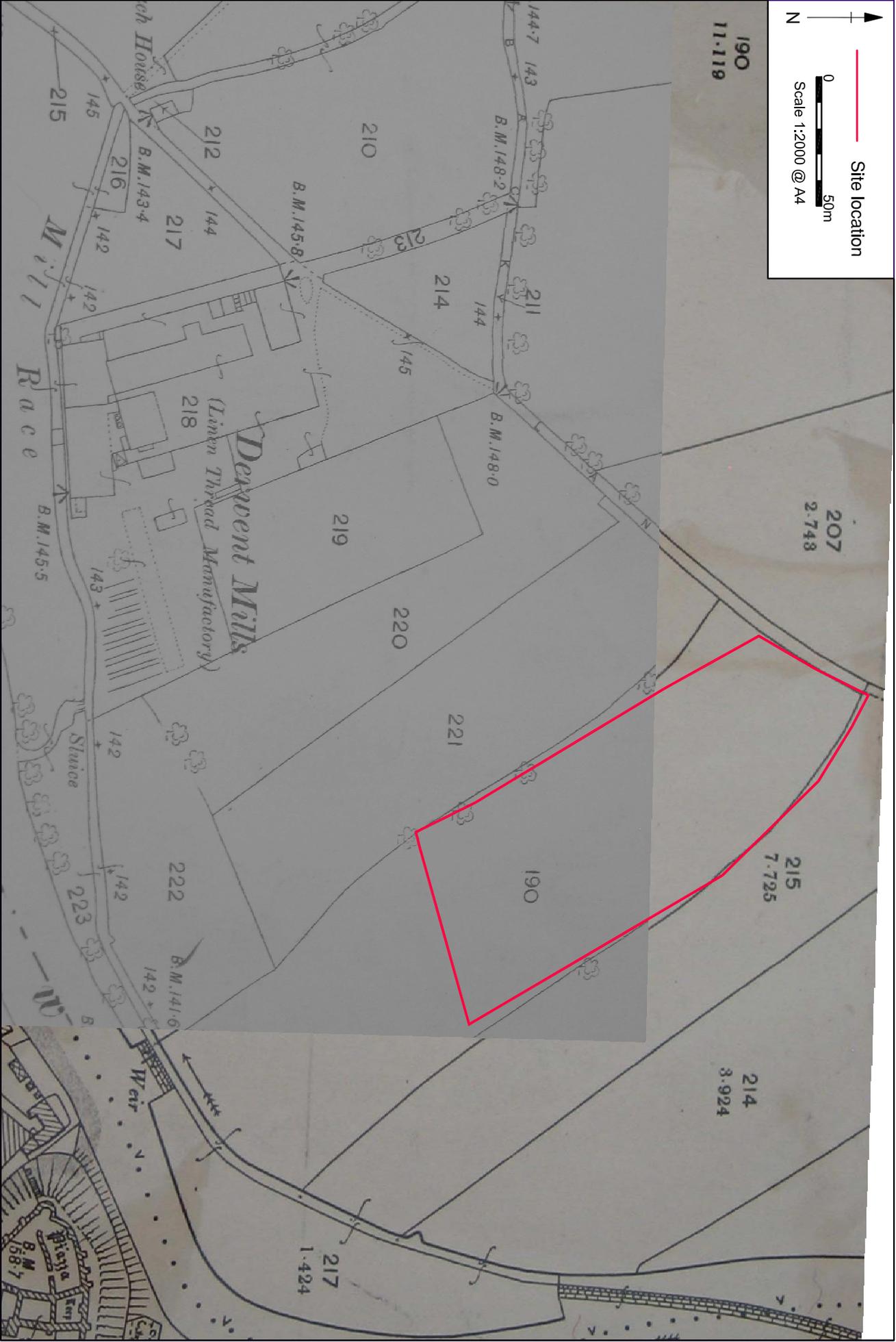


Figure 3: Extract of First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866



Site location

0 50m

Scale 1:2000 @ A4

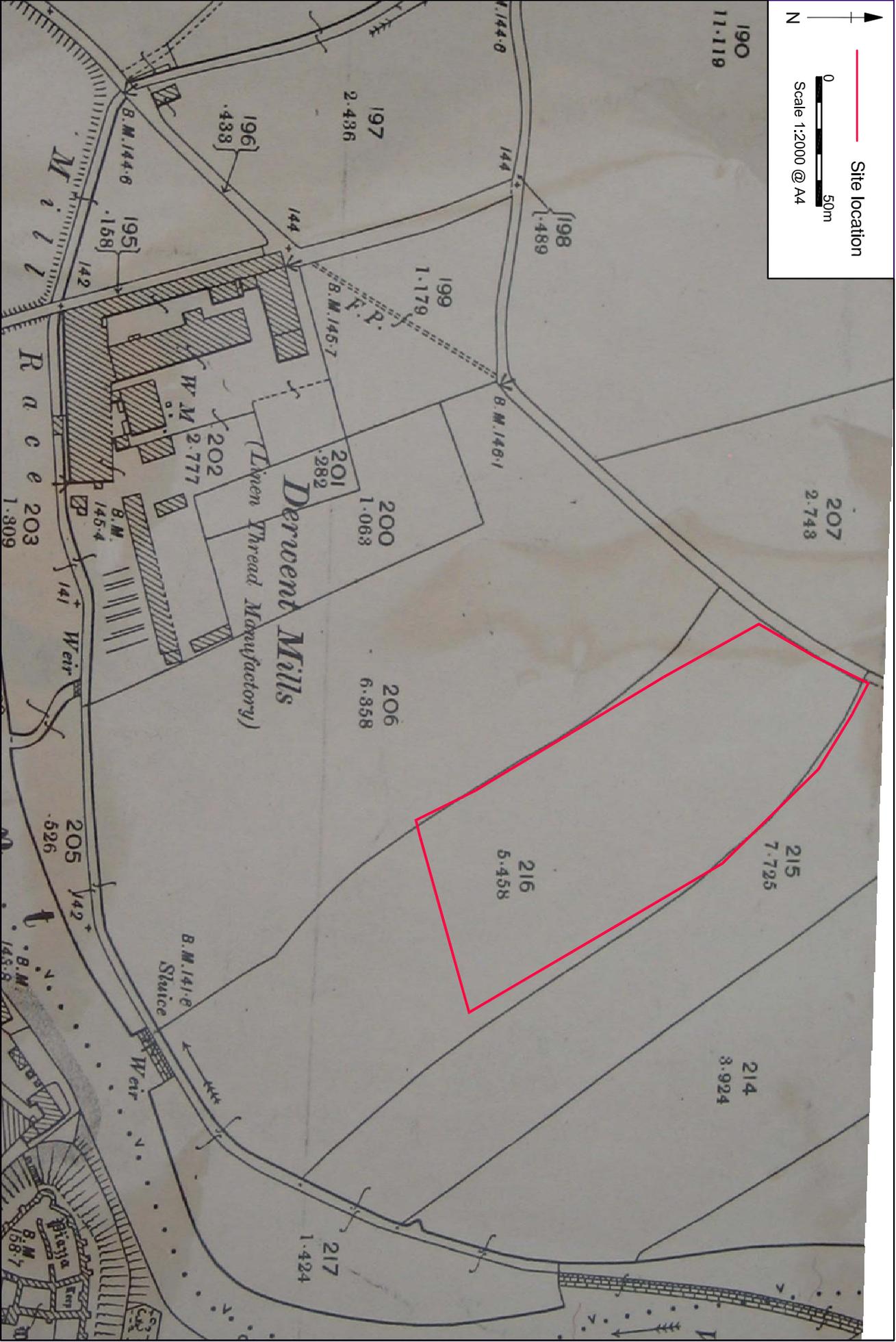


Figure 4: Extract of Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900



Site location

0 50m

Scale 1:2000 @ A4

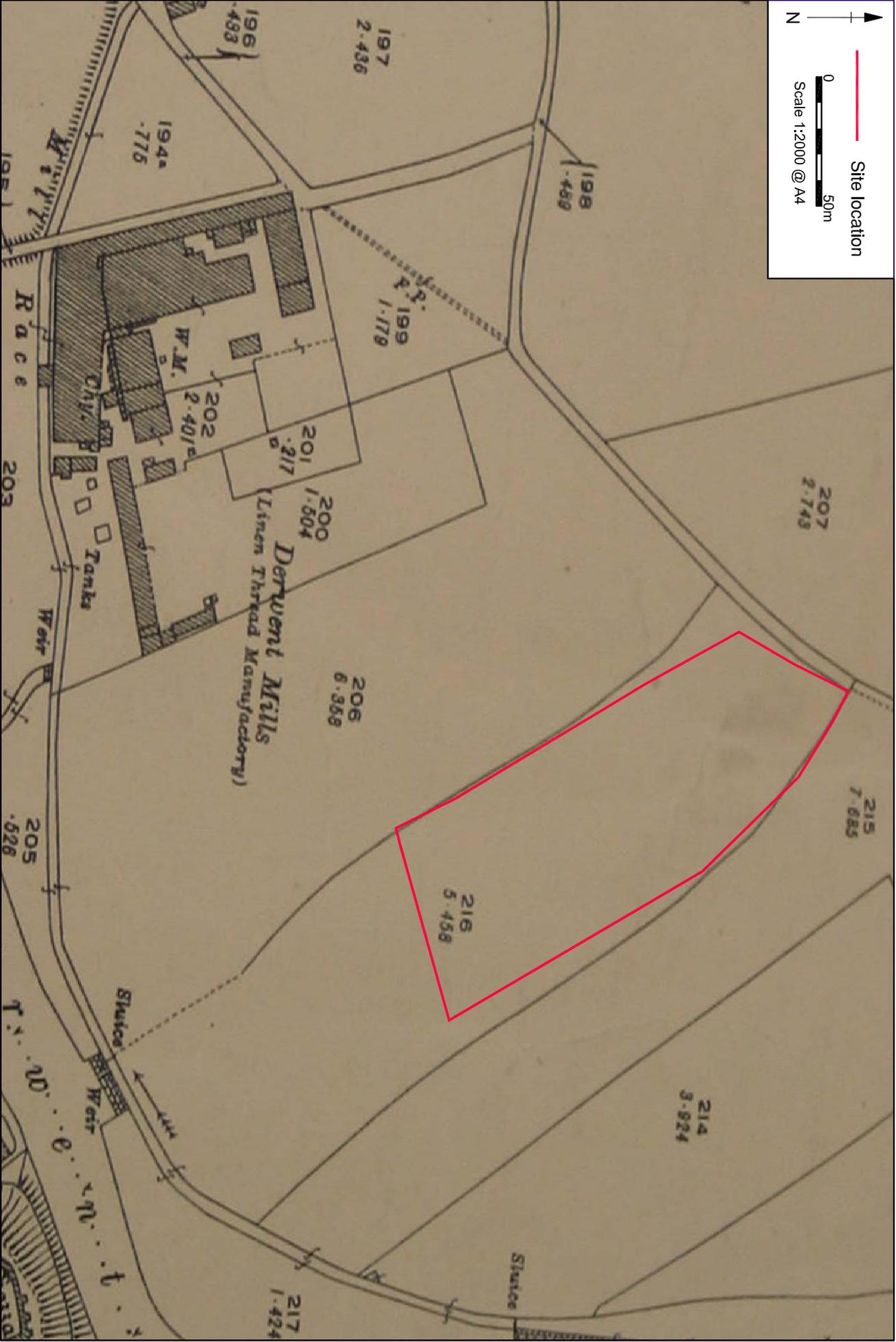


Figure 5: Extract of Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1925

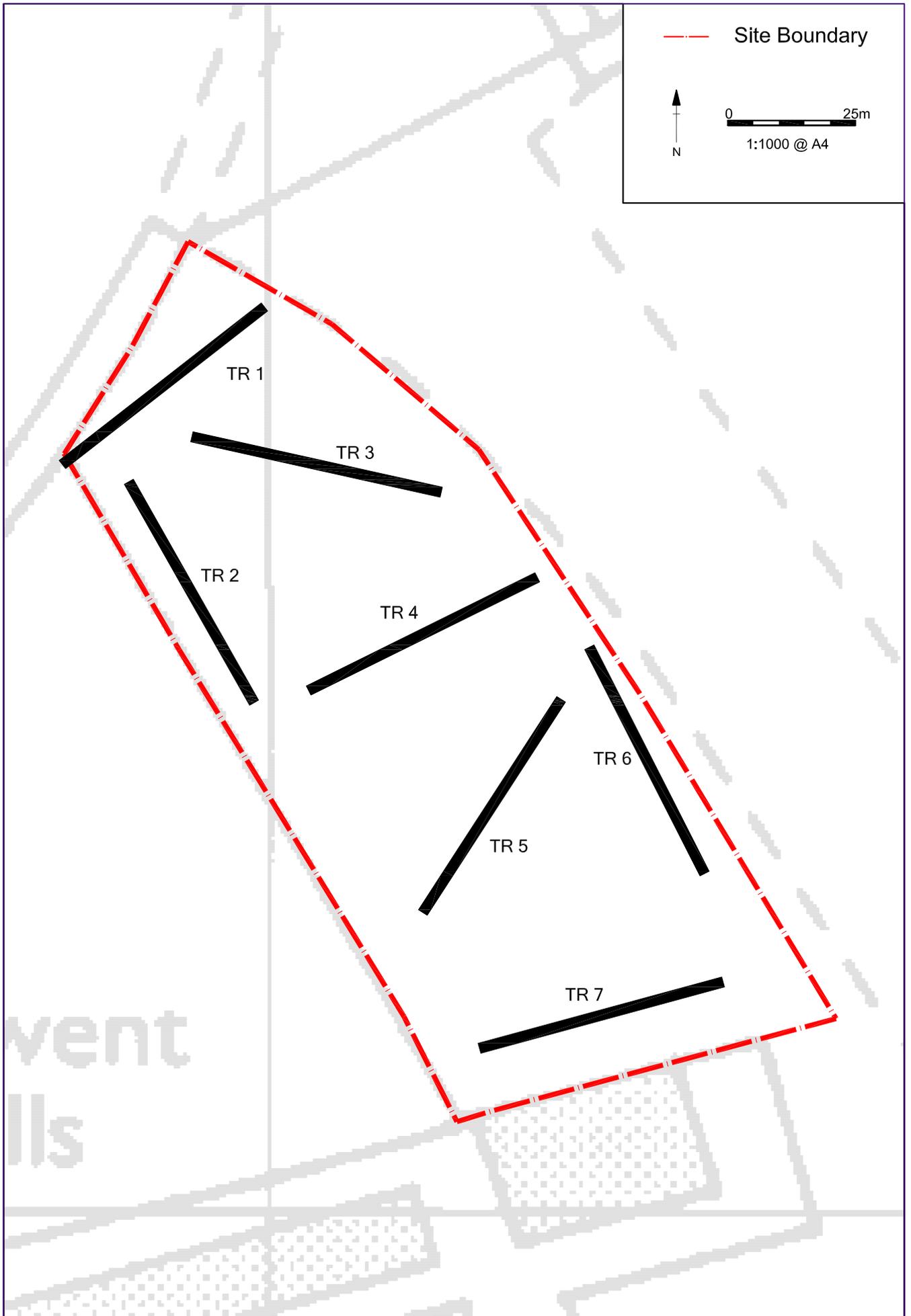


Figure 6: Trench Location Plan

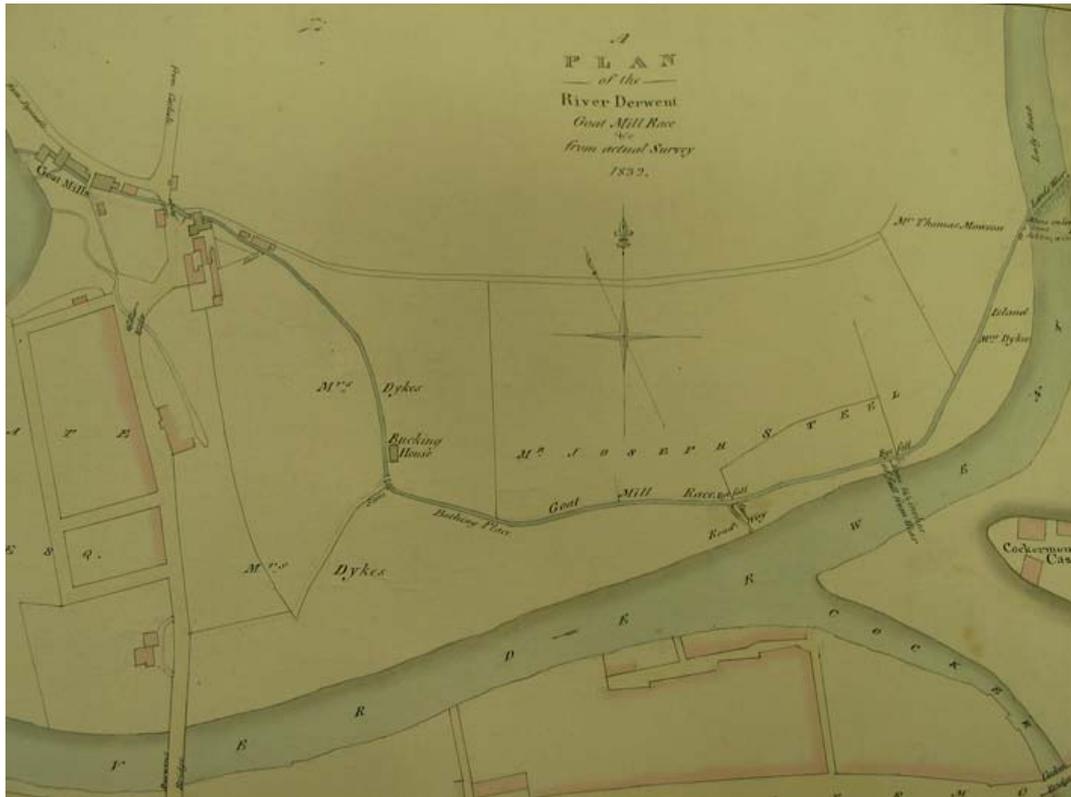


Plate 1: Extract from Woods' map of 1832



Plate 2: Trench 1, looking north



Plate 3: Trench 5, looking north



Plate 4: Trench 6, looking south

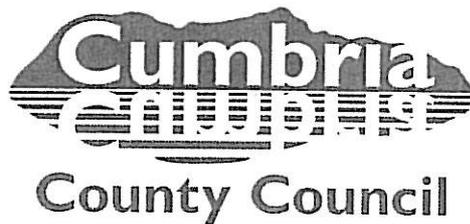
APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT DERWENT MILLS COMMERCIAL PARK, COCKERMOUTH, CUMBRIA

Issued by the

County Historic Environment Service

Environment Unit, Economy, Culture and Environment



Date of Brief: 07 September 2007

This Design Brief is only valid for 1 year after the above date. After this period the County Historic Environment Service should be contacted. Any specification resulting from this Brief will only be considered for the same period.

1. SITE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY

Site: Derwent Mills Commercial Park, Cockermouth

Grid Reference: NY 1202 3110

Planning Application No.: 2/07/0336

Area of Evaluation: 1.4 hectares

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 Archaeological Field Evaluations, 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 12 dwellings at Derwent Mills Commercial Park, Cockermouth.

2.3 The scheme affects an area considered to have archaeological potential and so a condition has been placed on planning consent requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. The first phase of this work will be an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site. This Brief deals solely with this phase. This advice is in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The River Derwent has been a focus for prehistoric, Roman and medieval settlement and activity. Derventio Roman fort and vicus (HER no. 872), a prehistoric farmstead (HER no. 871) and possible burial site (HER no. 13560), and medieval agricultural remains (HER nos. 6957 & 13553) all lie in the vicinity of the site.

4. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

4.1 Objectives

4.1.1 The evaluation should aim to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied.

4.2 Work Required

4.2.1 A desk-based assessment of the existing resource, to be undertaken before any work commences on site. This should include an assessment of primary and secondary maps and documents relating to the site, to set the evaluation results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context. Records and aerial photographs held by the County Historic Environment Record and County Records Office should be consulted.

4.2.2 A visual inspection of the site. This should include a walkover of the site noting any surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of potentially significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site (including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths).

4.2.3 The excavation of a series of linear trial trenches and/or test-pits to adequately sample the threatened available area, and the investigation and recording of deposits and features of archaeological interest identified within

those trenches. All features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the County Historic Environment Service. Initial topsoil removal can be undertaken by machine, but subsequent cleaning and investigation must be by hand. A minimum sample of 5% of the total site area should be investigated.

4.2.4 The evaluation should provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. An impact assessment should also be provided, wherever possible.

4.2.5 The following analyses should form part of the evaluation, as appropriate. If any of these areas of analysis are not considered viable or appropriate, their exclusion should be justified in the subsequent report.

- A suitably qualified specialist should assess the environmental potential of the site through the examination of suitable deposits, including: (1) soil pollen analysis and the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and; (2) the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits.
- Advice is to be sought from a suitably qualified specialist in faunal remains on the potential of sites for producing bones of fish and small mammals. If there is potential, a sieving programme should be undertaken. Faunal remains, collected by hand and sieved, are to be assessed and analysed, if appropriate.
- The advice from a suitably qualified soil scientist should be sought on whether a soil micromorphological study or any other analytical techniques will enhance understanding site formation processes of the site, including the amount of truncation to buried deposits and the preservation of deposits within negative features. If so, analysis should be undertaken.

5. SPECIFICATION

5.1 Before the project commences a project proposal 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 excavation sampling strategy 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, expressed in terms of person days
- ❖ A projected timetable for all site work and post excavation work

5.3 The proposed locations of the trial trenches should be determined following the desk-based assessment and site visit and must be agreed with the County Historic Environment Service.

5.4 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
- ❖ The dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken
- ❖ A concise, non-technical summary of the results
- ❖ An explanation of any agreed variations to the brief, including justification for any analyses not undertaken (see 4.2.5)

- ❖ 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 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 two 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 The results of the evaluation will need to be made available for inclusion in a summary report to a suitable regional or national archaeological publication if further archaeological fieldwork is expected.
- 6.4 Recommendations concerning any subsequent mitigation strategies and/or further archaeological work following the results of the field evaluation should **not** be included in the report. Such recommendations are welcomed by the County Historic Environment Service, and may be outlined in a separate communication.
- 6.5 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.
- 8.2 Fieldwork will be monitored by the Assistant Archaeologist on behalf of the local planning authority.

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 All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct* and the IFA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.
- 9.3 Human remains must be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation should normally be permitted beyond that necessary to establish the date and character of the burial, and the County Historic Environment Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately. If removal is essential, it

can only take place under appropriate Department for Constitutional Affairs and environmental health regulations.

- 9.4 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

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For further information regarding the County Historic Environment Record, contact

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As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the Assistant Archaeologist at the above address.

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

**DERWENT MILLS
COMMERCIAL
PARK,
COCKERMOUTH,
CUMBRIA**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-
BASED ASSESSMENT AND
EVALUATION PROJECT
DESIGN**



Oxford Archaeology North

March 2008

SMC DTR:UK

Grid Reference: NY 1202 3110

OA North Ref: L10006

Planning Ref: 2/07/0336

1. INTRODUCTION

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.2.1 SMC DTR:UK (hereafter the 'client') has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation ahead of the development of the Derwent Mills Commercial Park (planning reference 2/07/0336), to the east of Back Lane, Cockermouth, Cumbria (NGR SD 1202 3110). The proposed development affects an area considered to have archaeological potential and, accordingly, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) have issued a brief, dated September 2007, to which the following project design adheres. The proposed development site comprises 1.4ha of agricultural land within the north-western crook of the River Derwent, at its confluence with the River Cocker.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 There is little direct archaeological or historical evidence of activity on the present development site, although this may in part reflect a lack of previous disturbance and investigation of the site. There are a number of known sites within the wider area, ranging in date from prehistoric to industrial. Those of prehistoric date include a perforated stone, CHER19581, found just to the south-west of the proposed development site. Of particular significance is *Derventio* Roman fort and *Vicus* (CHER 872) at Papcastle, a scheduled ancient monument, to the north-west, with which there are numerous associated chance finds, earthworks and features. Cockermouth's major medieval settlement focus is on the south side of the Derwent, which may include early medieval activity in the area of St Helen's Street. There is also evidence for medieval activity around the development site itself, including several agricultural earthworks (CHER6957 and 13553), whilst the present boundaries of the development site have a slight aratral curvature, which may relate to fossilisation of medieval agricultural earthworks derived from ox-ploughing. Further to the north-west is the putative site of St Leonard's hospice, a medieval leper hospital. Land immediately to the west of the development site was formerly occupied by the Derwent/Harris Mill, CHER5519, which processed flax into spun linen thread, and further flax and linen processing works are present along the river to the north-west.

1.2.2 Overall, there is a moderate potential for the preservation of prehistoric and Roman activity, but greater potential for the preservation of features associated with medieval and post-medieval agriculture, particularly flax-processing and linen manufacture.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.3.1 The company, both as Oxford Archaeology North and under the former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), 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 25 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 undertaken a large volume of work in and around Cockermouth.

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 The following programme has been designed to identify any known surviving archaeological deposits in and immediately around the development area and to assess the subsoil deposits within the development area in order to determine the presence, extent, nature, quality and significance of any archaeological deposits that may be threatened by the proposed residential development. To this end, the following programme of archaeological work has been designed. The results of each stage will influence that which ensues and will provide information as to whether further mitigation works are required prior to, or during, ground works associated with the development. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- 2.2 **Desk-based assessment:** to provide a desk-based assessment of the site to identify the archaeological potential prior to any development (in accordance with the IFA standards (1999)).
- 2.3 **Visual Inspection:** to conduct a walkover of the development site in order to identify surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of disturbance, hazards and constraints.
- 2.4 **Archaeological Evaluation:** to implement a programme of trial trenching examining 700m² of the proposed development area, which equates to about 5% of the entire development area.
- 2.5 **Report and Archive:** a written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will present the results of the evaluation and would make an assessment of the archaeological potential of the area, and any recommendations for further work.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.1 **Introduction:** a desk-based assessment is usually undertaken as the first stage of a programme of archaeological recording. Prior to development of the site, further intrusive investigation may be required. It is not intended to reduce the requirement for evaluation, excavation or preservation of known or presumed archaeological deposits, but it will provide an appraisal of archaeological constraints and a guide to any requirement for further archaeological work.
- 3.1.2 The following 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.
- 3.1.3 **Documentary and Cartographic Material:** this work will include consultation of the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (CHER, formerly the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)) in Kendal, as well as the County Records Office, Whitehaven. Data from these sources will inform a review of all known and available resources of information relating to a study area within an appropriate radius centred on the site of the proposed development. The aim of this is to give consideration not only to the application site, but also its setting in terms of historical and archaeological contexts. These include:
- published and unpublished documentary sources
 - data held in local and national archaeological databases
 - printed and manuscript maps

- place and field-name evidence
- evidence for township, ecclesiastical and other ancient boundaries
- aerial photographs in both national and local collections
- other photographic/illustrative evidence
- local museum catalogues and artefactual evidence
- engineering/borehole data where applicable
- geological/soil surveys

3.1.4 **Cumbria HER, Kendal:** the CHER is a database of known archaeological sites within the County. It also holds an extensive library of published materials and aerial photographs for consultation.

3.1.5 **Cumbria County Record Office, Whitehaven:** the office in Whitehaven holds the main source of primary documentation; both maps and documents for Cockermouth and its immediate surroundings.

3.1.6 **Map regression analysis:** a cartographic analysis will be undertaken as it has the potential to inform the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area and its development through to its modern-day or most recent use. This provides one method of highlighting areas of potential archaeological interest. Particular emphasis will be on the early cartographic evidence and will include estate maps, tithe maps, and Ordnance Survey maps, through to present mapping, where possible.

3.1.7 **Geological/Soil Surveys:** a rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken. It will be based on published geological mapping and any local geological surveys in the possession of the County Council or the client.

3.2 SITE VISIT

3.2.1 Following the desk-based assessment, the site will be visited in order to relate the existing topography and land use to research findings, and assess evidence not available through documentary sources. It will also provide an understanding for areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment.

3.2.2 The survey will note present land use, the condition and visibility of features identified in the documentary research and any features of potential archaeological interest, any areas of potentially significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site.

3.3 EVALUATION

3.3.1 The programme of trial trenching will establish the presence or absence of any previously unsuspected archaeological deposits and, if established, will then test their date, nature, depth

- and quality of preservation. In this way, it will adequately sample the threatened available area.
- 3.3.2 **Trench configuration:** the evaluation is required to examine a minimum of 5% of the 1.4ha development area, equating to the excavation of seven trenches each 50m in length by 2m in width. A plan of the proposed trench locations is attached; any variation from this configuration will be agreed with CCCHES.
- 3.3.3 **Methodology:** within each trench, the upper horizons of overburden, topsoil, subsoil and any recent made-ground will be rapidly removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket and working under archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit or to the level of the natural subsoil. This deposit will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels, depending on the subsoil conditions, and inspected for archaeological features. All features of archaeological interest must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed by CCCHES. The trenches will not be excavated deeper than 1.2m to accommodate health and safety constraints; any requirements to excavate below this depth will involve recosting.
- 3.3.4 All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be located by use of GPS equipment, which is accurate to +/- 0.25m, or Total Station. Altitude information will be established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum.
- 3.3.5 Any investigation of intact archaeological deposits will be exclusively manual. 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. It is hoped that in terms of the vertical stratigraphy, maximum information retrieval will be achieved through the examination of sections of cut features. All excavation will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features, which appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 3.3.6 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections, colour slides and monochrome contacts) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.3.7 Results of all field investigations will be recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets. The site archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20 and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.
- 3.3.8 **Reinstatement:** it is understood that there will be a basic requirement for the backfilling of trenches: excavated material will be backfilled so that the topsoil is laid on the top, and the ground will be roughly graded. It would be preferable for the landowner to agree to the finished reinstated trenches prior to leaving site. Should there be a requirement by the client other than that stated this will involve recosting for an agreed variation.
- 3.3.9 **Fencing/hoarding requirements:** it is assumed that the client will advise on the arrangements/requirements for the site to be protected from public access, and contingency costs have been provided for the hiring of fencing and for the use of additional staff for erecting and dismantling fencing.
- 3.3.10 **Environmental Sampling:** environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 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.
- 3.3.11 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, samples from waterlogged deposits would be assessed for plant macrofossils, insects, molluscs and pollen. The costs for the palaeoecological assessment are defined as a contingency and will only be called into effect if good deposits are identified and will be subject to the agreement of CCCHES and the client.
- 3.3.12 **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.
- 3.3.13 **Human Remains:** although not expected at this stage, 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. The cost of removal or treatment will be agreed with the client and costed as a variation.
- 3.3.14 **Treatment of finds:** all finds 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.
- 3.3.15 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.
- 3.3.16 **Treasure:** 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.
- 3.3.17 **Contingency plan:** a contingency costing may also be employed for unseen delays caused by prolonged periods of bad weather, vandalism, discovery of unforeseen complex deposits and/or artefacts which require specialist removal, use of shoring to excavate important features close to the excavation sections etc. This has been included in the separately provided Costings document, and would be charged in agreement with the client.
- 3.3.18 The evaluation will provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. In this way, an impact assessment will also be provided.

3.4 REPORT AND ARCHIVE

- 3.4.1 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of the final report will be submitted to the client within two months of completion of fieldwork. Should the client require a draft report, or a separate copy of the desk-based assessment report, bound and unbound copies of such reports can be provided on request, within three weeks of the completion of each stage of the programme of work. Three copies of the report will be submitted to the CHER. The report will include:

- a site location plan related to the national grid
 - a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR
 - the dates on which each phase of the programme of work was undertaken
 - a concise, non-technical summary of the results
 - an explanation to any agreed variations to the brief, including any justification for any analyses not undertaken
 - a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained
 - an interpretation of the desk-based assessment results and their significance, using the 'Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments' included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990)
 - plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing the location and position of deposits and finds located as well as sites identified during the desk-based assessment
 - monochrome and colour photographs as appropriate
 - 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
 - a summary of the impact of the development on any archaeological remains and, where possible, a model of potential archaeological deposits within as-yet unexplored areas of the development site
 - 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.
- 3.4.2 This report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on CD, if required. Recommendations concerning any subsequent mitigation strategies and/or further archaeological work following the results of the field evaluation will be provided in a separate communication.
- 3.4.3 **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.
- 3.4.4 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context.
- 3.4.5 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is essential and archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Cumbria HER (the index to the archive and a

copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate Record Office.

- 3.4.6 All artefacts will be processed to MAP2 standards and will be assessed by our in-house finds specialists. The deposition and disposal of any artefacts recovered in the evaluation will be agreed with the legal owner and an appropriate recipient museum, most likely the Kendal Museum. Discussion regarding the museum's requirement for the transfer and storage of finds will be conducted prior to the commencement of the project, and CCCHES will be notified of the arrangements made.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.1 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.
- 4.2 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the fieldwork as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. **Information regarding services within the study area have been received and will be used during the course of the evaluation.**

5. PROJECT MONITORING

- 5.1 Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, CCCHES will be kept fully informed of the work and its results, 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. Fieldwork will be monitored by the CCCHES Assistant Archaeologist on behalf of the developer.

6. WORK TIMETABLE

6.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND SITE VISIT

- 6.1.1 Approximately five days will be required for this stage of the programme.

6.2 EVALUATION TRENCHING

- 6.2.1 Approximately one week will be required to complete this element.
- 6.2.2 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an official order/confirmation has been received from the client. A team could mobilise with one to two weeks notice (to allow the necessary arrangements to be made to commence the task).

6.3 REPORT

- 6.3.1 Copies of the report, as outlined in *Section 3.4.1*, will be issued to the client and other relevant parties within two months of the completion of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

6.4 ARCHIVE

- 6.4.1 The archive will be deposited within six months following submission of the report, unless otherwise instructed.

7 STAFFING

- 7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Stephen Rowland** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. The finds will be processed, studied and reported upon, either by, or under the guidance, of **Chris Howard-Davies** (OA North Finds Manager) who has extensive experience of finds from all periods, but particularly prehistoric and Roman material. All environmental sampling and assessment will be undertaken under the auspices of **Elizabeth Huckerby** (OA North Environmental Manager) who has unparalleled experience of palaeoenvironmental work in the North West and who heads an excellent team of environmental archaeologists. Any faunal remains will be studied by **Andrew Bates** (OA North Project Officer), who has a large amount of experience in undertaking the assessment and analysis of faunal assemblages of all sizes from a wide range of periods and locations. Current time-tabling precludes the allocation of specific members of staff at this juncture, but OA North can guarantee that the desk-based assessment and walkover survey will be undertaken by an OA North Supervisor experienced in such work and capable of carrying out projects of all sizes. Similarly, the evaluation will comprise a suitably-sized team of experienced archaeologists led by an OA North Project Officer or Supervisor. All OA North Project Officers and Supervisors are experienced archaeologists capable of undertaking small-, medium- and large-scale projects in a range of urban and rural situations.

8 INSURANCE

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

9 REFERENCES

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, second edition, London

SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers), 1997 *Health and Safety Manual*, Poole

UKIC, 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*, London

UKIC, 1998 *First Aid for Finds*, London

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Depth (m)	Category	Description
100	1	0.00 - 0.31	Topsoil	Dark grey/brown silty sand > 15% small rounded pebbles
101	1	0.00-0.42	Subsoil	Light red/brown silty sand >5% small rounded pebbles
102	1	>0.42	Natural	Mixed medium to large gravel and pebbles with patches of fine grey sand and stiff pale yellow grey silty sand
200	2	0.00 - 0.29	Topsoil	Dark grey/brown silty sand > 15% small rounded pebbles
201	2	0.36 - 0.55	Subsoil	Light red/brown silty sand >5% small rounded pebbles
202	2	>0.55	Natural	Mixed medium to large gravel and pebbles with patches of fine grey sand and stiff pale yellow grey silty sand
300	3	0.00 - 0.34	Topsoil	Dark grey/brown silty sand > 15% small rounded pebbles
301	3	0.21 - 0.70	Subsoil	Light red/brown silty sand >5% small rounded pebbles
302	3	>0.70	Natural	Mixed medium to large gravel and pebbles with patches of fine grey sand and stiff pale yellow grey silty sand
400	4	0.00 - 0.36	Topsoil	Dark grey/brown silty sand > 15% small rounded pebbles
401	4	0.22 - 0.72	Subsoil	Light red/brown silty sand >5% small rounded pebbles
402	4	>0.72	Natural	Mixed medium to large gravel and pebbles with patches of fine grey sand and stiff pale yellow grey silty sand
500	5	0.00 - 0.31	Topsoil	Dark grey/brown silty sand > 15% small rounded pebbles
501	5	0.19 - 0.90	Subsoil	Light red/brown silty sand >5% small rounded pebbles
502	5	>0.90	Natural	Mixed medium to large gravel and pebbles with patches of fine grey sand and stiff pale yellow grey silty sand
600	6	0.00 - 0.35	Topsoil	Dark grey/brown silty sand > 15% small rounded pebbles
601	6	0.35 - 0.74	Subsoil	Light red/brown silty sand >5% small rounded pebbles
602	6	>0.74	Natural	Mixed medium to large gravel and pebbles with patches of fine grey sand and stiff pale yellow grey silty sand
700	7	0.00 - 0.32	Topsoil	Dark grey/brown silty sand > 15% small rounded pebbles
701	7	0.32 - 0.92	Subsoil	Light red/brown silty sand >5% small rounded pebbles
702	7	>0.92	Natural	Mixed medium to large gravel and pebbles with patches of fine grey sand and stiff pale yellow grey silty sand