

Camerton UID Camerton Cumbria



Historic Research and Archaeological Watching Brief



Oxford Archaeology North

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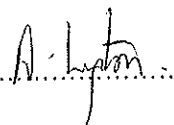
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SUMMARY

United Utilities have proposed to undertake a programme of pipework at Camerton, Cumbria (NGR 0355 0358). Following a verbal brief issued by the Assistant Archaeologist for Cumbria County Council, Oxford Archaeology North were commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological work comprising historic research and a permanent presence watching brief along the route.

The watching brief was undertaken in March 2007. The topsoil stripping of the pipeline easement was monitored as it passed through the three fields to the immediate south of the village of Camerton.

The historic research recorded eleven archaeological sites in the vicinity of the pipeline. Three of these have medieval origins and comprise a tower house (Site **01**), the Church of St Peter (Site **03**), and lynchets (Site **05**). The remainder of the sites are post-medieval and industrial period in date and largely comprise sites relating to the coal industry, and Camerton Colliery in particular.

Other than a small spread of colliery waste (undated) no features of archaeological significance were encountered. No recommendations are made for further work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Team.

Jeremy Bradley undertook the rapid research and Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Marc Storey undertook the watching brief and compiled the report. Alison Plummer managed the project and also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 United Utilities proposed the construction of a pipeline at Camerton, Cumbria (NY 036 308). Oxford Archaeology North was commissioned by United Utilities to undertake a programme of archaeological work, comprising a permanent presence watching brief, following a verbal brief issued by the Assistant Archaeologist for Cumbria County Council.
- 1.1.2 A programme of historic research was also undertaken in order to determine the historic origins of the landscape and to provide a context for interpreting the results of the watching brief, which are set out in this report.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by OA North in response to a verbal brief for a programme of archaeological work issued by the Assistant Archaeologist for Cumbria County Council. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 HISTORIC RESEARCH

- 2.2.1 The rapid research comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal, and the archives and library held at OA North. For this purpose a study area comprising 0.5km either side of the proposed pipeline route was examined. All known archaeological sites identified have been included in the site gazetteer (*Section 4*) in order to assess the impact of the proposed development.
- 2.2.2 ***Cumbria Historic Environment Record (CHER)***: the HER held in Kendal was consulted to establish the presence of sites of cultural heritage interest already known within a 1km radius centred on the proposed pipeline route within Camerton.
- 2.2.3 ***Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle***: the County Record Office in Carlisle was consulted in order to access historic mapping and additional archival information relating to the study area.
- 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.

2.3 WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.3.1 A programme of field observation accurately recorded the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits within all topsoil stripping activities associated with the development works. This work comprised observation during the excavation for these works, the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundworks, and the accurate recording of all features of archaeological interest and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with the current IFA and English

Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the CRO in Kendal on completion of the project.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1.1 The study area comprises a 1km radius (centred on NY 0355 0358) around the village of Camerton on the Solway coast, north-east of Workington (Fig 1). The village lies within the northern part of the West Cumbria Coastal Plain, in a landscape of low undulating pasture on the northern side of the Derwent Valley. The richness of the mineral deposits in the locality, particularly coal has led to the area having an industrial character (Countryside Commission 1998, 25).

3.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.2.1 **Prehistoric:** there is no evidence of prehistoric activity within the immediate area of Camerton.

3.2.2 **Roman:** the closest Roman activity to the site was the Burrow Walls Roman Fort, located 3.5km to the east of the study area, in Seaton. The fort was of the Hadrianic type, similar to Beckfoot and Moresby. Excavation suggested that a later smaller fort was situated within the ramparts (Shotter 2004, 163). Otherwise, there is no evidence for Roman activity within the study area.

3.2.3 **Medieval:** the name Camerton indicates an Anglo-Saxon origin to the settlement; the first element of the name is obscure, however, but may relate to a personal name (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 281). Mention is made by Nicolson and Burn in 1777 that Camerton, along with neighbouring Seaton, were given by Waldieve, first Lord of Allerdale to Orme son of Ketel, in marriage with his sister. The progeny of Orme took the name of Camerton, and afterwards that of Culwen or Curwen (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 107).

3.2.4 The present settlement of Camerton appears to have drifted nearly a kilometre to the north. The site of the Deserted Medieval Village lay west of the present church on the banks of the River Derwent (Site **04** and **03**; Fig 2). To the south-east of the present settlement lies Camerton Hall, which was built on the site of an earlier tower house, which was said to have been founded in 1236. The house was still standing in 1816, and it is probable that medieval masonry still survives within the present Georgian structure (Site **01**; Perriam and Robinson 1998, 8). The house was likely to have been in the possession of the Curwens in 1510, who were the ancestors of Orme son of Ketel.

3.2.5 A medieval fish-weir was recorded at Camerton on the River Derwent in 1278 (Winchester 1987, 108). The nearby lynchets (Site **05**), although undated, may relate to the medieval agricultural regime in Camerton, equally they may be of an earlier date.

3.2.6 **Post-medieval:** the industrial character of the area, which is still apparent at nearby Workington and Whitehaven, has its origins in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when coal mining was mentioned at Great Broughton in

1437 (Winchester 1987, 121) and St Bees in 1560 (Wilson 1905, 358). However, coal mining, which would become an important part of the local economy in the nineteenth century, begins to make an impact in the seventeenth century, when coal pits are recorded at Whitehaven (*ibid*, 360). Further collieries are mentioned in the settlements neighbouring Camerton; in Seaton and Flimby in the eighteenth century (*ibid*, 369, 373).

- 3.2.7 A colliery in Camerton was known to be in existence by 1825, when John Fletcher took over from Ralph Cook as lessee. Moorhouse Guard colliery and fire clay works were in existence by 1840 (*ibid*, 374). The first edition Ordnance Survey map of the area (1867a and b) indicates the location of a colliery on the banks of the Derwent, with a railway line connecting to the Cockermouth and Workington Railway (Site **09**) which opened in 1847 (Cumbrian Railways Association 2008). However, it is not known whether the colliery mentioned in Wilson (1905, 374), is the same as recorded by the CHER (Sites **06**, **07**, **08**, and **11**).
- 3.2.8 A second coal mine and brickworks, Camerton Colliery No 2 (Site **07**), was also noted within the study area some 500m to the west of the village (Ordnance Survey 1898-9). Further coal mines were opened in the immediate vicinity at Buckhill and Moorhouse Guard by the turn of the twentieth century, when it was recorded that Camerton Colliery, operated by the Camerton Colliery Co employed 151 people, while nearby Buckhill Colliery employed 350 people. Moorhouse Guard, which appears to have been more concerned with fire-brick production, only employed 38 people (Wilson 1905, 384).
- 3.2.9 Despite the industrialisation of the area the tithe map and award of 1841 records that the area around the settlement of Camerton was a mixture of arable farming - growing wheat, barley and oats - and pasture and meadow, with much more woodland than is presently recorded.

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.3.1 ***Plan of the township of Camerton in the Parish of Camerton, Cumberland, 1841 (Tithe Map)***: the tithe map presents a view of the township as a dispersed group of farmsteads, cottages with closes - or narrow field strips - extending both to the north-west and south-east. Located at the west end of the settlement was Camerton Hall, which is bounded by Bank Wood to the north and gardens to the south. The tithe apportionment lists John Fletcher (*Section 3.2.7*) as occupying land within the parish but refers to arable use rather than mining. No features are shown in the area directly to be affected by the present scheme of works.
- 3.3.2 ***Ordnance Survey 1867a, First edition, 6" to 1 mile***: generally, the features immediately around the settlement of Camerton had not changed, besides some consolidation of the closes to the south-east of the Hall (Site **01**). Within the wider context of the study area the most noticeable addition to the landscape was the Cockermouth and Workington Railway that ran alongside the Derwent to the south-east of the settlement and had serviced the Camerton with a station.

- 3.3.3 Camerton Colliery (Site **06**) was situated at the north-eastern end of the village, to the west of a bend in the river. The Tithe map shows the future site of the colliery as an arable field. The Church of St Peter (Site **03**), to the south of settlement is marked, as is the lodge to the north of the Hall.
- 3.3.4 *Ordnance Survey 1867b, First Edition 25" to 1 mile (Fig 3)*: these two map sheets, the 1864 survey presumably serving both the 6" and 25" editions, do not add any significant further information to that highlighted on the 6" edition. A few details are added to the properties along the main street within the settlement; however, it does not include any further information that would affect the course of the pipeline.
- 3.3.5 *Ordnance Survey 1898-9, 25" to 1 mile, revised*: little had changed between the initial survey and the later revisions, particularly around the immediate vicinity of the settlement. The Camerton Colliery, Site **06**, (now marked as the Camerton Colliery and Brick Works) was joined by Camerton Colliery and Brick Works No 2 (Site **07**), which was situated north-west of the Hall, and south of the Cleator and Workington railway line (Site **10**).
- 3.3.6 *Ordnance Survey 1923, 25" to 1 mile, revised*: similarly, this edition of the 25" map does not show any changes along the course of the proposed route of the pipeline. Only toward the north-eastern extent, although not in an area to be directly affected by the present scheme, the map depicts a drift mine - Main Bend Drift -, which was part of Camerton Colliery. By 1923 Camerton Colliery No 2 (Site **07**) had closed and was no longer visible on the ground.

3.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

- 3.4.1 Previous work in the area comprised a desk-based survey and walkover survey at RNAD Broughton Moor (Connolly 2001), which, although it was located some distance from the current study area, included some of the sites mentioned in the text.

3.5 CONCLUSION

- 3.5.1 The historic research identified 11 gazetteer sites (*Section 4*) within a 1km radius of the proposed pipeline corridor. Of these, eight were already recorded in the SMR, and three was identified through examination of the cartographic sources. The sites are summarised in Table 2 below.
- 3.5.2 There are no recorded Scheduled Monuments within the study area; however, Camerton Hall (Site **02**) and St Peter's Church (Site **03**) are both listed buildings.

Period	No of sites	Sites
Prehistoric	0	-
Romano-British	0	-
Early Medieval	0	-
Medieval	3	Tower House (01); Church (03); DMV (04)
Post-Medieval	7	House (02); Collieries (06, 07 and 11); Site of ventilation chimney (08); Railways (09 and 10)
Unknown	1	Lynchets (05)

Table 2: Number of sites by period

- 3.5.3 The recorded sites within the study area relate to the medieval period and later. The medieval sites, which comprise the tower house (Site **01**), the church (Site **03**) and DMV (Site **04**), all relate to medieval settlement within the study area and demonstrate that the original nucleus of the village was some distance from present day Camerton. Indeed, the site of the deserted medieval village was located much nearer the river Derwent and the parish church. Thus the present settlement is likely to be post-medieval in date. It is possible that the lynchets (Site **05**) also date to the medieval period, although equally they could relate to an earlier period.
- 3.5.4 The remainder of the sites, with the exception of Camerton Hall (Site **02**), all relate to the industrialisation of the area in the nineteenth century. The sites comprise three collieries (Sites **06, 07 and 11**), one of which (Site **07**) was located at the north-western end of the present settlement of Camerton. Part of this colliery, a drift mine marked on the 1923 Ordnance Survey 25” map, is the only site that may be impacted on by the present scheme of works. Other sites of an industrial nature include Dangerous Wood chimney (Site **08**), and the railway lines (Sites **09 and 10**) to the north and south of the village.

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number 01
Site name Camerton Tower House
NGR NY 03300 30600
Site type Tower House
Period Medieval
SMR No 5647
Statutory Designation -
Sources HER; Curwen 1913, 262; Perriam and Robinson 1998, 8
Description The hall dates from *c* 1236. In 1675 there is mention of “a faire tower house”. In 1750 the base of the tower stood and formed part of the then stables and was still mentioned in 1816. Part of the present Camerton Hall is thought to preserve parts of the original medieval building.
Assessment The site does not lie within the pipeline corridor and will not be affected.

Site number 02
Site name Camerton Hall
NGR NY 03317 30577
Site type House
Period Industrial
SMR No 22844
Statutory Designation EH Listed Building No 72227
Sources HER; Listed Building
Description Early nineteenth century house, with early twentieth century alterations, built on the site of the medieval tower House (Site 01).
Assessment The site does not lie within the pipeline corridor and will not be affected.

Site number 03
Site name Church of St Peter, Camerton
NGR NY 03550 30060
Site type Parish Church
Period Medieval/Post-medieval
SMR No 22843
Statutory Designation -
Sources HER; Perriam and Robinson 1998, 8
Description Parish church on medieval site, with a tower of 1855. The church is notable for the effigy of Thomas Curwen dated to 1510.
Assessment The site does not lie within the pipeline corridor and will not be affected.

Site number 04
Site name Camerton Deserted Village
NGR NY 03500 30100
Site type Deserted Village
Period Medieval
SMR No 820
Statutory Designation -
Sources HER; Medieval Village Research Group
Description Class D deserted medieval village. The Ordnance Survey records the location of the village on the River Derwent Flood Plain, but is more likely to be located west of the church (Site 03).
Assessment The site does not lie within the pipeline corridor and will not be affected.

Site number 05
Site name Camerton Lynchets, Great Clifton
NGR NY 04160 30640
Site type Lynchet
Period Unknown
SMR No 790
Statutory Designation -
Sources HER; CHER NY0430/A, B and D; Mason and Valentine 1924, 122
Description Lynchets/cultivation terraces, c 340 yards long.
Assessment The site does not lie within the pipeline corridor and will not be affected.

Site number 06
Site name Camerton Colliery No. 1
NGR NY 04000 30850
Site type Colliery
Period Industrial
SMR No 10969
Statutory Designation -
Sources HER; 1st edition OS 1864a Sheet LIV 6''
Description Site of Colliery.
Assessment Part of the site lies close to north-east end of the pipeline corridor and may be affected.

Site number 07
Site name Camerton Colliery No. 2
NGR -
Site type Colliery
Period Industrial
SMR No
Statutory Designation -
Sources OS 1899 Sheet LIII 4 25''; OS 1923 Sheet LIII 4 25''
Description Site of Colliery known to have existed from the late nineteenth century, but had closed down by 1923.
Assessment The site does not lie within the pipeline corridor and will not be affected

Site number 08
Site name Dangerous Wood Chimney
NGR NY 04210 31030
Site type Chimney
Period Industrial
SMR No 10970
Statutory Designation -
Sources HER; 1st edition OS 1864a Sheet LIV 6''
Description Site of chimney, likely to be connected Camerton Colliery No. 1
Assessment The site does not lie within the pipeline corridor and will not be affected

Site number 09
Site name Cocker mouth and Workington railway
NGR Various
Site type Railway
Period Industrial
SMR No
Statutory Designation -
Sources 1st edition OS 1867a Sheet LIV 6''
Description Site of railway line to south of village.
Assessment The site does not lie within the pipeline corridor and will not be affected

Site number 10
Site name Cleator and Workington Junction Railway
NGR Various
Site type Railway line
Period Industrial
SMR No 10970
Statutory Designation -
Sources HER; OS 1898-9 Sheet LIII 4 25"
Description Site of Railway line to north of village.
Assessment The site does not lie within the pipeline corridor and will not be affected

Site number 11
Site name William Pit, Great Clifton
NGR NY 04013 29930
Site type Colliery
Period Industrial
SMR No 11497
Statutory Designation -
Sources HER; 1st edition OS 1864a Sheet LIV 6", 2nd edition OS 6", 1900; Bulmer and Co, 1901
Description Site of William Pit. By 1900 the pit had greatly expanded, with a new mineral line connecting it to the Cockermouth, Keswick and Penrith Railway to the west. In 1901 the pit, owned by the Allerdale Coal Co, employed 350 people. The pit closed in 1959.
Assessment The site does not lie within the pipeline corridor and will not be affected

5. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 A permanent presence watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping activities, within the fields affected by the pipeline route (Fig 4); the entire length of which was approximately 250m. This work was carried out in June 2007.

5.2 RESULTS

- 5.2.1 **Field 1:** the first section of easement to be stripped was the far south-west of the easement (Fig 4). An extension at this end Field 1 was undertaken to accommodate the site compound. The dark grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil measured between 0.25m and 0.4m in depth, with less than 5% inclusions of small rounded stones. The plough soil comprised a mottled reddish-brown sandy-silt. A *sondage* was machine-excavated in the centre of this section of easement to investigate the depth of the alluvial natural. This proved to be a further 0.3m deep before the natural gravels were exposed. No features of archaeological significance were revealed in the topsoil strip within the southern and western extents of this section. At the east, immediately north of the new pumping kiosk, a large deposit of domestic demolition and organic waste (**1010**) was revealed. Some objects within the detritus tentatively dated this deposit to 1940-1970. Within this layer was revealed the articulated spine and skull of a sheep and a fully articulated canine skeleton (**1011**). Due to the presence of fragmented asbestos roof tiles and the nature of the organic waste, no finds were retained and this layer was reburied.
- 5.2.2 The stripping of the easement continued to the north-east, immediately south of the house plots along the southern side of Stanley Street (Fig 4). The topsoil was similar to that mentioned above and approximately measured 0.3m in depth, but the subsoil became less reddish although remaining silty and firm. No archaeological features were revealed.
- 5.2.3 The final section of the easement comprised a perpendicular branch aligned to the south-east. At the eastern extent of the main line of the easement a layer of possible colliery waste (**1014**) was exposed. This deposit was 0.35m deep and extended across the whole of the easement. The deposit seems to have been intentionally buried or sealed beneath a mixed layer of topsoil and organic muck-out (**1017**). No further features of archaeological significance were observed.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

- 6.1.1 The pipeline directly affected none of the known archaeological sites recorded within the gazetteer and there were no significant archaeological remains found during the programme of works. The small spread of colliery waste (**1014**) is most likely related to Camerton Colliery (Site **06**).

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 As no further archaeological remains were found during this programme of works it is recommended that no further action is taken.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

Ordnance Survey 1867a Cumberland Sheets LIII and LIV, 6": 1 mile

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Ordnance Survey 1899 Cumberland Sheets LIII 1 and LIV 4, 25": 1 mile, revised 1898-9

Ordnance Survey 1900 Cumberland Sheets LIII and LIV, 6": 1 mile

Ordnance Survey 1923 Cumberland Sheets LIII 1 and LIV 4, 25": 1 mile, revised 1923

Tithe Map 1841 *Plan of the township of Camerton in the Parish of Camerton, Cumberland*

7.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

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7.3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

CHER NY0430/A

CHER NY0430/B

CHER NY0430/D

8 ILLUSTRATIONS

8.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Plan of Gazetteer sites

Figure 3: Proposed route superimposed upon extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map, 1867

Figure 4: Watching brief

8.2 LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Area of topsoil stripping

Plate 2: Pipeline easement

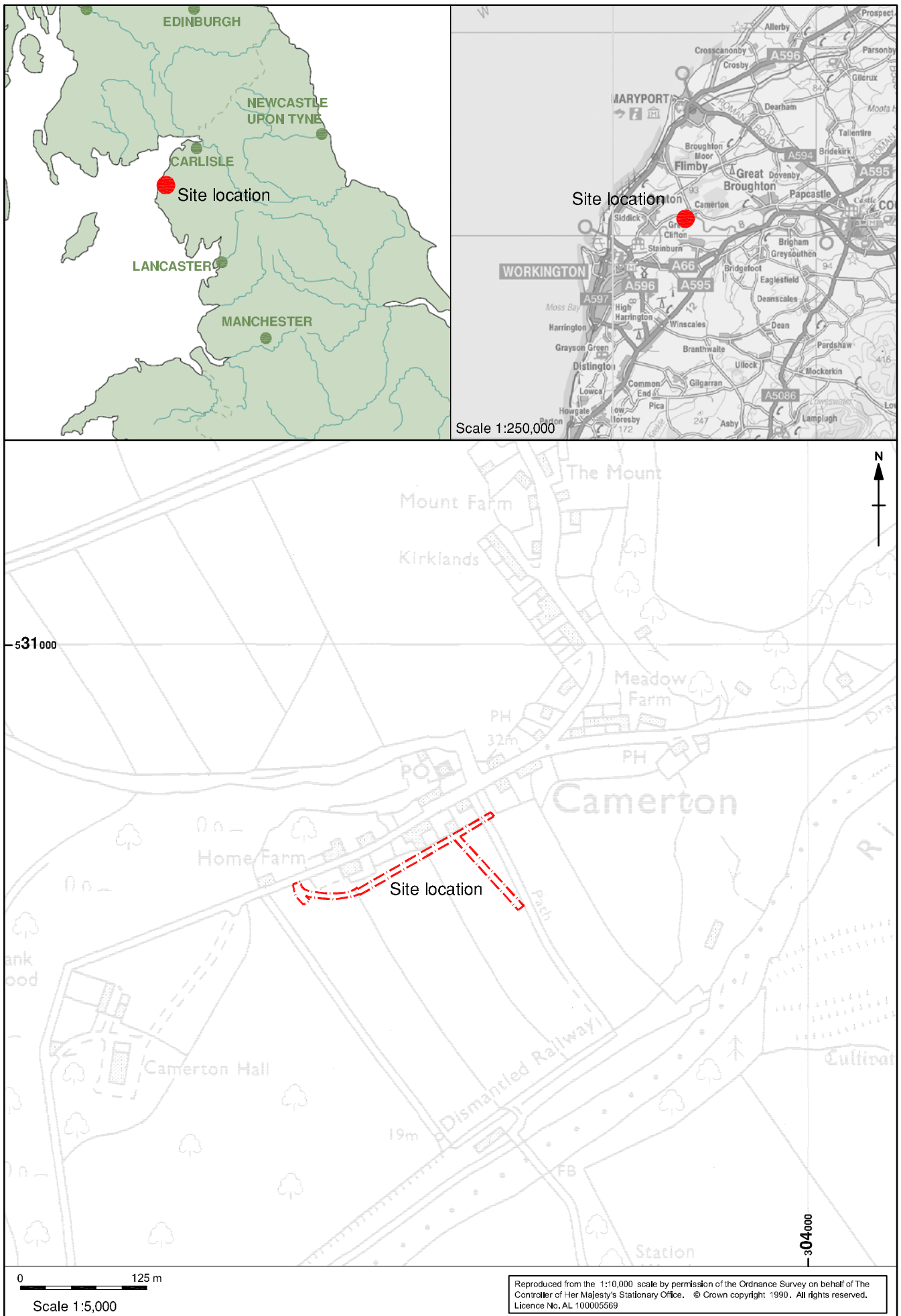


Figure 1: Site Location

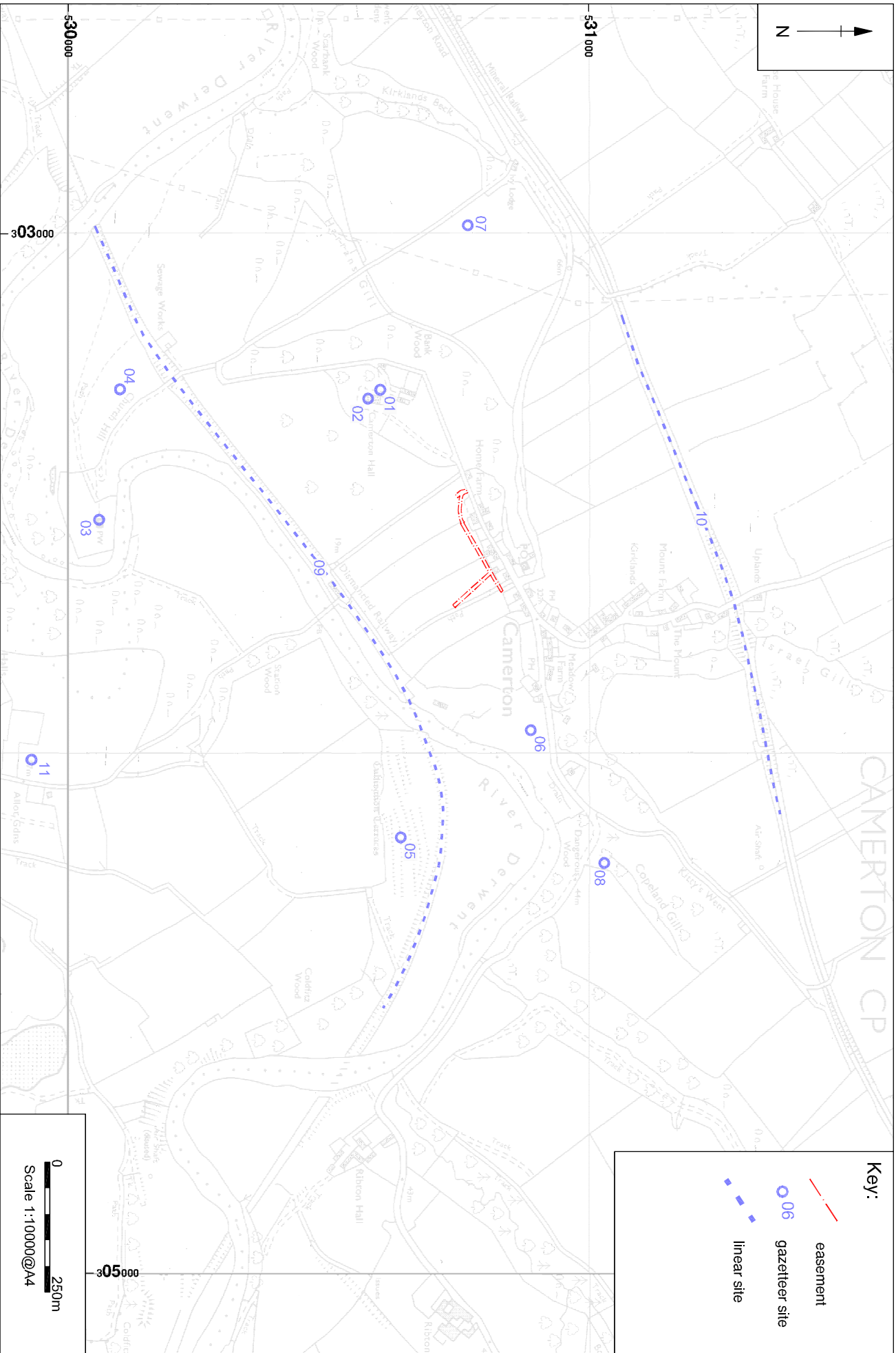


Figure 2: Plan of Gazetteer Sites



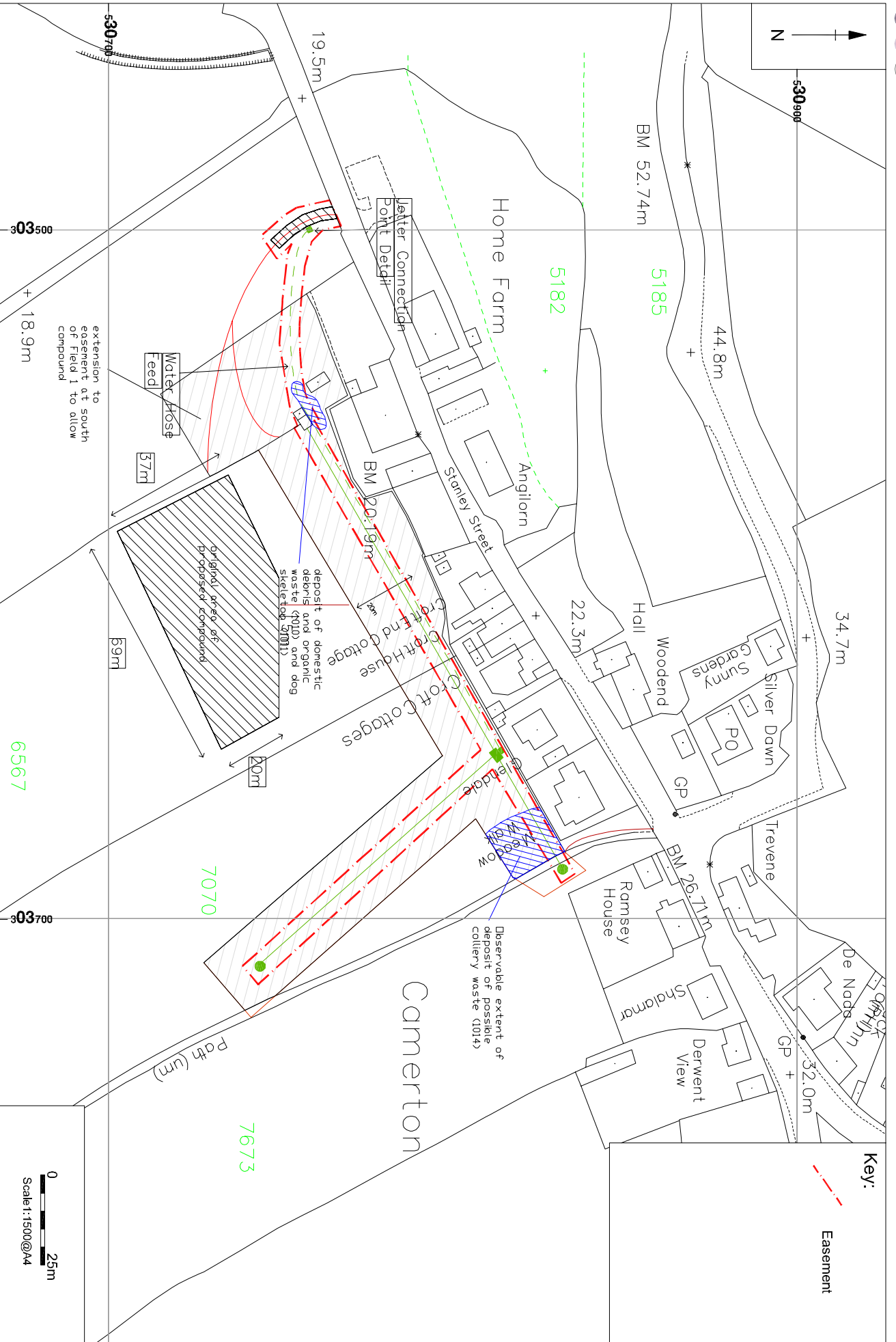
Key:



Easement

Not to Scale

Figure 3: Proposed route superimposed upon extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map, 1867



Key:



Easement

Figure 4: Watching brief



Plate 1: Area of Topsoil stripping



Plate 2: Pipeline easement

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

CAMERTON UID CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief Project Design

Oxford Archaeology North

February 2007

United Utilities

OAN Job No: L9814

NGR: NY 03330

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 United Utilities (hereafter the client) propose to undertake a programme of pipework at Camerton (NY 03330). The village of Camerton has medieval origins, and Camerton Hall to the west of the development works is a medieval peel tower. In addition, there is landscape evidence for early agricultural practice for early agricultural practice in the form of strip fields. The Assistant Archaeologist for Cumbria County Council has issued a verbal brief for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken for all new ground disturbance as part of the proposed improvement works. The following document represents a project design for this task.
- 1.4 OA North has considerable experience of the assessment, evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 20 years. Watching briefs, evaluations and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.
- 1.5 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 provide for accurate recording of any archaeological deposits that are disturbed groundworks associated with the pipework improvements.
- 2.2 **Rapid Desk-Based Assessment:** in order to provide a brief historical background to the site a brief appraisal of the data held by the Sites and Monuments Record Office (SMR) will be undertaken;
- 2.3 **Permanent Presence Watching Brief:** this will be undertaken during all new ground disturbances associated with the proposed improvement works, including the route of the pipework and the compound;
- 2.4 **Report and Archive:** production of a report following the collation of data during Sections 2.2 above.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

- 3.1.1 **Rapid Desk-Based Assessment:** an brief examination will be undertaken of SMR data made available to the project in order to place the findings of the watching brief into a local and regional context.
- 3.1.2 **Watching Brief:** a programme of field observation will accurately record the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits within the footprint of the groundworks associated with the development. This work will comprise observation during the excavation for these works, the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during

the course of the groundworks, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation.

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

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

3.1.5 Putative archaeological features and/or deposits identified by the machining process, together with the immediate vicinity of any such features, will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and where appropriate sections will be studied and drawn. Any such features will be sample excavated (ie. 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).

3.1.6 It is assumed that OA North will have the authority to stop the works for a sufficient time period to enable the recording of important deposits. It may also be necessary to call in additional archaeological support if a find of particular importance is identified or a high density of archaeology is discovered, but this would only be called into effect in agreement with the Client and the County Archaeology Service and will require a variation to costing. Also, should evidence of burials be identified, the 1857 Burial Act would apply and a Department of Constitutional Affairs would be sought. This would involve all work ceasing until the proper authorities were happy for burials to be removed. In normal circumstances, field recording will also include a continual process of analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of the data, in order to establish the necessity for any further more detailed recording that may prove essential.

3.1.7 **Health and Safety:** OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

3.2 ARCHIVE/REPORT

3.2.1 **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 represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an

essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the CSMR (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum. Wherever possible, OA North recommends the deposition of such material in a local museum approved by the Museums and Galleries Commission, and would make appropriate arrangements with the designated museum at the outset of the project for the proper labelling, packaging, and accessioning of all material recovered.

- 3.2.2 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 3.2.3 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client, and a further two copies submitted to the Cumbria SMR within eight weeks of completion of fieldwork. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. Any finds recovered will be assessed with reference to other local material and any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted and the potential of the site for palaeoenvironmental analysis will be considered. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.
- 3.2.4 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the identified archaeology within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans. This report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on CD ROM, if required.
- 3.2.5 Provision will be made for a summary report to be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork, if relevant results are obtained.
- 3.2.6 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

4 PROJECT MONITORING

- 4.1 Monitoring of this project will be undertaken through the auspices of the CCC Archaeologist, who will be informed of the start and end dates of the work.

5 WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 The rapid desk-based assessment will take in the region of one day.
- 5.2 The duration of the watching brief will be dependent upon the progress of the contractor.
- 5.3 The client report will be completed within eight weeks following completion of the fieldwork.

6 STAFFING

- 6.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Alison Plummer BSc (Hons)** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 6.2 Present timetabling constraints preclude detailing at this stage exactly who will be undertaking the watching brief, but this element of the project is likely to be supervised by an OA North project supervisor experienced in these types of project. All OA North project officers and supervisors are experienced field archaeologists capable of carrying out projects of all sizes.

7 INSURANCE

- 7.1 OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.