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Wilson Pit Road, Whitehaven, Cumbria: Phase 5

Archaeological Evaluation
Report No. Y505/21

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Cumbria: Phase 5**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of phase 5 of an archaeological trial trenching evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in January 2021 in advance of a residential development at Wilson Pit Road, Whitehaven, Cumbria (NGR: NX 97050 15782) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Story Homes.

A Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) for this programme of works, dated November 2020 was produced by CFA on behalf of Story Homes. The WSI covered the requirement for a trial trenching evaluation. It was designed to fulfil the requirements of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) and was agreed in advance of works. The specification was produced by CCCHES (2014).

1.2 Background

A desk-based assessment (CFA 2011) and geophysical survey (CFA 2014a) was previously undertaken and the results of these have informed the location of trial trenching on the site.

This report covers Phase 5 of the archaeological trial trenching evaluation. This work continues on from trial trenching undertaken during Phases 1-4 of the development (CFA 2014b, 2018).

1.3 Site Location and Description

The site comprises Phase 5 of a large house construction project on the southern edge of Whitehaven, Cumbria. The site comprises an irregular shaped field consisting of grass scrub/pasture. The site was bounded by High Road to the west, a housing estate to the north and open grass scrub/pasture to the east.

The underlying geology is Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation with superficial deposits of Till, Devensian-Diamicton (BGS 2018). The drift geology comprises of clayey-loam to sandy-loam (LandIS 2018).

1.3 Objectives

The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development, should they exist on the site. The evaluation specifically tested possible archaeological remains identified as geophysical anomalies.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance as necessary.

2.2 Evaluation

Thirteen trenches (Tr. 1-13, Fig. 1) were excavated (Appendix 3). Modern overburden was removed by a mechanical excavator equipped with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All ground-breaking work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded whether or not significant archaeological deposits were identified.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

A total of thirteen trenches (Tr. 1-13) were excavated (Fig. 1). A summary of these trenches is contained within Appendix 3. Numbers in bold refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 2.

3.2 Trial Trenching

In the majority of trenches the topsoil consisted of a reddish-brown sandy clay (**201/600/1001/1200/1300**). In Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 5, however, it consisted of a greyish-brown sandy clay (**101/300/401**). Topsoil was generally 0.35-0.6m deep. A subsoil was identified in Trench 1 and 2, which was 0.1-0.17m deep. Across all trenches where it was reached, the natural substrate (**102/202**) was orange-brown clay or stony reddish-brown silty clay.

Within Trenches 10 and 11, dumps of mixed waste material (brick and coal fragments, ceramics, natural stone fragments) were revealed at the easterly end of these trenches. In Trench 6, modern made ground was identified, containing bricks and stones, which was likely related to the demolition of former industrial buildings.

No archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 5, 7-11. Trenches 7-11 targeted geophysical anomalies to the immediate west of an area identified on the geophysics as industrial remains including, in Trench 9, a former field boundary seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. Trench 5 targeted the western edge of the former Gomeriggs reservoirs seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. Trenches where features were recorded are described below.

Trench 1 and 2

Trenches 1 and 2 targeted a linear anomaly seen on the geophysical survey. A linear feature (**104/204**) (Fig. 2i, 3) was identified running NE-SW across both Trenches 1 and 2. It measured 0.52-1m wide by 0.07-0.13m deep and had gently sloping sides, filled with a loose brown clayey silt (**103/203**). It appeared to have been heavily disturbed by animal burrowing or rooting.

A field drain was also noted running along the eastern edge of Trench 2.

Trench 3

Trench 3 targeted linear anomalies forming a possible enclosure seen on the geophysical survey. A NW-SE linear feature (**302**) (Fig. 2ii, 4) was identified, measuring 2.5m wide by 0.44m deep. The fill (**301**) consisted of unbonded loosely packed stone blocks with a mid reddish-brown sandy clay around them.

Trench 4

Trench 4 targeted linear anomalies forming a possible enclosure seen on the geophysical survey. A shallow linear ditch (**404**) (Fig. 2iii, 5) running SW-NE was identified in Trench 4. It measured 0.8m wide by 0.15m deep and was filled with a loose greyish-brown clayey silt (**403**).

Trench 6

Trench 6 was placed at the western edge of the former Gomerigg reservoirs. In Trench 6, modern made ground was identified, containing bricks and stones (**601**), which was likely related to the demolition of former buildings. Its full depth was not ascertained. The natural substrate was not reached.

The remains of a brick structure were identified. It consisted of a cement-mortared brick wall sitting on a concrete base (**602**) (Fig. 6), rendered on the south face, measured two courses high and one brick wide, on an E-W alignment. This was parallel to, and 5m away from, a second cement-mortared brick wall (**603**), constructed of different brick types. No floor surfaces were identified.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was targeted on the possible remains of a structure noted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. In Trench 12 the remains of a structure were identified (Fig. 2iv, 7). A brick wall, one brick wide and running NW-SE (**1201**), was abutted at its NW end by another brick wall to its west (**1202**), running at a right angle. Wall **1202** had a plaster finish on its NW face. These two walls formed two edges of a brick floor (**1203**), measuring 3m by 1.85m and consisting of unfrogged bricks laid on edge, in which some of the bricks were burnt a dark grey colour, and bedded on a cinder/clinker deposit (**1213**).

Brick wall **1210** was parallel to wall **1202**, Wall **1210** was oriented NE-SW, was three courses high, and had a plaster finish on the SE face.

In the space between walls **1202** and **1210** there were further brick walls and floor surfaces. Brick wall **1204** ran WNW-ESE between the junction of walls **1201/1202** and wall **1210**. Wall **1204** had a recess incorporated into each face and had a plaster finish surviving on its SW face, suggesting it was an internal wall, with a possible doorway and threshold at its MW end beside wall **1210**. It was four courses high and appeared to sit on a brick plinth or foundation (**1208**).

Fragments of brick floor (**1205**, **1207**) survived in the corner formed by walls **1204** and **1202**, laid perpendicular to wall **1204**; some of it had whitewash on its surface. Floor **1205** was flush to an area of adjoining sandstone flagstones (**1206**) and is possibly a brick repair to an earlier flagstone surface; floor **1207** was laid at a slightly lower level.

A further flagstone floor (**1209**) was present to the north of wall **1204**, against the edge of **1208**.

A NW-SE aligned area of brickwork (**1211**) extended from the NW side of, and abutted, wall **1210**. It was one course high and five bricks wide, and made of a mixture of brick types. It was not mortared and so may be the remains of a further surface. A deposit containing cinder and brick fragments extended to the NW of the structural remains.

Trench 13

Trench 13 was targeted on the possible remains of a structure noted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. In Trench 13 (Fig. 8) two possible brick walls bases (**1303**, **1304**), three bricks wide and one course high, were present on either side of a brick floor surface (**1305**) formed of tightly laid bricks laid flat in a single course. This floor has areas of black discolouration possibly related to industrial activity.

A further brick floor surface (**1306**) was found at the western end of the trench, which was bedded on dark brown sandy clay (**1302**). An area of disturbed bricks and flagstone (**1301**) was recorded at the eastern end of the trench, associated with ceramic saggars. Modern waste, including industrial debris, was recorded.

4. FINDS ASSESSMENT

Jamie Walker

There were 53 fragments of pottery weighing 20.34kg recovered from Trench 13 near disturbed surface **1301**. The pottery was fragments of two ceramic containers, known as saggars, which were primarily used to protect delicate vessels whilst being fired in a kiln. There were at least 2 different vessels, both cylindrical in shape: one had grits added to the base as a rough surface to stop the vessels sticking, the other was smooth with splashes of glaze. There were also fragments of a ceramic 'seal' around the base and lip of one of the vessels.

A former brickworks was present at this location, which would make the presence of saggars slightly odd. Saggars would not be expected to be used in a brickworks, but they might have been made there for use in other potteries: Whitehaven had an early Tin Glazed Earthenware manufactory, despite its apparent distance from major markets.

Alternatively, they might relate to an earlier period of manufacture on the site. It is not unknown for a pottery to go bankrupt and the site to then be taken over and used to make bricks, tiles, drainage pipes and so on (Cumberpatch *pers comms*).

Trench	Context	Qty	Wt (kg)	Comments
13	1301	53	20.34	Ceramic Saggars, with both gritted and smooth glazed base and light greenish yellow glaze on internal. Some show splashes of white ?paint/glaze. Made in a creamy white gritty fabric of probably local origin, with a brownish-red slip on the exterior.

Table 1. Ceramic saggars catalogue

5. DISCUSSION

It is likely that the ditches recorded in Trenches 1-4 are related to former agricultural activity on the site, likely related to activity at Prestonhows and Far Prestonhows. The ditches in Trenches 1, 2 and 4 are very shallow. The larger ditch in Trench 3 appears to correspond to the geophysical anomaly possibly forming the western side of an enclosure. There is nothing visible on the Ordnance Survey map series from 1865 to 1962 to indicate what this possible enclosure may have been.

Trench 6 was placed at the location of a group of buildings visible on the 1865 25 inch Ordnance Survey map, associated with Gameriggs reservoirs. A single building is visible on the maps at this location in 1899, with a group of buildings again visible by 1925; by 1962, a single building is marked 'ruin' although the reservoir is still present. These reservoirs, a series of long thin parallel ponds which become one large reservoir by 1925, may be associated with the coal workings to the north-west of the development area.

Trenches 12 and 13 have recorded the remains of brick structures visible on the 1865 Ordnance Survey map, marked as Gameriggs brickfield. The brickfield and the structures are not depicted on the 1899 Ordnance Survey map so must have fallen out of use and been demolished sometime between 1865 and 1899. The demolition has resulted in little more than the first few courses of brick walls surviving, along with brick and flagstone floor surfaces. No evidence was found for the function of these buildings, although one of the floors had areas of black discolouration possibly resulting from heat, and an assemblage of ceramic saggars was found associated with the structural remains in Trench 13.

6. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological trial trenching evaluation was carried out within an area of land at Wilson Pit Road, Whitehaven in advance of a residential housing development. Thirteen trenches were excavated.

Three linear ditch features were uncovered in Trenches 1-4. Across Trenches 1 and 2 there was a shallow linear ditch on a NE-SW alignment, while in Trench 4 a shallow ditch was recorded running SW-NE. In Trench 3 a slightly deeper ditch containing stone was identified. It is likely that these are all 19th or 20th century in date and relate to agricultural activity associated with Prestonhows or Far Prestonhows farms.

In Trenches 6, 12 and 13 the remains of various brick-built structures and surfaces were identified. The function of these was not ascertained, although the two parallel brick walls in Trench 6 are in the location of buildings associated with the former Gomerigg reservoirs, originating in the 19th century and in ruins by 1962. The structural remains in Trenches 12 and 13 had been modified/repared over time and are likely to date to the early-mid 19th century Gomerigg brickfield, which was demolished by 1899.

No features, deposits, or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified within trenches 5, 7-11.

It is understood that the decision regarding further mitigation works in relation to this evaluation lies with CCCHES.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with an appropriate repository. A summary statement will be reported on through OASIS.

7. REFERENCES

CCCHES 2014 *Brief for an archaeological evaluation on land bounded by Woodhouse, High Road and Wilson Pit Lane, Whitehaven, Cumbria (Development Phases 2-6)*, Cumbria Historic Environment Service

CFA 2011, *Land at Wilson Pit Road, Whitehaven, Cumbria: Archaeological Deskbased Assessment*, CFA Archaeology Report No. YO33/11.

CFA, 2014a, *Wilson Pit Road, Whitehaven, Cumbria: Geophysical Survey*, CFA Archaeology Report No. Y141/14

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CIfA, 2014a, *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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EH, 2008, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, Development of Procedural Standards and Guidelines for the Historic Environment*, Historic England

Online Resources

BGS, 2018, <http://www.bgs.uk> British Geological Survey (Accessed 05/05/2018)

Landis, 2018, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes> (Accessed 05/05/2018)

Maps

Ordnance Survey 1865 Cumberland LXVII.10 (Rottington) 25 inch to the mile.

Ordnance Survey 1899 Cumberland LXVII.10 (Rottington) 25 inch to the mile.

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Register

Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Facing
1	TR 7, general view along trench	E
2	TR 7, general view along trench	W
3	TR 8, general view along trench	S
4	TR 8, general view along trench	N
5	TR 9, general view along trench	E
6	TR 9, general view along trench	W
7	TR 10, general view along trench	SE
8	TR 10, general view along trench	NW
9	TR 11, working shot (machine)	E
10	TR 12, general view along trench	NW
11	TR 12, general view along trench	SE
12	TR 11, general view along trench	SW
13	TR 11, general view along trench	NE
14	TR 5, general view along trench	W
15	TR 6, general view along trench	N
16	TR 5, flooded W end of trench	E
17	TR 12, brick floor 1203	N
18	TR 12, brick floor 1203	NW
19	TR 12, step in SE edge of floor 1203	NW
20	TR 12, wall 1201 at E side of 1203	NE
21	TR 12, wall 1202	NE
22	TR 12, junction of walls 1201 and 1202	Vertical NW
23	TR 12, NW elevation of wall 1202	SE
24	TR 12, floor 1205 and 1206	E
25	TR 12, floor 1205 and 1206	SE
26	TR 12, recess in wall 1204	NE
27	TR 12, wall 1204 and floor 1205/1206	NE
28	TR 12, doorway from floor 1207 to 1209	NE
29	TR 12, bricks and adjacent threshold	NE
30	TR 12, wall 1210 floor 1209	SE
31	TR 12, recess in NE side of wall 1204	SW
32	TR 12, wall 1204 floor 1209	NW
33	TR 12, brick surface 1211	SE
34	TR 12, wall 1210 and surface 1211	SW
35	TR 2, general view along trench	N
36	TR 2, general view along trench	S
37	TR 1, general view along trench	SE
38	TR 1, general view along trench	NW
39	TR 1, plan view of cut 104	SW
40	TR 1, cut 104 in trench edge	SW
41	TR 2, plan view of cut 204	SW
42	TR 2, cut 204 in trench edge	W
43	TR 3, general view along trench	E
44	TR 3, general view along trench	W
45	TR 4, general view along trench	SW
46	TR 4, general view along trench	NE
47	TR 13, view along trench (after cleaning)	E
48	TR 13, view along trench (after cleaning)	W
49	TR 13, crude surface 1301	W
50	TR 13, N-S orientated wall 1303	W
51	TR 13, brick floor surface 1305	W
52	TR 13, brick floor surface 1305	W
53	TR 13, N-S orientated wall 1304	E
54	TR 13, wall 1304 and floor 1305	E

Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Facing
55	TR 13, crude surface 1302, structure 1306	W
56	TR 13, brick structure 1306	W
57	TR 12, paved floor 1209 against wall 1204	SW
58	TR 12, paved floor 1209 against wall 1204	SE
59	TR 4 NE-SW orientated cut 404	SW
60	TR 4 NE-SW orientated cut 404	SW
61	TR 6 E-W orientated wall 602	S
62	TR 6 E-W orientated wall 602	E
63	TR 6 E-W orientated wall 602	NE
64	TR 6 E-W orientated wall 603	NE
65	TR 6 E-W orientated wall 603	S
66	TR 6 E-W orientated wall 602	N
67	TR 6 E-W orientated wall 602	N
68	TR 3 stone blocks in cut 302	NW
69	TR 3 stone blocks in cut 302	NW
70	TR 3 stone blocks in cut 302	W

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context no.	Fill of	Type	Description
101		Deposit	Topsoil
102		Deposit	Subsoil
103	104	Fill of Ditch	Fill of the NE-SW linear, loose, dark brown clay silt with occasional small stones. Heavily disturbed by rooting or animal burrowing.
104		Cut of Ditch	Cut of a NE-SW ditch with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Located approx. at the middle of the trench. 0.52m wide by 0.13m deep.
201		Deposit	Topsoil
202		Deposit	Subsoil
203	204	Fill of Ditch	Mid brown clay silt, loose, with occasional small stones, frequent charcoal flecks and fragments.
204		Cut of Ditch	Cut of a NE-SW ditch with gently sloping sides and an uneven base, a remnant of a very shallow ditch, possibly truncated by ploughing activity. 1m wide by 0.07m deep.
300		Deposit	Topsoil
301	302	Fill of Ditch/Wall	Remnants of an NW-SE orientated dry stone wall comprised of loosely packed stone blocks and slabs with no bonding material detected. Fill between them comprised of firm, mid reddish clay.
302		Cut of Ditch/Wall	A wide and moderately deep cut on a NW-SE orientation with steep sides and a slightly concave base. 2.5m wide by 0.44m deep.
401		Deposit	Topsoil
402			VOID
403	404	Fill of Gully	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, loose, with small/medium sized natural stone fragments, extensively bioturbated.
404		Cut of Gully	Cut of a linear ditch NE-SW with steep sides and an uneven/tapered base. 0.8m wide by 0.15m deep.
600		Deposit	Topsoil
601		Deposit	Modern dumping/fill
602		Wall	E-W brick wall
603		Wall	E-W brick wall
1001		Deposit	Topsoil

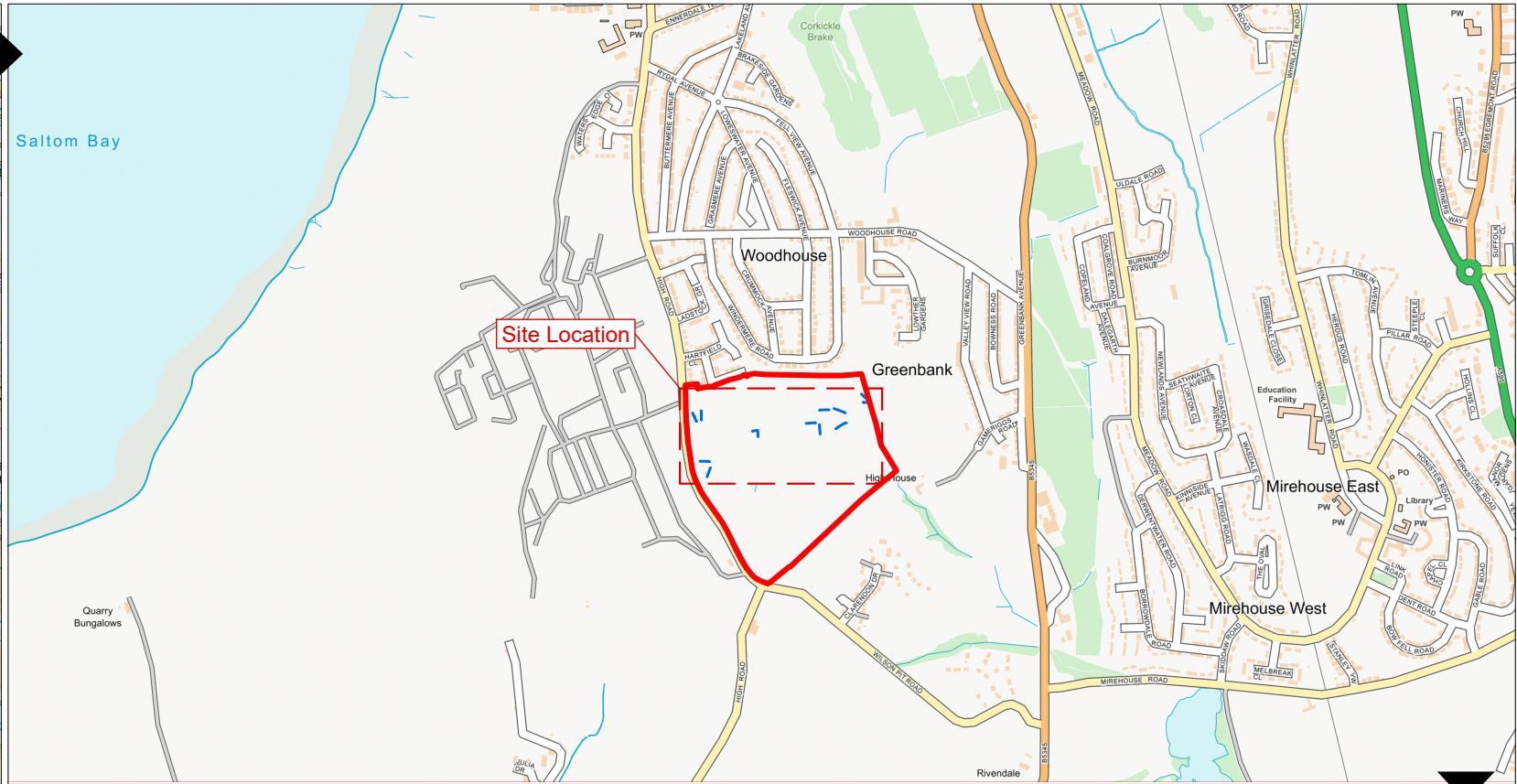
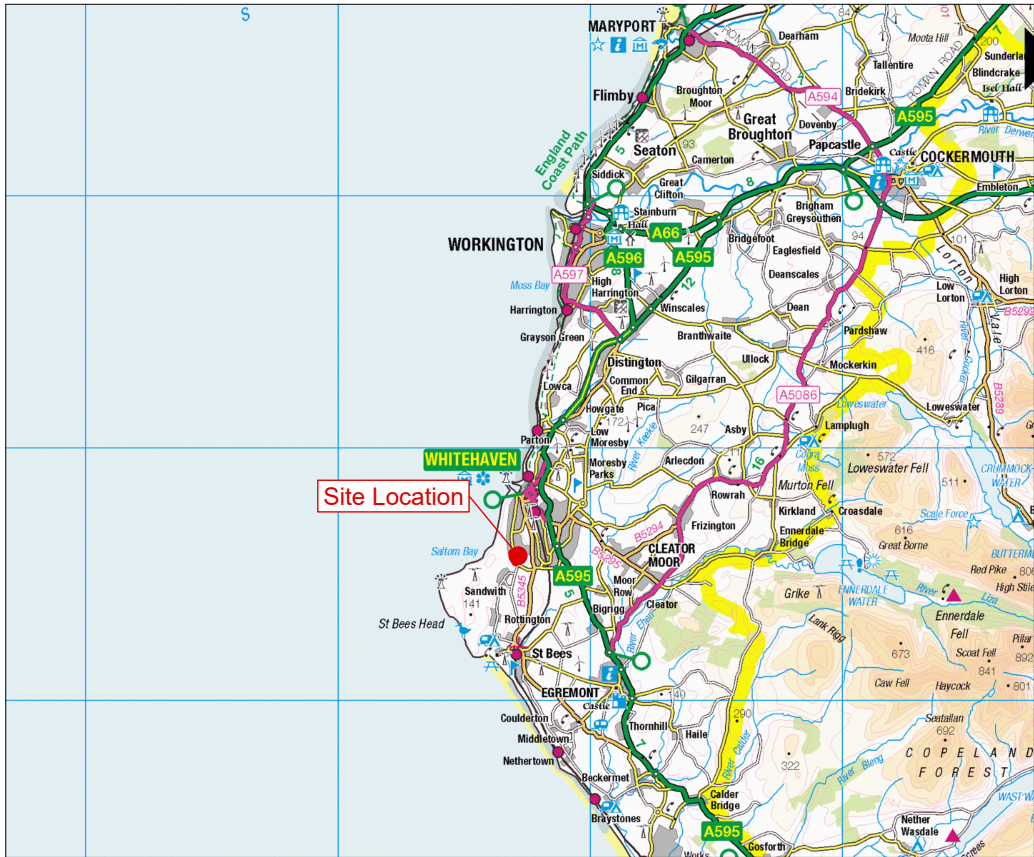
Context no.	Fill of	Type	Description
1002		Deposit	Mottled dark brown sandy clay mixed with light brown/pinkish clay patches. Contains a mixture of waste material (bricks, ceramics, coal and natural stone fragments).
1200		Deposit	Topsoil
1201		Wall	NW-SE orientated brick wall forming the eastern limit of the floor (1203). Its NW end abuts the NE end of wall (1202). Two courses visible, base not visible. SE end continues beyond the trench. Bonded with light yellowish grey mortar with moderate coal flecks.
1202		Wall	NE/SW orientated wall, forming the north western extent of the floor (1203). NE end abuts the SW face of (1201) wall. The NW elevation retains a white plaster finish. The wall possibly separates an interior space to the NW from an exterior to the SE. Bonded with light grey, sparingly used, mortar.
1203		Floor	Floor surface made of bricks laid on edge. The NW extent is butted against the (1201) wall, with the S edge featuring a straight edge, although not fixed into position. A second course of bricks was present below the floor surface, perhaps a step or an earlier face. Some bricks have a dark grey-burnt/oxidised colour. Tightly laid with no sign of mortar. Two gaps present in the same row might indicate a socket for an upright post or just missing bricks.
1204		Wall	NW/SE orientated wall forming a partition between two linked rooms. Built with unfrosted handmade bricks at variable lengths. Two small recesses are incorporated into the wall (one to the western and one to the eastern room). SW facing elevation retains plaster finish, NE elevation more poorly preserved. Made of mid orange bricks bonded with brittle, light greyish white mortar with frequent grit inclusions. Four courses survive. The wall sits on the (1208) foundation.
1205		Floor	Floor comprised of handmade bricks extending from NW elevation (1202). The upper surface retains traces of whitewash. It is laid perpendicular to wall (1204), but not parallel to wall (1202). The floor is flush with adjoining flagstones (1206) and terminates at a straight edge along the SW edge of the trench.
1206		Floor	Two rectangular paving slabs laid against recess in SW elevation of (1204) wall. Mid grey sandstone slabs both featuring seven columns of clear parallel chisel marks running down their surfaces. Slabs are laid at the same level as the surface (1205) but above (40mm) floor (1207). A widening gap is present between the NE edge of (1206) floor and wall (1204) suggesting that they are not contemporary or that the floor was laid in an irregular space after the construction of the surrounding walls.
1207		Floor	Brick floor surface on SW side of wall 1204, mortared. Seven bricks on edge partly fill a possible door opening at the N end of wall 1204.
1208		Wall	Brick plinth/foundation on top of which wall 1204 sits. At its west end, 1208 is wider than 1204.
1209		Floor	Flagstone floor laid alongside the N edge of wall 1204. Rectangular sandstone slabs c.0.6x0.5m, with a larger flagstone forming a threshold stone. It lies slightly above the level of 1207.
1210		Wall	NE-SW oriented mortared brick wall. SE elevation has a plaster finish. Three courses observed.

Context no.	Fill of	Type	Description
1211		Wall	NW-SE aligned area of laid bricks extending from the NW side of wall 1210. Not mortared. Mix of bricks used. Laid as 5 lines of stretcher bond, includes some half bricks.
1212		Surface	Made ground, dumped deposit, clinker and cinder
1213		Surface	Made ground, dumped deposit, clinker and brick fragments
1300		Topsoil	Topsoil
1301		Floor	Heavily disturbed floor surface with a mixture of orange bricks and a few stone slabs.
1302		Floor	A dark brown sandy clay deposit taking up the full width of the trench, containing remains of a red brick laid surface possibly part of the (1306) floor, but heavily disturbed.
1303		Wall	A red brick laid foundation/base for a brick wall which has not survived, comprised of three rows of bricks in a single course. The westernmost row has its bricks laid on their short side while the other two on their broad side. Bricks are bonded with light grey crude mortar. It is possibly the base of a supporting wall/buttress, holding the adjacent brick surface in place from its W side.
1304		Wall	A red brick laid foundation/base for a brick wall which has not survived, comprised of three rows of bricks in a single course with the outermost west and east rows having their bricks laid on their short face, framing the central row which has its bricks laid on their broad side. A possible extension of the surface is visible at the N side of the trench. Bricks are bonded with light grey crude mortar. Possibly the supporting wall base holding the adjacent brick surface from its E side.
1305		Floor	Extended red brick laid surface placed between (1303) and (1304) wall bases. Bricks tightly packed on their broad faces in many rows in a single course (surviving). No evidence of bonding material. The floor is covered at places with extended black colorisation due to probable industrial activity involving high temperature.
1306		Floor	Brick surface at the end of the trench, in four surviving rows of a single course, bricks laid on their short face. No bonding material. Bricks laid tightly packed.

APPENDIX 3: Trench Summary

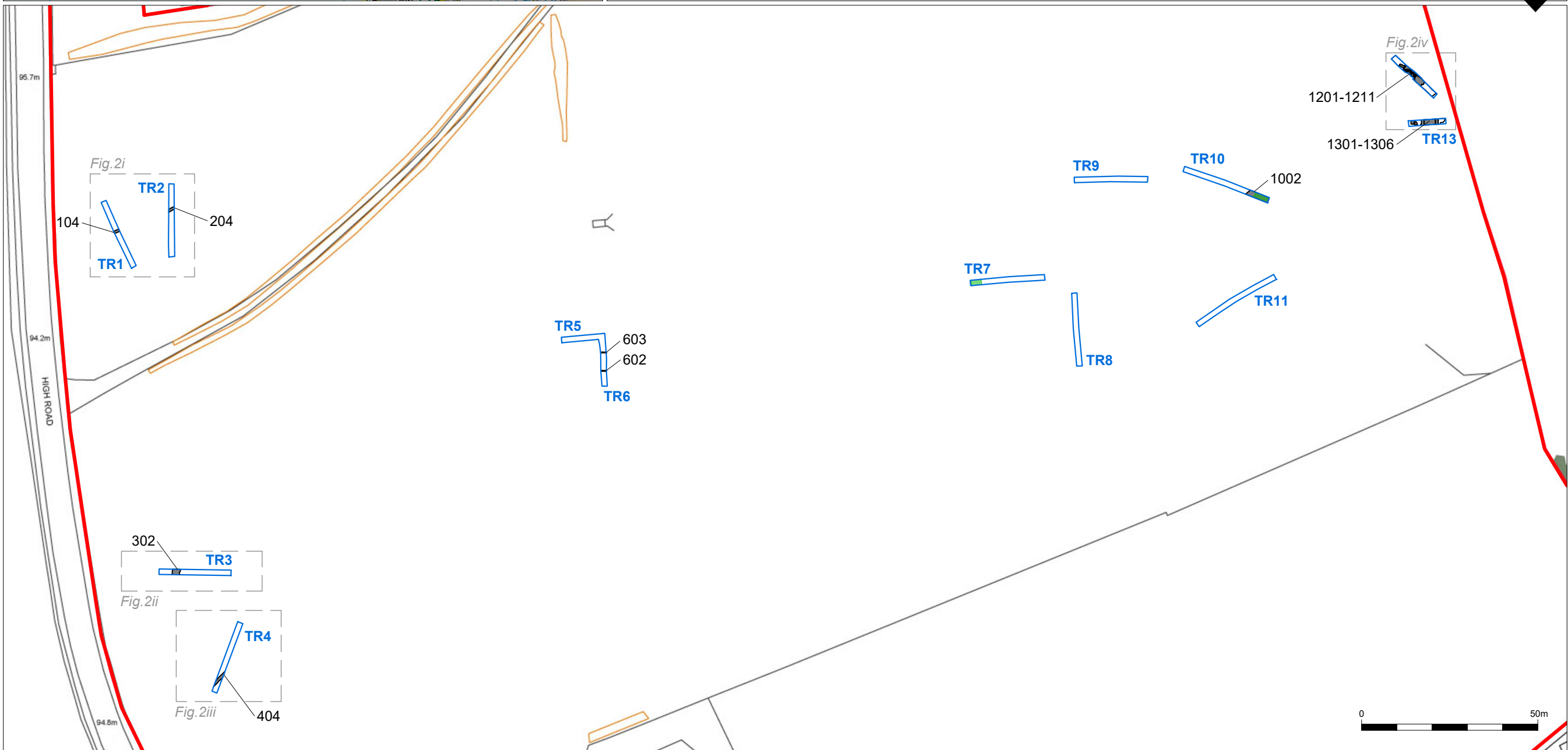
Trench no.	Size	Depth	Description
1	20.4x1.6m	0.4-0.5m	Trench runs NW-SE, mid greyish brown sandy clay topsoil over mid reddish brown sandy clay natural, linear running E-W
2	20.6x1.6m	0.6m	Trench runs N-S, mid reddish-brown sandy clay topsoil, modern land drain along E side of trench, E-W linear (same as TR1)
3	20.4x1.6m	0.4-0.5m	Trench runs E-W, dark greyish brown sandy clay topsoil over mid reddish brown sandy clay natural, several sub linear features
4	21x1.6m	0.4-0.45m	Trench runs NE-SW, mid/dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil over mid reddish brown sandy clay natural, linear feature at SW end
5	12.5x1.4m	0.3-0.35m	Trench runs E-W, Dark greyish brown sandy clay topsoil over light orange clay (not natural)
6	13.4x1.7m	0.3-0.35m	Trench runs N-S, mid reddish brown sandy clay topsoil over industrial modern brickwork

Trench no.	Size	Depth	Description
7	21x1.6m	0.4-0.62m	Trench runs E-W, mid/dark reddish brown sandy clay topsoil over light/mid reddish brown sandy clay natural, no archaeology detected
8	20.8x1.55m	0.25-0.5m	Trench runs N-S, mid/dark reddish brown sandy clay topsoil over mid reddish brown sandy clay natural, no archaeology detected
9	21x1.6m	0.35-0.45m	Trench runs E-W, mid/dark reddish brown sandy clay topsoil over dark reddish brown sandy clay natural, no archaeology detected
10	25.6x1.7m	0.35-0.40m	Trench runs NW-SE, mid reddish brown sandy clay topsoil over mid reddish/greyish brown natural, deposit (1002) mixed waste/demolition material at SE end
11	25x1.6m	0.35m	Trench runs SW-NE, mid reddish brown sandy clay topsoil over mid reddish/yellowish brown sandy clay natural, deposit of waste material (same as TR 10) at NE end
12	16.5x1.6m	0.3-0.35m	Trench runs NW-SE, mid/dark reddish brown sandy clay topsoil over brick laid surface
13	10.3x1.7m	0.4-0.45m	Trench runs E-W, mid/dark reddish brown sandy clay topsoil over structural remains, N-S running walls and brick floor surface



Key:

- Development Boundary
- Trench Location
- Archaeological Feature
- Excavated Section



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Title:
Site Location Plan

Project:
**Wilson Pit Road, Whitehaven,
Cumbria: Phase 5**

Client:
Story Homes

Scale at A3:
1:1,250

Drawn by: CA	Checked: SW	Date: 11/02/2021
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Report No: Y505/21	Fig. No: 1
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Fig.2i - Plan of trenches 1-2

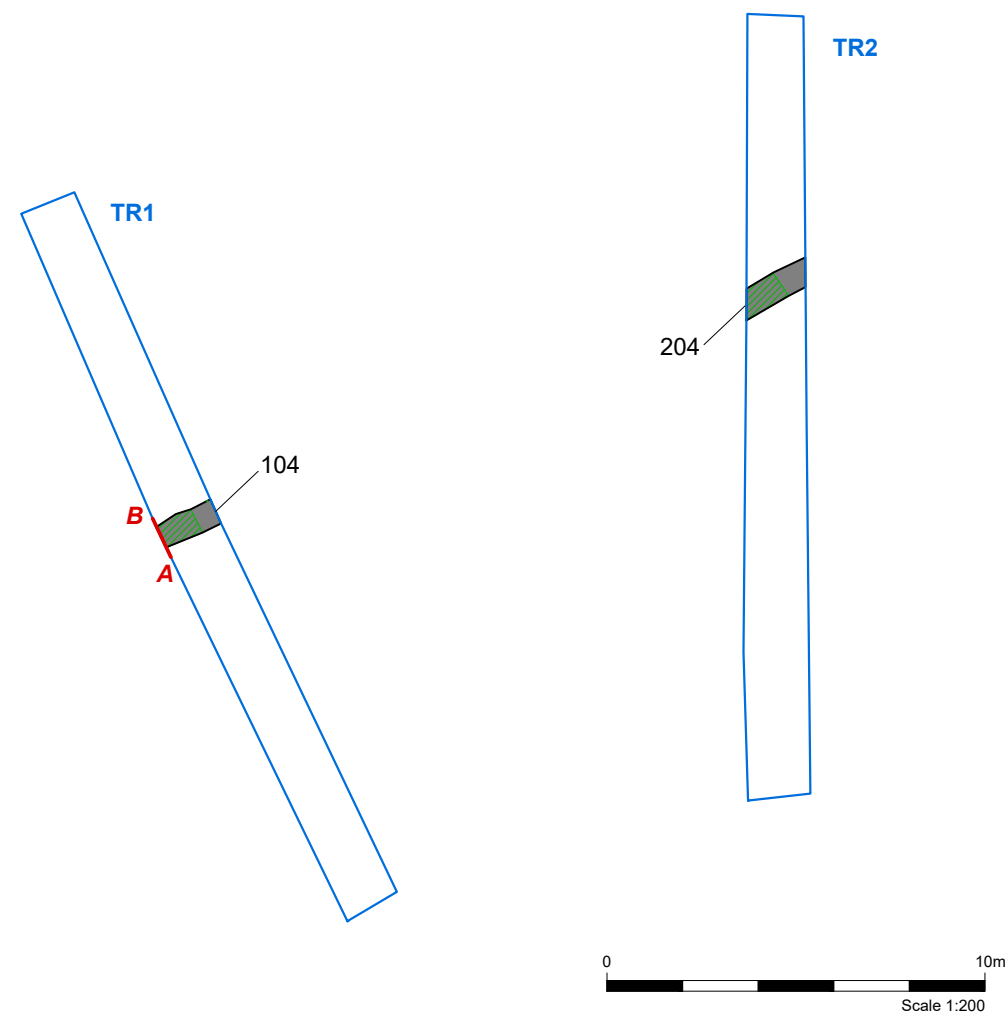


Fig.2iii - Plan of trench 4

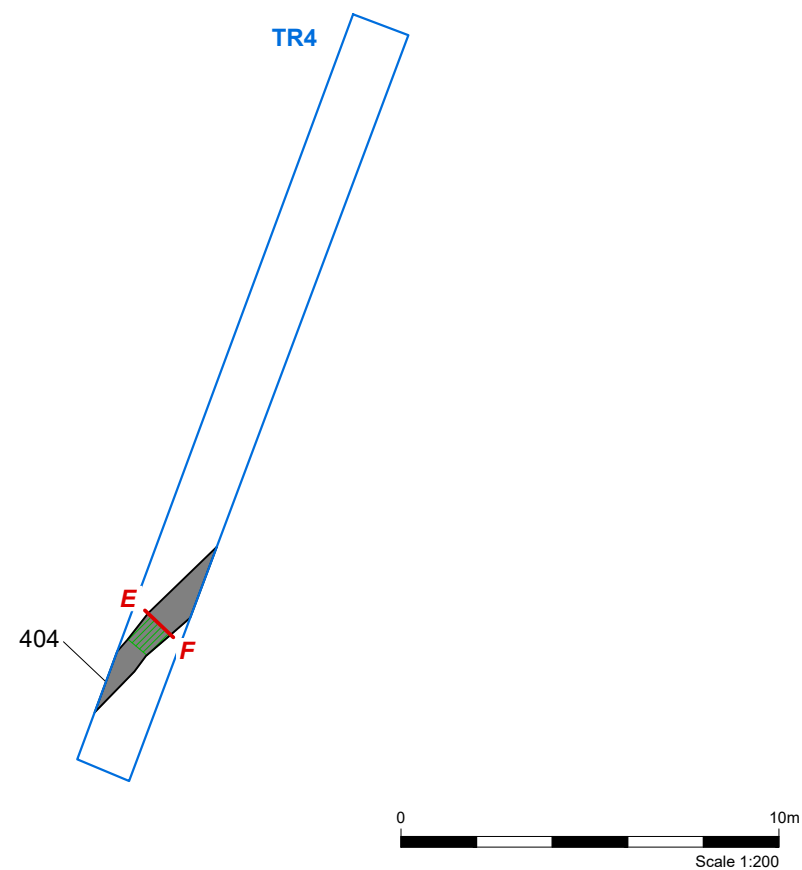


Fig.2ii - Plan of trench 3

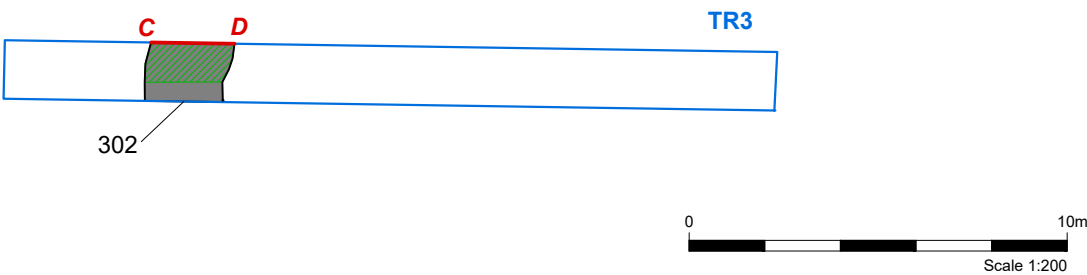
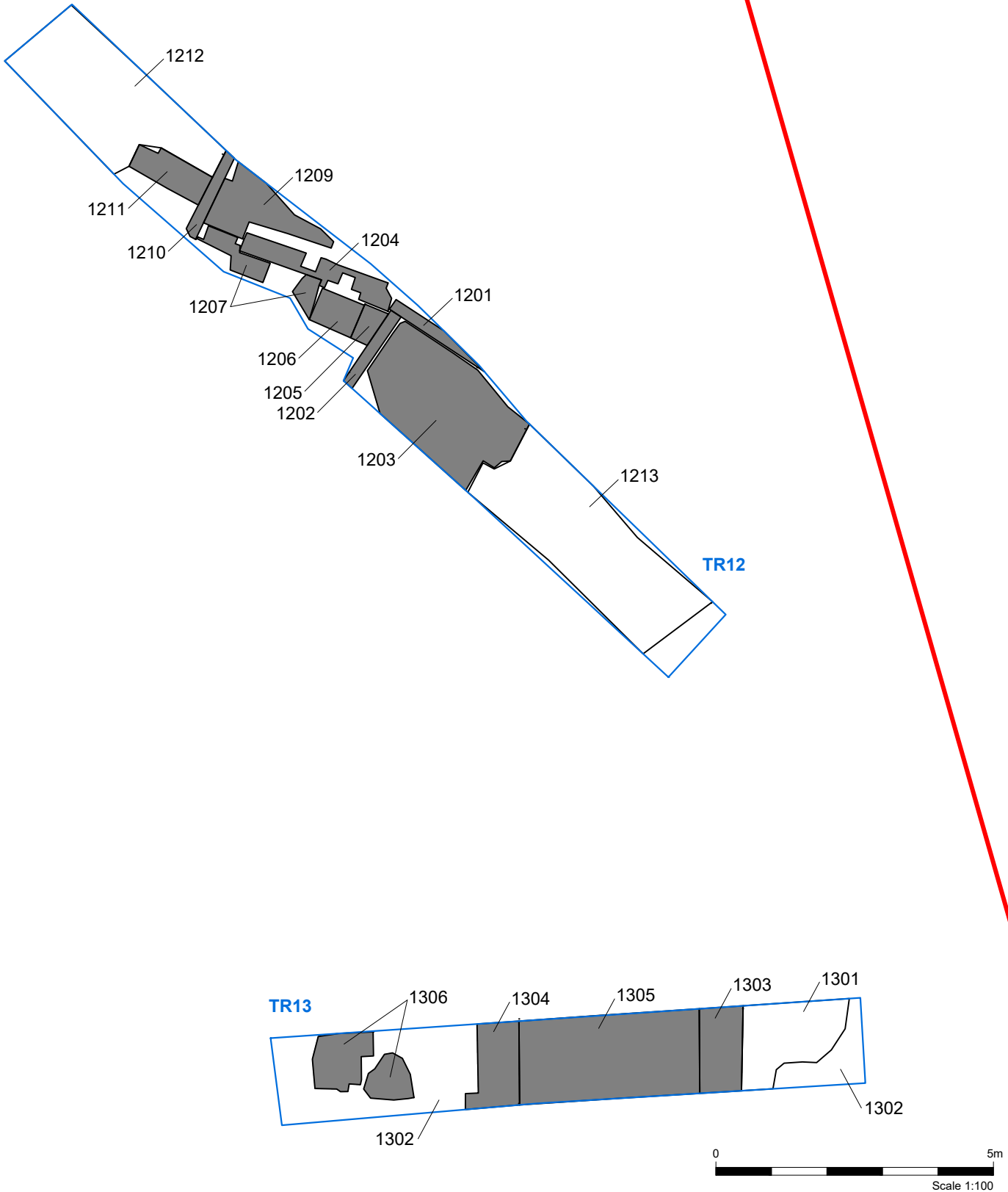


Fig.2iv - Plan of trenches 12-13



Key:

- Development Boundary
- Trench Location
- Archaeological Feature
- Excavated Section



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Title:
**Close-up of Trenches 1-4 and
Trenches 12-13**

Project:
**Wilson Pit Road, Whitehaven,
Cumbria: Phase 5**

Client:
Story Homes

Scale at A3:
Varies

Drawn by: CA
Checked: SW
Date: 11/02/2021

Report.No: Y505/21
Fig. No: 2

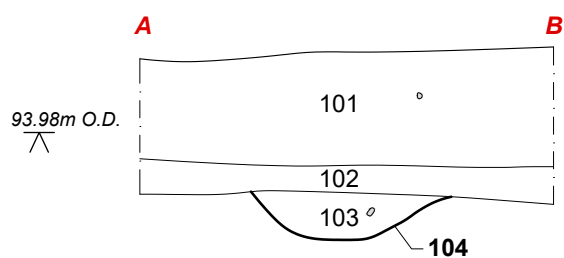


Fig.3 - E-Facing section of ditch (104)

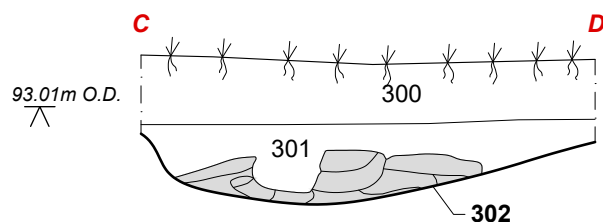


Fig.4 - S-Facing section of ditch (302)

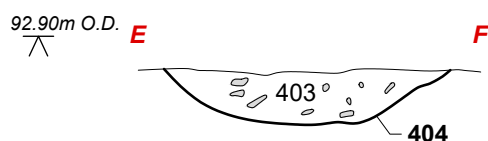


Fig.5 - SW-Facing section of ditch (404)

Key:

Stone



Title: Sections		Client: Story Homes			
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Scale at A4: 1:20		Drawn by: CA	Checked: SW	Date: 11/02/2021	Report.No: Y505/21
				Fig. No: 3-5	



Fig.6 - Photograph of E-W Orientated Wall (602)



Fig.7 - Photograph of Trench 12, showing Surface (1205) and Surface (1206)

Project:
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Fig.8 - Photograph of Trench 13, showing Wall (1304) and Surface (1305)

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Report No: Y505/21		Fig. No: 8



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