



**TRINITY SCHOOL**

**TRINITY SCHOOL,  
CARLISLE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

**April 2017**

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## TRINITY SCHOOL

Land at Trinity School, Carlisle

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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DESK BASED ASSESSMENTS  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION  
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY  
TOPOGRAPHIC AND LANDSCAPE SURVEY  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING  
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

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## SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong (WA) was commissioned by Trinity School, Carlisle to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Trinity School, north of Strand Road, Carlisle, Cumbria (NGR: NY 40362 56261). This work was required as a fulfilment of a condition of planning consent. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced in response to advice given by Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Advisor for Cumbria County Council, acting as the archaeological planning advisor on behalf of Carlisle City Council.

The research found that the evaluation site remained in the agricultural hinterland of the Roman and medieval cores of the settlement of Carlisle. Despite this, it found that there was the potential for archaeological remains of these periods, found on the adjacent site to the north, to extend into the area subjected to archaeological evaluation. The spread of Carlisle eastwards from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, south of the River Eden, left the evaluation site largely unaffected, though a ropery was established to the south of the site, and its rope walk ran to the east. Therefore, it was considered possible that associated archaeological features would be encountered. Otherwise, any earlier archaeological deposits are unlikely to have been adversely affected by post-medieval and modern development.

A structure and deposit encountered in Trench 1 must be the surviving traces of a fairly substantial undated wall, orientated north to south. The structural remains encountered in Trench 2 are likely to be the poorly preserved and potentially robbed out continuation of this same wall. No such wall is shown on the maps studied during the research phase of this project, the earliest of which dated to 1611, so it may be that the wall predates this or may have been short lived and missed by later mapping.

The deposits encountered in Trench 3 may be silting deposits within a former pond. The overlying orange sand deposit is likely to be a levelling deposit, deliberately spread to provide a flat area for the playing field. This may also explain the lack of a subsoil in this trench, though one was observed in Trenches 1 and 2. Like the wall however, no pond is known on the maps encountered during the research. The presence of a former ropery in the vicinity may account for both the wall and pond.

The presence of a substantial wall of unknown function or origin, but perhaps predating 1611, and possible former pond, are of archaeological interest, but would not warrant a historic

asset significance of greater than local significance. Their locations have been recorded during the archaeological evaluation.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Wardell Armstrong (WA) thanks Trinity School for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Also, WA thank Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer at Cumbria County Council for their assistance.

The research was undertaken by Cat Peters. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Sue Thompson and Cat Peters, with Alan James, Jack Brannon and Naomi Oya. The report was written by Cat Peters. The figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. The project was managed by Frank Giecco and the report edited by Dave Jackson.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Following a prestart meeting on the 14<sup>th</sup> of April, Wardell Armstrong (WA) undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at Trinity School, Carlisle (centred on NGR NY 40362 56261) between Wednesday 19<sup>th</sup> April 2017 and Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> April 2017. It was commissioned by the client, who intends to build a new sports hall building on the land subjected to evaluation. This archaeological work was a condition of planning consent being granted by Carlisle City Council (planning reference: 17/0107).
- 1.1.2 A letter, addressed to the planning manager at Carlisle City Council, by the Historic Environment Officer of Cumbria County Council advises that a condition be imposed on any planning consent, worded in the following manner, *“no development shall commence within the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The written scheme will include the following components: an archaeological evaluation; a recording programme of the archaeological assets impacted upon by the permitted development, the scope of which will be dependent upon the results of the evaluation; where significant archaeological assets are revealed by the programme of archaeological work, a post-excavation assessment and analysis, preparation of a site archive ready for deposition at a store approved by the Local Planning Authority, completion of an archive report, and submission of the results for publication in a suitable journal”* (Parsons 2017, 1). This planning condition was thus imposed (ref no. SD/DC 17/0107).
- 1.1.3 A written scheme of investigation was produced by Wardell Armstrong, based on the advice issued by the Historic Environment Officer of Cumbria County Council (CCCHES), for an archaeological evaluation, and this was approved by the local planning authority, prior to any works occurring.
- 1.1.4 The proposed development is considered to have the potential to impact on possible surviving Roman and/or Medieval archaeological features, based on the results of an archaeological investigation occurring at an adjacent site, which encountered



surviving Roman and medieval archaeological assets, *“including possible human cremated remains”* (Parsons 2017, 1).

1.1.5 An archaeological evaluation is defined as a programme of ‘monitoring and investigation carried out during a non-archaeological activity within a specified area of land or development where construction operations may disturb or destroy archaeological remains’ (CIFA 2014a).

## 1.2 **Project Documentation**

1.2.1 The project conforms to advice provided by Jeremy Parsons of CCCHES. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was then produced to provide a specific methodology based on the advice for a programme of archaeological mitigation implemented via a watching brief (WA 2017). This was approved by the archaeological planning advisor prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

1.2.2 This report outlines the initial desk-based research results, the work undertaken on site and the results of this archaeological evaluation.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Standards and Guidance

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014a), and in accordance with the WA fieldwork manual (2017).

2.1.2 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014a) and the Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014b).

### 2.2 Documentary Research

2.2.1 A rapid archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared as part of this report, which sets out the archaeological and historical background of the site, and provides an assessment of the significance of all known and potential heritage assets up to 0.25km from the area of investigation.

### 2.3 The Archaeological Evaluation

2.3.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of three trenches, Trench 1 measuring 19.7m in length, Trench 2, 21.2m in length and Trench 3, 20m in length, and all 1.7m in width across the proposed development area that measured 100m<sup>2</sup>. The general aims of these investigations were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.
- to find evidence of Romano-British activity continuing into the site from the adjacent Wickes site to the north.

- 2.3.2 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a JCB 3CX with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand. All possible features were inspected and selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples. Once completed all features were recorded according to the WA standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WA 2017).
- 2.3.3 All finds encountered were retained on site and returned to the Carlisle office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* was then produced for each stratified context under the supervision of the WA Finds Officer, and the dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the site. On completion of this project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines (*ibid*). Please note, the following categories of material will be discarded after a period of six months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):
- unstratified material;
  - modern pottery;
  - material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.
- 2.3.4 On completion the evaluation trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material, and photographs were taken once the works had been completed.
- 2.3.5 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, with copies of the report sent to Cumbria County Council's HER, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier: **TYC-A**.
- 2.3.6 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the **Online Access** to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by WAA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: wardella2-283380.

### 3 BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The site is located at NGR NY 40362 56261. It is located in the north-eastern part of the city of Carlisle, in the area to the east of Georgian Way, north of Victoria Place and south of The Swifts and the River Eden. The site is currently grassland, used as a playing field within school property, within a wider area surrounded by various residential and commercial buildings. The land to the north-east remains undeveloped. The site is bounded by a footpath to the east, buildings forming Trinity School (upper) to the south and west, and a large store to the north. The proposed development site is approximately 1000m<sup>2</sup> in size.

3.1.2 The underlying solid geology within the area of investigation is mapped as sandstone of the Kirklington Sandstone Formation deposited during the Triassic Period approximately 200 to 251 million years ago. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Diamicton of the Devensian Till, deposited up to 2 million years ago during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2017).

#### 3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.2.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken as part of this project, to summarise the known historical and archaeological background of the site and the surrounding landscape to a distance of approximately 0.25km. The results are outlined below, and are based on readily available web resources (e.g. Cumbria Image Bank 2017, Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle's catalogue (CACC) 2017, Cumbria Historic Environment Record 2017, PastScape 2017 and National Heritage List 2017), and previous work undertaken in the vicinity (e.g. Jones 2004 and Kirby 2013).

3.2.2 **Prehistoric:** there is no known evidence for prehistoric activity within the c.250m study area.

3.2.3 **Romano-British:** evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity comes from the discovery of three sherds of Roman pottery, one a fragment of decorated Samian ware, one a sherd of grey wheel-thrown pottery and one of unknown type and date. These were found during an evaluation at Carlisle College in 2005, in plough soil. The results of the evaluation indicated inactivity at the site from the Roman period until housing and the college were constructed (HER 42228). A further archaeological evaluation, undertaken in the 1980s or 1990s but unfortunately never written up, on the adjacent

site to the north prior to the existing Wickes DIY store being constructed, “revealed Roman and medieval archaeological assets surviving below ground, including possible human cremated remains” (Parsons 2017, 1). These remains were interpreted as a Roman camp, and, apparently, the work also encountered a former course of the River Eden (Jones 2004, 16). Many temporary camps were constructed beyond the Roman town of Carlisle, Luguvalium, the majority constructed between the Flavian period and the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century, to house troops on campaign and accommodation for soldiers redeployed following the withdrawal from Scotland, and domestic farmsteads are also known from the wider area (Jones 2004, 17). The legions eventually finally departed in the early part of the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

- 3.2.4 **Medieval:** after Roman withdrawal, it is likely that Carlisle continued to be occupied; certainly, an important monastic community had been established by the 7<sup>th</sup> century (Jones 2004, 17). The town was walled after the arrival of the Normans in 1092. Throughout the middle ages and up until the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745, Carlisle served as a major frontier city on the border of England and Scotland (*ibid*). Though the present study area lies some 0.25km to the east of the walled town, the north-east side of the medieval city wall is known to run within the study area, along the east side of West Tower Street (HER 3610). It is likely that much of the study area, beyond the walls, comprised agricultural land, as part of the medieval lordship or demesne of Carlisle (Jones 2004, 18).
- 3.2.5 **Post-Medieval to Modern:** the union of the crowns, with the accession of James I to the English throne in 1603, initiated a programme of pacification in the borderlands (Jones 2004, 18). As part of the pacification of the landscape, and increased ability to make use of land beyond the defended area of the walls, two detailed surveys were made of the Socage, or manorial lands of Carlisle, one in 1608 by Thomas Johnson, and another in 1611 by Aaron Rathbone. This latter plan shows the development site in the vicinity of plots ‘32’ and ‘33’, the agricultural hinterland of the town (Figure 3), and this was still the case by the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 4).
- 3.2.6 Little development had occurred to the east of the city by the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, though active pursuits were occurring in the vicinity of the development site by 1746, a horse racing circuit had been established to the north-east and a bowling green to the south-west with adjacent Spring Garden (Figure 5). The ‘Swifts or City Horse Course’ is still depicted on Smith’s Plan of 1752 (Figure 6) which indicates that the area in the vicinity

of the present development site remained agricultural hinterland of the settlement, annotated 'Inclosures'. These inclosures, and how they were divided up, is shown on an early 19<sup>th</sup> century map of the demesne lands within the soccage of Carlisle Castle (Figure 7). This indicates that the present development site was within land held by 'Mrs Hodgson'. In 1821, it was held by 'Thos. Hodgson Esq.' (Figure 8), which also shows the racecourse, now with Grand Stand, to the north-east (HER 42230). Spring Garden and the Bowling Green are also still depicted to the south-west, and terraced housing had begun to encroach east of the city, on George Street and Eden Courts to the west, with small-scale industries such as a hattery and timber yard (Figure 8). The first Roman Catholic School in Carlisle was St. Patrick's, built in Swifts Lane in 1826 (CACC DFCRC 1/53/1; HER 41093).

3.2.7 By 1848, a small building had been constructed to the south of the development site, fronting what is now Strand Road (Figure 9), likely to be the ropery as indicated on later mapping (e.g. Figure 10), and suggesting it dates to between 1821 and 1848 (HER 41094). The rope walk extended north-westwards, and ran to the immediate east of the present development site. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1872 (Figure 10) shows the ropery with a number of associated buildings to the south east of the development site. St Patrick's School is shown and labelled to the south-west of that. A coach manufactory is depicted to the north-west and a timber yard on the opposite side of Swift Lane, now Strand Street. These are all indicative of the urban spread of Carlisle and increasing industrialisation, and the establishment of churches, schools and dwellings in the vicinity indicate an increasing population (HER 4685, HER 40990, HER 41041, HER 41069, HER 41085 and NHL 1197139). A mews house was also constructed in 1873, associated with the race course, which later became a drill hall after the race course was relocated in 1904 (PastScape 1546214; HER 43793). The 10<sup>th</sup> edition of the Ordnance Survey of 1881 clearly shows these individual buildings in the vicinity (Figure 11).

3.2.8 In 1883, Carlisle Grammar School, Trinity School was relocated to Swifts Lane, and this is first shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901 (Figure 12). The area to the south-east of the development site had a stone yard by 1901, though the rope walk is still shown and annotated, suggesting the ropery too was still in use. 'Zero Path' is annotated to the immediate east of this. A drill shed is also depicted. In the

wider area, to the south and east, new housing had been constructed, and Hardwicke Circus had been established to the north-west (Figure 12).

3.2.9 The ropery appears to have gone out of use by 1925 (Figure 13), the rope walk no is longer annotated, by which date further developments, including the establishing of a tramway, had occurred in the vicinity. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Creighton School (for boys) and Margaret Sewell School (for girls), had been established to the east of the development site. On the Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1939. The eastern part of the development site, adjacent to Zero Path, is tree-lined (Figure 14).

3.2.10 In 1968, the Grammar School amalgamated with the Creighton School and the Margaret Sewell School, to become Trinity School, a Church of England Comprehensive school (Trinity School 2017), and the associated land became part of the educational facilities. The Ordnance Survey map of 1972 shows these changes, with playing fields to the north and north-east (Figure 15). The development site itself remains clear of development. Between 1972 and 2017 (Figures 15 and 2), two rectangular buildings had been constructed in the immediate vicinity, associated with Trinity School, but the development site, to the north-east, has remained unaffected by these adaptations.

### 3.3 Summary

3.3.1 The development site, subject to evaluation, has remained in the agricultural hinterland of the Roman and medieval cores of the settlement of Carlisle. There is the potential for archaeological remains of these periods, found on the adjacent site to the north, to extend into the present development site. The spread of Carlisle eastwards from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, south of the River Eden, left the development site largely unaffected, though a ropery was established to the south of the site, and its rope walk ran to the east, and there is the potential for associated archaeological features to be encountered. Otherwise, any earlier archaeological deposits are unlikely to have been adversely affected by post-medieval and modern development.

## 4 EVALUATION RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on Wednesday 19<sup>th</sup> April 2017 and Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> April 2017. It comprised the excavation of three trenches, each measuring 1.7m in width, Trench 1 being 19.7m in length, Trench 2 being 21.2m in length, and Trench 3 being 20m in length (Figure 2). These were located at random within the area due to be impacted upon by the proposed development, to meet the 10% evaluation requirement. The trenches and associated deposits are summarised in Appendix 1.

### 4.2 Results

4.2.1 **Trench 1:** was situated towards the western part of the development site, to the east of a Scout Hut (Figure 2). The trench was aligned north-west to south-east and was 1.7m wide and 19.7m long and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m, with a 1.45m maximum depth for the sondage.

4.2.2 The trench revealed an orange-brown sandy clay natural substrate (**101**) which was overlain by an orange-brown sandy clay subsoil (**102**) of 0.25m in depth, and this was overlain by a dark grey-brown sandy silt topsoil (**100**). Sondages were excavated at each end of the trench to a final depth of 1m at the north-western extent and 1.45m at the south-eastern extent, to test the natural substrate.

4.2.3 Three land drains were observed within the trench, two contained circular ridged ceramic pipes on a north to south orientation, one crossing the trench towards its north-western extent, and the other crossing the trench towards its south-eastern extent (Plate 1). The third ceramic land drain was observed towards the centre of the trench, crossing it on an east-west orientation, and this was also circular, but with a flat top.

4.2.4 Towards the centre of the trench, a cut was encountered [**104**], truncating the subsoil (**102**) and natural substrate (**101**), and this contained red sandstone facing blocks (**103**) in the southern part, with rubble core (**105**) in the northern part (Plate 2; Figure 16). These are likely to be the remains of a former north-east south-west orientated wall, with large outer facing blocks, the largest encountered being 1m by 0.5m by 0.2m, which, including the rubble core or robbed-out section to the north, measured a total width of 1.1m.



- 4.2.5 **Trench 2:** was located towards the northern part of the development site, east of Trench 1 and west of Trench 2, and on a north-east south-west orientation (Figure 2). The trench measured 21.2m in length and 1.7m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.64m in the sondage, and an average depth of 0.6m.
- 4.2.6 The trench revealed an orange-brown sandy clay natural substrate (**101**) which was overlain by an orange-brown sandy clay subsoil (**102**) of up to 0.47m in depth, and this was overlain by a dark grey-brown sandy silt topsoil (**100**). A modern lump of concrete was observed at the south-western extent of the trench, and this was not removed, though the trench was extended at its north-eastern extent to make up for this. A sondage was excavated at the north-eastern extent of this trench to test the natural substrate (Plate 3).
- 4.2.7 Four land drains were encountered in Trench 2, two were ceramic ridged drains on a north-south orientation, one towards the north-eastern extent of the trench, and another 8.27m from the south-western extent of the trench (Plate 3). A third ceramic ridged land drain was revealed on an east-west orientation 10.85m from the south-western extent of the trench. A fourth, rounded ceramic drain was encountered close to the concrete slab at a much deeper level, towards the south-western extent of the trench, and this was on a north-west to south-east orientation.
- 4.2.8 Towards the south-west of the centre of the trench, a number of sandstone fragments (**106**), possibly the rubble core foundation or robbed wall base, were encountered (Plate 4; Figure 17), which may represent a continuation of the wall (**103**) encountered in Trench 1. No cut was discernible, though this could be because of the possible later robbing, or because of disturbance when the adjacent land drain was inserted.
- 4.2.9 **Trench 3:** was located towards the eastern boundary of the development site, on a north-west south-east orientation approximately parallel with the eastern boundary and adjacent to Zero Lane. It was the easternmost of the three evaluation trenches (Figure 2). The trench measured 20m in length and 1.7m in width, and was the deepest, at a maximum of 1.3m and minimum of 0.8m.
- 4.2.10 The trench revealed a thin orange-grey-brown silty sand deposit (**110**) above the natural substrate (**101**), and this was overlain by a moderate dark-grey silty clay (**109**) of 0.15m depth, overlain by a very loose orange sand which varied in depth between

0.1m and 0.4m (**108**). The sand (**108**) was overlain by a pink-orange firm clay (**107**) (Plate 5). Rabbit burrowing appeared to have affected the deposits towards the south-eastern part of the trench, and three land drains were also observed crossing the Trench 3, all ceramic and ridged, one at the north-western extent on a north-south orientation, one 10.7m from the north-western extent on an east-west orientation, and one on a north-east south-west orientation 12m from the north-western extent of Trench 3.

4.2.11 The deposits encountered in Trench 3 produced no archaeological evidence.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

### 5.1 Finds Analysis

5.1.1 A total of 36 artefacts, weighing over 203g, were recovered from topsoil deposits during an archaeological evaluation on land at Trinity School, Carlisle, (site code TYC-A).

5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011), EAC (2014) and Tullie House Museum.

5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.

5.1.4 The finds assessment was compiled by Sue Thompson.

5.1.5 Quantification of finds by context is visible in Table 1.

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight(g)	Date	Comments
100	1	Ceramic	8	31	19th-20th century	Refined white earthenware, transfer print, spongeware, yellow earthenware, stoneware
100	1	Glass	2	11	20th century	Clear bottle glass
100	2	Ceramic	8	19	Late 18th - 19th	Refined white earthenware, transfer print and scalloped edge. Porcelain, stoneware, white saltglazed stoneware
100	2	Clay pipe	1	2	Post Med	Stem frag
100	2	Glass	3	21	19th - 20th century	Clear bottle glass and window glass, brown bottle glass
100	3	Ceramic	1	1	19th - 20th century	Spongeware
U/S	2	Cu Alloy	1	9	20th century	Coin - 1928 penny
U/S	2	Cu Alloy	1	2	Post Med	False tooth on Cu Alloy strip
U/S	2	Iron	3	65	Post Med	Nails - highly corroded
U/S	2	Lead	2	12	Post Med	Fishing weights?
U/S	3	Clay Pipe	1	2	Post Med	Stem frag
U/S	3	Cu Alloy	1	10	Post Med	Slag?

U/S	3	Cu Alloy	2	7	20th century	Coin - 1988 penny, 1990 5pence
U/S	3	Lead	1	9	Post Med	Cylinder with star stamp either end
U/S	3	Silver	1	2	20th century	Coin - 1924 sixpence
<b>Total</b>			<b>36</b>	<b>203</b>		

*Table 1: Quantification of Bulk Finds by Context*

## 5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Seventeen sherds of post-medieval ceramics, weighing 51g, were recovered from topsoil deposits (**100**) (Table 1). The sherds are small, but in moderate to good condition.
- 5.2.2 The earliest pottery is a single sherd of white salt glazed stoneware which probably dates to the late 18th century (Poole 1995). The majority of pottery sherds are 19th century in date and include refined earthenwares, both plain and decorated with transfer print and spongeware, and occasional stoneware storage jar fragments and a single porcelain sherd. The sherds represent household utilitarian products including plates, teacups and storage jars (Goss 2014, Draper 2001).
- 5.2.3 The pottery assemblage spans the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, with the majority of the likely to date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.2.4 No further analysis is necessary.

## 5.3 Glass

- 5.3.1 Five fragments of glass weighing 32g were recovered from topsoil deposits (Table 1). The artefacts are in good condition. They are of modern date.
- 5.3.2 The sherds comprise clear bottle glass along with one sherd of window glass. A single brown bottle sherd weighing 9g was also recovered.
- 5.3.3 No further analysis is necessary on this assemblage.

## 5.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 5.4.1 Two stem fragment of clay tobacco pipe, weighing 4g, were recovered from (100), (Table 1). The artefacts are in good condition.
- 5.4.2 Measurements of the internal stem diameter were taken and compared to Binford's Pipestem Chronology table (below) in order to refine a date for these artefacts.

Stem-Hole Ø (in/XX)	Conversion (mm) 1 inch = 25.4mm 1/64 (inch) = 0.4mm	Dates
9/64	9 x 0.4mm = 3.6	1590 – 1620
8/64	8 x 0.4mm = 3.2	1620 – 1650
7/64	7 x 0.4mm = 2.8	1650 – 1680
6/64	6 x 0.4mm = 2.4	1680 – 1720
5/64	5 x 0.4mm = 2	1720 – 1750
4/64	4 x 0.4mm = 1.6	1750 - 1800

Table 2: Binford’s Pipestem Chronology (Kipfer 2008, 8)

5.4.3 The internal stem-diameter measured 1.80mm, giving a mid-18<sup>th</sup> century date. It should be noted that this is only a rough dating estimate.

5.4.4 No further analysis is necessary.

## 5.5 Metal

5.5.1 Twelve metal artefacts were recovered from unstratified deposits from trenches 2 and 3, weighing 116g (Table 1). The metal artefacts were recovered with the use of a metal detector.

5.5.2 Three heavily corroded iron nails weighing 65g were recovered, along with three lead objects comprising two likely fishing weight and an unidentified cylinder. Four coins were detected including a silver sixpence dating to 1924, a 1928 penny and two modern coins dating to 1988 and 1990. A lump of possible slag was recovered from Trench 3. The most unusual metal find is a single false tooth attached to a copper alloy strip recovered from Trench 2.

5.5.3 All metal objects are likely to be 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

5.5.4 No further analysis is necessary.

## 5.6 Statement of Potential

5.6.1 The finds are of low archaeological potential on a local and regional scale. As all finds are from topsoil and unstratified deposits they are of limited archaeological interest and will not be retained.

## **6 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**

6.1.1 No environmental samples were taken during the evaluation.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

### 7.1 Interpretation

7.1.1 The wall encountered in Trench 1 **(104)**, **(103)**, **(105)** are the surviving traces of a fairly substantial wall, orientated north to south. The structural remains **(106)** encountered in Trench 2 are likely to be the poorly preserved and potentially robbed out continuation of this same wall. No such wall is shown on the maps studied during the research phase of this project, the earliest of which dated to 1611, so it is possible that it may be that the wall predates this, however it is equally possible that it is part of a later short lived structure missed in the available mapping.

7.1.2 The deposits encountered in Trench 3 **(107)**, **(108)**, **(109)** and **(110)**, may relate to silting deposits within a former pond, which would account for the unusual sloping nature of deposit **(109)** towards the north-western extent of the trench. The overlying orange sand deposit **(108)** is likely to be a levelling deposit, deliberately spread to provide a flat area for the playing field. This may also explain the lack of a subsoil in this trench, though one was observed in Trenches 1 and 2. Like the wall, however, no pond is known on the maps encountered during the research. The presence of a 19<sup>th</sup> century ropery in the vicinity may account for both the wall and pond.

7.1.3 The main aim of this work was to find a continuation of the Romano-British occupation activity recorded beneath the adjacent Wickes site. No evidence of any Romano-British activity was noted however, suggesting that this activity did not extend into the current development site.

### 7.2 Significance

7.2.1 The presence of a substantial wall of unknown function or date, but perhaps predating 1611, and possible former pond, are of some archaeological interest, but would not warrant a historic asset significance of greater than local significance. Their locations have been recorded during the archaeological evaluation.

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Rickergate Tithe Award Map, 1848

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1872, 25 inch to 1 mile scale

Ordnance Survey Map, 1881, 10ft to 1 mile scale

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1901, 25 inch to 1 mile scale

Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1925, 25 inch to 1 mile scale

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[school/?\\_sm\\_au=iHVVS4M0c5sNHVqN](http://trinity.cumbria.sch.uk/the-history-of-the-school/?_sm_au=iHVVS4M0c5sNHVqN), accessed 13<sup>th</sup> April 2017

## APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

### Trench 1

Length: 19.7m      Width: 1.7m      Orientation: north- west to south-east  
 Min Depth: 0.60m      Max Depth: 1.45m (in sondage)

Context #	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
100	Topsoil	Dark grey loose sandy silt	0.35m
101	Natural Substrate	Orange-brown sandy clay	
102	Subsoil	Orange-brown sandy clay	0.25m
103	Structure/ fill	Red sandstone facing blocks in cut 105	
104	Cut for wall		
105	Deposit/ fill	Rubble core of wall in cut 104	

### Trench 2

Length: 21.2m      Width: 1.7m      Orientation: south-west to north-east  
 Min Depth: 0.39m      Max Depth: 1.64m (in sondage)

Context #	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
100	Topsoil	Dark grey loose sandy silt	0.24m
101	Natural Substrate	Orange-brown sandy clay	
102	Subsoil	Orange brown sandy clay	0.47m
106	Structure/ Deposit	Foundation/ robbed out wall	

### Trench 3

Length: 20m      Width: 1.7m      Orientation: north-west to south-east  
 Min Depth: 0.80m      Max Depth: 1.3m

Context #	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
100	Topsoil	Dark grey loose sandy silt	0.26m
101	Natural Substrate	Orange-brown sandy clay	
107	Deposit	Pink-orange clay	0.15m
108	Deposit	Loose orange sand	0.1-0.4m
109	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.15m
110	Deposit	Orange grey-brown silty sand	0.15m

## APPENDIX 2: PLATES



*Plate 1: Trench 1, facing north-west, and showing ceramic land drain and sondage at south-eastern extent*



*Plate 2: Southern sandstone face (103) and rubble core (105) in wall cut (104), Trench 1*



*Plate 3: Trench 2, facing north-east, including concrete slab at south-western extent*

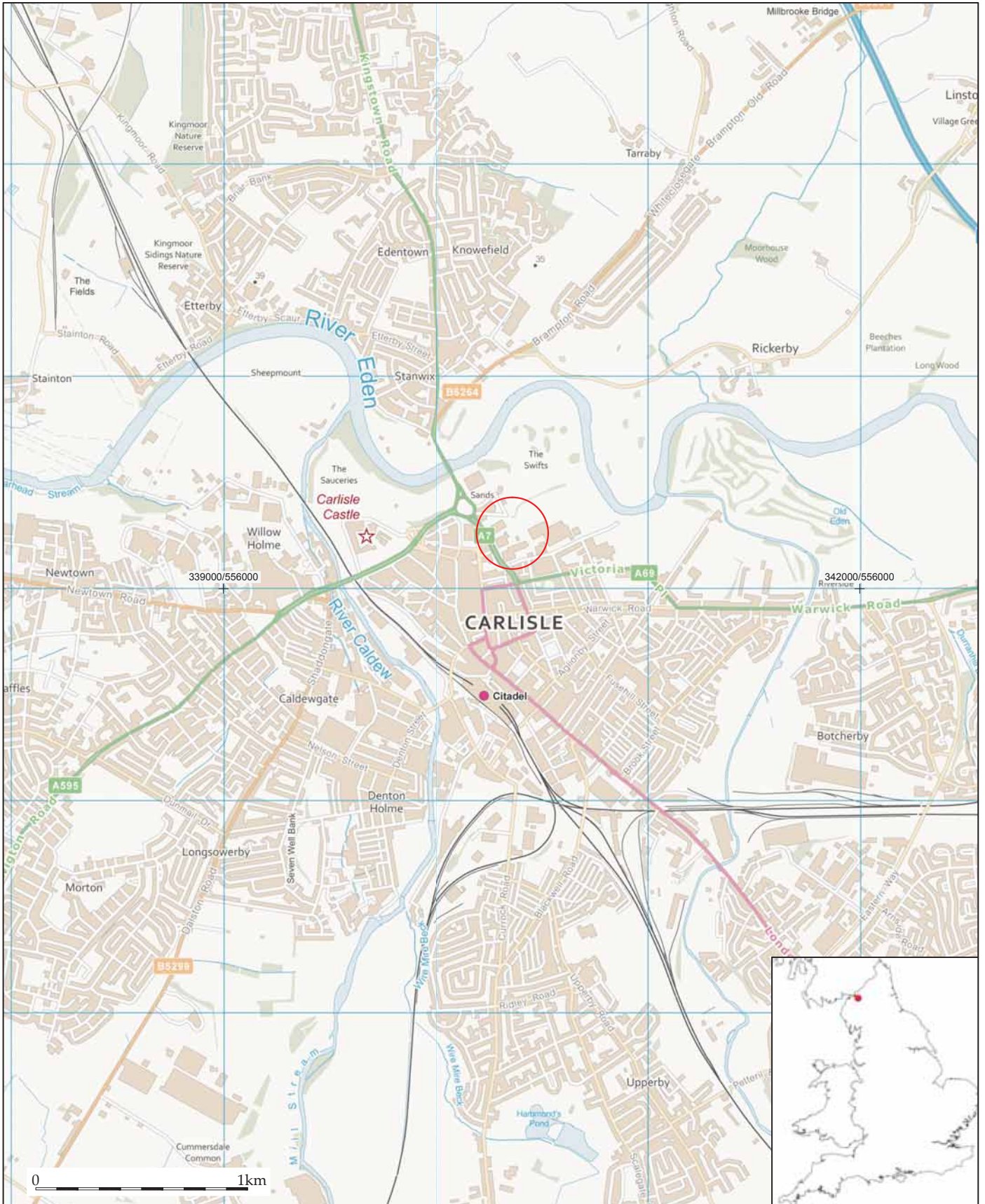


*Plate 4: Rubble deposit (106) in Trench 2, facing north*



*Plate 5: North-east facing section of Trench 3, facing west*

## **APPENDIX 3: FIGURES**






 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	<p><b>PROJECT:</b> Land at Trinity School, Carlisle, Cumbria</p> <p><b>CLIENT:</b> Trinity School</p> <p><b>SCALE:</b> 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p><b>DRAWN BY:</b> AB</p> <p><b>CHECKED BY:</b> AB</p> <p><b>DATE:</b> April 2017</p> <p><b>REPORT No:</b> CL11991</p>	<p><b>KEY:</b></p> <p> Site location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100058076</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.



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KEY:

 Evaluation trenches



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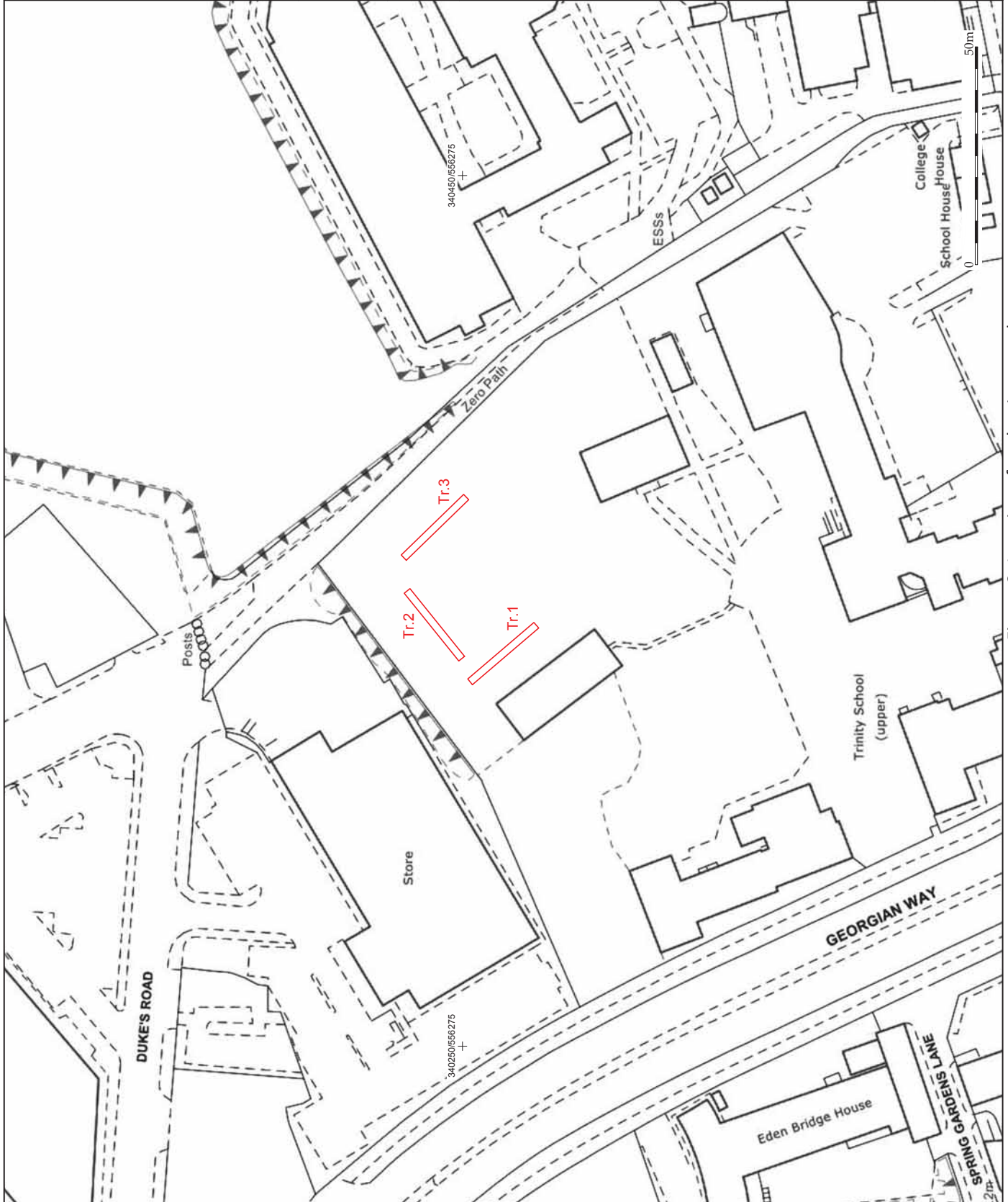


Figure 2: Location of evaluation trenches.








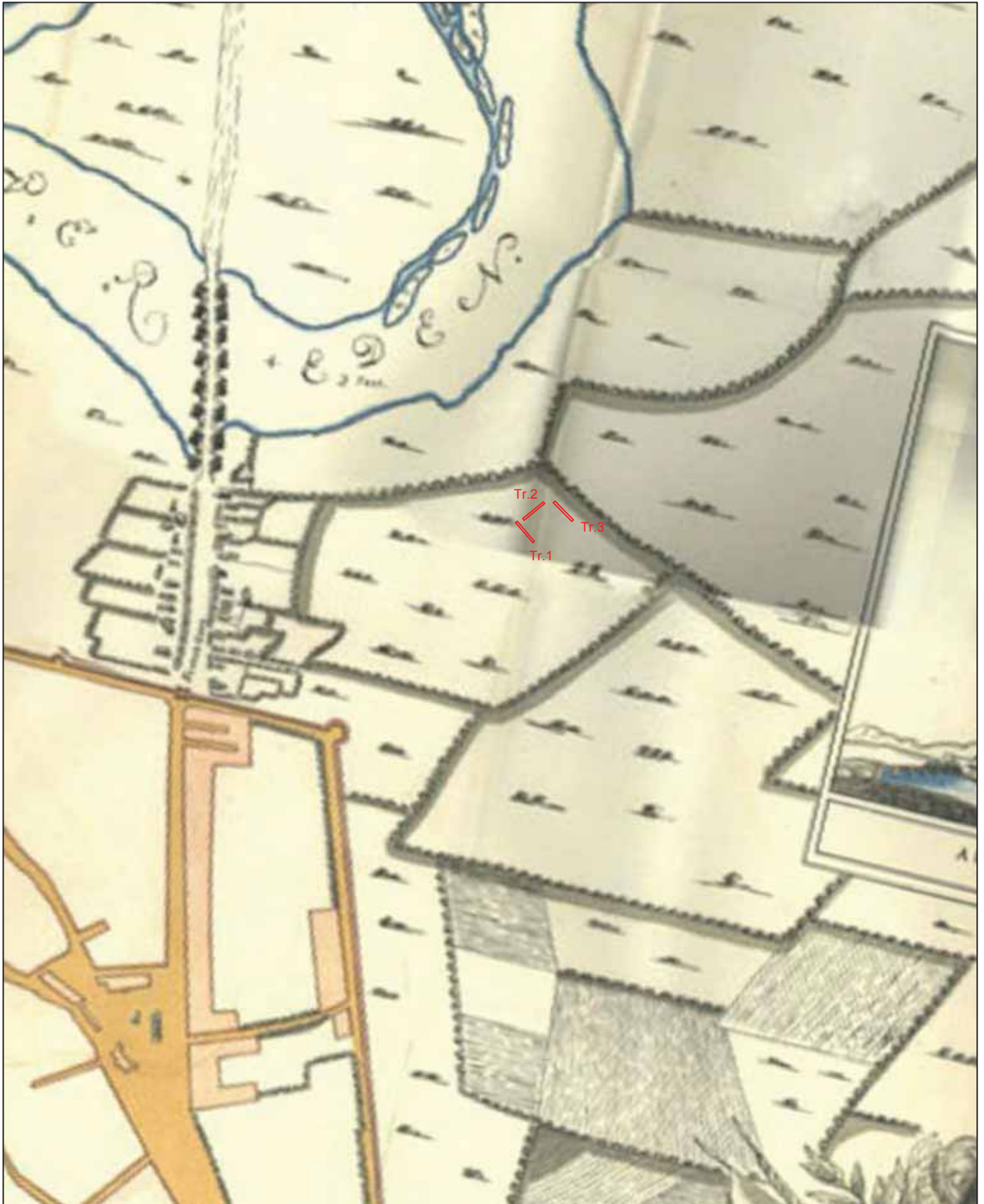
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Figure 3: Extract from a Plan of the Socage Lands of Carlisle, 1611.






 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Trinity School, Carlisle, Cumbria</p> <p>CLIENT: Trinity School</p> <p>SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: April 2017</p> <p>REPORT No: CL11991</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Evaluation trenches</p>	
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Figure 4: A Plan of Carlisle, 1684.

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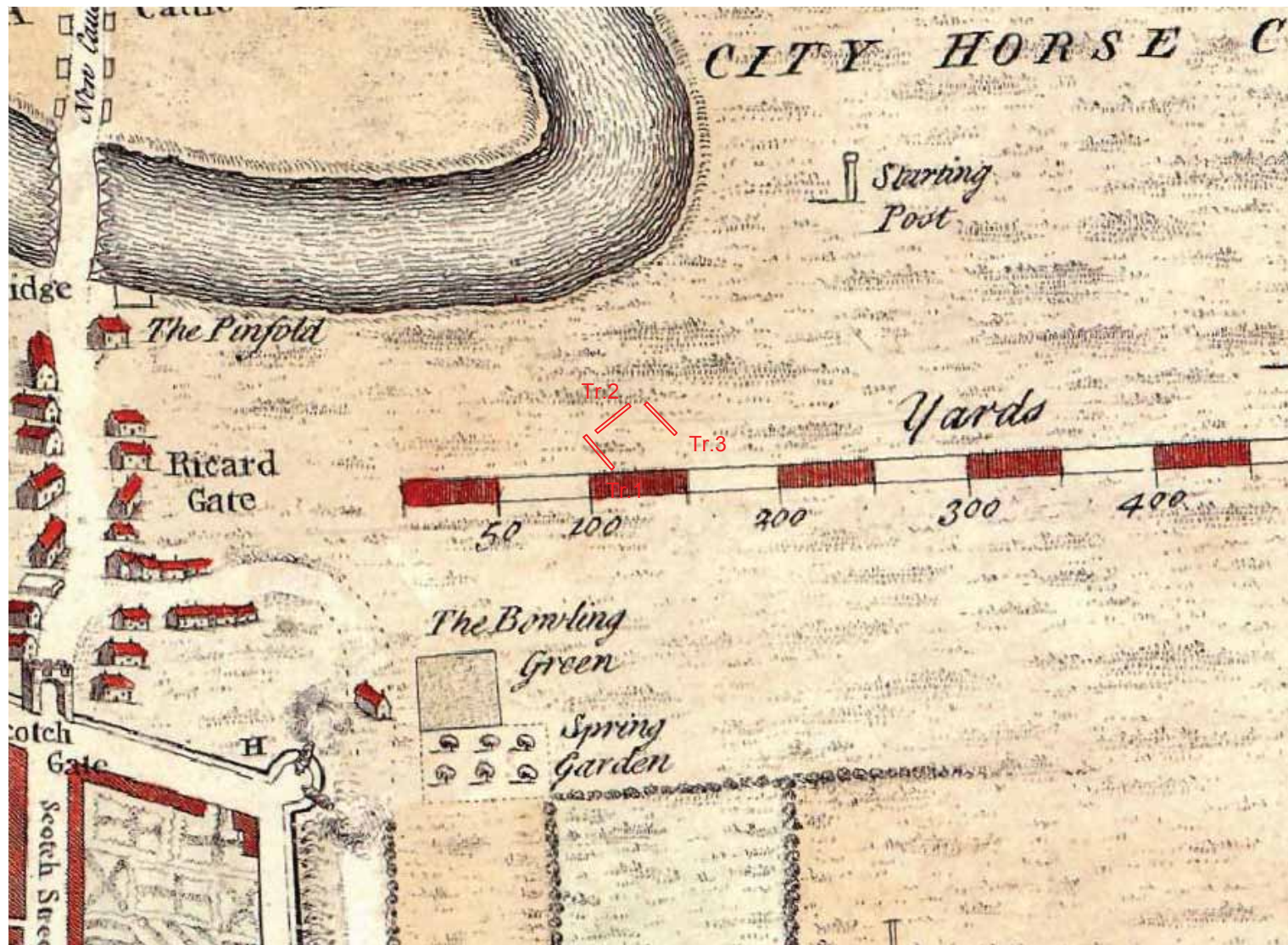


Figure 5: Extract from Smith's Plan of Carlisle, 1746.



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Tr.2  
Tr.1  
Tr.3



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Figure 6: Extract from Smith's Plan of Carlisle, 1752.

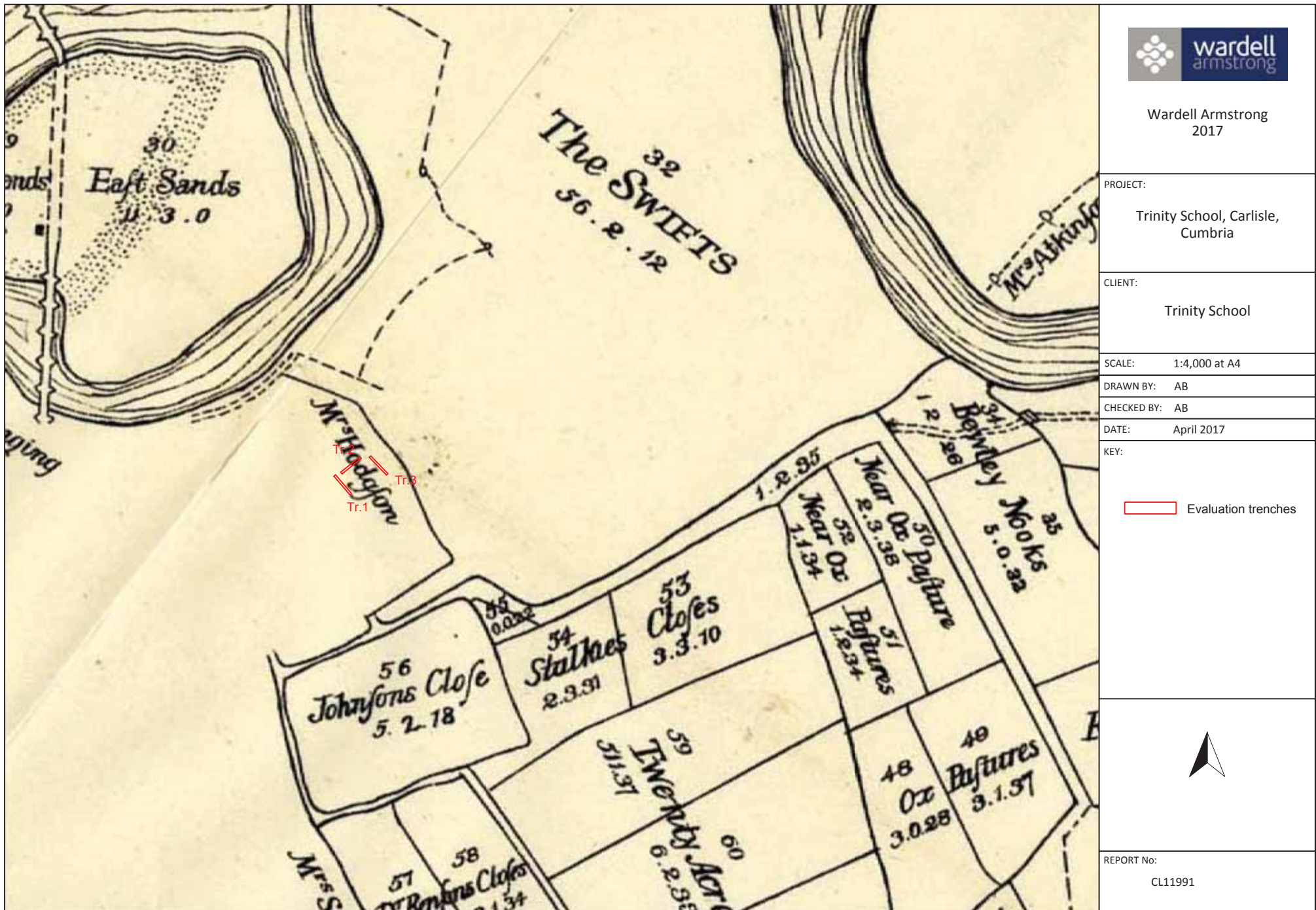
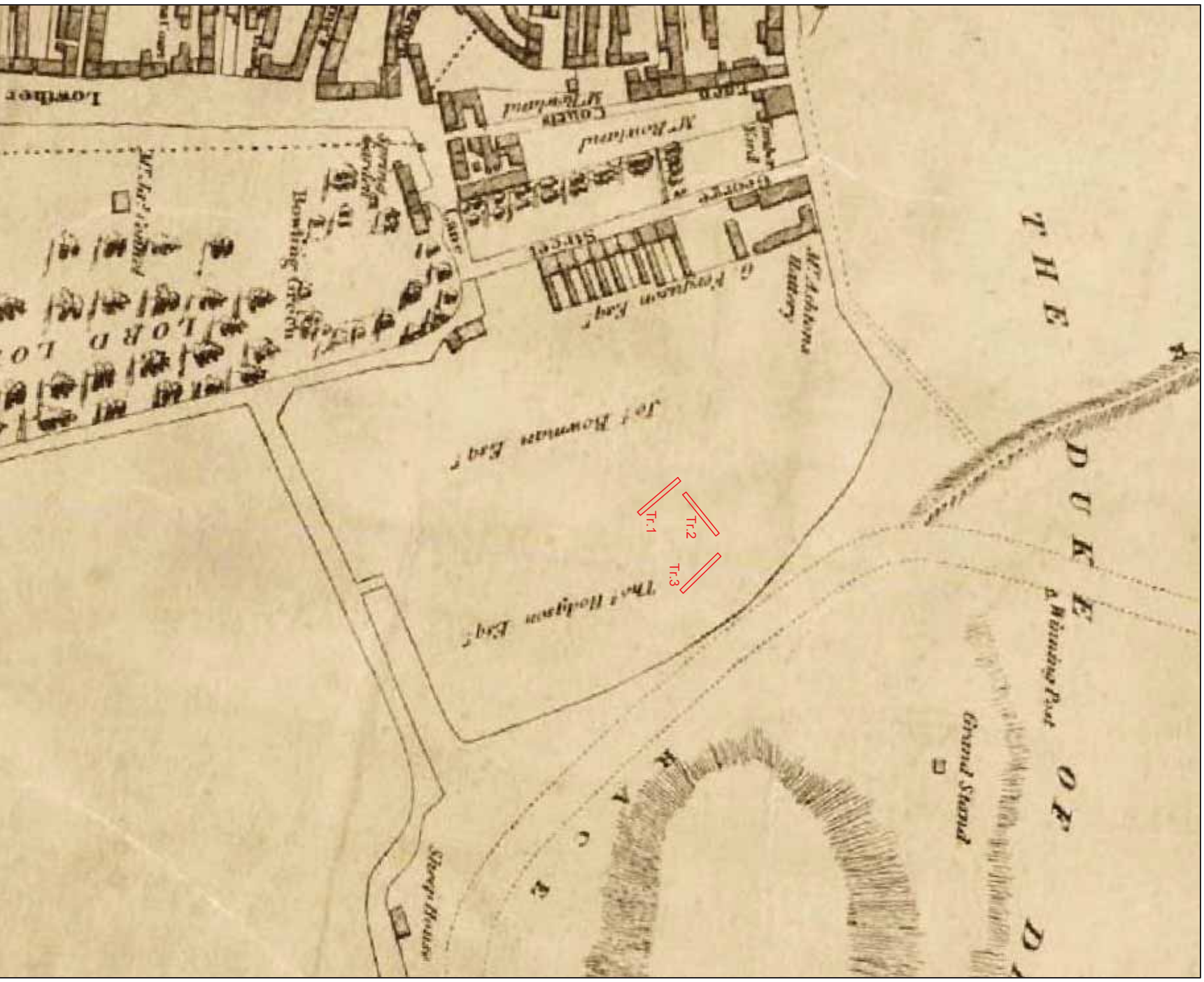


Figure 7: Extract from a Plan of the Demesne Lands within the Soccage of Carlisle, early 19th century.



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Figure 8: Extract from Wood's Map of Carlisle, 1821.



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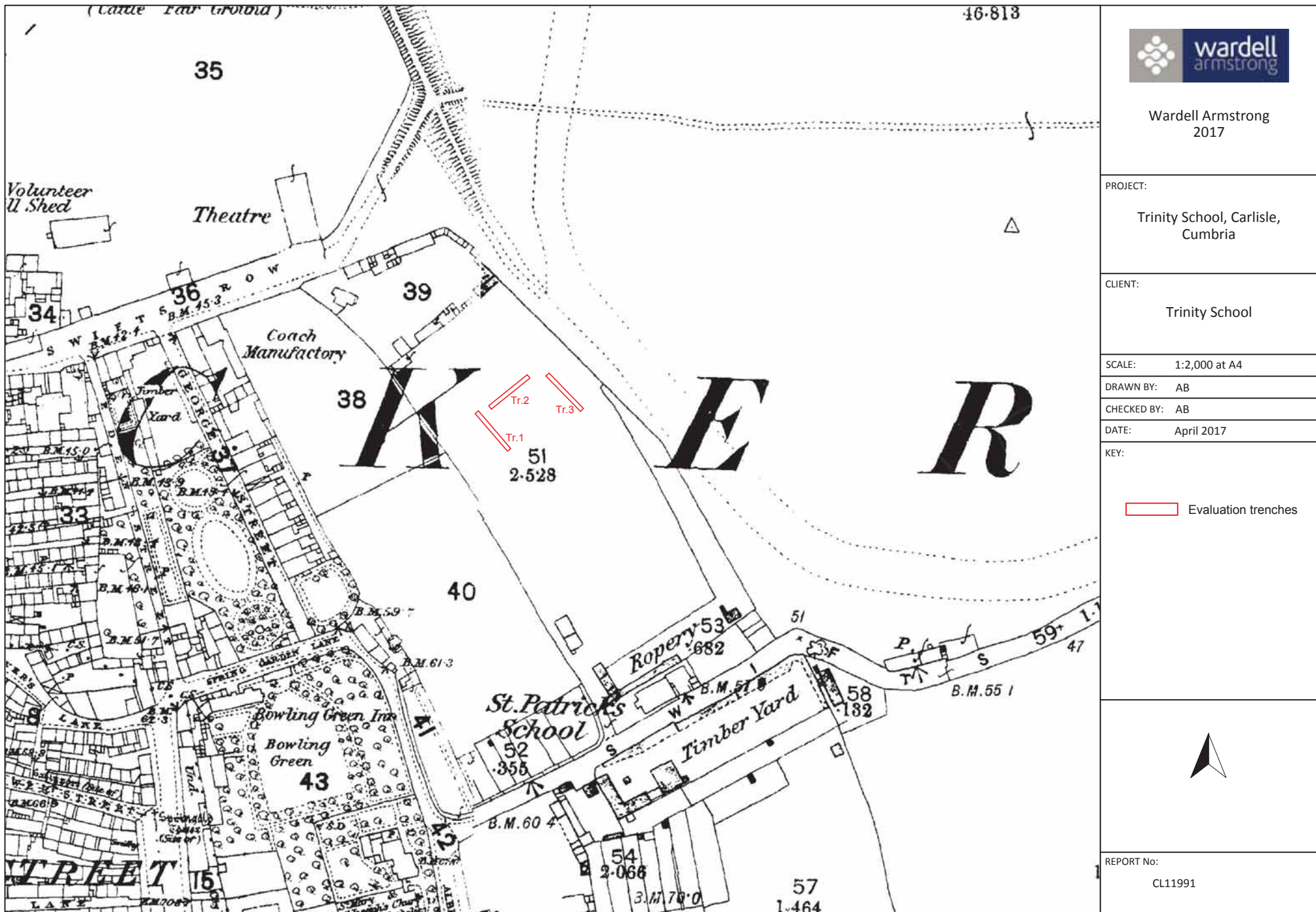
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Figure 9: Extract from the Rickergate Tithe Award Map, 1848.



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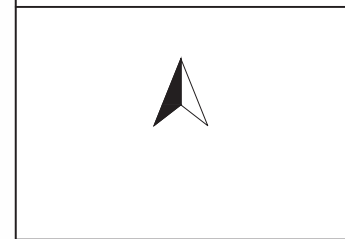
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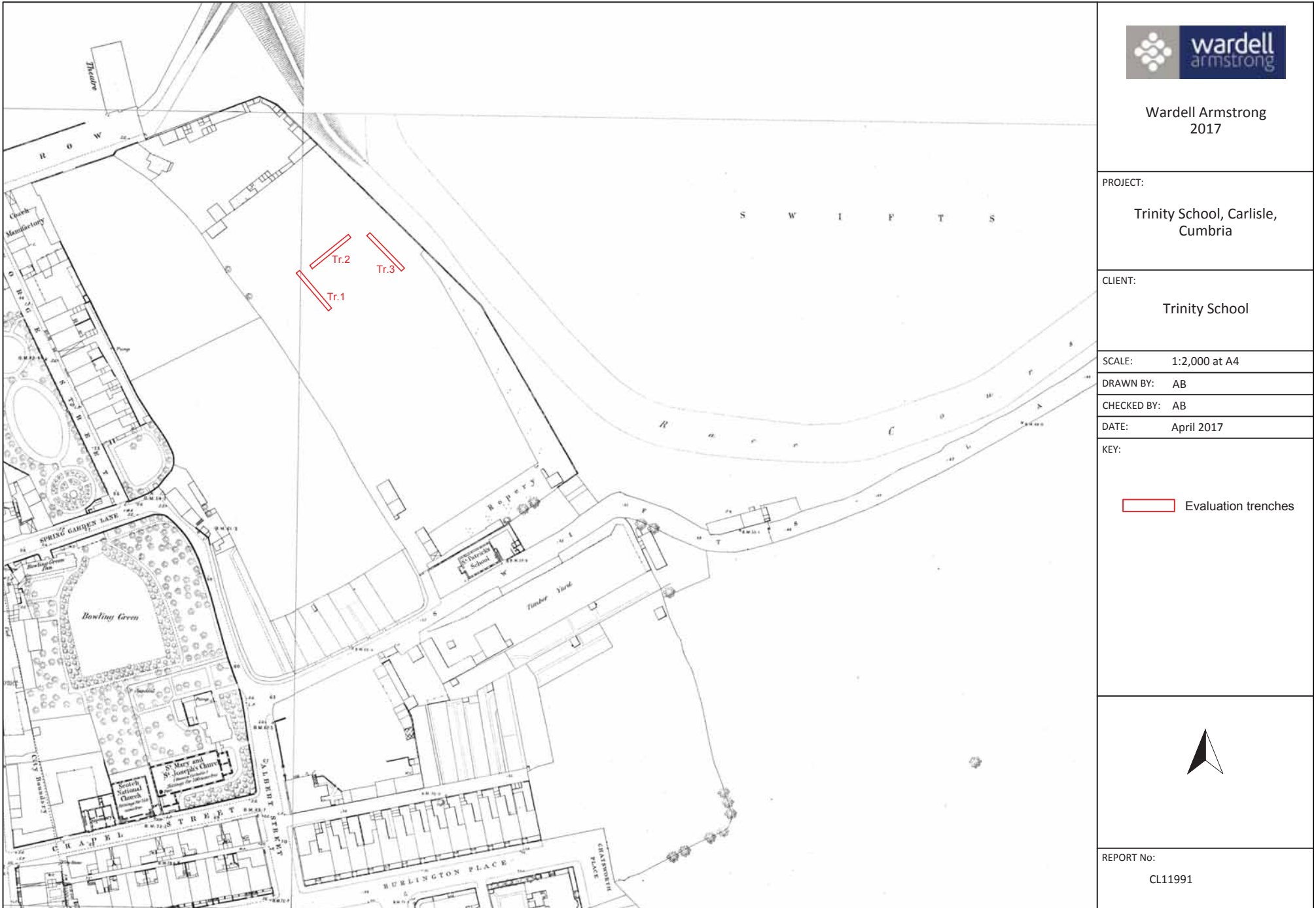
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Figure 10: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1872 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).





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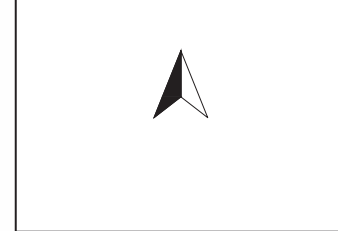
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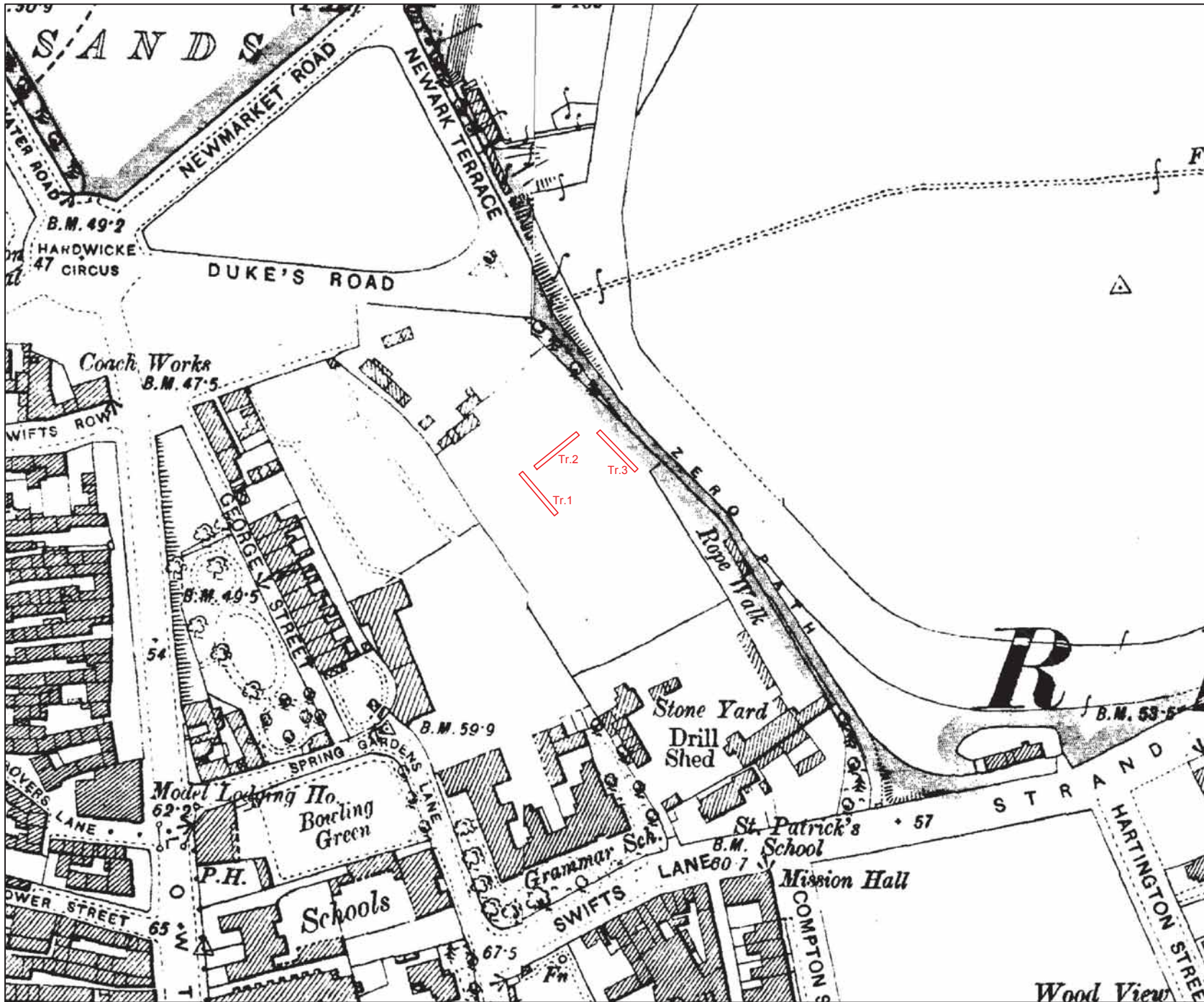
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Figure 11: Ordnance Survey Map, 1881 (10ft to 1 mile scale).



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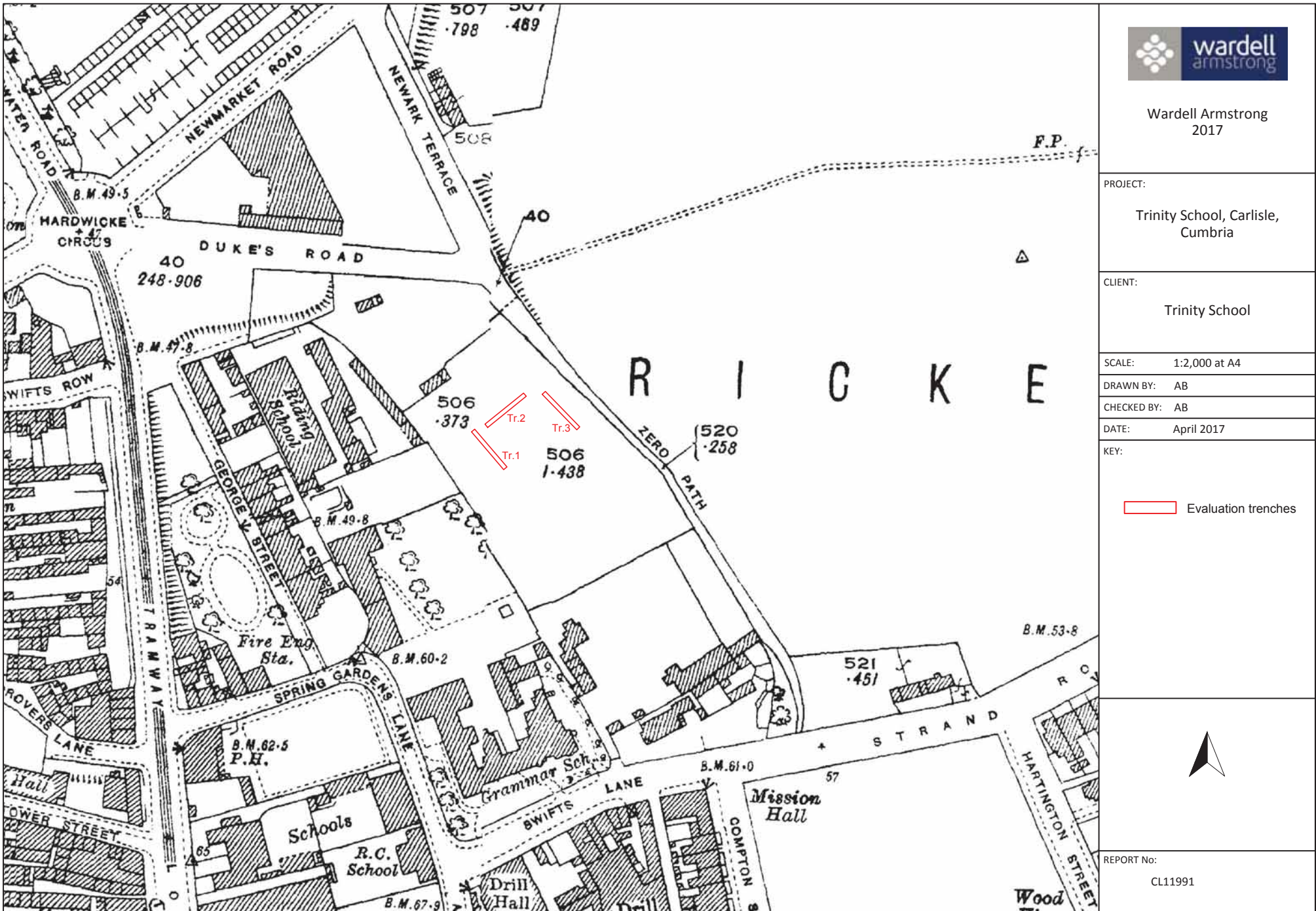
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Figure 12: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1901 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



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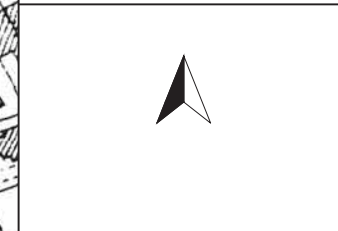
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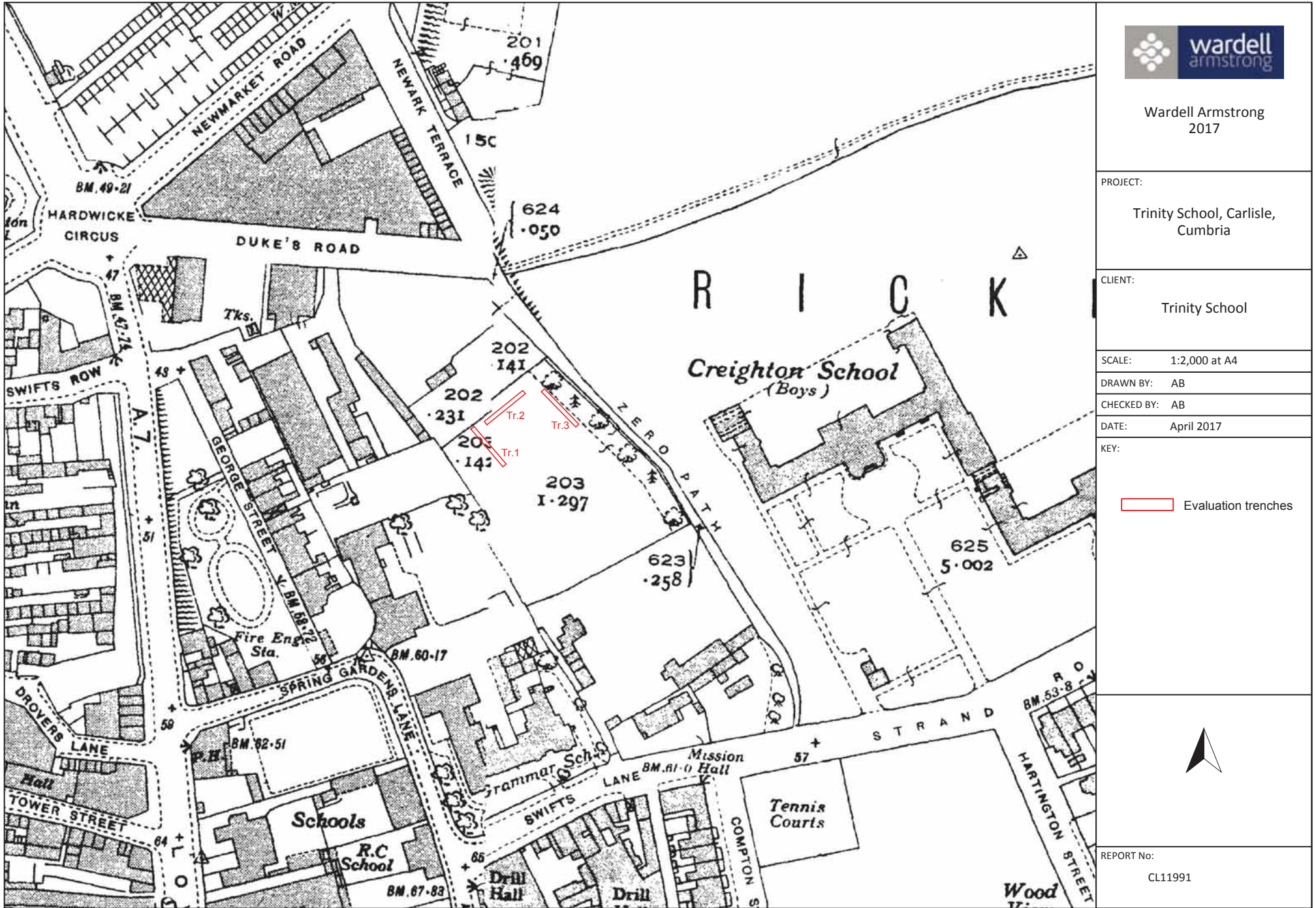
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Figure 13: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1925 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



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Figure 14: Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1939 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).

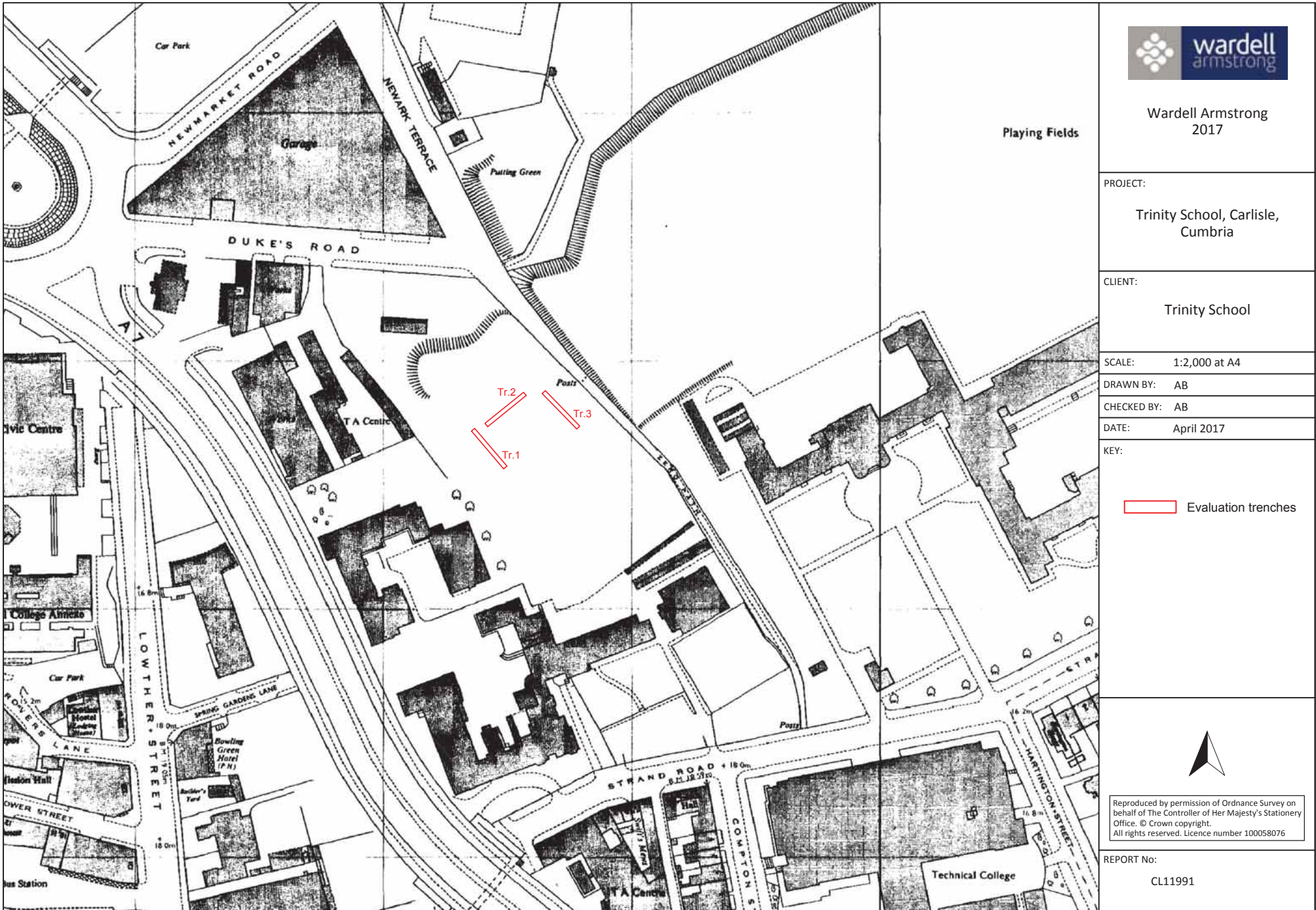


Figure 15: Ordnance Survey Map, 1972 (1:25,000 scale).



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

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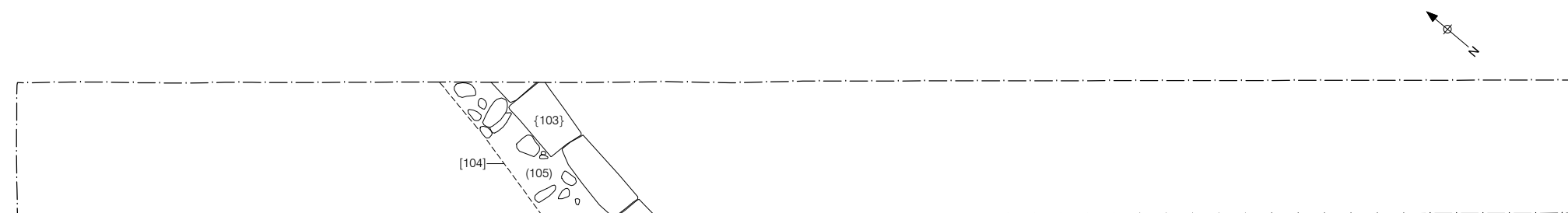
DRAWN BY: AB

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KEY:

-  Context number
-  Limit of excavation



Trench 1. Plan

0 5m



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Figure 16: Trench 1 plan.



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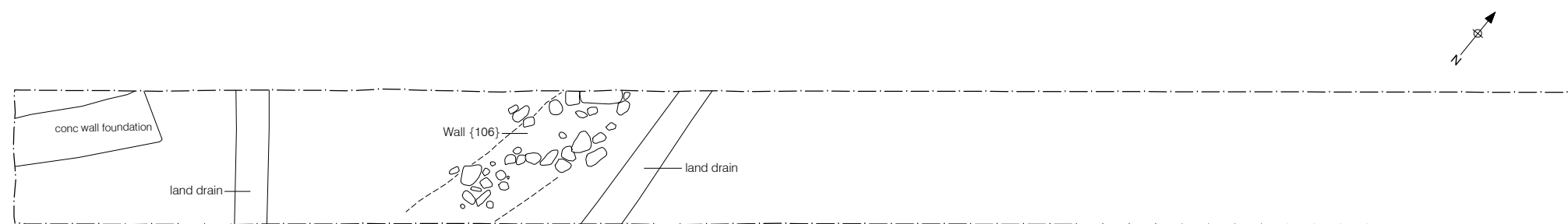
DRAWN BY: AB

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KEY:

- (101) Context number
- Limit of excavation



Trench 2. Plan

0 5m



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Figure 17: Trench 2 plan.

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