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TULLIE HOUSE MUSEUM TRUST

**PROPOSED NEW GALLERY BUILDING, TULLIE HOUSE MUSEUM,
CARLISLE**

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

June 2020

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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 LLP (WA) was commissioned by Tullie House Museum Trust to prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment in relation to a proposed development at Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, Cumbria (centred on NGR NY 39761 56041). This assessment is required to inform on the likely impacts of proposed capital developments at Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery ahead of the submission of a funding application to the National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF) and to accompany any forthcoming planning applications and any applications for scheduled monument consent, listed building consent and consent for development within a conservation area. The preparatory work was undertaken under COVID-19 restrictions, and thus relies heavily on internet sources and previous archaeological works in the vicinity, following advice issued by Mark Brennand at Cumbria County Council and Andrew Davison at Historic England. This assessment aims to show the impact on the heritage significance of upstanding heritage assets within a 200m study area, and on the potential for the proposed development to affect sub-surface archaeological deposits in the vicinity.

The Tullie Museum site lies within the scheduled area of the Roman fort and civilian settlement and medieval town comprising an area of very high archaeological potential proven to retain sub-surface archaeological remains and deposits of good levels of preservation, within Carlisle City Conservation Area, and within the immediate vicinity of numerous listed buildings, most of the Tullie House Museum structures being listed grade I.

The Tullie House site has virtually been continuously utilised from the Roman period to the modern period, with potential pre-Roman agricultural activity evidenced in the vicinity. The first timber fort was constructed in the winter of AD70/71, though slightly earlier Roman activity may also have occurred, and an annexe, developing into a later Roman settlement extended to the south of the fort. The structural remains of important Roman structures have been encountered in the immediate vicinity, as have early medieval structural occupational features and a burial. By the 11th century, tenements had been established in the area, utilising earlier Roman roads, and these burgage plots were continuously occupied until the present day, with buildings largely restricted to the frontages until the late 18th century.

The Tullie House site housed the most important dwelling within the city walls, Whyte Hawl, in existence since at least the 13th century, though this was demolished and replaced by the present oldest part of the present Tullie House in 1689. By the late

19th century, encroachments into the backplots had become commonplace, and the loss of some of the buildings along the street frontages, particularly Annetwell Street, might signify the economic decline of this previously fashionable and wealthy part of the city. When various plots were advertised for sale, three small cottages, and the 17th century Tullie House were purchased on behalf of the corporation, to create an Institute for the Arts and Sciences, resulting in major new redevelopment in 1893.

A new library was added in 1936-7, though eventually demolished, and in the 1990s, substantial extensions were added to the museum with a north-western wing, kitchen service wing, and later rotunda and Millennium gallery. Some areas of the complex had remained free of development (the Secret Garden), and architectural elements of earlier phases of the site's evolution survive (the boundary wall to the east of the Secret Garden), which have the potential to be impacted by future development proposals.

The proposed development has the potential to directly impact on the surviving remains of important sub-surface archaeological deposits within a scheduled area. The loss of such remains would result in a 'major impact' on heritage significance. Historic England have already advised that additional work will be required to assess the impacts on well-preserved waterlogged remains to allow a thorough impact assessment to be undertaken prior to any decision. Scheduled Monument Consent would be required ahead of any works occurring

For the designated structures of Tullie House itself and the conservation area, a limited impact on heritage significance as a result of the proposed new building is anticipated. Listed Building and Conservation Area Consent would be required ahead of any works occurring.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) thank Jo Spencer, Project Development Manager at Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery, for commissioning the project, and Gavin Campbell, also at Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery for all assistance during the site visit. WA also thank Mark Brennand, Lead Officer Historic Environment and Commons at Cumbria County Council, and Andrew Davison, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, North West, at Historic England for providing advice on how to proceed with the assessment, both in terms of the project-specific archaeological and historical sensitivities, and under current COVID-19 restrictions.

The site visit was undertaken by and the report was written by Cat Peters. The figures were produced by Helen Phillips. Frank Giocco managed the project and edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of Project

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) was commissioned by Tullie House Museum Trust to prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment on land at Tulle House Museum, Carlisle (centred on NGR NY 39761 56041; Figure 1). This assessment is required to inform on the likely impacts of proposed capital developments at Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery ahead of the submission of a funding application to the National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF) and to accompany any forthcoming planning applications. The site is presently occupied by Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery, which comprises a number of buildings of various dates, most elements being Grade I listed, and the area proposed for a new building presently containing a single-storey kitchen extension with yard and service area to the north-east, and garden area known as the ‘secret garden’ to the south-west (Figure 2).

1.1.2 The preparatory work was undertaken under COVID-19 restrictions when archives, libraries and local authorities were closed to the public and when most local authority staff were home-working. As a result of this, and of the particular known archaeological sensitivity of the Tullie House site, initial advice was sought from Mark Brennand, Lead Officer Historic Environment and Commons at Cumbria County Council, and Andrew Davison, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, North West, at Historic England, on the scope and methodology of the assessment. It was advised that the study area should be 200m, centred on the proposed new building, and that the present assessment should include a study of the Urban Archaeological Database events (Brennand email 14/05/2020) and Portable Antiquities Scheme data (Davison email 15/05/2020). It was also advised that, as well as the Roman potential of the site, the post-Roman periods are also of great interest, including 16th-18th century deposits, and that consideration should be given to the potential existence of waterlogged deposits, and potential impacts on these (Davison email 15/05/2020). These issues have been considered within this report, which also adheres to the brief provided by Tullie House Museum Trust (Tullie House Museum Trust 2020).

1.1.3 This assessment comprises the results of the research and aims to show the impact of the development proposals on the heritage significance of upstanding heritage assets within a 200m study area, and the potential impact on sub-surface archaeological deposits within the site boundary.

1.2 The Purpose of the Heritage Impact Assessment

1.2.1 This Heritage Impact Assessment is designed to show the likely impact of development within the site boundary on the heritage significance of heritage assets within a 200m radius of the proposed development site, an area, referred to as the study area. This includes both upstanding and sub-surface archaeological remains, both within and outside the site boundary.

1.2.2 The Heritage Impact Assessment seeks to address in detail the issues of impacts on heritage significance and to do this it both seeks to understand the significance of the assets before evaluating the impact of the development proposals upon them.

1.3 Planning Policy and Legislative Framework

1.3.1 National planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment are set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), which was updated by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government in February 2019 (MHCLG 2019). This is supported by *Planning Practice Guidance* (PPG) which was published in March 2014.

1.3.2 The NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance. With regard to designated heritage assets, *'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation'* (NPPF, para 193). The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be; *'any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated assets should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of grade II listed buildings, park or garden should be exceptional; assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* Listed Buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional'* (NPPF, para 194). Therefore, preservation in-situ is the preferred course in relation for such sites unless exceptional circumstances exist.

1.3.3 *The NPPF states that 'the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset'* (NPPF, para 197). The NPPF advises that local planning authorities should *'require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact'* (NPPF, para 199).

1.4 Local Planning Policies

1.4.1 Carlisle District's Local Plan, 2015-2030 was adopted in November 2016 and includes policies for the district against which planning applications will be assessed, including spatial strategy and strategic policies (SP policies) (Carlisle City Council 2015). These include Policy SP7: Valuing our Heritage and Cultural Identity where the council aims to, *'proactively manage and work with partners to protect and enhance the character, appearance, archaeological and historic value and significance of the District's designated and undesignated heritage assets and their settings...'* (Carlisle City Council 2015, 50). More specific policies have been designed to achieve the strategic policies, including seven on the Historic Environment (HE), with the overall objective being *'to conserve, enhance and promote Carlisle's heritage and important historic landscapes whilst ensuring that development proposals respect and enhance Carlisle's historical assets'* (Carlisle City Council 2015, 179).

1.4.2 Those HE policies with particular significance to the proposed development at Tullie House Museum, include Policy HE 2: Scheduled Monuments and Non-Designated Archaeological Assets:

'Development will not be permitted where it could cause substantial harm to the significance of a scheduled monument, or other non-designated site or assets of archaeological interest, or their setting. Proposals that affect non-designated assets will be judged on the significance of the assets and the scale of likely harm to establish whether the development is acceptable in principle. The preferred approach will be to seek to avoid damage to such remains, though through their preservation in-situ. When in-situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording and analysis of assets. Where possible and appropriate, opportunities should also be taken to promote and interpret assets' (Carlisle City Council 2015, 182).

1.4.3 An additional relevant policy is Policy HE 3: Listed Buildings, which states that:

'Listed buildings and their settings will be preserved and enhanced. Any harm to the significance of a listed building will only be justified where the public benefits of the proposal clearly outweighs the harm. Applications for works to listed buildings, including alterations or extensions, changes of use, or new development within the curtilage and/or its setting must have regard to:

- 1. The significance of the heritage asset, including its intrinsic architectural and historic interest and its contribution to the local distinctiveness and character of the District;*
- 2. The setting of the assets and its contribution to the local scene;*
- 3. The extent to which the proposed works would result in public benefits;*
- 4. The present or future economic viability or function of the heritage asset; and*
- 5. The preservation of the physical features of the building, in particular, scale,*

proportions, character and detailing (both internally and externally) and of any windows and doorways.

Development within the locality of a listed building should preserve or enhance its character and setting, and be sympathetic in scale, character and materials... (Carlisle City Council 2015, 184).

1.4.4 As the proposed development site also lies within a conservation area, a further relevant policy is Policy HE 7: Conservation Areas:

'Any new development and/or alterations to buildings in conservation areas should preserve or enhance the special character and appearance of the conservation area and its setting. Specifically, proposals should:

1. *Seek to harmonise with their surroundings and be sympathetic to the setting, scale, density and physical characteristics of the conservation area;*
2. *Preserve or enhance features which contribute positively to the area's character or appearance, in particular the design, massing and height of the building should closely relate to adjacent buildings and should not have an unacceptable impact on the townscape or landscape;*
3. *Not have an unacceptable impact on the historic street patterns/boundaries, roofscape, skyline and setting of the conservation area, important open spaces or significant views into, out of, and within, the area;*
4. *Not, other than as a last result, result in demolition and redevelopment behind retained facades;*
5. *Wherever practicable, draw on a local pallet of materials to reinforce the distinctiveness of an area;*
6. *Retain individual features of interest e.g. doorways, windows, shopfronts, garden walls, railings, cobbled or flagged forecourts, sandstone kerbs, trees and hedges etc. Where this is not possible or practical, any replacement should match the original; and*
7. *Not generate a significant increase in traffic movements, heavy vehicles or excessive parking demands, where these would be prejudicial to the character of the conservation area.*

'...Development which would result in harm to a public or private open space that contributes positively to the character of a conservation area will be permitted only where this harm is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposals... (Carlisle City Council 2015, 189).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The preparation of this Heritage Impact Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidance recommended by Historic England and prepared by Bassetlaw District Council (2011) and in accordance with the brief issued by the Tullie House Museum Trust (Tullie House Museum Trust 2020) following advice issued by Mark Brennand and Andrew Davison. Note is also taken of Historic England guidance on understanding place (2017) and on the setting of heritage assets (2015).

2.1.2 The data underlying the Heritage Impact Assessment was gathered through desk-based study of documentary sources and via a site visit. The impact of the development on upstanding assets within a 200m search radius, was assessed using a series of standard tables (*confer* Appendix 1).

2.2 Documentary Sources

2.2.1 Primary and secondary sources have been used to provide the background to the historical character of the study area. Much of the information in this Heritage Impact Assessment derives from the results of previous archaeological investigations, from data from the Historic Environment Record database and from internet sources.

2.2.2 Historic England's guidance on historic area assessments, conservation areas and heritage asset setting were used to establish the compliance of the development scheme proposals with best practice planning guidance (Historic England 2015, 2017 and *nd*).

2.3 Site Visit

2.3.1 The site and its environs were visited on Wednesday 13th May 2020. The site visit aimed to:

- identify any as yet unknown features within the proposed development site
- identify whether any known features identified during the research are still present within the proposed development site boundaries
- identify any obvious potential impactors on the survivability of sub-surface archaeological remains
- consider the impact of the proposed residential development on the heritage significance of heritage assets within a 200m radius.

2.4 Impact Assessment Tables

2.4.1 The assessment of the impact of development proposals is undertaken using a series of heritage impact tables (Appendix 1). These tables use standard assessment methods as used by Government agencies, as for example those used in the Highway Agency's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (2007). These tables first establish the significance of the heritage asset against set criteria, secondly they estimate the magnitude of impact and, taking the results of these two together, allow a calculation of impact on overall heritage significance.

2.5 Heritage Impact Assessment

2.5.1 For the purposes of this report, the term 'proposed development site' is used to refer to the area within the proposed development site boundary (Figure 2) and the term 'study area' is used for the wider 200m radial contextual area surrounding the site (Figure 3). This study area was defined in-line with guidance issued by Mark Brennand, Lead Officer Historic Environment and Commons, at Cumbria County Council.

2.5.2 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the brief (Tullie House Museum Trust 2020), professional guidelines (ClfA 2017) and with advice issued by Mark Brennand at Cumbria County Council and Andrew Davison at Historic England. As this work was undertaken under the COVID-19 outbreak, in-person searches at archives, museums, libraries and local government offices was not possible, and so much of the source material is derived from previous archaeological work in the vicinity, and information provided by Mark Brennand and Andrew Davison. A search of online resources was also undertaken in order to identify designated sites such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas, around the proposed development area. This was done in order to help assess the possible impact of the proposed development on archaeologically sensitive areas. The principal sources of information were historical maps and secondary sources.

2.5.3 **Cumbria County Council Record (HER):** the HER, maintained by Cumbria County Council, was consulted in May 2020 in order to obtain information regarding known non-designated heritage assets, i.e. sites of historic or archaeological interest which are not designated, from within the study area. Reports of previous archaeological investigations were also provided by the HER. Full details of all assets are included in Appendix 2 and their locations are represented by asset numbers in Figure 3.

2.5.4 **Archive Centres:** the online catalogue of all country-wide archives, the National

Archives, was checked for relevant sources, though present COVID-19 restrictions meant that no visits were undertaken in person. The following table lists documents of potential relevance that might be checked at a future date once more detailed plans are available of the proposals, such as service trenches, foundation depths etc:

Reference	Date	Description	Archive Centre
Ca/E1/422	Ud	Tullie House, sketch plan	Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle
Ca/E1/726	Ud	Tullie House, roof	Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle
Ca/E1/766	Ud	Tullie House, improvement	Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle
Ca/E1/474	1890-3	Tullie House, alterations & additions	Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle
Ca/E1/1059	1894	Tullie House, drainage plan	Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle
Ca/E1/968	1899	Tullie House, cycle shed	Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle
Ca/E10/25	1941	Tullie House and extensions to library	Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle

2.5.5 **National Heritage List (NHLE):** the online database of all designated assets (scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, battlefields etc), maintained by Historic England, was searched for the 200m study area, and the results detailed in Appendix 2 and illustrated in Figures 3 and 17.

2.5.6 **Wardell Armstrong LLP:** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the Wardell Armstrong library and these were examined and are referenced as appropriate.

2.5.7 **Websites:** various websites were checked for information relevant to the site's assessment, including Google Earth™, the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS 2020) and the British Geological Survey (BGS 2020). The results are included in the text and, as appropriate, in the gazetteer and bibliography.

2.6 Reporting

2.6.1 A digital copy of the report will be deposited with the Cumbria County Council HER, where viewing will be made available on request.

2.6.2 Wardell Armstrong support the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. Details of the results of this study will be made available by Wardell Armstrong, as a part of this national scheme, under code: **wardella2-396141**.

2.7 Glossary

2.7.1 The following standard terms are used throughout the report:

- Designation – the process that acknowledges the significance of a heritage asset

and thus advances its level of consideration/protection within the planning process. Designated assets can either be statutory, like listed buildings, or non-statutory such as registered parks and gardens or conservation areas.

- Heritage Asset – a building, monument, site, place, area or defined landscape positively identified as having a degree of heritage significance that merits consideration in planning decisions.
- Historic Environment Record – an information service, usually utilising a database that provides public access to up-to-date and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area.
- Mitigation – action taken to reduce potential adverse impacts on the heritage significance of a place.
- Setting – the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. The extent is not fixed and will vary according to the historic character of the asset and the evolution of its surroundings.
- Significance – the value of a heritage asset to present and future generations attributable of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (including historical associations).

3 DESCRIPTION

3.1 Location and Geology

3.1.1 Tullie House Museum is situated within the historic core of the city of Carlisle, to the south-east of Carlisle Castle and north-west of Carlisle Cathedral (Figure 1). Tullie House Museum comprises a number of buildings from different phases, the earliest element constructed as a townhouse in 1689, and the most recent, the Rotunda with Millennium Gallery beneath, added in 2001 to form a new entrance (Figure 2). Also included within the site boundary is a service yard area, accessed from Annetwell Street, a Secret Garden, to the rear of Herbert Atkinson House a Grade II listed structure fronting Abbey Street, and the Museum garden including a Roman shrine, to the south-east of the buildings, accessible from Abbey Street and Castle Street via the Grade I listed gatehouse (Figure 2).

3.1.2 The geology in the vicinity consists of mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period (BGS 2020). The superficial deposits are mapped as Diamacton of the Gretna Till Formation, deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (*ibid*).

3.2 Historic Landscape Character

3.2.1 The proposed development site lies within Cumbria's Historic Landscape Characterisation area 10: Carlisle. This is '*dominated by the city of Carlisle, with urban development including municipal parks and cemeteries, and industrial estates*' (Cumbria County Council 2009, 51).

3.3 Carlisle City Conservation Area

3.3.1 Tullie House Museum lies within Carlisle City Conservation Area, designed in 1987. Conservation Areas define '*an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance*'. Development proposals within conservation areas must either enhance, or at least have a neutral effect on the character of the area. Unfortunately, no conservation appraisal has been completed for Carlisle City Conservation Area, so detail on the specific character that the conservation area status has been applied to protect, is not known. Generally, special interest of conservation areas derive from one or more of the following factors:

- The architectural significance and potential of the area;

- The architectural and historic quality, character and coherence;
- The contribution made by green spaces, trees and hedges.

3.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.4.1 This historical and archaeological background is compiled from secondary sources consulted in May 2020, as, under the COVID-19 outbreak, libraries, museums, archives and local government offices were closed. It is intended only as a summary of historical developments around the proposed development site. The locations of known heritage assets within the 200m study area are shown in Figure 3 and summarised in Appendix 2. Due to the huge dataset produced for the area from the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD), held by Cumbria County Council, only UAD sites within the Annetwell Street/Abbey Street/Paternoster Row/Castle Street rectangle are included in Appendix 2 and referenced in the text, with the full gazetteer of sites provided in Appendix 3 and referenced in the text as appropriate as UAD references. Known heritage assets most at risk of impact from the proposed development are also illustrated in Figure 17.

3.4.2 **Prehistoric Period:** although little is known of pre-Roman Carlisle, a palisaded enclosure encountered at Scotby Road in Carlisle is thought to have been an Iron Age structure, and evidence for agricultural activity has been encountered beneath the Roman layers within the city centre itself (Stallibrass and Huntley 2011, 26-7), including during the Millennium Excavations to the north of Annetwell Street (Zant 2009, 43). Some element of settlement must therefore also have been present in the vicinity. There are also suggestions that there may have been an Iron Age hillfort, perhaps at the site of the present keep (Stallibrass and Huntley 2011, 27), and a pottery head found at Castle Street prior to 1964 may have originated in the Iron Age (Asset 88). The Millennium excavations, undertaken ahead of improved pedestrian links between the city and the castle (1997-2001), comprised the excavation of six areas north and south of Castle Way and Annetwell Street and encountered 26 flint finds and a cup-marked stone (Zant 2009, 445). These finds add little to an understanding of pre-Roman Carlisle, though a ground penetrating radar survey of the Castle Gardens revealed possible evidence for a pre-Roman enclosure beneath the castle (*ibid*).

3.4.3 **Roman Period:** evidence has been found for Roman activity in Carlisle before the erection of the first fort, in the form of pits and other features containing pottery and other artefacts, some of which were sealed by the southern rampart of the primary

fort (*ibid*, 446). It is unclear whether this represents depositional activity during the construction of the fort, or an ephemeral phase of earlier occupation.

- 3.4.4 Dendrochronological dates obtained from the foundation of the south rampart of the Roman fort, the assemblage of pre-Flavian and early Flavian coins retrieved from the Annetwell Street and Millennium excavations and the presence of early Flavian (and some pre-Flavian) samian, all indicate that the first Roman fort at Carlisle was founded during Petillius Cerialis' second winter as governor in AD 72-73 (Zant 2009, 448).
- 3.4.5 The southerly portion of the earliest Roman fort at Carlisle (Asset 7), under Tullie House and the BBC building on Annetwell Street (Asset 10), is on lower level land, and such damp and '*waterlogged conditions have preserved organic remains unusually well*', including important wooden writing tablets (Stallibrass and Huntley 2011, 28). Excavations at the BBC building encountered the southern extents of at least two phases of timber buildings, likely to have been barracks and the southern gateway form the fort (Asset 4) and the Millennium excavations revealed much detail on the phasing and internal layout of the fort further north (Asset 9) and various excavations along Castle Street have also revealed deeply stratified Roman deposits (Assets 5 and 6), with part of a Roman road encountered at Paternosta Row (Asset 8).
- 3.4.6 Discrete finds of Roman date in the vicinity include the discovery of a cast copper alloy leopard mount (Asset 1), a large rim fragment of a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium (Asset 2), a silver denarius (possibly of Julian Mamaea; Asset 3), a ballista ball (Asset 11), a coin of Antonius Pius (Asset 12), a coin hoard from Fisher Street (Asset 87), a possible spindle whorl (Asset 89), a Roman inscription at Annetwell Street (Asset 13), samian (Asset 14) and other Roman pottery (Assets 20 and 86). Structural remains have also been encountered, attesting to dense Roman occupation, including the remains of two updraught pottery kilns on Fisher Street (Asset 105), a timber-framed building with clay and rubble foundations (Asset 106), the remains of a possible mansion at 47-51 West Walls (Asset 107) and the remains of a possible bath house within a forum complex outside the Roman fort (Asset 109).
- 3.4.7 The Roman fort at Annetwell Street continued in-use from its construction in c. AD 72 (with a short period of abandonment c. AD 104-105; Zant 2009, 453) until the 320s or 330s (McCarthy 1991, 53-55).
- 3.4.8 **Medieval Period:** some of the major Roman roads continued in use through the post-Roman period and into the 12th or 13th centuries (McCarthy 1991, 60), including the Vicus Hybernicorium (Asset 123). References to early versions of Annetwell Street

have been encountered in documentary sources as early as 1345 (Asset 16). Earlier Medieval activity has been found at excavations on Scotch Street suggesting activity continuing in the Roman town beyond the 'end' of the Roman period and into the 5th century; to the west of the cathedral, a structure has been identified above the Roman deposits but beneath the '*ubiquitous dark soils that cover Roman Carlisle*' (Rachel Newman, 2011, 74). Excavations at Blackfriars Street have uncovered evidence that there was relatively unbroken occupation of that site until at least the 7th century, and possibly later (*ibid*, 75). Activity of the 9th century has been encountered on excavations on The Lanes and at Castle Street (Assets 5 and 6). The Church of St Cuthbert's must have early origins as it respects the alignment of a Roman street, not conforming to the usual east-west orientation (*ibid*, 78). It is located close to the cathedral, and there is evidence that this area was a focus of early Christian activity, demonstrated by pre-Norman stone sculpture. Early to mid 9th century coin finds also show a bias towards the centre and west of the medieval city, and not at the former Roman fort (though an Anglo-Saxon brooch has been found at the castle(Asset 85)), and a cemetery of more than 40 graves to the west of the cathedral with finds dating to the 9th or 10th century further attest to this (*ibid*, 80-81). The discovery of animal bones dating to the 10th-11th century at the Roman fort also suggests some kind of activity in the vicinity.

- 3.4.9 King William Rufus' first action upon occupying Carlisle in 1092 was to build a castle to defend a key location in terms of rivers and roads (Summerson 2011, 85). Until 1168, the settlement developed independently at the castle gates, but in around that year a new gate was inserted, accessing the town, and the town's walls were extended northwards to join the southern curtain of the castle walls (*ibid*). The town walls have their origins in the 12th century (Assets 26, 32, 34 and 61). St Mary's Priory, the predecessor and historic core of the present cathedral, was founded in 1122 (Weston 2011, 104), becoming a cathedral priory in 1133 (Asset 52). Many elements of the cathedral complex, itself a scheduled monument (Asset 50), are separately listed (Assets 51-60), and some have 13th century origins (Asset 53 and 57). Despite 11th century origins, the earliest surviving elements of the castle (Asset 33), the present Keep, curtain walls and outer bailey walls, date to the 12th century (Assets 24, 25 and 27), with other elements of unspecified medieval date (Assets 23 and 31). Many of the listed surviving structures within the castle relate to its 19th century use as a garrison (Assets 21, 22, 29 and 30), though a half moon battery dates to 1542 (Asset 27).

- 3.4.10 By the early 13th century, when the tumultuous border disputes had subsided (they

increased again in the late 13th century and continued to have a huge impact on Carlisle throughout the 14th century), the street-plan of Carlisle had largely been established, with burgage plots set out along the major streets, tenanted by the urban elite though owned by the crown (Giecco 2011, 121). Tenements have been traced in the area between Castle Street and Abbey Street from as early as c. 1200-1300 (Asset 19). Despite this, 13th century Carlisle was less intensively built up, with smaller suburbs, than its Roman precursor (*ibid*, 122). 14th and 15th century poll tax and rent records suggest a medieval population of c. 1,500 (*ibid*, 123). Most of the burgage plots would have had a well, often the most well-preserved element encountered in archaeological excavations, and the rears of burgage plots were often used for livestock.

3.4.11 The modern street plan has largely followed the street plan as established in the medieval period, with present buildings overlying much earlier structures, affecting survival (in terms of foundations and cellars). Pockets of deposits between such cellars have been found to provide a good level of survival of medieval remains, particularly apparent in The Lanes excavations between 1979 and 1983 (*ibid*, 128). Such excavations, including at Scotch Street where the rear of a burgage plot appears to have housed a small pottery, have revealed that spatial boundaries between domestic life and industry and commerce were minimal, and that industrial activity that might normally be expected to occur in the suburbs, such as potteries and tanneries (*ibid*, 131), may be encountered within the city walls, a safer location considering heightened border tensions, particularly of the 14th and 15th centuries, receding after the accession of James I to the throne in 1603, but not fully subsiding until after 1746 (Richard Newman, 2011, 137). Medieval mills and mill leats are known to the north, later utilised during the post medieval period (Asset 95). Finds encountered in the area, further attest to a good level of preservation of medieval material and include a fine example of an almost complete jug (Asset 90) and a rich yield of green-glazed pottery from excavations at 15 Castle Street (Asset 86).

3.4.12 **Post Medieval Period:** archaeological evidence for activity of the 16th to 18th centuries is fragmentary and more heavily impacted by 19th century development than previous eras, and in Carlisle, relatively few extant structures survive of this period (Richard Newman 2011, 137); in the study area, of the 38 listed buildings not within the castle or cathedral complexes (Assets 35-49 and 62-84), only 18 are 17th or 18th century (Assets 37, 42, 46-49, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 81 and 83) with numerous other structures in the area being unlisted and more modern. The city also suffered

considerably during the Civil War of the mid 17th century, which resulted in the destruction of many of the old priory buildings of St Mary's (*ibid*, 145).

- 3.4.13 Cartographic evidence suggests that most of the private houses by the mid 17th century were single storey with limited developments to the rear (Richard Newman, 2011, 147; Figure 4), and by the late 17th century '*no house [was] of brick and stone*' apart from the mayor's house (outside the walls) (*ibid*). In the first half of the 18th century, a major phase of rebuilding in brick took place, mid 18th century Carlisle (with Chester, Preston and Lancaster), being a key administrative centre of the north-west, and (with Chester), one of only two diocesan seats on the region (*ibid*, 141). Many of the former extent residential buildings on Castle Street, Paternoster Row, Abbey Street and Annetwell Street have their origins in this phase, the documentary evidence supporting the continued occupation of these plots (Assets 15, 17 and 18). A short section of wall to the rear of No 15 Castle Street may have had such 18th, or even earlier, origins (Asset 110).
- 3.4.14 It was only in the late 18th century that Carlisle's importance was superseded, by towns including Liverpool, Manchester and even Whitehaven. Although by the late 18th century there was minimal large-scale manufacturing in Carlisle, the town did have '*guilds for butchers, merchants, shoemakers, skimmers and glovers, smiths, tailors, tanners and weavers*' (*ibid*, 150), and supported a military garrison.
- 3.4.15 Improved communication links, beginning in the mid-later 18th century with the construction of the Military Road to Newcastle and the opening of the canal in 1823, helped a burgeoning textile industry (developed from medieval mills and their water sources, Asset 95), factory-scale production of linen and woollen cloth beginning in the mid 18th century (Caron Newman 2011, 153). A cotton warehouse was established between Fisher Street and West Tower Street by 1830 (Asset 96), a watermill by 1781 (Asset 103) and tanneries had been established on Irish Damside by 1853 (Asset 98) The rising population required amenities, as provided by a Presbyterian church (Asset 92), Baptist chapel (Asset 99) and Friend's Meeting house (Asset 108), for the youth, schools (Asset 97) and a YMCA (Asset 104), and for when things went wrong, a workhouse (Asset 93). By the 19th century, numerous brickworks had been established, utilising readily available raw materials close to the city, and resulting in the brick-built character of the present city (*ibid*, 165).
- 3.4.16 The first railway opened in 1836 (Assets 100-102), also spurring the development of areas of the town, such as Denton Holme, and heavy industry including rolling stock

for the railways (*ibid*), engineering becoming one of the largest industries in the second half of the 19th century (*ibid*, 166). A coach builders' was set-up in the study area by 1901 (Asset 94) and tramways were established across the city in 1900 (Asset 92). Despite these industrial developments in the later post medieval period, the core of the city retained the form as laid out in the medieval period (Caron Newman 2011, 170).

3.5 Archaeological and Historical Summary of the Tullie House site

3.5.1 **Roman: fort, vicus and town:** the Tullie House site lies within a scheduled area (NHLE 1007075), designed to protect surviving sub-surface Roman and medieval deposits (Asset 127). Such deposits have been proven to survive in the vicinity. MIL 2, one of the areas excavated during the Millennium excavations, found that almost all post-Roman levels across the excavated area had been removed, but that 1.5m of Roman deposits were preserved, and organic preservation in the lower strata was good (Zant 2009, 36; Asset 115).

3.5.2 Excavations undertaken in association with the Tullie House extensions of the 1990s encountered the top of the southern rampart and gateway of the first timber fort and evidence for the second timber fort, as well as organic deposits of 1.3m thickness (Asset 111). Excavations associated with the insertion of a lift shaft at Tullie House revealed part of the defensive ditch enclosing the annexe to the south side of the fort (Asset 112). The southern gate of the Flavian fort has also been encountered in the vicinity (Asset 113). Works occurring in the gardens of Tullie House have produced one copper alloy small find, one box of animal bone, and one box of Roman pottery, though no further details of what kind of work this was or where the material was found is now known (Asset 114). Digging in the gardens of Herbert Atkinson House revealed part of a Roman road (Asset 119). In 1984, excavations at Annetwell Street recorded five dressed blocks with incised tooling marks and fine diamond broaching from Roman structures, along with additional features (Asset 128), possibly including an intaglio of Jupiter cut into an oval stone (Asset 129).

3.5.3 Excavations for the new museum constructed in 1893 encountered Roman pottery fragments at 8ft, with the majority of the Roman material observed at depths of 16ft. Finds recovered included two bronze styli, brass braiding, a bracelet and the carved stone head of a would boar (Asset 117). In the mid 1950s, excavations undertaken in Tullie House gardens encountered various phases of Roman roads and a large rectangular water tank, initially thought to have formed part of a shrine, but since

assumed to be associated with a mansion, based on evidence found to the west, in later investigations (Asset 118). The uppermost of the Roman deposits were encountered at 5 ft.

- 3.5.4 **Early Medieval: occupation:** A timber-lined well encountered at Castle Street produced a dendrochronological date of 770-803, as well as a human burial (Newman 2011, 77). It is known from documentary evidence that tenements had been established within the present Tullie House site by the late 12th century, and this evidence from the well suggests activity was occurring in the vicinity much earlier in the post-Roman period. Antiquarian investigations in the area have focused on Roman activity, and it is possible that these have misrepresented the early medieval evidence.
- 3.5.5 **Medieval: Vicus Hibernicorum and continuation of occupation:** the vicus hibernicorum was a major thoroughfare, heading from the Irish Gate in the West Walls, established by 1230 (Summerson 1993a, 76), and conforming to the earlier route of the Roman road heading north-westwards from the Market Place to Caldew Bridge. Initially the northern part of Carlisle within the walls was Royal demesne and thus it is unclear how much land was available for building by the late 12th century (*ibid*, 83). By the mid 13th century, properties in Vicus Hibernicorum are referenced (*ibid*, 119), with documentary sources referencing tenements in the area of the present Castle Street/Abbey Street from as early as c. 1200 (Asset 19), and in the vicinity of the present Tullie House from as early as 1174-84 (Asset 121). The earliest medieval structures at the site likely occupied the street frontages. Excavations for the new museum in 1893 encountered the remains of a 14th century building (Asset 117), and similarly, the 1954-56 excavations also encountered a possible 14th century structure at a depth of 5 feet (Asset 118). Medieval potsherds have also been encountered within the grounds during service excavations (Assets 122 and 130) The Tullie House site lies within a scheduled area, designed to protect surviving sub-surface Roman and medieval deposits (Asset 127).
- 3.5.6 **Whyt Hawle (Asset 120), 13th century- 1689:** the history of this house can be traced back to at least the late 13th century (Jones 1988, 125) and passed from Richard de Roos to John of Carlisle, parson of Kirkland, in 1404/5 (Jones 1988, 130). The Roos family, of Kendal, were long-established in the city until 1405 (Summerson 1993a, 318). By the 16th century, this was the largest private house in Carlisle, described in an inventory of the chattels of Lady Jane Dacre who died there in 1575, where it is stated as being '*situated and being in Abbey gait*' (Summerson 1993b, 665). The layout of this

house is not known, although rooms included a little and great chamber, old and new inner chambers, butteries, kitchens, a new hall, suggesting at least 14 rooms (*ibid*). Such wealth is confirmed by Lady Dacre having five feather beds (Summerson 1993b, 666). The presence of old and new chambers, and an old hall, indicates that this dwelling had much earlier origins.

- 3.5.7 The plan of 1563 shows a large L-shaped structure with a substantial square garden to the rear, and two buildings occupying the Abbey Street frontage (Figure 4). The northern wing of the L-shaped building is depicted with a central doorway flanked by a large window to the east and a smaller window to the west. *'The doorway to the eastern wing is in the corner and looks like a gateway to the grounds, with a room above'* (Jones 1988, 138). The southern gable of this eastern wing appears to have a large gothic style window, *'below which appear to be small openings as if to indicate a storeroom at ground level'* (*ibid*). Presumably the earliest structures of Whitehall/Whyt Hawle were at the Abbey Street frontage, with the L-shaped building to the rear, being a later extension, containing *'the new hall kitchen and buttery'* mentioned in the 1575 inventory (*ibid*). The remainder of the present Tullie House site appears to have comprised smaller single storey structures along the street frontages, with gardens and back plots to the rear. To the north of the square garden to the rear of the Whyt Hawle, a building is depicted to the rear of the frontage (Figure 4).
- 3.5.8 Chapter records and the Parliamentary Survey of 1649/50 indicate that the eastern boundary of Whitehall was occupied by two Dean and Chapter burgages which later formed part of the Tullie House garden, *'the old Whitehall boundary being confined to the present garden west of the main gates'* (Jones 1988, 134).
- 3.5.9 Previous investigations in the vicinity are likely to have overlooked post medieval archaeological remains, and these are also most likely to have been disturbed by the rebuilding of more modern, fashionable properties; Herbert Atkinson House, built in the late 18th century, has a cellar (Asset 124). The 1954-56 excavations at Tullie House revealed four feet of 'garden humus' in which pottery fragments as old as Elizabethan were noted, concluding that Tullie House garden had been open for 300 years (Asset 118).
- 3.5.10 ***The Tullies and Tullie House, 1689-1817:*** in 1689, Whyte Hawle was rebuilt by Thomas Tullie (Jones 1988, 125; Asset 126). It is possible that the surviving walls, gates and railings for the garden of Tullie House are also late 17th century (Asset 125). Smith's map of Carlisle of 1746 (Figure 5) appears to show buildings restricted to the street

frontages, with gardens to the rear, though this may be artistic licence, as Hodgkinson and Donald's map of 1770-1 (Figure 6) shows the rectangular block of Tullie House that survives presently, adjacent to Abbey Street, but set back, and this formed the core of the new house. To the west is a return to Abbey Street, though it is not clear whether this is contemporary, or an earlier building (Malcom Reading Consultants 2014, 7). Elsewhere, the majority of buildings are restricted to the street frontages, including Herbert Atkinson house (Asset 124), with smaller outbuildings depicted to the rear of some of the properties, though the majority of the back plots remained undeveloped in 1770-1 (Figure 6).

3.5.11 Hutchinson's map of Carlisle of 1794 shows some loss of buildings from the street frontages in the vicinity of Tullie House, particularly to the north, on the south side of Annetwell Street, and within the present site boundary, south-east of the 17th century Tullie House (Figure 7). It also depicts the development of the back plots, particularly extending back from Castle Street. The Map of Proposed Improvements of c. 1809 shows a similar layout for the area, though the degradation of the area, suggested by the loss of buildings and development of backplots, appears to be in contrast to the ornamental style gardens depicted to the rears of the properties, particularly that of Tullie House and one of the areas to the north (Figure 8). By 1811, new structures had been constructed on the south side of Annetwell Street, and there had been additional development to the backplots of the Castle Street fronting burgages (Figure 9).

3.5.12 **Salkeld, Dixon and Thompson 1816-1890:** in 1817, the property was sold to Colonel Thomas Salkeld. Wood's Plan of Carlisle of 1821 (Figure 10), suggests Salkeld may have demolished the western wing which extended to Abbey Street, and perhaps extended the rectangular house, north-eastwards, accounting for the more square appearance of the house on this later map, perhaps the coach house and stable complex referenced on the former Dalston burgage (Malcom Reading Consultants 2014, 7).

3.5.13 When Salkeld died in 1820, his widow let the property to Peter Dixon, who eventually bought it in 1825. The sales particulars described the house as '*comprising a handsome dining-room, drawing room, library, with suitable lodging rooms, kitchens, cellars, and convenient out-offices of every description, including coach-houses, stables &c and two spacious gardens, well stocked with fruit trees...*' (in Malcom Reading Consultants 2014, 10).

3.5.14 In 1843, George Dixon inherited the house, and purchased additional land on the Abbey Street side to extent the front and rear gardens. The Board of Health map of

1853 shows a formal front garden with drive adjacent to Abbey Street, with a large, rectangular garden to the rear (Figure 11). A path to the west seems to indicate the stable block and coach house was to the west of the main house, and accessible from the rear, and a western wing, extending to Abbey Street, which is not shown on Wood's map, which may instead have been the coach house and stable block (Figure 10). Much of the north-western part of the present site contained buildings and yards, extending back from the street frontages (Figure 11).

3.5.15 The 1865 Ordnance Survey map shows the layout of the site in even more detail (Figure 12), with a small entrance at the south-western corner off Abbey Road, presumably immediately into the stables and coach house, this being the *'private enclosed yard with standing for two carriages and stabling for four horses'* as described in an advert of 1861 (in Malcom Reading Consultants 2014, 10). A square kitchen garden appears to be depicted to the east, with a possible orchard area to the north-east of that, and with a greenhouse along the north-western boundary (Figure 12). A garden room or store of some kind appears to be accessed from the north-western corner of the garden, which backs onto the yard. The yard also contained an outside water tap, stopcock and possible small flight of steps to adjacent property to north-west (Figure 12). The northern part of the present Tullie House site was much more extensively built up, as depicted from mapping from 1821 onwards (Figures 10-11), containing at least eight structures fronting Annetwell Street, with Nixon's Lane and Annet Square and structures facing them to the rear and Thompson's Lane, Storey Court, Henderson's Court and Nixon's Court and structures facing them extending to the rear of the Castle Street frontage (Figure 12). Most of these structures appear small and tightly packed, especially in comparison to the Tullie House buildings and gardens, and Nos 26, 28 and 30 Castle Street (Asset 76), which remained untouched by the 19th century phase of demolition and encroachment into rear plots. Former adjacent buildings, Nos. 32-40, have been demolished in recent years and rebuilt, adding to the rarity of the survival of earlier dwellings in the vicinity (Asset 116).

3.5.16 In 1871, Nicholas Thompson purchased the property and converted the west wing into a warehouse to support his drapery business (Malcom Reading Consultants 2014, 11). In 1890, when he advertised the property for sale, a campaign was launched to acquire it, with three cottages in Castle Street, to establish a new centre for arts and sciences in the city, and they were bought by public subscription and conveyed to Carlisle Corporation in 1892 (*ibid*).

- 3.5.17 ***Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery 1890-2020***: the transformation of the private house and gardens into an Institute for the Arts and Sciences required the demolition of the western wing, the stable and coachhouse, and possible garden room to the west of the historic core of the house of Tullie House, and erection of a replacement wing to extend beyond the north-eastern extent of the house, and fill up the entirety of the former burgage plot and garden area. This provided a range of galleries and the library (Malcom Reading Consultants 2014, 12). The cottages fronting Castle Street were also demolished to make way for a new gatehouse to the site. This layout is shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901 (Figure 13). The remainder of the present site boundary remained relatively unaltered, although more structures appear to have been erected along the southern boundary of Storey Court, which were short-lived, these, and those on the north side, demolished by 1925 (Figure 14).
- 3.5.18 In 1936-7 a new library was constructed to the west (Malcom Reading Consultants 2014, 13), on the site of the former structures of Storey Court to the rear of the City Hall (Figure 15), though the Art School and Technical School relocated to larger premises following the Second World War, meaning the complex housed the library, art gallery and museum.
- 3.5.19 By 1975, a new A-road had been constructed to the north of Annetwell Street resulting in the demolition of all structures on the north side of the street (Carmody Groarke 2019, 56). The Ordnance Survey map of 1975 indicates that virtually all structures to the north of the present site, within the area bounded by Abbey Street, Annetwell Street and Castle Street had also been demolished (Figure 16). Some new buildings had been constructed in their place, such as a Scout and Guide HQ and a Salvation Army Citadel, and some of the boundary walls remained, but otherwise this area was largely cleared. In 1993, the BBC Radio Cumbria building, to the north-west of the Tullie House complex, was opened.
- 3.5.20 In the early 1990s, the library moved from the Tullie House site, resulting in a huge overhaul of the complex (Carmody Groarke 2019, 56). The 1936-7 library extension to the west was demolished, and a large north-western extending irregular building was erected. This phase also saw the construction of the adjacent kitchen service extension within the west service yard or goods yard. Successful grants from the Millennium fund allowed a gallery which extends beneath the A-road towards the castle and a new Rotunda space to the north of the complex to be added in the early 2000s (Figure 2).

4 SITE VISIT

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The site was visited on Wednesday 13th May 2020. This focused on the anticipated areas of direct impacted resulting from the proposals, i.e. the proposed new building to the north-west, to be erected on the western service yard/goods yard and the secret garden and assessed the internal areas that this new building would abut.

4.2 Above-ground impacts: known heritage assets

4.2.1 *Wider 200m study area: impacts on setting*

4.2.1.1 Due to the massing, scale and height of the buildings surrounding the area proposed for the new build (Tullie House Museum buildings to the north-north-east, east, south-east, south, and south-west and Herbert Atkinson House, the Salvation Army Citadel and the BBC Radio Cumbria buildings to the west and north-west), the indirect impact on setting of known designated assets within the wider 200m study area and beyond the Tullie House museum site boundary is reduced. Intervisibility is restricted to the north-north-west, through the entrance gate to the service yard between the 1990s north-western extension and the 1990s BBC Radio Cumbria building (Plate 1). The angle of the Tullie House 1990s north-western extension, and tree cover to the south of the castle mean that the new building will not be visible from the Grade I listed bridge over the moat (Asset 31) or De Ireby's Tower (Asset 28) (Plate 2). The new building will affect the setting of the Outer Bailey Wall, however, part of the Grade I listing with De Ireby's Tower (Asset 28) from which views are possible (Plate 3), and the Grade I listed West City Walls and Tower (Asset 32) (Plate 4). In addition, the scheduled monument area of the castle (Asset 33), which extends as far south as Castle Way, is also intervisible through the entrance gate to the service yard from Annertwell Street (Plates 3 and 4).

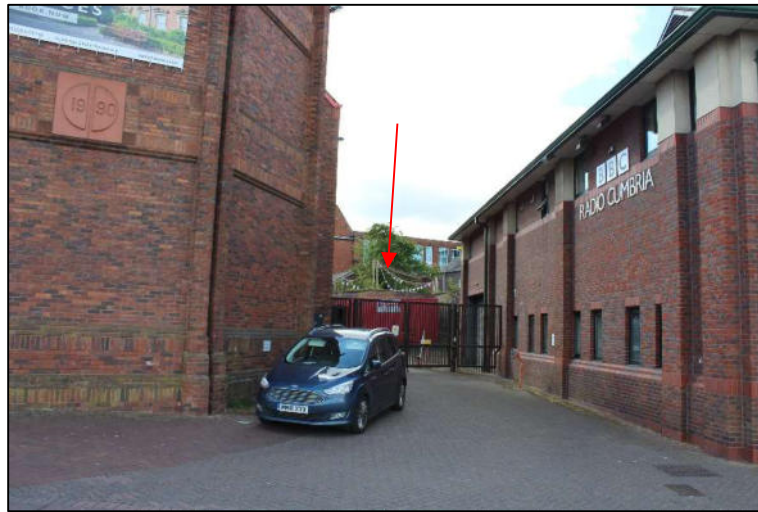


Plate 1: View of proposed new building location from Annetwell Street



Plate 2: View of proposed new building location from castle entrance (Asset 31)



Plate 3: View of proposed new building location from Outer Bailey Wall (Asset 28)



Plate 4: View of proposed new building location from West City Walls (Asset 32)

4.2.1.2 This intervisibility with these three heritage assets of national significance, is limited, however (Plates 3 and 4), and has already been affected the 1970s A road dual carriageway (Castle Way, A595) and by the 1990s buildings fronting Annetwell Street.

4.2.2 *Interiors*

4.2.2.1 **1990s Extensions:** to the north-east, the new building would abut the 1990s extension, housing galleries. This extension is constructed from breezeblock, presently hidden behind moveable exhibition walls on rollers. The structure itself is not listed, so even if internal access was to be a requirement to allow circulation into the new building, permission should be straightforward.

4.2.2.2 To the south-east, east of the kitchen service extension, is the kitchen area, which serves the cafeteria of Tullie House Museum. This is built in a similar modern stretcher brick as the 1990s extension and is single storey with a steep slate-tile, sloping roof (Plate 5). If this structure was built at the same time, or after 1948 (Historic England 2018, 1), the structure itself would not be listed, so permission for any interior access between this and the new building may be more likely to be granted.



Plate 5: Kitchen area from west service yard/goods yard, facing south-east

4.2.2.3 **1893 Structure:** the angle of the new build at this location, suggests that the plans would be more likely to require the demolition of this kitchen structure, and thus the new building would abut the building to the south-east, the 1893 Public Library and Art Gallery Structure, presently housing the function room which leads into the theatre/auditorium. This was originally where the reference library was housed (Malcolm Reading Consultants 2014, 28). This building is Listed Grade I. Adjacent to the lobby area, and presently occupying the area to the immediate south of the kitchen extension, is the theatre/auditorium itself, part of the original 1893 design when it served as a lecture theatre, and thus is presumably little changed. This too is within the building which is Listed Grade I. Any alterations to the fabric of this structure would require listed building consent.

4.2.2.4 To the south-west, adjacent to theatre/auditorium are smaller spaces, presently used as an education room and for storage. These were originally used by the Art School for lecture rooms, studios and workshops, and also lie within the 1893 building, which is listed Grade I. Any changes to the fabric of any elements of these buildings would need listed building consent at both ground and first floor levels.

4.2.3 **External Areas**

4.2.3.1 **Demolition:** the kitchen service extension, constructed in modern stretcher brick similar to the 1990s gallery extension and kitchen area (Plate 6), likely dates to the 1990s phase of development at Tullie House. As such, the structure itself is not listed, and as such it is possible that it's demolition would not require consent, although given the serious implications of demolition without consent, should it need it, it is always

advisory to check with the local planning authority for confirmation (Historic England 2018, 2).



Plate 6: Kitchen service extension, facing south-west

4.2.3.2 As outlined above (confer 4.2.2 and 4.2.3) the kitchen area abutting the 1893 reference reading room/ function room appears also to be part of the 1990s redevelopment (Plate 5) and thus its demolition is likely to be approved, as long as associated works did not have a detrimental impact on the fabric of the Grade I listed structure.

4.2.3.3 A boundary wall, presently separating the west service yard/goods yard from the secret garden, will presumably require at least partial demolition ahead of the construction of the proposed new building (Plates 7 and 8). This wall respects a boundary line visible on historic mapping since at least 1853 (Figure 11), and perhaps even earlier. The demolition of such an historic boundary within a conservation area will require consideration.



Plate 7: Location view of boundary wall, facing south



Plate 8: Detail of northern extent boundary wall, facing north-west

4.2.3.4 **Alterations:** a new building at the location proposed, will encroach on an area known as the Secret Garden (Plate 9), an area which has historically remained within an undeveloped area, and, as far as the map regression analysis can convey, has historically served as a garden since 1563 (Figures 4-16). This change in use, within a conservation area, and in close proximity to numerous listed buildings, may have implications beyond just an effect on the setting of such structures, especially if it is deemed as an important open space within that conservation area. It is anticipated that a consideration of such an impact of the new building on the west service yard/goods yard, will not be required.



*Plate 9: Secret Garden from first floor level of 1893 Tullie House Museum balcony,
facing north*

4.2.3.5 The indirect impact of a new build within a conservation area and within close proximity to so many listed structures will need to be considered.

4.3 **Below-ground impacts: sub surface archaeological deposits/heritage assets**

4.3.1 As the proposals are at an early stage, detailed plans of the proposed new building and associated requirements for groundworks, such as service trenching, foundations trenching, levelling, landscaping etc, have not yet been devised. However, foundation excavations will be required along the line of the external wall of the new building, and against the existing buildings where it will abut them. Although the proposals do not include a basement level, they could require a lift shaft which would presumably require additional, deep foundations. At this stage, it is safe to consider that the entire footprint of the proposed new building has the potential to directly impact sub-surface deposits.

4.3.2 As outlined above (*confer* 3.5), the new building lies within a scheduled area (Asset 127), aimed to protect below ground features, particularly of the Roman and medieval periods. Previous investigations in the vicinity have encountered substantial depths of archaeological deposits; depths of at least 16ft for the 1893 museum (Asset 117), at least 9ft in the 1954-56 excavations in Tullie House Garden (Asset 118); and MIL 2, excavated as part of the Millennium Excavations in the northern part of the Tullie House site encountered deposits of such depth that the trench had to be stepped, drastically limiting the area of investigation (Asset 115).

4.3.3 Not only should surviving sub-surface deposits be expected to survive to great depths

within the area, they have also been proven to retain a good rate of preservation, because of the levels of waterlogging. The Annetwell Street excavations encountered 1.3m of organic deposits, which included surviving waterlogged plant remains of pre-Roman date and insect, leather and structural timber remains of the Roman and medieval periods (Asset 111; Zant, Quatermaine and Hodgkinson 2013). Similarly, the Millennium Excavations (Asset 115), just to the north of the Tullie House Museum site, revealed good levels of preserved waterlogged plant remains, pollen and soils of the pre-Roman period and good survivability of waterlogged plant remains, charred plant remains, charcoal, structural and non-structural wood, insect remains, bone and leather of the medieval period (*ibid*). At the Castle Street Excavations, waterlogged deposits of the Roman period survived particularly well, and included charred and waterlogged plant remains, insect remains, structural and non-structural wood, soil, leather and bone, with waterlogged plant remains, insect remains, non-structural wood, bone and leather of the medieval period surviving to a moderate level of preservation (Zant, Quatermaine and Hodgkinson 2013). The preservation of waterlogged material is highly variable due to complex localised geological conditions but has been identified as potentially high within the Tullie House area. Such survivability is important, as even if the foundations will not require depths great enough to truncate such deposits, any intrusive ground investigations have the potential to affect the hydrology. If piling is undertaken, this could '*puncture an otherwise watertight clay layer and therefore divert water away from or towards deposits containing sensitive materials such as organic remains and artefacts, and metal artefacts*' (Davison and Stallibrass 2020). This requires further consideration.

- 4.3.4 Map regression has allowed an understanding of the post medieval developments in the vicinity (Figure 17). The Secret Garden area appears to have remained open garden since at least 1563 (Figure 4), and therefore sub-surface archaeological remains are less likely to have been impacted by post medieval development, though it is unclear whether this area has received intrusive landscaping. Findings similar to those revealed by the 1954-56 excavations in the Tullie House gardens could be expected to survive. Even if great depths are not required for the groundworks for the new building, 16th-18th century archaeological remains, if present, are under-studied in North West England, and thus their impact and significance would be worthy of preservation or mitigation in their own right. Similarly, as found in the Millennium excavations, there is likely to be a substantial build-up of post-Roman dark-earth retaining important archaeological information of the early 5th to 11th centuries

(Davison and Stallibrass 2020).

4.3.5 The area to the east, east of the boundary wall (which may have formed the garden boundary wall for two centuries (*confer* 4.2.9)), is the western service yard/goods yard, which has contained buildings previously (Figure 17). It is also not clear whether this area has been landscaped and levelled to form a yard for the museum. However, not only did it formerly house the 1936-7 library extension (Figure 15; *confer* 3.5.18), prior to this, it was occupied by linear backplot developments edging back from Castle Street from the late 18th century (Figures 6 and 7), and into this area c. 1809-1811 (Figures 8 and 9). Although these developments may have impacted earlier deposits, there may yet be pockets that survive, and archaeological evidence for the early 19th century buildings themselves would be of interest. If these were not cellared, and, depending on the depths and extent of the groundworks for the proposed new building, earlier deposits may yet survive that would still be at risk from the development.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Summary of Heritage Asset Significance

- 5.1.1 The Tullie House site lies within an area of high archaeological potential, protected by scheduling (Asset 127; NHLE 1007075). A scheduled monument is deemed to be of national significance (Appendix 1, Table 1). The majority of the structures comprising Tullie House itself are listed Grade I (Assets 126 and 125). Grade I listed buildings are of national significance (Appendix 1, Table 1).
- 5.1.2 The Tullie House site also lies within a conservation area, which aims to protect the built heritage and character of the area (Asset 127). The Secret Garden, part of the area to be affected by the design proposals, has been an open garden since at least 1563, and may be considered an important element of the conservation area. In addition, a boundary wall, possibly 200 years old, would be demolished as part of the scheme, and an historic boundary may be considered an important element of the conservation area. Herbert Atkinson House, fronting Abbey Street to the immediate north-west of the 1893 Museum building, and part of the future plans for Tullie House Museum, is a Grade II listed building (Asset 124). Conservation areas and grade II listed buildings are of district or county (higher) significance (Appendix 1, Table 1). Advice has been sought from the council's conservation officer, responsible for conservation areas and grade II listed buildings, during the preparation of this document, but with no response as-yet.
- 5.1.3 The proposed new building will directly impact an area of land unaffected by post medieval and modern development, the Secret Garden. Groundworks in this area have the potential to retain significant and well-preserved archaeological remains, as has been proven in the vicinity (Asset 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 128, 129 and 130). Advice from Historic England is that even surviving post medieval archaeological remains like those known from the vicinity (Assets 116 and 120), and which may be encountered in the service yard to the east of the Secret Garden, should be considered important. All such sub-surface remains are of local significance, but their presence within a scheduled area makes their individual significance greater, of national significance.
- 5.1.4 A further 110 heritage assets lie outside the Tullie House site boundary. Of these, 25 are assets of national significance (Assets 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 42, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 66, 68, 69 and 76) and 39 are of county or district (higher) significance (Assets 21, 22, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47,

48, 51, 54, 57, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 84). The remaining 46 heritage assets are of local or negligible significance and lie outside the proposed development site boundary, and therefore will remain unaffected by any developments within it (Assets 1-20 and 85-110).

5.1.5 An additional 389 items are logged for the 200m study area in the Urban Archaeological database (Appendix 3), further attesting to the archaeological and historical potential and significance of the area

5.2 The Character of the Development

5.2.1 Detailed plans of the proposed development have not yet been devised; however, outline plans depict a new building on the north-west side of the existing Tullie House buildings, south-west of the 1990s north-western extension, across the Secret Garden and west service yard. Any groundworks within these areas will have a detrimental impact on sub-surface archaeological remains of the preceding centuries.

5.3 Magnitude of Impact on Heritage Assets

5.3.1 Due to the built-up nature of the immediate environment surrounding the proposed new building, and the height of the Tullie House structures, for all heritage assets outside the proposed development site boundaries, the magnitude of impact resulting from the development would be no change (Assets 1-110), except for three designated assets associated with the Castle complex, which retain limited invisibility through the service yard entrance (Assets 28, 32 and 33). The proposed new building is likely to result in *'slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it'*, resulting in an overall magnitude of impact of *'minor'* (Appendix 1, Table 2).

5.3.2 The Tullie House site lies within scheduled area, an area of high archaeological potential of national significance (Asset 27). Numerous archaeological deposits and features have been uncovered in the vicinity in relation to the Roman fort and settlement and medieval town, and the potential to encounter such remains, or affect the waterlogged preservation of them, during groundworks associated with the proposed new building, is high (Asset 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 128, 129 and 130). Advice from Historic England was that even surviving post medieval archaeological remains like those known from the vicinity (Assets 116 and 120), and which may be encountered in the service yard to the east of the Secret Garden, should be considered important. Such an impact would be *'changes to key*

archaeological materials such that the asset is slightly altered' a substantial magnitude of impact (Appendix 1, Table 2).

- 5.3.3 The majority of the structures comprising Tullie House itself are of national significance (Assets 125 and 126). The new building will presumably need to be accessed internally through part of the Grade I listed building to the south-east, resulting in a direct impact, though this is likely to amount to *'slight changes to historic buildings, elements or setting that hardly effect it'*, a minor magnitude of impact (Appendix 1, Table 2). The setting of these Grade I listed structures will also be affected by the development proposals, likely to be defined as *'changes to setting of an historic building such that it is noticeably changed'*, a less than substantial magnitude of impact (Appendix 1, Table 2).
- 5.3.4 The Tullie House site also lies within a conservation area, which aims to protect the built heritage and character of the area (Asset 127). The Secret Garden, part of the area to be affected by the design proposals, has been an open garden since at least 1563, and may be considered an important element of the conservation area. In addition, a boundary wall, possibly 200 years old, would be demolished as part of the scheme, and this may also be considered an important element of the conservation area. These changes could be described as *'changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components'* which would equate to a less than substantial magnitude of impact (Appendix 1, Table 2).
- 5.3.5 The setting of Herbert Atkinson House (Asset 124), an asset of district or county (higher) significance, will be slightly affected by a new building at the proposed location, resulting in a minor magnitude of impact (Appendix 1, Table 2).

5.4 Heritage Statement

- 5.4.1 For the heritage assets outside the proposed development site boundaries, for which a magnitude of impact of no change will occur (Assets 1-27, 29-31 and 34-100), this would result in *'no appreciable impact'* on heritage significance, and would therefore not require further archaeological mitigation (Appendix 1, Table 3). For the three designated assets associated with the Castle complex, which retain limited invisibility through the service yard entrance (Assets 28, 32 and 33), a magnitude of impact of *'minor'* on assets of national significance, would result in a *'minor alteration with no reduction in significance'* (Appendix 1, Table 3). Such a development would require approval from Historic England.

- 5.4.2 For the scheduled area (Asset 27), a substantial magnitude of impact on a heritage asset of national significance would result in a 'major impact' on heritage significance, and *'may not be agreed upon, and then only with significance justification may require evaluation and will require significant mitigation such as excavation, detailed building survey, visual restoration some in-situ preservation and on-site interpretation'* (Appendix 1, Table 3). Any archaeological remains encountered within this area, such as been found in other investigations in the immediate area, would be defined as of national significance. Historic England have already advised that additional work will be required to assess the impacts on well-preserved waterlogged remains to allow a thorough impact assessment to be undertaken prior to any approval. Scheduled Monument Consent would be required ahead of any works occurring.
- 5.4.3 For the designated structures of Tullie House itself (Assets 125 and 126) a likely level of impact of minor on a heritage asset of national significance results in a limited impact on heritage significance, which may require further mitigation (Appendix 1, Table 3). Listed Building Consent would be required ahead of any works occurring.
- 5.4.4 For the conservation area (Asset 127), a less than substantial magnitude of impact on a heritage asset of district or county (higher) significance would result in a limited impact on heritage significance, which may require further mitigation (Appendix 1, Table 3). Advice would need to be sought from Carlisle City Council's conservation officer.
- 5.4.5 For Herbert Atkinson House (Asset 124), a minor magnitude of impact on an asset of district or county (higher) significance, would result in a minor alteration with no reduction in heritage significance (Appendix 1, Table 3). Mitigation work is unlikely to be a requirement for this, though advice would need to be sought from Carlisle City Council's conservation officer.

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APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES

Table 1 Measuring Significance

Significance	Designation	Asset types and justification	Preferred response to negative impact
International	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets	World Heritage Site	Avoid negative impact where asset contributes to the WHS's defined outstanding universal values
National	Statutorily designated heritage assets	Scheduled monuments, grade I and II* listed buildings. Grade A Listed Buildings in Scotland	Avoid negative impact
National	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets	Registered battlefields, grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens	Avoid negative impact
National	Non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable equivalence to a scheduled monument	Assets where assessment for designation is pending, assets that have been assessed as being capable of designation but have not been designated at the SoS discretion, assets worthy of designation but which are outside the scope of the 1979 Act	Avoid negative impact
District or County (Higher)	Statutorily designated heritage assets	Grade II listed buildings. Grade B Listed Buildings in Scotland	Limit negative impact (avoid substantial harm) and mitigate
District or County (Higher)	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets	Conservation area, grade II registered park and garden	Limit negative impact (avoid substantial harm) and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets within a national park or AONB	Any extant heritage assets	Limit negative impact and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets	Heritage assets placed on a local planning authority list (NPPG). Grade C Listed Buildings in Scotland	Limit negative impact and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets	Any area of potential listed in a local plan (NPPG)	Limit negative impact and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets	Historic Hedgerow as defined under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997	Limit negative impact and mitigate
Local	Non-designated heritage assets	Any extant heritage assets outside of a national park or AONB.	Mitigate
Negligible	Non-designated heritage assets	Heritage assets recorded in the HER that are no longer extant, individual findspots or structures of no heritage value	No action

Table 2: Establishing the Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of Impact	Heritage Asset		
	Archaeological Remains (Archaeological Interest)	Historic Buildings (Architectural/Artistic Interest and/or Historic Interest)	Historic Landscapes (Historic Interest)
Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered Comprehensive changes to setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered Comprehensive changes to setting 	<p>Major change to historic landscape character resulting from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to most key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Extreme visual effects Major change to noise or change to sound quality Major changes to use or access
Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is significantly modified 	<p>Moderate change to historic landscape character resulting from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape Noticeable differences in noise or sound quality Considerable changes to use or access
Less than substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered Slight changes to setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is noticeably changed 	<p>Limited change to historic landscape character resulting from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Slight visual changes to few key aspects of the historic landscape Limited changes to noise levels or sound quality Slight changes to use or access
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor changes to archaeological materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it 	<p>Very small change to historic landscape character resulting from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Virtually unchanged visual effects Very slight changes to noise levels or sound quality Very slight changes to use or access
No change	No change		

Table 3 Impact on Heritage Significance

Assessment Matrix to define the degree of impact on heritage asset significance		Magnitude of impact				
		No change	Minor alteration with no reduction in significance	Less than substantial	Substantial	Loss
Significance of Heritage Asset	National	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Dark Green	Red
	District/County (Higher)	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Dark Green	Red
	District/County (Lesser)	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Dark Green	Dark Green
	Local	Blue	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green
	Negligible	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue

Blue (no appreciable impact) = no mitigation necessary
 Yellow (very limited impact) = low level mitigation eg photographic record/watching brief etc
 Light green (limited impact) = may need evaluation to establish appropriate mitigation which may include site survey/excavation etc
 Dark green (major impact) = may not be agreed and then only with significant justification, may require evaluation and will require significant mitigation such as excavation, detailed building survey, visual restoration, some in-situ preservation and on-site interpretation
 Red (very major impact) = unlikely to be agreed except in exceptional circumstances and only with a high level of mitigation

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF HERITAGE ASSETS

The table below summarises known heritage assets within the 200m search radius (study area), including assets from Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER), the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD), provided by Cumbria County Council, the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database, Historic England's National Heritage List (NHLE) web resources and any additional assets noted during this work. The locations of all heritage assets are represented by dots in Figure 3, to help locate the central points of these assets:

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
1	PAS LANCUM-C840D2	Mount Find	The findspot of a cast copper alloy leopard mount, of probable early Roman origin (c. AD43-200) <i>(not illustrated in Figure 3)</i>	Protected (Carlisle)	Roman
2	PAS LANCUM-42CCE4	Mortarium Find	The findspot of a large rim fragment of a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium (mixing bowl) of late 2 nd century origin <i>(not illustrated in Figure 3)</i>	Protected (Carlisle)	Roman
3	PAS LANCUM-7F78B0	Coin Find	The findspot of a silver denarius (possibly a plated contemporary copy) of Julia Mamaea <i>(not illustrated in Figure 3)</i>	Protected (Carlisle)	Roman
4	UAD 8: Annetwell Street	BBC Radio Cumbria	An excavation uncovered the southern extents of at least two phases of timber buildings within the earliest timber (Flavian) fort, some likely to have been barracks	339719,556071	Roman
5	UAD 18: Castle Street	Castle Street	Excavations revealed a complex and deeply stratified sequence of Roman deposits relating to an annexe on the south side of the two earlier Roman forts (late 1 st to mid 2 nd centuries) and later Roman town, as well as evidence of early medieval activity	339843,556032	Roman; Early Medieval
6	UAD 32: Castle Street	Castle Street	Excavation of three quite small trenches appears to have revealed deeply-stratified remains relating to the Roman & medieval towns, but the lack of post-excavation work makes it impossible to be more specific at this stage	339799,556072	Roman; Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
7	UAD 45: Abbey Street	Abbey Street	Watching brief revealed part of the rampart and double ditches on the south side of the Flavian fort defences, a later ditch, a stone wall 1.9m wide possibly representing the south wall of the later stone wall, and other features	339739,556007	Roman
8	UAD 112: Paternoster Row, 4-5	Paternoster Row	Part of the Roman road located in the 1950s by Hogg in the grounds of Tullie House was discovered in digging the cellar for the house in 1855	339829,556011	Roman
9	UAD 136: The Millennium Excavations, Trench 3	Millennium Excavations	Controlled excavation in this small trench beneath the south carriageway of Castle Way revealed very fragmentary remains of timber buildings & associated deposits within the praetentura of the two early Roman timber forts (c late 1st-mid 2nd centuries AD)	339759,556107	Roman
10	UAD 413: D. Charlesworth, 1973-79	Annetwell Street	The principal discovery of the 1973-79 seasons was the south gate and south rampart of the Roman fort, together with parts of several internal buildings, roads and other features	339731,556063	Roman
11	UAD 499: Blazing Barrel Public House	Annetwell Street	Ferguson (1893a) details the discovery of a Roman ballista ball, presumably during the construction of the Blazing Barrel public house on Annetwell Street	339671,556063	Roman
12	UAD 661: Annetwell Street	Coin Discovery	Discovery of a coin of Antonius Pius near the foot of Annetwell Street, c. 1824	339715,556080	Roman
13	UAD 662: Annetwell Street	Inscription Discovery	Discovery of a Roman inscription (RIB 944) on Annetwell Street, 1878	339715,556080	Roman
14	UAD 667: Paternoster Row/Castle Street	Samian Discovery	Discovery of Samian at the Board Inn, corner of Paternoster Row and Castle Street, c. 1964	339859,556023	Roman

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
15	UAD 754: 1649 Tenements	Patternoster Row	Parliamentary survey of 1649-50, providing references to tenements M659, M660, M679 (Paternoster Row)	339810,555997	Post Medieval
16	UAD 911; 912; 913: Annetwell Street	Annetwell Street	Documentary references to early versions of Annetwell Street in 1345, 1418 and 1515-16	339715,556080	Medieval
17	UAD 914; 915; 916: Annetwell Street	Annetwell Street	Documentary references to tenement M699 in 1700-01, 1703 and 1741	339735,556064	Post Medieval
18	UAD 919; 920: Abbey Street	Abbey Street	Documentary references to tenement M700 in 1613-14 and 1649-50	339706,556050	Post Medieval
19	UAD 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100: Castle Street/Abbey Street	Castle Street/ Abbey Street	Tenements between Castle Street and Abbey Street mapped from c.1200-1300, c.1311, c.1397-1450 and c.1550-1660 (Jones 1988, 126-127)	339820,556000	Medieval; Post Medieval
20	UAD 1211: Castle Street	Castle Street	Discovery of Roman pottery during the digging of foundations in Castle Street	339857,556024	Roman
21	NHLE 1197006	Magazine	Grade II listed Inner Bailey Magazine, within Carlisle Castle complex, built 1827, or 1850s replacement	339739,556258	19 th century
22	NHLE 1293187	Militia Store	Grade II listed Inner Bailey Militia Store within Carlisle Castle complex, 1881	339753,556249	19 th century
23	NHLE 1197007	Inner Bailey Palace Range	Grade I listed inner bailey palace range, built early 14 th century with extensive 1819-21 alterations to form barracks, now a museum	339774,556239	14 th century
24	NHLE 1208315	Inner Bailey Keep	Grade I listed Keep of Carlisle Castle and adjoining forebuilding, constructed in the 12 th century with mid 16 th and 19 th century alterations	339748,556224	12 th century

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
25	NHLE 1297368	Tower and Inner Bailey Walls	Grade I listed 12 th century curtain walls and 13 th century gate tower with 14 th century modifications and 19 th century alterations	339722,556238	12 th century
26	NHLE 1197001; HER 43215	North City Walls	Grade I listed fragment of north city walls of 12 th century origins with extensive repairs of different periods up to 1973	339816,556210	12 th century
27	NHLE 1197005	Outer Bailey Structures	Grade I listed Outer Bailey half moon battery, flanking wall and bridge, built 1542 for Henry VIII, bridge added late 18 th century	339705,556237	16 th century
28	NHLE 1197000	De Ireby's Tower and Outer Bailey Wall	Grade I listed gate tower and curtain walls with interval towers. The walls are 12 th century, rebuilt at various times, and a 13 th century tower forms the core of the present 1378-83 tower. 19 th and 20 th century alterations have occurred	339700,556192	12 th century
29	NHLE 1293243	Garrison Cells and Office	Grade II listed outer bailey garrison cells, 1832, and custodian's office, originally gun shed/office, 1840	339676,556190	19 th century
30	NHLE 1208359	Officer's Mess	Grade II listed outer bailey officers' mess and regimental offices, built 1876 on site of 1640s south-west battery and incorporating elements of that structure	339627,556190	19 th century
31	NHLE 1297365	Bridge	Grade I listed bridge over outer moat, formerly drawbridge, partly medieval with late 18 th century additions and 20 th century rebuilding of parapet	339713,556181	Medieval
32	NHLE 1197002; HER 5058; HER 43215	West City Walls and Tower	Grade I listed west city walls and tile tower adjoining at south-west. 12 th century walls (containing Roman sandstone elements) extensively repaired up to 20 th century. 12 th century tower rebuilt c. 1483 for Duke of Gloucester. Includes a fine section of wall surviving up to 7m in height. Roman ditches also encountered	339631,556120	Roman; Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
33	NHLE 1014579; HER 5636; HER 43216	Carlisle Castle	Scheduled monument comprising area including medieval tower keep castle, two lengths of city wall, 16 th century battery and part of a Roman fort known as Luguvalium. Includes the upstanding and buried remains of the castle which was occupied from the late 11 th century (HER 5636) and a Roman fort, the earliest phase being a turf and timber fort established in the early AD 70s (HER 43216), and undergoing several enlargements including a stone-built fort south of the earlier defences, continuing in use until the AD 330s. Evidence for crude late 4 th century structures has also been encountered	339705,556224	Roman; Medieval; Post Medieval
34	NHLE 1007123; HER 3610	City Wall, NE side	Scheduled monument area must have been designed to protect the 12 th century city walls along West Tower Street, including one bastion. HER record states that it was visible in the basement of Vaseys Warehouse. Excavations in 1973 found Roman foundations with upper courses of medieval//re-used stone	339951,556177	Medieval
35	NHLE 1209979	1 Fisher Street	Grade II listed former house, now offices, built early 19 th century	339888,856152	19 th century
36	NHLE 1297378	3 and 5 Fisher Street	Grade II listed, formerly two houses, now offices, built early 19 th century with mid 19 th century alterations	339896,656147	19 th century
37	NHLE 1196950	9 Fisher Street	Grade II listed house, latterly commercial premises, built 1760s for the Forster family	339925,556127	18 th century
38	NHLE 1292334; HER 44524	11 Fisher Street	Grade II listed house, probably built c.1800, for Robert Ferguson, with later alterations. It was later a school, then Working Men's Club	339949,556118	19 th century
39	NHLE 1392920; HER 40981	Methodist Central Hall	Grade II listed Methodist Central Hall, 1922, built on the site of an earlier Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1817, when the congregation moved from the opposite side of the street from a chapel built in 1786 (since demolished)	339973,556111	20 th century
40	NHLE 1210040; HER 42219	22 Fisher Street	Grade II listed house, now club, café and shop, early 19 th century	339956,556073	19 th century

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
41	NHLE 1297379	20 Fisher Street	Grade II listed house, now club, early 19 th century	339946,556084	19 th century
42	NHLE 1196951	18 Fisher Street	Grade II* listed structures, formerly two houses, now divided into shop units, of late 18 th century date	339934,556094	18 th century
43	NHLE 1292362	4, 6 and 8 Fisher Street	Grade II listed terrace of three houses, now club and commercial premises, early 19 th century	339869,556146	19 th century
44	NHLE 1196989; HER 5079	1 Castle Street	Grade II listed shop and house, built 1890s for WM Hill and Sons, painters. Includes a Roman carved inscribed stone (RIB 2028) built into structure	339805,556106	19 th century; Roman
45	NHLE 1208937	3 Castle Street	Grade II listed house, now office, built 1840s for George Gill Mounsey	339811,556100	19 th century
46	NHLE 1292899; HER 4456	13, 15 Castle Street and 2 Paradise Court	Grade II listed structures, formerly three houses, now one office, built in mid or late 18 th century, with later alterations	339844,556068	18 th century
47	NHLE 1208982	17 Castle Street	Grade II listed house, now shop with storage provision above, inscribed J &MF 1798 on shared lead rainwater head. Built as a pair with No. 19 (Asset 48)	339858 556059	18 th century
48	NHLE 1025283	19 Castle Street	Grade II listed house, now shop, inscribed J &MF 1798 on shared lead rainwater head. Built as a pair with No. 17 (Asset 47)	339868,556053	18 th century
49	NHLE 1297358	21 Castle Street	Grade II* listed house, now commercial building, late 18 th century	339883,556044	18 th century
50	NHLE 1007074; HER 5309	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct	Scheduled monument of Carlisle Cathedral precinct. No scheduled information provided, but scheduled area must have been designed to protect the former priory and cathedral remains. The precinct has a long history of occupation, located within the Roman town, occupied from 1 st -4 th centuries. An Augustinian Priory was founded in 1122, becoming a cathedral priory in 1133, suppressed in 1540. It was one of only 16 ancient cathedral precincts in England, and overlies known and proven rare archaeological deposits of waterlogged material	339891,555934	Medieval; Post Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
51	NHLE 1197010	Railings and Gates	Grade II listed railings and gates at east end of Cathedral, erected 1930, restored 1989	339945,555938	20 th century
52	NHLE 1208430	Carlisle Cathedral	Grade I listed Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, formerly priory church and cathedral, now all cathedral, original elements date to 12 th century, with various phases of rebuilding until the early 15 th century, with alterations in the 17 th , 18 th , 19 th and 20 th centuries	339905,555959	12 th century
53	NHLE 1197011	Ruins of Former Dormitory	Grade I listed ruins of dormitory of former Priory of St Mary, built mid or late 13 th century	339898,555933	13 th century
54	NHLE 1208557	No. 1 The Abbey	Grade II listed Prebendal House, formerly two houses, probably built late 17 th century, with 18 th and 19 th century alterations and parts demolished in 20 th century	339914,555904	17 th century
55	NHLE 1208468	Fratry	Grade I listed former fraterie of former Priory of St Mary, now cathedral library, bookshop and café, built between 1465 and 1490, with later alterations	339872,555912	15 th century
56	NHLE 1208577	The Deanery and Prior's Tower	Grade I listed 15 th century prior's tower, with 17 th century hall range, extension and adjoining stables, now deanery, museum and flats, built for the Priory of St Mary. Later alterations and additions	339844,555905	15 th century
57	NHLE 1197014	Former Priory Wall	Grade II listed priory wall for the Priory of St Mary, now forms part of the Deanery garden wall, 12 th or 13 th century with later repairs and rebuilding	339803,555929	12 th -13 th century
58	NHLE 1197012	Bishops Registry	Grade II* listed former cathedral library, also once used as registry, dated 1699	339812,555942	17 th century
59	NHLE 1208514; UAD 1138	Abbey Gate and Gatehouse; Slee's Gateway	Grade I Listed gate tower to St Mary's Priory and attached gatehouse, constructed for Prior Slee, and dated 1528. Appears in a photograph of Abbey Street c.1890 (UAD 1138)	339812,555957	16 th century
60	NHLE 1197013	No. 2 The Abbey	Grade II* Prebendal house, now privately occupied, late 17 th century with early 18 th century rear extension and 1888 alterations and additions	339829,555956	17 th century

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
61	NHLE 1007149	Town Wall, West Walls	Scheduled monument of town walls, protecting a section on the west walls. No information provided	339812,555905	Medieval
62	NHLE 1208720	48 Abbey Street	Grade II listed house and workshop, now house and restaurant, late 17 th or early 18 th century with later alterations, and 19 th century workshop	339794,555962	17 th -18 th century
63	NHLE 1196982	Eaglesfield House	Grade II listed house, divided into two shops with offices above, late 17 th century with extensive late 18 th century alterations	339779,555966	17 th century
64	NHLE 1208715	37 and 38 Abbey Street	Grade II listed house, now office, early 19 th century	339768,555972	19 th century
65	NHLE 1297356	34 Abbey Street	Grade II listed house, late 18 th century	339760,555976	18 th century
66	NHLE 1293020	No 32 and Railings to Front	Grade II* listed house, now offices, built c.1817 for Christopher William Hutchinson of Temple Sowerby	339742,555984	19 th century
67	NHLE 1208701	28 and 30 Abbey Street	Grade II listed row of two houses, late 18 th century	339734,555993	18 th century
68	NHLE 1196981	26 Abbey Street	Grade II* listed house, late 18 th century	339722,555999	18 th century
69	NHLE 1297355	24 Abbey Street	Grade II* listed house, early 19 th century	339716,556002	19 th century
70	NHLE 1291734	43 West Walls	Grade II listed house, early 19 th century	339704,555976	19 th century
71	NHLE 1196980	18, 20 and 22 Abbey Street	Grade II listed house and shop, later two shops, early and mid 19 th century with later alterations, formerly known as TP Bell's Abbey Street	339708,556010	19 th century
72	NHLE 1297352	Tollund House	Grade II listed house, now offices, early or mid 19 th century	339681,556027	19 th century
73	NHLE 1196976	1 and 3 Abbey Street	Grade II listed house and shop extension, now one shop, late 18 th or early 19 th century	339686,556052	Late 18 th -early 19 th century
74	NHLE 1196990	6-12 Castle Street	Grade II listed structures, formerly two houses, now two shops, late 18 th century with later alterations	339787,556084	18 th century

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
75	NHLE 1196991	14 and 16 Castle Street	Grade II listed row of three houses, now two houses forming part of the unoccupied City Hall, and a shop, late 17 th or early 18 th century and late 18 th century, with later alterations	339798,556078	17 th and 18 th centuries
76	NHLE 1355058	Nos 26, 28 and 30 and Railings	Grade II* listed terrace of three houses, now offices, flats and restaurant, 1823 for and by Paul Nixon	339819,556047	19 th century
77	NHLE 1196992	The Boardroom Public House	Grade II listed public house with manager's flat above, late 18 th century with 19 th and 20 th century alterations	339858,556025	18 th century
78	NHLE 1196935	7 Paternoster Row	Grade II listed house, now shop, late 18 th century with later additions	339852,556014	18 th century
79	NHLE 1218268	6 Paternoster Row	Grade II house, now office, early 19 th century with later alterations	339843,556008	19 th century
80	NHLE 1297372	4 and 5 Paternoster Row	Grade II house and shop, 1855	339834,556002	19 th century
81	NHLE 1218264	No. 3 and Adjacent Outbuildings	Grade II listed house and former stables, probably early 18 th century with late 18 th century alterations	339818,555988	18 th century
82	NHLE 1196934	Abbey Court	Grade II listed structures, two houses, now one shop, early 19 th century	339809,555980	19 th century
83	NHLE 1196979	17 and 19 Abbey Street	Grade II listed pair of houses, late 18 th century	339801,555974	18 th century
84	NHLE 1297354	15A Abbey Street	Grade II listed house, early 20 th century	339792,555981	20 th century
85	HER 463	Brooch Findspot	Anglo-Saxon inscribed brooch, supposedly found at Carlisle Castle prior to 1814	339700,556200	Early medieval
86	HER 5069	Excavation 51 Castle Street	A small area was excavated after the demolition of 51 Castle Street in 1953. No Roman structural levels were encountered, though R/B pottery was encountered at lowest levels. A rich yield of green-glazed pottery (16 th century), cobbled surface and charred wooden debris with stone sconce underlay a stone-flagged floor, thought to be an 18 th century stable floor	339950,556000	Roman; Post Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
87	HER 5077	Coin Hoard Findspot	Discovery of a coin hoard in Fisher Street 'within a few feet of the surface'. No indication of the size is known, but it contained coins of Vitellus, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Hadrian, Antonius Pius, Faustina and Commodus	340000,556020	Roman
88	HER 5517	Pottery Head Findspot	A pottery head has been found at Castle Street, prior to 1967, thought to be of Iron Age or Roman origin	339810,556080	Iron Age or Roman
89	HER 19678	Spindle Whorl Findspot	A sandstone whirl was found in the Cathedral precincts in 1964, of probable Roman, but possible medieval, date	339860,555960	Roman or Medieval
90	HER 19721	Jug Findspot	A fine example of an almost complete single-handed jug dating from the 14-15 th century was found during excavations at the R.A.O.B. Institute, Fisher Street in the 1920s or 30s	339940,556080	Medieval
91	HER 40968	Site of Tramway	Tramway established in 1900 including a route extending along Annetwell Street and Castle Street, leading westwards to culminate along Newtown Road, and south-eastwards along English Street and Botchergate, finishing on the London Road where a depot was sited. Closed in 1931	339664,556058- 339781,556103- 339900,556015	20 th century
92	HER 40992	Site of Presbyterian Church of England	The earliest chapel at this site was constructed in 1736 and was a Scottish Presbyterian Chapel and included a minister's house, offices and a good garden. This was replaced in 1856 by a commodious building fronted with white freestone. This was replaced with a new church, the first in Carlisle to have electric lighting, which opened in 1895. This was demolished in 1986	339920,556154	Post Medieval; Victorian
93	HER 41010	Site of St Mary's Workhouse	St Mary's Workhouse opened on Devonshire Walk in 1785 and was still extant in 1821, though was superseded by the Fusehill Workhouse in 1863	339625,556114	Post Medieval
94	HER 41050	Site of Coach Builders	A coach builders was listed on Castle Street in 1901, belonging to the firm of Atkinson and Davidson. Gone by 1975 OS map	339933.556062	20 th century

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
95	HER 41072	Corporation Dam	A mill leat supplied the town corn mills from the River Caldew from the medieval period, suggested by 12 th -13 th century pottery, though the surviving leat was established in the late 18 th century, having been recut several times, to replace an earlier millrace which had been washed away. Since blocked as part of the Caldew and Carlisle Flood Alleviation Scheme of 2008	339580,556010	Medieval; Post Medieval
96	HER 41083	Dixon's Warehouse	Peter Dixon & Sons established a 'cotton warehouse' between Fisher Street and West Tower Street by 1830. No longer marked as such on 1901 OS mapping	339944,556148	Post Medieval
97	HER 41089	Site of Fawcett Schools	The Fawcett Schools were built in 1852 in memory of Rev John Fawcett, incumbent of St Cuthbert's Church. Still marked as a school on 1925 OS mapping, but 'Elm Gospel Hall' by 1938. Since demolished	339870,555858	Post Medieval
98	HER 42011; HER 42012	Site of Tanneries	Tanneries, established by 1853, on west and east sides of Irish Damside. No longer marked on OS map of 1901	339568,556137; 339600,556132	Post Medieval
99	HER 42013	Site of Baptist Chapel	Baptist Chapel marked on Fisher Street in 1853, though not labelled on historic OS mapping, and 1901 Bulmer states it was established in 1880	339876,556129	Post Medieval
100	HER 42019; HER 42037	Caledonian Railway	The Caledonian Railway Act was passed in 1845, the first section between Carlisle and Beattick opening in 1847 (HER 42019). In the 1874-5, the line north of Carlisle Station was rebuilt below the west walls and across the site of the former engine sheds (HER 42037)	339491,556213- 339624,556024- 339781,555870	Post Medieval
101	HER 42023	Site of Goods Station and Engine Shed	The Railway (Asset 100) opened in 1847, and has an associated goods and engine shed below west walls by 1863. These were demolished following the opening of Carlisle Citadel Station, and replaced by the Viaduct Goods Station	339815,555851	Post Medieval
102	HER 42025	Site of Goods Railway Line	Goods railway line built by the Goods Traffic Committee in the 1870s between Willowholme Junction to Bog Junction, to allow goods trains to avoid Carlisle Citadel Station. It was demolished in the 1960s and 80s	339526,556157- 339824,555716	Post Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
103	HER 42049	Site of Corporation Bridge End Mill	A water mill is depicted on a map of c.1781, probably a corn mill, as listed in 1829 on Irish Brow	339599,556037	Post Medieval
104	HER 42220	Site of YMCA	A YMCA hall, depicted on 1899, 1925 and 1965 OS mapping once existed on the site of 24 Fisher Street, demolished in the 1960s for a sports hall	339960,556060	Post Medieval
105	HER 43853	Pottery Kilns	The remains of two Roman updraught pottery kilns were encountered during an archaeological investigation in 2002, with 2 nd century pottery in and around them, ahead of redevelopment of 7-9 Fisher Street	339911,556134	Roman
106	HER 43854	Timber-Framed Building	Partial remains of clay and cobble foundations of a timber-framed building and associated cobbled yards or paths were recorded during an evaluation in 2002 (with Asset 105), similar to findings at Blackfriars Street which dated to the late Hadrianic or early-mid Antonine period	339915,556135	Roman
107	HER 44028	Roman Building	The possible remains of a mansion, evidenced by a clay and cobble foundation, two walls, hypocaust pillars and rubble including two capitals/bases, was encountered during a watching brief at 47-51 West Walls between 2001-05	339724,555970	Roman
108	HER 44205	Friends' Meeting House	A Friends' Meeting House was constructed in 1963 on the site of the disused Friends' Burial Ground, established in 1681, and subject to a survey in 2015	339880,556166	Post Medieval; Modern
109	HER 44269	Roman Structure	A watching brief to the rear of No. 8 Abbey Street encountered the remains of substantial Roman masonry walls and concrete floors, suggested to have been part of a bath house from within a forum complex outside the Roman fort	339667,556011	Roman
110	HER 44564	Boundary Wall	As short section of sandstone boundary wall with later brick alterations and additions to the rear of 15 Castle Street was studied, and although its origins remain unknown, its weathered appearance indicates some antiquity, and one of the sandstone blocks has a small carving of a coat of arms on it	339880,556095	Unknown, pre 19 th century

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
111	UAD 7: Annetwell Street	Tullie House Extension	An excavation located the top of the south rampart of the 1st timber (Flavian) fort and the outer ditch. 1.3m of organic deposits, including timber wall & fence lines, overlying the ditch probably related to the 2nd timber fort of the 1st half of the 2 nd century	339777,556064	Roman
112	UAD 46: Abbey Street	Tullie House Lift Shaft	An excavation revealed part of the defensive ditch enclosing the annexe adjoining the south side of the late 1st-early 2nd century Roman fort	339750,556011	Roman
113	UAD 67: Annetwell Street	Annetwell Street	A continuation of the D. Charlesworth excavations of 1973 by Carlisle Archaeology Unit located the southern defences of the Flavian fort, including the rampart, ditches and southern gate	339749,556069	Roman
114	UAD 69: Annetwell Street	Tullie House Garden	The Carlisle Archaeology Unit site log indicates that one Cu alloy small find, one box of animal bone and one box of Roman pottery were generated during this work, but no further details of this event are known	339791,556027	Roman
115	UAD 135: Millennium Excavations	Millennium Excavations Trench 2	Controlled excavation in this very small trench revealed a deeply stratified sequence of deposits within the praetentura of the Roman fort. Parts of several timber and stone buildings, mostly probable barracks, within the two early Roman timber forts	339765,556081	Roman
116	UAD 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202: Castle Street	32-40 Castle Street	Various photographic records were made of standings buildings at 32-40 Castle Street prior to their demolition, and an excavation occurred at the same site, but there is little more information, and the two don't seem to have been part of the same project	339800,556000	Post Medieval?

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
117	UAD 498: Tullie House	New Library, Tullie House	Ferguson details observations and discoveries of Roman and medieval date made during the demolition and building works associated with the construction of the new library at Tullie House. Natural had not been reached at 18-19 feet, and beneath the recently demolished 18 th century building, the remains of a 14 th century building were encountered. At a depth of 3ft, a half guinea of George I, 1725 was encountered, and at 10ft, an iron adze head. Some Roman pottery fragments were observed at 8ft but the Roman remains were encountered predominantly at depths of 16ft. Finds included two bronze styli, brass braiding, a bracelet of green glass with yellow ornament and a carved stone head of a wild boar, one foot in length, the known cognizance of the 20 th Legion, thought to have once been built into a wall (Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, 11 th February 1892, Jackson Collection, A515)	339773,556028	Roman; Medieval

118	UAD 595: Tullie House	Excavations at Tullie House, 1954-56	<p>Excavations in 1954 revealed four feet of ‘garden humus’ in which pottery fragments as old as Elizabethan were encountered, showing that Tullie House garden had been open for 300 years (Cumberland News, 7th May 1954, 1). Below this, at 5 feet depth, were the remains of what was initially thought to be a probable 14th century house, but upon later investigation was thought to be a heavy foundation for a huge raised roadway, 18 feet wide, possibly 12th century (Cumberland News, 21st May 1954, 1). Hogg’s final conclusion was that this 18ft wide structure was the North gate of the fort (Cumberland News, 25th June 1954, 8). This was on top of a road, 2 feet thick and constructed about 160 AD (Cumberland News, 21st May 1954, 1). This road overlay two earlier roads, the earliest having sandstone kerbs at its western edge and discovered at a depth of 9 feet. Its alignment did not match the known timber fort, and thus the later stone fort must have had a different alignment (Cumberland News, 28th May 1954, 1). Pottery recovered from a ditch associated with the timber fort, thought to have served the barrack block, showed that it remained in use until Hadrian’s era, and thus Carlisle’s wooden fort remained in use far longer than similar forts elsewhere, which were rebuilt in stone earlier. The stone fort at Carlisle remained maintained until the 4th century (Cumberland News, 4th June 1954, 1). The Roman road system was resurfaced by the Normans and reused (Cumberland News, 25th June 1954, 8). About 1300 AD the city was relaid and a new street, Castle Street, built from the south gate of the castle to the town (Cumberland News, 16th July 1955, 1).</p> <p>The 1955 excavations revealed huge foundations of a building, 12 feet by 9 feet with a central well 4.5 feet by 3 feet and not perfectly rectangular, leading the excavators to believe they had revealed one of a pair with a road running between, suggestive of one of the piers of a triumphal monumental arch</p>	339799,556011	Roman; Medieval; Post Medieval
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Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
			(Cumberland News, 16 th July 1955, 1), or four pillared shrine of 4 th century origin (Cumberland News, 16 th September 1955, 5)		
119	UAD 595:Herbert Atkinson House	Herbert Atkinson House Roman Road	Part of a Roman road was revealed in a non-archaeological section dug in the grounds of Herbert Atkinson House, 13 Abbey Street, date not given	339739,556018	Roman
120	UAD 742; 744; 745; 746; 747; 748; 749: Tullie House	Tullie House and Whitehall	Documentary reference of 1689 links Tullie House with Whitehall, being one and the same property. Whitehall is referenced in 1625, 1660, 1575, 1551/2, 1404-5 and 1396	339752,556003	Medieval; Post Medieval
121	UAD 750; 751; 752; 753; 756	Medieval Tenements	Documentary references to medieval tenements in the vicinity of present Tullie House Museum, known as M662, M663, M669, M661, M662 in 1174-84, 1278-85, 1311 and 1384, M701 and M702 in 1636-7 and to M663 and M681 in 1660	339778,556025	Medieval; Post Medieval
122	UAD 900: Tullie House	Medieval Potsherd Findspot	Medieval potsherd found in Tullie House gardens during laying of services	339802,556023	Medieval
123	UAD 1022: Hybernicorum	Vicus, Hybernicorum	Documentary reference to the vicus, Hybernicorum, in c. 1230	339778,556039	Roman; Medieval
124	NHLE 1196977	Herbert Atkinson House	Grade II listed former house, late 18 th century, bought by Carlisle Corporation in 1934 and opened as an education centre in 1965. A desk-based assessment on the archaeological implications of a proposed development (ABB_E) was undertaken, though no details are known	339737,556017	18 th century
125	NHLE 1196978	Walls, Gates and Railings in Front of Tullie House	Grade I listed wall, gate piers and railings for garden of Tullie House, late 17 th century (could be 19 th century imitation, though similar style described by Celia Fiennes in 1698 and depicted in a 1791 watercolour)	339770,555991	17 th century

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
126	NHLE 1297353; UAD 1140	Tulle House and Extensions	Grade I listed former house, now part of museum, with 1893 library, school of art, museum and technical institution extensions now also part of the museum. House dates 1689 on lead rainwater head, for Thomas Tullie; mid 18 th century alterations and editions. A photograph of Tullie House depicts the Castle Street frontage before properties were removed to make the modern entrance to Tullie House, c. 1890; this scene was also the subject of a painting by WM Hill	339768,556027	17 th -19 th centuries
127	NHLE 1007075; HER 5059; HER 3560	Area of Roman and Medieval Towns (scheduled); Carlisle Roman and Medieval Town (HER 5059); Carlisle City Conservation Area and Carlisle City Hazard area (3560)	Scheduled area of Roman and medieval towns, bounded by Annetwell Street, Abbey Street, Castle Street and Paternoster Row. Further information on scheduling not available, but HER information includes evidence for prehistoric agricultural activity occurring before the Roman occupation, with the Roman road abandoned in 13 th century when Abbey Street and Castle Street were laid. In areas, substantial depths of deposits survive with excellent potential of archaeological deposits. The HER also gives a general hazard number for Carlisle City, extending over a wider area than the scheduled area, to highlight significant potential for important Roman, medieval and post medieval archaeological remains, as evidenced by previous excavations and discoveries across the area. As well as good potential and preservation of below ground remains, the area is also a Conservation Area.	339773,556043	Roman; Medieval
128	HER 17949	Roman Structural Stone Finds	During excavations at Annetwell Street in 1984, five dressed blocks were recovered from Roman structures with incised tooling marks and fine diamond broaching. In addition, seventeen red sandstone slabs with a channel cut into the surface and a particularly fine example of a drainage slab with a deeply-cut water channel, along with other structural remains, were also recovered	339730,556070	Roman

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
129	HER 18924	Intaglio Findspot	Probably retrieved from the 1984 excavations (Asset 128), an intaglio cut into an oval stone, 12mm x 9mm and 3mm thick was discovered. It is of Jupiter, holding a sceptre and a patera with an eagle below, looking up at him.	339700,556070	Roman
130	HER 19719	Pottery Findspot	A body sherd from a 14 th -15 th century vessel was found during the laying of services in Tullie House gardens in 1990.	339790,556030	Medieval

APPENDIX 3: ALL URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE ENTRIES FOR 200m STUDY AREA (NOT ILLUSTRATED)

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
1	Long Lane : LLA_A-B	archaeological intervention	339920	556077	A ground penetrating radar survey was undertaken which identified significant quantities of possible archaeological features. Upon excavation, several phases of archaeological remains were uncovered, the earliest of which was a rampart constructed of cla
7	Annetwell Street, Tullie House Extension : ANN_D-G	excavation	339777	556064	The excavation located the top of the south rampart of the 1st timber (Flavian) fort and the outer ditch. 1.3m of organic deposits, including timber wall & fence lines, overlying the ditch probably relate to the 2nd timber fort of the 1st half of the 2nd
8	Annetwell Street, BBC Radio Cumbria : ANN_H	excavation	339719	556071	The excavation uncovered the south ends of two or more phases of timber buildings within the 1st timber (Flavian) fort. Some of these buildings were very probably barracks similar to those excavated to the east in 1981-4 (ANN A). Associated external depo
9	Fisher Street : FIS_A	watching brief	339975	556069	Roman & medieval finds were recovered from material excavated from a sewer trench, but no further information is available.
10	Fisher Street, Dundas Galleries : FIS_B	watching brief	339934	556095	Lowering of the cellar floor by 0.5m generated black organic silt typical of late 1st-early 2nd century deposits in Carlisle. The material produced a dupondius of Vespasian & a sestertius of AD 107, together with an inscribed iron spearhead.
11	Fisher Street/St Mary's Gate : FIS_C	watching brief	339976	556038	No information available.
17	Castle Street : CST_A	watching brief	339897	556023	Below the modern road deposits was a thick layer of garden soil down to a depth of approx. 1m below ground level. There did not appear to be any indication of surfaces forming an early road on the Castle Street alignment. In one section (opposite the job
18	Castle Street : CST_B	excavation	339843	556032	The excavations revealed a complex & deeply stratified sequence of Roman deposits relating to an annexe on the south side of the two early Roman (c late 1st-mid 2nd centuries timber forts and, later, to the Roman town. Limited evidence for early medieval
20	Town Dyke Orchard : TDO_A	watching brief	339743	555927	This event largely comprises a number of unstratified artefacts recovered during the boring of a new sewer. Few structural

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
					observations appear to have been made. Note; the archive for this site could not be located.
23	Viaduct Estate Road : VER_A	evaluation	339691	555901	The work produced nothing of pre-19th century date.
25	West Walls : WWA_A	watching brief	339661	556042	The watching brief file says only that one section plan was drawn and that there are notes on that plan. Plan not found in archive.
26	Carlisle Castle : CAS_F-G	watching brief	339763	556220	Limited excavation and observation in narrow service trenches in the Inner Ward of Carlisle Castle, between the former storekeeper's office and the Keep forebuilding, revealed deposits relating to an Elizabethan range of rooms (demolished in 1812) that h
28	Castle Street : CST_E	watching brief	339952	555982	Very little information available. Brief photocopied notes in site log suggest observation of a sandstone wall, possibly part of a Roman building, in the roadway N of the cathedral. Further W, highly organic soils containing leather were observed, togeth
29	Castle Street : CST_F	watching brief	339953	555987	The spoil generated by the work was rich in artefacts but few structural observations were made. The material from this part of the trench probably came from the Roman civil settlement to the south of the fort. Note: the archive for this site could not b
31	Castle Street : CST_C	watching brief	339868	556034	The sewer trench was up to 2m deep & cut through archaeological deposits for most of this depth & for most of its length. Although the spoil generated by the work was rich in artefacts, few structural features could be observed within the confines of the
32	Castle Street, 6-24 : CST_H-K	excavation	339799	556072	Excavation of three quite small trenches appears to have revealed deeply-stratified remains relating to the Roman & medieval towns, but the lack of post-excavation work makes it impossible to be more specific at this stage.
42	Carlisle Cathedral, the Fraternity : CAT_K	watching brief	339872	555914	No information available.
45	Abbey Street : ABB_A	watching brief	339737	556007	The principal observations included part of the rampart and the double ditches on the south side of the Flavian fort defences, a later (?2nd century) ditch, a stone wall 1.9m wide, possibly representing the south wall of the later stone fort, and stone w
46	Abbey Street, Tullie House lift shaft : ABB_B	excavation	339750	556011	Excavation of part of the defensive ditch enclosing the annexe adjoining the south side of the late 1st-early 2nd century Roman fort.

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
47	Abbey Street, 8 : ABB_C	watching brief	339679	556024	Observation of a curving feature containing Roman pottery in the corner of the base of the cellar. Interpreted initially as the corner of one of the defensive ditches of the Flavian fort. However, location of the western fort defences during the Millenni
48	Abbey Street 5, former Scout and Guides HQ : ABB_D	excavation	339698	556048	Very limited work revealed no deposits of pre-modern date, due to the fact that the groundworks associated with the refurbishment did not penetrate to a sufficient depth. One possible deposit of re-deposited earlier material was, however, encountered.
49	Abbey Street 13, Herbert Atkinson House : ABB_E	desk-based assessment	339738	556018	A desk-based survey of the historical & archaeological background, together with comments on the archaeological implications of the proposed development.
67	Annetwell Street : ANN_A	excavation	339749	556069	ANN A represents a continuation, by CAU, of a prolonged campaign of excavation on the site begun by the late Dorothy Charlesworth in 1973. In summary, the excavations located the southern defences of the Flavian fort, including the rampart, ditches & sou
68	Annetwell Street : ANN_B	watching brief	339713	556076	A number of early Roman deposits, mostly metalled surfaces, within the late 1st-2nd century forts, were observed, together with part of the major north-south road approaching the fort(s) from the south. Five Roman coins came from metal detecting the spoi
69	Annetwell Street, Tullie House Garden : ANN_C	watching brief	339791	556027	The CAU site log indicates that one Cu alloy small find, one box of animal bone & one box of post-Roman pottery were generated by this work, together with three context sheets. No further details of this Event can be found, and the context records cannot
70	Fisher Street, 7-11 : FIS_M	desk-based assessment	339900	556000	Desk-based assessment providing historical & archaeological background to the site, comments on the implications of the proposed development & recommendations. Note: the code for this event was issued on 21/02/2003.
85	Carlisle Castle : CAS_C	watching brief	339702	556206	Summary of principal observations only. February 1987: during survey of de Ireby's Tower (the outer gatehouse) part of an inscribed Roman altar was found reused as a lintel in the NE door of the solar. March 1988: repairs to downspout in angle between S

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86	Carlisle Castle : CAS_D	excavation	339731	556161	21 small trenches (each measuring 0.35m wide & 0.55-0.6m deep) were cut in the outer ditch, in the grass south of the ditch & in the bank below the buttresses of the north curtain wall. The natural subsoil, overlain by a buried (presumably pre-Roman) soil
88	Carlisle Cathedral : CAT_A-F	excavation	339888	555952	Excavation of six small trenches (A-F) adjacent to the external faces of the south & west walls of the cathedral revealed tentative traces of Roman deposits of uncertain character overlain by 'dark earth'. In Trench F the dark soil was cut by the nave floor
89	Carlisle Cathedral Treasury : CAT_G-H	excavation	339865	555966	The principal area of excavation measured 9.6m by 7m & was 3m in depth. The earliest deposits exposed were of mid-late Roman date (c 3rd-4th centuries) & comprised traces of at least three phases of buildings flanking a major road aligned NW-SE. The first
90	Carlisle Cathedral, the Fraternity : CAT_L	watching brief	339872	555906	The chamfered plinth & massive sandstone basal courses of the south wall of the Fraternity & the associated buttresses were observed, together with a sandstone drain, cobbled surface, & possible traces of a lean-to structure on the south side of the building
91	Carlisle Cathedral, Prior Slee's Gatehouse : CAT_M	building survey	339810	555957	A photographic and drawn survey of the interior of the second floor of the gatehouse recorded original stonework and graffiti on the walls of the room. The timber structure of the roof of a building attached to the north side of the gatehouse was also recorded
92	Carlisle Cathedral : CAT_N	watching brief	339849	555925	With the exception of the edge of a sandstone wall of uncertain date, nothing of archaeological significance appears to have been found.
93	Carlisle Cathedral : CAT_P	watching brief	339888	555934	Some Roman pottery was found and the foundations of the cloisters were also revealed.
94	Carlisle Cathedral, Deanery Wall : CAT_Q	building survey	339810	555925	Section drawn prior to repair. South wall of garden, inner face, recorded. External face on west walls recorded in January 1998.
110	Paternoster Row : PAT_A	watching brief	339870	556020	A long narrow cable trench was dug with a larger trench at one end for a junction box. The paving slabs were found to be bedded on clean yellow sand that sealed a make-up layer of rubble and stone containing a number of fragments of mid-Victorian gravestones

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112	Paternoster Row, 4-5 : PNR_A-B	excavation	339829	556011	Part of the Roman road located in the 1950s by Hogg in the grounds of Tullie House was observed on this site.
123	Carlisle Cathedral : CAT_J	excavation	339836	555954	This was not a CAU intervention. It comprised a trench dug by Ray Nicholl, Surveyor (of the Fabric?) for the reburial of disarticulated human remains.
133	Milbourne Street : MLB_A	evaluation	339583	555925	Excavation of three trenches revealed Victorian deposits in excess of 2m deep in places, directly overlying natural sands and river gravels. Probable make-up dumps, perhaps to counter threat of flooding adjacent to the River Caldew. No other archaeology
134	The Millennium Excavations, Trench 1 : MIL_1	excavation	339650	556089	Controlled excavation in this medium-sized trench revealed prehistoric plough marks cutting the natural surface (a few residual late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flints were also found) & sealed by a pre-Roman buried soil. The western defences & associated
135	The Millennium excavations, Trench 2 : MIL_2	excavation	339765	556081	Controlled excavation in this very small trench revealed a deeply stratified sequence of deposits within the praetentura of the Roman fort. Parts of several timber and stone buildings, mostly probable barracks, within the two early Roman timber forts (c
136	The Millennium excavations, Trench 3 : MIL_3	excavation	339759	556107	Controlled excavation in this small trench beneath the south carriageway of Castle Way revealed very fragmentary remains of timber buildings & associated deposits within the praetentura of the two early Roman timber forts (c late 1st-mid 2nd centuries AD
137	The Millennium excavations, Trench 4 : MIL_4	excavation	339752	556117	Controlled excavation within this medium-sized trench beneath the north carriageway of Castle Way revealed evidence for prehistoric ploughing, in the form of plough marks scoring the natural surface, sealed beneath a pre-Roman buried soil. The fragmentar
138	The Millennium excavations, Trench 5 : MIL_5	excavation	339722	556124	This large controlled excavation was undertaken in two phases on Castle Green, in the SW angle of the junction of Castle Way & Castle Drive. An extremely well-preserved & deeply stratified sequence of activity was recorded, commencing with prehistoric pl
139	Castle Subway : CSW_A-B	evaluation	339703	556107	Excavation of two small trenches on the south edge of Castle Green, adjacent to the pavement on the north side of Castle Way, revealed

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					a Roman stone lined drain adjacent to a contemporary stone wall, both N-S aligned. These features were clearly part of
140	Carlisle Cathedral Close, No.4 The Abbey : CAT_T	watching brief	339916	555878	Excavation to a depth of 0.6m revealed only deposits of late post-medieval date.
146	Castle Street : CST_M	photographic survey	339900	555900	Photographic record of a standing building (Bulloughs store).
148	Irishgate : IRG_A	excavation	339650	556054	The excavation demonstrated that all deposits of pre-19th century date had been completely destroyed by modern services and the construction of stone & brick-lined cellars beneath 19th century buildings on Annetwell Street. No trace of the medieval west
161	Abbey Street : ABB_F	photographic survey	339700	556000	Photographic record of Abbey Street generally; not a specific building.
162	Abbey Street : ABB_G	photographic survey	339600	556000	Photographic record of standing building.
163	Annetwell Street : ANN_J	photographic survey	339700	556000	Photographic record of standing building.
191	Castle Street : CST_L	photographic survey	339900	556000	Limited photographic record of Castle Street, not of a particular building.
192	Carlisle Cathedral & Cathedral Close : CAT_U	photographic survey	339900	555900	Photographic record of the cathedral & close (a few photographs only).
193	Castle Street, former City Hall : CST_N	photographic survey	339900	556000	Photographic record of the former City Hall.
194	Stocklund House, Castle Street : CST_O	photographic survey	339900	556000	A single photograph of a standing building.
195	Tullie House Library : THM_A	photographic survey	339700	556000	Photographic record of Tullie House Library.
196	Castle Street : CST_P	photographic survey	339800	556000	A single photograph of a standing building.
197	Castle Street : CST_Q	photographic survey	339800	556000	Photographic record of standing building.
198	Castle Street : CST_R	photographic survey	339800	556000	A single photograph of a standing building.

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199	Castle Street : CST_S	photographic survey	339800	556000	A single photograph of a standing building.
200	Castle Street : CST_T	photographic survey	339800	556000	Photographic record of standing building (since demolished). Note: in 1981, an excavation (CST B) took place on the site of Nos.32-40 Castle Street. In so far as it is possible to tell, the photographic record & the excavation were not part of the same p
201	Castle Street : CST_U	photographic survey	339800	556000	Limited photographic record of standing building (since demolished). Note: in 1981 an excavation (CST B) was undertaken on the site of Nos. 32-40 Castle Street. So far as it is possible to tell, the photographic record & the excavation were not part of t
202	Castle Street : CST_V	photographic survey	339800	556000	Photographic record of standing building (since demolished). Note: in 1981 an excavation (CST B) was undertaken on the site of Nos.32-40 Castle Street. So far as it is possible to tell, the photographic record & the excavation were not part of the same
203	Castle Street : CST_W	building survey	339800	555900	Limited drawn & photographic record of standing building (since demolished). Note: in 1981 an excavation (CST B) was undertaken on the site of Nos.32-40 Castle Street. So far as it is possible to tell, the photographic record 7 the excavation were not part of the same
234	Fisher Street : FIS_D	photographic survey	339900	556000	A single general photograph of Fisher Street, not of a particular building.
235	Fisher Street : FIS_E	photographic survey	339900	556000	A single photograph of the Fisher Street frontage of Carlisle market.
236	Fisher Street : FIS_F	building survey	339900	556000	Photographic record of the United Reformed Church, and a written transcription of several memorial and dedication stones.
237	Fisher Street : FIS_G	photographic survey	339900	556000	Limited photographic record of standing building.
238	Fisher Street : FIS_H	photographic survey	339900	556000	Limited photographic record of standing building.
239	Fisher Street : FIS_J	photographic survey	339900	556000	Limited photographic record of standing building.
240	Fisher Street : FIS_K	photographic survey	339900	556000	Limited photographic record of standing building.

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
241	Fisher Street : FIS_L	photographic survey	339900	556000	Limited photographic record of standing building.
385	St Mary's Gate : SMG_M	photographic survey	339900	556000	Two general photographs of St Mary's Gate, not of a particular building.
386	St Mary's Gate : SMG_N	photographic survey	339900	556000	Single photograph of a standing building.
387	St Mary's Gate : SMG_O	photographic survey	339900	556000	Two photographs of the St Mary's Gate frontage of Bullough's store.
405	West Walls : WWA_B	photographic survey	339661	556042	Limited photographic record of West Walls, not of a particular building.
406	West Walls : WWA_C	photographic survey	339800	555900	Limited photographic record of the exterior of the old fire station, West Walls.
407	West Walls : WWA_D	photographic survey	339800	555900	Limited photographic record of a standing building.
408	West Walls : WWA_E	photographic survey	339800	555900	A single photograph of a standing building.
409	Carlisle Cathedral, precinct wall : CAT_R	building survey	339880	555870	The section of the Cathedral precinct wall along West Walls was photographed, and schematic scaled illustrations prepared. Both faces - the inner face within the Cathedral stonemason's yard and the external face fronting West Walls - were recorded. Cons
410	Carlisle Cathedral : CAT_S	watching brief	339880	555960	Beneath the flagstone floor a deposit of sandstone rubble, including some moulded stones, was recorded.
413	Dorothy Charlesworth's Excavations at Annetwell Street 1973-79	excavation	339731	556063	The principal discovery of the 1973-79 seasons was the south gate and south rampart of the Roman fort, together with parts of several internal buildings, roads and other features, although initially these discoveries were believed to relate to an annexe
415	Cumberland Building Society 1977 : CBS_77	excavation	339988	555986	Few details currently available as the site remains unpublished. Fragments of a number of stone or stone-footed Roman buildings were excavated, as were traces of buildings and other features relating to the medieval city.

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443	Carlisle Castle Watching Brief	watching brief	339741	556251	OA North were commissioned by English Heritage to undertake a watching brief during the installation of services. The work was located within the inner ward of the castle, bisecting the Magazine and Militia store at its northern end. The trench was 16.5m
449	Carlisle Cathedral Precinct Geophysical Survey Part One	geophysical survey	339864	555931	Ground penetrating laser survey was undertaken in the southern part of the cathedral precinct by the University of Bradford and CAU in the summer of 2000, with the aim of identifying elements of the Roman town
459	Work at the new (Victoria) viaduct, c 1877	non archaeological intervention	339680	555900	Ferguson describes discoveries made during the works of the new viaduct (i.e. Victoria Viaduct), c 1877 (p136). See also Charlesworth 1978, 133. Ferguson 1878
461	Observations of a 'stockade' running across Castle Street	non archaeological intervention	339905	556011	Observations of a stockade (most likely the remains of Roman/medieval timber buildings or of piled foundations) running across Castle Street, on the site of Messrs. Carr's shops prior to 1877 (p137). Ferguson 1878
464	Observations during construction of the Carlisle & Cumberland Bank	non archaeological intervention	339994	556031	Ferguson & Hetherington 1880 detail observations during construction of the Carlisle & Cumberland Bank at the west end of Bank Street, south side (apparently not the same as above), prior to 1877-8 (p94). See also Charlesworth 1978, 128.
465	Observations during excavations for cellars at the west end of Annetwell Street	non archaeological intervention	339666	556051	Ferguson 1880 notes observations during excavations for cellars at the west end of Annetwell Street.
466	The junction of the Castle Walk and the Bitts embankment	non archaeological intervention	339806	556252	One of several events which were observed by McKie in the 1850's, during the cutting of sewers.
474	Finkle Street, opposite Fisher Street	non archaeological intervention	339863	556165	One of several events which were observed by McKie in the 1850's, during the cutting of sewers.
475	Finkle Street, opposite the School of Art	non archaeological intervention	339822	556136	One of several events which were observed by McKie in the 1850's, during the cutting of sewers.

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
476	East side of Castle Street	non archaeological intervention	339905	556011	One of several events which were observed by McKie in the 1850's, during the cutting of sewers.
477	Castle Street	non archaeological intervention	339905	556011	One of several events which were observed by McKie in the 1850's, during the cutting of sewers.
478	Between Paternoster Row & the bottom of Castle Street	non archaeological intervention	339945	555989	One of several events which were observed by McKie in the 1850's, during the cutting of sewers.
479	Fisher Street, from the bottom to Messrs. Dixons offices	non archaeological intervention	339960	556081	One of several events which were observed by McKie in the 1850's, during the cutting of sewers.
481	Annetwell Street	non archaeological intervention	339715	556080	One of several events which were observed by McKie in the 1850's, during the cutting of sewers.
482	Abbey Street & Paternoster Row	non archaeological intervention	339727	556007	One of several events which were observed by McKie in the 1850's, during the cutting of sewers.
490	Carlisle Castle, cutting of foundations for the Canteen	non archaeological intervention	339660	556230	Ferguson's Appendix to McKie's report detailing observations at Carlisle Castle, cutting of foundations for the Canteen
491	Carlisle Castle, inner court (bailey), near the Keep	non archaeological intervention	339660	556230	Ferguson's Appendix to McKie's report detailing observations at Carlisle Castle, inner court (bailey), near the Keep
498	The Construction of a new library at Tullie House	non archaeological intervention	339773	556028	Ferguson 1893a details observations & discoveries of Roman and medieval date made during demolition and building works associated with the construction of a new library at Tullie House. See also M J Ferguson, 1893 for a Roman triple vase from the site, F
499	The Construction of the Blazing Barrel pub on Annetwell Street	non archaeological intervention	339671	556063	Ferguson 1893a details the discovery of Roman ballista balls during the construction of the Blazing Barrel pub on Annetwell Street (presumably) (footnote, p 355)

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505	Discovery of Roman pottery & a tile of Legio VIII during construction of the Fisher Street Presbyterian manse	non archaeological intervention	339917	556151	Ferguson 1893b details the discovery of Roman pottery & a tile of Legio VIII during construction of the Fisher Street Presbyterian manse in 1891 (p63). For the tile, see also Haverfield 1893; for a Roman potsherd from the site, see May & Hope 1917, 163 &
513	Documentary reference to the malt kiln & house in the Abbey, 1737	documentary event	339905	555845	Documentary reference to the malt kiln & house in the Abbey (i.e. the cathedral precinct), 1737
515	The discovery of Anglian cross head fragments in the cathedral grounds, c 1888	non archaeological intervention	339920	555980	Collingwood 1901 details the discovery of Anglian cross head fragments in the cathedral grounds, c 1888 (p292).
519	Building Works at Swan's Premises, Castle Street	non archaeological intervention	339962	555967	Hope 1905 details observations & discoveries during building works at Swan's premises, Castle Street (p266-7). See also Charlesworth 1978, 130.
523	Historical and architectural survey of the Cathedral Deanery, 1907	building survey	339841	555911	Martindale 1907 A historical and architectural survey of the Cathedral Deanery
524	Repair to Dean's House and Prebendaries' House, 1666	historic alteration	339841	555911	Documentary reference to repair of Deans House & prebendaries houses, 1666, in Martindale's historical and architectural survey of the Cathedral Deanery, 1907(p203)
526	Removal of Victorian buildings by HM Office of Works, 1912	historic alteration	339660	556230	Martindale 1914 details the removal of Victorian buildings by HM Office of Works from the inner face of the west curtain wall of the castle, September 1912, revealing the inside of the postern gate (M333).
528	Anglian cross fragment from the area of the Abbey	non archaeological intervention	339920	555980	Collingwood 1915 details an Anglian cross fragment from the area of the Abbey, found before 1857.
529	Foundation of the Priory of St Mary's c1122	documentary event	339886	555962	Prescott 1916 details a documentary reference to the foundation of the Priory of St Mary's, c 1122 (p2)
530	Work on the Priory Church (Cathedral) 1130-31	historic alteration	339886	555962	Prescott 1916 - A documentary reference to Â£10 given by Henry I for work on the priory church (now the cathedral) in 1130-1 (p2)
531	Works on the Priory Church (cathedral) and Dorter, 1188	historic alteration	339886	555962	Prescott 1916 - Documentary reference (Pipe Rolls, 1188) to works on the priory church & the dormitory (dorter) (p3). See also Summerson 1993, 71 (Â£16 15s 6d & Â£22 9s 2d spent respectively).

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
557	Historical and architectural survey of the conventual buildings of the priory, 1924.	building survey	339886	555962	Martindale 1924 - historical and architectural survey of the conventual buildings of the priory
558	Discoveries & observations at the Fraternity, 1922	non archaeological intervention	339873	555912	Martindale 1924 - discoveries & observations made during underpinning & other works at the Fraternity in 1922 (p16).
559	Documentary reference to the removal of masonry from cathedral buildings in 1645 to form artillery bastions at the castle	historic alteration	339886	555962	Martindale 1924 - documentary reference to the removal of masonry from cathedral buildings in 1645 to form artillery bastions at the castle (p2).
560	Documentary reference to the condition of the Dorter range, Carlisle Cathedral, 1669	Documentary Event	339892	555920	Martindale 1924 - documentary reference to the condition of the Dorter range, December 1669 (p2).
561	Alterations to the Fraternity in 1684	historic alteration	339873	555912	Martindale 1924 - documentary reference to alterations to the Fraternity in 1684 (p7).
562	Fitting-out of the upper floor of the Fraternity as a Chapter House, 1668	historic alteration	339873	555912	Martindale 1924 - documentary reference to the fitting-out of the upper floor of the Fraternity as a Chapter House in 1668 (p8).
563	Removal of a porch and use of materials to build a Vestry on the south side of the cathedral, 1705	historic alteration	339886	555962	Martindale 1924 - documentary reference to removal of a 'porch' (possibly the south walk of the Cloister) and use of the materials to build a Vestry on the south side of the cathedral, where the Vestry was formerly built in 1705 (p9).
564	Erection of the Bishop's Registry, 1669	historic alteration	339811	555943	Martindale 1924 - erection of the Bishop's Registry in 1669 (p12).
566	Architectural survey & history of the fabric of the Norman priory church (cathedral)	building survey	339886	555962	Bulman 1937 - architectural survey & history of the fabric of the Norman priory church (now the cathedral).
573	Roman building stone found in the castle keep, 1939	non archaeological intervention	339747	556221	Wright 1942 - Roman building stone (RIB 2032) found in 1939 re-used in the castle keep (p136). See also Charlesworth 1978, 130.
586	Excavation at 51-53 Castle Street, 1953	excavation	339973	556004	Excavation at 51-53 Castle Street, 1953, by R Hogg HER - 'Small area of salvage excavation after demolition of 51 Castle

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
					St. Few accurately dateable remains. No Roman structural levels, only a little RB pottery at lowest levels. A rich yield
592	Discovery of Roman burials immediately outside the medieval West Walls	non archaeological intervention	339746	555913	Discovery of Roman burials immediately outside the medieval West Walls when the railway sidings were being constructed. Date of discovery unknown.
595	Excavations at Tullie House Museum, 1954-6.	excavation	339799	556011	Excavations at Tullie House Museum, 1954-6.
596	Documentary reference to la Castlegate (Castle Street) in 1385	documentary event	339905	556011	Documentary reference to la Castlegate (Castle Street) in 1385 (p62).
604	Documentary reference to demolition of the priory malt kiln on West Walls, c 1806	historic alteration	339905	555845	Documentary reference to demolition of the priory malt kiln on West Walls, c 1806 (p75).
605	Report on the Abbey Grounds, 1650	documentary event	339920	555980	Documentary reference from a report on the Abbey grounds (ie the cathedral precinct) by the Parliamentary Commissioners, 1650, indicating that the Deanery was to be used as a storekeeper's residence and a storehouse, whilst the Fraternity, 'lately very ruinous'
630	Documentary reference to the vicus Francorum, before c1296	documentary event	339971	555975	Documentary reference to the vicus Francorum, before c 1296
631	Documentary reference to the castle ditch (probably the outer ward ditch), 1173	documentary event	339660	556230	Documentary reference to the castle ditch (probably the outer ward ditch), 1173. See also McCarthy et al 1990, 122 - 45s 4d spent on the castle ditch in 1173 & Jones 1999, 129.
632	Documentary reference to the castle ditch (probably the outer ward ditch), c1236	documentary event	339660	556230	Documentary reference to the castle ditch (probably the outer ward ditch), c 1236. See also Jones 1999, 129.
633	Documentary reference to the castle ditch (probably the outer ward ditch) and 'the highway which leads to the castle' c1295	documentary event	339660	556230	Documentary reference to the castle ditch (probably the outer ward ditch) and 'the highway which leads to the castle' (presumably the north end of Castle Street), c 1295
634	Documentary reference to property on Fisher Street, c 1280	documentary event	339960	556081	Documentary reference to property on Fisher Street, c 1280

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650	Excavation prior to & during the construction of Castle Way & its associated underpass, 1972	excavation	339755	556116	Dorothy Charlesworth's work in 1972 prior to & during the construction of Castle Way & its associated underpass (p118). Further details from the Charlesworth archive in Shaddon Mill.
652	Roman road observed in a section dug in the grounds of Herbert Atkinson House, (no. 13) Abbey Street.	non archaeological intervention	339739	556018	Roman road (M175) observed in a section dug in the grounds of Herbert Atkinson House, Abbey Street. Date not given (p119-20).
660	Discovery of two (human) skulls & pottery fragments at the Carlisle Corporation Electricity Dept showrooms, Castle Street, c 1934(?)	non archaeological intervention	339905	556011	Discovery of two (human) skulls & pottery fragments at the Carlisle Corporation Electricity Dept showrooms, Castle Street, c 1934(?) (p127) (museum record).
661	Discovery of a coin of Antoninus Pius 'near the foot of Annetwell Street', c 1824	non archaeological intervention	339715	556080	Discovery of a coin of Antoninus Pius 'near the foot of Annetwell Street', c 1824 (p127).
662	Discovery of a Roman inscription on Annetwell Street, 1878	non archaeological intervention	339715	556080	Discovery of a Roman inscription (RIB 944) on Annetwell Street, 1878 (p127).
666	Discovery of Roman pottery & tent leather at 5-11 Castle Street, c 1965	non archaeological intervention	339905	556011	Discovery of Roman pottery & tent leather at 5-11 Castle Street, c 1965 (p130) (museum record).
667	Discovery of samian at the Board Inn, corner of Paternoster Row & Castle Street, c 1964	non archaeological intervention	339859	556023	Discovery of samian at the Board Inn, corner of Paternoster Row & Castle Street, c 1964 (p130) (museum record).
668	Discovery of a relief of the Mother Goddesses 'on the green' (Castle Gardens) at Carlisle Castle, prior to 1924	non archaeological intervention	339660	556230	Discovery of a relief of the Mother Goddesses 'on the green' (Castle Gardens) at Carlisle Castle, prior to 1924 (p130).
669	Discovery of a column with simple Corinthian capital during roadworks at Carlisle Castle, 1974	non archaeological intervention	339660	556230	Discovery of a column with simple Corinthian capital during roadworks at Carlisle Castle, 1974 (p130)

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
670	Discovery of Roman pottery on Castle Gardens, west of the south gate, c 1938	non archaeological intervention	339693	556149	Discovery of Roman pottery on Castle Gardens, west of the south gate, c 1938 (p130) (museum record).
679	Roman tiles found on Fisher Street, 1870	non archaeological intervention	339960	556081	Roman tiles found on Fisher Street, 1870 (p132).
680	Roman relief of man sacrificing to the Mother Goddesses, found on Fisher Street	non archaeological intervention	339960	556081	Roman relief of man sacrificing to the Mother Goddesses, found on Fisher Street (p132).
681	Discovery of 'a large quantity of silver (Roman) coins', found in 1782 on Fisher Street (p132).	non archaeological intervention	339960	556081	Discovery of 'a large quantity of silver (Roman) coins', found in 1782 on Fisher Street (p132). HER - 'A coin hoard found in Fisher Street "within a few feet of the surface." No indication was given of the size of the hoard
682	Discovery of Roman objects and 'two pavements' found in 1808 in digging a cellar in Fisher Street	non archaeological intervention	339960	556081	Discovery of Roman objects and 'two pavements' found in 1808 in digging a cellar in Fisher Street (p132).
706	Documentary reference to the Black Swan Burgage House, Castle Street, 1710-1751	documentary event	339897	556002	Documentary reference to the Black Swan Burgage House, Castle Street, 1710-1751 (p128).
712	Documentary reference, AD883, to Eadred, 'former abbot of Carlisle'	documentary event	339886	555962	Documentary reference, AD883, to Eadred, former abbot of Carlisle (p68).
720	Discovery of a Roman inscription, probably from No. 1 Castle Street, before 1792.	non archaeological intervention	339905	556011	Discovery of a Roman inscription, probably from No. 1 Castle Street, before 1792. HER - source 'CW86,259; Collingwood & Wright,1965/Ro Inscript of Brit no 2028.
723	Documentary reference to the rededication of St Mary's Priory Church as a Cathedral Church, 1541	documentary event	339886	555962	Documentary reference to the rededication of St Mary's Priory church as the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, May 1541 (p128).
725	Documentary reference to decayed condition of the cathedral, 1639	documentary event	339886	555962	Documentary reference to decayed condition of the cathedral, Sept 1639 (p128).

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
726	Documentary reference to probable use of the former Fraternity as a magazine from c 1640	historic alteration	339873	555912	Documentary reference to probable use of the former Fraternity as a magazine from c 1640 (p129).
727	Documentary reference to conversion of the Fraternity into the cathedral Chapter House, 1668	historic alteration	339901	555920	Documentary reference to conversion of the Fraternity into the cathedral Chapter House, 1668 (p129).
730	Documentary reference to demolition of Queen Mary's Tower at Carlisle Castle, 1834	historic alteration	339794	556231	Documentary reference to demolition of Queen Mary's Tower at the castle, 1834 (p130).
731	Documentary reference to discovery of many stones from the Abbey Chapter House, re-used in Carlisle Castle, 1914	historic alteration	339901	555920	Documentary reference to discovery of many stones from the Abbey Chapter House, re-used in the castle, 1914 (p130).
733	Documentary reference to lead being taken from the roof of the cathedral nave, October 1650	historic alteration	339886	555962	Documentary reference to lead being taken from the roof of the cathedral nave, October 1650 (p133).
734	Documentary reference to stone being taken from the cathedral nave, March 1651	historic alteration	339886	555962	Documentary reference to stone being taken from the cathedral nave, March 1651 (p133).
735	Documentary reference to money paid by Parliament for repairs to the cathedral, probably related to demolition of the nave	historic alteration	339886	555962	Documentary reference to money paid by Parliament for repairs to the cathedral, probably related to demolition of the nave (p133).
736	Documentary reference to demolition of the original cathedral Vestry, c 1650	historic alteration	339886	555962	Documentary reference to demolition of the original cathedral Vestry, c 1650 (p135).
737	Documentary reference to a 'ruinous timber house' on the north side of the Deanery. 1649	documentary event	339841	555911	Documentary reference to a 'ruinous timber house' on the north side of the Deanery. 1649 (p136).
738	Documentary reference to removal, in 1833, of much of what remained	historic alteration	339892	555920	Documentary reference to removal, in 1833, of much of what remained of the Dorter range, following initial demolition in 1645 (p138).

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
	of the Dorter range of the former Priory				
739	Investigation of the below ground remains of the cathedral nave by Bulman, 1930s	non archaeological intervention	339858	555956	Investigation of the below ground remains of the nave by Bulman in the 1930s (p139).
740	Investigation of the below ground remains of the Priory Chapter House by Bulman, 1950s	non archaeological intervention	339901	555920	Investigation of the below ground remains of the Chapter House by Bulman in the 1950s (p139). The only evidence of this excavation is a single photograph in the Cathedral archive depicting a number of medieval floor tiles.
741	Excavation at Carlisle Cathedral by F G Simpson in 1953	excavation	339864	555966	Excavation at Carlisle Cathedral by F G Simpson in 1953. A 15' 6" shaft was constructed to examine deposits in the area of the demolished nave of the Cathedral. Subsoil was reached at a depth of 15'
742	Lease of 1689, linking Tullie House with an older house, known as the Whitehall	documentary event	339785	556035	Lease of 1689, linking Tullie House with an older house, the Whitehall (p125)
743	Deed of 1624 relating to the Whitehall	documentary event	339752	556003	Deed of 1624 relating to Whitehall(p125)
744	Reference in the Bishop's register for 1625 to the Whitehall	documentary event	339752	556003	Reference in the Bishop's register for 1625 to the Whitehall (p125)
745	Reference to purchase of Whitehall by Timothy Tullie before 1 October 1660	documentary event	339752	556003	Reference to purchase of Whitehall by Timothy Tullie before 1 October 1660 (p128)
746	Will of 1575 referring to the 'Whytehawle'	documentary event	339752	556003	Will of 1575 referring to the 'Whytehawle' (p128)
747	Reference of 1551/2 to 'the White hawle'	documentary event	339752	556003	Reference of 1551/2 to 'the White hawle' (p129)
748	Reference of 1404-5 to 'le Whithall, alias Rooshall'	documentary event	339752	556003	Reference of 1404-5 to 'le Whithall, alias Rooshall, gifted to John Carlisle by Richard de Roos (p130)
749	Reference to 'le Whithalle', 1396	documentary event	339752	556003	Reference to 'le Whithalle', 1396 (p131)

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
750	Documentary reference to medieval tenements M662, M663, M669, in 1384	documentary event	339786	556039	Reference to medieval tenements M662, M663, M669, in 1384 (p132)
751	Documentary reference to medieval tenements M662, M663, M669, in 1311	documentary event	339778	556025	Reference to medieval tenements M662, M663, M669, in 1311 (p132-3)
752	Reference of the period 1278-85 to medieval tenements M661-3, M679	documentary event	339785	556028	Reference of the period 1278-85 to medieval tenements M661-3, M679 (p133)
753	Reference of the period 1174-84 to a house on tenement M663	documentary event	339768	556030	Reference of the period 1174-84 to a house on tenement M663 (p133)
754	Parliamentary survey of 1649-50, providing references to tenements M659, M660, M679	documentary event	339810	555997	Parliamentary survey of 1649-50, providing references to tenements M659, M660, M679 (P134)
756	List of Carlisle freeholders, 1660, relating to tenements M663 & M681	documentary event	339768	556030	List of Carlisle freeholders, 1660, relating to tenements M663 & M681
768	Reference of 1631-2 to a burgage bought by Lord William Howard on Fisher Street	documentary event	339994	556054	Reference of 1631-2 to a burgage bought by Lord William Howard on the east side of Fisher Street (M691) (p173)
782	Documentary reference, 1548-9, to Long Lane being known as 'Carlisle Vennel'	documentary event	339899	556074	Documentary reference, 1548-9, to Long Lane being known as Carlisle Vennel (p45) Monument 435
787	Reference to collapse of part of the south curtain of the outer bailey of Carlisle Castle, 1244	historic alteration	339657	556164	Part of castle wall (i.e. the south curtain of the outer bailey) lately fallen down, 1244 (p29, table 2)
790	Reference to the Dacre postern gate in the south wall of the castle, 1745	historic alteration	339657	556164	A documentary reference to the Dacre postern gate in the south wall of the castle being recently bricked up in 1745 (p30, table 4)
792	Reference to repairs to the castle's north-west & south-west batteries, 1661	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference of repairs to the castle's north-west & south-west batteries, 1661 (p30, table 5)
793	Reference to the castle's north-west battery & west curtain wall (outer bailey) being damaged, 1745	historic alteration	339604	556180	Reference to the castle's north-west battery & west curtain wall (of outer bailey) being damaged, 1745 (p30, table 5)

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
794	Reference to the north-west angle of the castle's outer bailey being turned into a separate fortification, 1819	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to the north-west angle of the castle's outer bailey (presumably the north-west battery) being turned into a separate fortification, 1819 (p30, table 5)
795	Reference to removal of the castle gate, 1167-8	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to 40 shillings spent on removal of the castle gate, 1167-8 (p45, table 6 & p121). Taken to mean that the main castle gate was moved from its original position at Queen Mary's Tower (SE corner of the inner bailey) to the centre of the south cu
796	Reference to work on the castle gate (presumably de Ireby's Tower), 1196-7	historic alteration	339703	556195	Reference to work on the castle gate (presumably de Ireby's Tower), 1196-7 (p45, table 6 & p124).
797	Reference to repairs to the castle's great gate (de Ireby's Tower), 1302	historic alteration	339703	556195	Reference to repairs to the castle's great gate (de Ireby's Tower), 1302 (p45, table 6 & p132).
798	Reference to repairs to the castle's main gate (de Ireby's Tower) c 1304-7	historic alteration	339703	556195	Reference to repairs to the castle's main gate (de Ireby's Tower) c 1304-7; the gaol and house above (all part of the gate) described as 'totally ruined' (p138)
799	Reference to repairs & renovations to the castle's inner & outer gates (de Ireby's Tower & the Captain's Tower), 1356	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to repairs & renovations to the castle's inner & outer gates (de Ireby's Tower & the Captain's Tower), 1356 (p45, table 6; p59, table 8).
800	Reference to rebuilding of the castle's outer gatehouse, 1378-83	historic alteration	339703	556195	Reference to the rebuilding of the castle's outer gatehouse begun, 1378 & completed in 1383 (p45, table 6 & p46; see also p146-8 for detailed discussion of the works & Appendix 1, p266).
801	Reference to repairs to the castle's 'Cheker House', 1425	historic alteration	339703	556195	Reference to repairs to the castle's 'Cheker House' (probably a reference to the sheriff's exchequer in the upper part of de Ireby's Tower), 1425 (p45, table 6; see also p158).
802	Reference to widening of the castle's outer gate (de Ireby's Tower), 1543	historic alteration	339703	556195	Reference to widening of the castle's outer gate (de Ireby's Tower), 1543 (p48, table 7 & p173)
803	Reference to repairs to castle outer gatehouse (de Ireby's Tower), 1586-7	historic alteration	339703	556195	Reference to repairs to castle outer gatehouse (de Ireby's Tower), 1586-7 (p48, table 7 & p185)

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
804	Reference to repairs to castle outer gatehouse (de Ireby's Tower), 1595-1602	historic alteration	339703	556195	Reference to repairs to the castle's outer gatehouse (de Ireby's Tower), 1595-1602 (p48, table 7)
805	Reference to repairs to castle outer gatehouse (de Ireby's Tower), 1745	historic alteration	339703	556195	Reference to repairs to the castle's outer gatehouse (de Ireby's Tower), 1745 (p48, table 7)
806	Reference to a turret over castle inner gatehouse (Captain's Tower) damaged, 1216	historic alteration	339724	556238	Reference to a turret over the castle's inner gatehouse (Captain's Tower) damaged, 1216 (p59, table 8)
807	Reference to poor condition of western city wall (castle's outer ward wall), 1739	documentary event	339604	556180	Reference to the poor condition of the western city wall (the castle's outer ward wall), 1739 (p68)
808	Reference to the death of David I of Scotland in the oratory (of the castle keep), 1153	documentary event	339747	556221	Reference to the death of David I of Scotland in the oratory (of the castle keep), 24 May 1153 (p92, table 10). See also Summerson 1993, 43-4
809	Reference to repairs to the castle keep, 1223	historic alteration	339747	556221	Reference to repairs to the castle keep, 1223 (p93, table 11)
810	Reference to repairs to the castle keep, 1271-2	historic alteration	339747	556221	Reference to repairs to the castle keep, 1271-2 (p93, table 11 & p131)
811	Reference to repairs to the castle keep, 1344	historic alteration	339747	556221	Reference to repairs to the castle keep, 1344 (p93, table 11)
812	Reference to repairs to the castle keep, 1363	historic alteration	339747	556221	Reference to repairs to the castle keep, 1363 (p93, table 11)
813	Reference to repairs to the castle keep, 1557-8	historic alteration	339747	556221	Reference to repairs to the castle keep, 1557-8 (p95, table 12)
814	Reference to the castle keep being decayed & in danger of collapse, 1563	historic alteration	339747	556221	Reference to the castle keep being decayed & in danger of collapse, 1563 (p95, table 12)
815	Reference to the castle keep 'marvellously cracked' by an explosion in the powder store sometime before 1576 (probably	historic alteration	339747	556221	Reference to the castle keep 'marvellously cracked' by an explosion in the powder store sometime before 1576 (probably 1547). Some repairs were made but the crack remained in 1576 (p95, table 12 & p175).

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
	1547). Some repairs were made but the crack remained in 1576				
816	Reference to to rifts in the castle keep, 1605	documentary event	339747	556221	Reference to rifts in the castle keep still apparent in 1605 (p96 table 13)
817	Reference to only the first & ground floors of the castle keep being usable without repair, 1640	documentary event	339747	556221	Reference to only the first & ground floors of the castle keep being usable without repair, 1640 (p96, table 13)
818	Reference to to the wall of Queen Mary's Tower in the castle decayed & top fallen down, 1335	documentary event	339794	556231	Reference to the wall of Queen Mary's Tower in the castle being decayed & the top fallen down, 1335 (p99, table 14)
819	Reference to £26 spent on a chamber for the king in the castle, 1186-7	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to £26 spent on a chamber for the king in the castle, 1186-7 (p110, table 15, & p124, & Appendix 1, p265)
820	Reference to work on the king's chamber in the castle, 1187, £41 14s 7d spent; chamber completed in 1188	historic alteration	339751	556237	Reference to work on the king's chamber in the castle, 1187, £41 14s 7d spent, chamber completed in 1188 (p110, table 15, & p124, & Appendix 1, p265)
822	Reference to works on the castle's Great Hall, 1297-8	historic alteration	339773	556238	Reference to works on the castle's Great Hall, 1297-8 (p110, table 15)
823	Reference to a wooden chapel built for the queen in the castle, 1306	historic alteration	339751	556237	Reference to a wooden chapel (M767) built for the queen in the castle, 1306 (p110, table 15)
824	Castle inventory referring to a hall (probably the Great Hall) & to cellars & a brewery at the end of the hall, 1383	documentary event	339773	556238	Castle inventory referring to a hall (probably the Great Hall) & to cellars & a brewery at the end of the hall, 1383 (p110, table 15)
825	Reference in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle to the establishment of a castle at Carlisle & the re-foundation of the town by William Rufus, 1092	documentary event	339660	556230	Reference in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle to the establishment of a castle at Carlisle & the re-foundation of the town by William Rufus, 1092 (p118; see also Appendix 1, p265). See also Summerson 1993, 15-16.
830	Reference to repairs to the castle gates and to the 'king's houses', 1204	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to repairs to the castle gates (presumably de Ireby's Tower & the Captain's Tower) and to the 'king's houses' (presumably

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
					the king's chamber & associated structures in the inner bailey), 1204 (p125)
831	Reference to the siege of the castle, 1216	documentary event	339660	556230	Reference to the siege of the castle, 1216, Carlisle under Scottish occupation (p126). See also Summerson 1993, 96-8.
832	Report on the state of the castle in 1256	documentary event	339660	556230	Report on the state of the castle in 1256 (p128-30 & Appendix 1, p265). Includes references to the following: i) the gatehouse (de Ireby's Tower) split from top to bottom & had partly fallen together with other buildings, during a gale in 1245. Damaged
833	Reference to £1579 16s 9d spent on works at the castle in 1307-8	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to £1579 16s 9d spent on works at the castle in 1307-8 (p134-5 & Appendix 1, p265), suggestive of an extensive restoration, including the following: i) a new chamber at the outer gate (de Ireby's Tower) (see also p45, table 6). ii) repair
836	Inquest into the castle's condition, 1318	documentary event	339660	556230	Inquest into the castle's condition, 1318 (p138 & Appendix 1, p265); little work subsequently carried out, but the inquest included the following references: i) turrets on roof of new tower (probably Queen Mary's Tower) still incomplete (see also p99, t
837	Inquest into the castle's condition, 1321	documentary event	339660	556230	Inquest into the castle's condition, 1321 (p138-9). Some work done (Â£220 spent), but details uncertain. The inquest included the following references: i) outer bailey west wall, â€˜near Caldew bridge; 40 feet of walling collapsed & 120 feet about to collapse
838	Reference to £97 4s 8d spent on repairs to the castle in 1358, mostly on the keep	historic alteration	339747	556221	Reference to £97 4s 8d spent on repairs to the castle in 1358 (p143), mostly on the keep
839	Reference to a campaign of works on the castle, 1368-71	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to a fairly major campaign of works on the castle, 1368-71 (p144), including the following: i) repairs to a 'great turret' in wall of inner bailey (see also p29, table

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
					2). ii) raising of newly made outer & inner bridges
840	Reference to various works on the castle in 1385	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to various works on the castle in 1385 (p149-50 & Appendix 1, p266), including the following: i) construction of a large timber stable (M770) in the outer bailey (using timber taken from a demolished granary - see p151) ii) repair
841	Reference to gardens in front of the castle by 1384	documentary event	339660	556230	Reference to gardens (M771) in front of the castle (i.e. in the outer ward, probably occupying most of the area of modern Castle Gardens) by 1384
842	Reference to cleaning of the castle's inner ditch & repair of the bridge, 1384	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to cleaning of the castle's inner ditch & repair of the bridge, 1384 (p150)
845	Reference to the decayed state of the castle keep, 1439	documentary event	339747	556221	Reference to the decayed state of the castle keep, 1439 (p158)
846	Reference to repairs to the castle keep, c mid-1440s	historic alteration	339747	556221	Reference to repairs to the castle keep, c mid-1440s (p158)
848	Possible reference to the castle tower, later known as the Tile Tower, in the 1380s	documentary event	339632	556120	Possible reference to the castle tower, later known as the Tile Tower, in the 1380s (then known as 'the tower called Harkeleys' (p162)
849	Reference to the brick rebuilding of the castle's Tile Tower, & possibly also parts of the west curtain wall of the castle, 1480s	historic alteration	339632	556120	Reference to the rebuilding of the castle's Tile Tower, & possibly also parts of the west curtain of the outer ward, using brick, 1480s (p162)
850	Reference to the decayed state of the castle, 1494	documentary event	339660	556230	Reference to the decayed state of the castle, 1494 (p163)
852	Report on the condition of the castle in 1529	documentary event	339660	556230	Report on the condition of the castle in 1529 (p165-69 & Appendix 1, p266). The report included the following references: i) the poor state of the outer gatehouse (de Irebye's Tower) (see also ii) the decayed state of much of the keep
854	Reference to to extensive works on the castle in the early 1540s	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to extensive works on the castle in the early 1540s, including the following:

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
					i) remodelling of the upper part of the keep; ii) construction of the half-moon battery & associated breastwork outside the inner bailey
855	First documentary reference to the use of the name Tile Tower, c 1553-5	documentary event	339632	556120	First documentary reference to the use of the name Tile Tower, c 1553-5 (p175)
857	Reference to the castle's Ordnance House built (rebuilt?) in the early 1540s but in decay by 1563	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to the castle's Ordnance House built (rebuilt?) in the early 1540s (p177), but in decay by 1563
859	Reference to building works at the castle in 1584, including the construction of a timber stable block	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to building works at the castle in 1584, including the construction of a timber stable block, possibly to be equated with M359 in the outer bailey (p184)
860	Reference to stables in the castle 'under the wall of the south curtain' in 1661	documentary event	339657	556164	Reference to stables in the castle 'under the wall of the south curtain' in 1661 (p184) (probably M359)
862	Reference to work on 'new making of the great drawbridge without the castle gates, 1597	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to work on 'new making of the great drawbridge without the castle gates, and also for new making of the great bridge within the castle court', 1597 (p191 & Appendix 1, p266)
863	Reference to works on various castle buildings, c 1595-1602	documentary event	339660	556230	Reference to works on the following castle buildings, c 1595-1602: brew-house, bake-house, barn, stables, peat-house, slaughter-house, coach-house, washing-house (p192)
866	Reference to much stone from St Mary's Priory being used to repair the city walls & castle	historic alteration	339886	555962	Reference to much stone from the old conventual buildings of St Mary's Priory being used to repair the city walls & the batteries in the outer bailey of the castle (p199)
868	Survey of the castle by Sir Christopher Musgrave, Lt. General of the Ordnance, 1684-5	cartographic event	339660	556230	Survey of the castle by Sir Christopher Musgrave, Lt. General of the Ordnance, 1684-5 (p205-7), including the following references: i) stable & barn against the south wall of the outer bailey still standing; ii) Master Gunner's House in existence;
871	Report & plan on the condition of the castle, 1739-40	documentary event	339660	556230	Report & plan on the condition of the castle, 1739-40 (p212), describing the decayed & dangerous state of much of the south

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
					curtain of the outer bailey, part of the north end of the west curtain of the outer bailey & the west curtain of the old outer war
875	Reference to the decayed state of the castle defences, 1745	documentary event	339660	556230	Reference to the decayed state of the castle defences, 1745 (p217)
876	Record of an earth bank & hedge some 80 feet south of the south wall of the castle's outer bailey, 1745	documentary event	339789	556155	Record of an earth bank & hedge (M781) some 80 feet south of the south wall of the castle's outer bailey, 1745 (on what is now Castle Gardens) (p217). Date & purpose unknown.
877	Reference to the bombardment of the castle by the Duke of Cumberland, December 1745	documentary event	339660	556230	Reference to the bombardment of the castle by the Duke of Cumberland, December 1745, inflicting considerable damage to the western walls (p218)
880	Reference to the demolition of the 'Assembly Hall' in the castle, 1805-6	historic alteration	339773	556238	Reference to the demolition of the 'Assembly Hall' in the castle (probably the medieval Great Hall), 1805-6 (p224)
881	Reference to the Governor's House at the castle & to Queen Mary's Tower, 1811	documentary event	339773	556225	Reference to the Governor's House at the castle (The Elizabethan Range) & to Queen Mary's Tower 'unoccupied and in a state of ruin', 1811 (p228 & p241)
882	Reference to the demolition of the Governor's House (the Elizabethan Range) in the castle, 1812	historic alteration	339773	556225	Reference to the demolition of the Governor's House (the Elizabethan Range) in the castle, 1812 (p228)
883	Reference to the collapse (1822) & subsequent repair (1822-4)	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to the collapse (1822) & subsequent repair (1822-4) of c 30 yards of the NE wall of the castle's inner ward, supporting the 'Saluting Battery' (also known as the Long Battery) (p234)
884	Reference to draining of water filling the castle's inner ditch, sometime between 1806 and 1811	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to draining of the water that had previously filled the castle's inner ditch (between the inner and outer baileys), sometime between 1806 and 1811 (p237)
885	Reference to the infilling of the castle's inner ditch, c1827	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to the infilling of the castle's inner ditch, c 1827 (p237)
886	Reference to the demolition of the upper levels of the castle's half-moon battery, 1833	historic alteration	339706	556236	Reference to the demolition of the upper levels of the castle's half-moon battery, 1833 (p240)
887	Reference to the demolition of Queen Mary's Tower, 1834-5	historic alteration	339794	556231	Reference to the demolition of Queen Mary's Tower at the castle, 1834-5 (p241-2)

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
888	Reference to the probable repair of the castle's Tile Tower, 1836	historic alteration	339632	556120	Reference to the probable repair of the castle's Tile Tower, 1836, which had been allowed to fall into ruin (p242)
890	Reference to the medieval palace complex in the castle's inner ward being reused in the C19th	documentary event	339660	556230	Reference to the use of what remained of the medieval palace complex in the castle's inner ward as an Officer's mess during the nineteenth century, & as offices & quartermaster's stores from 1874 (p252)
892	Excavations, 1918-19, to reveal the castle's inner ditch & the lower levels of the half-moon battery	non archaeological intervention	339706	556236	Excavations, 1918-19, to reveal the castle's inner ditch & the lower levels of the half-moon battery, lost from view when the ditch was filled in the early nineteenth century (p258)
895	Discovery of a fourteenth century medieval ring-brooch at Carlisle Castle 'before 1813'	non archaeological intervention	339660	556230	Discovery of a fourteenth century medieval ring-brooch at Carlisle Castle 'before 1813' (p38). HER - 'Anglo-Saxon inscribed brooch, supposedly found in Carlisle Castle. VCH says present location unknown (1901) and OS Index says presented to Newcastle
897	Discovery of a probable Roman spindle whorl in the cathedral precincts, 1964	non archaeological intervention	339920	555980	Discovery of a probable Roman spindle whorl in the cathedral precincts, 1964 (p25) HER - "A sandstone whorl was donated by Mrs D. Blezard, Carlisle. Accompanied by a label reading ""Cathedral precincts, Carlisle, 1964"". These are the only details re
900	Medieval potsherd found in Tullie House gardens during laying of services	non archaeological intervention	339802	556023	Medieval potsherd found in Tullie House gardens during laying of services (p42)
901	Medieval jug found during building works on Fisher Street, 1931	non archaeological intervention	339960	556081	Medieval jug found during building works on Fisher Street, 1931 (p42-3) - contention over date - see SMR entry
905	Completed or proposed works at the castle, by Stephan von Haschenperg, 1542	cartographic event	339660	556230	Completed or proposed works at the castle, by Stephan von Haschenperg, 1542 (von Haschenperg 1542a) (BL Cotton Ms, Aug I, II, 1C). Reproduced in McCarthy et al, 1990, fig 9.
906	Documentary reference to work on the castle gate, 1196	historic alteration	339660	556230	Documentary reference, 1196, to work on the castle gate (p129)
908	First measured plan of the castle, by William Garforth, 1545	cartographic event	339660	556230	First measured plan of the castle, by William Garforth, 1545 (Hatfield House, CPM II/28). Reproduced in McCarthy et al, 1990, fig 125.

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
					Monuments 318; 329-331; 333-335; 337-340; 342-344; 346-348; 360-362
909	Plan of the castle showing the outworks, c 1550	cartographic event	339660	556230	Plan of the castle showing the outworks, c 1550; anonymous (BL, Cotton MS, Aug I, i, 11). Reproduced in McCarthy et al, 1990, fig 126. Monuments 318; 329-331; 334; 335; 338-340; 342-347; 359-362
911	Documentary reference to the 'fosse of the castle' and encroachment onto it by 'a long street of houses'	documentary event	339715	556080	Documentary reference, 1345, to the 'fosse of the castle' and encroachment onto it by 'a long street of houses', probably Annetwell Street (p130)
912	Documentary reference, 1418, to the castle ditch and an early version of Annetwell Street	documentary event	339715	556080	Documentary reference, 1418, to the castle ditch and an early version of Annetwell Street (the street from Caldew gate to Castle brig) (p131)
913	Documentary reference, 1515-16, the earliest reference to the name Annotwell	documentary event	339715	556080	Documentary reference, 1515-16, the earliest reference to Annetwell, although the street of that name is not first recorded as such until later (p131)
914	Documentary reference to the sale of tenement M699, 1700-1	documentary event	339735	556064	Documentary reference, 1700-1, to the sale of tenement M699 (p131)
915	Documentary reference to the sale of tenement M699, 1703	documentary event	339735	556064	Documentary reference, 1703, to the sale of tenement M699 (p131)
916	Documentary reference to tenement M699, 1741	documentary event	339735	556064	Documentary reference, 1741, to tenement M699 (p131-2)
917	Documentary reference to 'Tullie's barn', 1707	documentary event	339824	556076	Documentary reference, 1707, to 'Tullie's barn' on tenement M700 (p133)
918	Documentary reference, 1624, to the Tullies' purchase of the barn on tenement M700	documentary event	339824	556076	Documentary reference, 1624, to the Tullies' purchase of the barn on tenement M700 (p133)
919	Documentary reference, 1613-14, to tenement M700	documentary event	339706	556050	Documentary reference, 1613-14, to tenement M700 (p134)
920	Documentary reference to tenement M700, 1649-50,	documentary event	339706	556050	Documentary reference, 1649-50, to tenement M700 (p131)
921	Documentary reference to tenements M701 & M702, 1636-7	documentary event	339765	556083	Documentary reference, 1636-7, to tenements M701 & M702 (p136)

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
922	Discovery of Roman pottery & cobbles in the south choir aisle of the cathedral, 1942	non archaeological intervention	339886	555962	Discovery of Roman pottery & cobbles in the SE corner of the south choir aisle of the cathedral in 1942 (p7).
924	Discovery of a fragment of an Anglian, 1855	non archaeological intervention	339886	555962	Discovery of a fragment of an Anglian cross during works in the south transept of the cathedral, 1855 (p7-8).
926	Documentary reference to the fall of the Norman cathedral tower in 1380	historic alteration	339886	555962	Documentary reference to the fall of the Norman cathedral tower in 1380' blown down by a great wind' (p11 & p16).
927	Extension of the cathedral choir &, C13th	historic alteration	339886	555962	Modern description of the extension of the cathedral choir & other works in the Early English style, thirteenth century (p12-13).
928	Reconstruction of parts of the cathedral, following the fire of 1292	historic alteration	339886	555962	Modern description of the reconstruction of parts of the cathedral in the Decorated style, following the fire of 1292 (p14-15).
929	Completion of the cathedral in the Perpendicular style, C15th	historic alteration	339886	555962	Modern description of the completion of the cathedral in the Perpendicular style, fifteenth century (p16-17)
930	Documentary reference to removal of the fifteenth century spire of the cathedral, c 1665	historic alteration	339886	555962	Documentary reference to removal of the fifteenth century spire of the cathedral, c 1665 (p17).
931	Internal restoration of the cathedral by Bishop Lyttleton in 1764	historic alteration	339886	555962	Modern description of the internal restoration of the cathedral by Bishop Lyttleton in 1764 (p21-2).
932	Works on the cathedral between 1764 & 1853	historic alteration	339886	555962	Modern description of works on the cathedral between 1764 & 1853 (p23).
933	Dean Tait's restoration of the cathedral interior, 1853-5	historic alteration	339886	555962	Modern description of Dean Tait's restoration of the cathedral interior, 1853-5 (p24-26).
934	Alterations to the cathedral fabric since 1860	historic alteration	339886	555962	Modern description of alterations to the cathedral fabric since 1860 (p26-8).
935	Documentary reference to rebuilding of No.5 The Abbey, 1671-3	historic alteration	339841	555911	Documentary reference to rebuilding of No.5 The Abbey by Dean Smith, 1671-3 (p103).
936	Documentary reference to the existence of a 'house called the bishop's lodging, early 1540s	documentary event	339920	555980	Documentary reference to the existence of a 'house called the bishop's lodging within the precincts of the late monastery, at the Dissolution, early 1540s (p1036).
937	Documentary reference to the Bishop's Tower, 1571	documentary event	339823	555921	Documentary reference to the Bishop's Tower within the cathedral precinct, 1571 (p106).

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
938	Documentary reference to the Bishop's Tower in 1605	documentary event	339823	555921	Documentary reference to the Bishop's Tower in 1605 (p106)
939	Documentary reference to the Bishop's Tower in 1620,	documentary event	339823	555921	Documentary reference to the Bishop's Tower in 1620, but not thereafter (p106)
940	Documentary reference to burials in the Small Churchyard, 1676	documentary event	339859	555953	Documentary reference to burials in the cathedral's Small Churchyard (on the site of the demolished nave, 1676 (p106).
941	Documentary reference, 1585, to the infirmary (fermorie)	documentary event	339923	555928	Documentary reference, 1585, to the infirmary (fermorie) churchyard at the cathedral (p107).
942	Documentary reference, 1598, to the infirmary (farmarje)	documentary event	339923	555928	Documentary reference, 1598, to the infirmary (farmarje) churchyard at the cathedral (p107).
943	Documentary reference, 1720, to Firmary Hill, south of the cathedral	documentary event	339929	555897	Documentary reference, 1720, to Firmary Hill, south of the cathedral (p107).
944	Documentary reference to location of monastic cellars in the vicinity of No.1 The Abbey	documentary event	339947	555923	Documentary reference to location of monastic cellars (possibly relating to the Infirmary?) under one of the canon's houses in the vicinity of No.1 The Abbey (p107).
945	Documentary reference to the Abbey Kiln, 1649	documentary event	339905	555845	Documentary reference to the Abbey Kiln, 1649 (p107)
966	Sketch of proposed conversion of the Dorter (dormitory) range of St Mary's Priory to a library, 1693	Fine Art / Illustration	339892	555920	Sketch of proposed conversion of the Dorter (dormitory) range of St Mary's Priory to a library, 1693. Reproduced in Martindale 1924, fig 14a.
967	Engraving of the Cathedral and buildings in the Close, 1715	Fine Art / Illustration	339886	555962	Engraving of the Cathedral and buildings in the Close, by Johannes Kip, 1715 (John Robinson Coll). Detail reproduced in Perriam 1987, plate 2. The original illustration is by Henry Sumpton, curate at Bowness at the time (Weston 2000, 19-20). It is noted
970	North-west prospect of the castle, 1739, by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck	Fine Art / Illustration	339660	556230	North-west prospect of the castle, 1739, by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck (Cumbria County Library, Jackson Coll 76C). Reproduced in McCarthy 1993, 82).
973	The castle's outer gate house showing the drawbridge, by Thomas Hearne, 1777	Fine Art / Illustration	339703	556195	The castle's outer gate house showing the drawbridge, by Thomas Hearne, 1777. Engraving, published 1778 (Cumbria County Library Jackson Coll Vertical files, Carlisle castle). Reproduced in McCarthy et al, 1990, fig 11)

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
974	Carlisle Castle and Cathedral with cannon firing from the castle, by Thomas Hearne, c 1780	Fine Art / Illustration	339886	555962	Carlisle Castle and Cathedral with cannon firing from the castle, by Thomas Hearne, c 1780 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1950.83).
978	South-east view of Carlisle Castle (Queen Mary's Tower viewed from the north walls), by Robert Carlyle, 1791	Fine Art / Illustration	339794	556231	South-east view of Carlisle Castle (Queen Mary's Tower viewed from the north walls), by Robert Carlyle, 1791 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1935.80.5). Reproduced on front cover of McCarthy et al, 1990.
979	Interior view of Carlisle Castle (showing the Long Hall (Great Hall) and Chapel in the inner bailey), by Robert Carlyle, 1791	Fine Art / Illustration	339660	556230	Interior view of Carlisle Castle (showing the Long Hall (Great Hall) and Chapel in the inner bailey), by Robert Carlyle, 1791 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1970.80.4). Reproduced in McCarthy et al, 1990, fig 107.
981	The Irish Gate, Carlisle, by Robert Carlyle, 1791	Fine Art / Illustration	339655	556051	The Irish Gate, Carlisle, by Robert Carlyle, 1791 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1935.80.2). Not seen
983	The inner gate of Carlisle Castle, by Robert Carlyle, 1791	Fine Art / Illustration	339724	556238	The inner gate of Carlisle Castle, by Robert Carlyle, 1791 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1935.80.4). Shows the Captain's Tower from the inner bailey.
984	North-west view of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle, by Robert Carlyle, 1791	Fine Art / Illustration	339886	555962	North-west view of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle, gives some indication of the appearance of the church in the later UAD period and also shows the cathedral graveyard.
986	South-west view of the Refectory, Carlisle, by Robert Carlyle, 1791	Fine Art / Illustration	339873	555912	South-west view of the Refectory, Carlisle, by Robert Carlyle, 1791 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1935.80.8). Shows full southern face of the building, with Number 2 The Abbey (M378) in the background.
987	Remains of the Dormitory, now called the Cloisters, Carlisle, by Robert Carlyle, 1791	Fine Art / Illustration	339886	555962	Remains of the Dormitory, now called the Cloisters, Carlisle, by Robert Carlyle, 1791 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1935.80.9). A view of the upstanding cloisters from the north-west, looking towards the Fraternity.
988	The Abbey Gate, Carlisle, by Robert Carlyle, 1791	Fine Art / Illustration	339810	555956	The Abbey Gate, Carlisle, by Robert Carlyle, 1791 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1935.80.11). Reproduced in Perriam 1992, 12
991	Queen Mary's Tower from the Lady's Walk, by J M W Turner, 1797	Fine Art / Illustration	339794	556231	Queen Mary's Tower from the Lady's Walk, by J M W Turner, 1797 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1921.11). Reproduced

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
					in McCarthy et al, 1990, fig 103. This view is popular and has been reproduced several times
993	Carlisle Cathedral, by T Hearne, 1802	Fine Art / Illustration	339886	555962	Carlisle Cathedral, by T Hearne, 1802 ((Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1964.119.2). Reproduced in Martindale 1925, fig 2.
995	Captain's Tower, Carlisle Castle, by Luke Clennell, 1810	Fine Art / Illustration	339724	556238	Captain's Tower, Carlisle Castle, by Luke Clennell, 1810 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1907.1). Virtually identical to E983 in composition and content.
998	View of the outer ditch, the outer bridge and the outer gatehouse of the castle, by Luke Clennell	Fine Art / Illustration	339712	556180	View of the outer ditch, the outer bridge and the outer gatehouse of the castle, by Luke Clennell, 1812 (Cumbria County Library Jackson Coll A105). Reproduced in McCarthy et al, 1990 fig 12.
999	The inner ditch, inner gatehouse and half-moon battery in the castle, by Luke Clennell, 1813	Fine Art / Illustration	339706	556236	The inner ditch, inner gatehouse and half-moon battery in the castle, by Luke Clennell, 1813 (Cumbria County Library, Jackson Coll A105). Reproduced in McCarthy et al, 1990 fig 56.
1000	Carlisle Castle, 1822, unknown artist	Fine Art / Illustration	339660	556230	Carlisle Castle, 1822, unknown artist (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1970.33.20). Shows the castle from the east illustrating Queen Mary's Tower, part of the city wall and the keep.
1001	Carlisle Cathedral and Deanery above Old Caldew Bridge, by M E Nutter, c 1815-25	Fine Art / Illustration	339886	555962	Carlisle Cathedral and Deanery above Old Caldew Bridge, by M E Nutter, c 1815-25 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1995.191). The image shows the development of three and four story buildings along the edge of the River Caldew in the late C18th
1002	The Irish Gate, by M E Nutter, published. 1833	Fine Art / Illustration	339655	556051	The Irish Gate, by M E Nutter, published. 1833 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1956.24). The picture shows the Irish Gate in a state of some disrepair with some adjacent buildings.
1003	The Fraternity (Refectory) of St Mary's Priory, by M E Nutter, published 1833	Fine Art / Illustration	339873	555912	The Fraternity (Refectory) of St Mary's Priory, by M E Nutter, published 1833 ((Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1978.108.74.11). Reproduced in Martindale 1924, fig 17
1004	The cloisters of St Mary's Priory, by M E Nutter, published. 1833	Fine Art / Illustration	339886	555962	The cloisters of St Mary's Priory, by M E Nutter, published. 1833 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1978.108.12). Reproduced in Martindale 1924, fig 3.
1005	Carlisle Cathedral from the Abbey, by M E Nutter, published 1833	Fine Art / Illustration	339886	555962	Carlisle Cathedral from the Abbey, by M E Nutter, published 1833 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1978.108.74.10).

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
					Showing wall built around west end of cathedral & the (?) Vestry on its south side. Reproduced in Martindale 1924, fig 15.
1007	The Long Hall and Chapel in the castle, by M E Nutter, published 1833	Fine Art / Illustration	339660	556230	The Long Hall and Chapel in the castle, by M E Nutter, published 1833 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1978.108.74.5). Identical in form and composition to Carlyle's view (E979).
1008	The Deanery and West Walls, by M E Nutter, published 1833	Fine Art / Illustration	339841	555911	The Deanery and West Walls, by M E Nutter, published 1833 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1978.108.74.10). Picture illustrates West Walls looking towards the cathedral and Deanery.
1011	In the Abbey grounds, by M E Nutter, c 1835	Fine Art / Illustration	339920	555980	In the Abbey grounds, by M E Nutter, c 1835 (Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery CALMG 1978.108.75.17). The image is a sketch, possibly showing the entrance to the abbey grounds from West Walls (judging by the location of St Cuthberts church tower), poss
1022	Reference to the vicus Hybernicorum, c 1230	documentary event	339778	556039	Reference to the vicus Hybernicorum, c 1230 (p76).
1026	Reference to a 'castle garden' as early as 1246	documentary event	339660	556230	Reference to a 'castle garden' as early as 1246, when part was held by Absalom le Lorimer (p130). Whereabouts unclear, but likely to be on the site of the later castle gardens, in the large outer ward immediately south of the main castle complex.
1041	Deed of 1329 mentioning a gutter down the middle of Fisher Street	documentary event	339960	556081	Deed of 1329 mentioning a gutter down the middle of Fisher Street (p262)
1053	Reference to removal of '120 fothers of earth' to raise the level of the castle gardens, c 1384-5	historic alteration	339660	556230	Reference to the removal of '120 fothers of earth' to raise the level of the castle gardens, c 1384-5 (p322)
1075	Account of the revenues of St Mary's Priory, 1540	documentary event	339886	555962	,Account of the revenues of St Mary's Priory, 1540 (p599-600)
1079	Reference to the dissolution of St Mary's Priory, January 1540	documentary event	339886	555962	Dissolution of St Mary's Priory, January 1540 (p624)
1080	Reference to the re-foundation of the Priory as the Cathedral Church of the Holy & Undivided Trinity, May 1541	documentary event	339886	555962	Re-foundation of the priory as the cathedral church of the Holy & Undivided Trinity, May 1541 (p626)

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
1088	Description of Sir Christopher Dacre's house on Fisher Street (M562), 1534	documentary event	339960	556081	Description of Sir Christopher Dacre's house on Fisher Street (M562), 1534
1097	Tenements between Castle Street and Abbey Street, c 1200-1300	cartographic event	339820	556000	Jones' plan of medieval tenements between Castle Street and Abbey Street, c 1200-1300 (Jones 1988, 126, fig 1)
1098	Tenements between Castle Street and Abbey Street, c 1311	cartographic event	339820	556000	Jones' plan of medieval tenements between Castle Street and Abbey Street, c 1311 (Jones 1988, 126, fig 2)
1099	Tenements between Castle Street and Abbey Street, c 1397-1450	cartographic event	339820	556000	Jones' plan of medieval tenements between Castle Street and Abbey Street, c 1397-1450 (Jones 1988, 127, fig 3)
1100	Tenements between Castle Street and Abbey Street, c 1550-1660	cartographic event	339820	556000	Jones plan of early post-medieval tenements between Castle Street and Abbey Street, c 1550-1660 (Jones 1988, 127, fig 4)
1102	Roman (?) Pottery Head, Castle Street	non archaeological intervention	339905	556011	A pottery head found at Castle Street, Carlisle. Found by Mr Glaister and presented to Tullie House. The sculpture is of cream coloured pottery, and seems to have been one handle of a vase or pitcher, as described in the proceedings of the Cumberland and
1108	Fragments of samian and Roman coarseware, Castle Street gas pipe trench	non archaeological intervention	339905	556011	'Fragments of samian and coarseware recovered from a gas pipe trench in Castle Street, Carlisle, in /august 1977, at a depth of 3 metres. At Tullie House Museum, Acc no 124-1977 (C Richardson).
1124	1 Close Street, assessment	desk-based assessment	339680	555900	Desk-based assessment conducted in advance of development by Dalton Park Developments of a disused plot of land next to 1 Close Street. Further archaeological investigation has been proposed (E1125 NPA 2005).
1130	Devonshire Walk Car Park: DWK_A-C	watching brief	339627	556067	The work comprised the excavation of a manhole pit in the car park in the angle between Devonshire Walk & Castle Way & a sewer bored beneath Castle Way (designated Trench A), a sewer bored towards Town Dyke Orchard (Trench B), & a trench linking the new
1133	Early photograph of Fisher Street	pre-1900 photograph	339960	556081	Photograph depicts five properties although it is unclear where exactly on Fisher Street the photograph was taken.
1138	Early photograph of Abbey Street, 1890	pre-1900 photograph	339773	555981	Photo depicts Prior Slee's Gateway from the north, with part of gates and railing of Tullie house on the left. No. 48 is just visible on the right of the photograph in the distance

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
1140	Early photograph of Tullie House site, (Castle Street Frontage) 1890	pre-1900 photograph	339767	556013	The photograph depicts the Castle Street frontage before the properties were removed to make the modern entrance to Tullie House. This exact scene has also been the subject of a painting by WM Hill
1144	Early photograph of South Wall of the castle and De Ireby's Tower, 1860	pre-1900 photograph	339703	556195	Early photograph of the south wall of the castle and the castle's outer gate house, with the keep in the background.
1145	Early photograph of De Ireby's Tower, 1890s	pre-1900 photograph	339703	556195	Image depicts the southern face of the castle's outer gate house and the immediate approach to it, manned by three soldiers.
1146	Early photograph of Carlisle Castle, 1890	pre-1900 photograph	339641	556179	Photograph depicts the south wall of the castle looking across the grassed areas towards the keep. De Ireby's tower is just visible above the tree which is obscuring the rest of this structure.
1147	Early Photograph of the castle keep, 1870	pre-1900 photograph	339703	556221	Image depict the eastern aspect of the keep viewed from the inner bailey wall.
1148	Early photograph of the Captain's Tower, 1890	pre-1900 photograph	339724	556238	Photograph depicts the tower, west wall of the inner bailey, the castle well and the keep, from the centre of the outer bailey parade ground.
1149	Early photograph of the south wall of the castle's outer bailey, 1890	pre-1900 photograph	339749	556186	Photograph depicts an access track to the outer gatehouse, the moat and embankment, along with the south wall of the outer bailey and the keep behind
1150	Early photograph of the south wall of the castle, with the outer ditch and the keep, 1890	pre-1900 photograph	339749	556186	The image depicts the outer ditch, southern wall and keep in the foreground, with de Ireby's Tower, the outer bridge and the rest of the southern wall in the background to the left of the image.
1151	Early photograph of Queen Mary's Tower, 1890	pre-1900 photograph	339794	556231	Photograph shows the entrance to the quartermaster's stores, beside the tower in the middle distance, shortly after the fire of January 1890.
1153	Early photograph of the castle from the north, 1890	pre-1900 photograph	339660	556230	Photograph depicts the castle from the north east, with the majority of structural detail obscured by trees.
1154	Early photograph of the postern gate on the castle's east curtain wall	pre-1900 photograph	339820	556201	One of two photographs of a postern gate, used in TCWAAS. The second is badly aged around the edges but the first provides a clear image of the door.

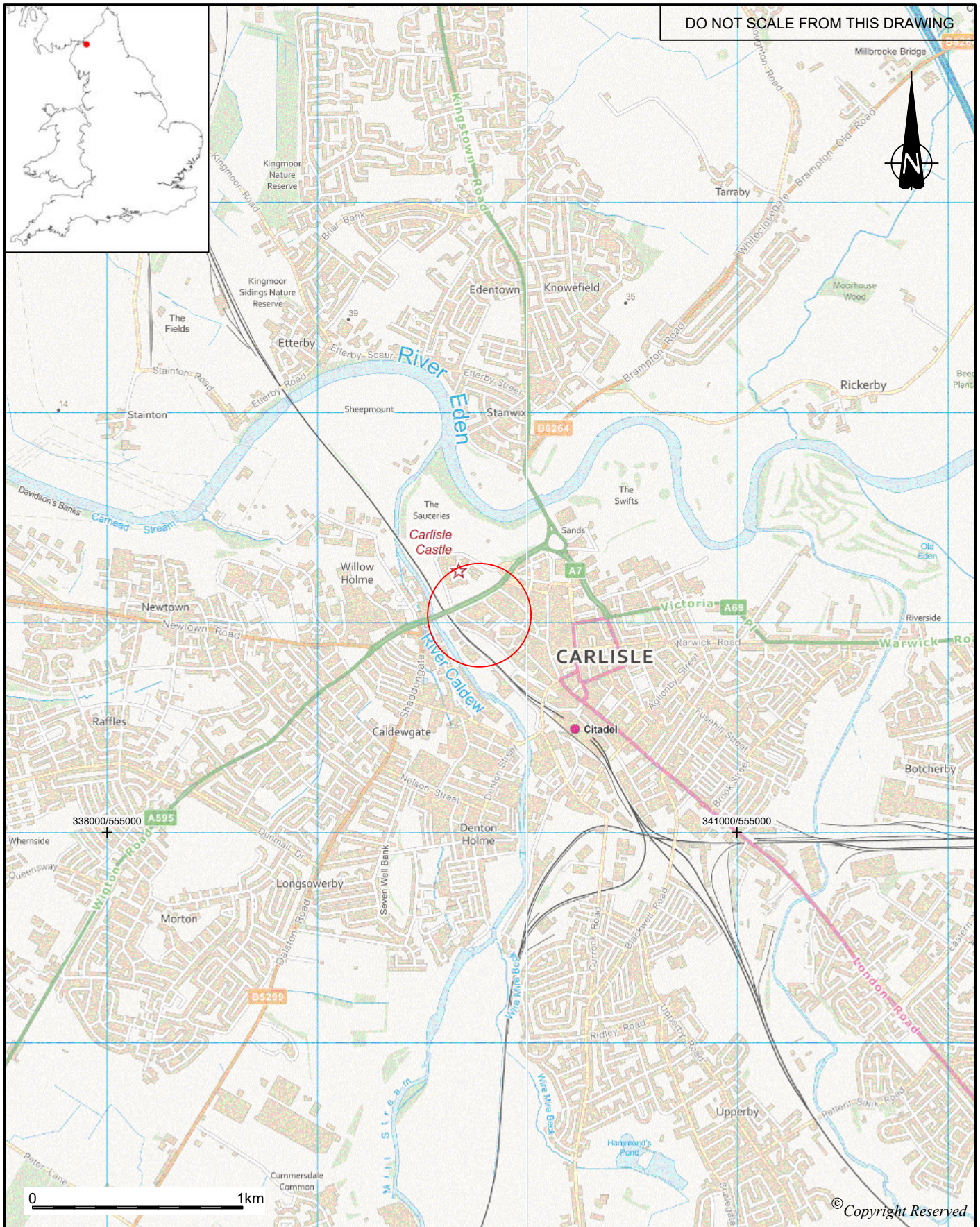
UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
1155	Early photograph of the Fraternity from the north	pre-1900 photograph	339873	555912	The photo depicts the north and western elevations of the former Priory's Fraternity, prior to the construction of the modern roofline and removal of the stairs to the western doors. Much of the detail of the building is obscured by vegetation. A clearer ima
1156	Early photograph of Prior Slee's Gateway, 1890	pre-1900 photograph	339810	555956	Image shows the south side of the gateway, from the cathedral close.
1157	Early photograph of the cathedral close, 1890	pre-1900 photograph	339947	555923	Photograph shows no 4, The Abbey from the south-east, with the Fraternity obscured by trees to the left, and the side wall of no. 1 The Abby to the right. The cathedral church is visible over the rooftops of these buildings.
1158	Early photograph of the Deanery, 1890	pre-1900 photograph	339848	555903	Image depicts the deanery from the north-east, with the prior's tower to the left of the image partly obscured by vegetation.
1159	Early photograph of the Cathedral from the west	pre-1900 photograph	339886	555962	Photograph show the western elevation and south porch, with the remains of the cloisters obscured by vegetation on the left
1160	Early photograph of the Cathedral from the east	pre-1900 photograph	339886	555962	Photograph shows the eastern elevation from Castle Street, prior to the removal of the railings around the precinct. Several carts can be seen lined-up against the edge of the cobbled street.
1161	Early photograph of the Cathedral from the north west	pre-1900 photograph	339886	555962	Photograph shows the northern elevation looking from the NW, prior to the removal of the headstones of the cathedral cemetery.
1165	Carlisle city walls, Structural Appraisal	documentary event	339638	556132	Structural Appraisal of the West Walls, Carlisle
1168	Carlisle Cathedral precinct geophysical survey Part Two	geophysical survey	339924	555909	Resistivity survey was undertaken in the gardens of the Deanery and the Master of Music's house (Nos 3 and 6, The Abbey) by the University of Bradford and CAU in the summer of 2000, with the aim of identifying elements of the Roman town, the position of
1170	Number 4, The Abbey, Carlisle	watching brief	339836	555954	Archaeological watching brief carried out by CAU at number 4 the Abbey, Carlisle. Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded.
1171	Carlisle Castle and City Walls	documentary event	339660	556230	Description by Dr Jonathan Oates of the Siege of Carlisle in 1745. A Garrison was left at the town by the retreating Jacobite rebels as they fled north. They dug in in trenches and repaired the city walls. The Duke of Cumberland brought artillery from Wh

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
1172	Spinners Yard, 7-9 Fisher Street	watching brief	339929	556145	Archaeological observation of groundworks associated with the construction of a residential development revealed no remains that predated the Listed Building that had until recently occupied the plot. The footings and remains of prior buildings were reve
1184	Land Adjacent to Viaduct Estate	evaluation	339643	555963	An evaluation in advance of proposed development recorded no significant archaeological activity according to the NMR, however HER search returned no results. The deposits uncovered consisted entirely of 19th and 20th century made ground (F.Giecco pers
1185	7-9 Fisher Street, assessment	desk-based assessment	339929	556142	Archaeological Assessment by The Archaeological Practice, University of Newcastle, 2001 The report comprised an assessment of the potential impact upon the cultural heritage of proposals to develop the site. Based on this assessment, it was concluded th
1186	7-9, Fisher Street, evaluation	evaluation	339910	556139	Archaeological Evaluation by The Archaeological Practice The evaluation involved the excavation of two trenches. Roman finds, primarily of second-century date, a foundation, a series of three post holes, and remains of a chapel were discovered.
1189	Millennium Project, Geophysical Survey Part 1	geophysical survey	339680	556130	A programme of geophysical survey was undertaken during 1997 on both the Castle Green area and in Bitts Park. Part 1 comprises the GPR results. On the Castle Green site GPR has successfully located and identified the source of a strong magnetic distur
1190	7-9 Fisher Street, excavation	area excavation	339914	556138	CFA 2002, 7-9 Fisher street archaeological excavation material recovered dated from the end of the second century AD. No evidence of medieval activity. Roman remains included several kilns.
1193	Land at Paternoster Row	watching brief	339867	556025	Watching Brief CFA 2006 Paternoster Row Carlisle, October. No Archaeological features or finds were encountered.
1196	Land at Scotch Street	watching brief	339818	555997	Watching Brief By M. Town of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit
1197	Millennium Project, Geophysical Survey Part 2	geophysical survey	339680	556130	The survey was commissioned from the Clark Laboratory (MOLAS) by the Carlisle Archaeological Unit in June 1997. Detailed geophysical

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
					surveys were conducted at Bitts Park and Castle Green, Carlisle to establish the location and character of probable archa
1199	Castle Gardens, Geophysical Survey Part 1	geophysical survey	339680	556120	A magnetometer survey was undertaken by GSB to determine the presence and nature of the archaeology at the site of the Roman fort, Medieval castle and post-medieval levels on Castle Gardens. The results showed strong magnetic disturbance with linear ferr
1200	Castle Gardens, Geophysical Survey Part 2	geophysical survey	339680	556120	A resistivity survey was undertaken by GSB to determine the presence and nature of the archaeology at the site of the Roman fort, Medieval castle and post-medieval levels on Castle Gardens. The resistance survey results detected areas of rubble spread, an
1204	Discovery of part of the Priory Chapter House north wall, 2006	non archaeological intervention	339901	555934	The unscheduled re-routing of a replacement water pipe in the Cathedral Precinct resulted in the north wall of the chapter house and fragments of medieval tile being uncovered in the pipe trench. No watching brief was undertaken, although the site was vi
1210	Discovery of Roman pottery at the Methodist Central Hall, Fisher Street	non archaeological intervention	339972	556100	Roman Pottery finds during the digging of foundations for the new Methodist Central Hall in the late nineteenth century.
1211	Discovery of Roman at the Board Inn, Castle Street	non archaeological intervention	339857	556024	Discovery of Roman Pottery during the digging of foundations in Castle Street.
1212	18 Fisher Street, Overwater School	non archaeological intervention	339933	556091	Waterlogged deposits preserved Roman pottery and a leather shoe found during cellar works. Source from Pastscape, Council for British Archaeology Group 3: Archaeological news bulletin for Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmorland and Lancashire-
1223	Crown Street Sewer Replacement, Phase 4	borehole survey	339807	555841	Eleven boreholes were sunk by BB Drilling Ltd along Crown Street between the Citadel train station and Carlisle Castle car park in advance of a new sewer pipe. All except one recorded the top of natural levels. Report accessed at CAU archive, Shaddon Mil
1224	Carlisle Cathedral, borehole survey	borehole survey	339900	555960	A soil survey of three boreholes undertaken by Exploration Associates in advance of remedial works to prevent further settling of the church buildings.

UAD Ref	Site Name	Event Type	Easting	Northing	Description
1226	Carlisle Cathedral; East Window from the Black Swan Yard, W H Nutter, 1835	Fine Art / Illustration	339886	555962	A view of the east window of the Cathedral, depicting some of the buildings of the Black Swan Burgage house in the foreground in 1835. Although not particularly early, along with E1009, the image is one of few giving an impression of the encroachment on
1227	The Deanery of Carlisle, 1811, by C Hodgson	Fine Art / Illustration	339807	555931	An early view of the deanery from the north and west end of the fraternity, dating to 1811, by C Hodgson published in Gentleman's Magazine. The image shows the deanery and prior's tower along with the deanery garden wall which ran along the front of the prop
1228	South East View of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle, Robert Carlyle, 1793	Fine Art / Illustration	339886	555962	Full title 'The Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Saint Mary Carlisle; South East View of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle', this watercolour painting depicts the cathedral and cloisters in 1793.
1234	Painting of Annetwell Street in 1820, by A R Davis	Fine Art / Illustration	339715	556080	Although this painting by A R Davis dates from the early C19th it is a rare view of Annetwell Street looking north, with the Castle Lane and the castle in the background. From the City Library's Jackson Collection.
1236	Plan of the Cathedral, Cloisters, Fraternity and No 2 The Abbey, 1816	cartographic event	339872	555928	This plan reproduced in Lyson's Magna Britannia shows the location of the cloisters before their removal for the coach road.
1237	Interpretative Plan of the Cathedral Precinct	cartographic event	339886	555962	An interpretative plan of the cathedral precinct, believed to have been created as part of the CAT A-F and CAT G-H interventions (possibly by Robinson?). The plan summarises evidence from Asquith's plan of 1853, the first and second edition OS mapping an

FIGURES



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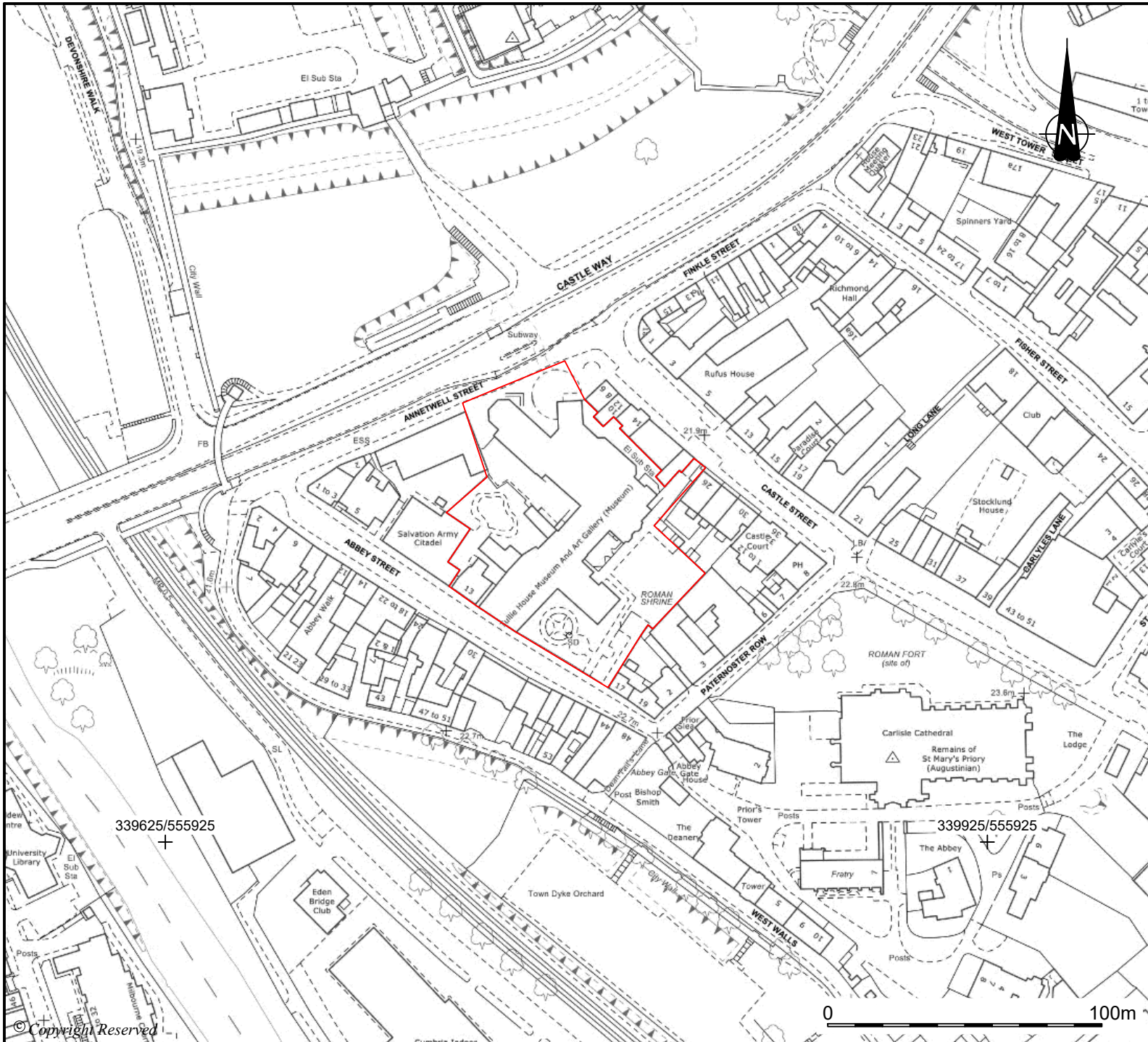
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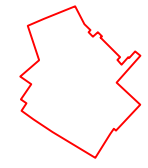
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	PROJECT	Proposed New Gallery Building, Tullie House Museum, Carlisle		SIZE	A4	SCALE
DRAWING TITLE		Figure 1: Site location		DRAWN BY	HP	CHECKED BY
					APPROVED BY	CBC



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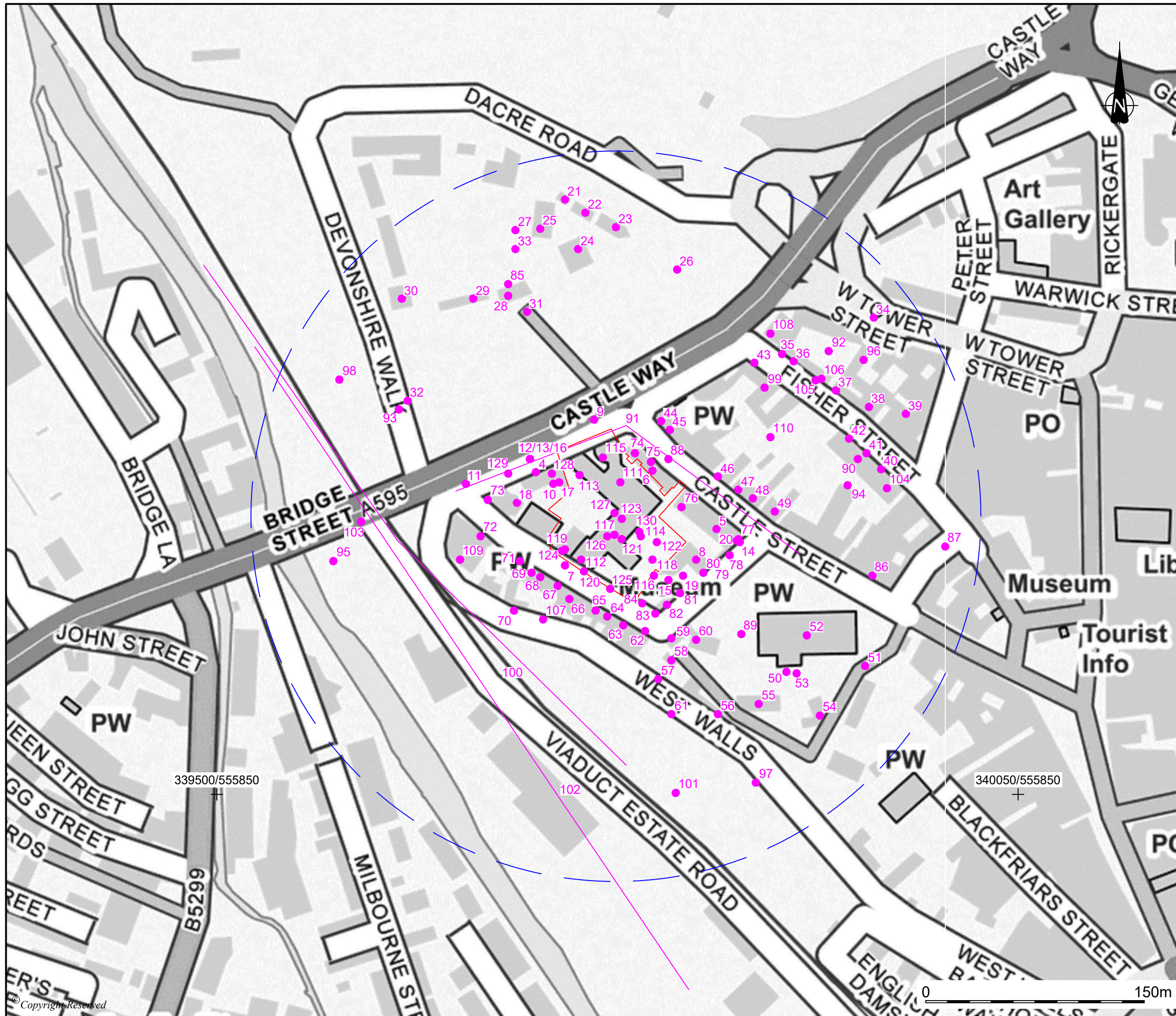
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Figure 2:
Detailed site location

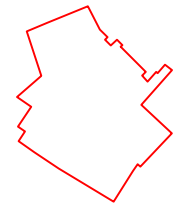
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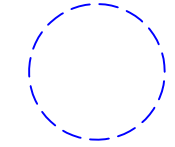
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Site boundary



200m radius



Heritage assets

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DRAWING TITLE	Figure 3: Location of heritage assets within 200m study area
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DRG No.	CL12406-003	REV	A
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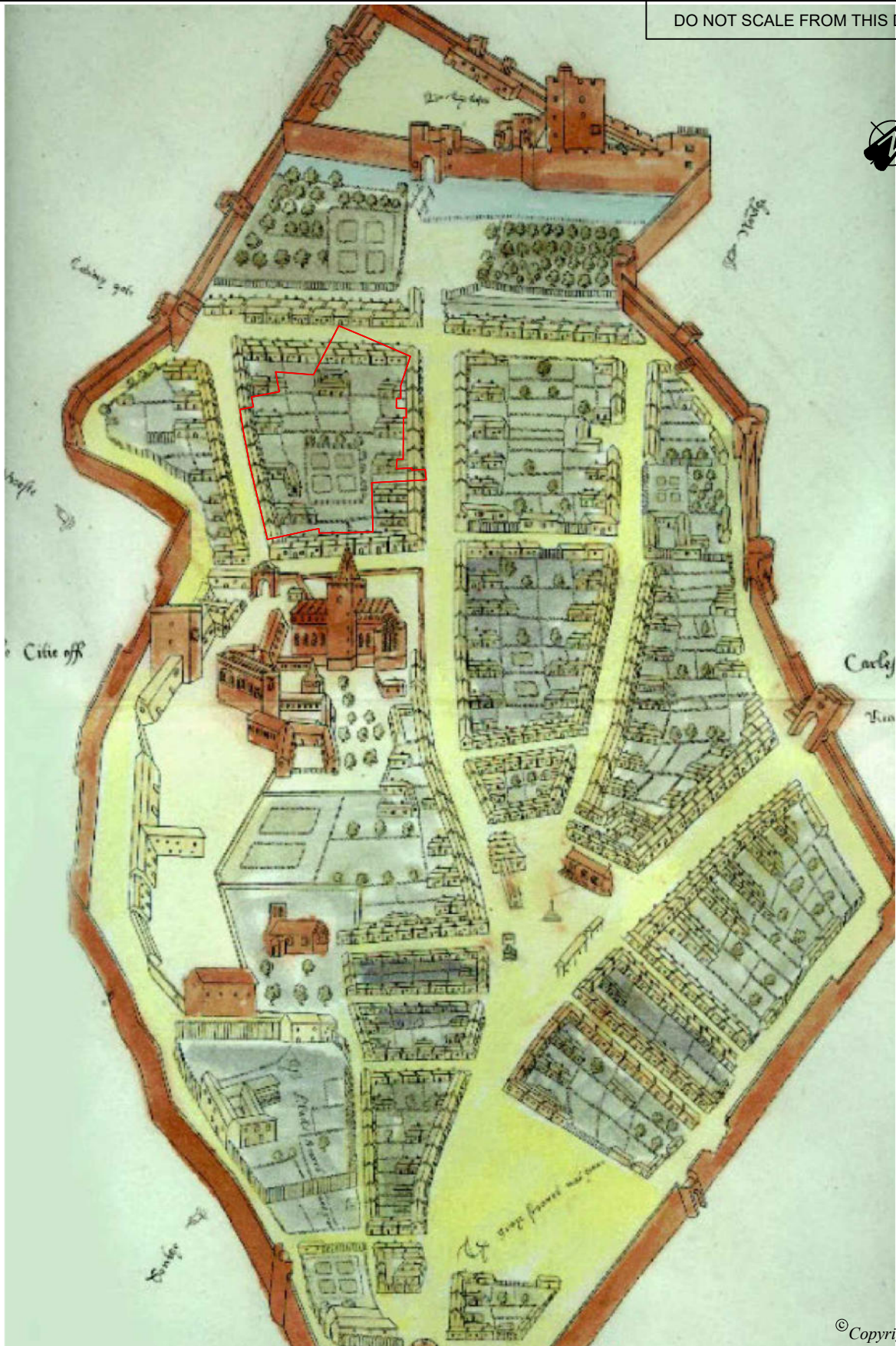
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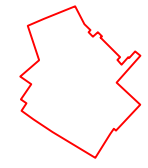
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<p>PROJECT Proposed New Gallery Building, Tullie House Museum, Carlisle</p>	<p>SIZE A4</p>	<p>SCALE 1:3,000</p>	<p>DATE June 2020</p>
<p>DRAWING TITLE Figure 4: Map of Carlisle, 1563</p>	<p>DRAWN BY HP</p>	<p>CHECKED BY FG</p>	<p>APPROVED BY CBC</p>



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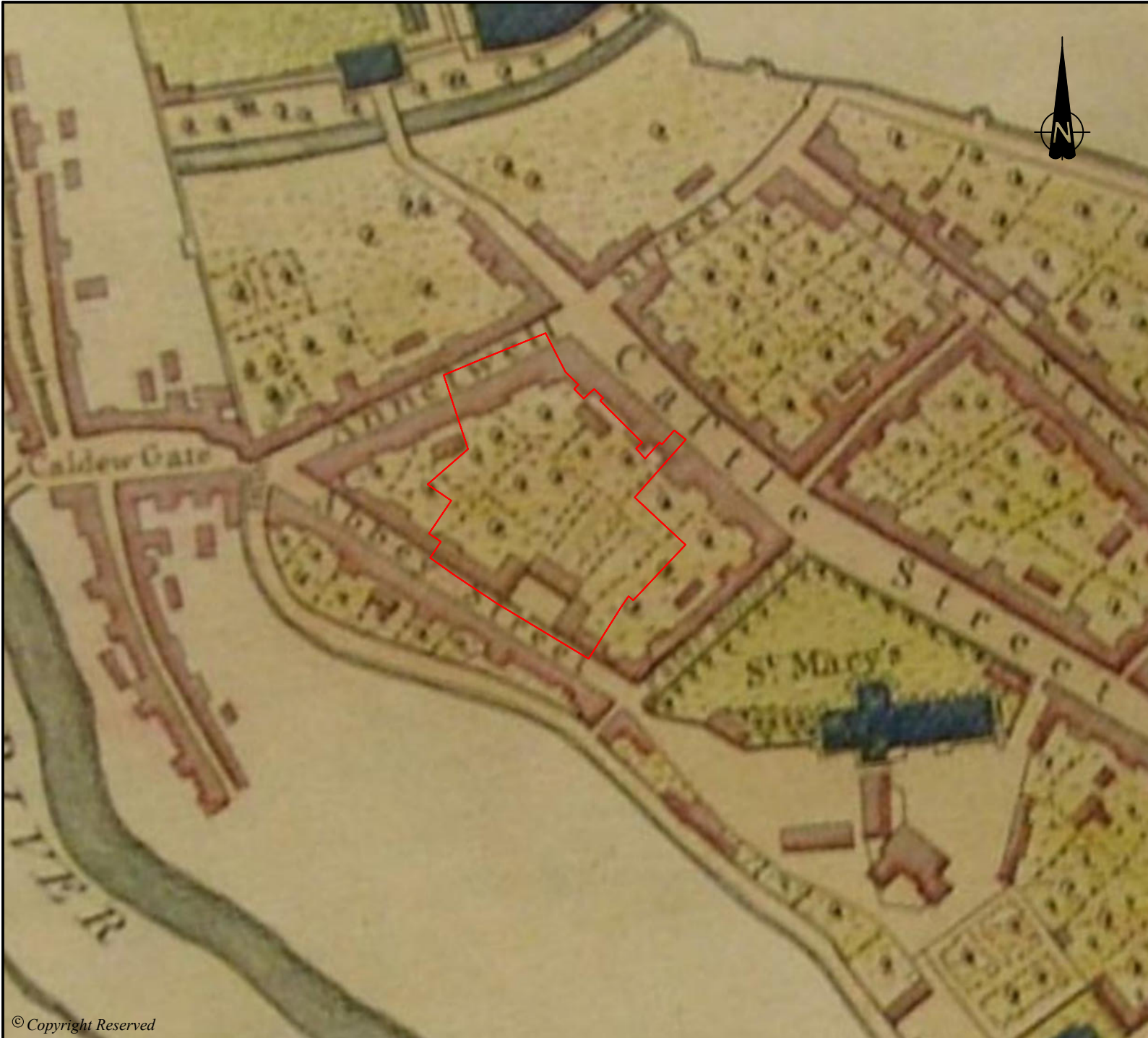
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DRAWING TITLE
Figure 5:
Smith's Map of Carlisle,
1746

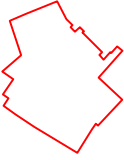
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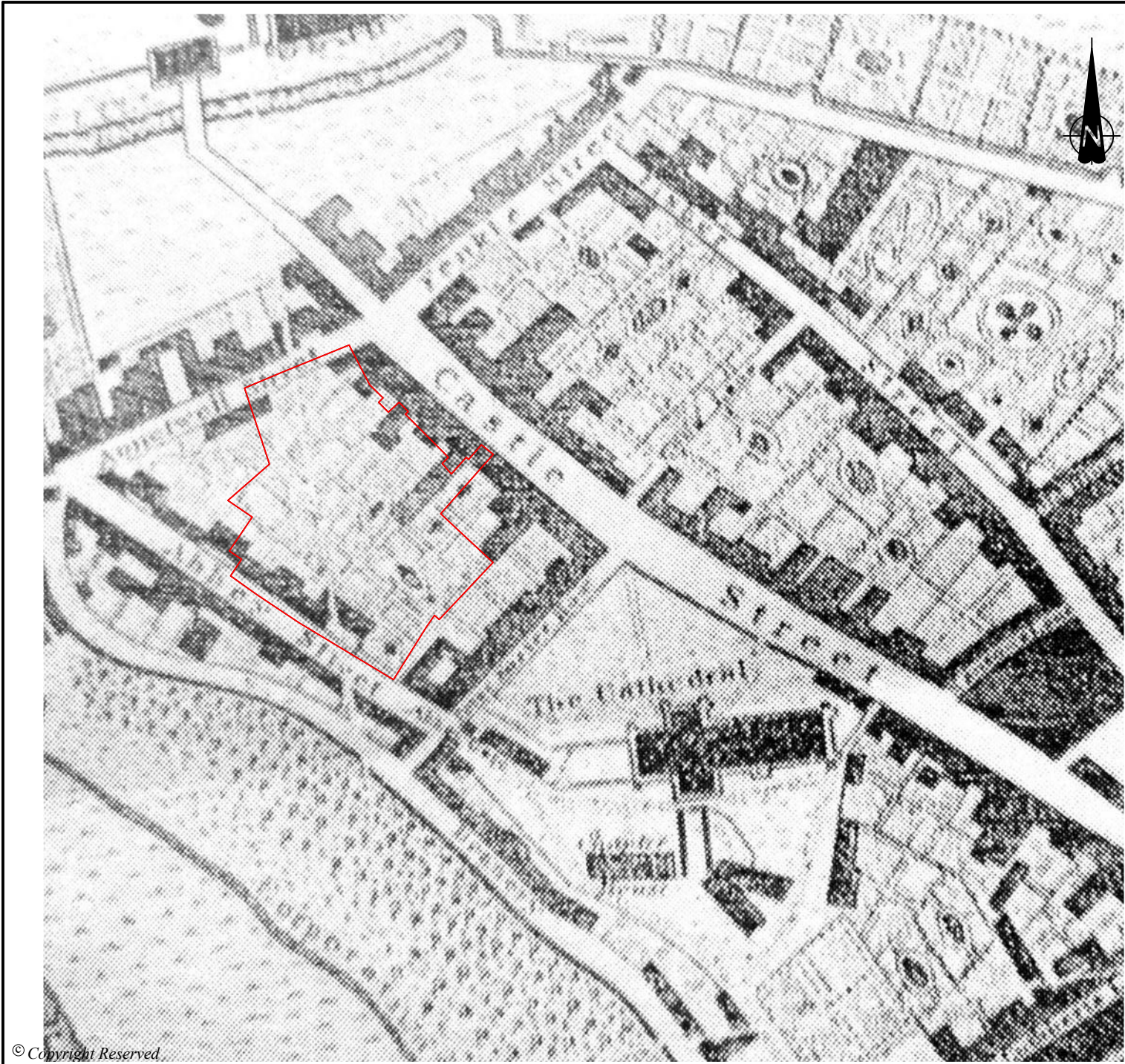
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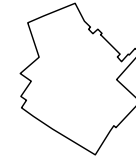
DRAWING TITLE
Figure 6:
Hodkinson and Donald's Map of Carlisle,
1770-1

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Figure 7:
Hutchinson's Map of Carlisle,
1794

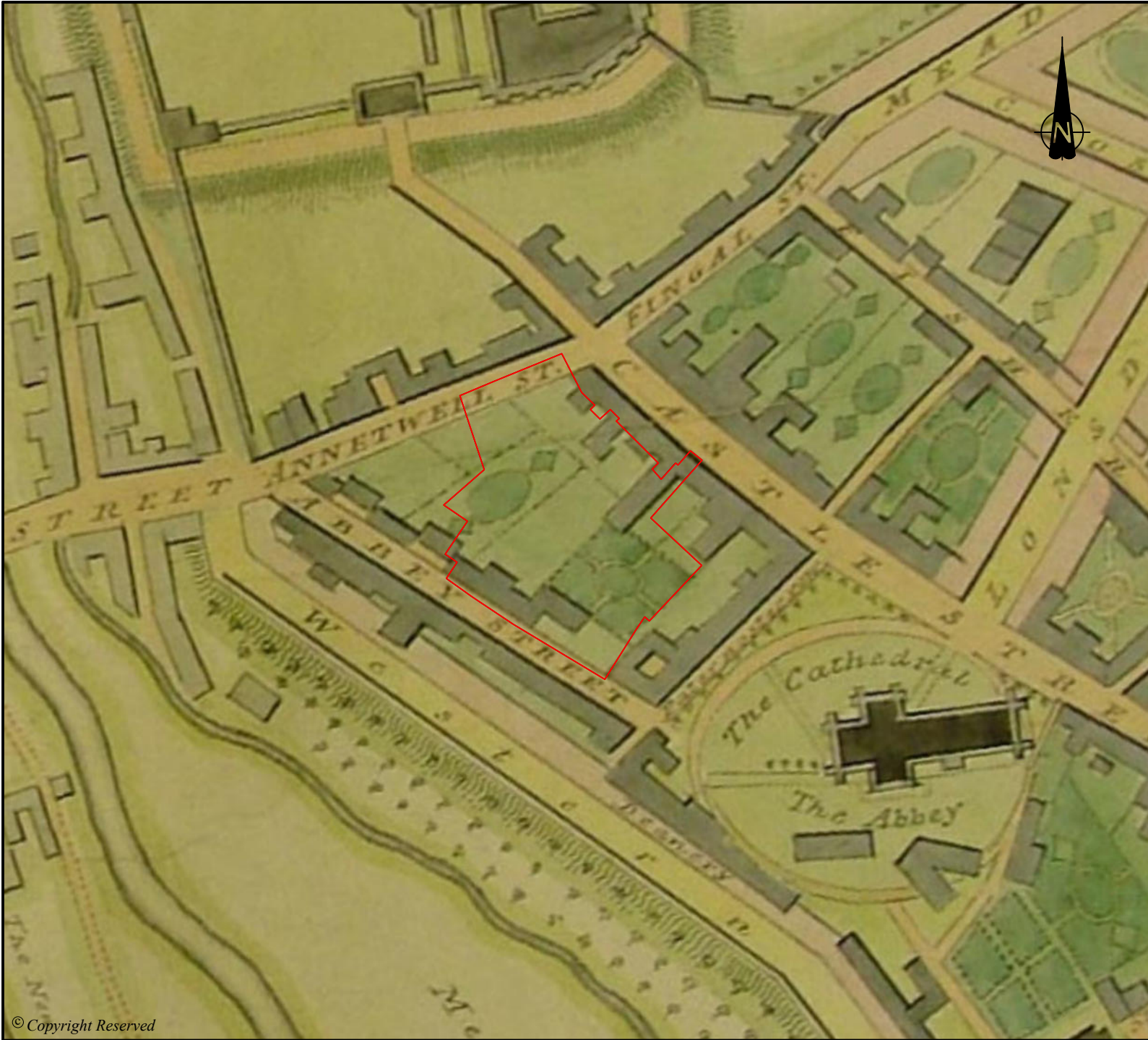
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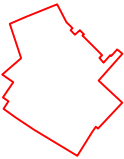
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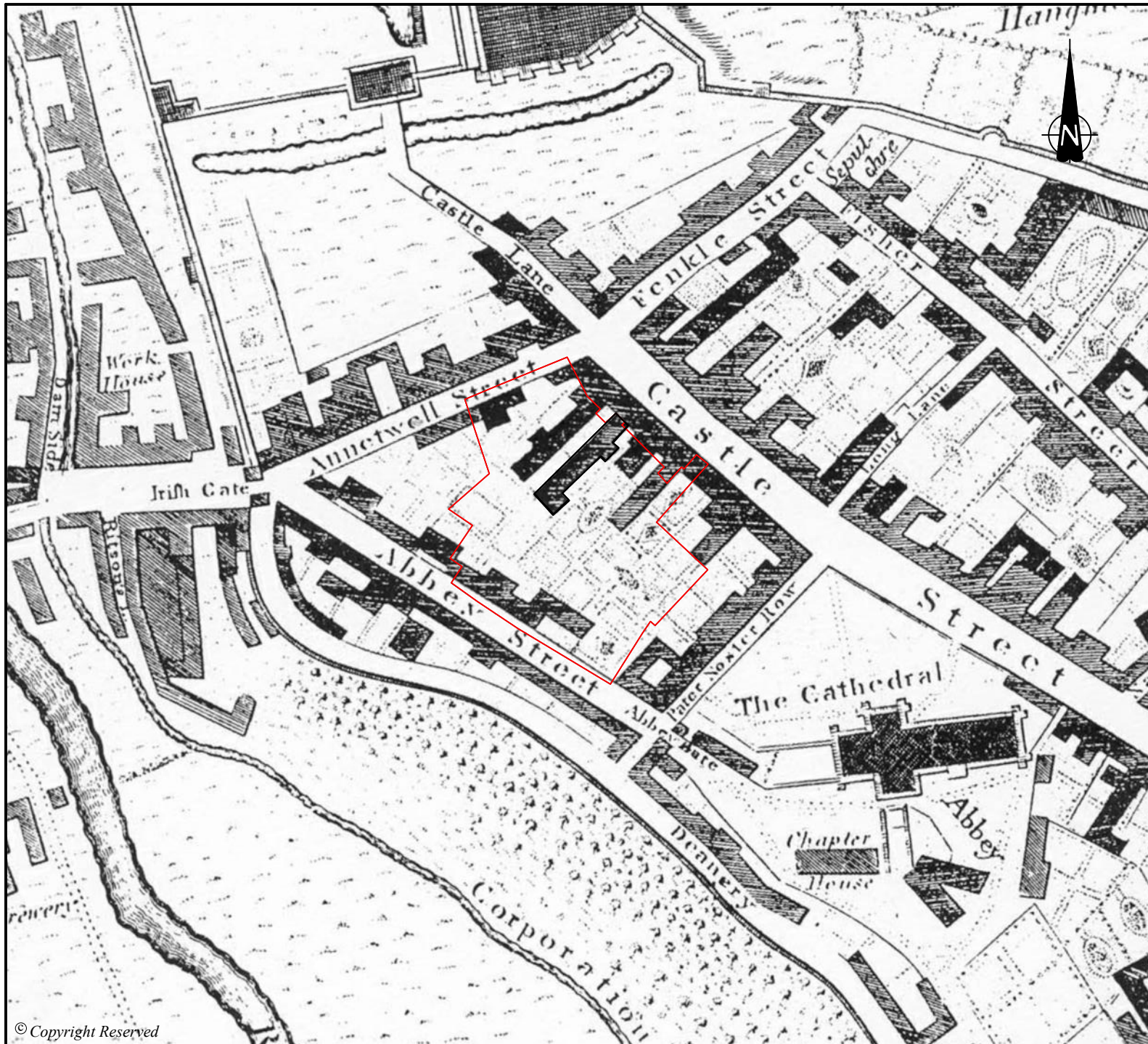
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Figure 8:
Map of Proposed Improvements,
c.1809

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Figure 9:
Plan of the City of Carlisle and
Places Adjacent, 1811

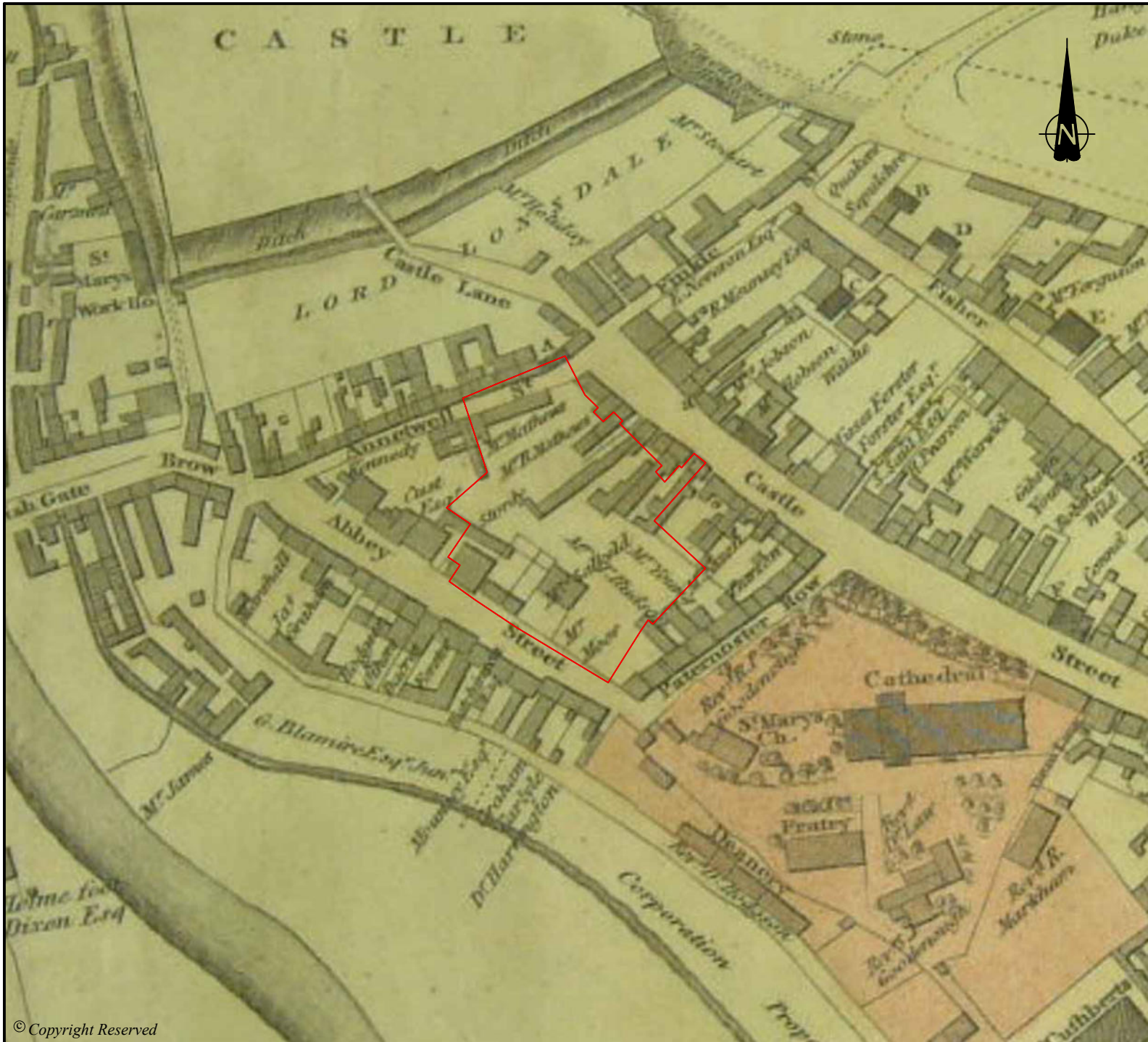
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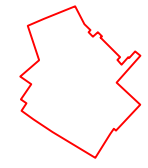
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Figure 10:
Wood's Plan of Carlisle, 1821

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Figure 11:
Extract from the Board of Health map, 1853

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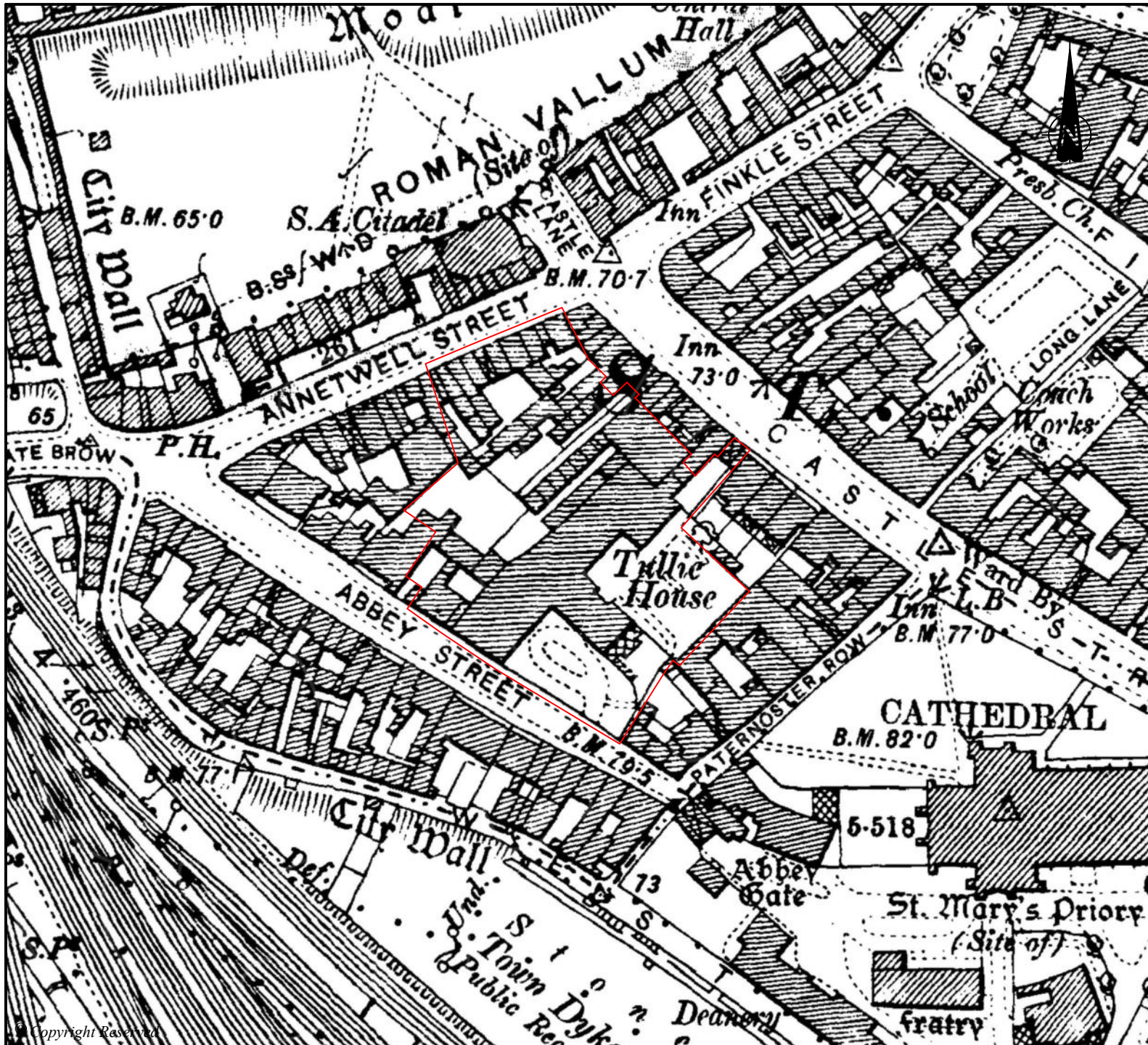
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Figure 12:
Ordnance Survey Town Plan Series, 1865
(1 inch to 10ft scale)

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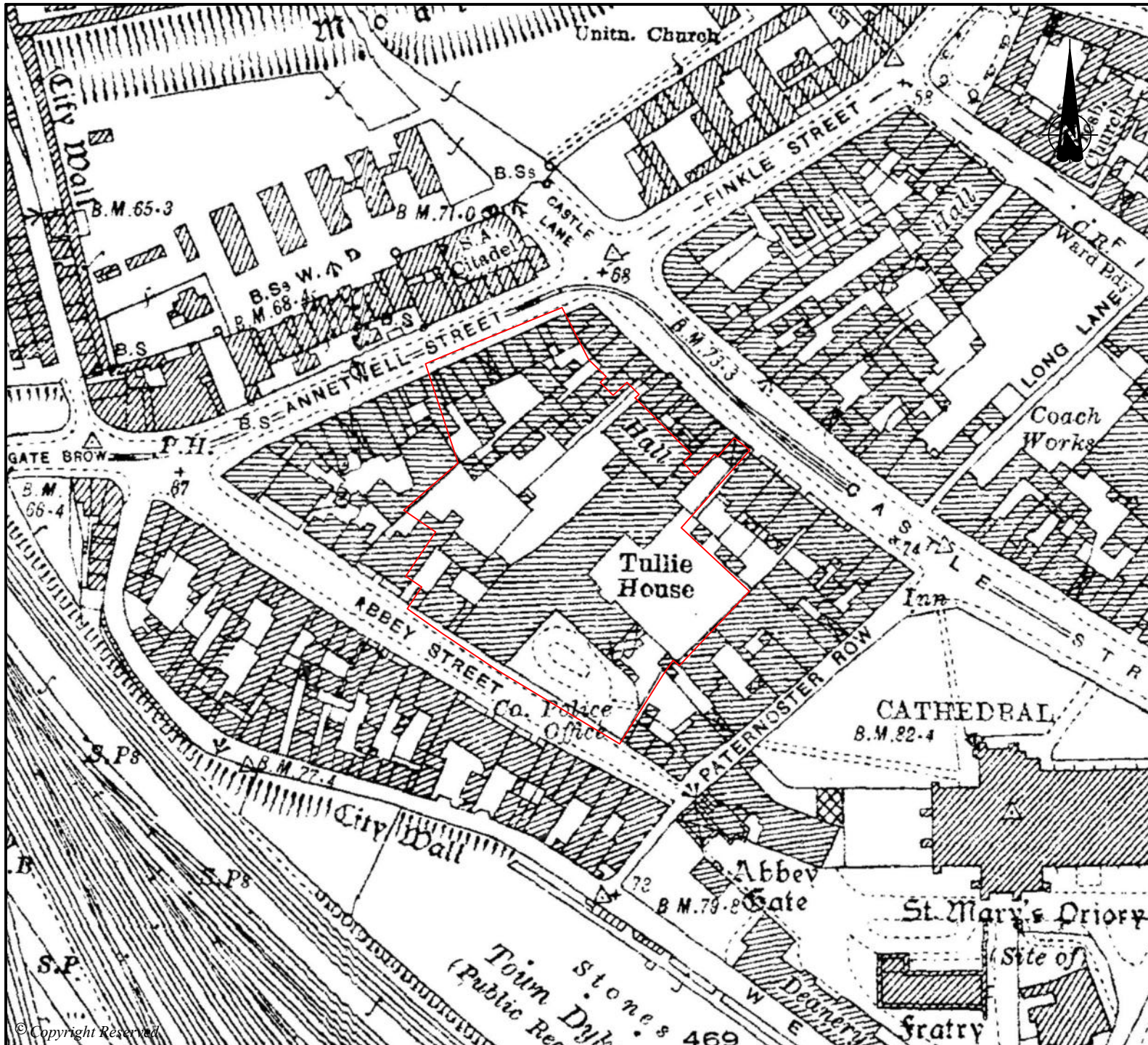
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Figure 13:
Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1901
(25 inches to 1 mile scale)

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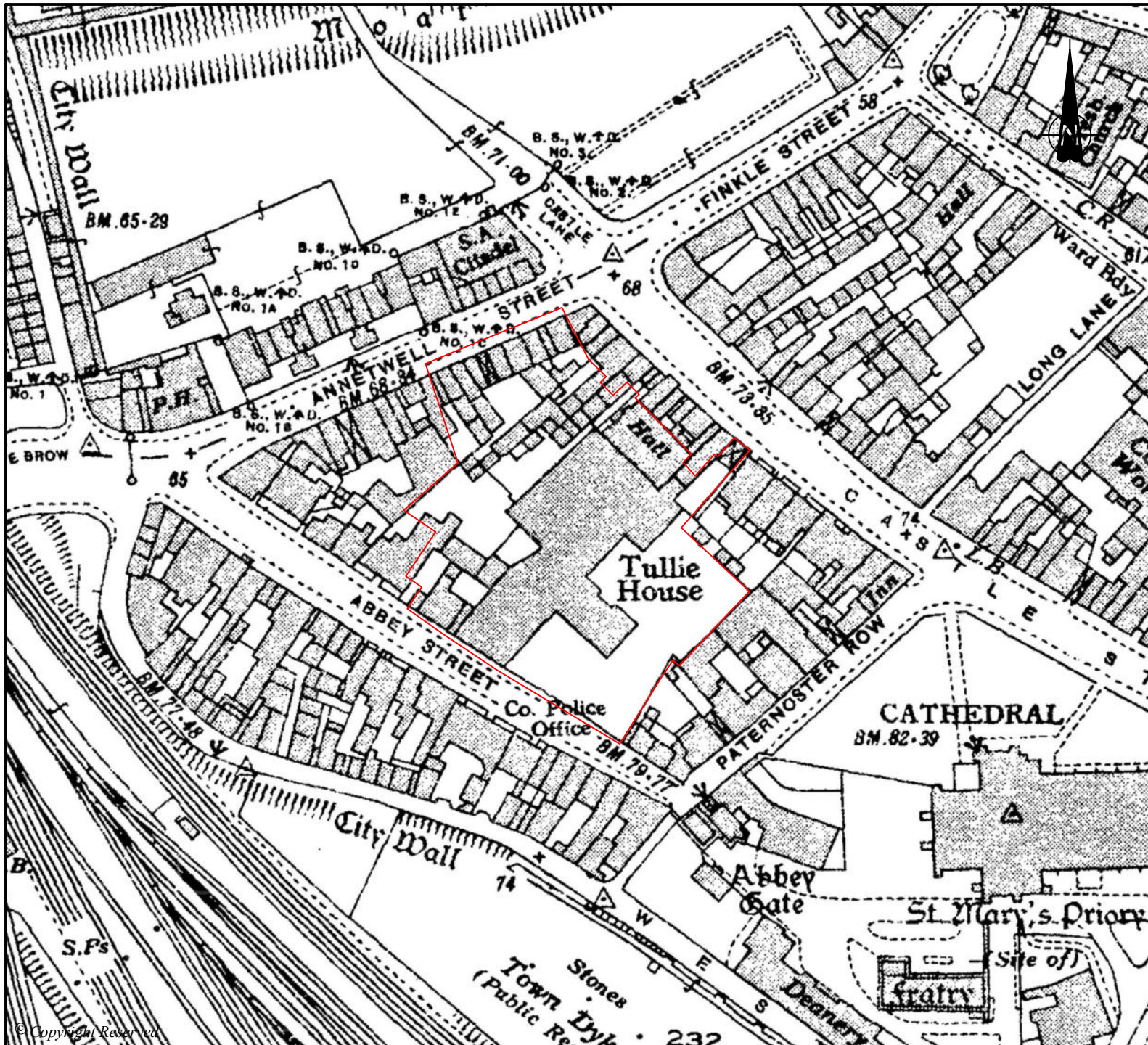
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DRAWING TITLE	Figure 14: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1925 (25 inches to 1 mile scale)
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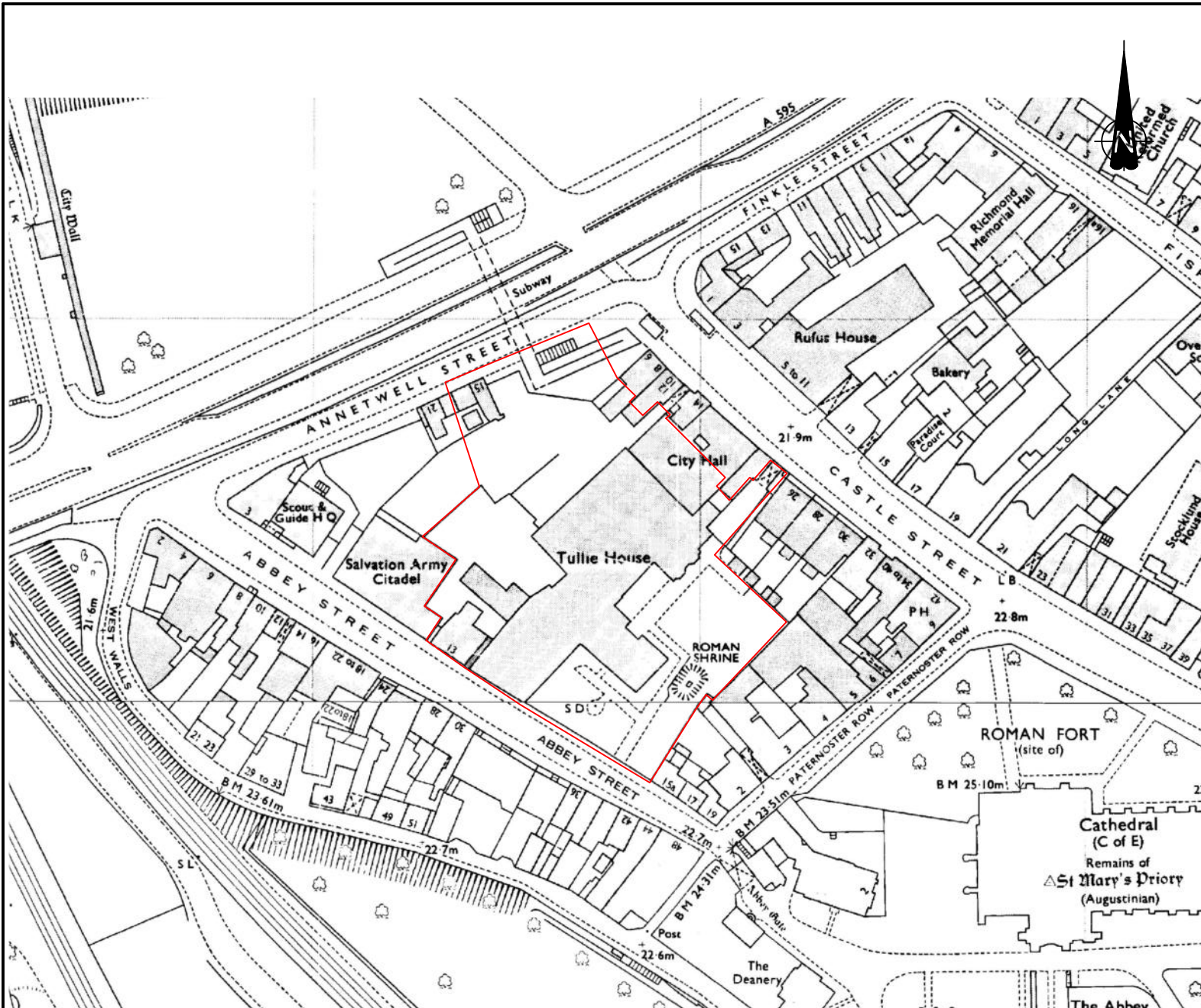
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DRAWING TITLE
Figure 15:
Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1940
(25 inches to 1 mile scale)

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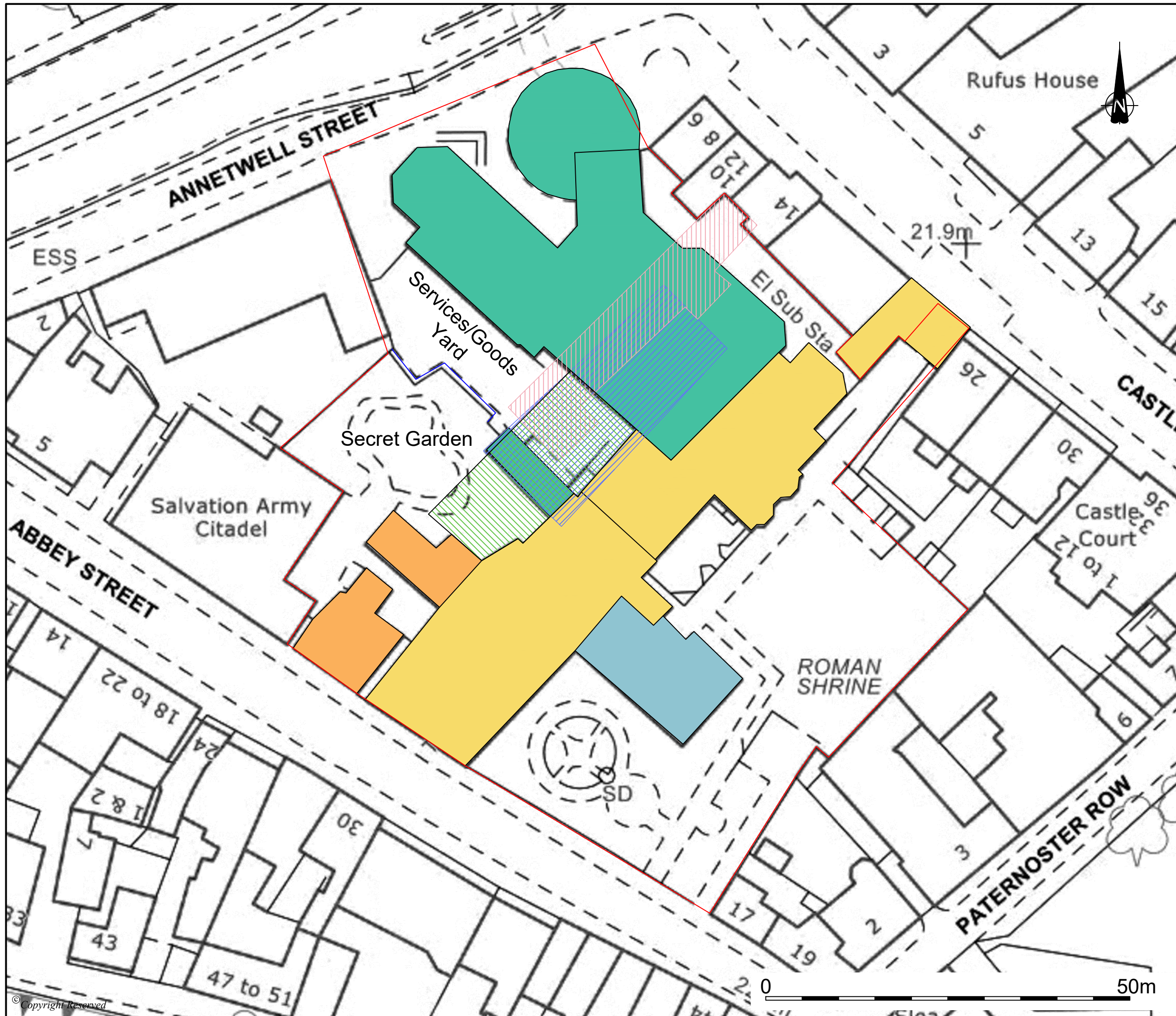
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DRAWING TITLE
Figure 16:
1975 Ordnance Survey map
(1:1250 scale)

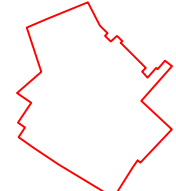








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 -  Boundary wall
 -  Proposed Garden Gallery foot print
 -  Old Tullie House (Grade I Listed)
 -  1893 Structures (Grade I Listed)
 -  Herbert Atkinson House (Grade II Listed) and former stable block
 -  1990s/2000s extensions
- Structures not surviving:
-  1809-1811 development
 -  1936-1937 library extension

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DRAWING TITLE
Figure 17:
Potential impacts of development
proposals in immediate vicinity

DRG No. CL12406-017 REV A

DRG SIZE A3 SCALE 1:500 DATE June 2020

DRAWN BY HP CHECKED BY FG APPROVED BY CBC

 **wardell armstrong**

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<input type="checkbox"/> BOLTON	<input type="checkbox"/> LONDON
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<input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW	<input type="checkbox"/> STOKE ON TRENT

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