

CASTLE GREEN, CARLISLE, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Watching Brief



Client: English Heritage

NGR: 339754 556146

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March 2023



The Site	
Site Name	Castle Green, Carlisle
County	Cumbria
NGR	339754 556146
Scheduled Monument No.	1014579

Client	
Client Name	English Heritage
Client's architect/agent	n/a

Planning	
Pre-planning?	n/a
Planning Application No.	n/a
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Creation of new fire hydrant
Condition number	n/a
Local Planning Authority	Carlisle City Council/Historic England
Scheduled Monument Consent No.	S00243558
Planning Archaeologist	Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council/Andrew Davison, Historic England
Groundworks subject to watching brief	Excavation for new fire hydrant

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Carlisle/English Heritage
Relevant HER	Cumbria
Relevant museum	Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery/English Heritage

Staffing	
Desk-based assessment	Dan Elsworth
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Date(s) site work carried out	28/02/2023 and 01/03/2023

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Non-Technical Summary

Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a watching brief during the installation of a new fire hydrant on Castle Green, Carlisle, Cumbria. The site is located within the Scheduled Monument area for the castle and an area of high potential for Roman and medieval archaeology given its location within the area of the Roman fort. The work was carried out on the 28th February and 1st of March 2023.

Carlisle Castle is located on the site of a Roman fort established in the 1st century AD, which grew into a major Roman city and then went on to be the focus of an important early medieval and medieval settlement on the River Eden and the border with Scotland. A castle was first established on the site at the end of the 11th century but the earliest surviving fabric is largely 12th century and later. It remained of strategic importance into the 16th century but as conflict on the border decreased by the end of the 18th century it gradually began to lose significance and as a result, maintenance was not kept up. During the 19th and into the 20th century it became an important garrison and, although not used for defence, was at least maintained.

The ground works comprised the hand-excavation of a single pit approximately 1m wide and 2.5m long, around the location of an existing stop on the mains water pipe, adjacent to a manhole cover. A range of deposits were revealed, comprising an initial layer of topsoil, a former surface of probable 20th century date, and a dumped or made ground deposit of likely late 19th or early 20th century date. These were cut through by the initial excavation for the water pipe and then later modified to add the brick chamber for the stop. However, beneath this was a surviving deposit of soft material that contained medieval finds, and was probably the same horticultural horizon encountered during excavations on the nearby Millennium site.

Although limited in size and disturbed by later activity, the watching brief demonstrated that surviving *in situ* deposits of at least medieval date are present in this area. Consequently, underlying earlier deposits must also have survived below.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank English Heritage for commissioning the project, in particular Sally Wilson and Rebecca Mudd for their assistance with the project. Special thanks are due to the staff of YCS, in particular John Young, and Dave and Kieran for their help on site.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Carlisle is located towards the northern edge of the Cumberland Plain, c15km south of the Scottish border (Figure 1). The castle is to the south side of the River Eden and east of the River Caldew, approximately 20m above sea level (*ibid*; Countryside Commission 1998, 65). The surrounding area is now urbanised.

1.2.2 Limestone, mudstone and sandstone deposits of the Jurassic and Triassic periods underlying the city (Mosely 1978, plate 1) are overlain by glacial drift deposits of boulder clay, glacial sands and gravels (McCarthy *et al* 1990, 3-4).

1.2.3 The watching brief took place within the grounds of Carlisle Castle, which is a Scheduled Monument (No. 1014579). The monument includes 'the upstanding and buried remains of Carlisle medieval tower keep castle, two lengths of Carlisle city wall, a 16th century battery, and the buried remains of much of the Roman fort' (Historic England 2021b). The site is immediately to the north-east of the extensive archaeological excavations carried out as part of the Carlisle Millennium project, which revealed extensive evidence for deposits and features from the Roman period onward (Plate 1).

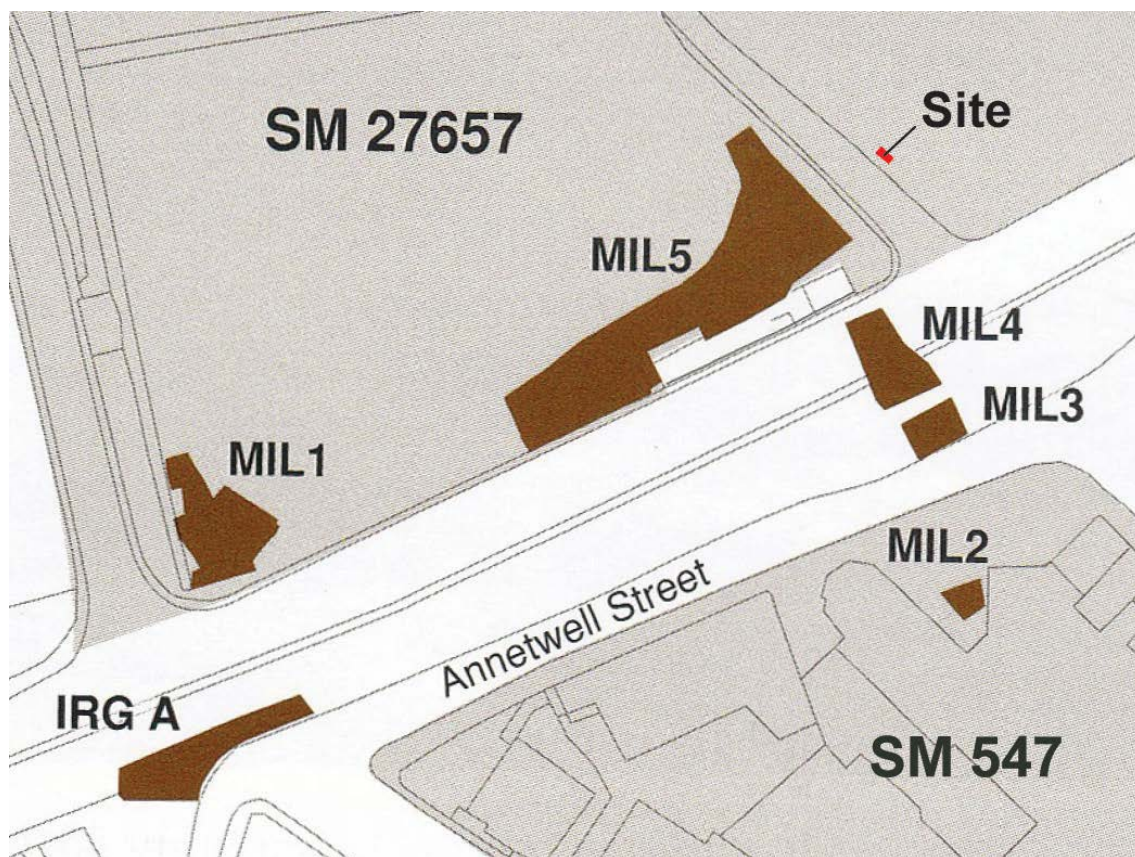


Plate 1: Extract from Zant 2009, page 33 showing the location of the watching brief area relative to the Millennium project excavations

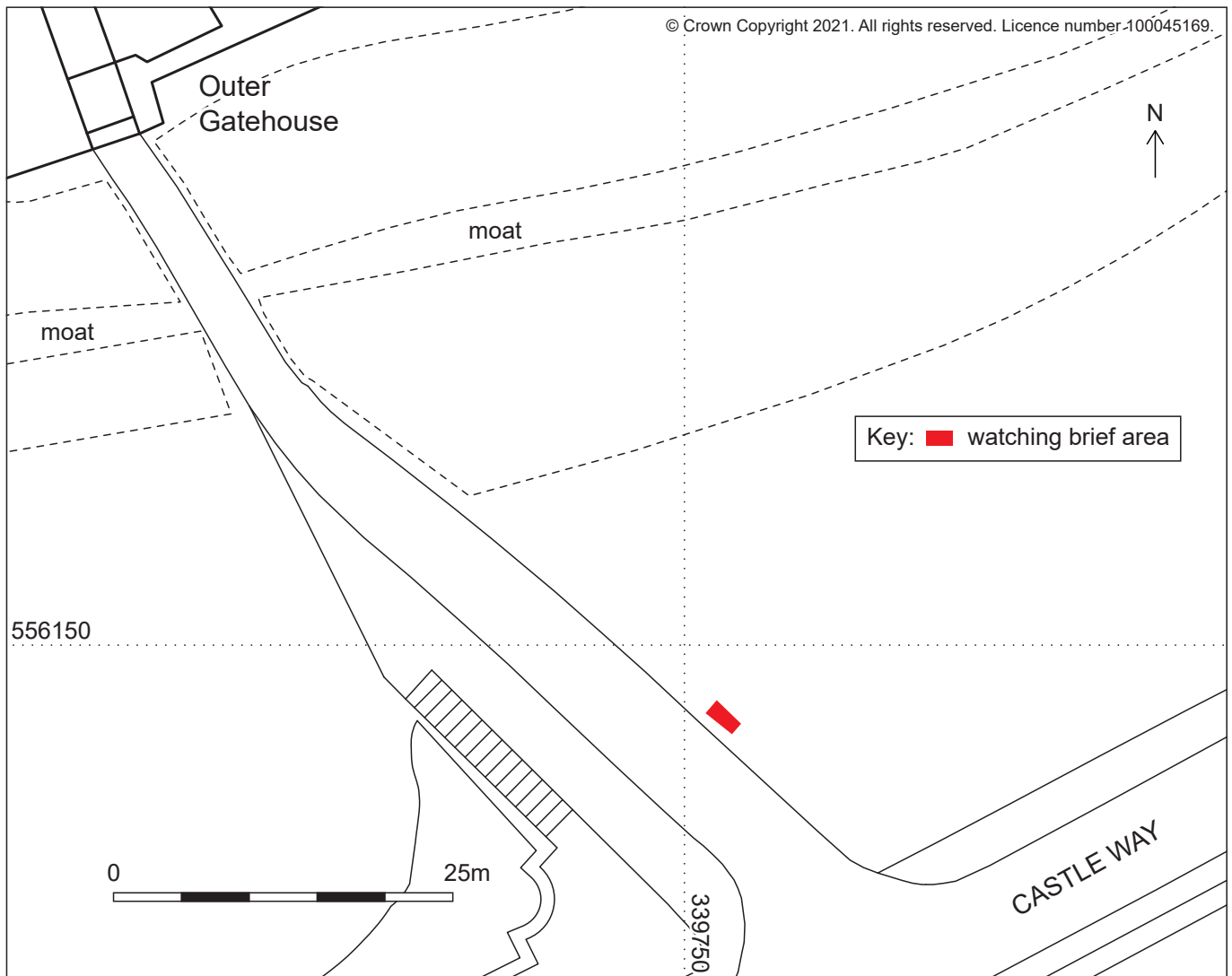
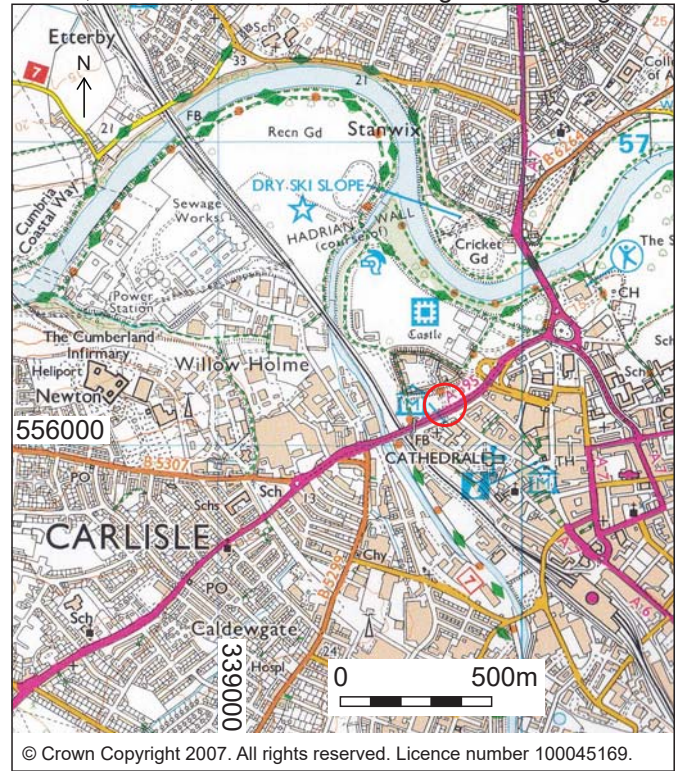
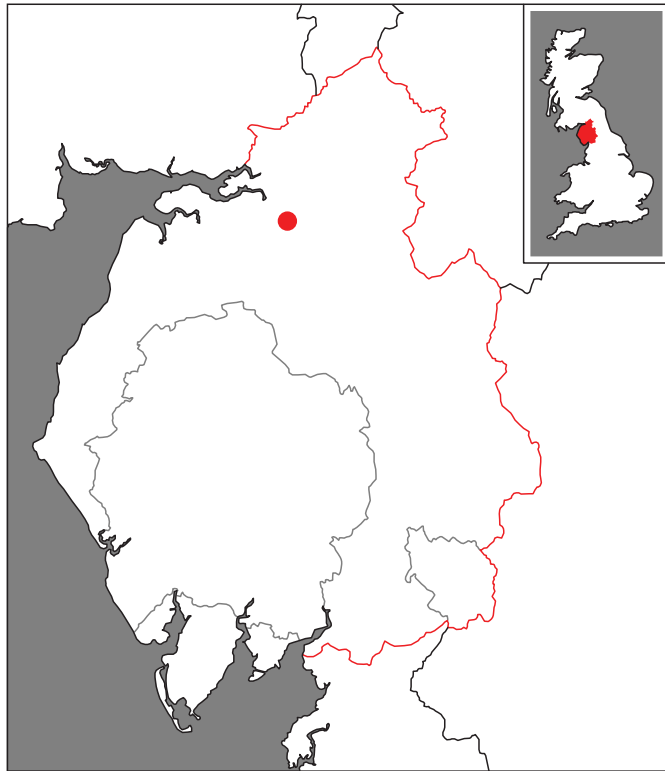


Figure 1: Site location

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2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020b). This principally comprised an examination of published secondary sources in order to produce a historical and archaeological background to the site and provide some context for the results. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

2.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

2.2.1 The watching brief monitored groundworks associated with the project set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

2.2.2 All aspects of the archaeological recording were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020a) and Greenlane Archaeology's own excavation manual (2007). The deposits encountered were recorded in the following manner:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits were made using Greenlane Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets. A detailed description of the contexts encountered is presented in *Appendix 1*;
- **Photographs:** photographs in colour digital format (both 12 meg JPEG and RAW file format) were taken of the site as well as general working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced on site as follows:
 - i. a location plan was produced on site by annotating Ordnance Survey mapping for the area at a scale of 1:100;
 - ii. drawings were made of the north-east and south-east facing sections at a scale of 1:20.

2.3 Environmental Samples

2.3.1 No environmental samples were taken as no appropriate deposits were encountered.

2.4 Finds

2.4.1 **Processing:** all of the artefacts recovered from the watching brief were washed, with the exception of metal objects, which were dry-brushed. They were then naturally air-dried and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.4.2 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed and identified in the first instance by Dot Boughton. The finds were recorded directly into the catalogue produced as part of this report (*Appendix 2*).

2.5 Archive

2.5.1 The archive of the project will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2020c). In addition, details will be submitted to the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between

contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public. A copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

2.5.2 The finds will be offered in the first instance to the client, but otherwise deposited the museum named on the cover sheet.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The background to the site is intended to place the results of the watching brief in its local context. More specifically, information regarding the development and use of the site, where known, is also presented, which allows a more detailed understanding of the results of the watching brief.

3.2 Prehistoric Period (c11,000BC – 1st century AD)

3.2.1 While there is limited evidence for human activity in the county in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, this is typically found in the southernmost part on the north side of Morecambe Bay in the south of the county. Excavations of a small number of cave sites in this area have found the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Young 2002). Human remains from one of these have also recently been dated to approximately 7,100 BC (Smith *et al* 2013). No remains of this date are known from the immediate area of the site, although a pair of barbed spearheads made from antler were found at Crosby-on-Eden (Hodgson 1895), which, although undated, may belong to the end of the Palaeolithic or early Mesolithic. The county was clearly more densely inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered during field-walking and eroding from sand dunes along the coast, but these are typically concentrated in the west coast area and on the uplands around the Eden Valley (Cherry and Cherry 2002). More recently a particularly large assemblage has been recovered during excavations, directly on the edge of the River Eden, immediately outside Carlisle, as part of work carried out for the construction of the Carlisle Northern Development Route (CNDR) (Clark 2010; Brown 2021). In addition, field-walking has found additional scatters of some significance also in the Eden valley near Penrith (Clarke *et al* 2008). Coastal areas and river valleys are notably places where such material is frequently found in the wider region (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152; Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 26).

3.2.2 In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the region and the population became generally more settled, although there is still some continuity from the hunter gatherer lifestyle of the Mesolithic, as demonstrated by the work on the CNDR project. There are relatively few in the immediate area around Carlisle, although sites such as the possible cursus near Scotby (Webster and Newman 2007, 8), and the stone circle at Long Meg, which has seen recent new investigation (Frodsham 2021), probably only give a small insight into the extent of such activity at the time. One of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, having been manufactured at Langdale in the central Lake District and transported over a wide area (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45) with examples of Langdale axes also found during the CNDR excavations. Increasing work on the Neolithic period is beginning to more fully demonstrate the extent of activity in the county as a whole (Evans *et al* 2021). During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still. These perhaps include enigmatic features known as burnt mounds which have been recorded on the outskirts of Carlisle near Garlands Hospital to the east (LUAU 1996; Neighbour and Johnson 2005) and on the CNDR site to the west. At Garlands a considerable amount of Bronze Age pottery was found in 1861 when erecting new hospital buildings, and this is thought to have come from a Bronze Age cemetery. Hodgson lists 15 urns, but Spence says there were 13 cinerary urns of overhanging rim type, five burial urns of food vessel type, four incense cups, and one beaker (Hodgson 1956, 6-12; Spence 1940, 101-4). A flint implement was also found in one of the urns, which is now held at Tullie House Museum (*ibid*).

3.2.3 It is likely that settlement sites thought to belong to the Iron Age have their origins in this period. Sites of this type are typically recorded as cropmarks revealed in aerial photographs in the rural area around Carlisle (Webster and Newman 2007, 7), although they are often undated and not understood in detail. In addition, there is likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period. It is evident that in this part of the country, initially at

least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on the native population in rural areas (Philpott 2006, 73-74).

3.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD)

3.3.1 The site is located within the site of the Roman fort at Carlisle and immediately north of the Roman city, known as *Luguvalium*. The fort at Carlisle was first established in the autumn or winter of AD 72-73 (Zant 2009; Zant 2011, 35) but was soon altered, in AD 83-84 (Zant 2011, 36-37). It was abandoned for a time, before being rebuilt in the early 2nd century, cAD 105, but its character changed by the AD 120s, probably on account of the construction of Hadrian's Wall, which began in AD 122-123 (*op cit*, 42-43). This led to the construction of a new fort at Stanwix, but the older fort at Carlisle continued and in the early 3rd century AD it was rebuilt in stone (*op cit*, 48). Both Carlisle and Stanwix continued to be occupied into the 4th century and beyond, along with an extensive civilian settlement at the former. Evidence for post-Roman habitation is limited and inconclusive (*op cit*, 50-51) but it is apparent that Carlisle remained an important place into the early medieval period, with an historical account of the 7th century famously describing the extant walls of the Roman town and a working fountain (Zant 2009, 15). Excavations within the fort have found evidence for a build up 'dark earth' in the post-Roman period and evidence for limited activity within this area, primarily in the form of stray finds of up to 9th and 10th century date (Zant 2009, 363-367). Elsewhere in Carlisle there is some more substantial evidence of continuous activity and settlement, in particular around the priory church, which evidently formed a site of Christian worship in the Anglian and Norse periods (McCarthy 2014).

3.3.2 Documentary and place-name evidence suggest that the north of Cumbria, and therefore Carlisle, became part of the early medieval kingdom of Strathclyde, which expanded from the north in what is now Scotland into much of present-day Cumbria in the 9th and 10th centuries (Clarkson 2010), although how far is debatable (Elsworth 2018). Place-name evidence from the area around Carlisle certainly demonstrates that by this time it was populated by a range of different peoples including the decedents of the native Britons, those of Anglian descent, and Norse people who arrived in the area via Ireland and the Isle and Man (Paterson *et al* 2014). Again, archaeological evidence for this pre-Norman Conquest period is extremely limited, with the exception of stray finds and more substantial discoveries such as a group of Viking burials from Cumwhitton (*ibid*).

3.4 Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD)

3.4.1 By the medieval period Carlisle had already been inhabited for several centuries and was an important strategic location overlooking the River Eden. It remained an important city in the medieval period and the site of the former Roman fort was made use of continuously. A castle was built there by William Rufus after he took the city in 1092, but none of the structure remains as it was probably constructed from earth and timber (McCarthy *et al* 1990, 5-11). However, the large ditch that it sat inside was probably retained in later phases (*op cit*, 28). The earliest surviving elements are most likely from the 12th century, when a stone keep and later curtain walls with a gatehouse were built (*op cit*, 28). Subsequent alterations in the medieval period and into the 16th century essentially amounted to repairs and alterations to this existing fabric when various parts were evidently in poor condition (*op cit*, 29-30). Recent excavations immediately to the south of the castle revealed extensive evidence for activity right up to the edge of the castle's outer ditch, including various phases of buildings, roads, and other features associated with medieval tenements (Zant 2009, 371-412).

3.5 Post-Medieval (16th century AD – present)

3.5.1 The castle continued to be used into the post-medieval period, although following the end of cross-border conflicts with Scotland after the second Jacobite rebellion of 1745 its importance waned. While some substantial repairs and improvements were made in the 17th century, there are increasing reports of the walls being in poor condition by the 18th century (McCarthy *et al* 1990, 30). At the beginning of the 19th century, after the above-mentioned period of stagnation during the 18th century during which the castle had become little more than a romantic ruin, it was used once again by the military. Initially this was largely as an arms depot, but from 1819 it housed a garrison and this ultimately

led to a range of alterations and the construction of new barrack buildings, although older buildings were modified to suit the new requirements (e.g. Queen Mary's Tower which was demolished in 1834), a situation that continued into the 20th century (*op cit*, 232-264).

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Pre-excavation

4.1.1 The site is located on an area of green space immediately between Carlisle Castle to the north and Castle Way to the south, outside of the outer defences of the castle (Plate 2). The new area of excavation is immediately north-west of an existing metal inspection cover and around an existing stop for the mains water pipe (Plate 3).



Plate 2 (left): General view of the area of excavation, showing Carlisle Castle to the north-east, viewed from the south-west

Plate 3 (right): The existing inspection cover to the south-east of the area of excavation, viewed from the north-west

4.2 Watching Brief

4.2.1 The groundworks comprised the excavation of a single pit approximately 2.5m long (north-west/south-east) by 1m wide (north-east/south-west), but tapering slightly at the north end, all excavated by hand. The initial deposit, beneath the turf, comprised a soft dark brownish grey loamy sandy silt, 0.1m-0.15m thick (**1000**). This lay on top of a compacted layer containing angular gravel, rounded pebbles and mid orangey-grey clay, as well as an apparently intact area of tarmac surface at the north-west end of the trench (**1001**), although this had been almost entirely cut through and removed at the south-east end of the trench for the installation of a brick chamber for the stop [**1005**] (Plates 3 and 4). The fill for this comprised a firm mid greyish brown sandy clay with 75% rounded gravel as well as some fragments of brick and concrete and lumps of coke, as well as a lens of pale pink gravel on the north-west side, and was at least 0.8m thick (**1002**). Excavation at the south-east side of the trench revealed *in situ* brick in section (Plate 5), forming the side of the inspection chamber accessed by the manhole to the south-east.



Plate 4 (left): Deposit 1001 being excavated at the north-west end of the trench, viewed from the north-west

Plate 5 (right): Brick chamber and associated cut [1005] visible on the south-west side of the trench, viewed from the north-east



Plate 6: Brick in section forming the side of the inspection chamber to the south-east of the trench, viewed from the north-west

4.2.2 At the north-west end of the trench, below **1001**, was a compacted mottled deposit of dark brown clay and orange sand, with 60% rounded pebbles and 5% angular cobbles, as well as brick (some perhaps over fire waster fragments) and red sandstone up to 0.4m thick (Plate 6). Deposit **1003** was cut through along the south-west side of the trench by the narrow trench for an iron water pipe running from the stop to the south-east and out of the north-west end of the trench, with near vertical sides [**1007**] (Plate 6). This was filled with a loose material essentially the same as **1003** but redeposited and looser

(1006). Below 1003 across the north-western two thirds of the trench but not fully exposed to the south-east was a soft dark greyish brown sticky silty clay with 10% rounded cobbles and some angular sandstone (1004), which was at least 0.3m thick but extended beyond the depth of excavation (Plate 7).



Plate 7: South-east facing section showing deposits 1001, 1003 and 1004, and cut 1007 for the pipe, viewed from the south-east

Plate 8: North-east facing section showing deposits 1001, 1003 and 1004, and cut 1005 for the inspection concrete chamber, viewed from the north-east

4.3 Finds

4.3.1 **Roman pottery:** a fragment of very abraded ceramic, possibly a wall fragment of Roman amphora(?) was recovered from 1002. It is of a fine sandy fabric. If it is not Roman then it is likely to be a medieval sandy ware fragment (see below).

4.3.2 **Medieval pottery:** two small fragments of probably medieval pottery were recovered from 1004. The chunkier fragment is probably gritty ware and the other is from a thin-walled lightly gritted sandy ware vessel. Gritty wares and closely related sandy fabrics dominate 12th and 13th century assemblages in the region and persist into the 14th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1992; Bradley and Miller 2009, 660-664).

4.3.3 **Animal bone:** a few fragments of animal bone were recovered from contexts 1002, 1003, and 1004. These probably all represent waste from nearby domestic activity of medieval and post-medieval date, but are not of large enough quantity to provide useful additional information.

4.3.4 **Clay tobacco pipe:** a plain stem fragment was recovered from 1002. The fairly narrow (5/64" diameter) borehole potentially suggests an 18th to 19th century date (following Davey 2013).

4.3.5 **Post-medieval pottery:** there are only 17 fragments of post-medieval pottery from Castle Green and the majority dates from the 18th-20th century with one small fragment of white glazed red earthenware from 1003 potentially slightly earlier (16th-20th century). Most of the 18th-20th century pottery is white earthenware, some with transfer prints (e.g. from 1000 and "Broseley" from 1002). There is also some 19th century lusterware, creamware and pearlware, mainly from 1002, as well as some factory-made slipware or mocha ware with granite decoration from the same context.

4.3.6 **CBM:** two fragments of very soft and abraded brick fragment were recovered from deposit 1004. While difficult to date this are potential Roman, but perhaps more likely to be medieval. Other fragments of post-medieval brick and tile were recovered from deposits 1002 and 1003, including several pieces of unusually-shaped fire brick, one marked with the maker's stamp, although it has not been possible to identify the maker. These most likely derived from an industrial site of some form, but whether this was nearby or they were brought from elsewhere is uncertain.

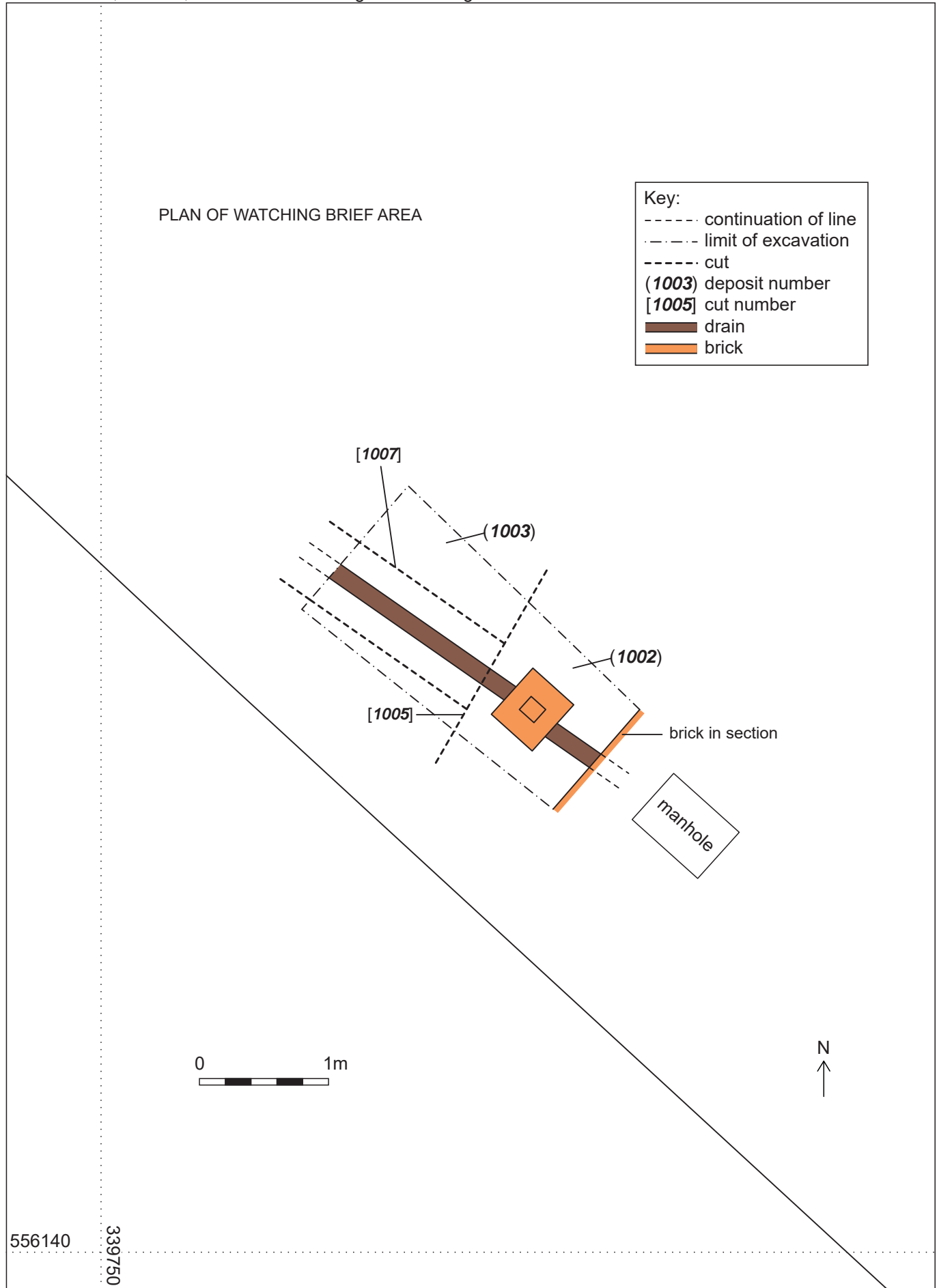
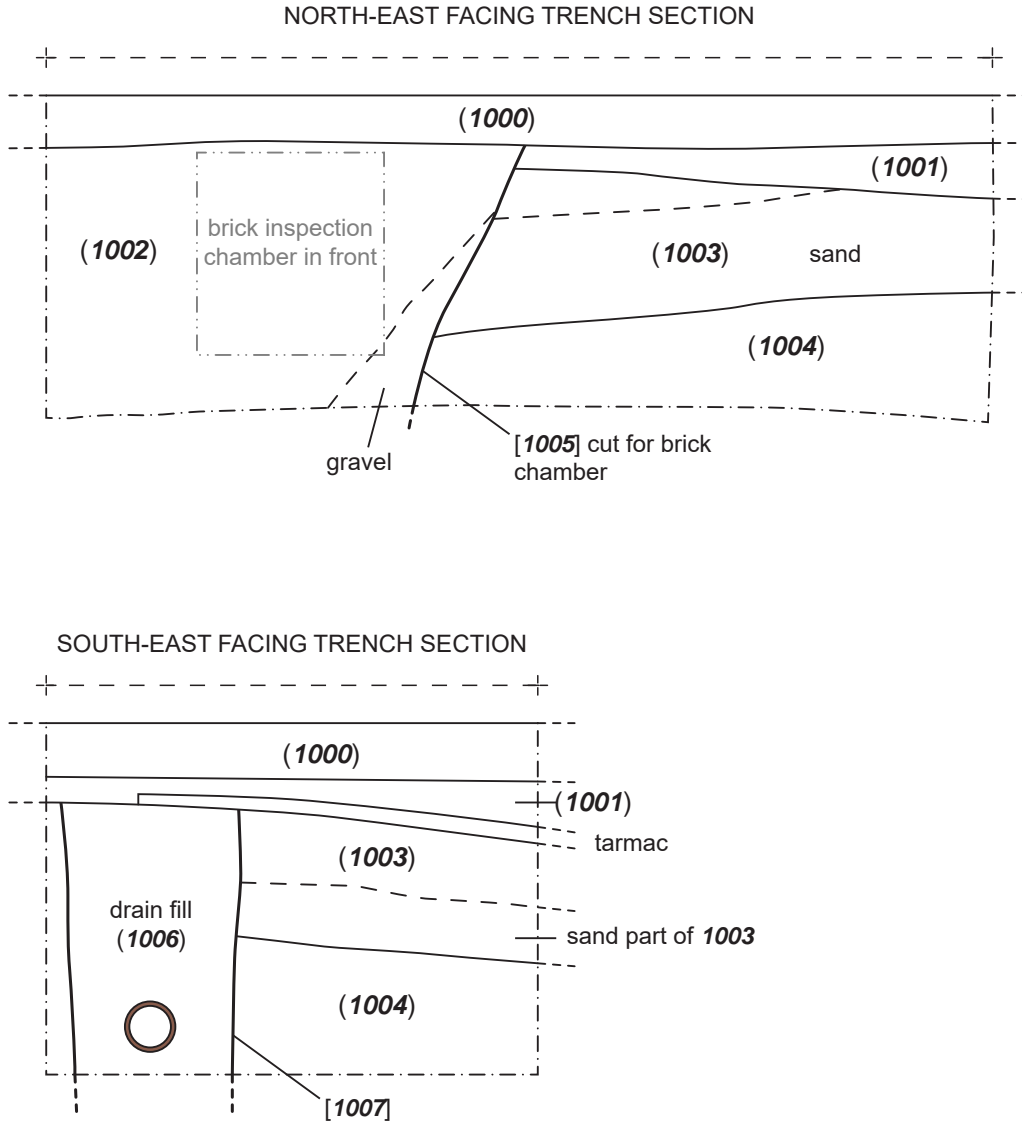


Figure 2: Plan of the watching brief area



Key:

- continuation of line
- limit of excavation
- - - edge uncertain
- - + section line
- brick inspection chamber
- cut
- (1006) deposit number
- [1007] cut number
- drain



Figure 3: Trench sections

5. Discussion

5.1 Results

5.1.1 **Introduction:** the shallow depth of the excavation, relative to the position of deposits of archaeological interest, and the evident disturbance caused by the presence of a water pipe and associated structures, means that the potential for archaeological deposits to be encountered was low. Nevertheless, *in situ* archaeological deposits were clearly encountered at the base of the trench and finds of probable Roman and definite medieval date were recovered. The sequence of deposits can be defined in six phases.

5.1.2 **Phase 1 (medieval – 12th-14th century):** the lowest deposit (**1004**) contained a mixture of possibly Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds, but is likely to represent a medieval horizon, with residual Roman and intrusive post-medieval finds. It is essentially identical in form to deposit **5002** encountered during the Millennium excavations a short distance to the south-west (), which was described as a '*mid-brown clay loam up to 0.5m thick, containing numerous small pebbles and sandstone fragments*' from a phase primarily dated by pottery no later than the early 13th century (Zant 2009, 390-391; Figure 4). **5002** was considered to have formed as a result of horticultural activity (*op cit*, 390).

5.1.3 **Phase 2 (post-medieval – late 19th – early 20th century):** the deposit overlaying **1004**, **1003**, contained finds exclusively of post-medieval date and appears to have been a dumped deposit, perhaps for levelling up and consolidating the underlying soft deposits, put in place in the late 19th or early 20th century.

5.1.4 **Phase 3 (post-medieval – early 20th century):** the cut for the iron water pipe [**1007**] running north-west/south-east along the trench clearly cut through deposit **1003** and into the top of **1004** and so post-dates all of these. No finds were recovered from its fill (**1006**) but it is clearly later than Phase 2 and thus probably early 20th century.

5.1.5 **Phase 4 (post-medieval – late 20th century):** on the north-west side of the trench deposit **1001** appears to represent the remains of a tarmac surface and subsequent dumped deposit. No finds were recovered from it but it clearly post-dates Phase 3 and so likely dates to the late 20th century.

5.1.6 **Phase 5 (post-medieval – late 20th century):** the installation of a brick chamber around the existing stop [**1005**] evidently represents a later addition to the existing water pipe installed in Phase 3, and cut through the deposit laid as part of Phase 4. This and the type of grey brick used demonstrate that it is of very recent date, likely late 20th century. The finds recovered from the fill of the cut (**1002**) are therefore all residual and probably derived from deposits **1003** and **1004**; they included a single piece of possible Roman amphora.

5.1.7 **Phase 6 (post-medieval – late 20th century):** the uppermost deposit (**1000**) represents the current ground surface and topsoil deposited or accumulated to form the current lawn. The finds recovered from it are therefore residual.

5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1 Despite being disturbed by excavation for the installation of the water pipe and its subsequent modification to install a brick chamber and stop, the watching brief revealed that surviving deposits of at least medieval date remain *in situ* in the area. Although observed at the base of the excavation, these were evidently similar to those encountered during excavations for the Millennium project immediately to the south-west. The presence of these surviving deposits demonstrates that earlier deposits and features are likely to survive below.

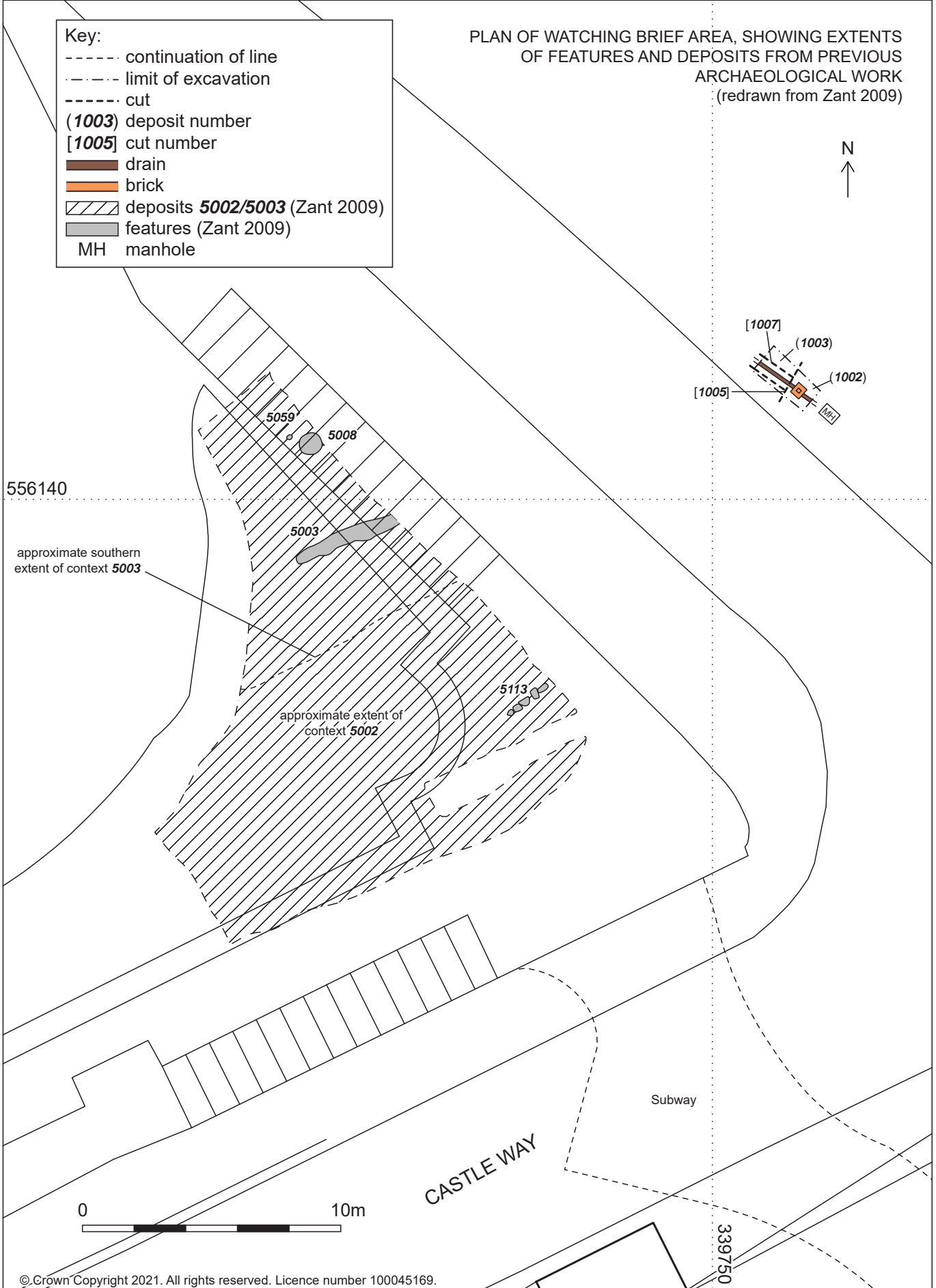


Figure 4: Plan of the watching brief area, showing extent of features and deposits from previous archaeological work

Client: English Heritage

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6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

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Appendix 1: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1000	Deposit	Soft loamy dark brownish grey, 0.1m-0.15m thick	Topsoil
1001	Deposit	Compacted mid orangey-grey gravel with rounded pebbles and lense of tarmac, less than 0.2m thick	Former surface
1002	Deposit	Firm mid greyish brown sandy clay with 75% rounded gravel, some brick fragments and lumps of concrete	Backfill for cut 1005 for brick chamber
1003	Deposit	Mottled mid brown clay and orange sand, 60% rounded gravel and 5% angular cobbles, some brick and red sandstone, 0.2m-0.4m thick	Dumped deposit/made ground
1004	Deposit	Soft dark greyish brown sticky clay with 10% rounded cobble and some angular red sandstone, over 0.3m thick	Medieval horticultural horizon
1005	Cut	45% cut on north-west side, running up to brick wall for manhole to south-east, at least 0.7m deep	Cut for brick chamber for stop added to water pipe
1006	Deposit	As per 1003 but looser	Fill of cut for water pipe [1007]
1007	Cut	Vertically-sided, at least 0.7m deep and 0.5m wide	Cut for water pipe

Appendix 2: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
1000	Pottery	2	Two non-fitting fragments (one rim and one body fragment) of white earthenware with unidentified blue transfer print; possibly both from the same plate	19 th century
1002	Pottery	1	A large fragment of a soft sandy fabric with very few inclusions or voids in the fabric; the pale whitish buff-coloured outer surface is sandy and 'soapy' to the touch, the core is a fine uniform yellowish/buff colour; the inner surface is possibly worn or fractured, revealing a slight pinkish-orange patch in the fabric; remaining vessel wall thickness: 10mm	Roman (amphora) or medieval (sandy ware)?
1002	Pottery	1	One base fragment of lusterware, probably from a plate	19 th century
1002	Pottery	1	One rim fragment of white earthenware with transfer print "Broseley"	Late 18 th -20 th century
1002	Pottery	2	Two porcelain fragments: rim x 2 but not from the same vessel	19 th /early 20 th century
1002	Pottery	3	Creamware: rim x1, wall x1, base x1	Mid-late 18 th century
1002	Pottery	1	Pearlware, base x1	Late 18 th /19 th century
1002	Pottery	3	White earthenware: base x2, wall x1	Late 18 th -20 th century
1002	Pottery	1	Factory-made slipware or mocha ware with granite decoration	19 th /20 th century
1002	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Plain stem fragment, length: 36mm; slightly oval-shaped cross-section, 7-8mm across, with slightly off-centre 5/64" diameter borehole	18th – 19th century?
1002	CBM	2	Two fragments of red earthenware drainage or possibly roof tile	Late 19 th – 20 th century
1002	Bone	1	Animal bone: fragment of scapula	Not closely dateable
1002	Glass	1	One small fragment of window last pane, c1.8mm thick	19 th -20 th century
1003	Pottery	1	White earthenware: body fragment x1	Late 18 th -20 th century
1003	Pottery	1	White glazed red earthenware	Late 16 th -20 th century
1003	CBM	3	Three large pieces of dark yellow fire brick of unusual pyramid shape or with chamfered edges. One maker's stamp 'S[M...]' or '[...W]S'	Late 19 th – early 20 th century
1003	Stone	1	Fragment of buff or dark yellow fine-grained sandstone, dressed and almost polished smooth on three faces, presumably an architectural fragment	Not closely dateable
1003	Bone	1	Animal tooth: bovine/equine	No closely dateable
1004	Pottery	1	Body fragment of soft, lightly gritted sandy fabric, with pale orange core, inner margin and inner surface and light grey outer margin and possibly burnished, darker brown outer surface; probably gritty ware; no glaze apparent; vessel wall thickness: c8mm	c12 th – 14 th century
1004	Pottery	1	Very small fragment of possibly medieval pottery; soft, lightly gritted sandy fabric with patchy lighter yellow areas in otherwise fairly uniform pale orange fabric; sandy ware: no glaze apparent; vessel wall thickness: c4mm	c12 th – 14 th century
1004	Pottery	1	One rim fragment of blue pattern-printed white earthenware, possibly pearlware	Late 18 th -20 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
1004	CBM	3	Three fragments of mid orangey red brick, very soft sandy fabric, sand cast surfaces	Roman – medieval?
1004	Plaster	1	One fragment of wall plaster	Not closely dateable
1004	CBM	1	One very small piece of dark yellow fire brick	Late 19 th – early 20th century
1004	Animal bone	2	One tooth (bovine/equine), one very small long bone fragment	Not closely dateable