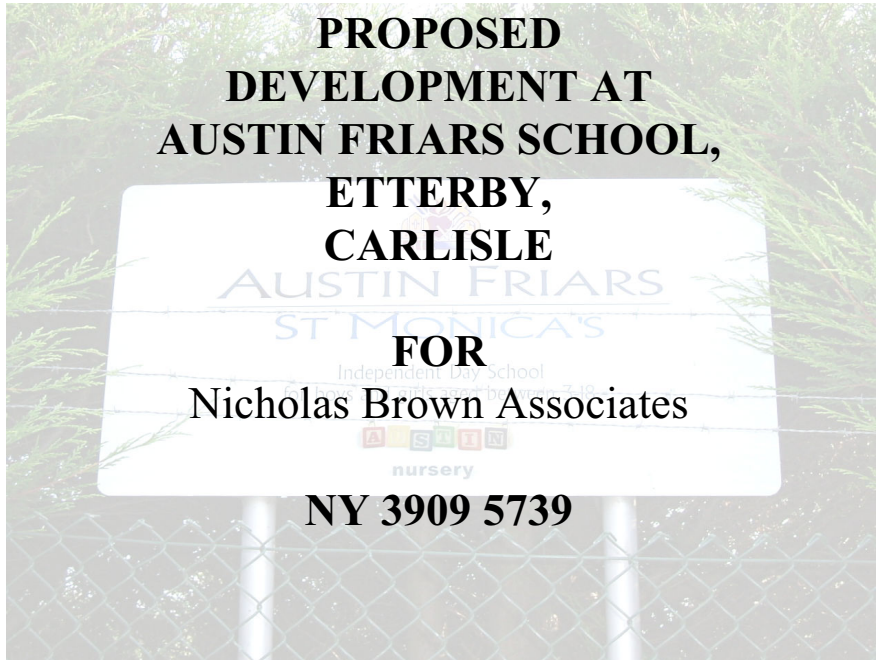

NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Client Report No. CP/244/05

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT FOR A
PROPOSED
DEVELOPMENT AT
AUSTIN FRIARS SCHOOL,
ETTERBY,
CARLISLE**

**FOR
Nicholas Brown Associates**

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10th October 2005



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September 2005 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Nicholas Brown Associates to undertake an archaeological desk study in advance of a proposed development at Austin Friars School, Etterby, Carlisle.

The study involved the collection of all readily available information regarding the archaeological landscape of the study area, including the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. The report also sets out priorities for further investigation in accordance with the guidance set out in the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan and the Carlisle District Local Plan.

There are no statutory designations on the development site, which is situated outside the City of Carlisle Archaeological Hazard Area. Map analysis has shown the site to have been situated on open pasture land until the development of the school in 1889.

There is no direct evidence for prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity on the site. However, the site is positioned just outside the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage site and archaeological deposits have been found in the vicinity of the site. The site appears to have been undeveloped until the late 20th century. The proximity of the site to known archaeological sites may indicate some archaeological potential at Austin Friars School.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Mike Green BA and edited by Juliet Reeves BA. The project was managed by Frank Giecco BA, AIFA, NPA Project Archaeologist.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Cultural Heritage can broadly be defined as the man made elements within a landscape, which make and contribute to an area's historic character. It is regarded as being an important national resource of value to future generations, but one that is subject to evolution and change. Within an urban environment, the landscape has been subject to a succession of changes over time. It is important that the knowledge of past land use informs future development in order to maintain the historic character of the area. Impacts upon the historic environment can affect its historic character as an entity in its own right and from the perspective of the local community.
- 1.2 This section describes those cultural heritage elements on land at or within the vicinity of Austin Friars School, Etterby, Carlisle. This is limited in scope to a description of areas of potentially important archaeological remains within the proposed development area. In addition to a written description of the archaeological constraints of the proposals, the requirement for further work and the extent and scope of such work and any time constraints on the development will also be included. The importance of the cultural heritage of the Historic City of Carlisle is emphasised in the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan, Policy ST4, where development will enhance the functional role between the city and Scotland and the North East of England whilst not adversely affecting the area cultural heritage and environmental quality (CCC 2003, 10).
- 1.3 The development area is located on land at Austin Friars School, Etterby, Carlisle. The study area comprises a parcel of land to the rear of the main school building fronting Belah Road, this area is shown in figures 2 and 3.
- 1.4 The principal objective of this assessment is to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area, in order to assess the archaeological and historical potential of the development site.

2 ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 GUIDELINES

- 2.1.1 The methodology used for this assessment is based on guidance set out in the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan (Cumbria County Council 2003) and the Carlisle District Local Plan (Carlisle City Council 1997).

2.2 REFERENCES

- 2.2.1 The Joint Structure and District Plans provide detailed guidance on the type of archaeological constraints to development appropriate to the Carlisle Region. Other guidance includes Planning Policy Guidance Note 15, *Planning and the Historic Environment* (DoE 1990) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, *Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990).

2.3 METHODOLOGY

2.3.1 BASELINE SURVEY

- 2.3.1.1 The Assessment involved the consultation of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record. This was in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest and any other, non-designated sites within the study area, which included monuments, findspots, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.
- 2.3.1.2 An electronic enquiry was also made of English Heritage's National Monuments Record and the website of the Archaeology Data Service. This was in order to enhance and augment the data obtained from a search of the appropriate repositories.
- 2.3.1.3 Further documentary study was undertaken at the County Record Office, Carlisle, which involved the collection of all relevant historical maps and documents including surveys, Tithe and Enclosure Maps, Acts of Parliament and early Ordnance Survey maps.
- 2.3.1.4 The desk study was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 1994).

2.3.2 DEFINITION OF SCALES OF IMPACT

2.3.2.1 The impact upon the cultural heritage is defined by the presence or probable survival of archaeological remains both within the development area and its immediate environs. These remains constitute all designated and non-designated sites including: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Areas of Archaeological Importance, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Battlefield sites and non-designated sites and includes above ground remains and buried archaeological remains. The scales of impact vary according to the importance of the site according to its designation, and its area in relation to the proposed scheme.

2.3.2.2 Potential impacts upon above ground archaeological remains, i.e. those clearly visible to the human eye, such as buildings, burial mounds and earthworks may also include visual impacts upon their landscape setting. Noise may also be a factor where the remains are open to public access. Buried remains are vulnerable to groundworks, including ploughing and construction works, which could directly destroy the archaeological remains.

2.3.2.3 Impacts upon the buried archaeology can include direct physical damage, changes in the water table due to cuttings or drainage measures, or by disturbance, which reduces the value of a site as a historical record, such as severance of a site from its landscape setting and linked features.

2.3.2.4 Archaeological remains can be damaged by mitigation planting, care therefore needs to be taken when deciding where to plant in respect of buried archaeology.

2.3.3 DEVELOPMENT OF MITIGATION MEASURES

2.3.3.1 According to Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16, DoE 1990), Para A:8, “where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation” (DoE 1990).

2.3.3.2 Mitigation measures where there is a clear danger to the survival of archaeological remains could include:

- the siting of foundations and service trenches away from archaeological remains and their setting;
- the design of the scheme’s vertical alignment and associated earthworks so that archaeological remains are not disturbed;
- to provide for an excavation and recording of the remains prior to the start of earth-moving;
- to provide for an archaeologist to be ‘on call’ so that any finds during construction can be recorded.

2.3.3.3 Reducing the impact of a development on archaeological remains is one of the factors to be considered when choosing foundation design and servicing options, conflicts can occur, for example raising vertical alignments may have a detrimental visual impact and increase noise for local people.

2.3.4 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

2.3.4.1 The assessment of impacts upon the archaeological remains is based upon the importance of the site which is itself based upon the criteria set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (HMSO 1979).

2.3.5 LIMITATIONS TO SURVEYS OR ASSESSMENTS

2.3.5.1 The aim of this assessment is to provide a map of the study area showing the archaeological constraints within the site of proposed development, and to provide a statement describing those constraints, detailing which areas may require additional surveys.

3 THE BASE LINE CONDITIONS

3.1 EXISTING BASELINE

3.1.1 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY OF THE STUDY AREA

- 3.1.1.1 The study area is situated at Austin Friars School, Etterby in the parish of Stanwix, just to the north-east of Carlisle at approximately 36m AOD (see figure 1 and 2). It is located to the rear of the main school complex on a slight ridge where the land falls away considerably to the south with a fall of approximately 8m between Etterby Scour and Belah Road (see figure 2). Much of the proposed development area is currently used as playing fields with some temporary classrooms in the north-east corner (see plates 1 and 2).
- 3.1.1.2 The general topography descends on the south side to the Eden floodplain. The geology of the area consists of boulder clay interleaved with alluvial sand and gravels. The boulder clay has been deposited by ice and is derived from bedrock traversed by glacial movement and is heterogeneous (SSEW 1984).
- 3.1.1.3 The soils which underlie the area have been mapped by the Ordnance Survey Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) and are of the Clifton Association, comprising Stagnogleys with some fluvial deposits along the margins of the River Eden.
- 3.1.1.4 The principal river closest to the study area is the River Eden, which flows to the south of the study area.

3.2 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE

- 3.2.1 Approximately 1200m south of the study area lies the Historic City of Carlisle. The earliest documented settlement was the Roman town of *Luguvalium*, which extended from the site of the medieval castle, along West Walls and present day Lowther Street to the Victorian Citadel, a smaller Roman settlement would have existed on the northern side of the river Eden at Stanwix serving the fort of Petriana.
- 3.2.2 There is no direct evidence for any occupation on the site prior to 1889 (see figures 4-7), with the actual development site appearing to have remained largely undeveloped until well into the 20th century, with the majority of the area currently used as playing fields.

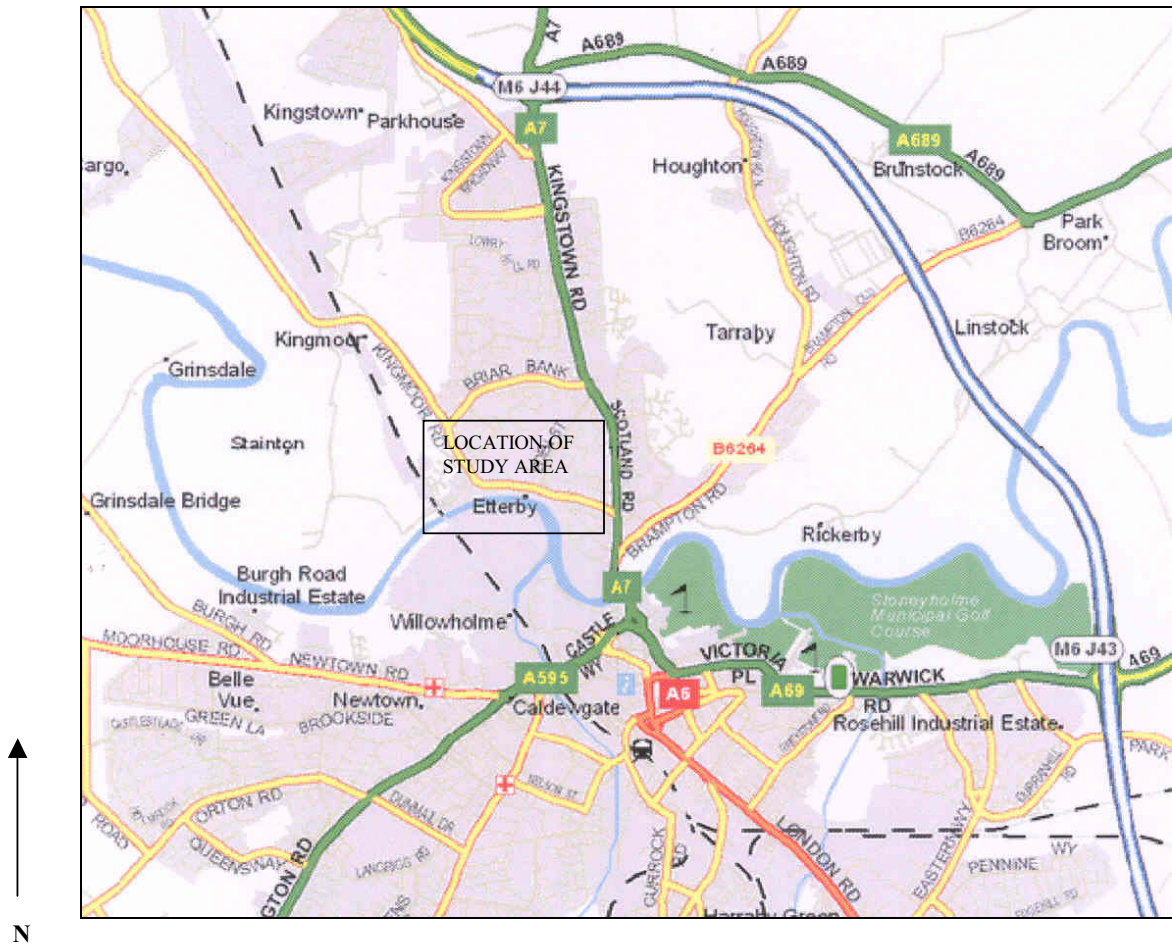


Figure 1: General site location

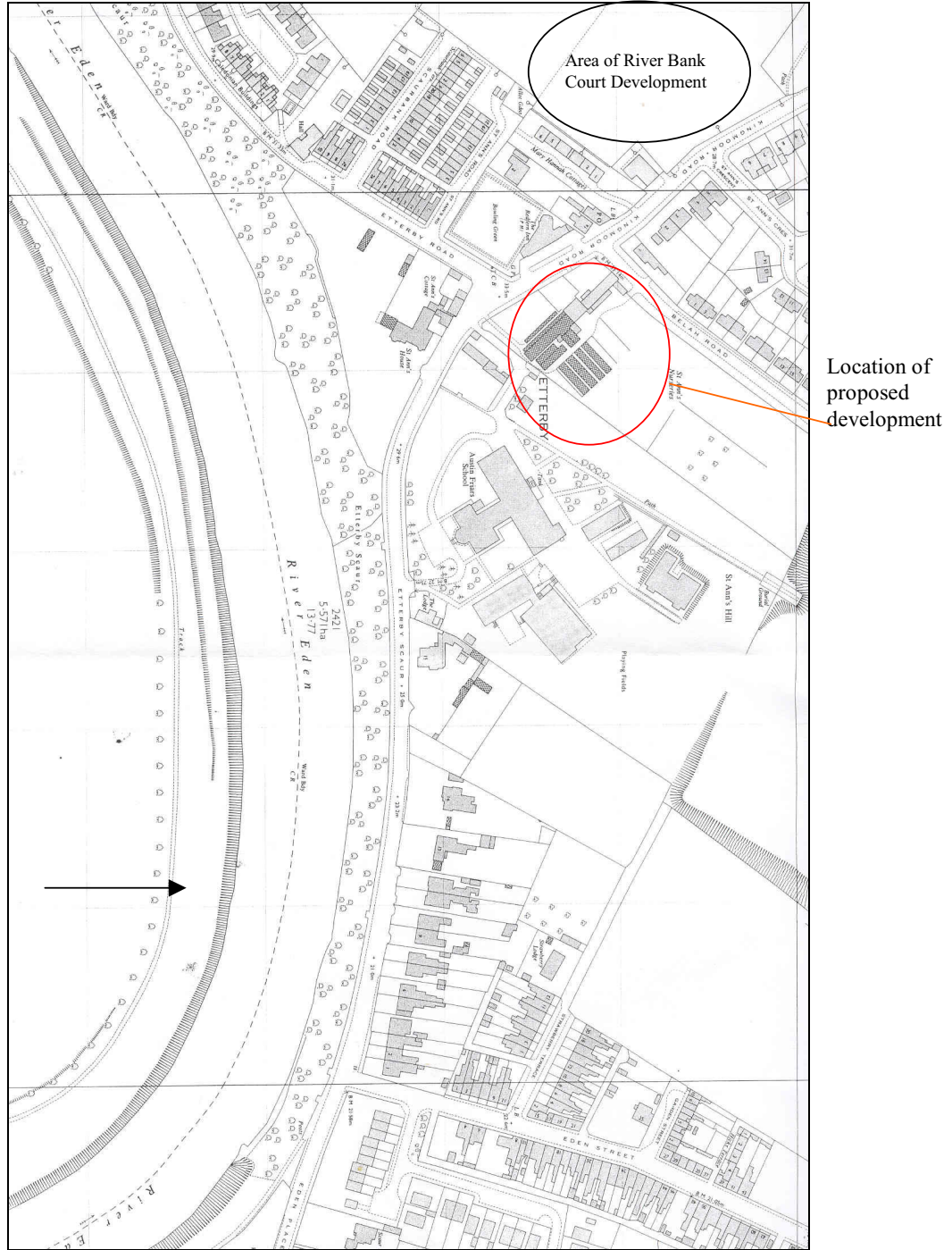


Figure 2: Site Location.

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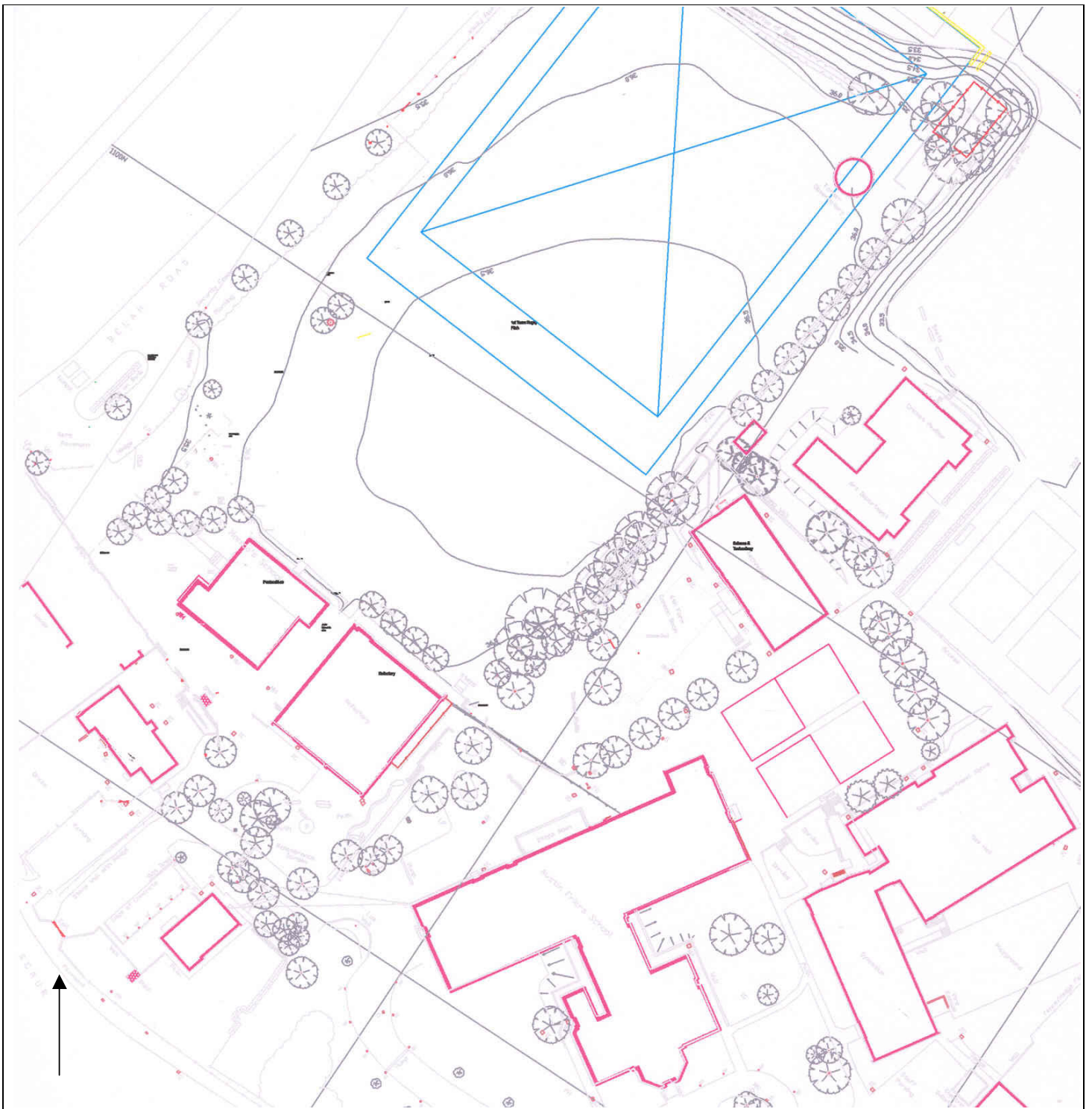


FIGURE 3A: Development Site (Site as existing)
Scale 1:1000



Figure 3b: Proposed Development plan

Scale 1:1000

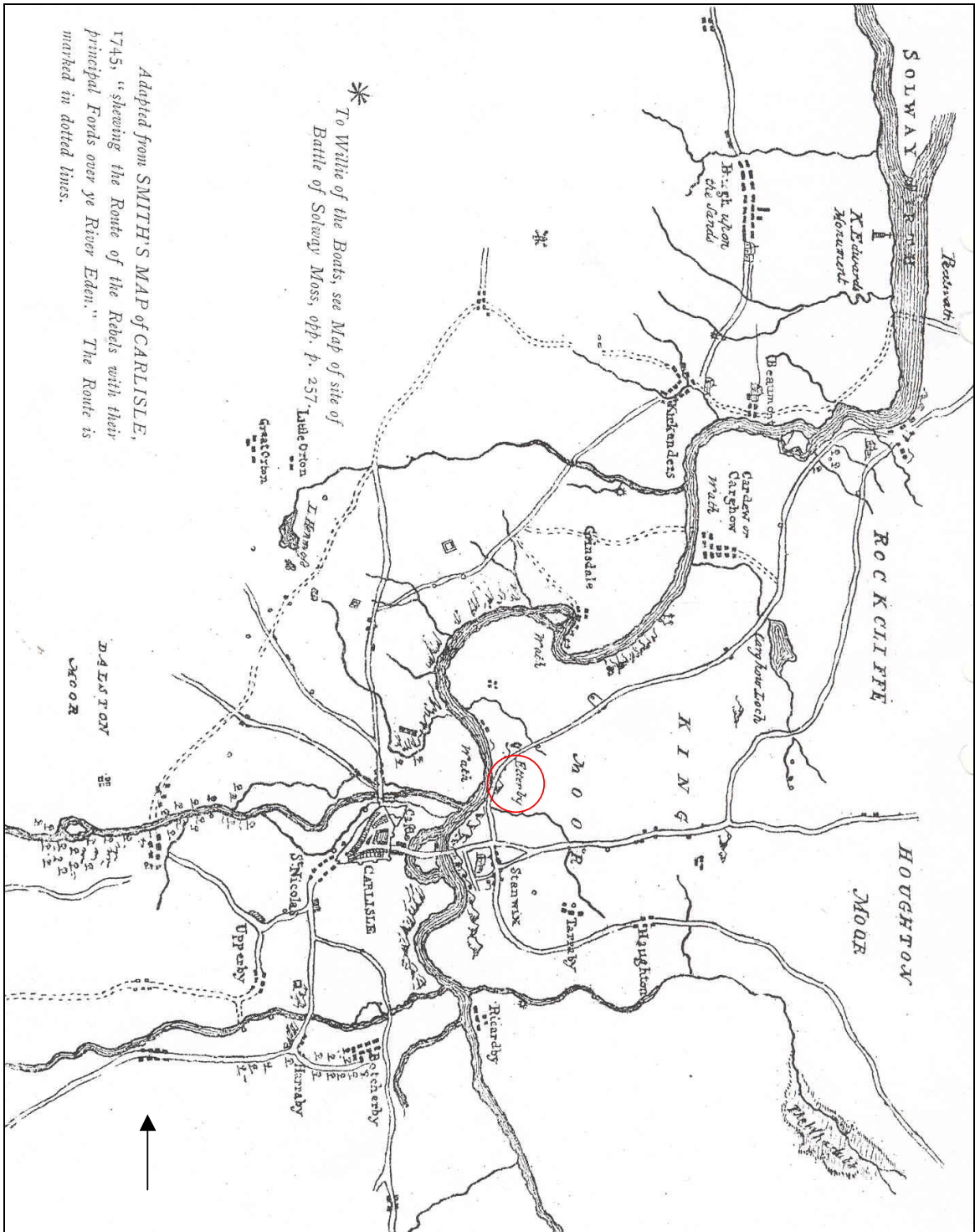


Figure 4: Smiths Map of Carlisle 1745

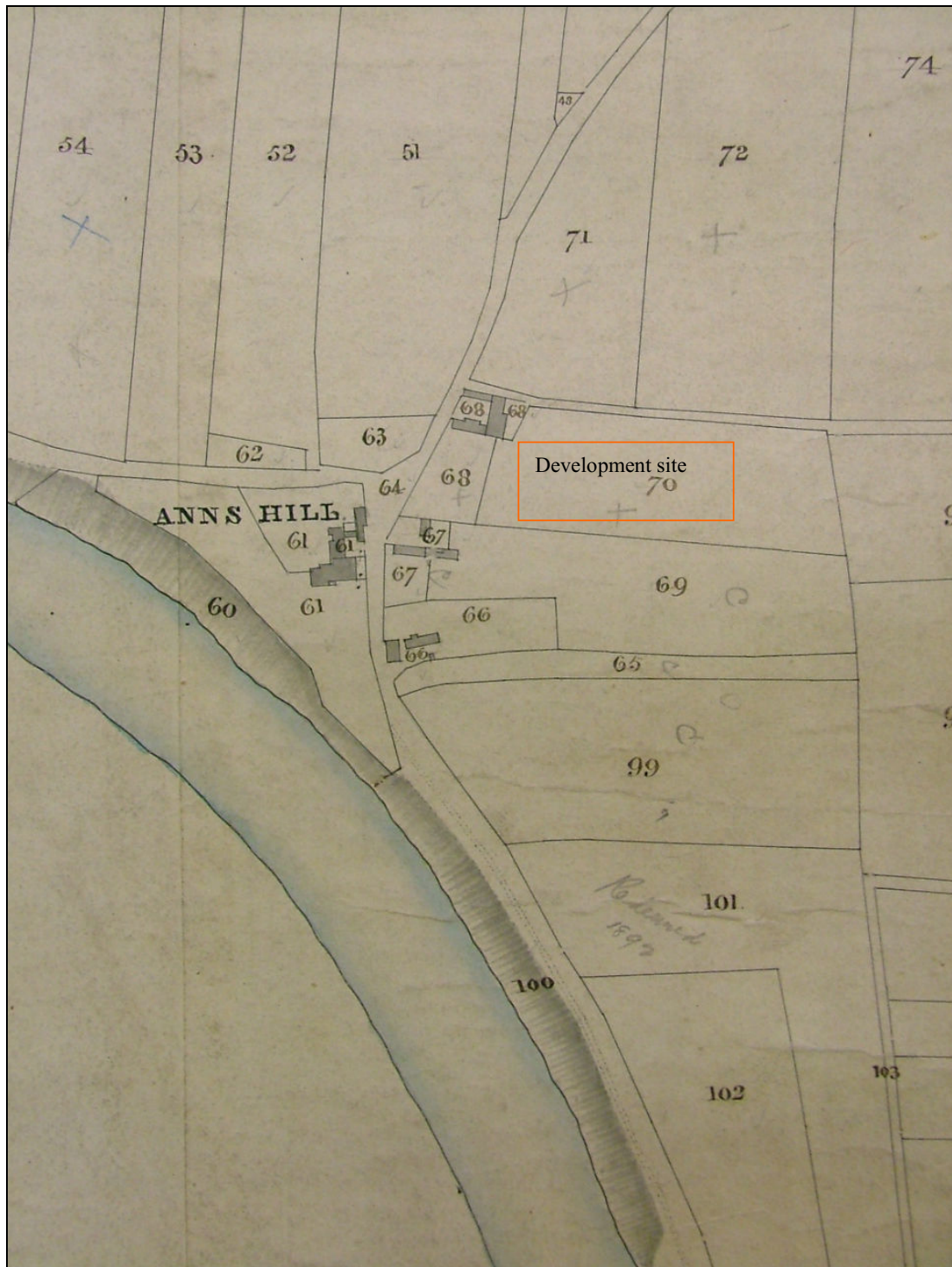


Figure 5: Extract from the 1839 Tithe map of Etterby

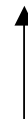




Figure 6: First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864



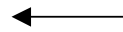
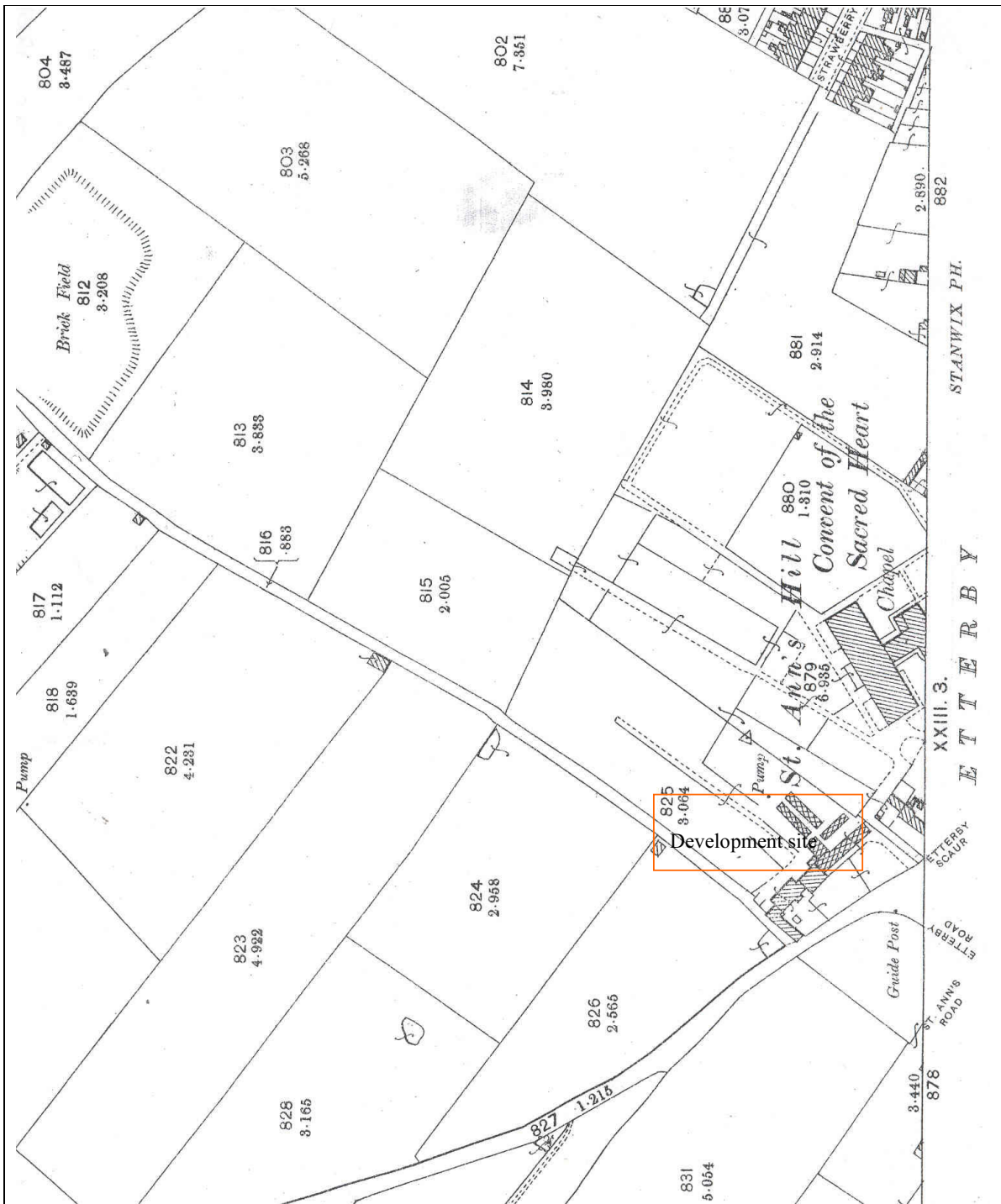


Figure 7: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901



Plate 1: The playing fields, image taken from the north



Plate 2: The temporary classrooms, image taken from the north

3.3 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.3.1 NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

3.3.1.1 Department of Environment's (DoE) Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' and 16, 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG 15, 16; DoE 1990) underlines the national importance of many archaeological sites and the need for their preservation. PPG16 advises that archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. It states that care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly destroyed. They contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. The policy guidance notes makes it clear that where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation (DoE 1990).

3.3.2 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

3.3.2.1 Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport and the Executive Offices in Wales and Scotland can designate any building, structure or other work above or below ground which appears to be of national importance because of its historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological importance. This designation does not affect the ownership of the monument, but is binding to successive owners. No work can take place on a scheduled site without application for Scheduled Monument Consent to English Heritage, the statutory body for Historic Buildings and Monuments, in accordance with the Ancient Monuments (Application for Scheduled Monument Consent) Regulations 1981 and the Ancient Monuments (Class Consent) Order 1994.

3.3.2.2 The list of Scheduled Ancient Monuments is a selective example of the nation's Cultural Heritage and as such differs from a more comprehensive list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest compiled under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Listed Buildings are classified according to grades (Grade I being the most important and reserved for buildings of exceptional interest, through Grades II* and II to Grade III which is a non-statutory grade employed by some local planning authorities to indicate local significance). The most common form of listing is Grade II. In addition to the listing of buildings of historic interest, in cases of non-listed buildings of particular architectural or historic interest in danger of demolition or alteration, the local planning authority may serve a Building Preservation Notice. Such notices are effective for 6 months during which time the building may be listed or a decision taken not to do so.

3.3.2.3 In addition to the designation of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, as part of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, Part II, the historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York were designated as Areas of Archaeological Importance (AAI's).

3.3.2.4 Further to the statutory designations, the National Trust's land is inalienable by Act of Parliament, and cannot be removed from the ownership of the Trust without consent. The Trust was established "to promote the permanent preservation, for the benefit of the nation, of lands and buildings or historic national interest or natural beauty".

3.3.3 NON-STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

3.3.3.1 English Heritage maintains a non-statutory Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. The main purpose of this register is to ensure that 'highway and planning authorities, and developers, know that they should try to safeguard them when planning new road schemes and new developments generally' (DoE Circular 8/87). Inclusion on the register does not involve new restrictions on development, nor does it affect the statutory listing or planning controls on any listed building within a registered park or garden but is a material consideration for planning purposes.

3.3.3.2 English Heritage also maintains a non-statutory Register of Historic Battlefields, which includes 43 of the country's most significant landscapes where armed conflict took place. The register is a planning tool, designed to highlight the importance of those places that wish to protect from inappropriate development (EH 2003). There is also a Buildings at Risk Register, published annually, which brings together information on all Grade I and II* listed buildings, and scheduled ancient monuments (structures rather than earthworks), known to English Heritage to be 'at risk' through neglect and decay, or vulnerable to becoming so. In addition, the Grade II listed buildings in London, which are considered at risk, are included (English Heritage 2003).

3.3.3.3 Local authorities may designate a section of land or buildings as Conservation Areas. This is a local, non-statutory designation where the area is of special architectural or historic interest, 'the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'. Section 72 (1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires authorities to have regard for the fact that there is a conservation area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of conservation areas.

3.3.4 LOCAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.3.4.1 The study area falls within the jurisdiction of Carlisle City Council, the Local Planning Authority for the City of Carlisle, and is subject to the policies listed in the Cumbria and the Lake District Joint Structure Plan and Carlisle District Local Plan. The policies for the Historic Environment have the principal objectives:

- Policy E31 - Development and other land use changes in areas or features of national or international conservation importance, or within their settings, which are detrimental to their characteristics will not be permitted. Exceptions will only be made where: there is an over-riding need for development required to meet local infrastructure needs which cannot be located elsewhere and which is sited to minimise environmental impacts and meets high standards of design. These areas are defined as: World Heritage Sites, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Special Protection Areas, Ramsar Sites, Special Areas of Conservation, Limestone Pavements protected by Order, National Nature Reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Grade I or Grade II* Listed Buildings, Grade I or Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Battlefields.
- Policy E34 – Measures will be taken to identify, record, protect, conserve or enhance areas, sites, buildings and settings of archaeological, historic and architectural importance, Proposals which fail to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas or which damage, obscure, or remove important archaeological sites or other historic features or are detrimental to the character or setting of a listed building will not be permitted unless the harm caused to their importance and intrinsic interest is clearing outweighed by the needs of development.

Cumbria and the Lake District Joint Structure Plan (2003)

- Policy E28 – Development will not be permitted where there is an unacceptable adverse effect on scheduled and other nationally important ancient monuments and their settings.
- Policy E29 – On other known sites and monuments of archaeological significance, permission for development will only be granted provided the applicant can demonstrate that the site will be either satisfactorily preserved or appropriate arrangements for excavation and recording have been made. These cases will be judged against: the importance of the archaeological features; the effects of the proposal on archaeological features; the need to retain and, where possible, enhance the features which have a particular archaeological and/or landscape significance; the applicants arrangements for in situ preservation of the features.

- Policy E30 – On all scheduled and other nationally importance monuments, sites of archaeological significance and other sites of high archaeological potential the City Council will ensure that the archaeological aspects of development proposals are examined and evaluated before planning applications are determined. Planning permission will not be granted without adequate assessment of the archaeological implications.
- Policy E31 – On land for which there is no archaeological information, but where there are reasonable grounds for believing remains to be present, the City Council will ensure that the archaeological aspects of development proposals are examined and evaluated before planning applications are determined. Planning permission will not be granted without adequate assessment of the archaeological implications.
- Policy E32 – The City Council will encourage proposals, which enhance major archaeological sites.
- Policy E35 – Proposals for new development which adversely affect a listed building or its setting will not be permitted. The City Council will seek to encourage any new development to be sympathetic in scale, character and materials.

Carlisle District Local Plan (1997), Chapter 2: Archaeology.

3.4 PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.4.1 There has been no previous archaeological assessment undertaken within the study area.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 PLACE NAME EVIDENCE

- 4.1.1 The name Etterby is indicative of both Scandinavian and Norman influences in the area. The suffix 'by' is derived from the Old Norse 'byr' or 'bær', and the Swedish/Danish 'by; which means a township or settlement. The element 'Etter' derives from the proper name *Etardi*: a French name of Germanic origin (Armstrong 1950, p 43; Jones 1976, p82; Rollinson 1996, p45).
- 4.1.2 The name first appears in the historical record in 1130 during the reign of King Henry I as an entry in the Carlisle Pipe Rolls where the area is referred to as "terra qui fuit Etardi" – the land which is Etardi's. By the time of its next appearance, in the Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem of 1246, it has assumed the more recognisable form as Etardiby (Armstrong 1950, p43).
- 4.1.3 According to Nicolson and Burn, the township of Etterby was, at an unspecified date, also known as *Arthuriburgum* with the implication that the area has connections with the mythical King Arthur. However, they readily admit that the evidence for such a link is tenuous (Nicolson & Burn 1777, p.454).

4.2 PREHISTORIC

4.2.1 Little archaeological investigation has been undertaken in the area of Austin Friars School, which may account for the paucity of finds from any period. Consequently, there is no evidence for Prehistoric human habitation of the immediate area around the school. However, support for Bronze Age occupation does exist just south of the river Eden at Willowholme, where an unstratified stone hammer was found in the 19th century. There have also been several instances where Iron Age activity has been recorded, but this has always been in association with Roman sites [ADS 2005].

4.3 ROMAN

4.3.1 Given the proximity of Austin Friars School to the Roman frontiers of the Stanegate and Hadrian's Wall, together with the presence of the largest Hadrianic fort on the frontier approximately 1.5 kms to the east at Stanwix, it is surprising that more evidence for Roman occupation has not been found in closer proximity to the site.

4.3.2 There is no evidence of any pre-Hadrianic settlement in the Stanwix area. Although there is a case for believing that a fort was established before Hadrian's Wall was built in the 120s AD, no trace of this pre-Hadrianic fort has yet been found. The known stone cavalry fort, which at 9.79 acres (3.96 hectares) is by far the largest on Hadrian's Wall, may have been built around AD 160, although its precise construction date is unknown. The fort is located approximately 1000m to the south-east of the development site. The sheer size of the fort, together with chance discoveries of Roman cavalry equipment, leave little doubt that it was garrisoned by a 1000 strong cavalry regiment. The unit in question can only have been the *ala Petriana*, a place name in the *Notitia Dignitatum* a list of late Roman military offices, which is known to have been located somewhere towards the western end of the Wall. Recent work has suggested Uxellodunum as the probable original name (Hassall 1976,113).

4.3.3 Evidence for a substantial civilian settlement "*vicus*" has been hinted at to the south-west of the fort. The size and exact location are unknown but it is fairly safe to assume that the settlement did not extend to the north of Hadrian's wall and therefore clear of the development site. Any Roman deposits in the vicinity of Etterby are therefore more likely to relate to rural farmsteads or temporary military camps. The archaeological excavation at River Bank Court (see figure2), in Etterby did reveal traces of Roman occupation in the form of cobble spreads and Romano British pottery (John Zant, Oxford (North) Archaeology, Pers. Comm).

4.4 Medieval

4.4.1 The first documented reference of Etterby dates back to 1130, and throughout the medieval period Etterby was little more than a rural hamlet. In the later medieval period the township of Etterby was part of the manor of Westlinton and barony of Burgh, under the Earl of Lonsdale. No Medieval structures survive in Etterby and no evidence of medieval buildings have been recorded. However some evidence of

medieval occupation was recorded during the archaeological evaluation undertaken at River Bank Court (see figure 2).

- 4.4.2 From aerial photographs taken prior to the residential development of Etterby and Belah in the 20th Century, remains of ridge and furrow can be seen. This pattern in the landscape results from a method of cultivation that was used throughout the Medieval period, and later, and is one of the clearest indications we have that arable farming was taking place in the area during the Medieval period. There is, however, at present, no evidence for extensive settlement. [ADS 2005].

4.5 Post Medieval, Industrial and Modern

- 4.5.1 Archaeologically, there is little evidence for occupation of the immediate area until the late 18th/early 19th century when some residential development commenced (see figures 4-7).
- 4.5.2 During the siege of Carlisle in the English Civil War, from 1644-45, General Leslie built several temporary forts defending important routes supplying the city. One fort, although its exact location, form and size are unknown, was built on the north side of the river Eden protecting the ford across the river, Etterby Wath. The ford was located approximately 1km west of the school. (Ferguson 1891, p110; Ferguson 1899, p130).
- 4.5.3 There is little evidence for industry in the area but documentary sources record that bricks were being made on a commercial scale near to the site of Austin Friars School at Etterby Hill in the late 17th/ early 18th centuries. The full extent of this industry is not known. (Jones 1983).
- 4.5.4 The tithe map of 1839 shows the area to be primarily rural (see figure 5). There were four properties (referred to as 'homesteads' in the schedule), with their associated gardens, to the west, immediately adjacent to, the location of Austin Friars School. The site of the school itself at this time was being farmed as arable land. A search of Record Office holdings did not produce any further cartographic evidence, of sufficient detail, pre-dating this tithe map.
- 4.5.5 Austin Friars School was originally built as a girls' public school by the architect Charles Walker of Newcastle; the foundation stone was laid in 1889. Under the guidance of the Mother General of the Society of the Sacred Heart, the school opened with just two boarders in 1891. The school soon proved unprofitable and was taken over by the secular clergy of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Hexham and Newcastle and converted to a boys' orphanage. During the First World War, and up until 1919, parts of the building were used as a military hospital while its educational role continued as the Chadwick Industrial Memorial School and became a reformatory. It reverted, once again, to an orphanage for both sexes in 1923 changing its name to Nazareth House. The building was acquired by the Austin (Augustinian) Friars in 1950 and opened as a boys' school in 1951. (Solway II,

1955) The school was extended in 1965 and became co-educational in the 1980s. The northern side of the proposed development site was used as a nursery (St Annes Nursery), until its recent conversion to recreation grounds for the school (see figure 2).

4.6 PREVIOUS WORK

- 4.6.1 Although no archaeological work have been undertaken at the site of Austin Friars School a number of observations and casual discoveries had been made in Stanwix by antiquarians during the 18th and 19th centuries, the first substantial archaeological work at Stanwix was carried out by F G Simpson in 1932-34 (Simpson 1933; Simpson and Hogg 1935). A second campaign of work was undertaken in 1939-40 by Simpson and Professor Ian Richmond (Simpson and Richmond 1941). This work was almost exclusively targeted on the Roman fort, both sites located at the site of Stanwix Primary School.
- 4.6.2 During this period, the line of the fort defences was traced on three sides, whilst the stone phase of Hadrian's Wall, which was thought at the time to have formed the north wall of the fort, was located in the grounds of Stanwix Primary School. Also within the school grounds, the fragmentary remains of stone buildings occupying the north-west corner of the fort were found. These included a large granary and two possible barracks or stables. The latter were thought to be of 3rd/ 4th century date, and had been constructed over an earlier open, gravelled area.
- 4.6.3 No further work of note occurred at Stanwix until 1984, when Carlisle Archaeology Unit carried out a rescue excavation in the car park to the rear of the Cumbria Park Hotel (Dacre 1985). Since this site lay immediately north of the line of Hadrian's Wall established by Simpson in the 1930s, it might have been expected to lie outside of the fort, as the Wall was thought to form the north side of the defensive circuit. The discovery of a stretch of curtain wall and an interval tower demonstrated that the fort extended beyond the line of Hadrian's Wall, and that its construction post-dated the rebuilding of Hadrian's Wall in stone.
- 4.6.4 In addition to a pair of ditches situated in front of, and associated with the fort wall, a third ditch was located, which predated the curtain wall and the interval tower. Although the significance of this feature remains unclear, the most likely hypothesis is that it relates to the turf phase of Hadrian's Wall, (it continues under the line of the stone wall), although the possibility that it was associated with an earlier, possibly turf and timber, fort cannot be ruled out.
- 4.6.5 After 1984 the focus of archaeological work at Stanwix shifted north-east from the fort itself to the area adjacent to Beech Grove and Tarraby lane, where the remains of what was probably a parade ground associated with the cavalry fort were excavated at a number of sites (Esmonde Cleary 1994,263; 1997,415).
- 4.6.6 An evaluation prior to a residential development at River Bank Court was carried out by the Carlisle Archaeology Unit in 1995, the site was located approximately 250 metres west of Austin Friars School, and revealed some evidence for Roman occupation in the form of pot sherds and a possible wall foundation some evidence

for medieval occupation was also found including medieval pottery and possible post holes (John Zant, Oxford (North) Archaeology, Pers. Comm).

- 4.6.7 In 1997-9 building works at Stanwix Primary School led to a number of useful excavations being undertaken by Carlisle Archaeology Unit within the school grounds. Limited excavation inside the fort revealed complex traces of buildings (some stone built others of timber construction) associated with, and in some cases post dating, extensive gravelled surfaces, a sequence similar to that noted by Simpson during his work in the same area.
- 4.6.8 On the northern defences, the foundation of curtain wall and the south lip of the inner most defensive ditch were observed, as was the southern lip of the early ditch seen in 1984, which predated the defences of the stone cavalry fort. Overlying this ditch were soils that may represent the heavily truncated remains of an earthen rampart behind the fort wall. Internal buildings, including parts of those previously identified in the 1930s, were also located.
- 4.6.9 During a watching brief carried out during the renewal of a gas main running along Scotland road in 1993 Roman deposits were recorded. The most significant being a Roman metalled road surface at 10 Eden Mount (NY 340 557) surviving to a depth of 1m (Cleary Esmonde, 1993).
- 4.6.10 In August 1998, a small evaluation was carried out in the back garden of 18 Scotland Road. This investigation, although small in size, revealed part of the fort curtain wall (Zant 1998).

4.7 POTENTIAL FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVIVAL

- 4.7.1 Prior to the mid 20th century the development site appears to have had been undeveloped arable land. During the development and expansion of the school in the late 20th century, groundwork in the area of the temporary classrooms, may have had some impact on any potential archaeological remains, although this could be minimal as none of these buildings are likely to have utilised substantial foundations; however some minor terracing cannot be ruled out in this area.
- 4.7.2 The area currently used as a rugby pitch and recreation ground is situated over the site of the former St Annes Nursery. Disturbance caused by the former nursery is likely to have been minimal with no records of any substantial structures other than greenhouses, and any ground disturbance is likely to have been limited to water services and drainage. The most likely disturbance on any potential archaeology would have occurred during the conversion from the nursery into recreation ground, which may have involved significant landscaping.
- 4.7.3 The amount of damage to any potential archaeology will only be quantified through a programme of fieldwork.

4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTERNATIONAL DESIGNATIONS

4.1.1 WORLD HERITAGE SITES

5.1.1.1 The site is situated just outside the Hadrian's wall World Heritage Sites (UNESCO 1972).

4.1.2 SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

4.1.2.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area.

4.1.3 AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

5.2.2.1 Archaeological remains dating to the Roman and Medieval periods were recorded at River Bank Court, 250m to the west of the current site.

5.2.3 LISTED BUILDINGS

5.2.3.1 There are no Listed Buildings within the development area.

5.2.4 BUILDING PRESERVATION NOTICES

5.2.4.1 There are no known Building Preservation Notices within the area under consideration.

5.2.5 BATTLEFIELD SITES

5.2.5.1 There are no registered battlefield sites within the study area under consideration.

5.3 LOCAL DESIGNATIONS

5.4 DESIGNATED BUILDINGS AND SITES

5.4.1 There are no designated buildings or sites of archaeological importance within the development site.

6 SUMMARY

- 6.1 There are no statutory designations on the development site, which is situated outside the City of Carlisle Archaeological Hazard Area.
- 6.2 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric, Roman or Medieval activity on the site. The area of Stanwix is known to contain important Roman deposits relating to Hadrian's wall and its associated Forts. Some evidence of medieval occupation has also been recorded in the Stanwix area at River Bank Court and intensive Roman occupation has been well recorded to the south of Hadrian's wall and within the fort of Petriana.
- 6.3 The area in general has received minimal development, with the temporary classrooms to the south-west of the site and former St Annes Nursery and recreation grounds to the north-east. The later development of the site, in particular possible terracing to the south and landscaping associated with the recreation ground, may have had a negative impact on any potential archaeological remains. Prior to any potential fieldwork it is impossible to quantify this level of disturbance.
- 6.4 Although much of the known archaeological evidence isn't in close proximity to the development site, the site is in a general area that has a significant archaeological potential, particularly over the Roman period. The site has the potential to contain some archaeological deposits dating to the Roman period, with the Medieval occupation hinted at during the River Bank Court Excavation also pointing to the possibility of Medieval activity in the area.

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