
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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**REPORT ON
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
AND EVALUATION OF
LAND AT
SOUTH HENRY STREET
CARLISLE**

**FOR
TOP NOTCH JOINERY**

**NGR NY 4060 5550
Planning Application No.
1/03/0887**

C J Jones BA, MA, PIFA
North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre
Nenthead
Alston
Cumbria CA9 3PD
Tel: (01434) 382045
Fax: (01434) 382294
Email: np.ht@virgin.net

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In April 2004 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Top Notch Joinery Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation of land at South Henry Street, Carlisle, Cumbria, following a planning application for a residential development.

The work involved the consultation of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record and the County Record Office, Carlisle, and consisted of a search of all readily available maps, documents and aerial photographs relevant to the study area. Information was collected regarding the presence of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or other designated sites or areas of historic interest.

The site is situated outside the Historic Centre of the City of Carlisle and lies close to the Botchergate area, an area known to have a considerable number of Roman archaeological remains. The site is also situated adjacent to the site of the Meadow Brewery, marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map.

Two postholes, one with an associated line of stake holes, were identified within trench 1. The site comprised an area of pasture prior to the mid 19th century when the Brewery was built. The first building on the site was built in the later 19th century, presumably as a bakery. The bakery ceased production prior to 1970 when the building and an early 20th century extension were converted into a motor repair shop. The site has been derelict since the mid 1990s when the motor repair shop ceased operations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The field evaluation was supervised by Chris Jones, NPA Archaeologist, who was assisted by Joanne Beaty.

The report was written by Chris Jones and edited by Juliet Reeves. Overall responsibility for the project rested with Frank Giocco, Principal Archaeologist and Technical Director.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2004 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Top Notch Joinery Ltd to undertake archaeological work on land at South Henry Street, Carlisle, Cumbria. The work was requested in a brief prepared by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service (Parsons, 2004) in response to a planning application for a residential development (Planning Application Ref 1/03/0887). The work consisted of a desk-based assessment, visual site inspection and field evaluation.
- 1.2 This report describes the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and field study into the presence of and likely impact upon the archaeological resource by a scheme for a residential development. The work is limited in scope to the identification of archaeological remains present within the proposal area in order to facilitate a mitigation strategy to be decided upon by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service (CCCAS). It is beyond the scope of this report to provide recommendations for such a mitigation strategy and as a result no such recommendations will be made in this report, which will be presented to the Client and CCCAS.
- 1.3 The site is situated outside the Historic Centre of the City of Carlisle (NGR NY 4070 5545), and lies close to the Botchergate area, an area known to have a considerable number of Roman archaeological remains. Approximately 100m to the west of the site a Roman cemetery was revealed in an archaeological evaluation in 1994. The area is shown in Figure 1.
- 1.4 The purpose of the fieldwork was to evaluate the site in order to define the presence or absence of archaeological remains. The fieldwork was undertaken in a single phase of three days duration. Archaeological deposits were excavated in plan and, where appropriate, in section, and were recorded in order to achieve an understanding of their nature, extent, depth and state of preservation. Any artefactual material was collected to facilitate the interpretation and date of the archaeological features and any paleo-environmental evidence appropriately sampled.

2 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY

- 2.1 The area is situated on low-lying ground of the Carlisle Plain. It is located approximately 0.5km east of the centre of Carlisle within a primarily residential district, in the Botchergate district. The geology consists of the boulder clay of the Carlisle Plain interleaved with alluvial sand and gravels (SSEW 1984).
- 2.2 The principal rivers near the site are the River Eden, which flows approximately 0.5km north of the site, the River Caldew, which flows approximately 0.5km to the south and the River Petteril, 0.5km to the southeast.
- 2.3 The site at present lies within the modern urban landscape of the City of Carlisle, within a predominantly residential district consisting of rows of terraced houses along a planned street pattern. Most of these terraced houses were built in the 19th century to accommodate the city's rising population and housed those working in the many local industrial factories. The site lies close to the former Victorian Workhouse, now the Carlisle campus of St Martin's College of Higher Education.
- 2.4 The site consists of the buildings of a late 19th and 20th century bakery, which were converted into motor repair workshops in 1970.
- 2.5 The site lies less than 0.5km north of the Botchergate and London Road areas, which have been found to contain extensive archaeological remains, including a Roman cemetery.

3 PREVIOUS WORK

3.1 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the site.

3.2 19th-century Observations

3.2.1 In the later 19th century, a number of Roman burials were discovered on both sides of Botchergate, extending from Court Square to London Road and Gallows Hill. Over 40 burials were found at different times, including cremations and inhumations, together with miscellaneous discoveries of Roman pottery.

3.2.2 In 1895 an urn full of bones was found in Tait Street, and another is recorded opposite Tait Street (Charlesworth 1978, 125). At the Crown Inn, at the northern corner of Crown Street and Botchergate, Haverfield recorded the discovery of two small vessels, one containing a pipeclay figurine of Venus and burnt bone (*Ibid*, 126). As burials in Roman times were usually located outside the occupied areas, there is a clear case for regarding Botchergate as lying outside the core settlement of Carlisle.

3.3 The Co-Operative Society/Collier Lane Site

3.3.1 During July and August 1997, Carlisle Archaeological Unit undertook a rescue excavation prior to the redevelopment of the former Co-Op building at 40-78 Botchergate, Carlisle. As most of the frontage buildings were to be retained, the investigation focused on the area to the rear, adjacent to Collier Lane, which was to be cleared and built over. A complex sequence of Roman activity was revealed, including part of a substantial earthwork (Zant 1997).

3.4 Cecil Street Car Park

3.4.1 In 1994 Carlisle Archaeological Unit undertook an evaluation in the Cecil Street car park, south of Tait Street, where remains of cremation burials were located, together with field boundaries defining fields that are probably Roman in date. Here the depth of archaeological deposits varied between approximately 0.6m and 1.45m below the modern ground surface (McCarthy and Flynn 1994).

3.5 Other Investigations

3.5.1 In 1985, a number of gas-pipe trenches below the western pavement of Botchergate were watched to determine whether archaeological remains could be identified. They revealed road metalling, thought at the time to belong to the Roman and medieval road, the projected line of which lies below Blackfriars Street and extends towards the Roman fort at Tullie House.

3.5.2 In 1997 traces of a small Roman settlement of uncertain function were found at St Nicholas Yard during an excavation by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit. The work revealed two broad, shallow ditches, which appeared to be separated by a metalled surface. Traces of possible burials and other features were also located. The excavations also revealed putative medieval features including an oven and the remains of walls, possibly associated with the former 12th century leper hospital (Howard-Davis and Leah 1999).

- 3.5.3 A series of evaluations followed by large-scale excavations were carried out by Carlisle Archaeology during 1998 and 1999 between Tait Street and Mary Street on the eastern side of Botchergate, revealing Roman deposits including a number of cremation burials (Zant and Giocco 1999; Giocco 2001).
- 3.5.4 An evaluation was carried out in July 2000 by Carlisle Archaeology at King Street, revealing extensive archaeological deposits throughout the site, the vast majority of Roman date (Reeves 2000).
- 3.5.5 An excavation was undertaken on the north-eastern side of Botchergate by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU, now Oxford Archaeology North). The work revealed extensive Roman and Medieval archaeological deposits which provided a complete stratigraphic sequence for the Roman and post-Roman periods. The features included two Roman cremations from the late 1st century AD, a series of hearths from the early 2nd century AD, including a probable lead smelting furnace, which were overlain by later medieval deposits including evidence for structures adjacent to the street frontage (LUAU 2001)
- 3.5.6 In January-February 2003, North Pennines Heritage Trust undertook a field evaluation on the site of the corn mill, Harraby Green, Carlisle, which revealed the substantial below ground remains of the latest phase of the mill and also probable remains of medieval settlement, consisting of a clay and cobble foundation and a number of medieval pottery fragments in an area north of the post medieval and modern mill (Jones 2003).
- 3.5.7 In February 2004 a field evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to St Nicholas Bridge, across the line of the Canal Branch of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway from London Road. The results of the evaluation included a series of stakeholes which were observed cut into the natural subsoil within trenches 1 and 2, one of which contained medieval pottery. A number of fragments of redeposited Roman and medieval pottery were found within a layer of buried ploughsoil. Pre-1900 deposits were significantly truncated by deposits associated with the London and North Western Railway, which included a Wagon Repair and a Creosoting Shed, both of which survive on site (NPA 2004).
- 3.5.8 In April 2004 a field evaluation was undertaken on land at the Rydal Street play area, approximately 50m south-east of the present site. No archaeological features were found, although a number of sherds of Roman and Medieval pottery were recovered from within a buried ploughsoil (NPA 2004).

4 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 The work undertaken consisted of a desk-based assessment, visual site inspection and field evaluation.

4.2 Desk-Based Assessment

4.2.1 This involved the consultation of the County Sites and Monuments Record in Kendal in the first instance, and the County Record Office, Carlisle. This included the assessment of all readily available primary and secondary documentary and cartographic material and all available aerial photographs, to achieve as fully an understanding as possible regarding the nature of the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site.

4.2.2 The desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 1994).

4.3 Visual Site Inspection

4.3.1 A visual site inspection was undertaken in order to note any surface features of potential archaeological interest and to identify any potential hazards to health or constraints upon archaeological work, such as the presence of live services, Tree Preservation Orders or problems of access to the site.

4.4 Field Evaluation

4.4.1 The field evaluation consisted of the excavation of a series of linear trial trenches in order to produce a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals.

4.4.2 In summary, the main objectives of the excavation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they are observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover paleoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

- 4.4.3 Each trench was mechanically excavated by a JCB 3CX excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Each trench was then manually cleaned and all features investigated and recorded according to the NPA standard procedure as set out in the company Excavation Manual.
- 4.4.4 Photography was undertaken using a Canon EOS 100 Single Lens Reflex (SLR) manual camera. A photographic record was made using 400 ISO colour print film.
- 4.4.5 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (IFA 1994).

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 There is extensive evidence for prehistoric activity within and around Carlisle, including the remains of ard marks from prehistoric ploughing at Blackfriars Street and Lowther Street. Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery was found at Scotby Road, including Grooved Ware and Beaker pottery, and a collared urn and burnt mound were excavated at Garlands Hospital (Perriam 1992, 3). Flints of Neolithic and Bronze Age date have also been found, and two socketed Late Bronze Age axes were found at Kings Meadow, Stanwix (SMR No. 525). It has been suggested that the promontory on which Carlisle Castle now stands has been a defended site since at least the Iron Age and possibly a pre-Roman *dun*.

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 By 73 AD the Romans had established a fort at the northern end of the present city centre, and this quickly expanded to become a substantial civilian settlement measuring over 40 acres in area. The withdrawal by the Romans from Scotland in the 80s, and later the building of Hadrian's Wall from AD 122, probably had a substantial impact on the settlement. By about AD 200 Carlisle, known as *Luguvalium*, seems to have been granted special status, and it continued to flourish, with a large number of houses, shops, administrative and other public buildings, until the end of the Roman occupation around AD 400.

5.2.2 Outside the core part of the Roman town of Carlisle, in the period between the Flavian period and the mid 2nd century, many forts were built, some of which were temporary camps, others were more substantial. Some doubtless housed troops on active campaigns, whilst others probably provided accommodation for soldiers redeployed during the withdrawal from Scotland and in the context of an evolving frontier policy. In addition, there are many small farmsteads, whose economy would have been linked in some way to that of Carlisle and the needs of the military.

5.2.3 The corridor either side of London Road and Botchergate has long been known to contain Roman remains, with some 39 burials recovered during building works in the 19th century, and other remains recovered during systematic archaeological excavation during the 1990s (Carlisle Archaeology, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit). Little is known, however, regarding the extent of the Roman cemetery (and settlement) or the nature and extent of medieval settlement.

5.3 Medieval

5.3.1 Following the withdrawal of the Legions in the early part of the 5th century, Carlisle probably continued to be occupied, and it housed an important monastic community from the 7th century. The arrival of the Normans in 1092 heralded a period of major change, during which the city was enclosed by walls. Throughout

the Middle Ages and up to the Jacobite rebellion in 1745, Carlisle was a major frontier city on the borders of England and Scotland.

- 5.3.2 From the Middle Ages until the late 18th century, Carlisle was more or less confined to the land within the city walls, apart from three ribbon-like suburbs outside the three city gates. From the end of the 18th century, with the rapid expansion of the town during the Industrial Revolution, the three suburbs grew very rapidly in size, with new housing, factories, roads, and industrial and commercial premises. These developments, together with the advent of the railways, expanded over what had previously been open countryside.
- 5.3.3 The site of South Henry Street lay outside the principal area of settlement during the medieval period, a territory that, outside the protection of the city walls, was subject to ravaging by frequent raids and invading retinues. It is likely the site consisted of agricultural land during the medieval period.

5.4 Post Medieval and Modern

- 5.4.1 Following the union of the English and Scottish Crowns with the accession of James I to the English throne in 1603, a programme of pacification of the borderlands began. This saw a modernisation of tenureships of great benefit to northern landowners and a breakdown of the traditional forms of Border service (Spence 1984; 64). This process of modernisation led to the undertaking of two detailed surveys of the Socage or manorial lands of Carlisle, by Thomas Johnson in 1608 and Aaron Rathbone in 1611 (Ibid, 67). Figure 3 shows the site Rydal Street lies within an area of open land some 14 acres in extent, known in 1611 as ‘Aglianbye lands’, a place name which survives in the nearby Aglionby Street (Ibid.).
- 5.4.2 During the later 18th and the 19th centuries, the introduction of the factory system and increasingly complex technologies gave rise to a substantial population increase in urban areas throughout Britain. In Carlisle, the construction of factories and their attraction to migrant workers from the adjacent countryside saw a concomitant rise in the urban population and a need for new residential housing outside the traditional city centre. A prime area, immediately outside the historic core, was the area north and east of Botchergate. Rydal Street, or Union Street as it was called in 1824, lay close to the Union Workhouse, which constituted one of the poorest areas of the expanding city. The area was characterised by narrow streets and cramped, back-to-back terraced housing.
- 5.4.3 By 1821, a process of infilling had commenced on much of the land between Botchergate and Collier Lane, especially at its northern end near the Citadel, but to the south, around the present site, the land was still largely unencumbered by buildings and the lane itself seems to have petered out at about the point of the present junction with Crown Street. By 1847, the date of the Tithe Award (map 1848) Crown Street had been laid out. By 1865 (Fig 4) there were modifications to the Botchergate frontage and small buildings erected to the rear and along Collier Lane. At that time the present site was occupied by a timber yard. By 1924 much of the Botchergate frontage had been remodelled whilst extensive infilling had taken place to the rear and much of Collier Lane was built up.

- 5.4.4 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (figure 4) shows South Henry Street as a small lane with buildings to one side, opposite which, a large rectangular enclosure was situated subdivided into three smaller enclosures. At the top of the street a Timber Yard is situated, beyond which lies the Meadow Brewery. The Brewery consisted of a series of rectangular buildings around a central courtyard, with an entrance facing onto Union Street. The complex is surrounded by a sub-rectangular enclosure boundary situated within a large, enclosed field.
- 5.4.5 Within this fast-developing area, a large open space was maintained on the western side of South Henry Street. This became the Auction Mart, built in 1877 and described in Jackson's Postal Directory in 1880 as 'Carlisle Auction Market: The Great Northern Central for Live Stock Exchange in England'. This livestock market was famous throughout northern England, and sold cows, sheep, pigs and poultry. It continued to function into the 1970s, after which the car park was established.
- 5.4.6 In the late 19th century a long, 'L-shaped' building was constructed on land adjacent to the brewery, between South Henry Street and Union Street, visible on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition (figure 5). The brewery complex, visible in plan but possibly no longer used as a brewery, was entered from South Henry Street by 1901. The construction of this L shaped building appeared to cut across a wide street linking South Henry Street and Union Street, the street was probably contemporary with a nearby school, built between 1856 and 1901.
- 5.4.7 Between 1901 and 1970 the L shaped building, and an extension built between 1901 and 1925, visible on the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition (figure 6), formed the extent of Hetherington's Bakery, and the name is visible on the building at the present time. Between 1970 and the present day, the buildings were used as a motor repair shop which saw the conversion of the bakery lift shaft into an office and saw the excavation of an inspection pit. No archaeological work was undertaken during this excavation and no finds were identified.

6 RESULTS

6.1 The evaluation was undertaken by a team of professional field archaeologists under the direction of Chris Jones BA, MA, NPA Archaeologist. He was assisted by Joanne Beaty, BA, Project Assistant.

6.2 A total of two linear trial trenches were excavated. Trench 1 measured 10m x 1.6m and Trench 2 measured 4m², providing a 5% sample of the undeveloped area.

6.3 All references to cardinal directions refer to site grid north.

6.4 Trench 1 (Figure 8,9)

6.4.1 Trench 1 was located within the main building on the site, dating to the late 19th century, and was oriented east-west. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 1.20-1.30m and consisted of alluvial sand mixed with boulder clay (105). Two post holes (106) and (108) were observed cutting the natural substrate (105). Feature 106 had a gradually sloping eastern edge and a steeply sloping western edge. A faint, dark brown organic stain was visible forming a post pipe. This was filled by a dark brown sandy silt (107), which did not contain any anthropogenic material. Feature 108 (see figure 8) had gradually sloping sides and a shallow, slightly concave base, with the remains of a wooden post in situ. This was also filled by a dark brown sandy silt (109). No anthropogenic material was recovered from any of the fills. The post holes were sealed by a buried soil horizon consisting of a light brown silt (104), which contained no anthropogenic material. Context 104 was sealed by a thin layer of light brown gravelly silt (103), which was in turn sealed by a thick, compact layer of industrial waste comprising vitrified clinker, glass and iron fragments (102). Context 102 was sealed by a layer of modern gravel with fragments of brick and white lime mortar (101), which was in turn sealed by a layer of modern concrete (100).

6.4.2 Two alignments of stake holes were also observed within trench 1. The first group (110-115) appeared as a random cluster adjacent to feature 106, and had no apparent structure. The second group (116-120) formed a right-angle, possibly representing the south-west corner of a structure. No anthropogenic material was recovered from any of the fills.

6.5 Trench 2

6.5.1 Trench 2 was located within a small, enclosed yard at the rear of the building. The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 0.90m and consisted of alluvial sand mixed with boulder clay (105). This was sealed by a buried soil horizon consisting of a light brown silt (104), which contained no anthropogenic material. Context 104 was sealed by a thin layer of light brown gravelly silt (103), which was in turn sealed by a thick, compact layer of industrial waste comprising vitrified clinker, glass and iron fragments (102). Context 102 was sealed by a layer of modern gravel with fragments of brick and white lime mortar (101), which was in turn sealed by a layer of modern concrete (100).

- 6.5.2 No surviving structural archaeological remains were observed within this trench. A series of root holes was observed within this trench, possibly relating to a pre-agricultural landscape.

7 THE FINDS

- 7.1 There were three fragments of clay pipe stem recovered from unstratified contexts within trench 1. Each of these fragments were of different thicknesses, possibly relating to either three different contemporary clay pipes, or from different phases of clay pipe production. 1 fragment of 19th century brown bottle glass and 1 sherd of modern white glazed stoneware were also found.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

8.1 Methodology

- 8.1.1 Of the 2 excavated trenches only one produced matrices considered suitable for analysis. Two samples were taken from trench 1, both the fills of postholes. In each case between 1 and 2 litres of material was removed from each context. All these samples were then subjected to manual water flotation.
- 8.1.2 Flotation separates the organic, floating fraction of the sample from the heavier mineral and finds content of sands, silts, clays, stones, artefacts and waterlogged material. Heavy soil and sediment content measuring less than 1mm falls through the retentive mesh to settle on the bottom of the tank. Flotation produces a 'flot' and a 'residue' for examination, whilst the heavier sediment retained in the tank is discarded.
- 8.1.3 The residue, as well as retaining the soil matrix matter measuring more than 1mm, contains the larger artefacts of bone, pottery etc, which can then be extracted and recorded. The floating fraction or 'flot' generally comprises the organic material of mainly plant matter, seeds, small or parts of bone, both charred and uncharred, and insect remains. A rapid assessment by scanning the material with a hand lens or microscope then allows for recommendations to be made as to the samples' potential. Further work by palaeobotanists or entomologists can then be carried out if necessary.
- 8.1.4 Where the preservation has been favourable, the organic remains may produce a valuable suite of information regarding the depositional environment of the material. This can include seasonality and climate, anthropogenic activities, and elements of the economy.

SAMPLE NUMBER	CONTEXT NUMBER	SAMPLE SIZE (litres)	FLOT SIZE	RETENT SIZE (cm ³)
1	107	1	50	50
2	109	1	30	500

Table 1 Details of samples and contexts.

DETAILS			RETENT FRACTION							LIGHT FRACTION												
Context	Context type	Sample number	Stones	Gravel	Charred wood	Waterlogged wood	Bone	Magnetic material	Insects	Charred wood	Waterlogged wood	Nematode cases	Charred grain	Common nettle	Small nettle	Chenopodium	Chickweed	Corn spurrey	Woody plant parts	Other seeds/spores	Roots	Bone
107	Fill	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0
109	Fill	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2 Contents of flot and retent residues from samples.

Key to tables: Dep = deposit, Fill = ditch or pit fill. Contents assessed by scale of richness 0 to 3. 0 = not present, 1 = present, 2 = common, 3 = abundant.

8.2 Sample 1 (Context 107)

8.2.1 This sample from trench 1 was taken from the fill of a posthole, a sandy silty mix with no inclusions. The flot produced no seeds but was rich in woody plant parts with a few small charred fragments of wood. The flot consisted of woody plant parts, the material bearing no evidence of charring or fossilisation. The retent consisted of gravel and small stones. There were no finds associated with this context. There was no evidence of the fill having come from an anthropogenic source.

8.3 Sample 2 (Context 109)

8.3.1 This sample was removed from Trench 1 and was the fill of a posthole, the pointed end of the post still remaining in situ. The context was a sandy silty mix. The flot produced no seeds, the main content being small fragments of wood from the post recovered from the material. There was no evidence of charring or fossilisation in any of the material. The residue produced small stones and gravel with more small fragments of wood from the post.

8.3.2 An amount of magnetic material was removed from the retent. This formed several fragments of slag like material. It is uncertain, due to the small amount recovered and the lack of other associated artefacts, what the source of this material might be. As resources are also limited it is not viable to have this material analysed for source.

8.4 Conclusion and Recommendations

8.4.1 Both these samples were recovered from postholes in trench 1. No evidence of seeds or other plant matter was recovered, apart from fragments of wood (context 109) and woody plant parts (context 107). It is recommended that no further work be carried out on this material.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 The two post holes and putative line of stake holes were the only significant archaeological features identified within any of the trenches. No anthropogenic material earlier than the post medieval period was recovered. The post holes were sealed by a layer of dark grey silt loam, which was in turn sealed by a succession of modern levelling layers.

9.2 The excavated evidence is consistent with the view that the site consisted of meadow, which gave its name to the Meadow Brewery in the mid 19th century, which lay outside the principal area of Roman and Medieval settlement. The first known building on the site was the 19th century bakery and later garage.

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1848 Botchergate Tithe Map

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