NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Client Report No. CP/634/08

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT GARDEN VILLAGE, WIGTON ROAD, CARLISLE, CUMBRIA

FOR PERSIMMON HOMES LIMITED

NGR NY 3765 5425

Planning # 1/99/0865

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2008, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological field evaluation on land adjacent to Garden Village, Wigton Road, Carlisle, Cumbria (NGR NY 3765 5425). The area is towards the south-western extent of the town and is currently an unused grass field, utilised mostly by local people exercising their dogs. The work was commissioned by John Jackson of Persimmon Homes Limited in order to fulfil an archaeological evaluation brief issued by Jeremy Parsons, Assistant County Archaeologist for Cumbria County Council Heritage Environment Services. The archaeological evaluation consisted of the excavation of eight trenches, and was required as part of the subsequent development works that have the potential to impinge on any as yet unidentified features in the area, as previous archaeological investigations to the west of the development area have revealed undated remains of possible posthole structures, and the wider vicinity contains evidence for Prehistoric activity including two Neolithic axe heads from the Morton area. Furthermore, the course of a Roman road runs along the southern boundary of the site (Town 2008).

The objective of the trenches was that they were to be evenly distributed across the development area in an attempt to gain a representative cross sample of the land and to locate the presence of any archaeologically sensitive remains, and to ascertain their function. The results of the evaluation revealed no deposits of archaeological interest dating to any historic or prehistoric period. Although three pieces of post medieval pottery were recovered from three of the trenches, they invariably came from the topsoil or subsoil layer and not from any archaeological feature. The geology of the site proved to be largely comprised of silty clay deposits, with a considerable amount of overlying subsoil and topsoil that would not have been suitable for ploughing, as it remains quite wet even in drier weather, it has probably always been used as animal pasture. Given the apparent archaeological sterility of the site it has been concluded that the scheme of works summarised in this report should prove sufficient.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank John Jackson of Persimmon Homes Limited for commissioning the project. Ken, Eric and Carl are also thanked for their patient and diligent machining.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jeremy Parsons, Assistant County Archaeologist for Cumbria County Council for his help during this project.

The evaluation was undertaken by David Jackson, Site Assistant, under the supervision of Nicola Gaskell, Project Supervisor. The report was written by Nicola Gaskell, who also produced the drawings. The initial finds work was undertaken in house by the author. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd. Juliet Reeves edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 In March 2008, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological field evaluation on land adjacent to Garden Village, Wigton Road, Carlisle, Cumbria (NGR NY 3765 5425). The plot of land has previously been utilised as a pasture for grazing horses, but now lies redundant because of excessive ground water. The work was commissioned by John Jackson of Persimmon Homes Limited in order to fulfil an archaeological brief issued by Cumbria County Council prior to groundworks, which will enable the construction of private residences.

1.1.2 The field evaluation comprised the excavation of eight linear trial trenches in order to provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals. The principal objective of this evaluation was to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed.

1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by John Jackson of Persimmon Homes Limited for an archaeological field evaluation on land adjacent to Garden Village, Wigton Road, Carlisle, Cumbria (Town 2008). This design was in accordance with a brief prepared by Jeremy Parsons, Assistant County Archaeologist for Cumbria County Council (Parsons 2008).

2.1.2 Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.2.1 The field evaluation consisted of the excavation of eight trial trenches in order to produce a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals. The size of the trial trenches was defined by the requirement that 5% of the total area planned for development should be evaluated, and the locations were determined by the results of a geo-physical survey conducted by NPA Ltd immediately prior to the evaluation. This work forms the third stage of archaeological work on the site, following the production of an archaeological desk-based assessment by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU 2000) and field evaluation (North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2003). In summary, the main objectives of the evaluation 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 where useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.3 SITE SPECIFIC AIMS

2.3.1 The main site-specific aim of the evaluation was defined as follows:

- to define the location, character, extent and state of preservation of any potential remains of prehistoric or historic activity in the area.

2.3.1 A total of eight trenches, varying between 20m x 1.60m up to 42m x 1.60m, were excavated to record the presence or absence of archaeological features and to characterise the nature and significance of any recorded features. The trenches were

excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision, to the natural substrate. The trenches were then manually cleaned where possible, and any putative archaeological features investigated and recorded according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the Excavation manual (Giecco 2001).

2.3.2 Photography was undertaken using Canon EOS 100 and EOS 300V Single Lens Reflex (SLR) cameras. A photographic record was made using digital photography, 200 ISO Black and White Print and Colour Slide film.

2.3.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IFA 2002).

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository and a copy of the report given to the County Historic Environment Record, where viewing will be available on request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA 08 GDV-A.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1.1 The development area is situated 3km to the south-west of the historic centre of the city of Carlisle. The site is situated within the north Cumbrian Plain, or Solway Basin, in the modern civil parish of Cummersdale, on low-lying ground lying at approximately 45m AOD (Figure 1). On a general level, the Solway Basin is an area of gently undulating landscape, with intensively managed enclosure fields, in use as improved pasture (Countryside Commission 1998). However, within the last five years the peripheral settlement of Carlisle has encroached into the surrounding area, and the development area now lies within an urban landscape defined by residential use in the form of modern housing estates. Consequentially, the development area is now bounded on the south-east side by the A595(T) Wigton Road, and the south-west, north-west and north-east sides by modern residential housing.

3.1.2 The underlying solid geology consists of undifferentiated mudstones, forming part of the Permian and Triassic Sherwood Sandstone group, known as the New Red Sandstones (Moseley 1978). The development area lies close to the edge of a small outlier of Lower Triassic mudstones and limestones of Jurassic age, which overlie the Permo-Triassic rocks (Countryside Commission 1998). The drift geology consists of a deep accumulation of glacial till, predominantly boulder clay interleaved with alluvial sand and gravels, which forms a gently undulating landscape of low ridges, intersected by a mainly north-east to south-west orientated drainage system (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). The soils consist of mainly Clifton and Brickfield Associations, the former comprising seasonally waterlogged soils which developed over tills (*ibid*).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.2.1 ***Prehistoric****:* Close to the development area, a single late Mesolithic triangular microlith has been recovered in Carlisle, (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). Neolithic Grimston Ware pottery and Grooved Ware pottery have been recovered from and other features at Scotby Road, Carlisle (Brennand and Hodgson, 2004).

3.2.2 A square-butted Langdale axehead of andesitic volcanic ash, found during the laying of a gas main on the then new Morton housing estate in 1958 gave the name 'Stonegarth' to the road where it was found (Anon 1958). Evidence for Bronze Age activity close to the development area is scarce; a broken leaf-shaped arrowhead was found at Cummersdale (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000) and a presumably Middle Bronze Age spearhead was discovered in Carlisle.

3.2.3 The development area lies within the so-called territory of the later Iron Age community known by the Roman as the *Brigantes*. Crop-marks of undated and unexcavated prehistoric enclosures, field systems and track-ways have been discovered through the study of aerial photographs, most thought to be of Iron Age date. To the south of the development area, a double-ditched track-way with an associated oval enclosure of probable Iron Age date has been noted. A double-ditched enclosure of this

date was also excavated at Dobcross Hall, Dalston (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000). Other evidence for possible Iron Age activity in the development area comprises isolated and poorly located find-spots of two carved stones and a piece of horse trapping, all of which may be Roman in date (*ibid*).

3.2.4 During the later Iron Age, there appears to have been a major expansion in forest clearance in the area, primarily for agrarian purposes; detailed analysis of the timbers from the fort at Carlisle (*Luguvalium*), for example, has shown that the majority started growing in the 1st or 2nd centuries BC (*op cit*).

3.2.5 ***Romano-British:*** by 72 AD, the earliest timber fort was constructed in Carlisle (Philpott 2004). Intensive occupation of the fort at Carlisle continued until the 4th century, with extensive evidence for a *vicus,* an associated civilian settlement to the south. As with preceding periods, a large percentage of the potential Romano-British rural sites around Carlisle have only been identified by aerial photography; rectangular field systems have also been identified (Bewley 1994).

3.2.6 The main evidence for Roman activity adjacent to the development area is the line of the Roman road from Wigton to Carlisle, which runs just to the south of the development area. The entire line of the Roman road has not been ascertained, but for much of its length it lies beneath the modern A595(T). The modern road bends northwards just south of the study area, and the exact line of the Roman road has not been established. Previous desk-based work on the area to the south of the A595(T) did not establish the line of the Roman road (LUAU 2000). Although there is no known evidence for Roman settlement, rural settlements would have been established around the fort at Carlisle, particularly along the line of the Roman roads. This is a consideration on the present study area.

3.2.7 ***Early Medieval:*** though there is little in the way of direct evidence for activity in the Early Medieval period in Carlisle, it is likely that settlement was continuous. North Cumbria fell under the aegis of Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian and Scottish influences (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000), and in the 7th century, the region was absorbed into the kingdom of Northumbria. Carlisle became the centre of a royal estate, which was later given to endow a nunnery.

3.2.8 ***Later Medieval:*** by the 11th century, the political situation in Cumbria was volatile, with the emergent kingdom of Strathclyde to the north and the growing power of England to the south competing for political control (Kirkby 1962). Much of the modern county of Cumbria remained outside Norman control (thus not being included in Domesday Book of 1086) until 1092 when William II marched north to Carlisle. The region was given to King David of Scotland in 1135, returning to England after the Anarchy (Whellan 1860).

3.2.9 During the 12th century, many towns started to emerge and population throughout the area increased. At this time, Carlisle and the surrounding district comprised a number of parishes, one of which was St Mary's, for which the cathedral was the parochial centre, and within which was the Holy Trinity ecclesiastical district, comprising the townships of Cummersdale and Caldew (Nicolson and Burn 1777; Whellan 1860).

3.2.10 ***Post-Medieval:*** the surrounding area remained largely unchanged throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, until the encroachment of the modern housing settlements in the latter decades of the 20th century.

3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.3.1 A programme of evaluation and geophysics was undertaken in 1998 by Carlisle Archaeological Unit, prior to the construction of a housing estate south-east of the present study area (Reeves *pers. comm.*). The evaluation found evidence of possible plough-marks and features considered to be post holes or small pits, and a subsequent excavation by Carlisle Archaeological Unit took place in the field immediately south-east of the development area between January and February 1999 (Reeves 1999). No archaeological material was recovered from any of the excavated deposits.

3.3.2 Also in 1999 Carlisle Archaeological Ltd excavated a series of trial trenches in two fields 960m to the southeast of Suttle House, which stands just to the southeast of the present study area, prior to a proposed residential development. Nineteen 20m long trenches were excavated in total with no features of archaeological interest uncovered in any of the trenches. Land drains associated with the 18th or 19th century agricultural use of the site were encountered, and deposits associated with the backfilling and diversion of a beck (Carlisle Archaeology Ltd 1999).

3.3.3 Headland Archaeology undertook an archaeological assessment review of the area previously evaluated by CAL in 2002. No new archaeological features were identified within the area. It was concluded however, that the route of the Roman road to Carlisle may pass through the northwest corner, just southeast of the present A595 (Headland Archaeology Ltd 2002).

3.3.4 Between March and July 2003, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd conducted archaeological investigations on land adjacent and south of the CAU excavations, at Garden Village, prior to the construction of a proposed residential development (Figure 2). The only features observed were field drains dating from the 18th to the 20th centuries. No significant surviving archaeological features were observed within any of the trenches excavated, and it was apparent that prior to enclosure the site consisted of poorly drained, 'barren commons' which were improved by the excavation of field drains. The poor drainage may account for the lack of evidence of human activity prior to the 18th and 19th centuries (Jones 2003).

3.3.5 Immediately prior to this evaluation being undertaken, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd conducted a geophysical survey over the land to ascertain the exact location of a water main which was to be avoided during the course of the evaluation (Figure 3). No features of archaeological interest were highlighted by this study (Railton *pers. comm.*).

4. EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The machine stripping of the trenches, which were subsequently cleaned by hand down to the natural subsoil, permitted an examination of any archaeological remains within the site. The trench locations are depicted in Figure 1 in Appendix 2.

4.2 TRENCH 1

4.2.1 Trench 1 was 33m long by 1.60m wide and was orientated east-west (Plates 1 and 2). The minimum depth of the trench was 0.36m and the maximum was 0.70m.

4.2.2 The natural substrate **(102)** consisted of well compacted clay that was light orangey grey in colour with no inclusions. It was observed in the section for a maximum thickness of 0.30m and was also seen on the base of the trench. This was overlain by subsoil **(101)** that reached a maximum thickness of 0.15m and comprised moderately compacted light brown silty clay that held no inclusions of any kind. The uppermost layer was the topsoil **(100)** that reached a maximum thickness of 0.23m and comprised dark greyish-brown silty clay that was friable when dry. This layer contained only occasional small sub-rounded stones. The trench was devoid of any archaeological features or datable artefacts.

4.3 TRENCH 2

4.3.1 Trench 2 was 35m long by 1.60m wide and was orientated northeast-southwest (Plates 3 and 4). The minimum depth of the trench was 0.65m and the maximum depth reached was 0.90m.

4.3.2 The natural substrate **(202)** comprised well compacted clay, mid orangey brown in colour and reaching a maximum observed thickness of 0.20m, there were occasional inclusions of small to medium sized stones that were all sub-rounded. These were moderately compacted within the clay material. The natural was overlaid by a subsoil layer **(201)** that reached a maximum thickness of 0.20m, comprising moderately compacted light brown silty clay that carried no stone inclusions. The subsoil was in turn covered by the topsoil layer **(200)**, dark greyish brown silty clay that reached a maximum thickness of 0.30m and had only occasional inclusions of small sized sub-rounded stones evenly distributed throughout. One late 19th or early 20th century field drain was noted 10m from the southwestern end of the trench and one sherd of late 19th or early 20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil layer. No features of archaeological interest were recorded within this trench.

4.4 TRENCH 3

4.4.1 Trench 3 was 42m long by 1.60m wide and was orientated northwest-southeast (Plates 5, 6 and 7); the minimum depth of the trench was 0.62m whilst the maximum depth was 1m.

4.4.2 The earliest observed layer was the natural substrate **(302)** that comprised mid orangey-brown moderately-compacted clay that was observed in section as being a maximum of 0.35m in thickness and contained occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded stones. This was overlain by the subsoil **(301),** which was made up of moderately compacted light brown silty clay that reached a maximum thickness of 0.25m in the section. No inclusions were noted within this layer. The subsoil layer was sealed by the topsoil layer **(300)**, 0.23m thick and loosely-compacted dark greyish-brown silty clay that had occasional small sized sub-rounded stone inclusions. One sherd of post-medieval pottery was retrieved from topsoil layer **(300)** and two field drains of late 19th or early 20th century date were noted within the trench, one approximately 7m from the southeastern end of the trench and one approximately halfway along the trench.

4.5 TRENCH 4

4.5.1 Trench 4 measured 30m long by 1.60m wide, and was orientated northwest-southeast (Plates 8 and 9), with the minimum depth being 0.69m and the maximum depth reaching 1m.

4.5.2 The earliest layer visible in the trench was the natural substrate **(402)**, consisting of well compacted mid orangey-grey clay, that was seen in section for a maximum thickness of 0.30m and carried occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, evenly distributed throughout the layer. This was overlain by subsoil layer **(401)**, moderately compacted light brown silty clay that reached a maximum thickness of 0.30m in section and held no inclusions. The topsoil layer **(400)** was up to 0.35m thick comprising dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small-sized sub-rounded stone inclusions. One sherd of late 19th or early 20th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil layer, but no features of archaeological interest were seen within the trench.

4.6 TRENCH 5

4.6.1 Trench 5 measured 36m long by 1.60m wide and was orientated northeast-southwest (Plates 10 and 11), with the minimum depth being 0.64m and the maximum depth reaching 1m.

4.6.2 The earliest layer, the natural substrate, noted for 0.10m in the section of the trench and on the base was **(502)**, pale mottled yellowy-grey clay that was moderately well compacted with less than 2% stone inclusions all small and sub-rounded. The natural was overlain by the subsoil **(501)**, moderately compacted mid greyish-brown slightly silty clay that carried less than 1% small stone inclusions. This layer reached a maximum observed thickness of 0.50m in the trench section, and varied slightly across the trench. The topsoil layer **(500)** reached a maximum thickness of 0.30m and comprised loosely compacted, mid to dark brownish-grey silty clay that was friable

when dry with no stone inclusions. No features of archaeological interest were recorded within this trench although two field drains of late 19th or 20th century were recorded, both in the approximate centre of the trench, one was blue plastic, the other red ceramic. As this trench was positioned so close to the existing Dow Beck, it filled with water rather rapidly, and had to be backfilled quickly so as not to present a health and safety hazard.

4.7 TRENCH 6

4.7.1 Trench 6 measured 25m long by 1.60m wide and was orientated northwest-southeast (Plates 12 and 13), with the minimum depth being 0.40m and the maximum depth reaching 0.70m.

4.7.2 The natural substrate **(602)** observed on the base of the trench and in the section for 0.10m was a mid orangey-grey, moderately compacted clay that carried no stone inclusions. The overlying subsoil **(601)** reached a maximum 0.20m thickness and comprised moderately compacted light brown silty-clay again with no inclusions. The uppermost layer was the topsoil **(600)**, moderately compacted dark greyish-brown slightly silty clay that was on average 0.25m thick and contained occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded stone inclusions.

4.8 TRENCH 7

4.8.1 Trench 7 measured 20m long by 1.60m wide and was orientated northwest-southeast (Plates 14 and 15), the minimum depth of the trench was 0.55m and the maximum depth was 0.70m.

4.8.2 The earliest observable deposit seen in the base of the trench and in the section for 0.16m in thickness was the natural substrate **(702)** a mid orangey-grey silty-clay of moderate compaction which carried no stone inclusions. This was overlain by the subsoil layer **(701)** that was recorded as having a maximum thickness of 0.20m and comprised light brown silty clay that was moderately compacted and had no stone inclusions. The subsoil was sealed by the topsoil layer **(700)**, dark greyish-brown slightly silty clay, up to 0.30m thick, loosely compacted with only occasional stone inclusions that were all small in size and sub-rounded in shape.

4.9 TRENCH 8

4.9.1 Trench 8 was 35m long and 1.60m wide, orientated northeast-southwest (Plates 16 and 17), its minimum depth measured 0.58m and the maximum reached 0.72m.

4.9.2 The earliest deposit observed in the trench section for 0.20m and observed on the base was the natural substrate **(802)** that comprised moderately compacted light orangey-grey, silty-clay that carried no inclusions. This was overlain by the subsoil **(801)**, a moderately compacted light brown silty-clay that reached a maximum thickness of 0.06m and carried no inclusions. The topsoil **(800)** reached up to 0.30m in thickness and comprised dark greyish-brown silty-clay that was moderately compacted and

contained occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded stones. No features or datable artefacts of archaeological interest were seen within this trench.

5. FINDS

5.1 FINDS

5.1.1 Three contexts returned datable artefacts, each context from a separate trench. All of the material was fragments of 19th and 20th century ceramic. The finds recovered are listed in the table below.

Trench	Context Number	Material	Number of Pieces	Total Weight
2	200	Post Medieval Ceramics	1	2g
3	300	Post Medieval Ceramics	1	3g
4	400	Post Medieval Ceramics	1	2g

Table 1: Datable artefacts recovered from the site.

5.1.2 ***Post Medieval Ceramics:*** a total of 3 sherds of pottery were recovered from the evaluation, all of which were 19th and 20th century domestic wares. The total weight of this assemblage was 7g. From context **(200)** a body sherd of blue willow pattern ware, measuring 5cm in length was recovered. From context **(300)** a body sherd of blue and white patterned ceramic, 2.4cm in diameter (similar to 'Cornish Ware' of the early 20th century) was retained, and from context **(400)** a rim sherd of showing in its section red buff clay, glazed cream on the inside and brown on the outside, probably from a bowl, measuring 4.4cm in length was recorded.

5.1.3 The finds assemblage was cleaned and quantified. It is recommended no further work or assessment needs to be carried out on it and that the material is suitable for discarding.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1.1 The area of proposed development is currently not in any particular use other than as a suitable area for local dog walkers. It previously was used as a paddock for several horses but was found to be unsuitable due to the ground becoming excessively wet in winter. The paucity of finds and the apparent lack of any discernable feature of archaeological interest is an indication that this piece of land may always have been utilised for grazing or other non-intrusive activities. None of the layers encountered were unexpected for a site of this type, neither was any of the datable artefact material recovered from the trenches particularly significant, intrinsically rare or attributable to any particular industry.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Trench	Category	Interpretation
100	1	Layer	Topsoil
101	1	Layer	Subsoil
102	1	Layer	Natural Substrate
200	2	Layer	Topsoil
201	2	Layer	Subsoil
202	2	Layer	Natural Substrate
300	3	Layer	Topsoil
301	3	Layer	Subsoil
302	3	Layer	Natural Substrate
400	4	Layer	Topsoil
401	4	Layer	Subsoil
402	4	Layer	Natural Substrate
500	5	Layer	Topsoil
501	5	Layer	Subsoil
502	5	Layer	Natural Substrate
600	6	Layer	Topsoil
601	6	Layer	Subsoil
602	6	Layer	Natural Substrate
700	7	Layer	Topsoil
701	7	Layer	Subsoil
702	7	Layer	Natural Substrate
800	8	Layer	Topsoil
801	8	Layer	Subsoil
802	8	Layer	Natural Substrate

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

APPENDIX 3: PLATES

Plate 1: View of Trench 1 Looking East.

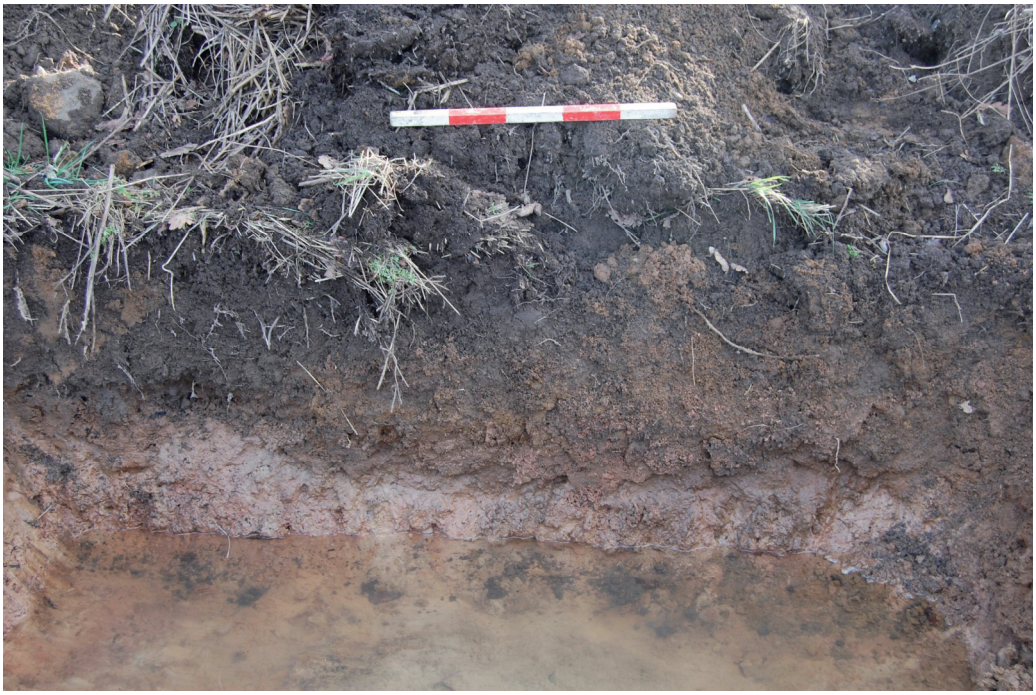


Plate 2: View of Trench 1 North Facing Section.

Plate 3: View of Trench 2 Looking Northeast.

Plate 4: View of Trench 2 Northwest Facing Section.

Plate 5: View of Trench 3 Under Excavation Looking Northwest.

Plate 6: View of Trench 3 Looking Southeast.

Plate 7: View of Trench 3 Southwest Facing Section.

Plate 8: View of Trench 4 Looking Northwest.

Plate 9: View of Trench 4 Southwest Facing Section.

Plate 10: View of Trench 5 Looking Southwest.

Plate 11: View of Trench 5 Southeast Facing Section.

Plate 12: View of Trench 6 Looking Northwest.

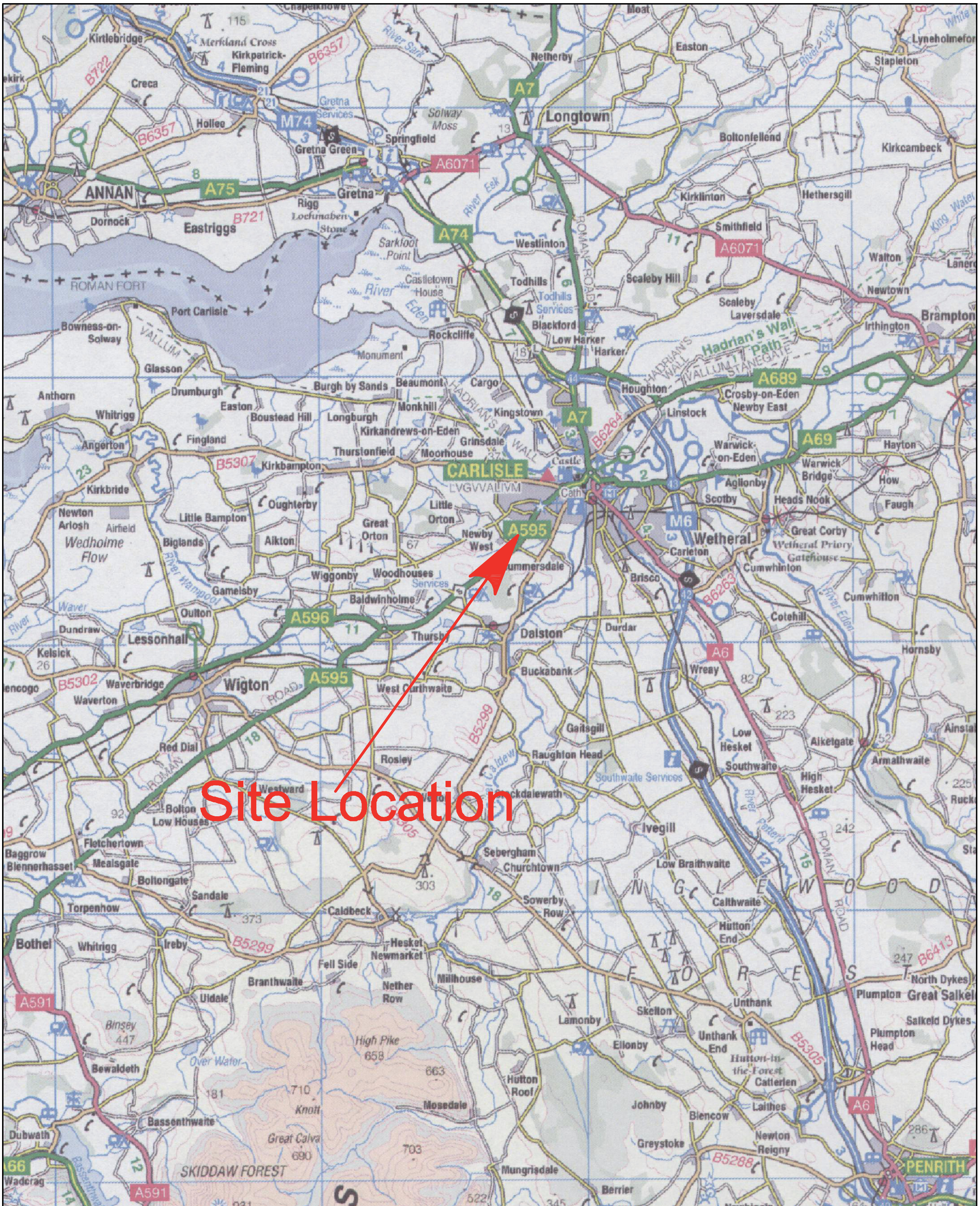
Plate 13: View of Trench 6 Southwest Facing Section.

Plate 14: View of Trench 7 Looking Northwest.

Plate 15: View of Trench 7 Northeast Facing Section.

Plate 16: View of Trench 8 Looking Northeast.

Plate 17: View of Trench 8 Southeast Facing Section.



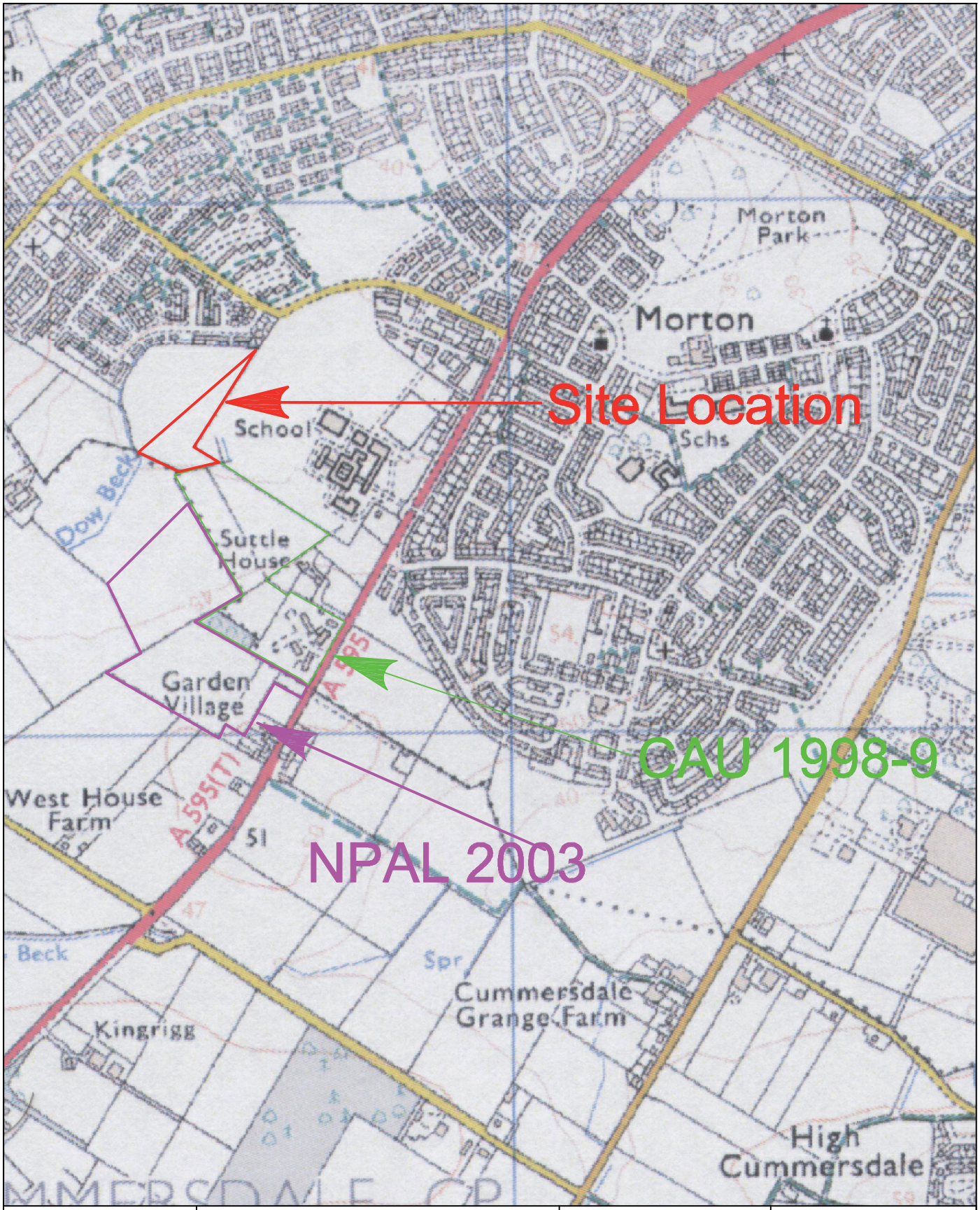
PROJECT:	Garden Village, Wigton Road, Carlisle, Cumbria
SCALE:	1:200000
REPORT No:	CP 634/08
CLIENT	Persimmon Homes Limited
DRAWN BY:	NG
DATE:	March 2008

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2008

LOCATION:

N

Figure 1 : Site Location



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2008

PROJECT:	Garden Village, Morton Road, Carlisle, Cumbria
SCALE:	1:10000
REPORT No:	CP 634/08
CLIENT	Persimmon Homes Limited
DRAWN BY:	NG
DATE:	March 2008

LOCATION:

N

Figure 2 : Previous Works Close to Site

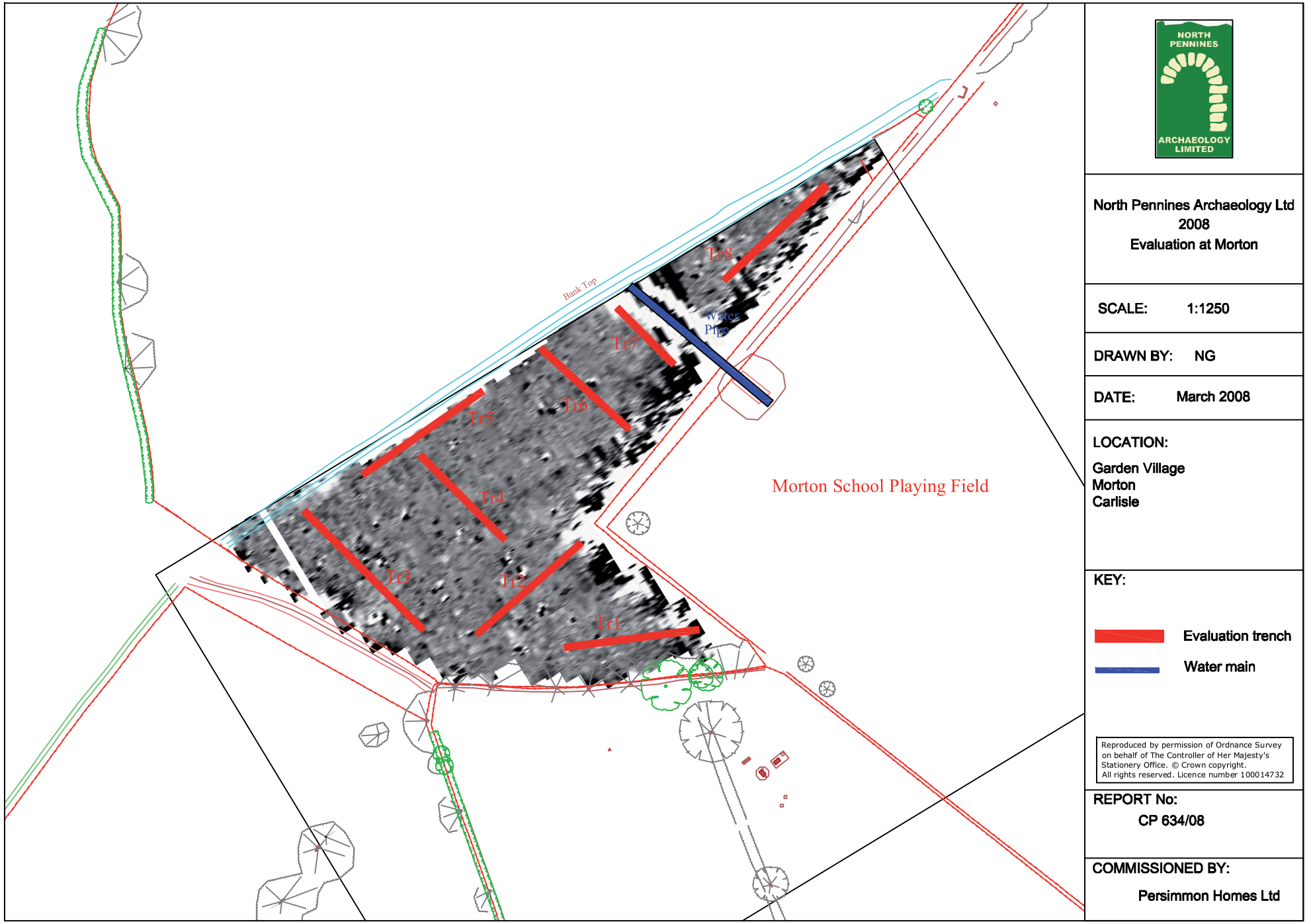


Figure 3 : Trench Location Plan (Overlaid on Geo-Physics Results)