

**LAND AT  
DURRANHILL,  
CARLISLE,  
CUMBRIA**



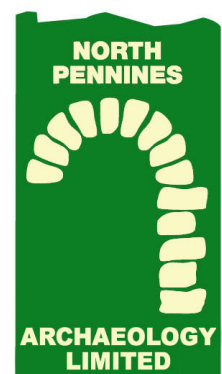
**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND  
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

**CP. No: 1335/10**

**DATE: 26/10/2010**

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## *Quality Assurance*

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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## SUMMARY

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In October 2010, North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Persimmon Homes Limited to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey of a field on the south side of Scotby Road, Durranshill, Carlisle, in advance of the proposed development of the site for new housing (Planning Application No. 10/0792).

Previous archaeological work undertaken in a field immediately to the south-west of the proposed development area, revealed evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British activity, and two other important prehistoric sites are located within a 1.5m radius, at Botcherby Gardens to the north-east and Garlands to the south-east.

The desk-based assessment involved the examination of all pertinent documents and cartographic sources held in the local studies section of Carlisle Library and the consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Cumbria based in Kendal. The HER includes the locations and settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens and other, non-designated archaeological remains. In addition, a number of published sources were consulted to provide background information, including the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

The desk-based assessment revealed that the potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period is high due to the evidence revealed during excavations in the field immediately to the south-west in the 1990s. In this field, evidence for several phases of palisaded enclosures were noted, dated from the pottery finds to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Several other important prehistoric sites are also known from within a 1.5km radius of the proposed development area at Botchery Nurseries and Garlands Hospital.

The potential for archaeological evidence dating to the early medieval and medieval periods is considered low as the focus of activity, certainly during the medieval period, is more likely to have been the village of Botcherby located to the north-west. It is possible that the areas of high ground may have been utilised for some function, such as the site of warning beacons, but there is, as yet, no archaeological evidence to support this.

In the post-medieval period, Carlisle was the subject of several sieges, including during the Civil War in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and during the Jacobite Rebellion in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. There are references during both these events for 'works' at Botcherby, possibly utilising the high ground, although it is not known what form these defences took, and whether they were focused on the village of Botcherby or encompassed a wider area around the settlement. The reference to *Durham Hill* during the 1644-45

siege may suggest that the Durranhill site had some significance, possibly not because of the presence of a settlement of some form, but potentially more to do with it being a local landmark.

The site certainly appears to have been prominent within the landscape, and this prominence was utilised by Richard Lowry when he constructed his new mansion on the site in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. During the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, cartographic evidence has indicated that the proposed development area has been agricultural in character.

The geophysical survey revealed evidence for further possible prehistoric features within the present study area, comprising a possible oval enclosure, linear features and possible soil-filled pits. A series of probable linear soil-filled features were also detected which may represent Romano-British or later field boundary ditches.

Given the results of the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey and the high potential for prehistoric and Romano-British remains at the site, it is recommended that the results of the geophysical survey are tested through the excavation of a series of trial trenches across the site, targeting both the geophysical anomalies, and also testing areas apparently devoid of archaeological features, prior to any development taking place.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to offer thanks to John Jackson of Persimmon Homes Limited for commissioning the project.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jo Mackintosh, Historic Environment Record Officer and Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council; Stephen White, Carlisle Library local studies and Denis Perriam for supplying documentary references relating to Durranhill.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Fiona Wooler. The geophysical survey was undertaken by Kevin Mounsey and Mike McElligot. The report was written, and the drawings were produced, by Fiona Wooler and Martin Railton. The project was managed by Frank Giocco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd, who also edited the report.



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## 1 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In October 2010 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey of land on the south side of Scotby Road, Durranhill, Carlisle (Grid Ref NY 4289 5526) in advance of the proposed development of the site for new housing (Planning Application No. 10/0792).
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised two distinct phases of investigation: a search of both published and unpublished records and a site visit. A search was made of records held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER), maintained by Cumbria County Council, Carlisle Library local studies, and a search of the archives and library held by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. The aims of the site visit were to identify any previously unrecorded surface archaeological features and to make an assessment of the condition of individual historic features. For the purpose of this assessment, a study area of a 1.5km radius around the site boundary has been defined in order to allow for the study of the wider area and to set the site into context. This radius is distinct from the site boundary, which only refers to the area of the proposed development.
- 1.1.3 The objective of the geophysical survey was to determine the presence/absence, nature and extent of potential sub-surface archaeological features within the study area, and the presence/absence of any known modern features within the survey area, which may affect the results.
- 1.1.4 The principal objective of this scheme of archaeological works was to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the proposed development area. The results of the geophysical survey were to be used to inform the locations of trenches in the subsequent trial trench evaluation of the site. 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.

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## 2 METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Limited to undertake a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey of land at Durranhill, Carlisle, Cumbria (Grid Ref NY 4289 5526). All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists, as set out in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IfA 2008), English Heritage Guidelines (English Heritage 2008), and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with accepted best practice and local council requirements. The study area consisted of a broad overall history of this area of Carlisle, with additional in-depth study of a 1.5km radius, centred on the proposed development area. The principal sources of information were the Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by Cumbria County Council, historical maps and secondary sources.

2.2.2 ***Historic Environment Record (HER):*** the HER, a database of known archaeological and historical sites within Cumbria (excluding the Lake District National Park) was consulted in order to identify any Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and non-designated sites of archaeological or historical interest, around the proposed development area. This was undertaken in order to assess the archaeological potential of the land within and around the site

2.2.3 ***Carlisle Library (local studies):*** the collection housed at Carlisle Library was searched for information on the study area. Early cartographic sources, in particular, the First, Second, and Third Editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping were consulted, and a search was made of local history books and pamphlets, as well as the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

2.2.4 ***North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPA):*** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the North Pennines Archaeology library and any, as yet, undeposited archives of the sites themselves were examined. 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 repository.

## 2.3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.3.1 **Technique Selection:** geomagnetic survey was selected as the most appropriate technique, given the non-igneous environment, and the expected presence of cut archaeological features at depths of no more than 1.5m. This technique involves the use of hand-held gradiometers, which measure variations in the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field. These variations can be due to the presence of sub-surface archaeological features. Data were recorded by the instruments and downloaded into a laptop computer for initial data processing in the field using specialist software.

2.3.2 **Field Methods:** the geophysical study area measured c.1.45ha divided into two separate areas. The western corner of the study area was found to be too overgrown to be surveyed and also contained areas of concrete which were deemed unsuitable for geophysical survey. A 30m grid was established in the eastern part of the site, and tied-in to known Ordnance Survey points using a Trimble 3605DR Geodimeter total station with datalogger.

2.3.3 Geomagnetic measurements were determined using a Bartington Grad601-2 dual gradiometer system, with twin sensors set 1m apart. It was expected that significant archaeological features at a depth of up to 1.5m would be detected using this arrangement. The survey was undertaken using a zig-zag traverse scheme, with data being logged in 30m grid units. A sample interval of 0.25m was used, with a traverse interval of 1m, providing 3600 sample measurements per grid unit. The data were downloaded on site into a laptop computer for processing and storage.

2.3.4 **Data Processing:** geophysical survey data were processed using ArchaeoSurveyor II software, which was used to produce 'grey-scale' images of the raw data. Positive magnetic anomalies are displayed as dark grey, and negative magnetic anomalies are displayed as light grey. A palette bar shows the relationship between the grey shades and geomagnetic values in nT.

2.3.5 Raw data were processed in order to further define and highlight the archaeological features detected. The following basic data processing functions were used:

*Despike:* to locate and suppress random iron spikes in the gradiometer data.

*Clip*: to clip data to specified maximum and minimum values, in order to limit large noise spikes in the geophysical data.

*Destagger*: to reduce the effect of staggered gradiometer data, sometimes caused by difficult working conditions, topography, or operator error.

*Interpolate*: to match the traverse and sample intervals in the geophysical data.

2.3.6 **Interpretation**: three types of geophysical anomaly were detected in the gradiometer data:

*positive magnetic*: regions of anomalously high or positive magnetic data, which may be associated with the presence of high magnetic susceptibility soil-filled features, such as pits or ditches.

*negative magnetic*: regions of anomalously low or negative magnetic data, which may be associated with features of low magnetic susceptibility, such as stone-built features, geological features, land-drains or sub-surface voids.

*dipolar magnetic*: regions of paired positive and negative magnetic anomalies, which typically reflect ferrous or fired materials, including fired/ferrous debris in the topsoil, modern services, metallic structures, or fired structures, such as kilns or hearths.

2.3.7 **Presentation**: the grey-scale images were combined with site survey data and Ordnance Survey data to produce the geophysical survey plan (Figure 17). A colour-coded geophysical interpretation diagram is provided, showing the locations and extent of positive, negative and dipolar geomagnetic anomalies (Figure 18).

2.3.8 An archaeological interpretation diagram is provided, which is based on the interpretation of the geophysical survey results, in light of the archaeological and historical background of the site (Figure 19).

2.3.9 A trace plot of the unprocessed geophysical data is included in Appendix 2.

## 2.4 THE ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A final bound copy of the report will be deposited with Cumbria Historic Environment Record at Kendal where viewing will be available on request.

2.4.2 North Pennines Archaeology Limited and Cumbria County Council support the **Online AccesS** to the **Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the

results of this study will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project. This project has the unique identifier of **northpen-84818**.

- 2.4.3 The data archive for the geophysical survey has been created in accordance with the recommendations of the Archaeology Data Service (ADS 2001). This archive is currently held at the company offices at Nenthead, Cumbria.

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### 3 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

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- 3.1 The proposed development area is located to the east side of the city of Carlisle, to the north of the main Carlisle to Newcastle and Carlisle to Settle Railways, to the south of the River Eden and to the west of the M6 motorway (Figure 1).
- 3.2 The site is a field located on the south side of Scotby Road, immediately opposite Durranhill House, at a height of between approximately 75 and 100 metres above Ordnance Datum. The ground level of the field falls away to the south towards the railway lines and to the east. Durranhill Beck flows in a northerly direction to the west of the site (Figure 2).
- 3.3 The proposed development at Durranhill is located in an area characterised by the Countryside Commission as the Solway Basin, which is a broad, lowland plain landscape fringed by the low, rugged, relatively remote coastline of the Solway Firth and the Irish Sea (Countryside Commission 1998, 19).
- 3.4 The Solway Basin is underlain mainly by mudstones and sandstones of Permo-Triassic age ('New Red Sandstone'). The most important sandstone formation, the St Bees Sandstone, has been much quarried for use a building stone especially south of Carlisle. Erosion of the comparatively weak Permo-Triassic and Jurassic rocks reduced much of the Solway Basin to an area of low relief prior to the onset of the last glaciations. During this period thick ice-sheets crossed the area from Scotland and the Lake District. These carried with them vast quantities of rock debris deposited as boulder clay (till), both beneath the ice and from within it as it melted. The surface of the boulder clay is locally moulded into drumlins. Glacial melt waters deposited spreads of sand and gravel, some in the form of long esker ridges (*ibid*, 21).

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## 4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The desk-based assessment involved the consultation of the county Historic Environment Record (HER) in the first instance, followed by the collation of historical mapping and information from published and unpublished documentary sources housed in the local studies section of Carlisle Library.
- 4.1.2 Documentary references relating to Durranhill were kindly provided by local historian, Denis Perriam. For the benefit of future research into the history of Durranhill House, Durranhill Golf Club and Durranhill Camp, these references have been included in Appendix 1.

### 4.2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

- 4.2.1 **HER:** there were a total of 45 HER sites within the 1.5km radius around the proposed development area. A list of the HER sites identified by the assessment is given in Table 1 in Appendix 1 and their locations are illustrated on Figure 3. Of particular relevance to the present study is HER No. 18979, Scotby Road Palisaded Enclosure, which is located within the former field immediately to the south-west of the proposed development area. Prior to the construction of new housing on this site (now known as Alexandra Drive) an archaeological excavation in 1998 revealed evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity in the form of three phases of palisaded enclosures containing numerous pits, postholes and gullies. Over 40 sherds of prehistoric pottery were found and at least two types could be recognised as fabrics reminiscent of Iron Age wares found in the north-east of England (further information on this excavation is given in section 4.2.10 below).
- 4.2.2 Located to the east of the proposed development area are several HER sites which have been identified by aerial photography:
- *HER No. 41120, Scotby Trackway:* a double-ditched trackway west of Scotby, aligned east to west, which appears to pre-date the surviving medieval and post-medieval field and road systems [No archaeological work has been undertaken on this site to provide dating evidence].
  - *HER No. 41121, Scotby Cursus:* cursus-like features with linear parch mark, possibly prehistoric (Neolithic) in date, although no archaeological work has been undertaken on the site.

- *HER No. 41122, Scotby Ring Ditch*: a ring ditch located within a school playing field, possibly associated with faint rectilinear features. Possibly Bronze Age in date and indicative of the former existence of a round barrow on the site [although the site has not been the subject of any archaeological work].
- 4.2.3 A prehistoric site is known to have existed to the north-east of the proposed development area at Botcherby Nurseries, where in 1998 an archaeological excavation revealed evidence for post holes and post-pits, of which 21 were arranged to form a sub-circular structure 9m in diameter. Pottery of possible Bronze Age date was recovered from the site (HER No. 18980) (see section 4.2.10 below for further information on this excavation).
- 4.2.4 There is some archaeological evidence for activity during the Roman period within a 1.5km radius of the proposed development area, as already noted in the former field immediately to the south-west HER No. 18979. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century two coffins of Roman date were revealed during groundworks at Botcherby, on the west side of Victoria Road, on relatively high ground compared to the north end of Victoria Road where it joins Warwick Road (HER No. 496).
- 4.2.5 Immediately to the south of the proposed development area are two railway lines which are recorded in the HER. It is possible, given the close proximity of these lines, that there may be features associated with their construction located in the area around the Durranhill site:
- *HER No. 41002, Newcastle and Carlisle Railway*: the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway opened at the Carlisle end in 1836. The whole line opened in 1838. It became part of the North Eastern Railway (NER) in 1863.
  - *HER No. 42042, Midland Railway Line*: the Midland Railway Line obtained an Act to build a railway to Carlisle in 1866. Difficulties in building the line, however, meant that it didn't open to goods traffic until 1875 and to passengers in 1876.
- 4.2.6 **Listed Buildings**: there are a total of 30 Listed Buildings located within a 1.5km radius of the proposed development area; these are listed in *Table 2* in *Appendix 1*. The majority of these Listed Buildings relate to the old village of Botcherby, along Wood Street, located to the north-west of the site at Durranhill. There are, however, three Listed Buildings located within close proximity to the proposed development area:
- *Durranhill House: House, then Convent, c.1811 with 1830s extensions, all for Richard Lowery, with chapel of 1909 and other extensions. Grade II.*



- *Durranhill Lodge: Farmhouse, now house. Mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, inscribed over entrance REBUILT 1870. Grade II.*
- *Barn to the north-west of Durranhill Lodge: Late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Grade II.*

4.2.7 **Conservation Areas:** there are two Conservation Areas located within a 1.5km radius of the proposed development area, although the site itself is not located within either:

- *Wood Street, Botcherby, Carlisle* (located to the north-west)
- *Settle and Carlisle Railway Line and associated areas* (located to the south, south-east and south-west)

4.2.8 **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments located within a 1.5km radius of the proposed development area.

4.2.9 **Aerial Photography:** there are no aerial photographs housed at the HER which show the location of the proposed development area.

4.2.10 **Archaeological Investigations (Events):** the HER contains information on previous archaeological work undertaken, referred to as archaeological 'events'. The following schemes of archaeological works have been undertaken with a 1.5km radius of the proposed development area at Durranhill:

- *Garlands Hospital, Carlisle:* in 1996 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) undertook an archaeological evaluation on a c.18ha greenfield site centred on NY 430 540 in advance of a proposed housing development. The ground at the south and east end of the site reached maximum levels of c.40m above OD. The lowest lying part of the site was a north to south line through the middle, where a shallow valley (containing the culverted Durranhill Beck) lay at a height of c.26m above OD. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 101 trenches, which revealed little apart from modern drainage features cut into the natural subsoil. The exceptions to this were provided by Trench 17, at the north end of Field A, where a probable burnt mound was located; Trench 37, parallel to the west boundary of Field B, where an undated piece of wood was recovered from an organic deposit, and Trench 21 where the presence of possible colluvial [hill wash] and alluvial [water] deposits was demonstrated (HER Report Ref: 1/96/148).
- *Scotby Road, Durranhill, Carlisle:* in 1997 Carlisle Archaeological Unit undertook an evaluation on a greenfield site on land adjacent to Durranhill Lodge in advance of the construction of 98 dwellings and associated features [now Alexandra Drive]. This work is of

particular relevance as it was undertaken in the field immediately to the south-west of the proposed development area. No previous archaeological work had been undertaken on the site and there was [at the time of the evaluation] no record of isolated finds. The site lay on the extreme eastern limit of the urban area of Carlisle and away from any known early settlement. There had been no indication on surviving maps to suggest activity within the field other than agricultural; faint traces of ridge and furrow extending up and down the slope in a north-east to south-west direction were visible prior to the evaluation. The site was selected for investigation because it was a small hill top close to a watercourse (Durranhill Beck). Nothing was known of the history of the beck except that it meandered in a northerly direction from the vicinity of Garlands Hospital to the River Eden. At least two other archaeological sites are known along the course of the beck; at Garlands Hospital, some 15 Early Bronze Age collared urns with burials and fragments of other vessels including pygmy urns and a Beaker ware were found in 1861, and reference was made to the work undertaken by LUAU noted above at Garlands. It was noted within this report that archaeological evidence for prehistoric settlement has been noted elsewhere around Carlisle, for example at Crosby on Eden and Carlisle Airport to the east, and to the west of the city. The evaluation consisted of 10 trenches, and in all cases the natural subsoil was revealed at depths varying from 0.20m to 0.47m. The subsoil was noted to have been comprised of silty sands, areas of clay and frequent patches of cobbles. The evaluation revealed evidence of structural elements, for example buildings and fences, as well as pits and drainage/defensive gullies and ditches. Pottery found during the evaluation was suggested to date to the Iron Age, and it was noted that given the gap in Iron Age studies in Cumbria, such an identification means that this site needs to be regarded as important at a regional level (HER Report Ref: 6/97).

- *Scotby Road, Durranhill, Carlisle*: further archaeological work by Carlisle Archaeological Unit was undertaken on the Scotby Road site in 1998, following on from the evaluation described above. This scheme of works consisted of the excavation of 51 trenches, which exposed a large number of features cut into the subsoil. The earliest phase comprised a palisade slot located on the north-east side of the hill crest, narrow at the north end and broad to the south, measuring 41m from north to south, and 32m from east to west, and enclosing a roughly ovoid area of approximately 205sq metres. The second phase also consisted of a palisaded enclosure, of approximately

344sq metres; the palisade defined an irregular square with rounded corners. An entrance measuring 2.2m wide was defined by two postholes set into the ends of the palisade slot. The third phase, a ditch thought to be either a field boundary or part of another enclosure, was attributed to the Roman period on the basis of the pottery and a quern found in the fill. Although no features could be directly associated with the first phase of palisaded enclosure, numerous postholes, pits and gullies were located within the enclosed area, the majority of which were around the edges of the palisade, with none in the centre. One pit was of particular interest as it contained a large quantity of redeposited burnt material, including burnt bone and prehistoric pottery. Near the base of the pit was a collection of 10 rectangular unburnt clay blocks, below which was another deposit of burnt material. Several theories have been advanced to explain the presence of these clay blocks, one of which was that the pit was used for storage of clay for a potter, however this does not explain the presence of the large quantity of burnt material below and above the clay blocks; another possibility is that the blocks were placed there in an activity that could have had ritual connotations. As with the first phase, no features could be stratigraphically linked with the second phase of palisaded enclosure and so it was impossible to determine its purpose. A number of postholes, pits and gullies were revealed within the enclosed area, including a line of postholes nearly 8m long, perhaps a fence line, and a series of large pits, one of which had been recut several times and contained a quantity of charcoal in the primary fill. This pit was surrounded by postholes, which may have supported a structure that covered or surrounded the pit. Over 40 sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered during this phase of archaeological works, and although none were positively identified [in 1998], at least two types could be recognised as resembling food vessels or collared urns, and fabrics strongly reminiscent of Iron Age wares in north-east England<sup>1</sup> [there is no report of this excavation at the HER].

- *Botcherby Nurseries, Carlisle*: in 1998 Carlisle Archaeological Unit undertook an archaeological excavation on a hilltop site, 2.2km to the east of Carlisle city centre, which overlooked the confluence of the Rivers Eden and Petteiril to the west and the minor Durranhill Beck to the east. It was noted that although the courses of these rivers would have undoubtedly changed in the past, it seems likely

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/prehistoric/past/past29.html> – Accessed 20/10/2010

that the hill would have been surrounded on at least three sides by rivers and streams in the prehistoric and early historic periods. The Botcherby Nurseries site is within sight of at least two other major prehistoric sites, Scotby Road located approximately 800m to the east and at Garlands Hospital, c.1.9km to the south-east. The excavations revealed a number of prehistoric postholes and post-pits and a ditch believed to be of Roman date. At the western end of the site 44 postholes, some of which produced pottery believed to have been of Bronze Age date and a hammerstone, appeared to represent structures. The principal feature in the central area consisted of a grouping of 25 postholes and post-pits, of which 21 were arranged to form a sub-circular structure 9m in diameter. The posts were spaced at 0.6 to 1.4m intervals except on the west side, where a small extension appeared to represent a 'porch'. One pit, slightly off-centre, yielded minute fragments of burnt bone, one fragment of which has been provisionally identified as possibly human. This was considered to be of interest, but due to the acidic nature of the soil it was not possible to confirm whether or not it represented a burial. Two of the post-pits also produced a single flint flake and 10 sherds of pottery which resembled Bronze Age material. The function of the Botcherby Nurseries site was noted to be open to speculation, but the possibility that the main feature represented a timber ring of 'ritual' significance was worth further consideration<sup>2</sup>.

- *Garlands Hospital, Carlisle*: an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Carlisle Archaeology Limited in 2000 prior to the development of the site. The report referred to work undertaken by the Centre for Field Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, which consisted of the excavation of a burnt mound located approximately 500m to the north of the hospital in 1997. It was also noted that aerial photography has suggested the presence of ring ditches, possibly burial mounds, in the vicinity. The evaluation undertaken by Carlisle Archaeology Limited consisted of the excavation of nine trenches. In each trench the topsoil and modern deposits were removed until the natural subsoil or bedrock was revealed to a maximum depth of 1.20m. No archaeological features were present and there were only a few finds which were all post-medieval in date (HER Report Ref: 1/00/282).
- *St Joseph's Home, Botcherby*: Oxford Archaeology North (OAN) undertook an archaeological evaluation in 2003 prior to the redevelopment of the site, which is located to the north-west of the

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<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*

proposed development area (to the north of Botcherby Avenue). Eight evaluation trenches were excavated in which evidence for a demolished building to the north of St Joseph's Home was revealed, that appeared to be broadly contemporary. No archaeological features were noted that could definitely be dated to before the construction of the building, and all finds were post-medieval in date, with most dating from between the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century (HER Report Ref: 1/03/428).

- *Carlisle Flood Relief Scheme*: an archaeological watching brief was maintained by Oxford Archaeology North (OAN) in 2004 during the excavation of 36 geotechnical pits on land adjacent to Stony Holme Golf Course, in relation to proposed improvements to the local flood defence system. Seven of the pits adjacent to Durranhill Beck contained significant archaeological horizons interpreted as a domestic midden dating from between the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, including the First World War. Finds recovered were mostly bottles and jars. No horizons of earlier date were encountered (HER Report Ref: 1/04/1266).
- *Durranhill Flood Alleviation*: OAN undertook a further watching brief in 2006 during groundworks for a flood alleviation scheme at Durranhill Beck, located to the north-west of the proposed development site and Keenan Park, located to the south side of the railway lines, south of the proposed development area. At the Keenan Park site no archaeological features were noted, however at the Durranhill Beck site [located on the east side of Eastern Way and to the south of Tilbury Road], material used to fill a former clay extraction pit belonging to a brick and tile factory was observed to an average depth of 3m (HER Report Ref: 1/06/1677).
- *The Former Steam Laundry and Carpet beating Company Buildings, Warwick Road*: an historic building survey was undertaken by Fiona Wooler of buildings associated with the former steam laundry. The survey revealed that the steam-powered laundry was constructed in 1892 and that the buildings that survived contained architectural detail typical of the period (HER Report Ref: 1/07/1740).
- *River Petteril Access Improvements*: Capita Symonds undertook a desk-based assessment in 2008 of land adjacent to the River Petteril. Two sites of archaeological interest were noted to have been affected by the proposed works, namely a mill race for the former 18<sup>th</sup> century Mains Mill and the Grade II\* listed Petteril Bank House (HER Report Ref: 1/07/1810).

- *Oakbank Farm, Scotby*: an historic building survey was undertaken by Jan Walker in 2008 of an 18<sup>th</sup> century barn with attached range of loose boxes for stabling (HER Report Ref: 1/08/2015).

### 4.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 4.3.1 A consultation of maps recording the location of the proposed development area at Durranhill was undertaken at Carlisle Library local studies. Due to the present closure of Carlisle Record Office, it was not possible to consult a wider range of historical mapping as would normally be undertaken as part of a desk-based assessment. The following maps were consulted, and are reproduced as figures in *Appendix 3*:
- 4.3.2 *John Speed's Map of Cumberland 1610 (Figure 4)*: this was the earliest map consulted as part of the desk-based assessment, and although it is at a small-scale, it does annotate a settlement or a notable property to the east of Carlisle, as '*Rotherby*' on the east side of the '*Petterell flud*' [the river Petteril]. This place name '*Rotherby*' is suggested to be Botcherby due to its location on the map in relation to '*Carlile*' [Carlisle], '*Aglionbye*' [Aglionby] and '*Carlton*' [Carleton]. The significance of this is that this map indicates that there was a settlement and/or a notable property at Botcherby in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.3.3 *Plan of Carlisle and the Surrounding County in 1745 (Figure 5)*: this map by James Steel, lithographer, relates to the Jacobite Rebellion in 1745, and shows the locations of the approaches towards the city by the Duke of Perth, trenches opened against the citadel, the Duke of Cumberland's Batteries at Primrose Bank, as well as the small villages and roads in the hinterland of Carlisle. Settlements in the vicinity of the proposed development area are shown as Scotby, '*Carlton*' and Harraby, as well as Botcherby, with its distinctive roads in the plan of a square, a form which is still visible on the First Edition Ordnance mapping of the 1860s (see Figure 8). This map appears to indicate that there were no works relating to batteries located in the area around Botcherby during this siege of the city, although it is possible that the high ground was utilised by besieging troops or followers, as was the case at Botcherby during the Civil War 100 years earlier (see section 4.4.15 below).
- 4.3.4 *Extract from Hodkinson and Donald's Map of Cumberland 1774 (Figure 6)*: this map also shows the same road layout at Botcherby, with properties lining the frontages, although these should be seen as representative of the buildings within the village at this date rather than as an accurate depiction. The road to Harraby has distinctive kinks in it, and leading from

one of its kinks is a short section of road which appears to represent the present Scotby Road.

- 4.3.5 ***Extract from Greenwood's Map of Cumberland 1823 (Figure 7):*** Greenwood's map is the earliest consulted to show 'Durnhill' or Durranhill House and the roads between Botcherby and Scotby. To the north-east of 'Durnhill House' there is a property known as 'Nook'; this property is no longer extant being lost when the M6 motorway was constructed. A property labelled as 'Slater Hill' may either have been a predecessor or different name for the property shown on later mapping as 'Rose Hill'. A small stream is shown to the west of 'Durnhill House', presumably the course of the Durranhill Beck.
- 4.3.6 ***First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1868, 6" to 1 mile scale (Figure 8):*** this is the earliest map consulted that clearly shows the hill top on which Durranhill House was constructed, presumably to allow not only for extensive views for 360°, but also to allow the property to be clearly seen from elsewhere. The field which is the proposed development area is also located at the top of this hill, which may be significant with regards to the prehistoric/Roman activity revealed in the field immediately to the south-west, suggesting that the higher ground may have been utilised for settlement or possible 'ritual' sites. Immediately to the south of 'Durranhill' is the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, and to the south-west of Durranhill are the buildings of Durranhill Lodge, although they are not annotated as such. The buildings which made up the small settlement of Botcherby are clearly visible at this date, with the same road layout as shown on earlier mapping. A property known as Low Durranhill is shown to the north-east of Botcherby with Milburn Cottages further north; Milburn Cottages no longer survive. The proposed development area is shown simply as a field on this map, although the fields to the south-west are seemingly shown as allotments or orchards, presumably relating to Durranhill House.
- 4.3.7 ***Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1901, 6" to 1 mile scale (Figure 9):*** by this date the land to the north of Durranhill is laid out as 'Durranhill Park'. The village of Botcherby has visibly grown within 30 years, and properties such as St Joseph's Home and Botcherby Hall have been erected. The site of the discovery of Roman remains is marked to the east of Botcherby Hall. To the south of Durranhill, the Midland Railway has been constructed, and although not evident on Figure 9, there has been substantial growth in the railway sidings and associated buildings at Durranhill Junction to the south-west of the proposed development area. The city of Carlisle has also grown considerably by this date, with housing now located as far as the west bank of the River Petteril. To the north, a Brick and Tile Works have

- been established above Low Durranhill, and the properties labelled 'Milburn Cottages' on the earlier mapping now appear to have been demolished and replaced by a single dwelling 'Melbourne Cottage'. The proposed development area remains undeveloped, although there is a small building shown to its western side.
- 4.3.8 ***Plan of the City of Carlisle 1912 (Figure 10)***: by this date, Durranhill Park is annotated at 'Carlisle City Golf Course', with a club house shown to its northern end. Durranhill Park, Durranhill, Durranhill Cottage and the golf course are all located within the city boundary at this date, although the proposed development area (still shown as a field) is just outside. The buildings at the brick and tile works are clearly visible on this map.
- 4.3.9 ***Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1927, 6" to 1 mile scale (Figure 11)***: this map shows that Durranhill Park was still in use as a golf course at this date, with the clubhouse clearly visible to the north of the site. A further small building appears to have been added to that which already existed just inside the proposed development area, although the function of these buildings is not shown.
- 4.3.10 ***Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1927, 25" to 1 mile scale (Figure 12)***: this larger-scale version of the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map clearly shows the small buildings which were located to the western side of the proposed development area.
- 4.3.11 ***Ordnance Survey Map 1938, 25" to 1 mile scale (Figure 13)***: the small buildings to the western side of the proposed development area were still extant at the date this map was published. A further small building is shown to the extreme eastern edge of this area (this is no longer extant).
- 4.3.12 ***Ordnance Survey Map 1957, 6" to 1 mile scale (Figure 14)***: by this date the golf course is no longer annotated and instead the land previously labelled Durranhill Park is shown to contain numerous small buildings, possibly timber as suggested by the simple outlines of the structures. Immediately to the north of Durranhill House there are crescent-shaped lines of possible housing. The brick and tile works shown on earlier mapping appears to have been demolished leaving only the extraction pits visible (although the site is still labelled 'Works'). The route for the M6 motorway is shown immediately to the east, although it did not actually open until the late 1960s in Cumbria. The proposed development area remains as a field, apart from the small buildings already noted on earlier mapping.
- 4.3.13 ***Ordnance Survey Map 1967, 1:2500 scale (Figure 15)***: this larger-scale map clearly shows the semi-circular housing immediately to the north of Durranhill House, which is annotated with a 'chapel'. The buildings to the north have the annotation 'Durranhill Camp', suggesting some form of



military occupation. The proposed development area remains as a field apart from small buildings to its western boundary.

#### 4.4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.4.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments around the study area.

4.4.2 **Place Name Evidence:** the earliest known reference to the place name 'Durranhill' is in 1619; Botcherby is *Bocherby* c.1170; the place name Botcherby derives from a personal name *Bochard* and *bȳ* meaning farm (Armstrong *et al* 1942-43, 42 and 45). Other forms of Botcherby include *Boscardebi*, *Burcardebi*, *Boschardi* and *Buchardebi*, all occurring in documents of the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. Writing in the 1930s McIntire noted that '*this Bochard must have been a man of considerable importance, as he bequeathed his name to our principal street, which in early documents is referred to as Vicus Bachardi [Botchergate]. Now the prominent families in old Carlisle, while living for safety within its walls, seem to have possessed farms outside the area of the city from which they supplied themselves and their households with food. These farms or hamlets took the names from their owners, hence Richard had his byr or farm at Rickerby; Henricus, father or father in law of Ranulf Engain, his farm at Henrickby; Agullon at Aglionby; Pavya, widow of Robert of Grinsdale at Pavyfield; Hubert de Vaulx at Hubertby or Upperby; Avery, son of Robert, at Haversholme; Albert, son of yervan or Hervev at Harveyholme [Denton Holme] and finally Botchard at Botcherby*' (McIntire 1930-39).

4.4.3 **Prehistoric (pre c.AD43):** it is possible to show that the area in and around Carlisle was occupied prior to the Roman invasion of Britain. During the Mesolithic period, earlier than c.4000BC, small groups exploited areas around the coasts and rivers, clearing forest and hunting game. Gradually new settlers moved in during the Neolithic, bringing with them techniques for tilling the soil. A large number of stone axes and other objects have been discovered in north Cumbria and at Carlisle, many made of stone quarried at Great Langdale in the Lake District. As in many other parts of the country it was these early farmers who made the first real impact on the landscape, using their stone axes to clear primeval woodlands for settlement and for agriculture. In Carlisle itself, archaeology has revealed some traces of these distant farmers. Marks made in the underlying glacial soils by primitive ploughs have been found at Blackfriars Street, below Tullie House Museum and in Lowther Street (McCarthy 1990, 13 and 1993, 1).

- 4.4.4 Two polished stone axes were found at Botcherby in the spring of 1934. They were described as *'two perfect specimens of Neolithic polished stone axes found in close proximity to each other at the west side of Borland Avenue during the breaking up of virgin ground'*. The first axe to be found was noted to have been resting on top of the subsoil *'a foot beneath the surface level'* (Anon 1935, 171-172).
- 4.4.5 In 1940 the *Committee for Prehistoric Studies* reported finds of prehistoric date within the county (Spence 1940). The following finds of prehistoric date were noted from Wetheral parish and at Garlands:
- A cinerary urn retrieved from a sand pit at Waterloo Hill, Aglionby in 1927.
  - An urn of food vessel type from Aglionby sand pit, 1927.
  - An urn of food vessel type (contained a small quantity of calcined bones) from Aglionby sand pit.
  - Incense cup from the sand pit at Waterloo Hill, Aglionby.
  - Human bones, fragments of skull, jaws, teeth and vertebrae from an internment at the sand pit at Waterloo Hill, Aglionby.
  - Stone axe of polished blue whinstone from the sand pit at Waterloo Hill, Aglionby.
  - Perforated stone hammer of weathered crystalline schist from Scotby.
  - Part of a grinding stone of Penrith sandstone from Aglionby sand pit.
  - Garlands: cinerary urn fragments, burial urns, one complete beaker, incense cups, polished stone hammer, leaf shaped arrow head found with calcined bones in a burial urn.
- 4.4.6 The finds from Garlands and Aglionby were described in greater detail in 1957 (Hodgson 1957). The collection of Bronze Age pottery from Garlands were discovered in 1861 when the *'new buildings'* were erected, although reference is also made to a complete Beaker pot being found near Garlands Farm in 1893 *'in a sand-pit'*. The fragments of pottery found at Garlands were noted to be brownish-red or reddish-grey in colour, and many contained incised lines and cord decoration. Plate 1 is a reproduction of a contemporary drawing made of the Garlands pottery, complete with a flint implement. The Bronze Age pottery from Aglionby was noted to have been found at Waterloo Hill sand pit. The sand was described as being a deposit of the glacial period, and had formed the delta of a large river, probably the early Eden. One of the urns was noted to have been of the *'encrusted type'* owing to the applied ornament with which it was decorated. The following was a report which appeared in the Cumberland

News, 23 April 1927: *'Within recent months interesting relics of the Bronze Age have been discovered at the Waterloo Hill sand-pit. These have included two cinerary urns and a recumbent skeleton possibly of a male. The skeleton was that of a person of mature age but with the exception of the skull and a few vertebrae the remains were too decomposed to be fit for preservation. Located 3ft below the surface the body was lying east to west with the head to the west. The urns were associated with cremation of the dead'*. Further finds were reported the following month which included cinerary urns. It was noted at the time that the urns were found beneath a thick layer of soil, buried *'about 4ft 6in deep, resting in about 1ft of sand. Round the urns, for a distance of about 2ft, were powdered black ashes'*. It would appear from contemporary descriptions of the discoveries at Waterloo Hill sand pit that there had been no evidence for a tumulus [burial mound] and it was concluded that the urns had come from a flat cemetery (Hodgson 1957).

- 4.4.7 **Roman (c.AD43-410):** at present the available evidence points to the Romans as the first to establish nucleated settlements in this area, one of the first being at Carlisle. This took place as a result of the need to establish firm control over the great northern tribal confederacy known as the Brigantes. The Roman soldiers set up their fort, defended by a rampart of turf and timber, in the winter of AD 72-73. The fort at Carlisle was part of a network of forts linked by road to many places in northern Britain (McCarthy 1993, 3).
- 4.4.8 The full extent of the Roman town of *Luguvalium* adjoining the fort is not known, but it is thought to have been 40-60 acres in size. Work undertaken by Carlisle Archaeological Unit in the late 1970s and 1980s has suggested that much of the area within the medieval city walls contains the remains of Roman buildings. The discovery of burials outside of *Luguvalium* gives some indication of the route of roads, but lack of finds from an archaeological context means that exact alignments cannot be determined without excavation. Roman law forbade burial in populated areas, so cemeteries developed along roads leading to and from cities and towns. Burials, tombstones or cremations have been found at Murrell Hill [Dalston Road], Woodruffe Terrace, London Road, Botchergate, and Botcherby, all providing some evidence for the main roads leading into the Roman town (Perriam 1992, 5).
- 4.4.9 Two burials dating to the Roman period were found at Botcherby at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, suggesting that there was a main road leading into the city near the Botcherby/Durranhill area. Writing in 1880, R S Ferguson described the first discovery: *'A lead coffin perfectly plain was found at Botcherby near Carlisle in the grounds of Mr Hamilton, market gardener. It had no lid, was formed out of a single sheet of lead, the ends and sides bent up and*

*lapped over. Slight remains of a wooden coffin were found, and a bit of a skull and of a leg bone. The coffin lay north-west to south-east (feet to the south-east) and at a depth from the surface to the bottom of the coffin, 4ft 6". It laid on the rock, in a bed of red sand, over which was a top spit of made soil of about 1ft' (Ferguson 1880, 325). This burial was described as having been found on the west side of the road leading from Warwick Road to Botcherby 'and at the high end thereof' suggesting that the coffin was discovered on the west side of Victoria Road, close to the top of the hill [near the modern junction with Botcherby Avenue]. A second coffin was found in the same place a few days after the first burial was revealed (Ferguson 1893, 373).*

- 4.4.10 The only other reported finds of Roman date discovered in the area around Durranhill, was the surface find of a *Sestertius* coin issued for Domitian during the reign of Titus (AD 80-1) found at Botcherby Mill (Shotter 1984, 263), and at Wheelbarrow Hall, a beehive quern was discovered in the foundations of a wind pump at NY 434 566, which was suggested to have been ploughed up from a Romano-British site close by. A further upper quern stone of possible Roman date was also noted to have been found at Aglionby, although the exact provenance is not given (Caruana 1987, 263-264).
- 4.4.11 *Early Medieval (c.410 AD-1066 AD)*: the only reported find of early medieval date in the area around Durranhill was the discovery of a silver hoard in 1855, found by labourers cutting a field drain at Scotby. A deposition date of AD935-940 for the hoard has been postulated. The context in which a hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins, ingots and rod fragments came to be deposited outside Carlisle has been noted to be a difficult question. Historical evidence sheds little light on pre-Conquest Cumbria in general, or Carlisle in particular, and archaeological evidence has not yet filled the gap to any appreciable amount (Kruse 1986, 79-83).
- 4.4.12 *Medieval (1066-1485)*: as already noted from the place name evidence, there appears to have been a settlement of some form at Botcherby since at least the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Place names such as Etterby, Upperby and Harraby are examples of French forms of continental Germanic personal names, providing evidence of a mixed racial content in the Norman colonisation of the immediate vicinity of Carlisle following the Norman Conquest. Botcherby, along with Scaleby and Rickerby, were noted by Jones as having been strategically important lordships, part of a deliberate plan to safeguard approaches to Carlisle following the Conquest (Jones 1976, 82).
- 4.4.13 The position of Botcherby, outside the walls of Carlisle, made the village liable to attack from the Scots. It suffered in all the major sieges to which

Carlisle was exposed, and doubtless was burned down upon more than one occasion when the suburb of Botcherby and the hospital of St Nicholas were also destroyed (McIntire 1930-39). Summerson noted that Botcherby, along with other places outside Carlisle such as Scotby and High Crosby, suffered at the hands of the Scots in 1315. In the years 1316 and 1317 the diocese of Carlisle was completely destroyed twice, to such an extent that its bishop reported that it was unable to contribute to an ecclesiastical tenth. For five years following this, the crown received nothing in rents for grazing in Inglewood Forest *'because of the destruction of the country'* (Summerson 1993, 220). Botcherby still appears to have been suffering from attacks in the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, as in 1381 the low value set by the escheator on the manors of Stainton and Botcherby was attributed to *'the frequent attacks of the Scots and the pestilence'* (*ibid*, 312).

4.4.14 During the autumn of 1984 a sterling penny was found in the garden of a new house at Goodwin Close, Carlisle. The coin was found in topsoil which had been imported by the construction firm from Wood Street, Botcherby (NY 4234 5573). It was therefore noted that the Wood Street site should be regarded as the true findspot. The coin was apparently from Class 13 of the series of Edwardian silver pennies, and dated to about 1315-18 (Caruana 1986, 267).

4.4.15 ***Post-medieval to Modern (1485-present):*** when the Civil War came in 1642, Carlisle was well prepared to withstand attack as a Royalist stronghold. A siege was inevitable and in October 1644 Parliamentary forces, some of them Scottish, took up positions around the city digging in with a series of earthen fortifications rather than making a direct assault. Siege works were located at various strategic sites around the city, for example at Newtown, Caldcote Bank, Etterby and Murrell Hill to the west of Carlisle, English Gate and King's Work immediately to the south of the city walls, two sites at Stanwix to the north, and at Swifts Hill, St Nicholas, Harraby, Fusehill and Botcherby to the east and south-east (Perriam 1992, 30). The works at Botcherby is referred to by Isaac Tullie in this contemporary diary as belonging to the 'round heads' (Jefferson 1840, 21). Reference is also made in Tullie's diary to: *'Then they sent a company of musketeers to a place called Durham Hill [Durranhill] by which Dixon of necessity was to bring the cowes. Philipson was prevented by a great bog, from falling upon them, and with the losse of one horse, and one cow, brought them home. Those of Hereby [Harraby] came with horse and foot to rescue the cattle'* (*ibid*, 26). This account indicates that there was a place named Durranhill in the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and that it may have been little more than an area used for grazing animals. The exact location of the siege works at Botcherby is unclear, presumably the high ground would have been utilised as was the case for that at St

- Nicholas Hill which was the only works to survive the Civil War. A map drawn in 1716 showed its outline and position; providing evidence of the form one of these fortifications took (an interpretation is given in Perriam). Unfortunately the St Nicholas Hill work was destroyed when St Stephen's vicarage was constructed in 1865 (Perriam 1992, 30).
- 4.4.16 Writing with reference to Botcherby at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Thomas Denton noted that the ground was fertile, however all the houses of the freeholders were made of clay (Winchester 2003, 272). Carlisle lies on drift geology which comprises glacial boulder clay interleaved with alluvial sands and gravels. This provided a good source of clay not only for clay buildings, but also for brick making from the early post-medieval period (Egerton Lea 2005, 20). In the 17<sup>th</sup> century experiments in firing bricks at Murrell Hill using coal proved successful. Such was the demand by 1700 that bricks were also being made at Kingmoor and Botcherby, and brick-built houses became common. At this date, bricks were not transported over any great distance and would have been fired in fields near to where they were required. There is a house on Wood Street in Botcherby which has the date of '1700' visible in raised bricks in its gable (Perriam 1992, 88). The exact location of the earlier brickworks at Botcherby is unclear; a brick and tile works is shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901, just to the north of Low Durranhill (although it is not shown on the First Edition of 1868) (see Figures 8 and 9).
- 4.4.17 Botcherby played its part in the siege of Carlisle in 1745, when it and the surrounding villages were occupied by Prince Charlie's troops. Reference is made to a 'fort' at Botcherby in a letter sent by Lord George Murray to his brother: *'50 men be drafted out of each of the battalions that are at Brampton with proper officers, and at least two majors out of the six battalions, and be sent to quarter Butcherby, which I believe is within a mile of the battery, and as I suppose 150 men will mount guard at the battery these six battalions will furnish two guards'* (McIntire 1930-1939). As with the Civil War siege works, the location and form that this 'fort' at Botcherby took is unclear, and as yet there is no archaeological evidence for the occupation of the area around Botcherby (which may have included the high ground at Durranhill) during either the Civil War of 1644-45 or the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745.
- 4.4.18 The only reference to Durranhill in *Jollie's Cumberland Guide and Directory of 1811* was to: *'Durnhill-house, conspicuously situated, the improving seat of Richard Lowery Esq'*. Durranhill House is believed to have been constructed by Richard Lowery in c.1811 (presumably due to its mention in Jollie's Directory) (see Listed Building description in *Appendix 1*), however there appears to have been a property in the vicinity prior to this date. In documentary references provided by Denis Perriam, mention is made of a

Thomas Lowry yeoman of *Durnhill* in a mortgage of 1732, in Wetheral graveyard there is a memorial which reads '*In the memory of John Lowry Esq. of Durran Hill died 20 January 1785, aged 65*' and in John Lowry's Will proved 26 March 1785, described as '*late of High Durn Hill*', reference is made to '*messuage, lands, tenements at High Durn hill*'. It has been suggested by Denis Perriam that *High Durn Hill* was the property now known as Durranhill Lodge, located to the south-west of Durranhill House, which is described in the listed building entry as mid-18<sup>th</sup> century in date. A phase of remodelling was undertaken at Durranhill House in the 1830s, with the main façade being moved to the south elevation rather than to the north where it was originally. Denis Perriam believes this was so that the property would be noticed from the new Newcastle and Carlisle Railway which was built through his land in 1833-34, ready for opening in 1835.

- 4.4.19 The following information relating to Durranhill House is drawn from documentary sources provided by Denis Perriam: Richard Lowry died from a fall from his horse in 1841 aged 66, and Durranhill House was then let by his eldest daughter (Carlisle Journal 16 April 1842). Thomas Houghton, solicitor, is listed at Durran Hill in the Town and Country Guide 1850-51, p87. The house was for let again in 1855 'apply Miss Lowry' (Carlisle Journal 7 September 1855). Miss Lowry died in 1872 and the contents of the house were advertised for sale (Carlisle Journal 3 April 1874). Miss Edith Georgina Howard Brooke, late of Ireland '*but now of Durran Hill, near Carlisle, spinster*' is mentioned as the intended wife of Lamplugh Frescheville Ballentine Dykes, on 18 February 1879 (CRO Ref: DX/331/44/j). The Carlisle Journal of 19 January 1906 records the sale of Durranhill House with six acres for £4000 to an order of nuns who wished to use it as a charitable home. Plans and sections for the new chapel dated 1909 are housed at Carlisle Record Office (Ca/E4/14451). Durranhill House remained as a convent then subsequently a nursing home until 2002. The site is now purely residential. The original setting for the earliest property on the site, located on high ground with open views in all directions, cannot now be fully appreciated due to the presence of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing and trading estate to the north, and the new housing on Alexandra Drive to the south-west. Plate 2 shows a painting dating to 1863 of Durranhill, with possibly Durranhill House in the background. The painting suggests that the area was still essentially rural in character at this date.
- 4.4.20 Construction works for the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway commenced in 1830, and the first section to open in 1835 was the easily engineered section in the Tyne valley. It was not until 19 July 1836 that the western section from Blenkinsop to Carlisle was opened to traffic, leaving a central section

to be complete on 18 June 1838 (Robinson 1986, 8). The station at the Carlisle end of this line was located on London Road, not where the present Citadel station is now, and locomotive sheds were also established at the London Road site (Whittle 1979, 35). It has been difficult to assess from cartographic and published sources the extent of the construction works required for the section immediately to the south of the proposed development area. Certainly at places such as Wetheral and Corby to the east, large viaducts were required, as well as deep cuttings at Wetheral, Cowran and Hell Beck (*ibid*, 21). It has been considered that works associated with the construction of this railway line, such as drainage or spoil tipping, may have affected the proposed development area, although due to the site being located on higher ground it may have remained undisturbed. The second line located to the south of the proposed development area, the Midland Railway, was the last line to Carlisle to open in 1875 (Egerton Lea 2005, 26). Given that this line was located to the south of the existing Newcastle and Carlisle Railway (by this date the NER); its construction is unlikely to impacted on the proposed development site at Durranhill.

- 4.4.21 Apart from the presence of a brick and tile works to the north-east of Botcherby, as shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901, and the construction of the railway lines to the south, the area around the proposed development site appears to have been free from industrial activity. The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, as already noted, shows a large area of land to the north of 'Durranhill' as 'Durranhill Park'. This large park gave a magnificent vista from the house on the top of the hill, looking north towards Warwick Road and the River Eden. In 1906, however the park was separated from the house in the sale of the estate, the house as already noted being sold to an order of nuns, and the park was let to Carlisle Golf Club (Perriam 1999).
- 4.4.22 Carlisle Golf Course had previously been located at The Swifts, however it was decided in 1890 to leave that racecourse site and develop the area of Dalston Green, which had become available for rent. The golf course at Dalston had nine holes c.1894, and the site is still visible as earthworks on the village green. Following the expiry of the lease of the site in 1900, a more convenient location was needed and the club relocated back to The Swifts, followed by a brief spell at the Sheepmount, then back to The Swifts in 1904. Due to a need for better golfing turf, a less cramped layout, problems caused by flooding, and the possibility of all year round golf, the club were drawn to the site at Durranhill Park. Following the 1906 sale of the estate, the park had been let out for grazing (apart from the immediate six acres around the house) and it was made known that a negotiable



section of the park was available for use as a golf course. In making the decision to move to the Durranhill site, one of the criteria was access to the course. Warwick Road was, and still is, a major route in and out of the city, and conveniently placed was Melbourne Cottage (shown on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1927, Figure 11), a detached residence opposite the course entrance, which was used by the club for changing rooms and a food area (Porter 2008, 3-13). A nine-hole golf course was opened on October 22 1908. Extensions into adjoining fields enabled the club to form an 18-hole course and to mark the completion of this work, a new clubhouse was constructed at the Warwick Road entrance on June 29 1911 (the location of this clubhouse is shown on Figure 11). During World War One the course was reduced to nine holes and some of the greens were given over to food production. Carlisle Golf Club had always had short leases and their future at Durranhill was never certain. In 1936 work began on planning at new course at Beck House Farm, Aglionby. The new course was opened on April 30 1939, but wartime restrictions prevented its full use until 1945 (Perriam 1999).

- 4.4.23 Following the departure of Carlisle Golf Club, Durranhill Park was purchased by the Ministry of Defence and in 1942 it was being laid out as an infantry training camp, with the former golf clubhouse acting as the officer's mess. After the Second World War the camp became the base for the Border Regiment before their return to Carlisle Castle in 1949. When the 50<sup>th</sup> Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment moved into the camp in 1950, married quarters were planned and built in crescent shaped streets, close to the former Durranhill House (as shown on Figure 14) (Perriam 1999). Plates 3 to 5 show an annotated plan of the camp, and two undated photographs of the buildings and parade ground.
- 4.4.24 The last use of Durranhill Camp was by the 39<sup>th</sup> regiment Royal Artillery and when they left in February 1960, there was uncertainty about the future. At a War Office meeting in 1961, it was decided to put the camp up for sale. The eventual purchaser was the City of Carlisle. Everything on the camp was demolished, apart from the married quarters which the city also acquired. As the Botchergate premises of Harrison and Hetherington were threatened by road development they looked for a new site in 1968 and chose Durranhill, where they opened in 1974. With the M6 phased to open as the Carlisle Bypass in the early 1970s, Durranhill was the ideal location for an industrial estate. The housing of the former married quarters, and new dwellings were planned as a showpiece 'village', a design which was quite different from other council estates in the city. The new houses were grouped around small 'village' greens with a predominance of trees. Durranhill Beck, which flows through the estate, was landscaped and

crossed by walkways. Woodland was planted to hide Eastern Way from view (Perriam 1999).



*Plate 1: Contemporary drawing of the Garlands Bronze Age vessels as discovered in 1861*



*Plate 2: Durranhill 1863, showing what appears to be Durranhill House located on higher ground in the background (Courtesy of Carlisle Library)*

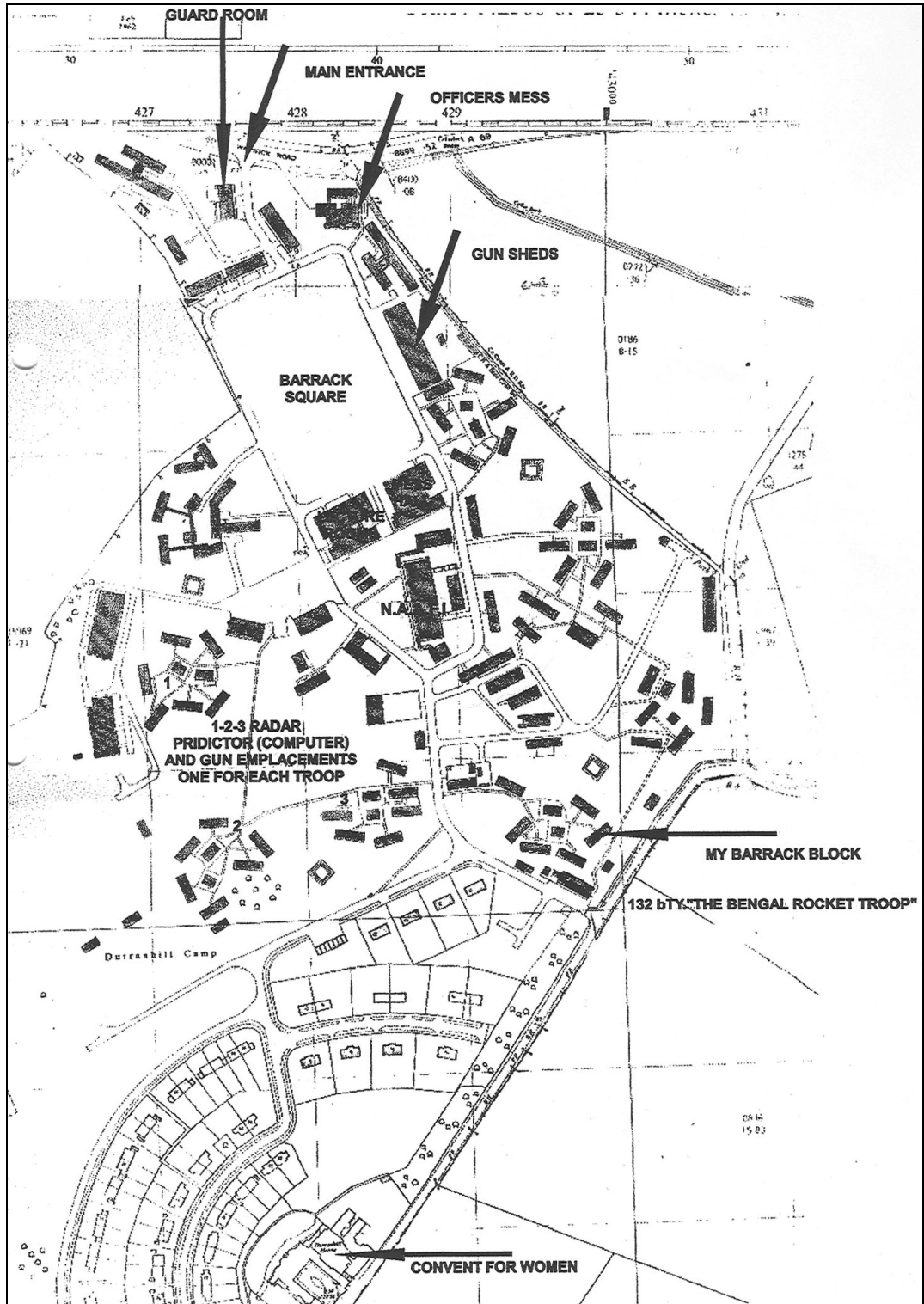
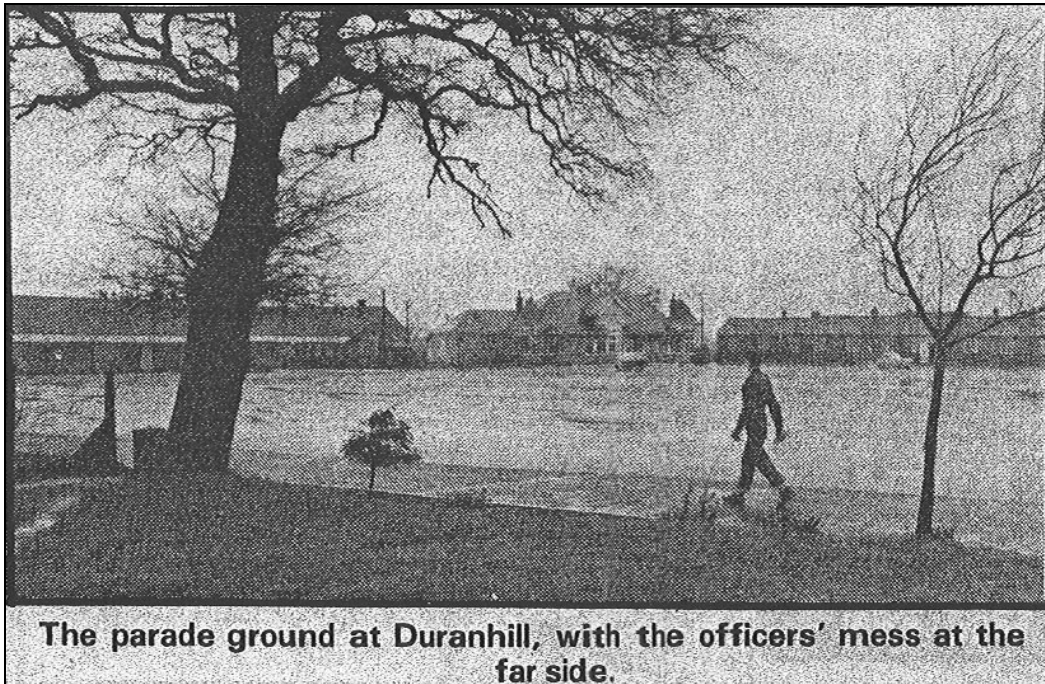
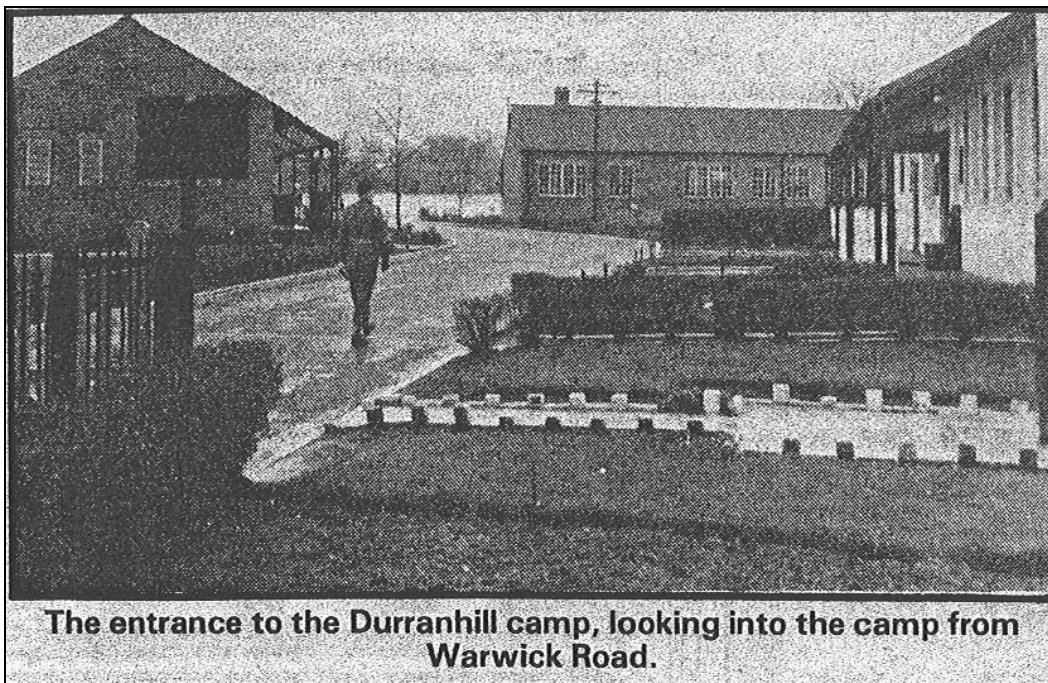


Plate 3: Plan of Durranhill Camp (courtesy of Carlisle Library)



*Plate 4: Undated photograph of Durranhill Camp (courtesy of Carlisle Library)*



*Plate 5: Undated photograph of Durranhill Camp (courtesy of Carlisle Library)*

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## 5 SITE VISIT

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 15<sup>th</sup> October 2010 in order to note any surface features of potential archaeological interest and areas of potential significant disturbance. The principal aim of this inspection was to identify any previously unrecorded sites within the boundaries of the proposed development area not included in the HER. The visit also allowed for the identification of any hazards and constraints to undertaking the geophysical survey, for example the locations of live services and public footpaths.

### 5.2 SITE VISIT

5.2.1 The site was noted to be a field on the south side of Scotby Road, immediately opposite Durranhill House, an early 19<sup>th</sup> century dwelling, later used as a Convent, and now all converted to housing. The northern boundary of the site is defined by a modern brick wall with pedestrian and vehicular access points (Plate 6).

5.2.2 The western corner of the plot is defined by a fairly flimsy wire and post fence. This fencing appears to have delineated a plot which was possibly used as an orchard or allotments with associated buildings, possibly relating to the convent.

5.2.3 In the extreme western corner there is the remains of a brick wall, to the south of which is a large concrete base for a former building (an electricity cable was noted leading to one of these former buildings). There are several areas of broken concrete and brickwork lying in this part of the site, as well as an apparent spoil heap. This fenced-in area (western corner of the field) also contains several small trees (Plates 7 and 8).

5.2.4 The southern corner of the field has an area of thick foliage (bramble bushes), a line along the fence which divides this field with the housing to the west, where trees have recently been felled and areas of dumping (pallets etc), as well as a large area of thistles (Plate 9).

5.2.5 The remainder of the field outside of the enclosure in the western corner is largely overgrown and is criss-crossed by unofficial footpaths seemingly used by dog-walkers, which lead mainly to the gate in the extreme eastern corner of the field (Plate 10).

- 5.2.6 The ground level noticeably decreases in a south-easterly direction towards the fields and railway line to the east. The field outside of the post and wire fence is overgrown and it was not possible to note any potential archaeological features on the ground surface (Plates 11 and 12).
- 5.2.7 The north-east boundary of the field is defined by a hedge, while the south-east and south-west boundaries are fences. There is an area of thick foliage (bramble bushes) in the top north-east corner, close to the road. The fields immediately to the north-east and the south-east were noted to both be under pasture and no potential archaeological features were noted in either.



*Plate 6: Brick wall along Scotby Road*



*Plate 7: Area of concrete, north-west corner of site*



*Plate 8: View looking south-east within the fenced in area of site, showing small trees and rubbish within this part of the site*





*Plate 9: View looking south of the south-west corner of the field showing areas of rubbish, felled trees etc*



*Plate 10: View looking east showing one of the footpaths heading to a gate in the extreme eastern corner*



*Plate 11: View looking south-east showing the overgrown field*



*Plate 12: View looking north-west showing the slope of the ground level and the overgrown state of the field*

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## 6 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

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### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2010. Geomagnetic survey was undertaken over the majority of the 1.45ha site (Figure 16). However, the western corner of the study area could not be surveyed as this area was very overgrown at the time of the survey, and contained concrete bases which were unsuitable for geophysical survey. The survey area was bounded by post and wire fences to the east and the southwest and a hedge to the northwest. These fences produced strong dipolar magnetic anomalies around the periphery of the survey area. The results of the geophysical survey and the archaeological interpretation are shown in Figures 17-19.

6.1.2 Small discrete dipolar magnetic anomalies were detected across the whole of the study area, which appeared to be previously cultivated land. These are almost certainly caused by fired/ferrous litter in the topsoil, which is typical for modern agricultural land. These anomalies are indicated on the geophysical interpretation drawings, but not referred to again in the subsequent interpretations.

### 6.2 GEOMAGNETIC SURVEY RESULTS

6.2.1 A positive linear magnetic anomaly was detected crossing the southern side of the survey area for a distance of c.48m, aligned approximately east to west. This was met at the east end by another positive linear magnetic anomaly aligned northeast to southwest, which ran along the northeast edge of the survey area for a distance of c.56m. These anomalies are interpreted as probable soil-filled ditches. Traces of another positive linear magnetic anomaly were detected at the southwest corner of the survey area, also aligned approximately east to west. It is possible that this represents a single or double soil-filled ditch, running parallel with the first example.

6.2.2 Also detected on the southern part of the survey area were a number of discrete positive magnetic anomalies which could potentially represent soil-filled features, such as pits. However, the nature of these is uncertain.

6.2.3 A negative linear magnetic anomaly was also detected on the south side of the survey area, aligned northeast to southwest. There was significant magnetic disturbance in this area making interpretation difficult. However,

this feature appeared to be cut by the possible soil-filled ditches and may therefore be earlier in date.

- 6.2.4 A number of other very weak positive linear magnetic anomalies were detected on the southeast side of the survey area, aligned northeast to southwest and northwest to southeast, which may represent narrow soil-filled features or possibly land drains.
- 6.2.5 An intermittent weak positive curvilinear magnetic anomaly was detected on the north side of the survey area, which may represent a narrow soil-filled feature. This measured approximately 40m north to south and 48m east to west, enclosing an oval area with further possible weak positive curvilinear magnetic anomalies crossing the interior. A number of discrete positive magnetic anomalies were also detected in this area which could potentially represent soil-filled features, such as pits.

### 6.3 DISCUSSION

- 6.3.1 The most notable features detected by the geophysical survey were a series of positive linear magnetic anomalies interpreted as possible soil-filled ditches on the south side and western edge of the survey area, aligned approximately east to west and northeast to southwest. These appeared to cut through a negative linear magnetic anomaly, which may represent an earlier linear feature (Figure 19).
- 6.3.2 Given the results of the 1998 excavations to the southwest of the survey area, it is possible that these features represent Romano-British field boundary ditches, an example of which was excavated by Carlisle Archaeological Unit. However, it should be noted that these features have the same alignment as the existing field boundaries enclosing the site, and they could therefore represent part of a later field system, being medieval or post-medieval in date.
- 6.3.3 The 1998 excavations also revealed a palisade slot on the north-east side of the hill crest measuring 41m from north to south, and 32m from east to west, enclosing a roughly oval area. A number of weak positive curvilinear and linear magnetic anomalies were detected by the geophysical survey, which could potentially represent similar soil-filled archaeological features. Notably the survey has detected a possible oval enclosure on the north side of the survey area, as well as a number of other possible linear features. These anomalies were relatively insubstantial in comparison with the soil-filled ditches described above (see Section 6.3.1), but could potentially represent similar features to those revealed by the excavations.

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## 7 CONCLUSIONS

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- 7.1 The desk-based assessment has revealed that the potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period is high due to the evidence revealed during excavations in the field immediately to the south-west in the 1990s. In this field, evidence for several phases of palisaded enclosures were noted, dated from the pottery finds to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.
- 7.2 Several other important prehistoric sites are also known from within a 1.5km radius of the proposed development area; Botchery Nurseries, where a possible timber ring was revealed, and at Garlands Hospital, where pottery dating to the Bronze Age was discovered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Both of these sites, along with the proposed development area, are located on high ground compared to their surroundings, which may be of significance with regards to the sites of prehistoric/Romano-British activity.
- 7.3 The geophysical survey has revealed evidence for further possible prehistoric features within the present study area, comprising a possible oval enclosure, linear features and possible soil-filled pits. A series of probable linear soil-filled features were also detected which may represent Romano-British or later field boundary ditches.
- 7.4 The potential for archaeological evidence dating to the early medieval and medieval periods is considered low, as the focus of activity, certainly during the medieval period, is more likely to have been the village of Botcherby located to the north-west. It is possible that the areas of high ground may have been utilised for some function, such as the site of warning beacons, but there is, as yet, no archaeological evidence to support this suggestion. Although there is reference to Botcherby having been destroyed by the Scots in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, it is now known whether this simply referred to the buildings in the village, or if this destruction spread further afield. It seems likely that the land around the proposed development area may have been simply common or waste land.
- 7.5 In the post-medieval period, Carlisle was the subject of several sieges, during the Civil War in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and during the Jacobite Rebellion in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. There are references during both these events for 'works' at Botcherby, possibly utilising the high ground, although it is not known what form these defences took, and whether they were focused on the village of Botcherby or encompassed a wider area around the settlement. The reference to *Durham Hill* during the 1644-45 siege may suggest that the Durranhill site had some significance, possibly not because

- of the presence of a settlement of some form, but potentially more to do with it being a local landmark.
- 7.6 The site certainly appears to have been prominent within the landscape, and this prominence was utilised by Richard Lowry when he constructed his new mansion on the site in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Initially, it is suggested that the main façade of the house faced north, however with the coming of the railways in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century it is believed he remodelled the property to face the south, clearly to draw attention to his home. The siting of this dwelling on the top of 'Durranhill' was clearly a conscious decision for his house to be seen, and it is unfortunate that the prominence of Durranhill cannot now be fully appreciated due to the spread of housing and the industrial to the north, west and south-west in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.7 During the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, cartographic evidence has indicated that the proposed development area has been agricultural in character, although the site may have been utilised during the period Durranhill Camp was in existence, although no documentary evidence was revealed during the desk-based assessment.
- 7.8 Given the results of the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey and the high potential for prehistoric and Romano-British remains at the site it is recommended that the results of the geophysical survey are tested through the excavation of a series of trial trenches across the site, targeting both the geophysical anomalies, and also testing areas apparently devoid of archaeological features, prior to any development taking place.

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*Ordnance Survey Map 1967 (1:2500 scale), Plan NY4255 and Plan NY4355 (Carlisle Library)*

## APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

*Table 1: Historic Environment Record (HER) Sites within a 1.5km radius of the proposed development area:*

Site No	HER No	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref	General Period
1	484	Garlands Hospital Bronze Age Cemetery	Considerable amounts of Bronze Age pottery found in 1861 when erecting new hospital buildings	E:343200 N:553900	Prehistoric (Bronze Age)
2	496	Botcherby Cemetery	A heavy lead coffin of Roman date was found at Botcherby in the grounds of Mr Hamilton, market gardener, on the west side of the road leading through Warwick Road to Botcherby. A second coffin was also discovered	E:342150 N:555710	Roman
3	520	Axe find, Botcherby	Two polished stone axes were found in close proximity to each other in allotments on the west side of Borland Avenue, Botcherby	E:341950 N:555170	Prehistoric (Neolithic)
4	541	Scotby Coin Hoard	About 100 Anglo-Saxon coins and 10-12 silver ingots found in 1855 while cutting a drain at Scotby. Coins of Edward the Elder (AD 901-925) and Athelstan (AD 925-941) and were minted at Shrewsbury, Chester and London	E:344010 N:554360	Early Medieval (Saxon/Anglian, 10 <sup>th</sup> century)
5	5101	Scotby Enclosure Cropmark	Enclosure appearing as a cropmark	E:344300 N:555700	Unknown
6	6013	Sterling Penny Find, Botcherby	Penny found in topsoil taken from here, therefore not exact findspot. The site recorded is very close to the centre of the old village of Botcherby	E:342340 N:555730	Medieval (Plantagenet)
7	9824	Scotby Road Enclosure Cropmark	A cropmark feature, roughly rectilinear in shape with two angled corners. It is possibly the SE end or portion of an enclosure. It lies in a field corner and the rest of it has been lost beyond the field boundary	E:344150 N:555710	Unknown
8	10115	Scotby Gasworks	Site of a gasometer as shown on OS first edition map	E:343940 N:555320	Post Medieval

Site No	HER No	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref	General Period
9	10116	Scotby Tannery	Site of a tannery as shown on OS first edition map	E:343880 N:555320	Unknown
10	10121	Botcherby Mill	Site of Botcherby corn mill and mill race, shown on OS first edition map. Site now built over for housing.  Roman coin found at Botcherby Mill (1 <sup>st</sup> century)	E:341550 N:555800	Post Medieval  Roman
11	13780	Scotby Unclassified Earthworks, Wetheral	Earthworks visible on aerial photographs	E:344130 N:555110	Unknown
12	13983	Quern Find, Wheelbarrow Hall, Aglionby	A beehive quern and two other querns found at Wheelbarrow Hall. Two believed to date to Roman period	E:343400 N:556600	Roman
13	17004	Garlands Hospital Burnt Mound	Trial trenching in advance of development revealed traces of a burnt mound	E:343030 N:554010	Prehistoric
14	17005	Garlands Hospital Linear Feature	Trial trenching revealed traces of a shallow east/west aligned ditch. No dating evidence was recovered	E:343150 N:554270	Unknown
15	17787	Botcherby Brickworks	Site of brickworks now cleared and built upon	E:342500 N:555900	Post Medieval (Victorian)
16	18940	Coin Find, Harraby	A Roman coin possibly found at Harraby, exact location unknown. Dates to 2 <sup>nd</sup> century	E:342200 N:554200	Roman (Antonine)
17	18979	Scotby Road Palisaded Enclosure	At Scotby Road 51 trenches were excavated exposing a large number of features cut into a varied natural subsoil of gravels, sand and silty clay patches. The earliest phase comprised a palisade slot on the NE side of the hill, 41m N-S by 32m E-W, enclosing a roughly ovoid area of approx 205sq m. The second phase also consisted of a palisaded enclosure which enclosed some 344sq m and defined an irregular square with rounded corners. A third phase was thought to be either a field boundary or part of another enclosure, attributed to the	E:342820 N:555160	Prehistoric Roman

Site No	HER No	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref	General Period
			Roman period on the basis of pottery and a quern found in the fill. Over 40 sherds of prehistoric pottery was found and at least two types can be recognised: sherds resembling food vessels or collared urns and fabric reminiscent of Iron Age wares found in NE England		
18	18980	Botcherby Nurseries Prehistoric Site	In 1998 an area of 1400sq m was stripped, revealing a number of prehistoric postholes and post pits, of which 21 were arranged to form a sub-circular structure 9m in diameter	E:342100 N:555490	Prehistoric (Bronze Age)
19	19173	Disc Mount, Ennerdale Avenue, Botcherby	A heavy circular object with relief decoration, of possible 17 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century date	E:341900 N:555340	Post Medieval
20	19181	Sculptured Head Find, Bramerton Lodge, Botcherby	A female head probably found in the grounds of Bramerton Lodge, exact location unknown. There are medieval parallels, possibly 15 <sup>th</sup> century	E:342000 N:555000	Medieval
21	40247	Botcherby Aerodrome	Carlisle's first aerodrome was created in a field in 1920 by the Border Aviation Company. Photographs of the time suggest it was located in the field immediately to the south of St Joseph's Home. By 1924 it was out of use	E:341890 N:555557	Modern (Wartime)
22	40248	Botcherby Bridge	Known to have existed as early as 1380 when money for its upkeep was left in wills. It was washed away several times. It was rebuilt in 1736 and 1817, and again in 1890 following a fatal crash	E:341732 N:555902	Medieval (Plantagenet) Post Medieval
23	40369	Quern Finds, Aglionby	Two quern stones found 'at various points in Aglionby'	E:344000 N:556000	Post Medieval Roman
24	40552	Townhead Farm, Scotby	Farmstead shown on First Ed OS map of 1867	E:344280 N:554746	Post Medieval
25	40813	Durranhill Beck Midden	Large quantity of late-19 <sup>th</sup> century to early 20 <sup>th</sup> century material recovered during test	E:342180 N:556140	Post Medieval Modern

Site No	HER No	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref	General Period
			pitting in aid of proposed improvement to the local flood defence system. Finds included many bottles and jars, mostly complete. Interpreted as the remains of a domestic midden		
26	40862	Petteril Bridge Goods Station, London Road	Site of a former goods station for the then Midland Railway, shown on historical mapping from 1901, and built on sometime after 1950	E:341350 N:554800	Post Medieval (Victorian)
27	40967	Carlisle Steam Laundry, Warwick Road	The business was established in 1892 known as the Carlisle Steam Laundry and Carpet Beating Company	E:341802 N:555955	Post Medieval (Victorian)
28	40968	Carlisle Tram System	Tram system and London Road Depot built in 1900 following the withdrawal of a horse-drawn service. Closed in 1931. The depot buildings survives	E:341025 N:555025	Modern (Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century)
29	41002	Newcastle and Carlisle Railway	The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway opened at the Carlisle end in 1836. The whole line opened in 1838	E:341374 N:554966	Post Medieval (Georgian)
30	41020	St Andrew's Mission Church, Wood Street, Botcherby	Shown on OS map of 1925	E:342320 N:555675	Modern (Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century)
31	41120	Scotby Trackway	Trackway west of Scotby visible on aerial photographs. A double-ditched trackway aligned east to west and 2-3m wide, appear to pre-date the surviving medieval and post-medieval field system and road system	E:343838 N:554509	Unknown
32	41121	Scotby Cursus	Cursus-like feature with linear parchmark	E:343525 N:555130	Prehistoric (?Neolithic)
33	41122	Scotby Ring Ditch	Located within a playing field and is possibly associated with faint rectilinear features	E:343638 N:555286	Prehistoric (Bronze Age)
34	41837	Botcherby Clay Extraction Pit	Industrial waste deposits found to an average depth of 3m during a watching brief on groundworks for a flood alleviation scheme. The deposits were interpreted as	E:342450 N:555750	Post Medieval

Site No	HER No	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref	General Period
			the material used to infill a former clay extraction pit belonging to a nearby brick and tile factory		
35	41962	Oakbank Farm, Scotby	Farmstead shown on First Ed OS map 1867	E:344080 N:555500	Post Medieval Modern
36	42042	Midland Railway Line	The Midland Railway obtained an Act to build a railway to Carlisle in 1866. The difficulties in building the line, however, meant that it did not open to goods traffic until 1875 and to passengers in 1876	E:341898 N:554931	Post Medieval (Victorian)
37	42043	Midland Railway Goods Line	The Midland Railway obtained an Act to build a railway to Carlisle in 1866. The difficulties in building the line, however, meant that it did not open to goods traffic until 1875, with a small branch line to the Petheril Bridge goods station	E:341580 N:554890	Post Medieval (Victorian)
38	42058	Harraby Methodist Church, Cumwhinton Road	Methodist church built in 1948, closed in 2008	E:342160 N:553960	Modern (20 <sup>th</sup> century)
39	42329	Vessel Lid Find, Wetheral	Cast iron lid from a vessel dating to the post medieval period	E:342200 N:556200	Post Medieval
40	42334	Brooch Find	Copper alloy post medieval annular brooch date between 1600-1800AD found in 2004	E:342200 N:556200	Post Medieval
40	42335	Buckle Find	Cast copper alloy belt buckle found in 2004	E:342200 N:556200	Post Medieval
40	42336	Token Find	1795 George III brass token	E:342200 N:556200	Post Medieval
40	42339	Musket Ball Find	Lead musket ball dating to the post medieval period. Possible evidence of Civil War action in this area. Found in 2004	E:342200 N:556200	Post Medieval
40	42340	Spoon Find	Pewter spoon dating to the post medieval period, possibly 18 <sup>th</sup> century	E:342200 N:556200	Post Medieval
40	42342	Musket Ball Find	24 lead musket balls found in 2004. Possible evidence of Civil War activity in area	E:342200 N:556200	Post Medieval

Table 2: Listed Buildings within a 1.5km radius of the proposed development area:

HER No.	Building Name	Description	Grid Ref	Grade
25548	Durranhill House, Durranhill Road Also known as: Sacred Heart Convent	House, then Convent. Built c.1811 with 1830s extensions, all for Richard Lowery with chapel of 1909 and other extensions. Snecked red sandstone ashlar on chamfered plinth	E:342770 N:555276	II
25549	Durranhill Lodge, Durranhill Road	Farmhouse, now house. Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century, inscribed over entrance REBUILT 1870. English bond handmade bricks, with painted stone quoins at right only	E:342688 N:555150	II
25550	Barn to the north-west of Durranhill Lodge, Durranhill Road	Barn adjoining Durranhill Lodge, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century. English bond brickworks, some red sandstone quoins	E:342659 N:555158	II
25715	No's 35-43 Victoria Road, Botcherby	Five houses forming part of a terrace, 1830s or 1840s. Flemish bond brickwork	E:342133 N:555793	II
25749	No.7 Wood Street (Holme Farmhouse)	Farmhouse, now private house. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century with later alterations	E:342223 N:555640	II
25750	No.9 Wood Street, (Botcherby House)	House forming part of a pair. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	E:342234 N:555642	II
25751	No.10 Wood Street (Mayfield and associated buildings)	House at end of row, early or mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	E:342232 N:555617	II
25752	No's 11 & 13 Wood Street (Norman House and Norman Nook)	House, one of a pair, divided into two at rear. Dated and initialed in raised brick on right gable T & N H 1700	E:342244 N:555649	II
25753	No's 12, 14 and 16 Wood Street (The Grange and associated railings, Stable Croft and adjoining barn)	House with former stable converted to house and adjoining barn. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century (the barn could be earlier) with 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations	E:342252 N:555621	II
25754	No.15 Wood Street (The Cottage and adjoining former stable)	Farmhouse, now private house and adjoining former stable. Probably 18 <sup>th</sup> century with extensive mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations	E:342260 N:555652	II
25755	No.18 Wood Street	Farmhouse, now private house. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century with later alterations	E:342276 N:555623	II
25756	No.19 Wood Street (The Beeches and adjoining former barn or stable)	Farmhouse, now private house and adjoining former barn or stable. Dated over entrance 1767	E:342296 N:555663	II

HER No.	Building Name	Description	Grid Ref	Grade
25757	No.20 Wood Street	House, mid 17 <sup>th</sup> century	E:342282 N:555633	II
25758	No.22 Wood Street	House, mid or late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	E:342294 N:555634	II
25759	No.26 Wood Street (Ashleigh House, railings and adjoining garage)	House and garage (formerly a cottage), early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	E:342312 N:555636	II
25760	No.28 Wood Street (Bramerton and associated railings)	House, probably late 18 <sup>th</sup> century with extensive mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century alterations, handmade brick walls	E:342328 N:555645	II
25761	No.29 Wood Street (Church Farmhouse, associated railings and adjoining barn)	Farmhouse now a private house with adjoining barn. Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century; the barn is probably late 18 <sup>th</sup> century replacement	E:342339 N:555675	II
25762	No.20 Wood Street (Bramerton Lodge and associated railings)	House, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	E:342346 N:555648	II
25763	No.31 Wood Street (Orchard House)	House, mid or late 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Flemish bond brickwork	E:342356 N:555680	II
25764	No's 32 & 34 Wood Street	Two houses in a row, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	E:342354 N:555655	II
27272	Chapel at Garlands Hospital	Hospital church, 1875 by J A Cory, county surveyor	E:343211 N:554005	II
20111	Ivy House, Ghyll Road, Scotby	House, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Flemish bond brickwork	E:344277 N:554684	II
20149	Church of All Saints, Scotby	Church, 1854 by Salvin for George Head Head	E:344064 N:555213	II
20150	No.13 Green Farmhouse, Scotby	House, formerly farmhouse. Late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	E:344137 N:555096	II
20151	Friends Meeting House, Scotby	Disused Quaker Meeting House, 1718 for the Borough, later Carlisle Monthly Meeting. Graveyard to south has unusual oval grave markers dating between 1830 and 1896	E:344170 N:555063	II
20152	Wellholme, Scotby	House, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	E:344122 N:554919	II
20153	Red Beeches and wall to right	House, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	E:344178 N:554751	II



HER No.	Building Name	Description	Grid Ref	Grade
20194	Henry Lonsdale Home (Rose Hill), on A69	Old People's home, formerly house. 1835 for John Smith Bond. Passed by marriage from the Bond to the Lonsdale family who live here until 1975	E:343471 N:556087	II
20195	The Lodge (formerly Rose Hill Lodge), on A69	1834-35, same date at Rose Hill	E:343336 N:556036	II
20198	Wheelbarrow Hall	Farmhouse, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	E:343839 N:556267	II

Documentary References relating to Durranhill, as supplied by Denis Perriam and Carlisle's History website (<http://www.carlislehistory.co.uk/page26.htm>):

CJ = Carlisle Journal, CP = Cumberland Pacquet, CN = Cumberland News, CRO = Carlisle Record Office

DURRANHILL So named in 1619

City Minutes 1929-20 p675 Renumbering of houses agreed

CN 15.09.1967 p1 New bridge

CJ 12.04.1968 p3 (illus) New bridge

CN 31.01.1969 p10 (illus) Opening of bridge; opened 31.01.1969

CN 30.07.1971 p18 (illus) Trading estate

ENS 13.03.1979 p7 Showpiece shambles

CN 25.01.1991 p9 Housing scheme

CN 26.06.1992 p16 City estate goes from strength to strength

CN 02.07.1999 p23 Golf course that became an army camp

#### DURRANHILL CAMP

Today this site is covered by Rosehill Trading estate. When the old Carlisle City Golf course at Durranhill was vacated in 1939 the military stepped in and took it over as Durranhill camp, [CN 28.09.1956]; when Col P.J.S.Watson died in 1956 the paper reported that he was on the staff of the Infantry Training Camp at Durranhill when the last war broke out [CN 06.01.1956 p1]; The paper in 1960 said that Gordon Grant enlisted with the Border Regiment and was one of the first recruits stationed at Durranhill camp and in 1941 he was commissioned in the Royal Scots Fusiliers [CN 23.12.1960 p8]; under National Service it became a Primary Training Camp, becoming 34 PTC; recruits to the Border, King's Own, East Lancashire and Loyal Regiments were passed out of Durranhill and were sent to Hadrian's Camp which became an ITC; the camp was vacated and discussions were held in 1949 about the camp's future. The Secretary of State for War said the site was required permanently for military occupation, there was no prospect of release for civilian housing, 'it was partly used by the Territorial Army as a training centre and partly as an Army Education Centre and it was intended to establish married quarters at the camp as well' [CN 06.08.1949 p5]; in February 1950 it became a Royal Artillery Depot, the 50th Heavy Anti Aircraft Artillery Regiment moved in and by 1951 the married quarters had been built. They left in 1953 and were replaced by the 59th Heavy AA Regiment. There was a succession of regiments; in 1955 came the 32nd Medium Regiment RA, followed by the 39th Heavy Regiment RA and when they left in February 1960 the camp was deserted  
ENS 20.08.1945 p6 Photo of 18 ITC marching from St Aidans; in 1961 the War Office special board met to decide the future of the camp and it was decided there was no further military use for the site; city officials considered the purchase of the site from the MOD in 1965. Further inspections were made in 1967. A scheme for housing and industrial development was formulated in 1968 and the city council finalised purchase that year for £67,000; the camp had an entrance on Warwick Road and within the perimeter fence were a complex of wooden huts, storage sheds and concrete magazines, around a modest parade ground

CRO Ref: Ca/C3/698 Durranhill Park, Infantry training camp, electricity supply, 1942

CRO Ref: DB/20/343 Photograph of Border Regiment 1947

CN 02.08.1947 St Bees Cadets there for 7 days

CN 06.09.1947 34 PTC at home, photo

CN 20.09.1947 Photo of laying up of colours

CRO Ref: Ca/E6/1 Layout of 28 married quarters 1948/30 permanent married quarters 1948-49

CN 06.08.1949 Promise of continued military use/suggestion made, future of camp – civilian housing (page 5)

CN 18.02.1950 p6 married quarters

CJ 02.05.1950 p1 (illus) Unit chapel rededication by Bishop

CJ 02.05.1950 p2 Bishop dedicated chapel  
 CN 18.02.1950 p6 50th Heavy Anti Aircraft Regiment moved in  
 CN 03.12.1954 p8 Last day of NS 59 Heavy AA Reg., dress inspection  
 CN 06.01.1956 front page Col P J S Watson died, he was on staff of the ITC at Durranhill  
 CN 28.09.1956 'When the old Carlisle City Golf Course at Durranhill was vacated in 1939, the military stepped in and took it over for Durranhill Camp'  
 CJ 21.02.1958 Photo guard at camp  
 CN 29.08.1958 32 Medium Regiment to move there from Barton Stacy  
 CN 14.11.1958 After two and a half years at Durranhill 32 Medium Regiment off to Hong Kong; 39 Heavy Regiment RA taking over  
 ENS 03.02.1960 p7 No army left in Carlisle  
 CN 05.02.1960 Photo of deserted camp  
 CN 23.12.1960 p8 Gordon Grant enlisted with Border Regiment and was one of the first recruits to be stationed at Durranhill Camp  
 CJ 02.06.1961 p1 Durranhill Camp to be sold off  
 CN 26.01.1962 p2 Photograph of go-kart racing promoted by Army Apprentices School and Penrith Kart Clubs  
 CN 18.06.1965 p9 Camp may be purchased by the City  
 CN 18.03.1966 Suggested university site  
 CN 30.09.1966 p22 Old golf course club house still there  
 CN 22.09.1967 p13 Housing best use for camp, inspection by council  
 CJ 09.02.1968 p1 Durranhill Camp - city offered £18,000  
 CJ 16.02.1968 p13 Council clash on private building  
 CN 26.07.1968 p3 Council to examine a sketch plan for development  
 CN 27.09.1968 p1 City mart may switch to new site; camp recently bought by City Council from MOD for £67,000  
 CN 11.10.1968 p11 Housing and industry plan approved  
 CN 09.11.2001 p4 (illus) Memories of 18th Infantry Training Centre

#### DURRANHILL CONVENT (Catholic)

Sister of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary  
 R.Clerkin A heart for others p63 (Carlisle Library Ref: 1BC 282)  
 CJ 19.01.1906 Sale of Durranhill House to nuns  
 CN 04.02.1966 p13 (illus) Extensions  
 CN 13.09.2002 p1 Nursing home to close next week after 96 years  
 CN 20.08.2004 p79 Conversion at ex convent; Waterton Court

#### DURRANHILL GOLF CLUB - 1908 Opened by Mayor W N Donald

CP 29.05.1908 p5 Proposed new golf course at Durran Hill  
 CP 23.10.1908 p8 Mayor opens golf course  
 CJ 24.03.1911 p5 Drawing of proposed new club house  
 CJ 02.05.1939 Opened on new site at Aglionby  
 CN 05.07.1957 Mayo who opened Durran Hill Golf Club in 1908 remembered as a school boy that he played golf in 1874 on land which is now Chatsworth Square  
 CN 30.09.1966 p22 Clubhouse still there  
 A History of Carlisle Golf Club, J H Douglas and E R Wastridge 1985

#### DURRANHILL HOUSE Dated to 1811 for Richard Lowry

CP 29.01.1782 Thomas Lowry of Duran-hill  
 1811 Jollie p81 Durnhill-house....improving seat of Richard Lowry  
 CJ 15.10.1811 Richard Lowry of Durn Hill House to sell farms at Botcherby and Durnhill

CJ 24.07.1813 Farm called High Durnhill apply Richard Lowry of Durnhill House  
 1829 Parson and White Richard Lowry, gentleman, Durran Hill  
 CJ 28.08.1830 p1 Farm to let, Richard Lowry owner  
 CJ 24.09.1831 p3 Death of John Lowry, killed in shooting accident  
 19.09.1841 Richard Lowry Esq of Durran Hill House died after a fall from his horse aged 66 [MI in Wetheral Churchyard]  
 CJ 16.04.1842 To let, late R Lowry, apply Miss Lowry, Durranhill House  
 CJ 16.08.1845 p3 Reference to Richard Lowry of Durranhill House  
 CJ 07.009.1855 To let, apply Miss Lowry  
 CJ 05.10.1855 To let, Miss Lowry  
 CJ 28.03.1856 p1 col3 To let, three years, immediate possession, apply Jno Coulson, Cumwhinton  
 CJ 23.05.1856 p4 col 6 Mi Thompson, ladies boarding school has taken  
 CJ 09.01.1857 Miss Thompson will open her establishment on 19 January  
 CJ 12.02.1858 p1 Effects removed for convenience of sale  
 CJ 10.09.1858 p1 col 2 Misses Lowry late of Durranhill, owning pub at Broadfield to be let  
 CJ 07.10.1859 p5 Break-in, two lads known to police, at present untenanted  
 CJ 02.02.1872 Miss Lowry, left large amount of money to build Roman Catholic cathedral in Carlisle  
 CP 28.01.1874 p1a To be let  
 CJ 03.04.1874 Sale of contents, late Miss Lowry  
 CJ 03.04.1874 p1 Furniture on premises, late Miss Eliza Lowry  
 CJ 13.08.1875 Capt Maxwell of Durran Hill House accident  
 Carlisle Record Office Ref: D/BD/10/11.9 Papers relating to property at Durran Hill 1879-1884  
 CJ 15.04.1881, p6 Walk around area: *the ground rises somewhat abruptly in a series of irregular eminences..the highest of these being one crowned by Durran Hill House, a modern mansion of red sandstone and which, although possessing no particular striking architectural features is yet, form its size and general appearance, not altogether unworthy of the commanding site it occupies*.  
 CJ 13.04.1886 p2 Robbery at Mr Clutterbuck's home  
 CJ 30.06.1891 p2 R H Clutterbuck death  
 CJ 02.10.1891 p1 Mansion to let, including pleasure grounds and ?curling pond, from Candlemas 1892  
 CJ 13.11.1891 To let, mansion house from Candlemas 1892 but earlier possession could be arranged  
 CJ 06.01.1905 p8 To let, mansion  
 CJ 05.01.1906 p8 To sell or rent  
 CJ 19.01.1906 Sale of house to convent of nuns. Sold with 6 acres for £4000 to an order of nuns who will use it as a charitable home  
 CJ 18.01.1907 p4 Durran Hill Laundry – Home for Friendless Girls, the sisters are now ready to receive all classes of laundry work  
 CJ 15.05.1908 p5 Laundry – creating a nuisance  
 Carlisle Record Office Ref: Ca/E4/14451 New chapel, plans, sections etc 1909  
 CN 14.10.1950 Extracts from a diary for 1822 kept by R Lowry  
 CN 20.08.2004 p79 Conversion at ex convent; Waterton Court

#### DURRANHILL LOCOMOTIVE SHEDS

CN 15.02.1936 p19 To close

#### DURRANHILL LODGE Mid 18th century inscribed over entrance REBUILT OVER 1870

CN 15.09.2006 p70 Durranhill Lodge for sale - illus

#### DURRANHILL, LOW William Brown, farmer 1829 [Parson and White]

#### DURRANHILL POND

CN 06.04.1990 p1 Vandals blitz nature site

DURRANHILL RAILWAY BRIDGE Over both the Newcastle and Carlisle and Settle to Carlisle Railways; the western portion of the bridge, over the S&C was demolished in the days before 25.09.2004 [personal observation]

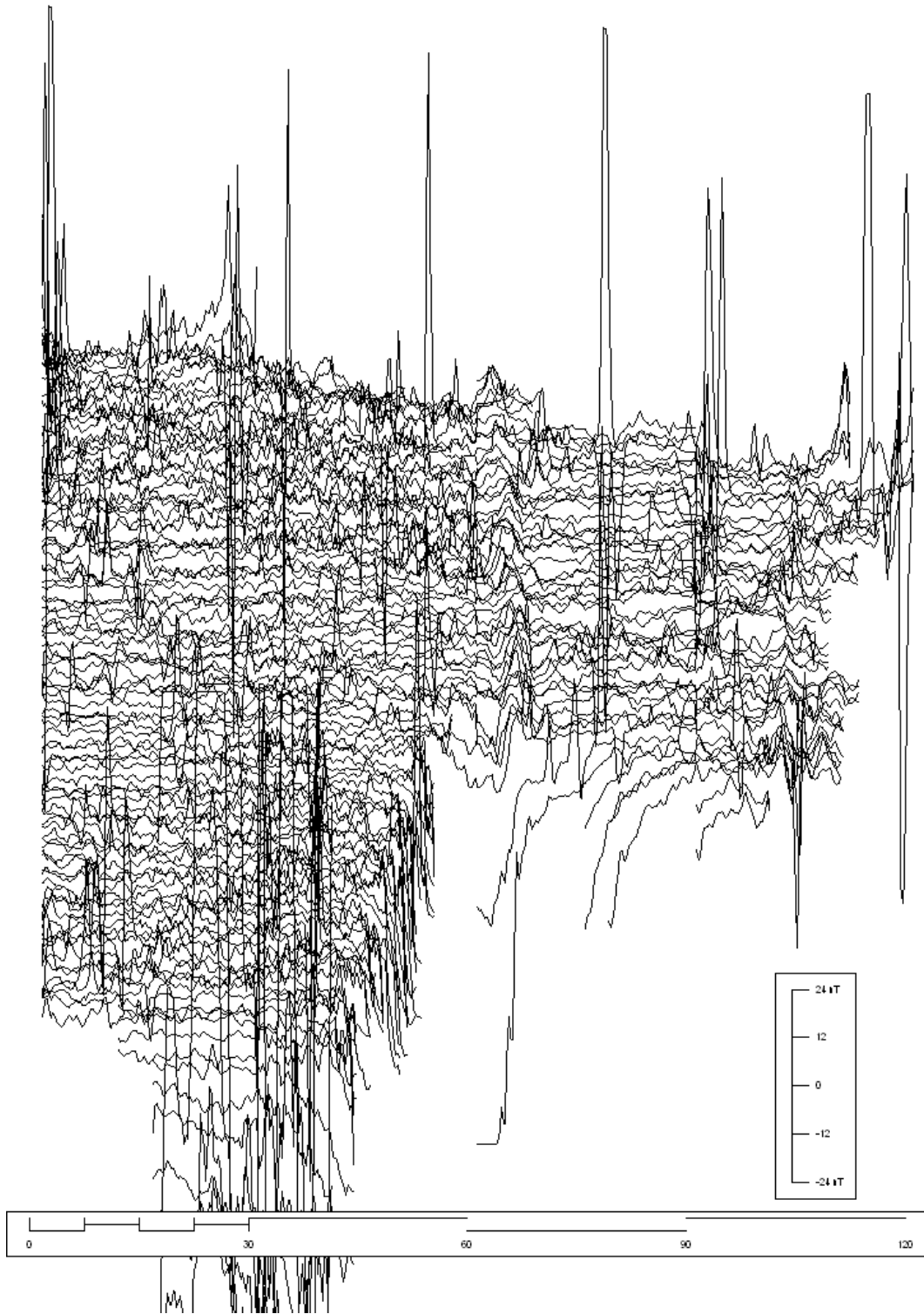
DURRANHILL ROAD BRIDGE Opened 31.01.1969  
Images of Carlisle Cumberland News p69 Photo of bridge under construction

DURRANHILL TRADING ESTATE  
Carlisle an illustrated history p93 aerial photo of estate in 1951  
CN 30.07.1971 p18 (illus) CN 01.10.1976 p16 (illus)  
CN 19.05.2006 p16 Durranhill trading estate welcomes £4.5m police cells

DURRANHILL VIEW So named on 1901 census

## APPENDIX 2: GEOPHYSICAL TRACE PLOT

Durranhill, Carlisle



## APPENDIX 3: FIGURES

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