

**JOHN STREET,
CARLISLE,
CUMBRIA**



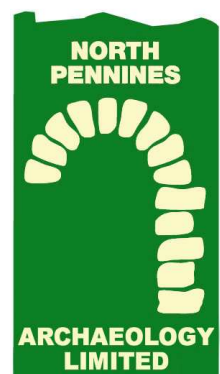
WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

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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

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Johnston and Wright Architects, on behalf of their clients, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks relating to a new Community Resource and Training Centre to be constructed to the south of John Street and west of Shaddongate, Carlisle, Cumbria. NPA Ltd undertook a desk-based assessment in 2008 in order to establish the scope of the archaeological work required to fulfil the archaeological conditions of the planning decision. The report identified a number of historic structures and features within the development locality, which were likely to be impacted upon by the new Community Resource and Training Centre, most notably potential Roman and Medieval settlement remains. Following the desk based assessment an archaeological evaluation was undertaken of the site. This revealed three phases of occupation, in the form of Roman tile, Medieval pottery and the remains of 19th and 20th walls relating to properties at the rear of Lonsdale Lane. A large collection of waste clay tobacco pipes was recovered, believed to be from the 19th century clay tobacco manufactory of James Pringle, situated in South John Street.

As a result, the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) granted planning consent for the development (Planning App No: 09/0670), on the condition that an Archaeological Watching Brief be undertaken during all groundworks. The watching brief was required as the site lies on land adjacent to John Street, Carlisle, and an area considered to have a high archaeological potential. The Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken over twenty days between the 7th September 2010 and 27th January 2011. The watching brief monitored ground reduction works, the digging of service and foundation trenches and the excavation of a 4.00m deep trench for a rainwater harvester. Archaeological remains consisted predominantly of late 19th / early 20th century redbrick walls and cobbled surfaces along with modern concrete structures and surfaces. These appear to relate to late 19th century housing on Lonsdale Lane and associated yard and road surfaces. The concrete surfaces were likely to relate to modern 20th century creamery that once fronted John Street. As this archaeological watching brief was conducted as part of a recommendation to observe groundworks in association with the development of the new Community Resource and Training Centre, no further work is deemed necessary. However, given the high archaeological potential of the area, it is recommended that any future work be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Johnston and Wright Architects, for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. NPA Ltd would also like to thank Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer (CCCHES) for all his assistance throughout the project.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend its thanks to Lambert Gill Ltd and all staff at the site, for their help during this project.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Charles Rickaby, Michael McElligott, David Jackson and Kevin Mounsey. The report was written by Kevin Mounsey and the drawings were produced by Angus Clark. The project was managed and edited by Frank Giocco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In September 2010, North Pennines Archaeology were invited by Johnston and Wright Architects, to maintain an archaeological watching brief at John Street, Carlisle, Cumbria (NGR NY 3943 5591; Figure 1), during groundworks associated with the development of the new Community Resource and Training Centre. The proposed works lie within what was a medieval suburb of Carlisle, outside the city walls. A previous desk-based assessment had also been produced by NPA Ltd (Noakes and Strickland Strickland 2008), which identified a number of historic structures and features within the development area that were likely to be impacted by the proposed development. As a result, Jeremy Parsons of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service requested that all ground reduction be subject to a programme of archaeological observation and investigation. This archaeological programme forms part of a condition on planning consent and is in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Statement 5 (Planning for the Historic Environment) 2010.
- 1.1.2 All groundworks associated with the development of the new Community Resource and Training Centre had to be excavated under full archaeological supervision and all stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IfA 2008), and were consistent with the specification provided by Frank Giecco (2010) and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the monitoring works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by Johnston and Wright Architects, for an archaeological watching brief of the study area. Following acceptance of the project design by Jeremy Parsons of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 THE WATCHING BRIEF

2.2.1 The works involved a structured watching brief to observe, record and excavate any archaeological deposits from the development site. A watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons, on a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed (IfA 2008).

2.2.2 The aims and principal methodology of the watching brief can be summarised as follows:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record them;
- to carry out further excavation and recording work in adequate time, if intact archaeological remains are uncovered during the project;
- to accurately tie the area watched by the archaeologist into the National Grid at an appropriate scale, with any archaeological deposits and features adequately leveled;
- to sample environmental deposits encountered as required, in line with English Heritage (2002) guidelines;
- to produce a photographic record of all contexts using colour digital and monochrome formats as applicable, each photograph including a graduated metric scale;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful of dating purposes;

- to produce a site archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and MoRPHE standards (English Heritage 2006).

2.2.3 The development area lay to the rear of John Street and west of Shaddongate, Carlisle. Irregular in shape, it covered an area of approximately 2500 square metres. Groundworks took the form of service and foundation trenches along with a 4.00m deep excavation for a rainwater harvester tank. Some ground reduction work was also carried out on various areas of the site. Monitoring work was carried out over twenty non-consecutive days commencing on the 7th of September 2010. A summary of the findings of the watching brief is included within this report.

2.3 THE ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited within Tullie House Museum, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Carlisle, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA10, JSC-B, CP 1213/10.

2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology, and Cumbria County Council, support the **Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 The site, which is situated south of John Street, fronts on to Shaddongate to the west, and is within the outskirts of Carlisle city centre. The site consists of a broadly level black asphalt surface and was until recently utilised as a pay and display car park by Carlisle City Council.
- 3.1.2 The site is situated within the Solway basin, where the underlying geology comprises Permo-Triassic mudstones and sandstones, the most important of which, the St Bees formation, has been used extensively as a building material in the southern parts of Carlisle.

3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area.
- 3.2.2 *Prehistoric: (c.45, 000 BC- 43 AD):* there is extensive evidence for prehistoric activity within and around Carlisle. This is found in the form of ardmarks, from prehistoric ploughing, Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery, and flint. It has been suggested that the promontory on which Carlisle Castle now stands has been a defended site since the Iron Age and possibly a pre-Roman dun (Giecco 2004).
- 3.2.3 *Roman: (43 AD-410 AD):* the first indication of Roman occupation in Carlisle is the presence of a turf and timber fort dating from around the mid 70s AD that was located to the south of Carlisle Castle running beneath Castle Way. At some time in the first half of the 2nd century the fort was rebuilt in stone and an additional legionary site was set up across the River Eden at Stanwix, as part of Hadrian's frontier defences.
- 3.2.4 There is no evidence of a settlement outside the original fort. It is believed that the fort was re-planned as a town, possibly during the urban promotion scheme during Hadrian's reign (Gosling 1976).
- 3.2.5 By 200 AD, Carlisle was known as *Luguvalium*, 'the *civitas* capital of a Brigantian sept, the Carveti.' References to *Luguvalium* are found in the *Antonine Itinerary* and the *Ravenna Cosmography* indicating the importance of the town as a centre for communication (Gosling 1976). Around this time, *Luguvalium* seems to have been granted special status. The area flourished with a large number of houses, shops, administrative and other

- public buildings until the end of Roman occupation around 400 AD (Giecco 2004).
- 3.2.6 Between the Flavian period and the mid-2nd century, many forts were built outside of the main core of the Roman town. In addition, other buildings, such as farmsteads were built that can be presumed had some connection to Carlisle and the needs of the military (Giecco 2004).
- 3.2.7 *Early Medieval: (410 AD-1066 AD):* in the 7th century, Carlisle housed an important monastic community. Bede has described the visit of St. Cuthbert to Carlisle in 685, where St. Cuthbert walked along the town walls and saw a Roman fountain that continued to work two and a half centuries after the end of Roman rule. This is thought to imply that Carlisle was inhabited after the formal end of Roman rule. At this time it is known that Carlisle belonged to the *parochia* of the Northumbrian bishops. The town was important in Cuthbert's influence as an area of 25 kilometres and the town itself was granted to Cuthbert in his consecration as Bishop of Hexham in 684. It is mentioned within the documentary record that St. Cuthbert visited a nunnery in Carlisle in 685, and may have dedicated a church in the area (Gosling 1976).
- 3.2.8 After this time, Carlisle is not mentioned in the documentary record again until 875. During this period, the Vikings were constantly raiding England. It is thought that in that year a Danish army may have laid waste to the city (Gosling 1976). As can be attested to by place names, sculpture, graves, and metal work, Scandinavian settlement was dense in the area. At this point the history of Carlisle becomes unclear and remains so for the next two centuries (Gosling 1976).
- 3.2.9 *Medieval: (1066-1485):* it is unknown what state Carlisle was in prior to the annexation by William Rufus in 1092. Before this date Carlisle was considered to be part of Scotland and does not appear in the *Domesday Book* (Gosling 1976). *Symeon of Durham* in 1118 states that, '*Carleil* or *Lugubalia* was the same city which like others in those parts was destroyed by the pagan Danes 200 years before and remained deserted until that time.' In 1092 the Normans brought about major change with the building of a new town on the site of the old Roman one. During the reign of David, King of Scotland, in the 12th and 13th centuries, Carlisle prospered. In 1130, a wall was built to surround the town. In the late 12th century the town defences and castle were improved. The invasions by William the Lionheart in 1173-74 destroyed much of the area around Carlisle, but the city was not surrendered (Jones 1976).
- 3.2.10 *Post-medieval and Modern: (1485-c. 1830- Present):* due to fires and border warfare, the population of Carlisle during the later medieval period

declined. The continuation of border warfare into the 18th century as well as being occupied by Scots and the Duke of Cumberland in 1745, and Carlisle's involvement in the Civil Wars did nothing to improve the population in the post-medieval period. In 1759 John Crofts described Carlisle as '*a small deserted dirty city; poorly built and poorly inhabited.*' The census of 1801 revealed that the population of Carlisle, of both the walled town and the suburbs, was only 10,221 (Gosling 1976). During the later 18th and 19th centuries, the introduction of the factory system and increased technology gave rise to the increase in population across Britain. In Carlisle, a rise in the urban population led to the need for new residential housing outside of the traditional city centre.

3.3 PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.3.1 During the 1950s human remains were found near the development area. It is thought that these were associated with the medieval Holy Trinity Church (HER No. 4598). This is believed to have stood in the vicinity of John Street.
- 3.3.2 In 2004 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. conducted an archaeological excavation on the site of what is now a student residential block immediately adjacent to and north of the site (Giecco 2006). This revealed deeply stratified remains of Roman ditches and pits. Significant remains dating from the 14th and 15th century including timber workshops and furnaces related to bronze working were also recorded.
- 3.3.3 An archaeological desk based assessment and evaluation was undertaken in September 2008 by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd within the development area of the proposed Community Resource and Training Centre (Noakes and Strickland 2008). Both the desk based assessment and the field evaluation found evidence for the continued use of the land at and near to the site, dating from the Roman occupation up to the modern day. Three major phases of occupation, Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval, were identified.
- 3.3.4 Three fragments of Roman tile and forty three fragments of 12th and 13th century Medieval pottery sherds suggested limited occupation of the area during these periods. The large volume of Post-Medieval pottery, glass and clay pipes recovered reflects the urbanisation and industrialisation of the area during the 19th and 20th centuries. The excavated structural remains of housing, once part of Lonsdale Lane and the huge volume of clay tobacco pipe wasters recovered, believed to be from the tobacco manufactory of James Pringle, are testament to this.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The watching brief monitoring was undertaken over twenty non-consecutive days between 7 September 2010 and 27 January 2011. All groundworks were monitored. This included ground reduction works, the excavation of foundation and service trenches and a 4.00m deep rectangular trench for a rainwater harvester. In order to facilitate the protracted timetable and spatial diversity of the groundworks carried out on the site, the results of the archaeological monitoring were divided into separate zones of work.

4.2 ZONE 1

4.2.1 Zone 1 was situated at the western end of the site in an area where workshops were to be constructed (Figure 2). A series of foundation trenches around the footprint and dividing the building in half were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.00m below the existing ground level. The natural substrate was not encountered at this depth.

4.2.2 Grey clay **(104)** measuring 0.25m in depth was sealed by a silty black deposit **(103)** measuring 0.27m in depth. This appeared to be a levelling layer containing 19th century ceramic building material and pottery. Encompassed by the silty black deposit **(103)** was a sandstone and redbrick structure **(102)** measuring 1.80m in length and 1.00m in width (Figure 2; Plate 1). Aligned east-west this was the badly damaged remains of a possible redbrick wall and sandstone floor surface. The structure **(102)** and the black silty deposit **(103)** were sealed by 0.25m of modern hardcore **(101)** on top of which lay a layer of black asphalt **(100)**. The vast majority of the development area was covered by modern black asphalt **(100)** over a modern hardcore layer **(101)**.

4.2.3 There were some variations in the stratigraphic sequences observed during the excavation of the workshop foundation trenches. In the foundation trench FT2 (Figure 2) a deposit of mid brown silty clay **(118)** measuring 0.40m in depth was sealed by a deposit of dark brown sandy clay **(117)** measuring 0.07m in depth. This was sealed by a deposit of mid grey gravel **(115)** measuring 0.08m which covered most of the site in this particular area. Cutting the foundation trench FT2 was a modern service trench running east-west. The cut **[121]** measured 0.60m in depth and 0.60m in width. It contained a modern fill **(116)** of light brown grey gravel.



Plate 1: Redbrick and Sandstone Structure (102) (facing south)

- 4.2.4 The deposit of brown sandy clay (117) was probably used to level the site and was observed in the foundation trench FT1 (Figure 2) as context (119), context (122) in foundation trench FT3 (Figure 2) and in the service trench ST4 (Figure 2) as context (124). Context (118) was observed and recorded in the foundation trench FT1 as context (120).
- 4.2.5 The stratigraphy in foundation trench FT3 consisted of a deposit of brown, silty clay (123) measuring 0.35m in depth sealed by 0.43m of dark brown, sandy clay (122) which was covered by 0.22m of grey gravel (115). Context (123) was the earliest deposit observed in this area.



Plate 2: Boundary Wall Foundation Trench, South West Corner of the Site (facing north)

- 4.2.6 In the south-west corner of the site a foundation trench for the site boundary wall was excavated (Figure 2) (Plate 2). The trench had a total

length of 22.00m, a width of 1.00m and was excavated to a total depth of 1.20m below the surface of the black asphalt (100). A silty black levelling deposit, (103) excavated to a depth of 0.85m, was sealed by 0.25m of modern hardcore (101) which was covered by 0.10m of black asphalt (100). No significant archaeological features were observed in Zone 1. Unfortunately no trace was observed of the pipe making midden recorded in the 2008 evaluation.

4.3 ZONE 2

- 4.3.1 At a distance of 5.10m south of the south-west corner of the student residential building the remains of a cobbled surface (105) were uncovered at a depth of 0.41m below the black asphalt surface (Figure 2) (Plate 3). The uncovered area measured 1.40m by 1.80m and was probably the remains of a 19th century street or yard surface. The cobbles were bedded into grey clay (104) and sealed by the black, silty clay, leveling layer (103).
- 4.3.2 At a distance of 6.00m south of the south-west corner of the student residential building a large rectangular trench measuring 6.50m by 3.45m was excavated to a maximum depth of 4.00m (Figure 2). The trench was to accommodate an underground rainwater harvesting tank. Natural river gravels (128) (Plate 4) measuring 2.60m in depth were sealed by a black silty clay levelling layer (127) measuring 1.20m in depth. This layer contained 19th century pottery and pieces of clay pipe. Over this was a layer of yellow modern sub-base (126) measuring 0.20m in depth. No significant archaeological features were observed in this trench.



Plate 3: Cobbled Surface (105) (facing south)

4.3.3 Within the rainwater harvester trench a modern service trench cut **[129]** and fill **(130)** was observed in both the east and west facing sections. The cut was 0.60m wide and 0.50m deep and contained a fill of pink sub-base sealed by the grey sub-base **(126)**. The service trench cut and fill is likely to be a continuation of the service run **[121]** observed in the workshop foundation trench (FT2).



Plate 4: Natural River Gravels (128) at a depth of c.4.00m (facing east)

4.4 ZONE 3

4.4.1 Zone 3 was an area to the south of the existing hostel building towards the eastern end of the site. Ground reduction work here was carried out by mechanical excavator in 10.00m wide strips. Excavation here revealed a series of redbrick and concrete walls **(108)** (Figure 2) (Plate 5), running north south across the site for a distance of 14.50m. Measuring between 0.23m and 0.49m wide they were probably foundation walls for a late 19th century early 20th century buildings. These walls were bedded onto a coarse layer of bedding material **(109)**. Similar wall fragments were observed at various other locations in Zone 3 (Figure 2) during ground reduction work.

4.4.2 The redbrick walls **(108)** were seen to cut and divide up a layer of concrete **(107)** measuring 0.12m in depth. Associated with the concrete layer were a variety of modern foundation stanchions and service runs all of which were removed. Sealing the walls **(108)** and concrete **(107)** was a rubble

levelling layer (106) measuring 0.14m in depth. This in turn was sealed by the hardcore (101) and asphalt deposits (100).



Plate 5: Redbrick Wall (108) set on Hardcore Layer (109) (facing east)

4.4.3 In the north eastern area of Zone 3, just south of the existing hostel (Figure 2) a basement or possible boiler room was uncovered. Ascribed a 20th century date mechanical excavation down to a depth of 2.30m was carried out in order to remove it (Plate 6). No earlier archaeological features were observed.



Plate 6: Remains of Modern Cellar/Boiler House (facing east)

4.4.4 Close to the north western end of the existing hostel a trench measuring 8.00m by 2.10m was excavated to a depth of 1.92m, for two inspection chambers. A pink brown silty clay (134) measuring 0.60m in depth was sealed by 0.45m of dark brown silty clay (114). Above this was 0.17m of sand (133) covered by 0.15m of black asphalt (132) which was covered by 0.40m of gravel/hardcore (131). This was sealed by 0.15m of topsoil (110).

Some modern concrete and brick footings were observed in the north-east facing section.



Plate 7: Excavation of Pit in Zone 3 for Two Inspection Chambers (facing north)

4.4.5 A series of foundation trenches were excavated to accommodate the foundation walls for the new Community Resource and Training Centre. The trenches measured 0.80m in width and 0.80m in depth. A dark silty clay spread (104), measuring 0.10m in depth was sealed by a black silty clay leveling layer (103), measuring 0.70m in depth. No significant archaeological features were observed in any of the foundation trenches.



Plate 8: Foundation Trench for the New Main Building (facing north)

- 4.4.6 Several service trench runs and inspection chambers were excavated and monitored on the eastern and northern edges of Zone 3, south of the existing hostel building (Figure 2)
- 4.4.7 A 17.00m length of service trench (ST1) (Figure 2) was excavated across the site in a south-west to north-east direction. Measuring 0.77m in width, with an average depth of 1.05m, at the base of the trench was a clayey silty deposit **(104)** measuring over 0.20m in depth. This was sealed by dark brown silty clay **(113)** measuring 0.45m in depth which in turn was covered by a layer of modern hardcore **(101)** measuring 0.45m in depth. No archaeological features were observed within the trench.
- 4.4.8 All the service trenches (ST1, ST2, ST3 and ST 5) (Figure 5) displayed a similar stratigraphic sequence. The stratigraphy of the western service trench (ST4) was, however somewhat different. The trench measured 15.6m in length, 0.55m in width and 1.50m in depth. A deposit of mid brown silty clay **(125)** measuring 0.42m in depth was sealed by a layer of dark brown sandy clay **(124)** which in turn was covered by 0.40m of hardcore **(101)**. This was covered by 0.12m of concrete **(135)** which was sealed by 0.22m of modern black asphalt **(100)**. No archaeological features were observed within the trench.



Plate 9: Service Trench ST4 (facing north-east).

4.5 ZONE 4

4.5.1 In Zone 4, on the eastern side of the development area (Figure 2), an existing manhole, possibly relating to the extant hostel buildings, was excavated out to a depth of 1.80m (Plate 10). At the base of the excavation a light brown clay deposit (**112**) lay below 0.20m of grey brown silty clay (**111**) containing fragments of animal bone. This was sealed by a modern hardcore layer over which was a grey clay deposit (**104**) cut by modern services. Context (**104**) was sealed by the black silty levelling deposit (**103**) and cut by a modern service pipe and the remains of redbrick wall (**108**). Above this was a layer of modern hardcore (**101**) which was sealed by modern topsoil (**110**). The wall was of a late 19th / early 20th century date.



Plate 10: Stratigraphy at the Eastern End of the Site after the Removal of a Large Manhole (facing south)

5 FINDS

5.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT

- 5.1.1 A total of thirty two finds from four different contexts were recovered during the watching brief (Table 1). These included twenty sherds of post-medieval pottery and one sherd of medieval pottery. Nine pieces of clay tobacco pipe were recovered along with one sherd of bottle glass and an intact bottle.
- 5.1.2 The finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of F. Giocco (NPA Ltd Technical Director). The metalwork was placed in a stable environment and was monitored for corrosion.

5.2 POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY

- 5.2.1 A total of twenty sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered, six from within context **(104)**, one from within context **(113)** and thirteen from within context **(127)**. The sherd sizes ranged from 170mm by 85mm to 20mm by 13mm.
- 5.2.2 Six pieces of post-medieval pottery were recovered from within context **(104)**. Of these there was one piece of white and cream vitrified stoneware measuring 115mm by 80mm, two pieces of brown earthenware the larger of which measured 142mm by 57 mm. and three smaller assorted fragments. All were ascribed a late 19th century date.
- 5.2.3 One fragment of yellow post-medieval pottery, measuring 24mm by 13mm was recovered from within context **(113)**. This was ascribed a late 19th century date.
- 5.2.4 Recovered from within context **(127)** was a large fragment of light brown stoneware, measuring 170mm by 85mm. A light brown stoneware handle, possibly from a jug, measuring 70mm by 37mm was also recovered from within the same context. These two fragments were ascribed a late 19th century date.
- 5.2.5 Context **(127)** also contained two pieces of black, lead glazed pottery measuring 35mm by 22mm and 74mm by 60mm respectively. Eight other smaller fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from within the same context including two pieces displaying willow pattern. All were ascribed a late 19th century date.
- 5.2.6 One piece of white stoneware, measuring 38mm by 28mm, from within context **(127)** was likely to be part of a rim from an 18th century tankard.

5.3 MEDIEVAL POTTERY

- 5.3.1 One sherd of medieval pottery, measuring 38mm by 25mm, was recovered from within context (113). Yellowy green in colour, the sherd is a partially reduced greenware which was very common in Carlisle from the late 12th to the 13th century

5.4 BOTTLE GLASS

- 5.4.1 A total of one sherd of glass and one complete glass bottle were recovered from within context (104). The glass sherd was ascribed a modern 20th century date. The complete bottle was inscribed with the name W.UNDERWOOD CARLISLE and ascribed a late 19th century, early 20th century date.

5.5 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

- 5.5.1 A total of nine pieces of clay tobacco pipe were recovered, five pieces of tobacco pipe stem and five tobacco pipe bowls. The bowls were all of plain design and were ascribed a late 19th century date. It was undetermined as to whether or not the recovered pieces came from the manufactory of James Pringle.

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
104	Clay Tobacco Pipe	6	0.057	Post Medieval
104	Bottle Glass	2	0.593	Post Medieval
104	Pottery	6	0.415	Post Medieval
113	Pottery	1	0.001	Post Medieval
114	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	0.007	Post Medieval
114	Pottery	1	0.005	Medieval
127	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	0.004	Post Medieval
127	Pottery	13	0.835	Post Medieval

Table 1: Finds Table of Artefacts Recovered from the Watching Brief.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The watching brief established that much of the development site had been levelled with late 19th early 20th century deposits prior to its use as a car parking facility. Where archaeological features occurred they were all of heavily truncated by 19th and 20th century structures relating to housing and light industry that once occupied the site. As with the previous archaeological evaluation carried out on the site no significant archaeological features of Roman or Medieval date were observed. It can perhaps be tentatively assumed that archaeological features dating to these periods may be confined to an area closer to the John Street frontage.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 As this watching brief was conducted as a condition of groundworks associated with the development of a new Community and Resource Training Centre, no further archaeological work is deemed necessary. However, given the site's close proximity to the considerable Roman and Medieval archaeology recorded on the former Maltsters Arms site and the possibility of the medieval Holy Trinity Church within the vicinity, it is recommended that any work conducted in the future be subject to a similar programme of archaeological investigation.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description
100	Deposit	Modern Asphalt/Concrete/Roadway/Path
101	Deposit	Modern Yellow, Hardcore
102	Structure	Redbrick and Sandstone
103	Deposit	Black, Silty Clay, Levelling Spread
104	Deposit	Grey Clay, Spread
105	Structure	Cobbled Street Surface
106	Deposit	Grey Rubble Layer
107	Deposit	Concrete
108	Structure	Brick and Concrete Foundations
109	Deposit	Modern Mixed Levelling Layer
110	Deposit	Topsoil
111	Deposit	Grey Brown, Silty Clay
112	Deposit	Light Brown Clay
113	Deposit	Dark Brown, Silty Clay
114	Deposit	Dark Brown,
115	Deposit	Mid Grey, Top Gravel Layer
116	Fill	Light Brown, Gravel Backfill
117	Deposit	Dark Brown, Sandy Clay, Levelling Layer
118	Deposit	Mid Brown, Silty Clay, Levelling Layer
119	Deposit	Dark Brown, Sandy Clay, Levelling Layer
120	Deposit	Mid Brown, Silty Clay, Levelling Layer
121	Cut	For Modern Service Trench
122	Deposit	Dark Brown, Sandy Clay Levelling Layer
123	Deposit	Mid Brown, Silty Clay, Levelling Layer
124	Deposit	Dark Brown, Sandy Clay, Levelling Layer
125	Deposit	Mid Brown, Silty Clay, Levelling Layer
126	Deposit	Grey Modern Sub-Base
127	Deposit	Dark Brown, Silty Clay, Levelling
128	Natural	Brown Coarse River Gravel
129	Cut	For Modern Service Trench
130	Fill	Modern , Pink Sub-Base
131	Deposit	Gravel and Hardcore
132	Deposit	Asphalt and Hardcore
133	Deposit	Sand
134	Deposit	Pink/Brown Silty Clay
135	Deposit	Concrete

Table 2: List of Contexts issued during Watching Brief

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2008

PROJECT: John Street, Carlisle
SCALE: 1:25000
REPORT No: CP 650/08
CLIENT: Johnston and Wright
DRAWN BY: JS
DATE: September 2008

Location:



KEY:

 Site Location

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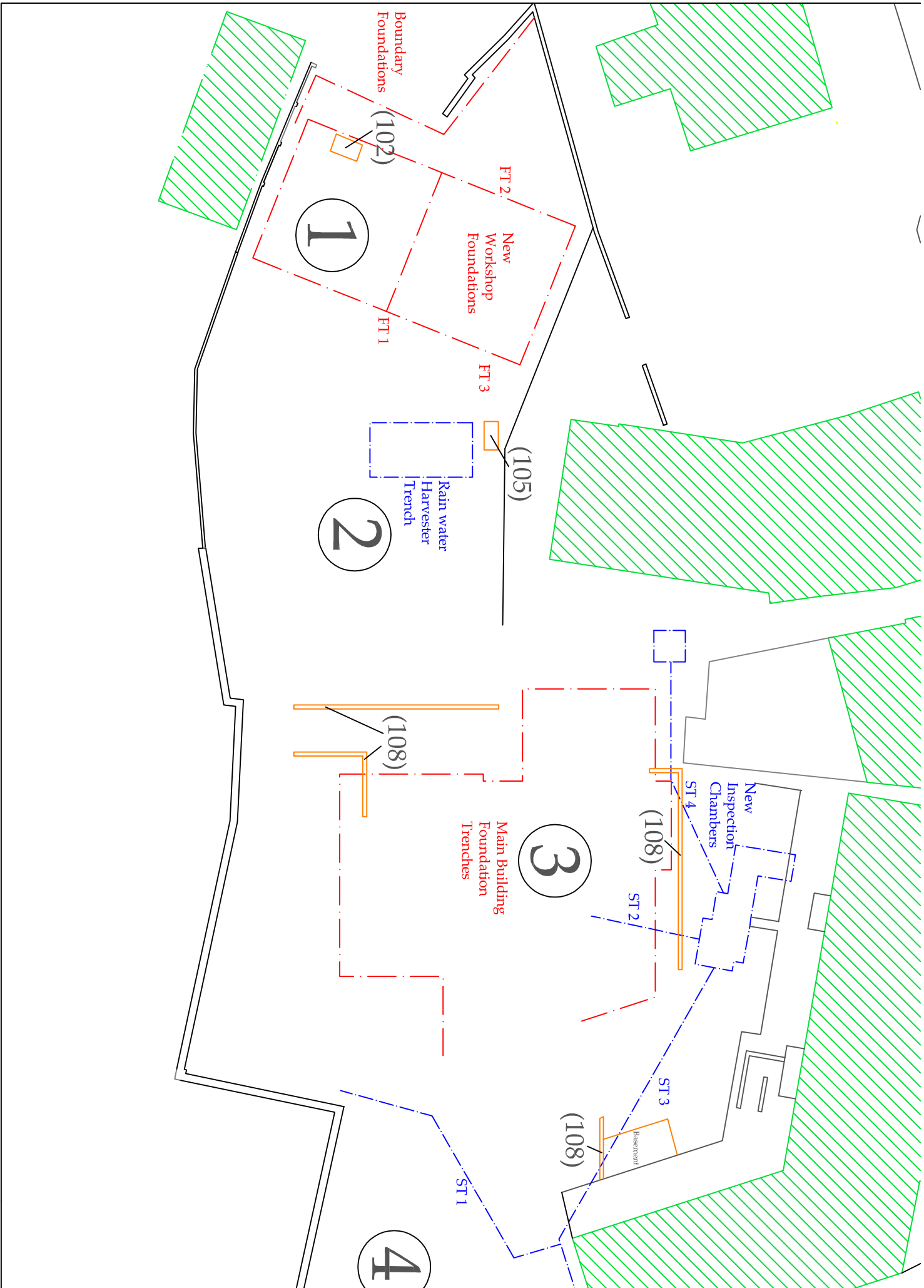


Figure 2 : Plan of monitored gropundworks