

Client Report No. CP/216/05

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT FOR A
PROPOSED
DEVELOPMENT AT
NORFOLK STREET,
DENTON HOLME,
CARLISLE**

**FOR
CITADEL ESTATES LTD**

NY 3955 5485

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LIST OF FIGURES AND PLATES

	<i>Page</i>
List Of Illustrations.....	iv
Executive Summary.....	v
Acknowledgements	vi
1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES AND METHODOLOGY	2
2.1 GUIDELINES.....	2
2.2 REFERENCES	2
2.3 METHODOLOGY	2
2.3.1 Baseline Survey	2
2.3.2 Definition of Scales of Impact	3
2.3.3 Development of Mitigation Measures.....	3
2.3.4 Assessment of Impacts.....	4
2.3.5 Limitations to Surveys or Assessments.....	4
3 THE BASE LINE CONDITIONS	5
3.1 EXISTING BASELINE.....	5
3.1.1 Topography, Geology and Hydrology of the Study Area	5
3.2 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE.....	5
3.3 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK.....	6
3.3.1 National Policy Context.....	6
3.3.2 Statutory Designations	6
3.3.3 Non-Statutory Designations.....	7
3.3.4 Local Policy Framework.....	8
3.4 PREVIOUS WORK.....	9
4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	10
4.1 PREHISTORIC	10
4.2 ROMAN.....	10
4.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL AND MEDIEVAL	10
4.4 POST MEDIEVAL.....	11
5 ASSESSMENT RESULTS	14
5.1 INTERNATIONAL DESIGNATIONS	14
5.1.1 World Heritage Sites.....	14
5.2 NATIONAL DESIGNATIONS.....	14
5.2.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments	14
5.2.2 Areas of Archaeological Importance	14
5.2.3 Listed Buildings.....	14
5.2.4 Building Preservation Notices	14
5.2.5 Battlefield Sites.....	14
5.3 LOCAL DESIGNATIONS.....	14
5.3.1 Conservation Areas.....	14
5.4 DESIGNATED BUILDINGS AND SITES.....	14
6 SUMMARY	15
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY	16
7.1 Primary Sources.....	16
7.2 Secondary Sources.....	16
APPENDIX 1 – PLATES.....	19
APPENDIX 2 – ILLUSTRATIONS	21

LIST OF FIGURES AND PLATES

	<i>Page</i>
PLATE 1 NORTH FACING ELEVATION OF SOUTH VALE HAT WORKS	19
PLATE 2 WESTERN RANGE OF ANCILLARY BUILDING	19
PLATE 3 WESTERN CORNER BETWEEN MAIN NORTHERN BLOCK AND EASTERN WING.....	20
FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION A: 1:25,000	APPENDIX 2
FIGURE 2 SITE LOCATION B: 1:1250	APPENDIX 2
FIGURE 3 ORDNANCE SURVEY 1 ST EDITION	APPENDIX 2
FIGURE 4 ORDNANCE SURVEY 2 ND EDITION	APPENDIX 2
FIGURE 5 ORDNANCE SURVEY 3 RD EDITION	APPENDIX 2
FIGURE 8 ORDNANCE SURVEY 4 TH EDITION.....	APPENDIX 2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2005 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Border Homes to undertake an archaeological desk study in advance of a proposed development at Norfolk Street, Denton Holme, Carlisle.

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

There are no statutory designations on the development site, which is situated outside the City of Carlisle Archaeological Hazard Area. The site is the location of the late 19th century South Vale Hat Works and map analysis has shown the site to have been situated adjacent to the South Vale Corn Mill, and consisted of enclosed fields at the time of the 1865 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. Parts of the 1877 mill still survive within the present factory complex.

There is no evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity on the site and the only evidence of early medieval activity is the discovery of a Viking axe of 11th century date found near Seven Wells Bank, to the west of the development site.

The site appears to have been undeveloped until the late 19th and 20th centuries and as a consequence seems to have limited archaeological potential other than the surviving remains of the South Vale Hat Works.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Joanne Beaty BA and edited by Juliet Reeves BA. The project was managed by Chris Jones BA, MA, AIFA, NPA Project Archaeologist.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Cultural Heritage can broadly be defined as the man made elements within a landscape, which make and contribute to an area's historic character. It is regarded as being an important national resource of value to future generations, but one that is subject to evolution and change. Within an urban environment, the landscape has been subject to a succession of changes over time. It is important that the knowledge of past land use informs future development in order to maintain the historic character of the area. Impacts upon the historic environment can affect its historic character as an entity in its own right and from the perspective of the local community.
- 1.2 This section describes those cultural heritage elements on land at or within the vicinity of Norfolk Street, Denton Holme, Carlisle. This is limited in scope to a description of areas of potentially important archaeological remains within the proposed development area. In addition to a written description of the archaeological constraints of the proposals, the requirement for further work and the extent and scope of such work and any time constraints on the development will also be included. The importance of the cultural heritage of the Historic City of Carlisle is emphasised in the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan, Policy ST4, where development will enhance the functional role between the city and Scotland and the North East of England whilst not adversely affecting the area cultural heritage and environmental quality (CCC 2003, 10).
- 1.3 The scheme is located at Norfolk Street, Denton Holme, Carlisle (NY 3955 5485) and lies within Caldewgate Ward in Carlisle Parish. The study area comprises an area of land approximately 1.4ha in extent. The area is shown in figure 1.
- 1.4 The principal objective of this assessment is to undertake sufficient work in order to identify and characterise the archaeological constraints associated with the development area, in order to assess the archaeological and historical potential of the development site.

2 ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 GUIDELINES

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

2.2 REFERENCES

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

2.3 METHODOLOGY

2.3.1 BASELINE SURVEY

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

2.3.2 DEFINITION OF SCALES OF IMPACT

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

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

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

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

2.3.3 DEVELOPMENT OF MITIGATION MEASURES

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

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

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

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

2.3.4 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

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

2.3.5 LIMITATIONS TO SURVEYS OR ASSESSMENTS

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

3 THE BASE LINE CONDITIONS

3.1 EXISTING BASELINE

3.1.1 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY OF THE STUDY AREA

3.1.1.1 The study area is situated on low-lying ground, which forms part of the Carlisle Plain approximately 17m AOD. It is located approximately 0.25km south of the Historic Centre of Carlisle within an area of mixed commercial and residential use, in the Caldewgate District.

3.1.1.2 The geology of the area consists of boulder clay interleaved with alluvial sand and gravels, which occurs along the rivers, and merges into marine alluvium near the upper limits of tidal waters. The boulder clay has been deposited by ice and is derived from bedrock traversed by glacial movement and is heterogeneous (SSEW 1984).

3.1.1.3 The principal river closest to the study area is the River Caldew, which flows to the east of the study area. The river also forms the east Parliamentary and Municipal Boundary for Caldewgate Ward. The site is also crossed by a mill race which serviced a number of mills and factories between Bridge Street to the north and the Holme Head Works to the south.

3.2 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE

3.2.1 Approximately 0.25km north of the study area lies the Historic City of Carlisle. The earliest documented settlement was the Roman town of *Luguvalium*, which extended from the site of the medieval castle, along West Walls and present day Lowther Street to the Victorian Citadel.

3.2.2 A number of mills and factory units were located along the mill race which traverses the site, an important feature of the 19th and 20th century industrial development of Carlisle.

3.2.3 There is no direct evidence for occupation on the site prior to the late 19th century, although the mill-race which runs roughly north south across the site feeding the South Vale Mill may have a medieval origin. The South Vale Hat Works was constructed in 1877 and was modified and greatly extended in the 20th century and still survives as a complex of derelict industrial buildings (see figure 2).

3.3 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.3.1 NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

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

3.3.2 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

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

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

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

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

3.3.3 NON-STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

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

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

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

3.3.4 LOCAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

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

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

Cumbria and the Lake District Joint Structure Plan (2003)

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

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

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

3.4 PREVIOUS WORK

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

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 PREHISTORIC

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

4.2 ROMAN

- 4.2.1 By 73 AD the Romans had established a fort at the northern end of the present city centre, and this quickly expanded to become a substantial civilian settlement measuring over 40 acres in area. The withdrawal by the Romans from Scotland in the 80s, and later the building of Hadrian's Wall from 122 AD, probably had a substantial impact on the settlement. By about 200 AD Carlisle, known as Luguvalium, seems to have been granted special status, and it continued to flourish, with a large number of houses, shops, administrative and other public buildings, until the end of the Roman occupation around 400 AD.
- 4.2.2 Outside the core part of the Roman town of Carlisle, in the period between the Flavian period and the mid 2nd century many forts were built, some of which were temporary camps, and others were more substantial. Some doubtless housed troops on active campaigns, whilst others probably provided accommodation for soldiers redeployed during the withdrawal from Scotland and in the context of an evolving frontier policy. In addition, there are many small farmsteads, whose economy would have been linked in some way to that of Carlisle and the needs of the military.
- 4.2.3 There is little evidence for Roman habitation in the Denton Holme area. A coin was found in 1981 at Longsowerby, within the environs of the site. The coin was of Constantine II which dates to c.321 AD and was found close to the area known as Seven Wells Bank.

4.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL AND MEDIEVAL

- 4.3.1 There is little known about Denton Holme during the early Medieval period. The only evidence that has been found in relationship to Denton Holme is a Viking axe found again near Seven Wells Bank. The axe dates to around the 11th century and is the only Viking weapon of this type found in the city and is now at Tullie House museum. As with the Roman coin these were all chance finds and it is not known if these items were simply lost by people passing through the area or whether it was due to some form of habitation in the area.

- 4.3.2 Following the withdrawal of the Legions in the early part of the 5th century, Carlisle probably continued to be occupied, and it housed an important monastic community from the 7th century. The arrival of the Normans in 1092 heralded a period of major change, during which the city was enclosed by walls. Throughout the Middle Ages and up to the Jacobite rebellion in 1745, Carlisle was a major frontier city on the borders of England and Scotland.
- 4.3.3 In the 12th century period Denton Holme belonged to the Denton family and consisted of meadows and pasture. From the Middle Ages until the late 18th century, Carlisle was more or less confined to the land within the city walls, apart from three ribbon-like suburbs outside the three city gates. Although the South Vale Corn Mill was of post medieval date there is some evidence that there was a medieval mill in the general vicinity (A James pers com.). It is therefore possible that the mill race which crosses the site may have its origins in the medieval period (see figure 2). From the end of the 18th century, with the rapid expansion of the town during the Industrial Revolution, the three suburbs grew very rapidly in size, with new housing, factories, roads, and industrial and commercial premises. These developments, together with the advent of the railways, expanded over what had previously been open countryside.
- 4.3.4 The development site lay outside the principal area of settlement during the medieval period, a territory that, outside the protection of the city walls, was subject to ravaging by frequent raids and invading retinues. It is likely the site consisted of agricultural land during the medieval period, and formed part of the medieval lordship or demesne of Carlisle.

4.4 POST MEDIEVAL

- 4.4.1 Following the union of the English and Scottish Crowns with the accession of James I to the English throne in 1603, a programme of pacification of the borderlands began. This saw a modernisation of tenureships of great benefit to northern landowners and a breakdown of the traditional forms of Border service (Spence 1984; 64). This process of modernisation led to the undertaking of two detailed surveys of the Socage or manorial lands of Carlisle, by Thomas Johnson in 1608 and Aaron Rathbone in 1611 (Ibid, 67).
- 4.4.2 During the later 18th and the 19th centuries, the introduction of the factory system and increasingly complex technologies gave rise to a substantial population increase in urban areas throughout Britain. In Carlisle, the construction of factories and their attraction to migrant workers from the adjacent countryside saw a concomitant rise in the urban population and a need for new residential housing outside the traditional city centre.
- 4.4.3 The story of Post Medieval Denton Holme is one of expansion and industry. The whole area of Denton Holme was filled with factories and factory workers during the industrial revolution. Pre industrialisation saw trade being limited to weekly markets for locally produced goods and twice a year for goods from the surrounding area. The market place still had hiring days for employers to hire local domestic and household staff.

- 4.4.4 During the beginning of the Industrial age families moved from the poverty of the countryside to earn money in ever expanding cities, Carlisle was no exception. The job of handloom weaver was one that artisans of the time could do from home and the whole family could join in. The handloom weavers would get paid per measurement of cloth they produced. This however was not a wholly profitable enterprise with many weavers living in abject poverty. The hunger riots of 1812 and 1813 saw Denton Mill attacked by starving people. Sheep were stolen and slaughtered for food, potato clamps broken into and fences broken down for firewood. In 1819 weavers petitioned the regent to send them to America and in 1826 Carlisle weavers were set to build the walkway from the castle to the Eden bridge by way of earning dole, which was a few coppers a day. In 1863 the city helped the unemployed weavers by funding their emigration to Canada.
- 4.4.5 The textile industry started in Carlisle around the mid 18th century. In 1745 the Deuchlier Brothers from Germany set up a wool business with the hopes to compete with Yorkshire. Unfortunately the older brother died and the younger brother saw the enterprise go bankrupt. This however did not see the end to ties with Germany as many women and children were employed to make woollen osnaburgs for exportation to Hamburg. In 1761 a Newcastle firm set up works printing and stamping calico. By the end of the century there were four print fields employing over one thousand people. In 1807 the poet Southey spoke of the poor Scottish and Irish that made up the population at the time. Southey also spoke of the print works for calicos, muslins and cotton that were running in the city.
- 4.4.6 The 1865 first edition Ordnance Survey map shows a mill race that starts from the river Caldew at Holme Head and feeds into the South Vale com mill and continues past Constable Street to feed into the Holme Works (bleaching, dyeing and finishing works). The mill-race continues to feed the Frigate Works (confectioners and biscuits) past Shaddon Works and back into the river Caldew at Caldewgate. Holme Works was originally called Carricks. William Carrick and Sons hat manufacturers were established in 1790 and were based at the Norfolk Street site at the Holme works just to the north of the present site (see figure 3). Joseph Ferguson rented the site of Carricks in 1828 for his expanding site. Jollies Directory in 1811 has Carrick Hat manufactures at Caldew Brow and English Street. In 1876 adverts were put out for tenders to construct a new factory (Carlisle Patriot June 1876) and the factory was completed in 1877. It is this factory which that is first recorded on the second edition Ordnance Survey of 1901. The complex remained largely unaltered well into the twentieth century with much of the enlargement to the south and west (see figure 2) occurring in the post war period.
- 4.4.7 Adjacent to the study area was the Ferguson Brothers factory established in 1824, which was still in operation until 1991 and easily the largest factory in Denton Holm. This factory was first known as the Frigate Works and was built by Joseph Ferguson as a mill for dyeing cotton linings. Due to expansion the mill moved to Holme Head in 1828 renting the former Carrick and Sons' Mill

buildings. The mill was expanded in 1837 with a new dyeing and finishing works added to the existing buildings. In 1862 the old weir was washed away by flood waters and a new weir built two years later at a cost of £10,000. In 1865 a new spinning wheel and weaving shed were built and in 1882 a new coffee house and bowling green were added to the site. The site saw further expansion in 1891 with the addition of a black dyeing works and in 1898 a technique known as 'mercerising' was introduced and a machine brought in from Germany for this process. This expansion continued well into the 20th century, including the fitting of automatic looms in 1948.

- 4.7.8 Ferguson Brothers in its heyday was a considerable complex that dominated the Denton Holme skyline for over 150 years. During the 1960's the Norfolk Street site became Kangol's seat belt manufacturers and were then owned by Allied Signals and finally Breed UK. The Holme Head site went into decline in the late 1960's and closed in 1991. Much of the site was demolished for the construction of housing and the main body of the factory was converted to luxury apartments and the name changed to Higginson Mill after Henry Higginson who had made alterations to the factory complex in 1899.

5 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

5.1 INTERNATIONAL DESIGNATIONS

5.1.1 WORLD HERITAGE SITES

5.1.1.1 There are no World Heritage Sites (UNESCO 1972) within any of the areas under consideration.

5.2 NATIONAL DESIGNATIONS

5.2.1 SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

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

5.2.2 AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

5.2.2.1 There are no Areas of Archaeological Importance within or adjacent to the study area.

5.2.3 LISTED BUILDINGS

5.2.3.1 There are no Listed Buildings within the study area.

5.2.4 BUILDING PRESERVATION NOTICES

5.2.4.1 There are no known Building Preservation Notices within any of the areas under consideration.

5.2.5 BATTLEFIELD SITES

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

5.3 LOCAL DESIGNATIONS

5.3.1 CONSERVATION AREAS

5.3.1.1 The study area does not fall within a designated Conservation Area (CCC 1997).

5.4 DESIGNATED BUILDINGS AND SITES

5.4.1 The South Vale Hat Works is listed on the Historic Environment Record (#40951).

6 SUMMARY

- 6.1 There are no statutory designations on the development site, which is situated outside the City of Carlisle Archaeological Hazard Area. Map analysis has shown the site to have been situated south of the South Vale Corn Mill, and consisted of enclosed fields at the time of the 1865 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 6.2 There is no evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity on the site and the only evidence of early medieval activity is the discovery of a Viking axe of 11th century date found near Seven Wells Bank, to the west of the development site.
- 6.3 The site appears to have been undeveloped until the late 19th century and as a consequence seems to have little archaeological potential other than the surviving remains of the 1877 hat works which are still preserved within the current factory complex. The areas of archaeological interest are situated in the northern half of the development site (see figure 2), where the north facing elevation of the current complex although much altered contains the original 1877 frontage (see Plate 1). Parts of the original western range are also preserved in the current complex (see Plates 2 and 3), as are parts of the eastern range.
- 6.4 The remains of this hat works although clearly not of national importance are significant on a local level as they do represent a part of Carlisle's 19th century industrial landscape, which is rapidly vanishing from modern day Carlisle. It is therefore recommended that some form of building recording programme takes place to record the historic fabric of the hat works prior to its redevelopment.

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APPENDIX 1 – PLATES



Plate 1: North Facing elevation of South Vale Hat works
(taken from Norfolk Street)



Plate 2: Western range of Ancillary building with
South west corner of main northern block in background
(Taken from alley running to the rear or Richardson Street)



Plate 3: Western corner between main northern block and eastern wing.
(Taken from alley running to the rear or Richardson Street)

Appendix 2 – FIGURES