
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Project Designs and Client Reports No. CP/73/03

**PROJECT DESIGN FOR
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELD EVALUATION AND
WATCHING BRIEF AT
MILBOURNE STREET
CARLISLE
CUMBRIA**

**NGR: NY 39625 55790 &
NY 39600 55840**

**FOR
BORDER CONSTRUCTION
LTD**

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19th September 2003



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1. INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION	3
2. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	3
2.1 Desk-Based Assessment	3
2.2 Watching Brief	3
2.3 Field Evaluation	4
2.6 Health And Safety	5
3. TIMETABLE AND STAFFING	6
4. PROJECT COSTS	7
5. PUBLICATION	8
6. ARCHIVE, OWNERSHIP AND STORAGE OF FINDS	8
7. THE CONTRACTOR	8

1. INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION

- 1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd has been invited by Border Construction Ltd, to provide a cost for an archaeological field evaluation and watching brief on land at Milbourne Street, Carlisle, Cumbria (NY 39625 55790 & NY 39600 55840; Planning Application Reference 1/03/0772 and pre-application).
- 1.2 The Client, Border Construction Ltd, has been provided with a brief for archaeological works by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service requiring a watching brief during the course of ground works for an office development, and a desk-based assessment and field evaluation consisting of the excavation of one linear trial trench prior to a second development.
- 1.3 The site is situated within the City of Carlisle, outside the line of West Walls and is located within an area of high archaeological potential, recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record. Previous archaeological field evaluation close to the site revealed fragments of Roman and medieval pottery (Giecco, F. 2000).

2. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

- 2.1.1 To consult the County Sites and Monuments Record in Kendal in the first instance and also the County Record Office, Carlisle. This will include the assessment of all readily available primary and secondary documentary and cartographic material and all available aerial photographs. Additional reference material may require the consultation of English Heritage's National Monuments Record, Swindon. This is in order to achieve a full understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site.
- 2.1.2 A site visit shall be made in order to note any features of archaeological interest visible on the ground and also to note any constraints or hazards to archaeological work, such as the presence of live services, tree preservation orders or public rights of way.
- 2.1.3 The Desk Based Assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments* (IFA 1994)

2.2 Watching Brief

- 2.2.1 The principal objective of the watching brief is to allow, within available resources, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or be established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994).
- 2.2.2 This will involve the close monitoring of all groundworks, including the excavation of foundations and service trenches. In the event archaeological structures or deposits are observed the watching archaeologist should be allocated sufficient time in order to record the said structures and/or deposits.

2.3 Field Evaluation

- 2.3.1 The principal objective of the field evaluation is to determine the presence/absence, location, extent and condition of archaeological structures and deposits in order provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.
- 2.3.2 The evaluation shall consist of the excavation of a linear trial trench 35 m x 1.5 m located within the footprint of the proposed building. The trench shall be excavated by a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist, to either the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural substrate, whichever is observed first. Trenches will be subsequently cleaned by hand and all features will be investigated and recorded according to the procedures set out in the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd Excavation and Recording Manual.
- 2.3.3 Finds will be managed by Frank Giecco. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd will undertake first aid conservation, but if further conservation is required there will be extensive consultation with appropriate specialists:
- Roman Pottery to be assessed by Louise Hird, Archaeological Consultant.
 - Medieval Pottery to be assessed by Cathy Brooks, Archaeological Consultant
 - Metalwork to be assessed by Philip Cracknell, Archaeological Consultant.
 - Glass to be assessed by Dr Hugh Wilmott, University of Sheffield.
- 2.4 Any environmental evidence found during the work will be sampled according to North Pennines Archaeology Ltd standard environmental sampling procedure under the direction of Patricia Crompton BSc (Hons) NPAL environmental coordinator.
- 2.4.1 The fieldwork programme will be followed by an assessment of the data, and will be managed in accordance with guidelines set out in the Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd Edition, 1991).
- 2.4.2 This process will culminate in the production of an client report, which will include the following:
- A site location plan, related to the national grid.
 - The dates on which the project was undertaken.
 - A concise, non-technical summary of the results
 - A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained.
 - Plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing the position of deposits.
 - A list of, and spot dates for, any finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified.
 - A description of any environmental or any other specialist work undertaken and the results obtained.

- Recommendations for further analysis if applicable.
- 2.5 Ultimately, it is recommended that all finds be deposited within Tullie House Museum, Carlisle. Copies of the report will be deposited within the County Sites and Monuments Record, Kendal.

2.6 Health And Safety

- 2.6.1 Full consideration will be given to health and safety issues during all fieldwork. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd Health and Safety Statement conform to the provisions of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) Health and Safety Manual. A full risk assessment will be undertaken to assess all real and potential hazards prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

3. TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

- 3.1 The project will be managed by **Frank Giecco, BA, Dip. Arch. AIFA**, Managing Director, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.
- 3.2 Day to day project management, including site logistics and staffing issues, will be under the direction of **Chris Jones BA, MA, PIFA**, Principal Archaeologist, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.
- 3.3 The project can be undertaken at 1 week's notice subject to the approval of this project design by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service.
- 3.4 The desk-based assessment shall be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, and will require 2 days for data collection. This will allow for the acquisition of all cartographic material, aerial photographs and secondary sources. A further 2 days will be required in order to collate this data into a coherent whole and facilitate project planning.
- 3.5 The watching brief will be undertaken on a day-by-day basis and will be maintained by **Ken Denham BA**, Archaeological Field Officer.
- 3.6 The field evaluation will be directed by Chris Jones with the assistance of 2 project assistants, and will require 1 day to complete.
- 3.7 Compilation of the final report will require 3 days to complete. Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service require all archaeological development control reports to be submitted no later than 2 months after the completion of fieldwork.

4. PROJECT COSTS

- 4.1 Costs are provided on the basis of a **fixed daily rate** for watching briefs and a **fixed price** for desk based assessments and field evaluations. Prices are exclusive of VAT.

Watching Brief	£180 per day
Field Evaluation	
Desk-Based Assessment	£320
Personnel	£250
JCB 3CX	£180
Post Excavation and Report Preparation	£275
Administration	£50
Total	£1,075 + 180 per day

- 4.2 Cheques should be made payable to **North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.**

5. PUBLICATION

- 5.1 Depending on the results, the findings of the assessment will be published in summary form in the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

6. ARCHIVE, OWNERSHIP AND STORAGE OF FINDS

- 6.1 An archive will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations set out in the Management of Archaeological Projects 2nd Edition (English Heritage 1991).
- 6.2 All finds belong to the landowner, but will initially be transferred to the offices of North Pennines Archaeology Ltd for first aid conservation and analysis. Ultimately, it is recommended that the curation of finds be vested within Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

7. THE CONTRACTOR

- 7.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd is a Trading Subsidiary of the North Pennines Heritage Trust, a registered charity. Based in Nenthead, Cumbria, the company has considerable experience extending over more than twelve years of archaeological investigation.
- 7.2 The company has a fully staffed professional field team capable of undertaking work ranging in scale from small desk-based projects to large-scale field evaluations and excavations.

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**REPORT ON
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
AND WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
MILBOURNE STREET
CARLISLE
CUMBRIA**

**FOR
BORDER CONSTRUCTION
LTD**

NGR NY 39625 55790

**Planning Application No.
1/03/0772**

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29th June 2004



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1 INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION	6
2 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY.....	6
3 PREVIOUS WORK.....	6
4 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY.....	7
4.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT	7
4.3 WATCHING BRIEF	7
5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
5.1 PLACE NAME EVIDENCE	8
5.2 PREHISTORIC	8
5.3 ROMAN.....	8
5.4 MEDIEVAL	9
5.5 POST MEDIEVAL AND MODERN.....	9
6 RESULTS	11
7 CONCLUSION.....	11
7 CONCLUSION.....	12
8 BIBLIOGRAPHY	13

LIST OF FIGURES

	<i>Page</i>	
Figure 1	Representative Section	11
Figure 2	Site Location 1:50,000	14
Figure 3	Site Plan 1:5000	15
Figure 4	The Socage Lands of Carlisle, 1611	16
Figure 5	John Wood's Map of Carlisle 1821	17
Figure 6	Extract from Caldewgate Tithe Map	18
Figure 7	Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition	19
Figure 8	Ordnance Survey 2 nd Edition	20
Figure 9	Ordnance Survey 3 rd Edition	21
Figure 10	Representative Section	22

LIST OF PLATES

	<i>Page</i>
Plate 1 View across the Viaduct Goods Yard to Milbourne Street, 1907	13

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In March 2004 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Border Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and watching brief of land at Milbourne Street, Carlisle, Cumbria, following a planning application for an office development.

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

The site is situated outside the Historic Centre of the City of Carlisle, an area known to have a considerable number of Roman and medieval archaeological remains. The site was previously occupied by Holme Foot House, the seat of the family who owned Denton Holme in the 19th century, visible on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map.

No archaeological features or deposits were observed whilst the watching brief was maintained.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the following for their assistance during the undertaking of the project: Mr B Little of Border Construction Ltd, Ms Jo Mackintosh of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Record and the staff of the County Record Office, Carlisle.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Joanne Beaty and the watching brief was maintained by Frank Giecco and Ken Denham. The report was written by Chris Jones and edited by Juliet Reeves.

1 INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION

- 1.1 In March 2004 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was invited by Border Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and maintain a watching brief of works on land at Milbourne Street, Carlisle, Cumbria. The work was requested in a brief prepared by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service, in response to a planning application for an office development at the site of the former A plant building (Planning Application Reference 1/03/0772). The scheme affects an area considered to have high archaeological potential, within the Carlisle Archaeological Hazard Area, recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR 3560).
- 1.2 The site occupies a wedge-shaped strip of land at the northern end of Milbourne Street immediately adjacent to the west bank of the River Caldew (NY 36925 55790). The site lies adjacent to the site of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Carlisle Archaeology Ltd in 2000, which revealed fragments of Roman and medieval pottery (Giecco 2000).
- 1.3 The site was occupied by Holme Foot House and garden in the 19th century, visible on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1865, see figure 4). The house survived well into the 20th century, adjacent to a railway siding for the Caledonian Railway. The house was still in existence in 1940 when it was listed in the Carlisle Directory, but had been demolished by 1961 (Perriam 2002).

2 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY

- 2.1 The area is situated on low-lying ground of the Carlisle Plain. It is located approximately 0.5km west of the centre of Carlisle within a mixed commercial and residential district. The geology consists of the boulder clay of the Carlisle Plain interleaved with alluvial sand and gravels (SSEW 1984).
- 2.2 The principal river near the site is the River Caldew, which flows less than 0.25km east of the study area. The line of the millrace between the Holme Head and Denton Foot also flowed close to the west of the site. This millrace powered a number of Mills including Ferguson's Mill, Denton Holme and Shaddon Mill, Shaddongate and also the Old and New Breweries at Caldewgate and Shaddongate respectively.

3 PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.1 In 2000 Carlisle Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological field evaluation prior to the construction of a Learning Resource Centre for the University of Northumbria (Giecco 2000). This revealed no archaeological structures or deposits, although some fragments of Roman and medieval pottery were recovered.

4 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 The work undertaken consisted of a desk-based assessment and watching brief.

4.2 Desk-Based Assessment

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

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

4.3 Watching Brief

4.3.1 The aims of the watching brief were as follows:

- to supervise all topsoil stripping and excavation for footings and/or service trenches, and to clean and record any putative archaeological features producing a stratigraphic record;
- to record archaeological deposits;
- to establish, wherever possible, the depth of archaeological remains;
- to establish, wherever possible, the condition of the remains;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover paleoenvironmental material where it survives.

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Place Name Evidence

5.1.1 Milbourne Street was named after John Milbourne, who owned Denton Holme in the 18th century, including Holme Foot (Denis Perriam, pers comm.). A Milbourne daughter married into the Dixon family, hence Holme Foot house was occupied by the Milbourne Dixon's from the early 19th century (Perriam 2002).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.1.1 There is extensive evidence for prehistoric activity within and around Carlisle, including the remains of ard marks from prehistoric ploughing at Blackfriars Street and Lowther Street. Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery was found at Scotby Road, including Grooved Ware and Beaker pottery, and a collared urn and burnt mound were excavated at Garlands Hospital (Perriam 1992, 3). Flints of Neolithic and Bronze Age date have also been found, and two socketed Late Bronze Age axes were found at Kings Meadow, Stanwix (SMR No. 525). It has been suggested that the promontory on which Carlisle Castle now stands has been a defended site since at least the Iron Age and possibly a pre-Roman *dun* (Giecco 2000).

5.3 Roman

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

5.3.2 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.

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 Following the withdrawal of the Legions in the early part of the 5th century, Carlisle probably continued to be occupied, and it housed an important monastic community from the 7th century. The arrival of the Normans in 1092 heralded a period of major change, during which the city was enclosed by walls. Throughout the Middle Ages and up to the Jacobite rebellion in 1745, Carlisle was a major frontier city on the borders of England and Scotland.
- 5.4.2 From the Middle Ages until the late 18th century, Carlisle was more or less confined to the land within the city walls, apart from three ribbon-like suburbs outside the three city gates. From the end of the 18th century, with the rapid expansion of the town during the Industrial Revolution, the three suburbs grew very rapidly in size, with new housing, factories, roads, and industrial and commercial premises. These developments, together with the advent of the railways, expanded over what had previously been open countryside.
- 5.4.3 The Milbourne Street area during the medieval period lay outside the city walls and was the principal route to Denton Holme and Cummersdale. The Denton family owned Denton Holme from the reign of Henry II until the 17th century (Huddleston, 1968). Denton Holme during this period consisted of mixed meadow and arable agriculture (Ibid.).

5.5 Post Medieval and Modern

- 5.5.1 Following the union of the English and Scottish Crowns with the accession of James I to the English throne in 1603, a programme of pacification of the borderlands began. This saw a modernisation of tenureships of great benefit to northern landowners and a breakdown of the traditional forms of Border service (Spence 1984; 64). This process of modernisation led to the undertaking of two detailed surveys of the Socage or manorial lands of Carlisle, by Thomas Johnson in 1608 and Aaron Rathbone in 1611 (Ibid, 67). Figure 4 shows the site within an area of open land some, known in 1611 as ‘Denton Holme’ (Ibid.).
- 5.5.2 Denton Holme in 1774 belonged to John Milbourne of Shaddongate and Milbourne Street is named after him. The exact date for the building of Holme Foot House, is not known, although it is possible that it dates to 1783 when ‘Mr Milbourne encroached on Corporation land at the end of Caldew Bridge, Caldewstones and built a wall to divide Caldewstones from Holme Foot (Perriam, D. 2002). In 1841 Holme Foot was owned by the Milbourne Dixon family through the marriage of one of the Milbourne daughters to a Dixon. (Perriam, 2002). A painting of Holme Foot went for auction in 1984, which showed Holme Foot and garden, also shown on the 1865 Ordnance Survey map (figure 7).

- 5.5.3 The Milbourne Street housing redevelopment in the 19th century saw little areas of Milbourne Street being sold off piecemeal, leading to a patchwork of different building designs along the street. This caused the Board of Health to give strict guidelines to any persons building new houses in Denton Holme, and in 1859 back to back houses were prohibited. The Co-Operative Building Society had its own regulations regarding Denton Holme, which stated that all dwellings had to have a uniform frontage and be of uniform size. Milbourne Street had expanded to a great extent by 1850, and by 1880 much of Denton Holme was as it is now. In 2000 The former Border Construction site was redeveloped and is now the University of Northumbria library for the Carlisle Campus.
- 5.5.4 In 1852 the Milbourne Dixon land was sold for housing redevelopment, in order to provide a solution to the problem of overcrowding within the centre of Carlisle (Harris 1967). By 1881 the gardens of Holme Foot were destroyed with the building of Denton Holme goods yard and a railway head shunt was later built adjacent to the site. The house was still in existence by 1940, but had been demolished by 1961. The site was most recently occupied by the offices of Border Construction Ltd.

6 RESULTS

- 6.1 The watching brief was maintained for a total of 8 days during March 2004. This involved the observation of all groundworks across the site.
- 6.2 The natural substrate was observed at a depth of 1.50m below ground level. This consisted of alluvial gravel (101) sealed by a clean, homogenous light brown silty sand (105), which was in turn sealed by an oil and tar rich layer (104). Context 104 was sealed by a clean, light brown sandy silt layer (103), which lay beneath a layer of tightly packed hardcore (102). The whole site was sealed by a layer of concrete approximately 0.12m thick. (figure 1).
- 6.3 No archaeological features or deposits were observed in any of the excavations.

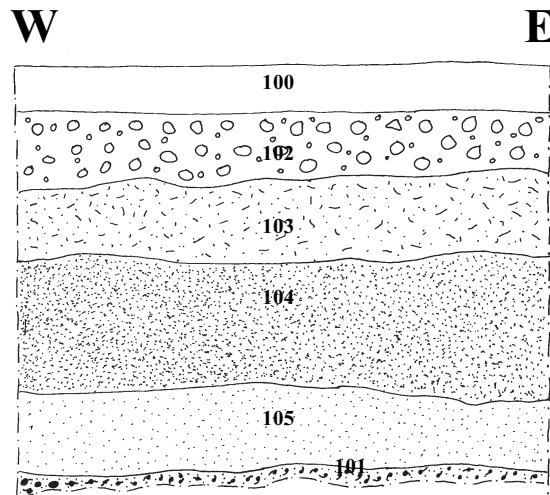


Figure 1: Section across oil tank pit. Scale 1:40

7 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 No archaeological structures or deposits could be observed and no anthropogenic material was recovered from within the foundation trenches. No evidence of any garden features associated with Holme Foot House were observed, which is probably due to the extensive level of disturbance which has taken place on the site. As concluded in the Carlisle Archaeology evaluation, any archaeological remains dating to the medieval period or earlier are likely to have been removed during the 19th century redevelopment of Milbourne Street (Giecco 2000)

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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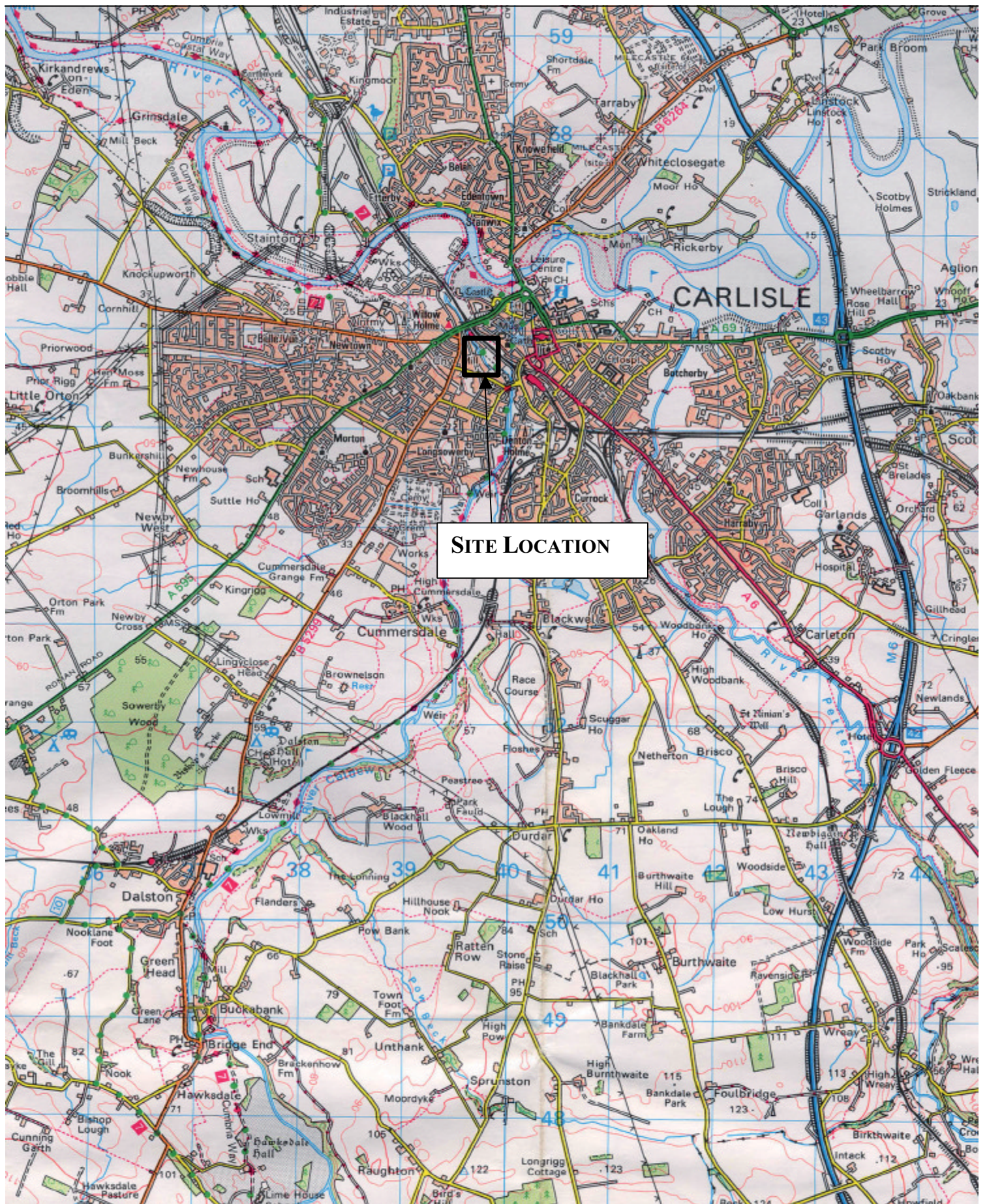
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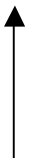


View across the Viaduct Goods Yard in 1907 towards Milbourne Street (Source: Perriam, D. 1992)



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PROJECT:	MILBOURNE STREET ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND WATCHING
TITLE:	FIGURE 2: SITE LOCATION Reproduced from Landranger® 1:50,000 scale by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright (1997) All rights reserved. Licence Number WI.6488
SCALE:	1:50000
CLIENT:	BORDER CONSTRUCTION LTD



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PROJECT:

MILBOURNE STREET
CARLISLE

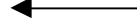
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AND WATCHING BRIEF

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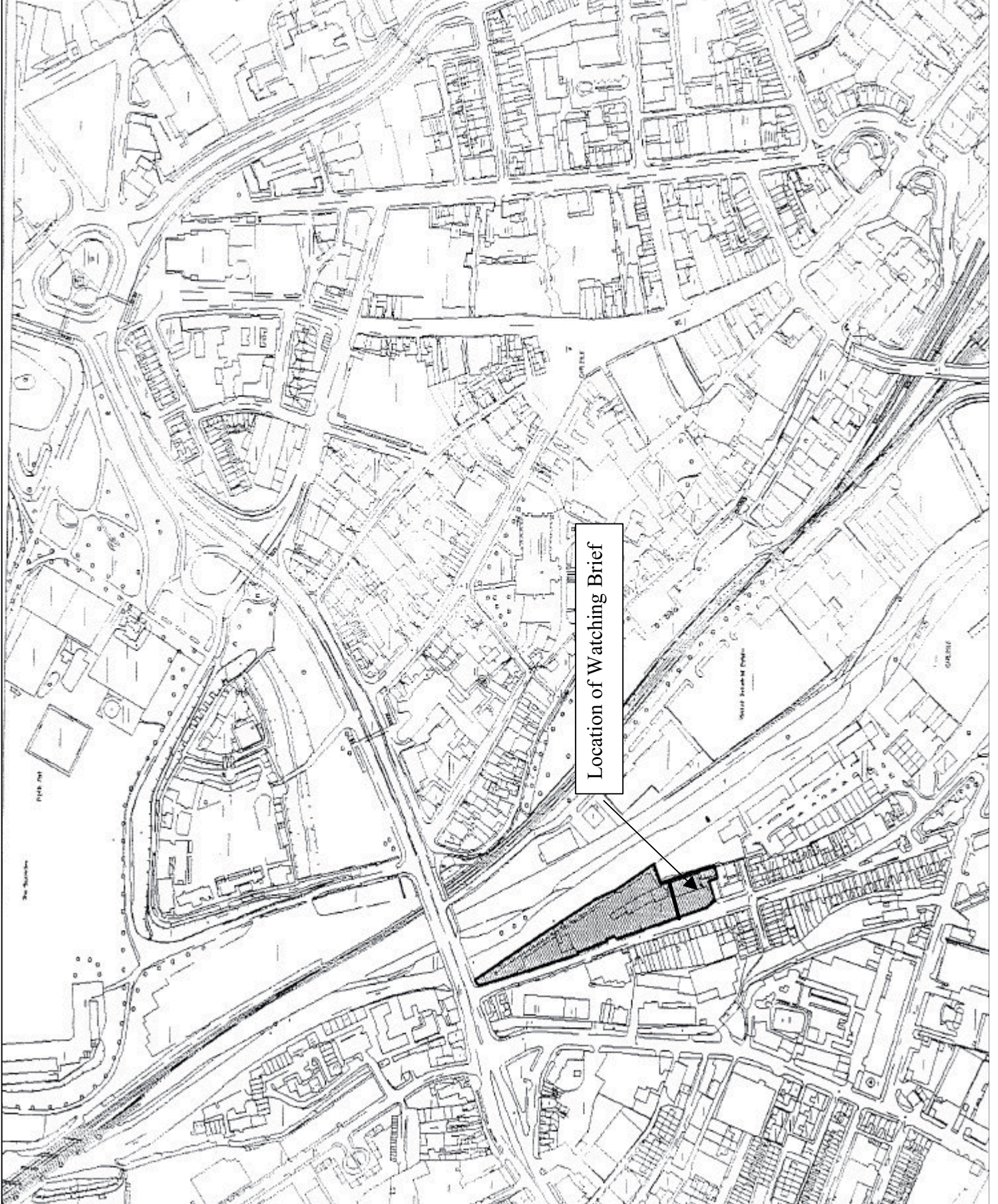
FIGURE 3
SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1:5000

DRAWN BY:



FOR THE USE OF
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PROJECT:

MILBOURNE STREET
CARLISLE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
AND WATCHING BRIEF

TITLE:

FIGURE 4

THE SOGAGE LANDS OF
CARLISLE IN 1611

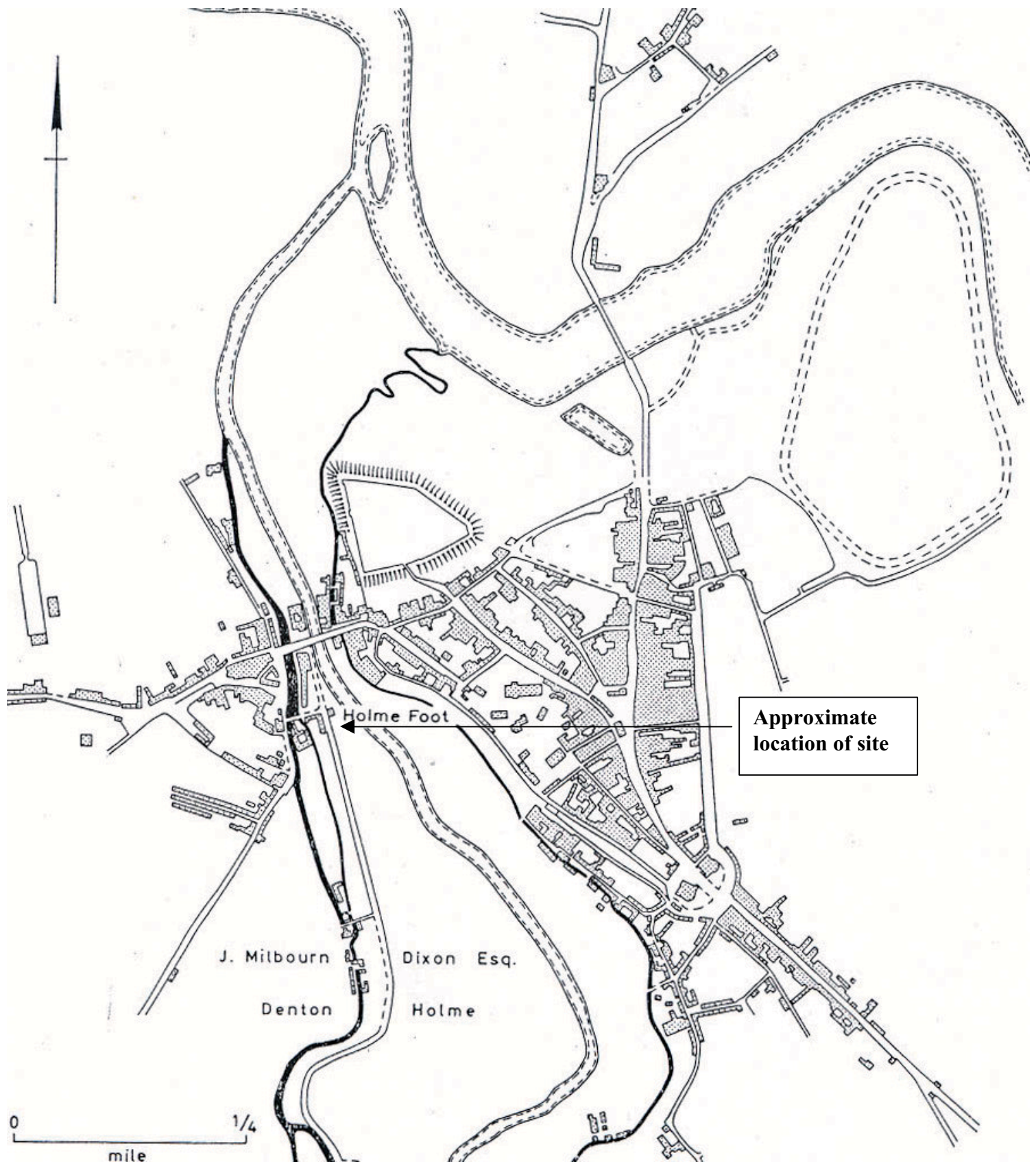
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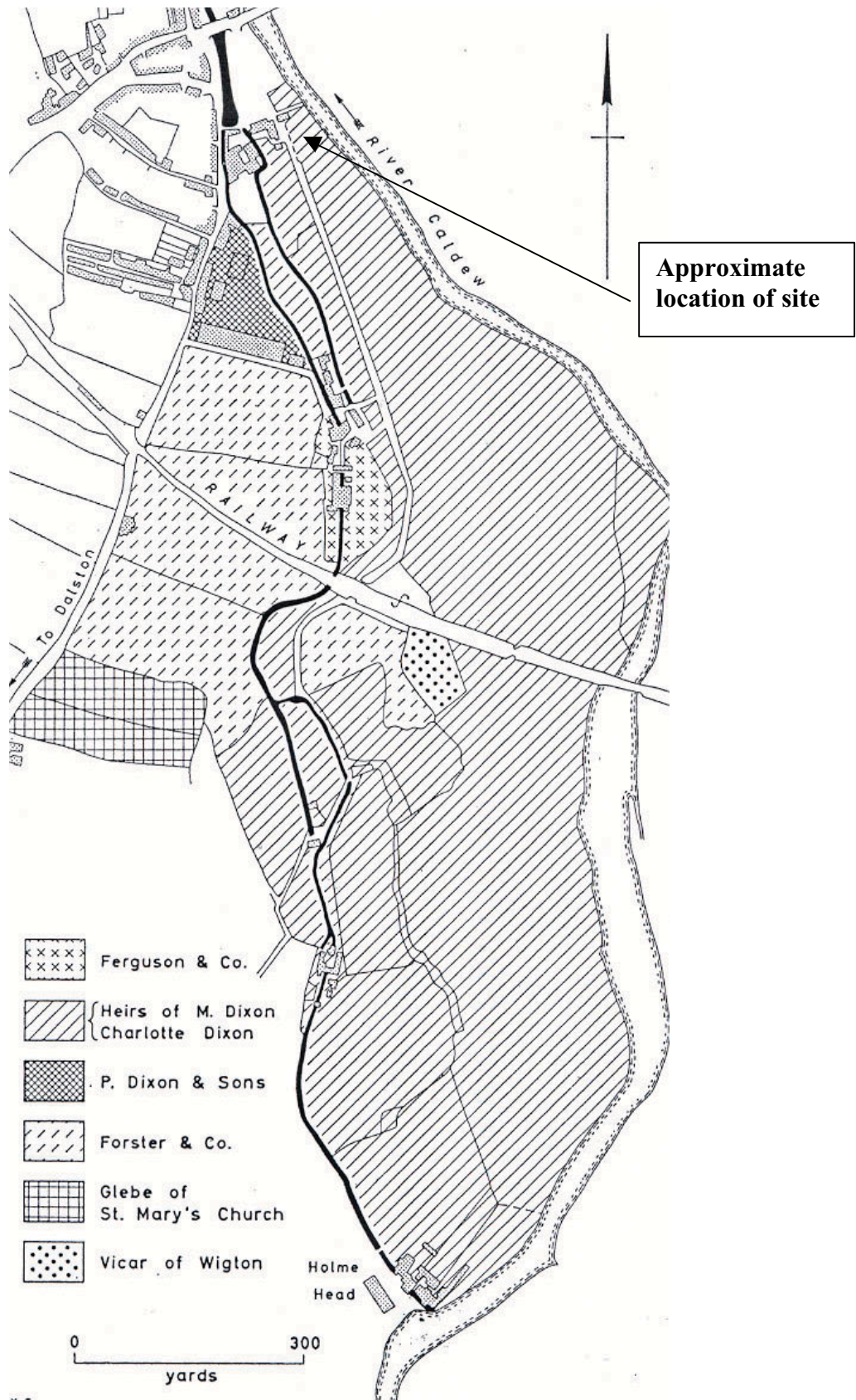


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BORDER CONSTRUCTION
LIMITED



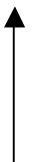


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	TITLE:	FIGURE 5 EXTRACT FROM JOHN WOOD'S PLAN OF CARLISLE 1821. (FROM HARRIS, 1967)	
	SCALE:		
	CLIENT:	BORDER CONSTRUCTION LIMITED	



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PROJECT:	MILBOURNE STREET DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND WATCHING BRIEF
TITLE:	FIGURE 6 MAP OF LAND OWNERSHIP OF DENTON HOLME EXTRACTED FROM CALDEW GATE TITHE MAP (FROM HARRIS, 1967)
SCALE:	
CLIENT:	BORDER CONSTRUCTION LIMITED



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PROJECT:

MILBOURNE STREET
CARLISLE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
AND WATCHING BRIEF

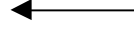
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FIGURE 7

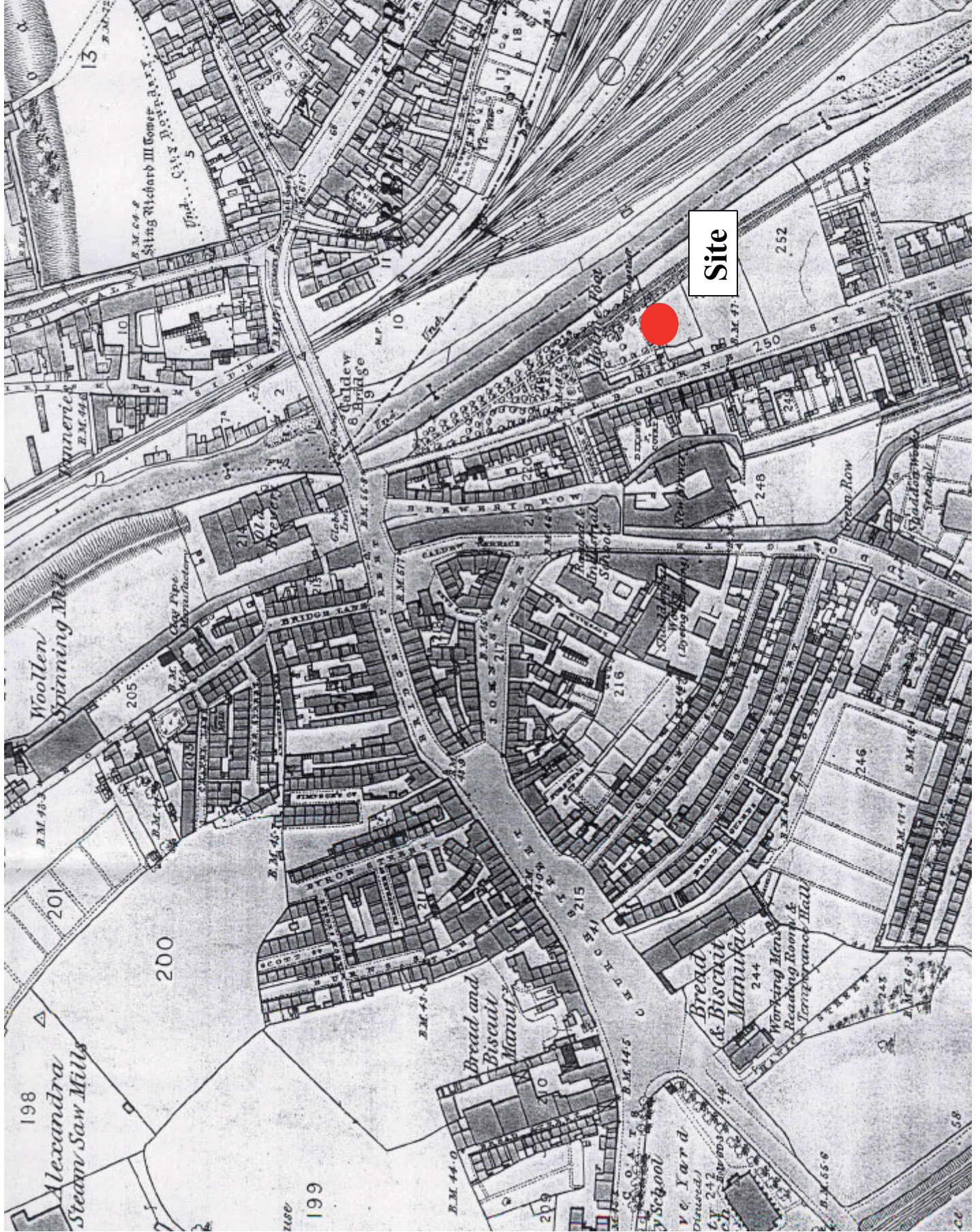
ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST
EDITION (1865)

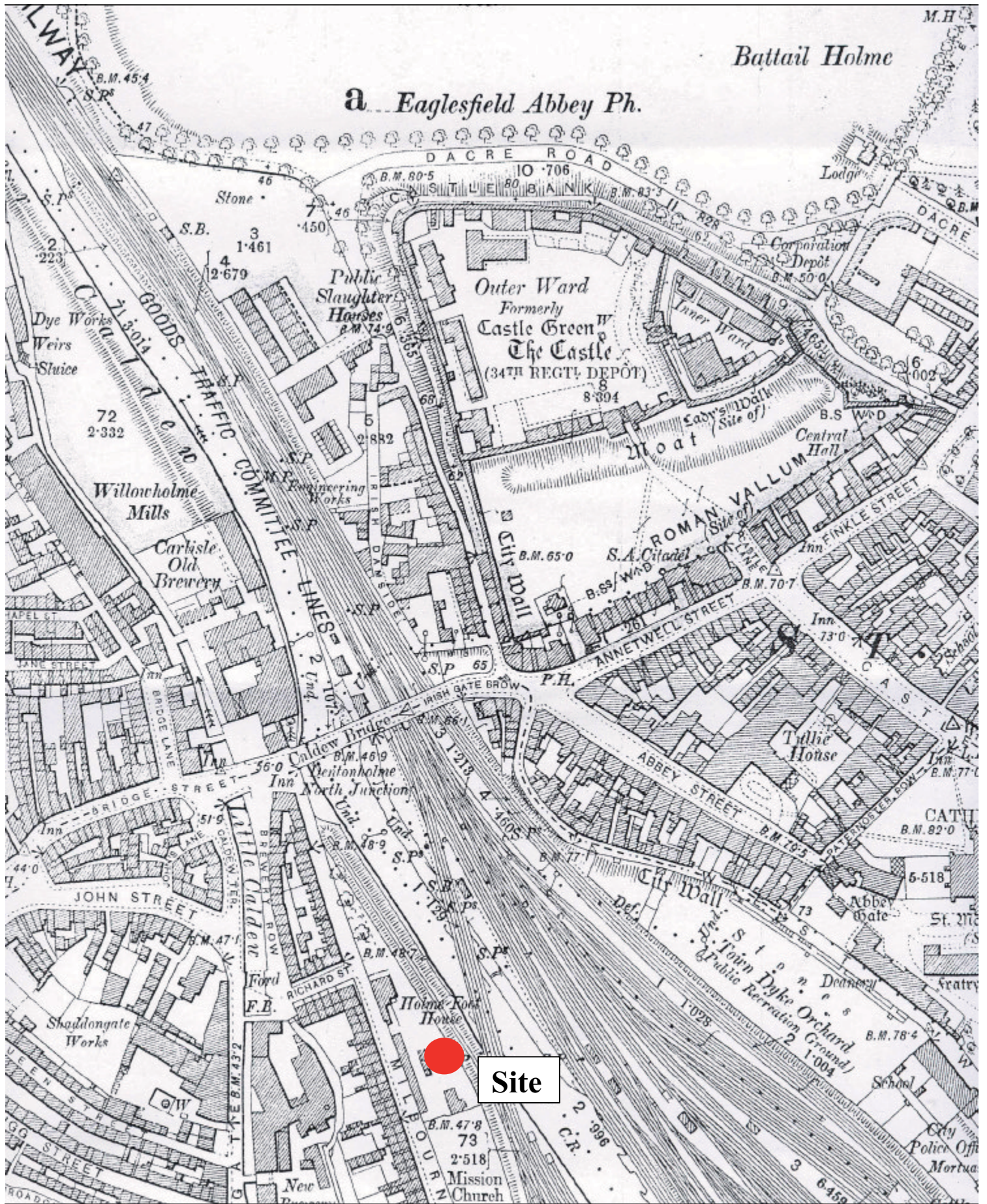
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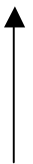
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PROJECT:	MILBOURNE STREET DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND WATCHING BRIEF
TITLE:	FIGURE 8 ORDNANCE SURVEY 2 ND EDITION (1901)
SCALE:	1:10,560
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PROJECT:

MILBOURNE STREET
CARLISLE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
AND WATCHING BRIEF

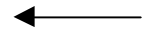
TITLE:

FIGURE 9

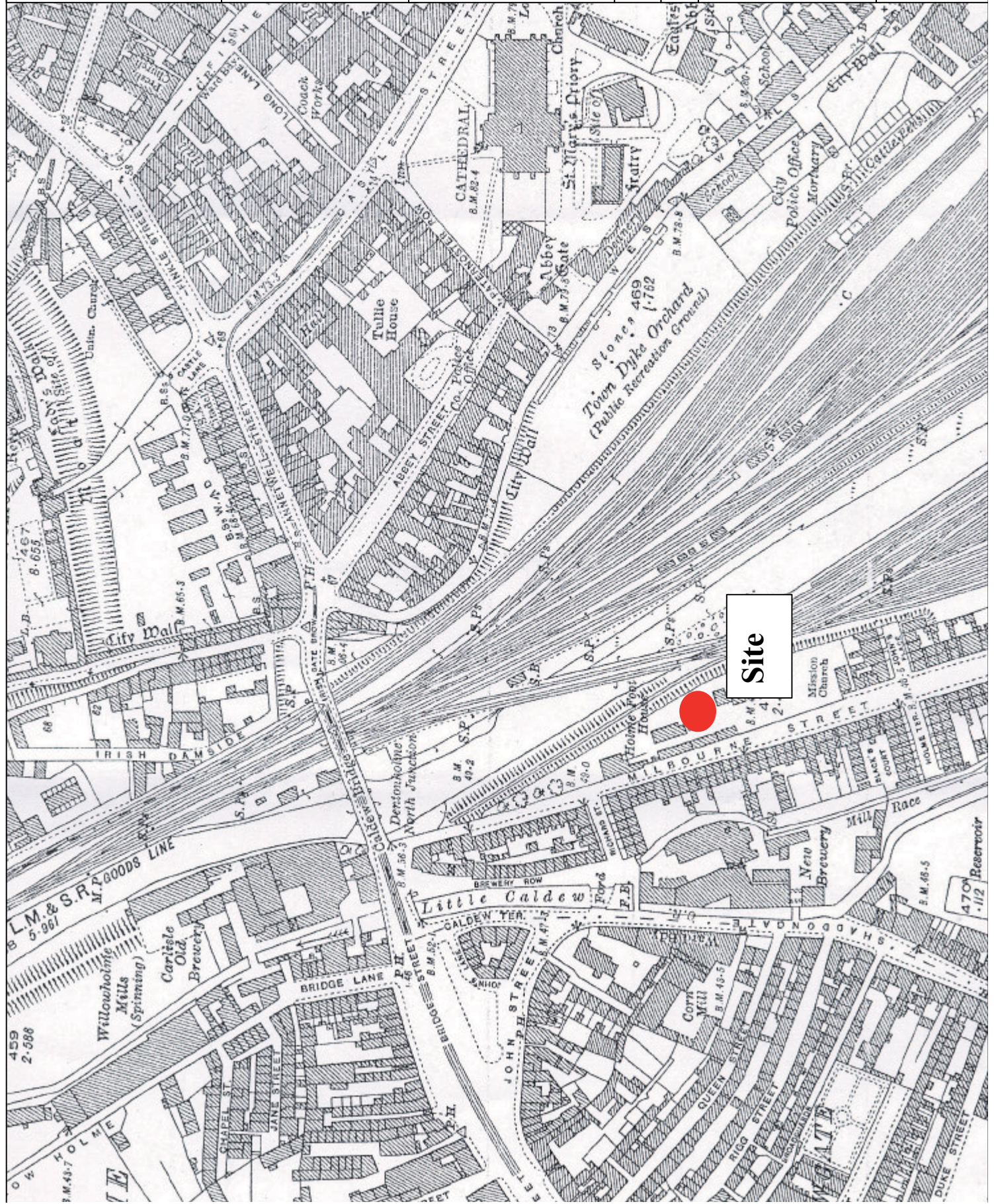
ORDNANCE SURVEY 3rd
EDITION (1925)

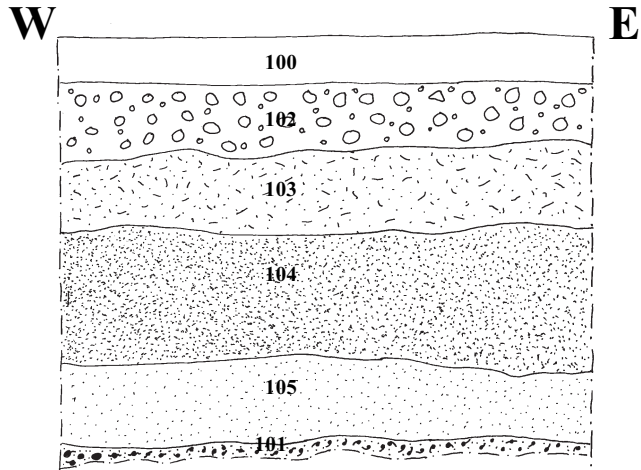
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PROJECT:	MILBOURNE STREET ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND WATCHING
TITLE:	FIGURE 9: REPRESENTATIVE SECTION ACROSS OIL TANK PIT
SCALE:	1:40
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