



# CARLISLE YMCA, 22-24 FISHER STREET, CARLISLE CUMBRIA

## Archaeological Desk- Based Assessment



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## SUMMARY

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Following a proposal by Architects Plus for the refurbishment of existing buildings to create residential accommodation at the YMCA, 22-24 Fisher Street, Carlisle, Cumbria (NY 3996 5607), an archaeological desk-based assessment was requested by Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) to further inform the planning process. The proposed works include new footings, foundations and drainage runs, all of which have the potential to damage or disturb buried archaeological deposits, dependent upon the exact nature of the groundworks. The works would take place in an area of extremely high archaeological potential; in the early Roman period (late first and early second centuries AD), the site was situated just outside the south-east corner of Carlisle's first timber fort (the fort itself lay north of Annetwell Street), although it is not clear if it lay within a possible defended annexe on the south side of the fort or in the civilian settlement (*vicus*) that grew up to the south. In the later Roman period, however, the site was certainly located within the *vicus*, which had grown into a sizeable town and an important regional centre. In the medieval and post-medieval periods the site was situated on Fisher Street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the historic walled city, and which was in existence at least as early as the twelfth century. This report presents the results of the desk-based assessment, which was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in December 2007.

An outline of the topographical and historical background of the assessment area was produced, covering all periods, in order to provide a context for the results of the archaeological study. The assessment examined all available relevant secondary and primary sources, including early maps of the area held in the Cumbria County Record Office (CRO) in Carlisle. Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER) was also consulted. All sites identified during the course of the work were listed in a gazetteer and plotted onto a map of the study area.

In total, 40 sites were identified within the study area. Only one site is definitely prehistoric, although two others of possible pre-Roman date were also noted. The majority (20) are Roman in date, although one early medieval, eight later medieval and eight post-medieval sites were also recorded. The study indicated that deeply stratified and extremely sensitive archaeological deposits of all periods, from (potentially) prehistoric times to the later post-medieval period, are highly likely to survive over all or most of the proposed development site. With the exception of obvious areas of below ground disturbance, such as modern building foundations and drain runs, it did not prove possible to identify areas of the site where archaeological deposits might have been wholly or largely removed by later disturbances. Indeed, in view of the possible thickness of the archaeological strata that may survive in the area, it is inherently unlikely that any part of the site has seen the total destruction of all archaeological levels down to the natural subsoil, unless large, deep features (such as, for example, infilled cellars) are present below the modern surface. The desk-based assessment did not provide any indication of the presence of such features, but given the limitations of documentary and cartographic data, this cannot be taken as proof that none exists. It is recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation, involving the excavation of trial trenches on the site, should be undertaken in order to provide an accurate assessment of the character and survival of

archaeological deposits, and the depth to which the uppermost archaeological levels lie buried beneath the modern surface.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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OA North would like to thank Raymond Whittaker of Architects Plus for commissioning and funding the archaeological works. Thanks are also expressed to Jo Mackintosh at the CHER in Kendal and the staff of the CRO in Carlisle for assistance and information.

For OA North, John Zant carried out the desk-based assessment and produced the report; the illustrations were prepared by Marie Rowland. The project was managed by Stephen Rowland, who also edited the report.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 An application to carry out refurbishment of existing buildings to create residential accommodation at the YMCA, 22-24 Fisher Street, Carlisle, Cumbria (NY 3996 5607; Fig 1), was made by Architects Plus in 2007. The proposed works include the construction of new footings, foundations and drainage runs, all of which have the potential to damage or disturb buried archaeological deposits, dependent upon the exact nature of the groundworks.
- 1.1.2 The development site lies in an area of extremely high archaeological potential, within the boundaries of the Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area. As a consequence, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) issued a brief for a programme of archaeological investigation to be carried out prior to the commencement of any ground works (*Appendix 1*). In response, OA North produced a project design for an archaeological desk-based assessment and site visit (*Appendix 2*). Following the acceptance of the design by CCCHES, OA North was commissioned by Architects Plus to carry out the work in December 2007, the results of which are detailed in the following report.

### 1.2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 1.2.1 Carlisle lies on the Cumberland Plain approximately 8km above the tidal limit of the River Eden and some 13km upstream of the Solway Firth. The historic city is situated on the south bank of the Eden close to its confluence with the River Caldew. The settlement grew up on a promontory of land extending roughly north to south, bounded by the floodplain of the Eden to the north and north-east, and to the west by the scarp above the Caldew. The prominent bluff at the northern end of the scarp has been occupied by the existing stone castle since the twelfth century. Carlisle YMCA is located on Fisher Street, some 220m south of the castle, towards the north-west corner of the historic settlement which, from the twelfth century to the early nineteenth century, was enclosed by a defensive perimeter of walls and ditches. The development site lies approximately 100m south of the line of the northern defences, which in this area were situated on modern West Tower Street.
- 1.2.2 The solid geology of the Carlisle area comprises soft, reddish Triassic St Bees sandstone of the Sherwood Sandstone Group, which lies above the Permian St Bees shales and is itself overlain and intercalated with the less extensive grey Kirklington sandstone (British Geological Survey 1982; McCarthy *et al* 1990, 1–2). At Carlisle itself the sandstone outcrops to form the roughly triangular-shaped bluff occupied today by the medieval castle. Over most of the modern city centre the sandstone is covered by a thick deposit of orange-pink boulder clay. To the north-east, however, east of the castle and just north of the medieval walled city, the southern edge of a pre-Roman channel of the River Eden was found in 1998, some 300m south of the present river channel (OA North 2002, 17). The precise course of the Roman river in this area is not



known, although it probably lay much closer to the core area of settlement than is the case today.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 The CCCHES-approved OA North project design (*Appendix 2*) was adhered to in full, and all works complied with current legislation and accepted best practice, including the Code of Conduct and the relevant professional standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).

### 2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project design. The study covered an area of approximately 100m radius centred on the proposed development site. The principal sources of information included:
- 2.2.2 ***Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER)***: the Cumbria HER, held in Kendal, was consulted to establish which sites of archaeological interest are already known within the study area, and to assess their character and extent. The HER is a database of known archaeological sites within the county, and is maintained by Cumbria County Council. For each site a short descriptive note was obtained which, together with relevant sources and other information, was added to the site gazetteer (*Section 4*) and marked on a plan (Fig 2). Details of all Listed Buildings within the study area were also obtained but, with the notable exception of No 22 Fisher Street, which forms part of the YMCA complex, these were not included in the gazetteer as they were not at risk from the proposed works.
- 2.2.3 ***Cumbria County Record Office (Carlisle) (CRO)***: the County Record Office in Carlisle was visited to consult primary and secondary records relating to the study area, including historic maps and plans. A number of plans of the city dating from the seventeenth century to the early twentieth century were consulted, including early Ordnance Survey maps. These allowed the historical development of the landscape to be studied through a process known as map regression analysis (*Section 3.6.9-22*).
- 2.2.4 ***OA North Archive***: OA North has carried out a number of projects in and around Carlisle and the results of these were consulted. The company also holds a large collection of secondary sources relevant to the region. Moreover, OA North is compiling the Carlisle Urban Archaeological Database (UAD), a comprehensive database of all known archaeological interventions undertaken within Carlisle, many of which do not appear on the HER.

### 2.3 SITE VISIT

- 2.3.1 The development site was visited in late November 2007 and a visual inspection made, recorded through digital photography. The visit sought to identify any surface features of archaeological significance, together with any obvious signs of extensive below ground disturbance, such as cellars, or any impediments to further archaeological investigation of the site.

## **2.4 ARCHIVE**

- 2.4.1 A full archive has been produced to professional standards in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited at the Cumbria CRO in Carlisle, and a copy of the report will be deposited with the Cumbria HER in Kendal.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the City of Carlisle in general and the study area in particular. The summary has been compiled largely from secondary sources, and is intended to provide a context for the results of the archaeological works.

#### 3.2 THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (TO AD 72-3)

3.2.1 **Carlisle:** whilst a transient human presence during the Mesolithic period is suggested by a small number of flints from the city centre (Caruana and Cherry 1994; Fell 1990, 96; Richardson 2000, 94), settlement at Carlisle appears to have commenced in the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Many stone artefacts attributable to this period, including a small number of Langdale axes, have been recovered from sites in the city (Fell 1990; in prep; Richardson 2000; Tolan-Smith in prep). With the exception of this material, however, physical evidence for prehistoric occupation remains sparse. At several sites, including Blackfriars Street (McCarthy 1990, 13-4), to the south of the YMCA site, Annetwell Street (Charlesworth 1979; Caruana in prep a) and the Millennium excavations (Zant in prep b) to the west and north-west, and the Lanes to the east (Zant in prep a), evidence for pre-Roman arable farming, in the form of shallow ard-marks scoring the surface of the natural subsoil, has been recorded. A cobbled track sharing the alignment of the ard-marks was also excavated at the northern Lanes (*ibid*). These features may represent the remains of an extensive system of arable fields and associated trackways situated close to a putative settlement. The relatively large flint assemblage recovered from these works suggests a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age *floruit* for the pre-Roman settlement, although the ard-marks have been interpreted by some as the remains of cord-rig cultivation, which is usually regarded as being a feature of the later Bronze Age or Iron Age (McCarthy 2002, 43). With the exception of an undated roundhouse of possible late Iron Age date excavated at the southern Lanes (McCarthy 2000, 17), there is currently little evidence for Iron Age activity in central Carlisle.

3.2.2 **The YMCA site:** direct evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area is confined to three stone artefacts, an end-scraper, a blade fragment and a chert flake (Site 1), that were recovered as residual material from Roman and later deposits during excavations at 7-9 Fisher Street, some 50m north-west of the YMCA site (Ballin 2003). The blade fragment is thought to be of either Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date; the other two artefacts were not considered to be chronologically diagnostic (*ibid*). The nearest recorded exposure of the prehistoric plough-marks that have been seen elsewhere in the city centre (*Section 3.2.1*) occurred c 220m west of the YMCA site, during the Annetwell Street excavations of the late 1970s and 1980s (Charlesworth 1979; Caruana in prep a). However, buried soils directly overlying the natural boulder clay, of a type normally found in association with the plough-marks, have been observed within the study area during salvage excavations and watching briefs in the late 1970s at St Mary's Gate, c 55m south-east of the

development site (Site 2) (Neal and Flynn in prep), and beneath the northern part of the Market Hall, c 100m north-east of the site, in 1989 (Site 3) (Carlisle Archaeological Unit archive). In view of this, and of the known extent of the ploughing, which occurs at a number of sites scattered across the city centre, it would be unwise to rule out the possibility that similar remains survive within the study area.

### 3.3 THE ROMAN PERIOD (AD 72-3-C AD 410)

3.3.1 *Carlisle*: despite a long tradition of antiquarian interest in Roman Carlisle (*Luguvalium*), it has only been in recent years that additional information has become available regarding the origins, nature, and extent of Roman settlement in the city. The theory that the prominent bluff occupied by Carlisle Castle had been the site of a Roman fort was put forward as early as the mid-nineteenth century (Ferguson 1893a, 348–9), whilst subsequent analysis of the samian from the city pointed to an early Flavian military presence (Bushe-Fox 1913, 299-301). For many years, however, it was generally accepted that the fort lay south of the castle, in the vicinity of the medieval cathedral (Shaw 1924, 96-102; Simpson 1953, 234; Hogg 1955, 72; 1964, 58). In fact, the fort's precise location remained unclear until the Annetwell Street excavations of 1973–84, which identified what proved to be the south rampart and south gate of a turf-and-timber fort of c 2.8ha extending north under the castle (Charlesworth 1980).

3.3.2 Dendrochronological dating has proved that the first fort was constructed in the autumn or winter of AD 72–3 (Groves in prep). Tree-ring dating also indicates that the interior of the fort was extensively refurbished in the autumn/winter of AD 83–4 (Caruana in prep a; Zant in prep b). A possible defended annexe lay on the south side of the fort (McCarthy 1991; Caruana 1992). Initially, this may have been a fairly small enclosure attached to the south-west corner of the fort, but it was possibly enlarged when the fort was refurbished in AD 83-4. The primary fort was demolished in the early second century but was rebuilt, again in turf and timber, c AD 105, after only a short break. Rebuilding also occurred within the putative southern annexe at this time (McCarthy 1991). The second fort was not abandoned in the AD 120s, when Hadrian's Wall, and the presumed primary Wall-fort at Stanwix, were constructed less than 1 km to the north, but continued in use to the beginning of the Antonine period (Caruana in prep a; Zant in prep b). It was probably demolished as a consequence of the reoccupation of southern Scotland in the AD 140s, when the northern frontier was advanced to the Forth-Clyde isthmus. The southern annexe also seems to have gone out of use at this time and its site was incorporated into the expanding civil settlement (McCarthy 1991). In the following 60–70 years, the fort site may have been occupied only intermittently; activity during this period has proved difficult to characterise, but it seems probable that the site was not used as a conventional fort at this time (Zant in prep b). Intensive occupation appears to have begun again in the early third century, when a rebuilding in stone occurred, although it is not clear if the new installation was a conventional fort or some other kind of military establishment (*ibid*; Caruana in prep a). Thereafter,

occupation continued to the end of the Roman period, which on the evidence of coins and pottery extended into the fifth century (Zant in prep b).

- 3.3.3 South of the fort, extramural timber buildings adjacent to the main road leading south were in use within a few years of the arrival of the Roman army (McCarthy 1990). During the course of the Roman period the settlement grew into a sizeable town extending south and east of the fort. A milestone discovered near Penrith demonstrates beyond much doubt that the town had become the tribal capital of the *Carvetii*, the *civitas Carvetiorum*, by AD 223, and it seems likely that *civitas* status had been conferred on the town by the emperor Septimius Severus some years earlier (Edwards and Shotter 2005, 69). As within the fort, the first stone buildings appeared during the early third century AD, and there is good evidence from a number of sites that intensive occupation within the town continued into the late fourth or early fifth century at least.
- 3.3.4 At certain times during the Roman period, quite extensive suburbs extended along the main roads leading north and south from the town, but there is currently only very limited evidence for Roman activity west of the River Caldew (North Pennines Archaeology 2004). The exact position of the Roman road bridge over the River Eden is not known. During the Roman period, the Eden is likely to have lain well to the south of the modern river channel, but the discovery of a Roman bridge stone in the modern river suggests that the road may have been carried across both the river and the adjacent alluvial flats on a long bridge of many arches, or a combination of causeways and arches (Caruana and Coulston 1987, 50). The principal cemeteries, which typically line roads outside of the settled area, appear to have been situated south of the town, adjacent to a main road represented by modern Botchergate (Patten 1974), although burials are also known from sites to the west and north-east (Ferguson 1886, 318-20; 1893b, 373; Hogg 1961; Esmonde-Cleary 1994, 263).
- 3.3.5 **The YMCA site:** although the eastern defences of the first Roman timber fort have not been located by excavation, their position can be estimated with some confidence from the results of excavations elsewhere in the fort (Zant in prep b). It is therefore possible to calculate that the YMCA site lies approximately 125m east-south-east of the south-east corner of the primary fort (occupied AD 72/3- c AD 105). Its position relative to the defences of the second timber fort (c AD 105- c AD 140) and the early third century stone fort is less clear, as the precise layout of these forts remains uncertain. It has been suggested that the fort defences may have been moved progressively southwards during the Roman period (McCarthy 1991, 53), but the evidence remains inconclusive. A probable Roman turf and clay rampart, subsequently overlain by later Roman deposits of uncertain character (Site 4), was discovered during excavations on Long Lane, to the rear of No 18 Fisher Street and little more than 20m west of the development site, in 1990 (Flynn and McCarthy 1991). The earthwork was at least 2.1m wide (its full width was not seen), survived to a height of 1m and appeared to have an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment (*op cit*, 46). Its precise significance could not be determined but it was suggested (*ibid*) that it could be associated with

either the putative annexe on the south side of the early timber forts, or (more probably in the excavators' view) with the southern defences of the second timber fort. Whilst neither hypothesis can be completely discounted, both now seem unlikely; as the excavators themselves state (*ibid*), the alignment of the rampart is difficult to reconcile with the likely position of the annexe as established from other excavations, whilst recent analysis suggests that the second timber fort is likely to have had a similar layout to its predecessor, with its south rampart probably lying on or close to the line of the primary defences (Zant in prep b). This would mean that the Long Lane rampart was located well to the south-east of the second fort.

- 3.3.6 At Annetwell Street, a low earthen rampart faced with clay blocks appears to have formed the southern defences of the stone fort, during the early third century at least (Caruana 1989). A substantial stone wall 1.9m wide that might represent the south wall of the stone fort in a later Roman phase, has been observed in watching briefs on Abbey Street, and in Castle Street close to its junction with Long Lane (Site 5) (McCarthy 1991, 53; Caruana *et al* 1994, 67). If correctly interpreted, and it must be stressed that the precise significance of this feature is not known, it would indicate that, in the later Roman period at least, the defences of the stone fort lay over 30m south of the rampart of the first timber fort. Consequently, it is conceivable that the YMCA site lay inside the south-east corner of this installation, although this is entirely dependent upon the position of the contemporary eastern defences, the location of which is not known.
- 3.3.7 On balance, it seems likely that the development site lay outside the Roman fort in all periods. Whether or not it lay within the putative defended annexe south of the early timber forts is also a matter for debate. In all likelihood it was situated too far east of the fort defences to have been part of this complex. However, recent excavations at 7-9 Fisher Street (Cameron 2003), some 50m north-west of the site and *c* 100m east of the south-east corner of the first timber fort, revealed a complex of Roman pottery kilns (Site 6) that are considered to have been under military control, and to have been operated by military, perhaps legionary, potters (Swan in prep). The ceramic evidence from the Millennium excavations, which were located within the Roman fort (Zant in prep b), suggests that these kilns supplied the garrisons of the early forts with much of their pottery during the period from the fort's foundation in AD 72-3 to the abandonment of the second timber fort around the middle of the second century AD (Swan and McBride in prep).
- 3.3.8 In view of the fact that the YMCA site lies in close proximity to the kilns at 7-9 Fisher Street, it could conceivably have lain within an area that was subject to military control during the earlier Roman period, even if it was not actually located within the putative annexe. Salvage excavations on the west side of Scotch Street in 1976 (Clare and Richardson in prep) exposed part of an early Roman V-profiled ditch running east to west. This feature would appear to represent the south side of a rectilinear ditched enclosure, possibly a marching camp, the eastern side of which was excavated at the northern Lanes on the east side of Scotch Street (Zant in prep a). The western side of the enclosure has not been seen and its position cannot be estimated on the available

evidence, but it could have lain in reasonably close proximity to the development site. The precise date of the enclosure is not clear, but it was almost certainly constructed in the late first or early second century AD and presumably pre-dated the establishment of a major north to south Roman road beneath modern Scotch Street (*Section 3.3.9*), unless this road passed through gaps left in the perimeter ditch. At the northern Lanes the enclosure was succeeded by three phases of extremely large, rectilinear timber buildings of early-mid second century date (*ibid*). The purpose of these structures remains unclear, but it has been suggested that this part of Carlisle served as a quasi-military or 'official' zone until the mid-second century (McCarthy 2002, 75-7). Whether the entire enclosure was utilised in this way is not known, but the possibility that the study area lay in close proximity to the western edge of this putative 'official' area cannot be ruled out.

- 3.3.9 An alternative possibility to the 'military/official' hypothesis is that from the very start the site of the proposed development lay within the civilian settlement (*vicus*) that had sprung up south of the fort within a few years of its foundation in AD 72-3. It is unfortunate that, with the exception of the pottery kilns already mentioned, very little is known of the Fisher Street area at this early date; the main road approaching the fort from the south, the frontage of which is known from excavations at Blackfriars Street to have been occupied by timber strip-buildings by the late 70s AD (McCarthy 1990), lay *c* 125m west of the site. A second major road, on a slightly different alignment but also apparently making for the fort's south gate, lay slightly further east, but appears to have converged on the first road as it approached the gate (McCarthy 1991, fig 39). Another major north to south road was situated *c* 120m east of the site, beneath modern Scotch Street, where excavations at the Lanes (on the east side of the street) demonstrated occupation from the later first century AD onwards (McCarthy 2000; Zant in prep a).
- 3.3.10 In view of its position, at a considerable distance from the nearest principal Roman roads, it might be thought that the development site saw little intensive activity during the Roman period. That this was emphatically not the case is, however, indicated by the salvage excavation and watching brief conducted in the late 1970s at St Mary's Gate, only 55m to the south-east (Neal and Flynn in prep). There, a Roman road *c* 5.5m wide (Site 7) was recorded on a roughly north to south alignment. Projected northwards, the line of this road passes only 5m (or possibly even less) east of the north-east corner of the YMCA site. On either side of the road, a complex sequence of Roman deposits was recorded, including the remains of possible timber buildings and other features (Site 8), superseded by several buildings with clay-and-cobble foundations (Site 9). Pottery and other dating materials indicated occupation from perhaps as early as the Flavian period (late first century AD) to the fourth century, with the most intensive activity possibly occurring during the mid second-third centuries. For the most part, the plans of the buildings could not be determined and their precise function remains unclear, but there was nothing to suggest they had anything other than a domestic purpose.
- 3.3.11 One of the potentially most significant Roman sites within the study area lies beneath the present Market Hall, the south-west corner of which is located



little more than 30m east of the development site. There, watching briefs maintained during refurbishment works on the Hall in 1989-90 revealed part of a large and substantially constructed stone building containing several hypocausted rooms (Site **10**). Dating evidence was slight, but a construction date in the late second-early third century or later has been postulated (McCarthy 2002, 84-5). The function of this structure is not clear, although it has been suggested that it may have been a public bath-house (*ibid*). A considerable depth of earlier Roman deposits was also observed (1-1.35m of Roman strata were recorded in section on the northern and eastern parts of the site, according to site records in the Carlisle Archaeological Unit archive), including what were almost certainly the remains of timber buildings of possible second century date (Site **11**), although for the most part these deposits could not be characterised. An infant burial contained within a second century grey ware jar (Site **12**) was also recovered from the site. These discoveries perhaps provide a context for the quantities of Roman artefacts that were found during construction of the Market Hall in the late 1880s and early 1890s (Site **13**) (Ferguson 1889, 275-7; 1891 a and b), which included pottery, fragments of sculpture and a bronze figure of a sea horse.

3.3.12 Other known Roman sites, or find-spots of Roman material, within the study area are comparatively few, but this can be attributed to the limited amount of archaeological work that has been undertaken in the area rather than a lack of Roman activity. North-west of the YMCA site, the late first-second century military pottery kilns at 7-9 Fisher Street (*Section 3.3.7*), which appear to have gone out of use when the second timber fort was abandoned in the mid second century, were superseded by one or more buildings erected on clay-and-cobble foundations (Site **14**) (Cameron 2003). This structure (or structures), fronted the south side of a cobbled road aligned roughly east to west (Site **15**). On the southern edge of the study area, a watching brief was maintained during sewer replacement works along Castle Street in the 1980s (Caruana *et al* 1994). For the most part it was not possible to discern archaeological features within the sewer trench, but metal-detecting of spoil generated by the works recovered 47 Roman coins of late first-late fourth century date from the section of trench that ran from the south end of Long Lane to St Mary's Gate (Site **16**) (*op cit*, 71-2). Roman pottery and a ceramic tile bearing the stamp of *Legio IX Hispana* (Site **17**) were found almost directly opposite the YMCA, on the site of the present Methodist Central Hall, in 1891 (Ferguson 1893c, 63; Haverfield 1893). Elsewhere on Fisher Street, the County HER records the discovery of a Roman coin hoard (HER No. 5077) (Site **18**) and a Roman spearhead (HER No. 19665) (Site **19**), but the find-spots are not accurately located. The hoard was found in 1782 'within a few feet of the surface', during the pulling down of some old houses, and contained approximately 1000 coins ranging in date from the first century BC to the late second century AD (Shotter 1978, 18; 1979, 9; 1984, 262; 1986, 257). Jefferson (1838, 325) records the discovery of two Roman 'pavements' and Roman pottery on Fisher Street in 1808 (Site **20**), although it is not clear if the 'pavements' were the floors of buildings, road surfaces or (perhaps more probably) cobbled yard areas (Charlesworth 1978, 120, 132). There is also a record of the discovery in 1858, somewhere on Fisher Street, of a sculptured slab (Site **21**) that may depict the *Matres* and a worshipper (Haverfield 1899, 487), and Roman tiles

were also found in 1870 (Site 22) (Charlesworth 1978, 132). In the late sixteenth century William Camden refers to a Roman inscription that had been set up in the garden of Thomas Middleton's house, which was probably in Fisher Street (Site 23) (Summerson 1993, 701).

### 3.4 THE EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD (C AD 410-1092)

- 3.4.1 *Carlisle*: the nature of settlement at Carlisle in the earlier post-Roman period is difficult to determine. In view of its long history as a Roman administrative centre and its position at the hub of a system of roads, the town is unlikely to have been completely abandoned. That the settlement contracted considerably at the end of the Roman period is, however, suggested by the presence, on many excavated sites in the city centre, of a thick accumulation of dark soil above the latest Roman levels. The fact that these 'dark earths' are normally directly overlain by deposits of twelfth-century and later date suggests that many areas remained unoccupied until the beginning of the Norman period.
- 3.4.2 During the sixth century Carlisle probably lay within the British kingdom of Rheged (Kirkby 1962, 79), but archaeological and historical evidence at this time are almost entirely lacking. During the first half of the seventh century the region was absorbed into the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria and from this period onwards occasional historical references to Carlisle survive. By the late seventh century the settlement formed the centre of a royal estate 15 miles in circumference, which the Northumbrian king Ecgfrith gave to St Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfarne, in AD 685 (Summerson 1993, 10). Cuthbert, in turn, used the grant to establish and endow a nunnery. That a monastic presence endured until the later ninth century is suggested by the presence of Eadred, described as a former abbot of Carlisle, in the group of monks who journeyed across northern England between AD 875 and AD 883, searching for a resting place for St Cuthbert's remains (Tudor 1984, 68-9). The location of these monastic establishments is not certainly known, but the distribution of early medieval artefacts from the city centre, particularly fragments of Anglian sculpture and ninth-century Northumbrian *stycas* (small bronze coins) suggests a focus of activity in the area of the medieval cathedral and St Cuthbert's church (the church's dedication may also be significant in this respect) (McCarthy 1993, 34-5). During Cuthbert's visit to Carlisle in AD 685, he was shown the town walls (possibly the fort defences, since there is as yet no evidence that the town itself was walled) and a working Roman fountain, by Waga the reeve (*praepositus*) and other citizens (Webb (ed) 1998). The 'British' name Waga, and the use of the old Roman title *praepositus*, together with the civic pride evident in Cuthbert's guided tour, suggest a surviving connection with Carlisle's Roman past at this time.
- 3.4.3 By the late ninth century, control of Carlisle and its region passed from Northumbria to the British kingdom of Strathclyde (Summerson 1993, 1). Scandinavian political influence at this time is debatable, although it is clear that the 'Great Army' under Halfden made a determined attempt to conquer Northumbria in 875. Some sources suggest that he sacked Carlisle, although physical evidence for this has not been found (Higham 1986, 308). In the eleventh century the region came under increasing English control, in the

form of the Earls of Northumbria, but was annexed by Malcolm Canmore in the 1060s (Summerson 1993, 14–15), after which it remained technically in Scottish hands until the arrival of the Norman king William II in 1092 (Earle and Plummer 1892).

- 3.4.4 During the twelfth century the chronicler John of Worcester claimed that by the late eleventh century Carlisle had been deserted for 200 years following its destruction by the Danes. This assertion is not, however, supported by the archaeological evidence, which proves that occupation persisted throughout the early medieval period, with a principal focus of occupation in the vicinity of the medieval cathedral, where excavations have revealed evidence for a tenth-century cemetery (Gaimster *et al* 1989, 174; Keevil 1989).
- 3.4.5 **The YMCA site:** the only direct evidence for early medieval activity within the study area comes from the salvage excavations at St Mary's Gate, c 55m south of the YMCA site, which produced an Anglo-Scandinavian whetstone attributable to the ninth-tenth centuries (Site 24) (Neal and Flynn in prep). At this site too, the latest Roman levels were overlain by a thick deposit of dark soil up to 1m deep (*ibid*), which was in turn overlain by later medieval (twelfth century and later) levels. This soil appears to have been a deposit of early medieval 'dark earth' similar to that found at other sites in the city centre (*Section 3.4.1*). Another deposit of this type, in this case up to 0.5m thick, was recorded in the same stratigraphic position (ie overlying the latest Roman contexts but sealed by later medieval levels) to the rear of No 18 Fisher Street in 1990 (Flynn and McCarthy 1991, 37). Just outside the study area, metal-detecting of spoil generated by sewer replacement works on Castle Street in the 1980s yielded two Northumbrian *stycas*, one of Aethelred II (c AD 840-58), the other an irregular issue of the same period (Caruana *et al* 1994). Both coins came from the western part of Castle Street, north-west of its junction with Long Lane. With these exceptions, the distribution of artefacts and structural remains of early medieval date (principally mid-ninth to eleventh century) in central Carlisle suggests a focus of activity on the west side of the later medieval walled city, centred, perhaps, on a religious site in the vicinity of the medieval cathedral (*Section 3.4.2*). There is also a scatter of finds east of Scotch Street, in the area of the Lanes shopping centre, perhaps along the line of an east/west Roman road that is known to have existed in this area (McCarthy 1993, 36). On this evidence, it could be argued that Fisher Street was located on the northern periphery of the pre-Norman settlement. In view of the limited evidence for early medieval occupation in Carlisle as a whole, however, it would be unwise to jump to such a conclusion, for to a certain degree the distribution of early medieval material from the city reflects the pattern of modern excavation and may not provide an accurate representation of the extent of settlement during this period.

### 3.5 THE LATER MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1092-1540)

- 3.5.1 **Carlisle:** the Anglo-Saxon chronicle records that in the year 1092 William II led an army north to Carlisle (Earle and Plummer 1892) and drove out a certain Dolfin, whose presence in Cumberland has been taken to show that the region was part of the kingdom of the Scots prior to 1092 (Summerson 1993,

47). William, it is said, constructed a castle and brought settlers from the south to inhabit the re-established town (Earle and Plummer 1892). No trace of this early castle has been found, but it was almost certainly built of earth and timber and may have occupied the site of the present stone keep (McCarthy *et al* 1990, 11, 28).

- 3.5.2 The Norman hold on Cumberland was consolidated by Henry I, who visited Carlisle in the autumn of 1122 (Sharpe 2006, 52). At this time the position of the Anglo-Scottish border remained ill-defined, as is illustrated by a contemporary Scottish description of Carlisle as lying ‘between England and Scotland’ (Kennedy 1973, 96). During his stay Henry took measures to strengthen Carlisle’s position within his kingdom, providing money for the construction of ‘walls and towers’, a probable reference to the town defences, and for the foundation of the Augustinian priory of St Mary’s (Summerson 1993, 25). The priory subsequently became a cathedral with the creation of the see of Carlisle in 1133 (Perriam 1987, 127). It was probably also during Henry’s reign that construction work began on the stone castle.
- 3.5.3 As a consequence of the unsettled conditions that prevailed in England following Henry I’s death in 1135, large parts of the northern English counties, including Carlisle, came under Scottish control (Kapelle 1979). However, the city reverted to English rule in 1157 and probably received its royal charter from Henry II in the following year (Summerson 1993, 58). During the comparatively stable period from the mid-twelfth to late thirteenth centuries, the story of Carlisle is one of sustained, if not spectacular, growth, although for the English kings its primary function remained that of a border fortress. By the later twelfth century suburbs had developed outside all three of the city gates, on Botchergate to the south, Rickergate to the north, and Caldewgate to the west. Little archaeological work has been undertaken within Carlisle’s medieval suburbs, but recent excavations on John Street, some 200m south of the study area, revealed an extensive metalworking complex of fourteenth-century date (North Pennines Archaeology 2004). Several medieval documentary sources attest to the existence of a water-course beneath the city’s west walls, which probably developed into the post-medieval mill-race known as the Corporation Dam (Jones 1985, 187–9).
- 3.5.4 By contrast with the preceding 150 years, the last decade of the thirteenth century heralded the beginning of a disastrous period of unrest for Carlisle and the wider region. Destruction of much of the city by fire in 1292 was followed four years later by the onset of the Anglo-Scottish wars, during which it was attacked or besieged on a number of occasions. A fragile peace negotiated in the 1320s had broken down a decade later, leading to several centuries of warfare, raiding, and skirmishing in the border region. The city was impoverished for much of this period and there are frequent references to the citizens being relieved of their obligations for the payment of taxes and subsidies (Summerson 1993, 265). Intermittent warfare continued for the rest of the medieval period, although in general these wars were less catastrophic than those of the fourteenth century. However, extremely unsettled conditions continued to prevail across the entire Border region until after the Union of the Crowns in the early seventeenth century. Consequently, the city appears to

have remained underpopulated and relatively impoverished well into the post-medieval period.

- 3.5.5 **The YMCA site:** it is during the medieval period that the first references to Fisher Street (*vicus piscatorum*, perhaps the place where local fishermen sold their catch (Jones 1976, 95) appear in contemporary documents. The origins of the street are uncertain, but there is a suggestion that it may have been an early element of the city's street system, since it appears to make for the original gateway into the medieval stone castle (*op cit*, 94-5). This was located at the castle's south-east corner, but was replaced by a new gate in the centre of the outer curtain wall (on the site of the present outer gatehouse, known as de Ireby's Tower) in or around 1168, when 40 shillings were spent 'removing the gate of Carlisle Castle' (McCarthy *et al* 1990, 121). That the street was in existence by the twelfth century is confirmed by a documentary reference from that period which refers to a house on Fisher Street being given to the monks of Melrose Abbey (Summerson 1993, 76). The house was later given to Melrose's daughter-house of Holmcultram, but the Melrose monks reserved the right to hospitality when visiting Carlisle fair. By the fourteenth century, Fisher Street was located in Caldewgate ward, one of three wards into which the city was divided and the largest of the three by far, covering everything from the cathedral and the market place northwards to the castle (*op cit*, 308).
- 3.5.6 Whilst detailed tenement histories are not yet available for any of the medieval properties that existed on Fisher Street, it is clear from occasional documentary references that men of wealth and importance owned property in the street throughout the medieval period, and indeed during the post-medieval period also (*Section 3.6.7*). During the thirteenth century Simon de Tibay, who became the city coroner, held a tenement there (*op cit*, 173), whilst the Poll Tax returns of 1377 indicate that Alan de Blennerhasset, one of the leading citizens of his day and a member of one of medieval Carlisle's most prominent families, also had much property in the street (*op cit*, 308). In 1344, Robert, an earlier member of the Blennerhasset family, arranged to provide accommodation at his house in Fisher Street for William, Baron Greystoke, during his Lordship's visits to the city (*op cit*, 319). In 1404/5 a tenement in Fisher Street held by John Knoblow, and formerly belonging to Adam Wallays, was bounded on one side by the tenement of Thomas Lucy and on the other by a property formerly belonging to William More, a mercer (Jones 1988, 130).
- 3.5.7 For the most part, the historical records provide scant details of the appearance of Fisher Street during the medieval period, or of the houses and other buildings that would have occupied the tenements on either side of the street. A deed of 1329 does, however, refer to a gutter which ran down the street (Summerson 1993, 262), whilst in 1397 a tenement formerly owned by Gilbert Peper, who was city bailiff in 1356/7, included kilns, granges and gardens in addition to Gilbert's principal residence, which seems to have been a large house (*op cit*, 370; Jones 1988, 132). In 1438, Thomas de Sandel's house included a 'chamber in front covered with stones called Slatestane' (Summerson 1993, 663). By 1534, the house of Sir Christopher Dacre

(brother of Thomas, Lord Dacre), which seems to have been located on the east side of Fisher Street and can probably be identified on the earliest surviving plan of Carlisle (Site **25**), produced around 1560 (*Section 3.6.10*), contained two parlours, a hall and ‘garners’ (store buildings) and probably a stable (*op cit*, 665). The property was entered from the street by a gate.

- 3.5.8 In addition to the holdings of private citizens, it is clear that much property on medieval Fisher Street was also held by the Church. The Priory of St Mary’s was given property on the street in 1476 (*op cit*, 595), and an account of the Priory’s revenues produced in 1540, immediately prior to its re-foundation as a cathedral with dean and chapter, indicates that it owned no less than ten properties on Fisher Street (*op cit*, 598). The Franciscan Friary also owned a garden on the street in 1534 (*op cit*, 608).
- 3.5.9 The impact of the Black Death on Carlisle, which arrived in the city in 1349, is difficult to assess, although it is thought that at least a third of the population may have perished (McCarthy 1993, 61). Evidence from the city as a whole suggests that many properties that had formerly been occupied lay vacant or ‘waste’ during the later fourteenth and fifteenth century (*op cit*, 64), as the city’s population struggled to recover, a process not helped by further outbreaks of pestilence in the 1360s, 1370s and 1390s (*op cit*, 61), and by a number of devastating fires that swept through the largely timber-built city. In 1385, the removal of 120 fother of earth from Fisher Street to raise the level of the castle gardens (Summerson 1993, 301, 322) suggests that at least some properties on the street lay vacant at this time. There is also an early fifteenth century reference to a vacant tenement in Fisher Street (*op cit*, 413). The ever present threat of fire is illustrated by a 15-year lease on a tenement in Fisher Street, dating from 1438, which states that, at the end of the term, the buildings must be handed back in the same condition as they were at the start of the lease, ‘unless they are burnt by misadventure or sudden fire’, in which case the lessee would not be held responsible for repairs (*op cit*, 393).
- 3.5.10 Archaeological and chance discoveries of medieval remains within the study area have been fairly limited. A small excavation was undertaken in 1953 by the late Robert Hogg at 51-53 Castle Street, some 50m south of the development site. There, traces of a probable medieval timber building with walls resting on sandstone rubble foundations were recorded (Hogg 1955, 70-1) (Site **38**). Associated pottery suggested an early fourteenth-century date. These excavations also produced a large assemblage of twelfth-sixteenth-century pottery, including a group of mid-fourteenth-century wasters (Site **39**) that may indicate the presence of a pottery kiln on or in the vicinity of the site at this date (Jope and Hodges 1955, 101-2). During the salvage excavations and watching briefs conducted on St Mary’s Gate in 1977-8, which were located only 55m south-east of the YMCA site, complex medieval strata up to 1.1m deep were observed in section in the side of contractors’ trenches (Site **26**) (Caruana in prep b). The earliest levels were scarcely investigated, but at least three phases of possible timber buildings were recorded, together with pits and probable ‘garden’ soils. The earliest occupation seemed to date from the twelfth century, and included evidence for industrial or craft activities including possibly leatherworking (or tanning?). The latest medieval deposits,

which appeared to date from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, comprised the remains of four rectangular timber buildings, each *c* 4-4.5m wide and at least 10m long, situated virtually side-by-side, gable end-on to Castle Street on the south (Neal and Flynn in prep). The walls of these structures had been erected upon shallow foundation of clay-and-cobble or sandstone rubble, or set in narrow construction trenches. Internal surfaces of clay, pebbles and wood were recorded, together with internal features including hearths, stone-lined drains, ovens and a barrel-lined cess-pit. At least two of these buildings appear to have been destroyed by fire, one seemingly on two separate occasions. Cobbled yards and other external deposits were found in association with these structures. Extremely good waterlogged preservation of wood, plant materials, insect remains and other organic deposits, together with artefacts of wood and leather (including a wooden shovel and a large number of leather shoe-parts and off-cuts), were a feature of the medieval deposits on this site, and a degree of organic preservation was also noted in the medieval levels at 51-53 Castle Street (Hogg 1955, 71).

- 3.5.11 Elsewhere within the study area, the limited excavations conducted to the rear of No 18 Fisher Street in 1990 exposed a paved path leading to a stone-lined well (Site 27) (Flynn and McCarthy 1991). The date of the latter is not clear, but it is perhaps likely to be fourteenth-fifteenth century rather than earlier. The excavations at 7-9 Fisher Street, *c* 50m north-east of the development site, produced only a small assemblage of medieval pottery (Site 28), most of which appears to date from the later fourteenth-sixteenth centuries (Haggerty 2003). The character and extent of medieval strata on this site are unclear, but few features and deposits of this period appear to have survived, perhaps due to later levelling or other disturbances (Cameron 2003). Eighteen sherds of thirteenth-fourteenth century pottery were recovered during the course of a watching brief at Treasury Court, on the east side of Fisher Street and *c* 75m south-east of the YMCA, in 2007 (Site 29) (NPA 2007), although all this material was residual in late post-medieval and modern deposits. The County HER records the chance discovery of a medieval jug somewhere on Fisher Street (HER No 19721) (Site 30).

### 3.6 THE POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD (FROM 1540)

- 3.6.1 *Carlisle*: during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Carlisle began the slow process of recovery from the period of warfare and plague that had prevailed during the later Middle Ages. From 1560 a state of peace existed between England and Scotland, although the Border region remained unsettled throughout the sixteenth century and this is likely to have had a detrimental effect on trade and commercial activity. One of the most significant historical events to occur during this period was the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s, which in Carlisle led to the disappearance of both friaries and the refoundation of St Mary's Priory as a cathedral with dean and chapter. A major refurbishment of the castle was undertaken during the reign of Henry VIII and the Citadel was constructed at the opposite (southern) end of the city's defensive circuit. Changes to the topography of the city were not always due to the works of Man, however, for in 1571 a 'disastrous flood' caused the Eden to divide into two main channels (Hogg 1952, 137).

- 3.6.2 Within a few years of the accession of James VI of Scotland to the English throne (as James I) in 1603, the era of Border raiding came to an end (McDonald Fraser 1971) and both Carlisle and the wider region enjoyed a period of peace and comparative prosperity. However, during the English Civil Wars the threat of trouble returned once more, and in 1644 the royalist stronghold of Carlisle was besieged by the Scots. The city surrendered in June 1645 but changed hands once more three years later in the second outbreak of fighting, and was surrendered again, this time to Cromwell in person.
- 3.6.3 The century following the end of the Civil Wars was a time of slow development for Carlisle. Even as late as the beginning of the eighteenth century, many of the buildings within the city would have been constructed of timber, but from the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century the use of stone in both public and private buildings became increasingly common. One of the first to be built was the Old Town Hall, constructed in 1669 and later extended. Little is known about the private residences of this period as few have survived, notable exceptions being a number of houses on Abbey Street, including that of Thomas Tullie, Dean of Carlisle Cathedral, which was built in 1689 (McCarthy 1993, 109). During the first half of the eighteenth century, the city walls were so ruinous that the citizens themselves demolished certain stretches that had become unsafe. In 1745 the parlous state of the defences was brought into sharp focus during the Jacobite uprising, when it was found that parts of the eastern curtain wall had been demolished and that the castle defences were much decayed. After a short siege the Jacobite army took possession of the city in November 1745 but surrendered it the following month following bombardment by the Duke of Cumberland (McCarthy *et al* 1990, 214-19).
- 3.6.4 In the second half of the eighteenth century, most of Carlisle's population, estimated at *c* 4–5000 people, continued to live within the medieval defences, where ample space was still available, although the Rickergate, Botchergate, and Caldewgate suburbs continued to develop during this period. By the time of the 1801 Census, however, the population had risen to approximately 10,000 and the city walls were beginning to be viewed as a hindrance to expansion, redevelopment, and the free movement of traffic in and out of the city. Extensive demolition of the curtain wall along what became West and East Tower Streets on the north and Lowther Street on the east occurred during the early nineteenth century and was largely complete by 1815 (Perriam 1976). The medieval Scotch (north) Gate was demolished in February 1815 and its remains were thrown into a raised causeway associated with the new Eden Bridge, which was under construction at the time (MacDonald 1971, 256); during construction of this bridge the south channel of the river was permanently blocked.
- 3.6.5 Census records indicate that Carlisle's population continued to rise sharply during the first half of the nineteenth century, reaching 35,000 by 1841. However, cartographic sources show remarkably little evidence for significant expansion of the built-up area during this period. Indeed, even as late as 1850, Carlisle covered an area not much bigger than that of the medieval city, although the population was of course many times larger than it had been



several hundred years earlier. That this led to chronic overcrowding in some parts of the city is clear from a report of 1850 produced by the Carlisle Sanitary Association, which records families living 20 to a room 'adjacent to the filthiest privies and dunghills' (McCarthy 1993, 90).

3.6.6 By the time the Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition map of Carlisle was produced in 1865, the city had at last begun to expand significantly beyond its medieval boundaries and this growth continued apace during the second half of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. The size of all the suburbs increased greatly and the built-up area extended well to the east of Lowther Street, which had itself been laid out on the line of the medieval eastern defences. North of the river, the construction of new housing and business premises began the process of transforming Stanwix from a small village into a city suburb. No single factor can explain this rapid growth, although improved communications and transport networks are likely to have been significant. In response to the needs of Carlisle's industrialists, the Carlisle Navigation Canal was constructed in the early 1820s, providing a link between the city and the Solway coast (Ramshaw 1997). However, whilst the canal allowed for some industrial growth it was not the catalyst for the rapid expansion of the city. Of greater significance were the arrival of the railways in the 1830s and 1840s and the subsequent development of the rail network in the region. (Marshall and Davies-Sheil 1977, 188–9). During the nineteenth century, Carlisle became the leading industrial and commercial centre in the county. As early as the 1720s a mill for the manufacture of broad cloth was built on the mill-race adjacent to the River Caldew (Jones 1985, 186–191), and from the second half of the eighteenth century textile manufacture became increasingly important in the city. Clock making, brick making, ironworking, tin-plate manufacture, and the production of biscuits also developed into significant industries during the nineteenth century and remained so well into the twentieth century.

3.6.7 **The YMCA site:** Fisher Street continued in use as one of Carlisle's principal streets throughout the post-medieval period, although today its northern end, north of Market Street, lies outside the main shopping centre and has, consequently, become a relatively quiet backwater. Occasional documentary references exist to properties on Fisher Street during this period, though detailed historical study would be required to link these records to specific modern addresses, and as a result none of the references can be shown to relate specifically to the YMCA site. In the late sixteenth century, Thomas Carlisle, a merchant, inherited a number of burgages in Fisher Street (Jones 1988, 128), and in the 1650s Sir Francis Howard and his son sold to William Craister a property in Fishergate Street, between the street and the city walls (ie on the north-east side of the street) (Ferguson 1883, 302). William Slee had a house on Fisher Street in 1687 (Hudleston 1961, 135), whilst a will of 1797 demonstrates that John Foster, a wealthy merchant, owned a great deal of property on the street. In addition to houses, shops and warehouses at one end of Fisher Street (perhaps the northern end), he also owned a 'barn, stable, garden and other premises, and had 'freehold and leasehold messuages, dwelling houses, dwelling rooms, a shop and premises at the head of Fisher Street (probably at the southern end of the street, adjacent to the Market)

(Hudleston 1968, 101). There is a record of a Presbyterian church somewhere on Fisher Street in the early eighteenth century (Site 31), but the precise location of this building is not known (HER No 40992).

- 3.6.8 The only properties within the study area for which any detailed historical research has been undertaken are those investigated at St Mary's Gate during the archaeological work of 1977-8 (Jones in prep), and No 21 Castle Street (Jones 1991), where documentary research was conducted following the Long Lane excavations of 1990 (the property is situated adjacent to the south-east side of Long Lane). At St Mary's Gate, the remains of four later medieval timber buildings were excavated (*Section 3.5.10*), but no remains of post-medieval date were recorded. The reason for this is not made clear, though in view of the fact that the work comprised salvage excavation and watching brief, it is possible the latest levels were removed mechanically without record. No medieval records pertaining to the site were found, but from the seventeenth century the excavated tenements, which fronted Castle Street rather than Fisher Street, appear to have been owned by the Robinson family (Jones in prep). An inventory of the goods of Cuthbert Robinson, a prominent citizen and a weaver by trade, who died in 1674, describes a complex of buildings on the site, including a hall/house with fireplace, a shop, a buttery, a stable, a kitchen, a 'long loft', 'the soldier's chamber', a foreloft and a low room with a loft above, the latter located next to the shop (*ibid*) (Site 32). At 21 Castle Street, the south-east side of Long Lane was occupied by two burgages in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1551-2 one of these properties, comprising two tenements and a garden, was owned by Thomas Carleton (Jones 1991, 45) (Site 33). In 1649-50, what was probably the same burgage was recorded as 'a housestead with a ruinous stable and backyard' (*ibid*). At 51-53 Castle Street, Hogg's excavations in 1953 exposed part of a seventeenth-eighteenth-century brick building with a flagged floor (Hogg 1955, 70) (Site 40).
- 3.6.9 Notwithstanding the documentary records referred to above, for the post-medieval period as a whole the development of the study area is best illustrated through the study of historic maps and plans dating from the sixteenth century to the twentieth century. This method, known as map regression analysis, allows for the historical development of the landscape to be charted chronologically.
- 3.6.10 ***Tudor plan of Carlisle, c 1560***: the earliest surviving detailed plan of Carlisle, now in the British Library (BL *Cotton Ms, Aug I, i, 13*; reproduced in Lysons 1815), depicts the walled area of Carlisle (but not its suburbs) as it appeared c 1560. Whilst the plan depicts all the principal buildings of the city, and includes important details of some of these structures that are not known from other sources, most of the private premises appear largely stylised, with street frontages densely occupied by rows of identical small structures presumably intended to represent the houses, shops and cottages occupied by the majority of citizens. To the rear of the street frontages, most properties contain one or more outbuildings and gardens/yards, some with trees. Occasionally, however, considerably larger buildings are depicted, in what appears to have been a deliberate attempt to represent the houses of some of Carlisle's more

prominent citizens. One such, situated on the north-east side of Fisher Street, opposite the end of Long Lane, is depicted as a complex of buildings arranged around a courtyard that is accessed through a gate. It has been suggested that this may represent the house of Sir Christopher Dacre (Site 25), which is known to have lain on Fisher Street in the first half of the sixteenth century (Summerson 1993, 699), since it resembles a description of the house dating from 1534 (Section 3.5.7).

- 3.6.11 If the map can be taken as a reliable guide to the number of properties that existed in the city *c* 1560 (which is debatable), the south-west side of Fisher Street, between Long Lane on the north and St Mary's Gate to the south (both of which are shown on the map), was occupied by six burgages. In so far as it is possible to tell, the YMCA site broadly corresponds to the second and third properties south of Long Lane (Fig 3), which are depicted in the stylised manner already described, with small houses on the street frontage, a block of two (or possibly four) outbuildings immediately to the rear of each, and enclosed garden/yard areas further back still. A tree is shown growing on the southern boundary of the southernmost burgage, but whether this is symbolic of a garden as opposed to a yard or is totally without significance is not known.
- 3.6.12 **John Speed, 1610:** the plan of Carlisle produced by John Speed as an inset to his map of Cumberland (Fig 4) is not sufficiently detailed to add much to the present study. It does, however, show that both sides of the Fisher Street frontage continued to be densely built up in the early seventeenth century and indicates that a fish market (marked 'M' on the map) was located somewhere towards the southern end of the street at this date.
- 3.6.13 **James Richards, 1684-5:** Richards' map of Carlisle (Ferguson 1895), whilst of value in other respects, shows very little detail indeed pertaining to the built up area within the city walls (Fig 5). Consequently, it is of little value to the present study, although Fisher Street itself is shown, as is Long Lane.
- 3.6.14 **George Smith, 1746:** Smith's plan (Fig 6) depicts the siege of Carlisle in December 1745, when the Jacobite garrison were besieged by the Duke of Cumberland. Although admirable in many other respects, his representation of the city's buildings is, with the exception of the principal monuments (in particular the castle and other military features), extremely stylised, with the built-up street frontages being shown merely as undifferentiated blocks. Fisher Street and Long Lane are named (the former as Fisher Gate), and the land between the Fisher Street and Castle Street frontages is shown as being occupied by what seem to be formal gardens. The plan appears to depict four such gardens between Long Lane and St Mary's Gate, perhaps indicating the number of burgages that existed on this part of Fisher Street. In view of the stylised nature of the plan it might be unwise to read too much into this, although it is apparently confirmed by Hodgkinson and Donald's map, which was surveyed 25 years later (Section 3.6.15). Problems with the scale and perspective of Smith's plan mean that it is difficult to determine where the YMCA site should be located, although on the slightly better evidence provided by Hodgkinson and Donald's map it seems most likely that Nos 22-

24 Scotch Street correspond, broadly speaking, to the second property from the north (Site 34).

- 3.6.15 **Hodgkinson and Donald, 1771:** this plan, surveyed in 1771 but first published as an inset to a map of Cumberland in 1783, is stylised but shows the Fisher Street frontage densely occupied by buildings (shown as a continuous, undifferentiated block, as on Smith's map; Fig 7). It also appears to confirm Smith's depiction (Section 3.6.14) of four burgages, with formal gardens to the rear, occupying the Fisher Street frontage between Long Lane and St Mary's Gate. Whilst there are some difficulties in reconciling the plan with the modern topography, it seems most likely that the YMCA site occupies the second property from the north (Site 34). There, a single detached outbuilding is shown immediately to the rear of the street frontage properties, whilst the burgage seems to have been separated from the property to the north by a narrow path or lane. The outbuilding is rectangular in plan, long axis north-west to south-east, but no further details are shown.
- 3.6.16 **William Hutchinson, 1794:** Hutchinson's plan is similar to several of the earlier maps in showing the built-up street frontages as solid, undifferentiated blocks, although he does show more variation in the degree to which buildings extended back from the street frontages. On Fisher Street, the number of properties between Long Lane and St Mary's Gate is not clear, though it is probably either four or five, each with formal gardens to the rear. As with the other eighteenth century maps, the YMCA site probably corresponds to the second property south of Long Lane (Site 34) (Fig 8). No detached outbuildings are shown, but in two places the blocked-in zone representing the built-up street frontage extends noticeably further back than elsewhere, perhaps marking the position of more substantial buildings with extensions to the rear.
- 3.6.17 **John Wood, 1821:** generally speaking, Wood's plan of Carlisle is more detailed than any earlier map, and names the owners of many properties within the city. It is, however, primarily concerned with buildings and does not depict gardens in the way that the eighteenth century maps had done. By 1821, the YMCA site was clearly occupied by three separate properties. The northernmost, and largest, corresponds to No 22 Fisher Street, whilst the two smaller properties to the south occupied the site of 24 Fisher Street (Fig 9). By this date the Georgian house at No 22 (Site 35), which today forms part of the YMCA, was in existence and is shown on the map, with an L-shaped extension or outbuilding attached to the rear. In each of the two southern properties (now occupied by the YMCA's 1960s sports hall), the street frontage is occupied by smaller, rectangular buildings, although in each case a similar-sized extension or outbuilding is attached to the rear. The owner of the large property to the north is, unfortunately, not given, but the owners of the properties to the south are named as 'Gibson' (for the northern property) and 'Young' (for the southern property).
- 3.6.18 **Carlisle Board of Health plan, 1853:** this plan (Asquith 1853) is less detailed than Wood's map and provides little extra information of relevance to the present study, beyond demonstrating the continued existence of the structures depicted in 1821.

- 3.6.19 **Ordnance Survey first edition map, 1865:** the Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition map (Cumb. XXIII.3), produced in 1865, shows all three properties in considerable detail (Fig 10). By this date, the Georgian house at No 22 (Site 35) had an extension to the rear (perhaps built in more than one phase), flanked by a yard to the north and a small garden on the south. Further back still, and extending across the rear of both No 22 and the property immediately to the north, was a large formal garden that seems more likely to have belonged to a large house on Castle Street than to the Fisher Street properties. The northernmost of the two properties on what is now 24 Fisher Street had a narrower street frontage than its southern neighbour by this date, being occupied by a narrow, rectangular building with a number of small extensions and outbuildings attached to the rear. Behind the building was a large garden, but again it seems likely that this was accessed from Castle Street. The southernmost property was fronted by a roughly square building with a walled yard to the rear, on two sides of which were detached outbuildings.
- 3.6.20 **Ordnance Survey second edition map, 1899:** the plan of the Georgian house at 22 Fisher Street remained essentially unchanged from that depicted in 1865, though by this date the building was being used as a Masonic Hall (Fig 11). The two smaller properties to the south had, however, been merged by the construction of the original YMCA Hall on the street frontage (Site 36), on the site now occupied by the 1960s sports hall. The gardens that had formerly existed to the rear of No 22 and the northernmost of the two properties at No 24 were now occupied by a large coach works, which can be identified as Atkinson and Davidson's works on Castle Street (Site 37), on a site now occupied by Stocklund House. By this date, many properties on the opposite side of Fisher Street, shown on the 1865 map, had been swept away by the construction of the Market Hall and Market Street in the late 1880s.
- 3.6.21 **Ordnance Survey third edition map, 1925:** some infilling or reconstruction of the extension(s) to the rear of No 22 Fisher Street is the only obvious change apparent on the 1925 map of the site (Fig 12). On both properties, the principal buildings are described as 'Hall' suggesting they retained the same functions as in 1899. The coach works to the rear of these properties also continued in use.
- 3.6.22 **Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map, 1965:** by 1965, the Georgian house at No 22 was no longer in use as a Masonic Hall and part at least of the extension on the rear of the building, which had been in existence since before 1865, had been removed (Fig 13). No 24 continued to serve as the YMCA Hall, but must have been demolished shortly after the map was published. The coach works to the rear remained, but was swept away some years later when Stocklund House was constructed.

## 3.7 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.7.1 With the exception of nineteenth-century antiquarian observations, such as those maintained during the construction of Carlisle's sewer system in the 1850s (McKie 1880) or the building of the Market Hall in the late 1880s (Ferguson 1889; 1891 a and b), no archaeological work had been carried out within the study area until 1955, when the late Robert Hogg conducted a small excavation to the rear of No 51-53 Castle Street, *c* 50m south of the YMCA site (Hogg 1955). In 1977-8, a programme of salvage excavations and watching briefs was undertaken on the south side of St Mary's Gate, between Fisher Street and Castle Street and *c* 55m south-east of the YMCA, prior to the construction of the Cumberland Building Society building (Neal and Flynn in prep). There, an extremely complex and deeply-stratified sequence of Roman and medieval deposits was encountered (*Sections 3.3.10* and *3.5.10*), although the nature of the work was such that very little could be adequately excavated or recorded. Excellent waterlogged preservation of organic materials was a notable feature of the medieval levels (*Section 3.5.10*), but it is not clear if the Roman deposits were similarly preserved. Organic preservation was also noted in the medieval levels at 51-53 Castle Street (Hogg 1955, 71).
- 3.7.2 In the early 1980s a watching brief was maintained during sewer renewal work on Fisher Street and Castle Street (Caruana *et al* 1994). Although few archaeological features were visible within the confines of the narrow service trenches, a number of important observations were made and a considerable artefactual assemblage, including numerous Roman coins recovered by metal-detecting the spoil generated by the works, was recovered (*Section 3.3.12*). To the rear of No 18 Fisher Street, little more than 20m west of the YMCA, two small archaeological trenches were excavated in 1990 adjacent to Long Lane, and a geophysical survey was conducted over a wider area (Flynn and McCarthy 1991). Although limited in scale, the work uncovered significant structural remains of Roman and medieval date (*Sections 3.3.5* and *3.5.11*), including part of a Roman earthen rampart (*Section 3.3.5*). Waterlogged organic materials do not appear to have been recovered, although the very earliest archaeological levels were not reached. In 1989-90, several watching briefs were carried out during refurbishment of the Victorian Market Hall, the south-west corner of which is located *c* 20m east of the YMCA (*Section 3.3.11*). The restricted nature of the archaeological works provided limited opportunities for excavation and recording, although part of a large, late Roman stone building and earlier timber structures were exposed (McCarthy 2002, 84-5; Carlisle Archaeological Unit archive). No further archaeological work was undertaken on Fisher Street until 2002, when an excavation was conducted at 7-9 Fisher Street, *c* 50m north-west of the YMCA site, in advance of redevelopment (Cameron 2003). Important deposits of Roman date, including pottery kilns, part of a Roman road and the foundations of a later Roman building, were recorded (*Sections 3.3.7* and *3.3.12*), although medieval levels appear to have been largely absent (*Section 3.5.11*) and there seems to have been little, if any, survival of organic deposits. Towards the southern end of the street, a watching brief was maintained during building works at Treasury Court, on the north-east side of the street and *c* 75m south-east of the YMCA, in 2007 (North Pennines Archaeology 2007). There,

however, only a small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval ceramics was recovered from late post-medieval and modern deposits (*Section 3.5.11*).

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#### 4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

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<b>Site Name</b>	Prehistoric finds, 7-9 Fisher Street
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339910 556130
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Artefact findspot
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Source</b>	Ballin 2003
<b>Description</b>	Three prehistoric stone artefacts, an end-scraper, blade fragment, and flake, recovered as residual material from Roman and later contexts during excavations at 7-9 Fisher Street in 2002. The blade fragment may be of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date; the other two items are not chronologically diagnostic.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected

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<b>Site Name</b>	Buried soil, St Mary's Gate
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339980 555980
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Buried soil
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric?
<b>Source</b>	Neal and Flynn in prep
<b>Description</b>	During a programme of watching briefs and salvage excavations on St Mary's Gate in 1977-8 a buried soil horizon was recorded (in section only), directly overlying the natural clay and overlain by Roman deposits. Although undated, this soil is stratigraphically equivalent to pre-Roman buried soils that have been recorded at several other sites in the centre of Carlisle, and which are frequently associated with prehistoric ard-marks.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected

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<b>Site Name</b>	Buried soil, Carlisle Market Hall
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 340050 556110
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Buried soil
<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric?
<b>Source</b>	Carlisle Archaeological Unit archive
<b>Description</b>	A watching brief maintained during refurbishment of the Market Hall in 1989-90 revealed a buried soil horizon on the northern part of the site that directly overlaid the natural clay and was overlain by Roman deposits. Although undated, this soil is stratigraphically equivalent to pre-Roman buried soils that have been recorded at several other sites in the centre of Carlisle, and which are frequently associated with prehistoric ard-marks.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected

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<b>Site Name</b>	Rampart, Long Lane
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339920 556070
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Earthen rampart
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Source</b>	Flynn and McCarthy 1991
<b>Description</b>	A probable Roman turf and clay rampart, subsequently overlain by later Roman deposits of uncertain character, was discovered during excavations on Long Lane in 1990. The earthwork was at least 2.1m wide (its full width was not seen),



survived to a height of 1m and appeared to have an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. Its precise significance could not be determined but it was suggested that it could be associated with either the putative annexe on the south side of the early timber forts or (more probably in the excavators' view) with the southern defences of the second timber fort. Whilst neither hypothesis can be completely discounted, both now seem unlikely; as the excavators themselves state, the alignment of the rampart is difficult to reconcile with the likely position of the annexe as established from other excavations, whilst recent analysis suggests that the second timber fort is likely to have had a similar layout to its predecessor, with its south rampart probably lying on or close to the line of the primary defences. This would mean that the Long Lane rampart was located well to the south-east of the second fort.

**Assessment** The known elements of the site lie outside the proposed development area and are unlikely to be affected

**Site Name** Stone Wall, Castle Street/Abbey Street

**Site Number** 5

**NGR** NY 339858 556042

**HER No** -

**Site Type** Possible fort defences

**Period** Roman

**Source** Caruana *et al* 1994

**Description** A substantial stone wall 1.9m wide that, it has been suggested, might represent the south wall of the stone fort in a later Roman phase, has been observed in watching briefs on Abbey Street, and in Castle Street close to its junction with Long Lane. If correctly interpreted, it would indicate that, in the later Roman period at least, the defences of the stone fort lay over 30m south of the rampart of the late first-early second century timber fort.

**Assessment** The site lies outside the proposed development area and is will not be affected

**Site Name** Pottery kilns, 7-9 Fisher Street

**Site Number** 6

**NGR** NY 339910 556130

**HER No** -

**Site Type** Pottery kilns

**Period** Roman

**Source** Cameron 2003; Swan in prep

**Description** Excavations at 7-9 Fisher Street in 2002 revealed a number of Roman pottery kilns that are considered to have been under military control, and to have been operated by military, perhaps legionary, potters (Swan in prep). The ceramic evidence from the early Roman timber forts, which lay *c* 100m north-west of the site, suggests that these kilns supplied the garrisons of the early forts with much of their pottery during the period from the fort's foundation in AD 72-3 to the abandonment of the second timber fort around the middle of the second century AD.

**Assessment** The site lies outside the proposed development and will not be affected

**Site Name** Road, St Mary's Gate

**Site Number** 7

**NGR** NY 339980 555980

**HER No** -

**Site Type** Road

**Period** Roman

**Source** Neal and Flynn in prep

**Description** Part of a metalled Roman road *c* 5.5m wide and aligned roughly north to south was found during salvage excavations on St Mary's Gate in 1977-8.

**Assessment** The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected

<b>Site Name</b>	Timber buildings, St Mary's Gate
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339980 555980
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Timber buildings
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Source</b>	Neal and Flynn in prep
<b>Description</b>	The remains of possible early Roman timber buildings, probably associated with a north/south road (Site 7) were recorded during salvage excavations on St Mary's Gate in 1977-8. The nature of the work meant that few details could be recovered and the structures are neither closely-dated nor well-characterised. They probably pre-dated a number of later structures that had been provided with clay-and-cobble foundations (Site 9).
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected

<b>Site Name</b>	Buildings, St Mary's Gate
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339980 555980
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Buildings
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Source</b>	Neal and Flynn in prep
<b>Description</b>	The fragmentary remains of several Roman buildings with clay-and-cobble foundations were recorded during salvage excavations on St Mary's Gate in 1977-8. The nature of the work meant that the structures could not be characterised or closely-dated, although they appeared to post-date earlier timber structures (Site 8) and were probably of late second century or later date. They were situated in close proximity to a north/south Roman road (Site 7).
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected

<b>Site Name</b>	Possible bath-house, Carlisle Market Hall
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 340050 556060
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible bath-house
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Source</b>	McCarthy 2002
<b>Description</b>	Watching briefs maintained during refurbishment works on the Market Hall in 1989-90 revealed part of a large and substantially constructed stone building containing several hypocausted rooms. Dating evidence was slight, but a construction date in the late second-early third century or later has been postulated. The function of this structure is not clear, although it has been suggested that it may have been a public bath-house.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected

<b>Site Name</b>	Timber buildings, Carlisle Market Hall
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 340050 556060
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Timber buildings
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Source</b>	Carlisle Archaeological Unit archive
<b>Description</b>	During watching briefs at the Market Hall in 1989-90 a considerable depth of early Roman deposits was observed beneath the remains of a large, later Roman stone building (Site 10). These levels included what were almost certainly the remains of

timber buildings of possible second century date, although for the most part these deposits could not be characterised.

**Assessment** The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected

**Site Name** Infant burial, Carlisle Market Hall  
**Site Number** 12  
**NGR** NY 340050 556060  
**HER No** -  
**Site Type** Infant burial  
**Period** Roman  
**Source** Carlisle Archaeological Unit archive  
**Description** An infant burial contained within a second century grey ware jar was recovered from the Market Hall site during watching briefs maintained in 1989-90.  
**Assessment** The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected

**Site Name** Roman artefacts, Carlisle Market Hall  
**Site Number** 13  
**NGR** NY 340050 556060  
**HER No** -  
**Site Type** Artefact findspot  
**Period** Roman  
**Source** Ferguson 1889; 1891a; 1891b  
**Description** Quite large quantities of Roman artefacts were found during construction of Carlisle Market Hall in the late 1880s and early 1890s. The material included pottery, fragments of sculpture and a bronze figure of a sea horse.  
**Assessment** The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

**Site Name** Building, 7-9 Fisher Street  
**Site Number** 14  
**NGR** NY 339910 556130  
**HER No** -  
**Site Type** Building  
**Period** Roman  
**Source** Cameron 2003  
**Description** Part of a rectilinear Roman building with clay-and-cobble foundations was exposed during excavations at 7-9 Fisher Street in 2002. The structure seems to have been levelled to its foundation and is not closely dated, although a late second-/early third-century (or later) date seems probable. The building fronted the south side of an east/west Roman road (Site 15).  
**Assessment** The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

**Site Name** Road, 7-9 Fisher Street  
**Site Number** 15  
**NGR** NY 339910 556130  
**HER No** -  
**Site Type** Road  
**Period** Roman  
**Source** Cameron 2003  
**Description** Part of an east/west aligned metalled Roman road was exposed during excavations at 7-9 Fisher Street in 2002.  
**Assessment** The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

**Site Name** Roman coins, Fisher Street  
**Site Number** 16  
**NGR** NY 339960 556070

<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Artefact findspot
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Source</b>	Caruana <i>et al</i> 1994
<b>Description</b>	A watching brief was maintained during sewer replacement works along Castle Street in the 1980s. For the most part it was not possible to discern archaeological features within the sewer trench, but metal-detecting of spoil generated by the works recovered 47 Roman coins of late first-late fourth-century date from the section of trench that ran from the south end of Long Lane to St Mary's Gate.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

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<b>Site Name</b>	Roman artefacts, Methodist Central Hall, Fisher Street
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339968 556117
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Artefact findspot
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Source</b>	Ferguson 1893c; Haverfield 1893
<b>Description</b>	Roman pottery and a ceramic tile bearing the stamp of <i>Legio IX Hispana</i> were found on the site of the Methodist Central Hall on Fisher Street in 1891.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

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<b>Site Name</b>	Coin Hoard, Fisher Street
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 340030 556040
<b>HER No</b>	5077
<b>Site Type</b>	Coin hoard
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Source</b>	Shotter 1978; 1979; 1984; 1986
<b>Description</b>	A Roman coin hoard was found in 1782 'within a few feet of the surface', during the pulling down of some old houses on Fisher Street. It contained approximately 1000 coins ranging in date from the first century BC to the late second century.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site probably lies outside the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

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<b>Site Name</b>	Spearhead, Fisher Street
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 340030 556040
<b>HER No</b>	19665
<b>Site Type</b>	Artefact findspot
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A Romano-British spearhead discovered somewhere on Fisher Street; no further details.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site probably lies outside the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

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<b>Site Name</b>	Roman 'pavements' and pottery, Fisher Street
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 340030 556040
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Artefact findspot
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Source</b>	Jefferson 1838; Charlesworth 1978

<b>Description</b>	Two Roman 'pavements' and Roman pottery were discovered somewhere on Fisher Street in 1808), although it is not clear if the 'pavements' were the floors of buildings, road surfaces or (perhaps more probably) cobbled yard areas.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site probably lies outside the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

<b>Site Name</b>	Roman sculpture, Fisher Street
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 340030 556040
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Sculpture
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Source</b>	Haverfield 1899
<b>Description</b>	There is a record of the discovery in 1858, somewhere on Fisher Street, of a sculptured slab that may depict the <i>Matres</i> and a worshipper.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site probably lies outside the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

<b>Site Name</b>	Roman tiles, Fisher Street
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 340030 556040
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Artefact findspot
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Source</b>	Charlesworth 1978
<b>Description</b>	Roman tiles were found somewhere on Fisher Street in 1870.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site probably lies outside the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

<b>Site Name</b>	Roman altar, Fisher Street
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 340030 556040
<b>HER No</b>	19167
<b>Site Type</b>	Altar
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Source</b>	Summerson 1993
<b>Description</b>	In the late sixteenth century, William Camden refers to a Roman inscription that had been set up in the garden of Thomas Middleton's house, which was probably in Fisher Street.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site probably lies outside the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

<b>Site Name</b>	Early medieval whetstone, St Mary's Gate
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339980 555980
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Artefact findspot
<b>Period</b>	Early medieval
<b>Source</b>	Neal and Flynn in prep
<b>Description</b>	An Anglo-Scandinavian whetstone of probable ninth-tenth-century date was recovered during salvage excavations at St Mary's Gate in 1977-8.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

<b>Site Name</b>	Sir Christopher Dacre's House, Fisher Street
<b>Site Number</b>	25
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339950 556110
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	Summerson 1993; Anon map, c 1560
<b>Description</b>	In 1534, the house of Sir Christopher Dacre (brother of Thomas, Lord Dacre), which seems to have been located on the east side of Fisher Street, contained two parlours, a hall and 'garner's' (store buildings) and probably a stable (Summerson 1993, 665). The property was entered from the street by a gate. It has been suggested that a large house on the east side of Fisher Street that is depicted on the Tudor map of Carlisle dating to c 1560, may represent Sir Christopher's house, since it resembles the description of the house made in 1534.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development and will not be affected.

<b>Site Name</b>	Timber Buildings, St Mary's Gate
<b>Site Number</b>	26
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339980 555980
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Timber buildings
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	Caruana in prep b; Neal and Flynn in prep
<b>Description</b>	During salvage excavations and watching briefs conducted on St Mary's Gate in 1977-8, complex medieval strata up to 1.1m deep were observed in section in the side of contractors' trenches. The earliest levels were scarcely investigated, but at least three phases of possible timber buildings were recorded, together with pits and probable 'garden' soils (Caruana in prep b). The earliest occupation seemed to date from the twelfth century, and included evidence for industrial or craft activities including possibly leatherworking (or tanning?). The latest medieval deposits, which appeared to date from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, comprised the remains of four rectangular timber buildings, each c 4-4.5m wide and at least 10m long, situated virtually side-by-side, gable end-on to Castle Street on the south (Neal and Flynn in prep). The walls of these structures had been erected upon shallow foundation of clay-and-cobble or sandstone rubble, or set in narrow construction trenches. Internal surfaces of clay, pebbles and wood were recorded, together with internal features including hearths, stone-lined drains, ovens and a barrel-lined cess pit. At least two of these buildings appear to have been destroyed by fire, one seemingly on two separate occasions. Cobbled yards and other external deposits were found in association with these structures. Extremely good waterlogged preservation of wood, plant materials, insect remains and other organic deposits, together with artefacts of wood and leather (including a wooden shovel and a large number of leather shoe-parts and off-cuts), were a feature of the medieval deposits on this site.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

<b>Site Name</b>	Well, Long Lane
<b>Site Number</b>	27
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339920 556070
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Well
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	Flynn and McCarthy 1991
<b>Description</b>	Limited excavations conducted on Long Lane, to the rear of No 18 Fisher Street, in 1990 exposed a paved path leading to a stone-lined well. The date of these features is not clear, but they are perhaps likely to be fourteenth-fifteenth century rather than earlier.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development and will not be affected

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<b>Site Name</b>	Medieval pottery, 7-9 Fisher Street
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339910 556130
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Artefact findspot
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	Haggerty 2003
<b>Description</b>	Excavations at 7-9 Fisher Street in 2002 produced only a small assemblage of medieval pottery, most of which appears to date from the later fourteenth-sixteenth centuries. The character and extent of medieval strata on this site are unclear, but few features and deposits of this period appear to have survived.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development and will not be affected

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<b>Site Name</b>	Medieval pottery, Treasury Court, Fisher Street
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 340040 556050
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Artefact findspot
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	North Pennines Archaeology 2007
<b>Description</b>	Eighteen sherds of thirteenth-fourteenth-century pottery were recovered during the course of a watching brief at Treasury Court, on the east side of Fisher Street, in 2007, although all the material was residual in late post-medieval and modern deposits.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development and will not be affected

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<b>Site Name</b>	Medieval jug, Fisher Street
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 340030 556040
<b>HER No</b>	19721
<b>Site Type</b>	Artefact findspot
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	The County HER records the chance discovery of a medieval jug somewhere on Fisher Street.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site probably lies outside the proposed development and is unlikely to be affected

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<b>Site Name</b>	Presbyterian Church, Fisher Street
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 340030 556040
<b>HER No</b>	40992
<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A Presbyterian church is recorded on Fisher Street during the eighteenth century (first recorded in 1737), although its precise location is unknown. It does not appear to have been located on the site of the late nineteenth century church (built 1894-5), which was situated on the north-east side of the street, towards its northern end.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site probably lies outside the proposed development and is unlikely to be affected

<b>Site Name</b>	Burgage, St Mary's Gate
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339980 555980
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Burgage
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Jones in prep
<b>Description</b>	Documentary records pertaining to the site of the St Mary's Gate salvage excavations of 1977-8 indicate that from the seventeenth century the excavated tenements, which fronted Castle Street rather than Fisher Street, appear to have been owned by the Robinson family. An inventory of the goods of Cuthbert Robinson, a prominent citizen and a weaver by trade, who died in 1674, describes a complex of buildings on the site, including a hall/house with fireplace, a shop, a buttery, a stable, a kitchen, a 'long loft', 'the soldier's chamber', a foreloft and a low room with a loft above, the latter located next to the shop.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development and will not be affected

<b>Site Name</b>	Burgage, Long Lane
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339900 556070
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Burgage
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Jones 1991
<b>Description</b>	Documentary records indicate that the south-east side of Long Lane was occupied by two burgages in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1551-2 one of these properties, comprising two tenements and a garden, was owned by Thomas Carleton. In 1649-50, what was probably the same burgage was recorded as 'a housestead with a ruinous stable and backyard'.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development and will not be affected

<b>Site Name</b>	Garden, 22-24 Fisher Street
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339940 556050
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Garden
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Smith 1746; Hodgkinson and Donald 1783; Hutchinson 1794; OS 1865
<b>Description</b>	George Smith's plan of Carlisle, produced in 1746, appears to depict four formal gardens to the rear of the frontage on the south-west side of Fisher Street, between Long Lane and St Mary's Gate. Whilst this may indicate the number of burgages that existed on this part of Fisher Street in the mid-eighteenth century, the stylised nature of the plan makes interpretation difficult. It is, however, apparently confirmed by Hodgkinson and Donald's map, surveyed in 1771, which also depicts four gardens on this part of the street. Despite problems with the scale and perspective of these plans, it seems most likely that Nos 22-24 Scotch Street correspond, broadly speaking, to the second property from the north. On Hodgkinson and Donald's plan, a single detached outbuilding is shown immediately to the rear of the street frontage, whilst the burgage seems to have been separated from the property to the north by a narrow path or lane. The outbuilding is rectangular in plan, long axis north-west to south-east, but no further details are shown. Hutchinson's plan of 1794 is similar in many ways to the earlier maps in showing formal gardens to the rear of buildings on the Fisher Street frontage. Again, 22-24 Fisher Street probably corresponds to the second property south of Long Lane. Gardens still occupied much of this area when the first edition OS map was produced in 1865, although those to the rear of 20-22 Fisher Street had become the site of a coach works (Site <b>37</b> ) by the time the second edition map was produced in 1899.



<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed development area and will potentially be affected
<b>Site Name</b>	House, 22 Fisher Street
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339952 556070
<b>HER No</b>	25593
<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS 1865; 1899; 1925; 1965
<b>Description</b>	House, late eighteenth-early nineteenth century with later alterations. Brick on chamfered sandstone plinth; tiled roof. Five bays, two storeys with three dormers added. Central door with flanking sandstone columns. Grade II listed.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed development area and will potentially be affected
<b>Site Name</b>	YMCA Hall, 24 Fisher Street
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339963 556059
<b>HER No</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Hall
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS 1899; 1925; 1965
<b>Description</b>	Late nineteenth century YMCA Hall, depicted on the 1899, 1925 and 1965 OS maps, but demolished during the late 1960s to make way for the present YMCA sports hall.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed development area and will potentially be affected
<b>Site Name</b>	Coach Works, Castle Street
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339926 556043
<b>HER No</b>	41050
<b>Site Type</b>	Coach Works
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	OS 1899; 1925; 1965;
<b>Description</b>	Coach builders' works located to the rear of .25-35 Castle Street, in close proximity to the back of 20-22 Fisher Street. Built over several gardens that are depicted on the first edition OS map of 1865. The site, which can be identified as Atkinson and Davidson's works (HER), is shown on the OS maps of 1899, 1925 and 1965, but was demolished some after 1965 to make way for Stocklund House, which now occupies the site.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected
<b>Site Name</b>	51-53 Castle Street Medieval Timber Building
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339947 556000
<b>HER No</b>	5069
<b>Site Type</b>	Timber building
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	Hogg 1955
<b>Description</b>	A small excavation was undertaken in 1953 by the late Robert Hogg at 51-53 Castle Street, some 50m south of the development site. There, traces of a probable medieval timber building with walls resting on sandstone rubble foundations were recorded (Hogg 1955, 70-1). Associated pottery suggested an early fourteenth-century date.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected

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<b>Site Name</b>	51-53 Castle Street Medieval Wasters
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339947 556000
<b>HER No</b>	5069
<b>Site Type</b>	Pottery wasters
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Source</b>	Hogg 1955
<b>Description</b>	A small excavation was undertaken in 1953 by the late Robert Hogg at 51-53 Castle Street, some 50m south of the development site. These excavations produced a large assemblage of twelfth-sixteenth-century pottery, including a group of mid-fourteenth-century wasters, that may indicate the presence of a pottery kiln on or in the vicinity of the site at this date (Jope and Hodges 1955, 101-2).
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected

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<b>Site Name</b>	51-53 Castle Street Post-Medieval Building
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>NGR</b>	NY 339947 556000
<b>HER No</b>	5069
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Source</b>	Hogg 1955
<b>Description</b>	A small excavation was undertaken in 1953 by the late Robert Hogg at 51-53 Castle Street, some 50m south of the development site. The work exposed part of a seventeenth-eighteenth-century brick building with a flagged floor (Hogg 1955, 70).
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected

## 5. SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 *The study area*: the desk-based assessment identified a total of 40 sites of historical and archaeological significance within the study area (excluding all but one of the Listed Buildings; see *Section 5.1.2*). There is one site of certain prehistoric date (Site **1**), and two others (Sites **2** and **3**) that may also be attributable to the pre-Roman period. The majority (20) are Roman (Sites **4-23**), although one early medieval site was identified (Site **24**), together with eight of medieval date (Sites **25-30, 38, 39**) and seven that are attributed to the post-medieval period (Sites **31-37, 40**). Strictly speaking, part of Carlisle Cathedral Close (and, indeed, the extreme north-east corner of the Cathedral Church itself), lie just inside the southern boundary of the study area, as defined by a 100m radius measured from the YMCA site (Fig 2). However, as the history and development of the cathedral and its site are extremely complex, and are not directly relevant to the present study, this area has been excluded from the assessment.

Period	No of Sites	Sites
Prehistoric	3	Findspots: Site <b>1</b> (7-9 Fisher Street lithics); Buried Soils Sites <b>2</b> and <b>3</b>
Romano-British	20	Defences/Boundaries: Sites <b>4</b> (Long Lane Rampart); <b>5</b> (Castle Street/Abbey Street Stone Wall); Industrial: Site <b>6</b> (7-9 Fisher Street Pottery Kiln); Roads: Sites <b>7</b> (St Mary's Gate Roman Road); <b>15</b> (7-9 Fisher Street Roman Road); <b>20</b> (Fisher Street Roman Pavement); Structures and settlement: Sites <b>8</b> (St Mary's Gate Timber Buildings); <b>9</b> (St Mary's Gate Buildings); <b>10</b> (Carlisle Market Hall possible bath-house); <b>11</b> (Carlisle Market Hall timber buildings); <b>14</b> (7-9 Fisher Street Building) Funerary Remains: Site <b>12</b> (Carlisle Market Hall Infant Burial); Findspots: Sites <b>13</b> (Carlisle Market Hall artefacts); <b>16</b> (Fisher Street Roman Coins); <b>17</b> (Methodist Hall Artefacts); <b>18</b> (Fisher Street Coin Hoard); <b>19</b> (Fisher Street Spearhead); <b>21</b> (Fisher Street Sculpture); <b>22</b> (Fisher Street Roman Tiles); <b>23</b> (Fisher Street roman Altar).
Early medieval	1	Site <b>24</b> (St Mary's Gate Whetstone)
Medieval	8	Buildings and Settlement: Sites <b>25</b> (Sir Christopher Dacre's House, Fisher Street); <b>26</b> (St Mary's Gate Timber Buildings); <b>27</b> (Long Lane Well); <b>38</b> (51-53 Castle Street Medieval Timber Building); Findspots: Sites <b>28</b> (7-9 Fisher Street Medieval Pottery); <b>29</b> (Treasury Court, Fisher Street Medieval Pottery); <b>30</b> (Fisher Street Medieval Jug); Industrial: Site <b>39</b> (51-53 Castle Street Medieval Wasters)
Post-medieval	8	Buildings and Settlement: Sites <b>31</b> (Fisher Street Presbyterian Church); <b>32</b> (St Mary's Gate Burgage); <b>33</b> (Long Lane Burgage); <b>34</b> (22-24 Fisher Street garden); <b>35</b> ( Listed Building, 22 Fisher Street); <b>36</b> (YMCA Building, 24 Fisher Street); <b>40</b> (51-53 Castle Street Post-Medieval Building) Industrial: Site <b>37</b> (Castle Street Coach Works)
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	

Table 1: Chronological distribution of sites within the study area

5.1.2 There are 13 Listed Buildings located (in whole or part) within the study area, and the site lies within the Carlisle City Centre Conservation Area. The study area contains no Scheduled Ancient Monuments. With the exception of the Georgian house at No 22 Fisher Street (Site **35**), which forms part of the development site, the Listed Buildings are not affected by the proposed development and are not considered further in the present study, although they are shown in Fig 2. All the other sites are summarised in *Table 1*, above.

## 5.2 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

5.2.1 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance of sites; that to be used here is the ‘Secretary of State’s criteria for scheduling ancient monuments’ which is included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990). With the exception of the listed buildings, the significance of which are recognised through their listed status, the sites previously listed (*Section 4*) were each considered using the criteria, with the results presented below.

5.2.2 **Period:** although the identified prehistoric remains are somewhat modest in character, within the poorly-understood pre-Roman context of the region, they are of some local significance. Half of the sites identified within the study area are of Roman date and these, relating to Carlisle’s origins as a Roman settlement, are highly important. Moreover, the fact that a proportion of these remains can be related to the changing role and status of Carlisle’s civilian settlement, particularly in relation to that of the various phases of fort construction, and latterly pertaining to an important tribal capital, means that these remains are of regional significance. Again, given the importance of Carlisle in the Middle Ages and the paucity of contemporary documentation, the evidence for medieval occupation revealed by archaeological works at Sites **26** and **38**, is of high regional significance, as is the evidence of industrial activity provided by site **37**. The remaining sites are probably less important, although of some local significance: the post-medieval buildings and burgages in particular help to map out the contemporary development and economic growth of Carlisle.

5.2.3 **Rarity:** nationally, none of the sites are particularly rare, but certain of the sites are much less common regionally or locally. Carlisle has produced a wealth of evidence for Roman activity, but that which has been scientifically excavated must represent a tiny fraction of that lost to development over the last few centuries. As such, the excavated remains of Roman settlement and industrial activity from Sites **6-9** and **14-15** are actually quite rare. The same is true of the excavated medieval settlement remains from Sites **26** and **38**. Moreover, Carlisle’s well-preserved, complex, extensive and deeply-stratified remains are paralleled in Britain only by those from Chester, Exeter and York, and can thus be considered of National importance.

5.2.4 **Documentation:** the historical development of the study area from the eighteenth century can be traced reasonably well from cartographic sources, and is enhanced by entries in commercial directories. Further documentary research may furnish additional evidence, including more precise dating of the construction of the relevant buildings, although this is unlikely to alter the

outline presented in this assessment. In the case of those sites subject to archaeological investigation, particularly those pertaining to Roman and medieval settlement remains, there is an extensive documentary archive of primary and processed data to aid in the understanding of these sites. The existence of other sites, and our understanding of them, for example, the Roman finds made in the nineteenth century, notably Sites **13** (Carlisle Market Hall Artefacts), **17** (Methodist Central Hall Artefacts) **18** (Fisher Street Coin Hoard), **19** (Fisher Street Spearhead), **20** (Fisher Street Roman Pavements), **21** (Fisher Street Roman Sculpture) and **23** (Fisher Street Roman Altar) is almost entirely dependent on documentary records in varying states of incompleteness.

- 5.2.5 **Group Value:** none of the sites form an intrinsically linked group in terms of functional relationships. However, it could be argued that the Roman and medieval settlement remains, the industrial remains, and the post-medieval historic buildings are integrated elements of the townscape within each period. As such, the placement of the Roman remains within the wider context of those scientific archaeological investigations undertaken within Carlisle makes them very significant indeed. The post-medieval buildings are particularly important in providing collective evidence of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century commercial, industrial and domestic development of Carlisle.
- 5.2.6 **Survival/Condition:** within the wider area, many of the historic buildings survive in a good state of preservation and have become integrated into the modern urban fabric. The presence of chance finds and well-preserved deeply-stratified archaeological remains nearby and within the wider area, strongly suggest that contemporary remains are highly likely to survive in the area, even below or between historic cellars of the post-medieval buildings that formerly occupied the development site. It seems probable that elements of these later post-medieval structures may be quite well-preserved on site.
- 5.2.7 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** only a small proportion of the known sites within the study area can be demonstrated to actually fall within the proposed development area and are thus vulnerable to the present development. These comprise the post-medieval gardens identified from cartographic sources (Site **34**), the listed Georgian house on the frontage of 22 Fisher Street (Site **35**), and the late nineteenth century YMCA Hall at 24 Fisher Street (Site **36**). However, there are also a further eight sites the precise locations of which are unknown, other than that they are situated somewhere on Fisher Street (Sites **18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 30, 31**). Whilst it is, perhaps, unlikely that any of these fall within the boundaries of the YMCA site, the possibility cannot be completely discounted. Moreover, the excavated Roman and medieval settlement evidence would indicate that much of the area was subject to contemporary occupation. Any such remains would be extremely vulnerable to the development.
- 5.2.8 **Diversity:** the majority of sites individually show little diversity in terms of use or function. However, those sites subject to archaeological investigation, such as Sites **6, 14** and **15, 28** (located at 7-9 Fisher Street) **7-9** and **26** (located on St Mary's Gate) and **38-40** (51-53 Castle Street) have shown some temporal diversity, both within and between periods. Collectively, there is a

diverse range of settlement, industrial, military and religious activity amongst those sites pertaining to the Roman settlement.

- 5.2.9 **Potential:** surrounded by a wealth of regionally, and, in the case of the Roman remains, arguably nationally, significant remains, the proposed development site has enormous potential for the preservation of highly significant archaeological remains. Scientific excavation of such remains has the potential to develop the existing knowledge of the Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity of the area, and its relationships with the wider settlement.

### 5.3 PROVISIONAL DEPOSIT MODEL

- 5.3.1 **Introduction:** it must be stressed that desk-based assessment can only identify sites that are already known, either from documentary and cartographic sources, from chance finds of ancient artefacts and features in the past, or as a result of previous archaeological excavation within the study area. Desk-based assessment cannot locate sites of archaeological and historical importance that are currently wholly unknown (ie for which no records, be they documentary, cartographic or archaeological, exist). By collating and assessing relevant data from the surrounding area, it can, however, provide a clear indication of the archaeological and historical potential of a given site, and thus produce a model of these archaeological deposits, even if there is little or no direct evidence pertaining to the site itself.

- 5.3.2 **Potential for archaeological remains:** with specific reference to the YMCA site, the lack of archaeological work within the boundaries of the proposed development area, and the absence of detailed research into the historical development of the burgages that undoubtedly existed in this area during the medieval and post-medieval periods, mean that the character, extent, and significance of the buried archaeology on the site cannot be accurately assessed at the present stage of investigation. However, despite the relatively small amount of archaeological work that has been undertaken within the study area, compared to some parts of Carlisle's historic city centre, and the fairly limited documentary evidence available for the historical development of Fisher Street, the present assessment has clearly demonstrated the considerable archaeological and historical significance of this part of the city.

- 5.3.3 From the results of the archaeological investigations that have been conducted in the area, it is clear that there is extremely high potential for the survival of complex, deeply-stratified sequences of Roman, medieval and post-medieval deposits over the whole of the study area. Furthermore, it is virtually certain that deeply-stratified archaeological deposits of great significance will survive within the boundaries of the site, and may well extend across all or most of the proposed development area. Such remains could quite reasonably comprise superimposed phases of timber and stone buildings of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date, together with metalled roads and yards, rubbish pits, wells, and many other types of archaeological features and deposits. There is also potential for the existence of pre-Roman and early medieval remains, although these periods are more difficult to assess. Overall, it is beyond question that many sites of archaeological importance, currently

wholly unknown and unquantifiable, survive as buried remains beneath the modern ground surface, in addition to the known sites identified by the assessment.

- 5.3.4 ***Depth of archaeological deposits:*** the thickness of the archaeological strata, their degree of preservation, and the depth of the latest archaeological levels beneath the modern surface, are much more difficult to assess, in the absence of any data from the site itself. However, it is possible to estimate the *potential* depth of archaeological strata, based on evidence from other excavations within the study area. As a caveat, it should be remembered that the survival of archaeological strata in central Carlisle, as in all modern urban environments, is notoriously site-specific. Frequently, survival is dependent upon very localised factors that are difficult or impossible to predict, such as the presence or absence of large, modern features, such as buried cellars (ie infilled cellars from vanished buildings, rather than existing cellars), or truncation of the uppermost archaeological deposits by levelling preparatory to construction works. Notwithstanding these problems, however, an attempt can be made to provide a very rough guide to the *potential* thickness of archaeological deposits within the development site, the depth to which the uppermost levels *might* be buried beneath modern overburden, and *possible* indications of modern disturbance, based on the results of archaeological work elsewhere in the study area and a visual inspection of the site itself. It must, however, be stressed that an accurate assessment of such matters can only be provided by an archaeological evaluation of the site.
- 5.3.5 The excavations undertaken to the rear of 18 Fisher Street in 1990 (*Section 3.7.2*), represent the closest archaeological intervention to the YMCA site, being situated little more than 20m to the west. There, up to *c* 2.6m of strata were recorded (Flynn and McCarthy 1991, fig 3), although as the natural subsoil was not reached, the archaeological levels in this area must have been thicker than this. Approximately 1.2-1.4m of this accumulation was of Roman date and *c* 1.2-1.4m post-Roman. The uppermost archaeological deposits were buried beneath *c* 0.3-0.4m of late post-medieval and modern topsoil. At St Mary's Gate, *c* 55m south-east of the site, the salvage excavations of 1977-8 revealed up to *c* 2.9m of archaeological deposits, of which approximately 1.1m was Roman and up to *c* 1.8m was post-Roman (Neal and Flynn in prep). There is no record of the depth to which the latest archaeological levels were buried beneath modern overburden, and indeed it is possible that the uppermost strata, comprising late medieval and post-medieval deposits, had been removed completely, either by past disturbance or by mechanical excavator at the beginning of the excavations (*Section 3.6.8*). At 51-53 Castle Street, *c* 50m south of the YMCA, Robert Hogg's work demonstrated that the natural clay lay *c* 3.65m below the 1950s ground surface (Hogg 1955, 72). Approximately 1.1m of Roman material was encountered, overlain by *c* 1.3-1.4m of medieval deposits and up to 1.15m of post-medieval and modern levels (*op cit*, fig 3). The depth of archaeological deposits encountered during the 2002 excavations at 7-9 Fisher Street, *c* 50m north-east of the development site, is not clear, although it seems likely that the later levels, comprising most medieval and post-medieval deposits, had been removed by levelling or some other form of modern disturbance (*Sections 3.5.11* and *3.7.2*). The watching brief undertaken at Treasury Court in 2007, *c* 75m south-

east of the YMCA (*Section 3.7.2*), did not record anything other than modern deposits, which were found to be at least 0.3m deep (North Pennines Archaeology 2007).

- 5.3.6 ***Waterlogged deposits:*** in Carlisle, the character of the geological clay which underlies the city centre can influence levels of organic survival; in some areas the clay is impermeable, creating conditions favourable to the survival of waterlogged organic materials (as at St Mary's Gate and 51-53 Castle Street; *Section 3.5.10*), whilst elsewhere, a sandier, free-draining clay can result in a site devoid of organic remains. The recent Millennium excavations, which were situated c 200m north-west of the YMCA site, demonstrated that such a change can occur abruptly, with far-reaching implications for preservation (Zant in prep b). On the evidence of the excavations at St Mary's Gate and 51-53 Castle Street, which were situated, respectively, little more than 50m south-east and 50m south of the YMCA, there is good potential for the survival of waterlogged organic deposits of medieval and, possibly, Roman date (*Sections 3.5.10* and *3.7.1*). On the other hand, the excavations at 7-9 Fisher Street, some 50m north-east of the site, and those undertaken to the rear of 18 Fisher Street, little more than 20m west of the YMCA, appear to have encountered little or no organic survival (*Section 3.7.2*). In the case of the proposed development site, the character and extent of buried archaeological remains, and the precise level of survival, can only be ascertained by means of an archaeological evaluation (*Section 5.5*).
- 5.3.7 ***Existing impact to archaeological remains:*** the brief visual inspection of the YMCA site made at the end of November 2007 (Fig 14) established that the street frontage of No 22 Fisher Street is occupied by the Georgian house (Site 35), now part of the YMCA complex. It is conceivable that the foundations for some of the extensions and outbuildings that are shown at the rear of the house on nineteenth-century maps may have caused some disturbance to archaeological deposits in this area, but the severity of any such disturbance cannot be assessed. The 1960s sports hall on the site of 24 Fisher Street is raised above ground level on a series of concrete column or piers, with brick walls to full height on the street frontage and adjacent to the buildings either side of it. The area beneath the hall, and to the rear of the development site as a whole, is currently in use as a surface car-park (with access from Fisher Street by means of an entrance located directly beneath the hall), beyond which is Stocklund House, a large modern office block. The foundations for the walls of the sports hall will doubtless have damaged and/or destroyed any underlying archaeological deposits, as will those of Stocklund House, although the extent of any disturbance away from the immediate vicinity of the walls themselves is not known. Likewise, the foundations for the concrete columns of the sports hall, which were presumably piled, will also have caused some destruction. Whilst some forms of piled foundations are known to cause disturbance to the surrounding archaeology, in addition to destroying those deposits through which they are actually driven, the sports hall columns are widely spaced, suggesting that well-preserved archaeological levels could potentially survive between them.
- 5.3.8 The remains of the late nineteenth century YMCA hall (Site 36), which occupied the sports hall site until its demolition in the 1960s, are likely to



have borne the brunt of any disturbance caused by the construction of the sports hall. However, the foundations for the old hall itself are also likely to have damaged or destroyed earlier archaeological levels, particularly the remains of the eighteenth/early nineteenth century houses and other structures that occupied the site before the hall was built

5.3.9 The level of the surface carpark at the rear of the site is noticeably higher than the area beneath the sports hall, with a gentle gradient apparent from the street frontage westwards. Whether this is the result of ground reduction on the street frontage, or a deliberate raising of the ground level to the rear, is not known. In the former case, truncation of the uppermost archaeological levels may have occurred on the street frontage beneath the sports hall; in the latter case, the archaeology at the rear of the site could be buried beneath a greater depth of modern overburden than elsewhere. With the exceptions already noted, there are no obvious surface indications of extensive modern disturbance within the boundaries of the site.

5.3.10 **Provisional Deposit Model:** to summarise, therefore; in view of the location of the YMCA site, within the core of the historic City of Carlisle, and of the results of the assessment, it is highly probable that deep, extensive and complex archaeological strata, up to *c* 2.5-3m deep and possibly including waterlogged organic remains, survive within the development area. Of this accumulation, the lower half, broadly speaking, could be of Roman date and the upper half post-Roman. With the exception of the foundations for the existing buildings, and probably also those of the late nineteenth-century YMCA hall beneath the present sports hall, there are no indications of extensive modern disturbance, although the possibility cannot be discounted. The precise character and extent of these deposits can only be determined through archaeological evaluation, but deposits relating to the following features and periods may be present:

- Prehistoric agricultural activity (possible);
- Occupation within the southern annexe of the early Roman timber forts, or related military activity outside the annexe (possible);
- Occupation within the Roman civil settlement (highly probable);
- Early medieval activity (possible);
- Occupation within medieval properties on Fisher Street (highly probable);
- Occupation within post-medieval properties on Fisher Street (highly probable).

It therefore seems highly likely that the proposed development has the potential to impact upon considerably more than the three sites (Sites **34**, **35**, **36**) identified by the desk-based assessment. However, the precise character and extent of the buried remains can only be accurately gauged through a programme of archaeological evaluation.

## 5.4 POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

5.4.1 It is understood that precise details of the intended ground works have yet to be determined, although it is envisaged that below-ground disturbance will

result from the insertion of footings for additional columns to support new floors within the 1960s sports hall at 24 Fisher Street, from the construction of foundations for a new lift shaft/stairs behind the listed Georgian building (Site 35) on 22 Fisher Street, and from the insertion of new drain-runs. Of the 40 sites identified within the study area, it is estimated that the proposed development works have the potential to impact directly upon only three. These are the post-medieval gardens identified from cartographic sources (Site 34), the listed Georgian house on the frontage of 22 Fisher Street (Site 35), and the late nineteenth-century YMCA Hall at 24 Fisher Street (Site 36). The work on the sports hall may impact upon the remains of the late nineteenth century YMCA Hall (Site 36) that is known from cartographic sources, whilst the works to the rear of the Georgian house (Site 35) may impact upon early outbuildings, yards and other features that are also depicted on early maps. In both areas, the proposed development has the potential to impact upon the eighteenth-nineteenth century formal gardens (Site 34) that are known, again on cartographic evidence, to have existed to the rear of the street frontage buildings at both 22 and 24 Fisher Street. However, there are also a further eight sites the precise locations of which are unknown, other than that they are situated somewhere on Fisher Street (Sites 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 30, 31). Whilst it is, perhaps, unlikely that any of these fall within the boundaries of the YMCA site, the possibility cannot be completely discounted.

- 5.4.2 Moreover, the assessment and provisional deposit model (*Section 5.3*) has demonstrated the extremely high potential for the presence of well-preserved, but as yet, uncorroborated, highly significant archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development site. Essentially, the degree to which the proposed development will impact upon these buried archaeological deposits is dependent upon two factors; firstly, the nature, extent and (especially) depth of any proposed ground works, and secondly, the precise character and extent of archaeological remains within the development footprint. The depth to which the latest archaeological levels lie buried beneath modern overburden is of particular importance, as is the extent to which the archaeology may already have been damaged or disturbed by modern construction works or other recent activity (see *Section 5.3*).

## 5.5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.5.1 Whilst details of the proposed development works at the Carlisle YMCA site have yet to be finalised, it seems clear that any below-ground works have the potential to impact upon extremely important, deeply-stratified archaeological deposits representing almost 2000 years of continuous, or near-continuous, human occupation within the core of the historic city. Although only three of the sites identified by the desk-based assessment are likely to be directly affected by the development, it cannot be doubted, in view of what is known of the history and archaeology of the study area, that the remains of many more sites, currently unknown, and potentially including buildings and associated external features of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date, lie buried beneath modern levels within the development site.

- 5.5.2 In view of the above, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation be undertaken on the development site. The work should involve the excavation of one or more evaluation trenches at appropriate points within the site, subject to the finalisation of details pertaining to the required ground-works.

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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### FIGURES

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Figure 2: Location of Gazetteer sites

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Figure 4: Detail from John Speed's map of Carlisle, 1610. The fish market is marked 'M'

Figure 5: James Richards' plan, 1685, showing Fisher Street and Long Lane

Figure 6: Detail from George Smith's plan, 1746

Figure 7: Detail from Hodgkinson and Donald's plan, surveyed in 1771

Figure 8: Detail from William Hutchinson's plan, 1794

Figure 9: Detail from John Wood's map, 1821

Figure 10: Detail from the OS First Edition (1:500) map, 1865

Figure 11: Detail from the OS Second Edition (1:500) map, 1899

Figure 12: Detail from the OS Third Edition (1:2500) map, 1925

Figure 13: Detail from the OS 1:1250 map, 1965

Figure 14: The YMCA site in November 2007, looking north-west

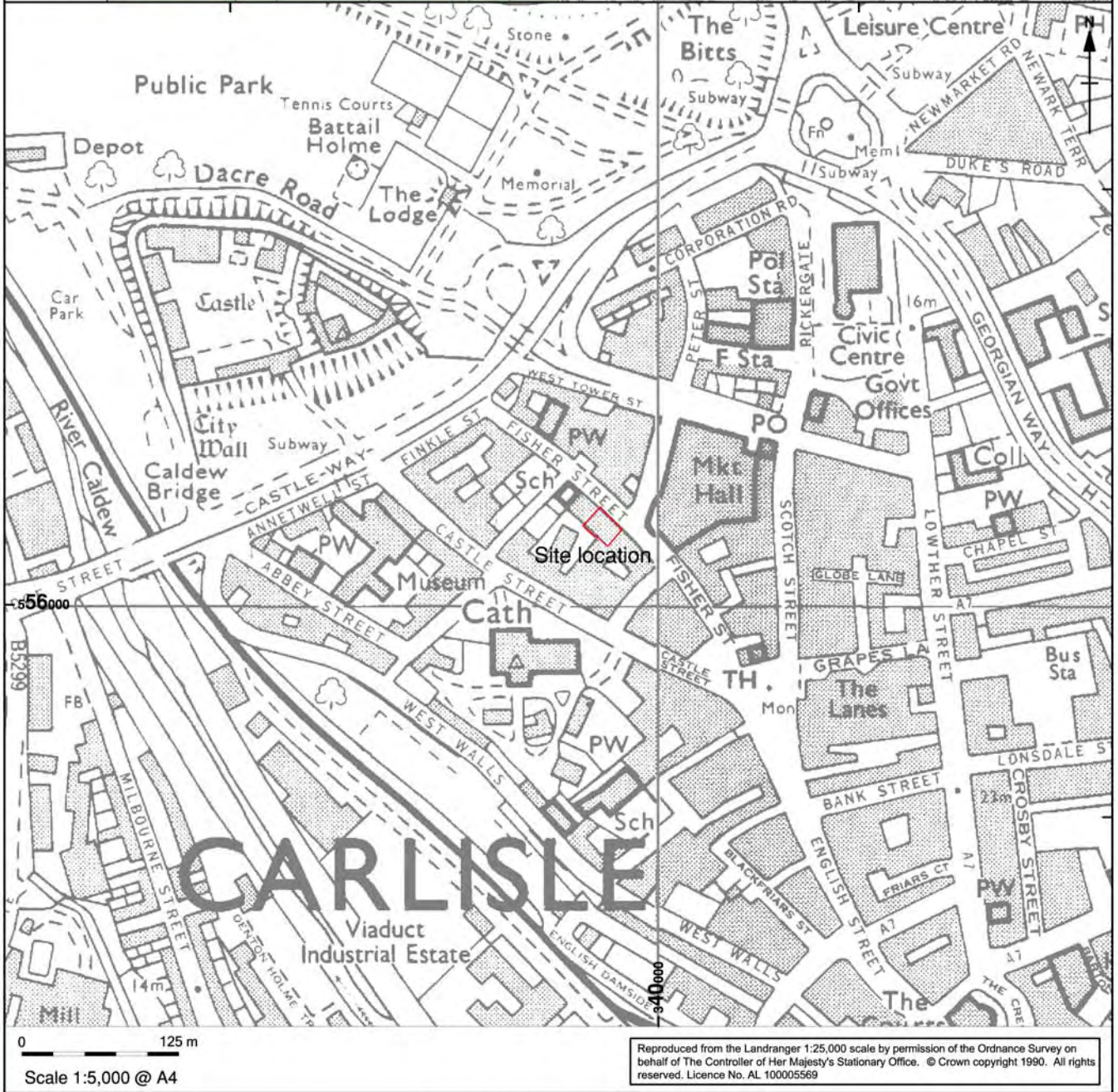
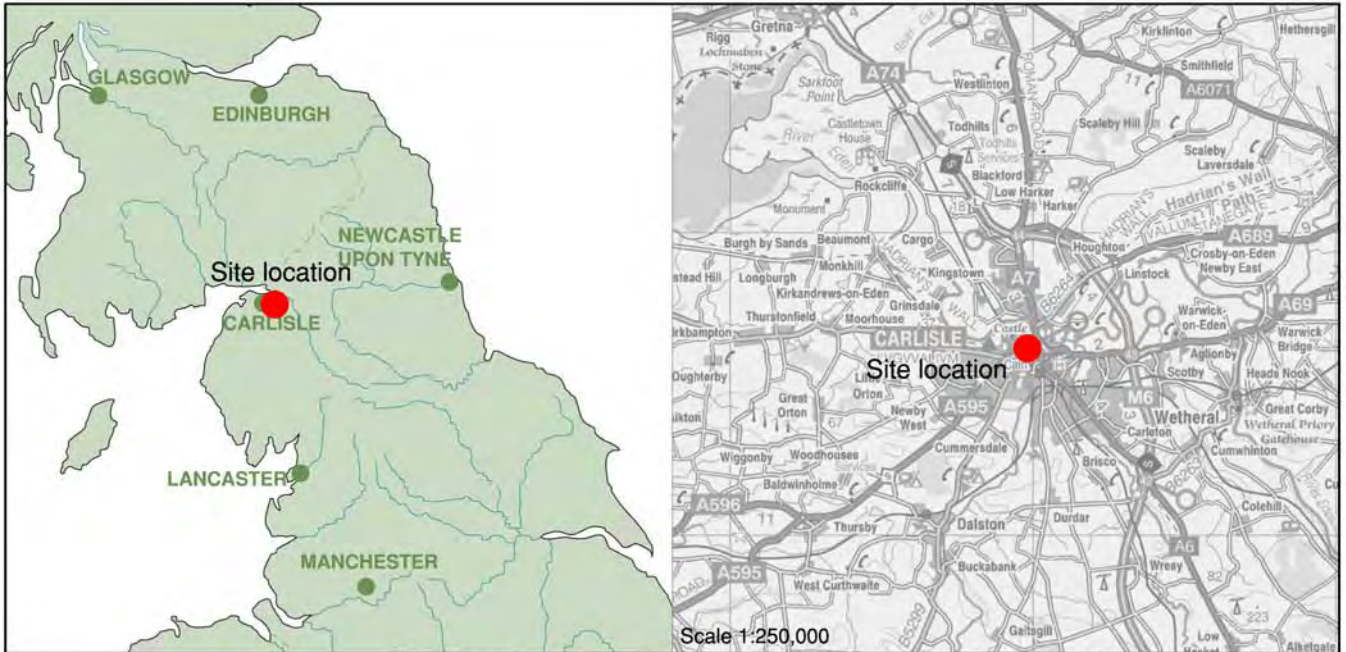


Figure 1: Site Location

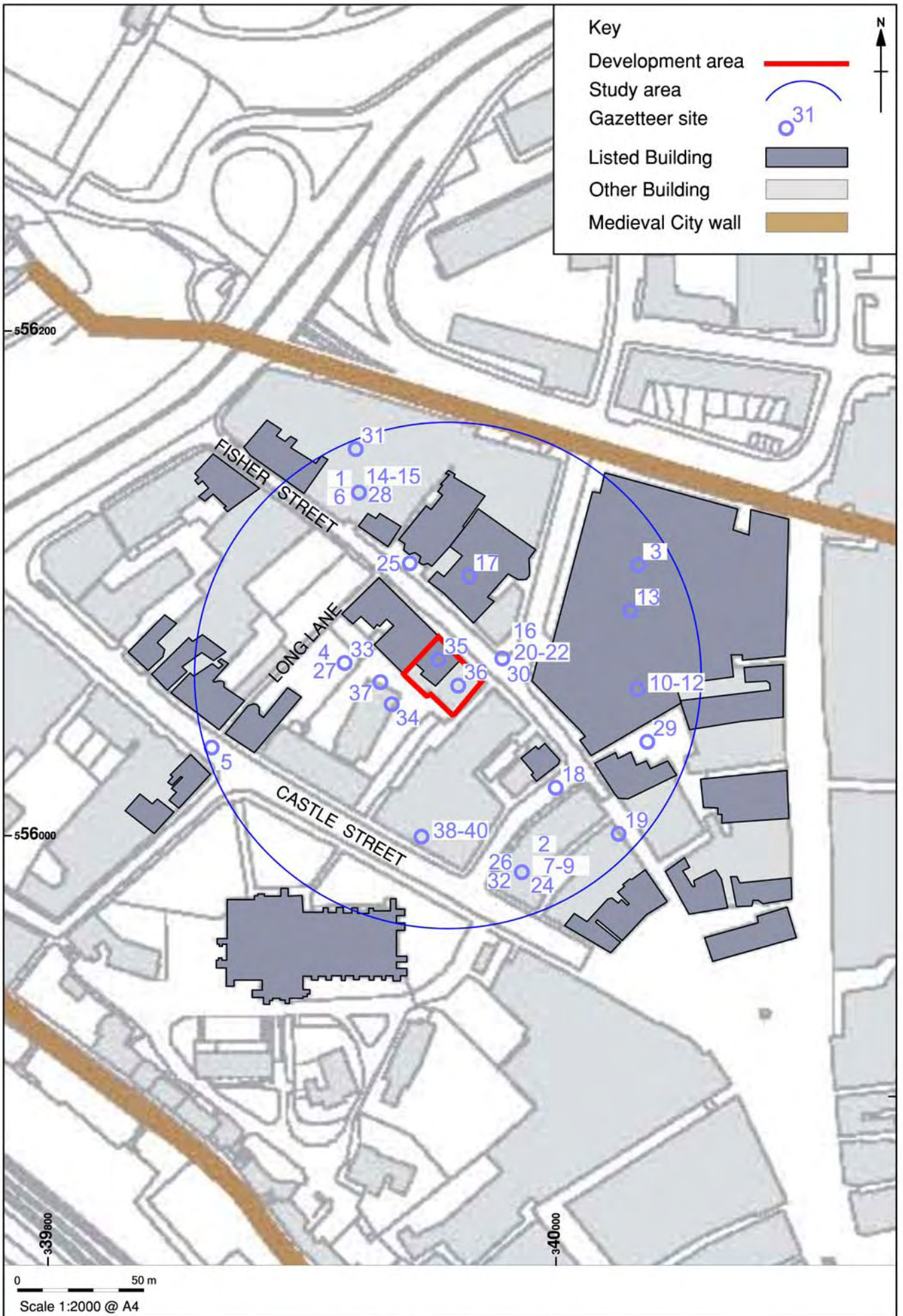


Figure 2: Gazetteer of sites

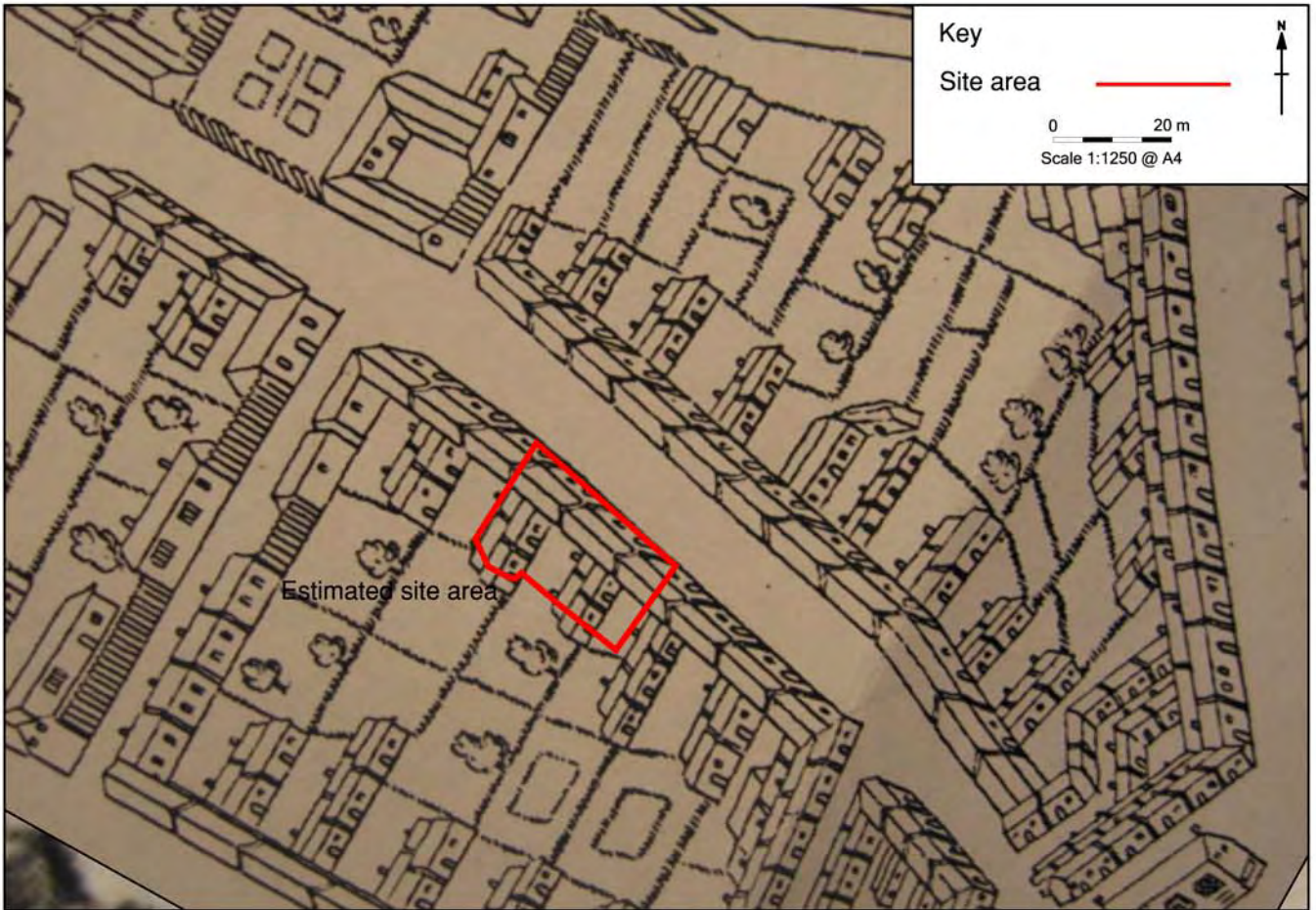


Figure 3: Detail from Tudor plan of Carlisle, c 1560



Figure 4: Detail from John Speed's map of Carlisle, 1610



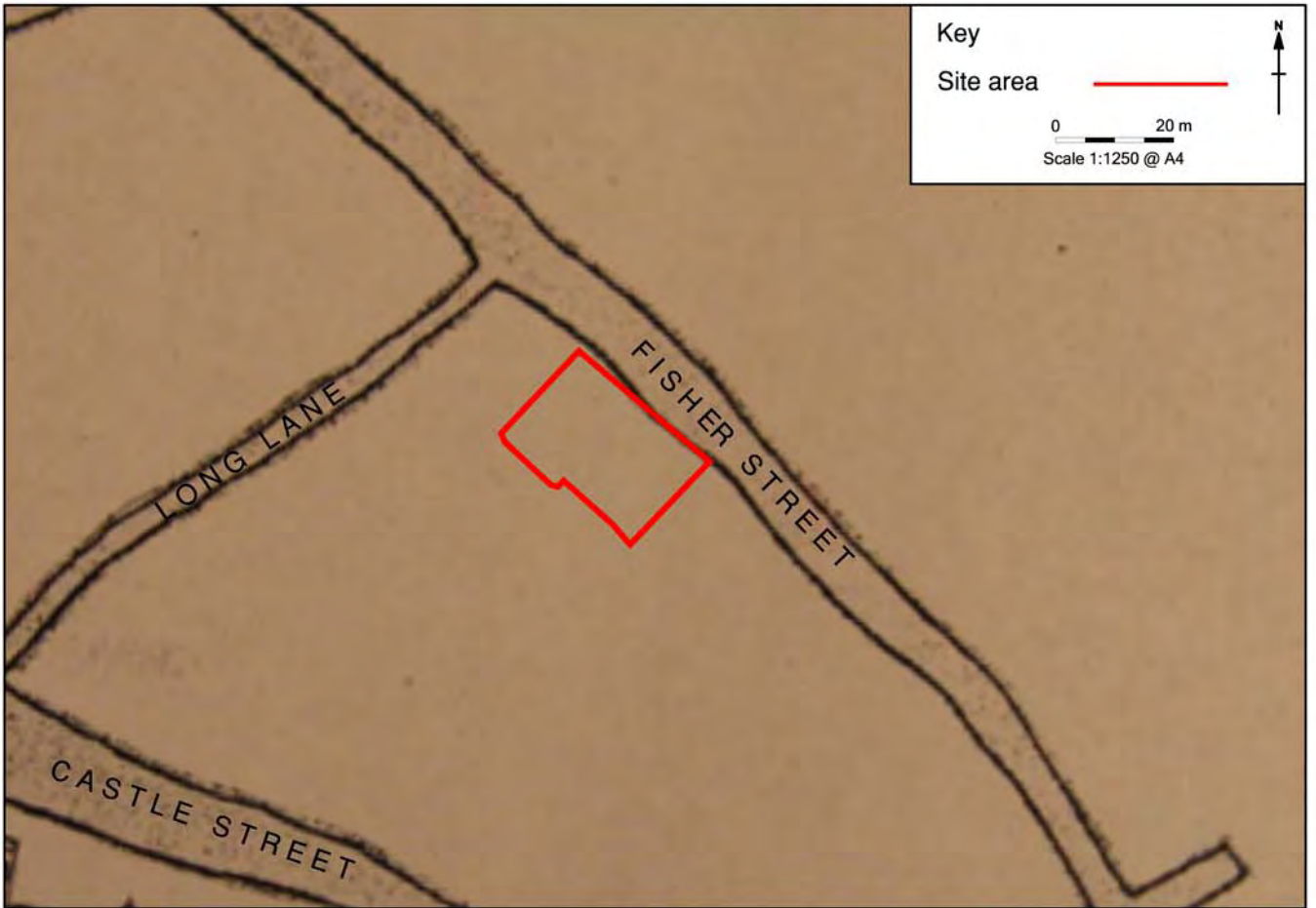


Figure 5: James Richards' plan of Carlisle, 1685



Figure 6: Detail from George Smith's plan, 1746

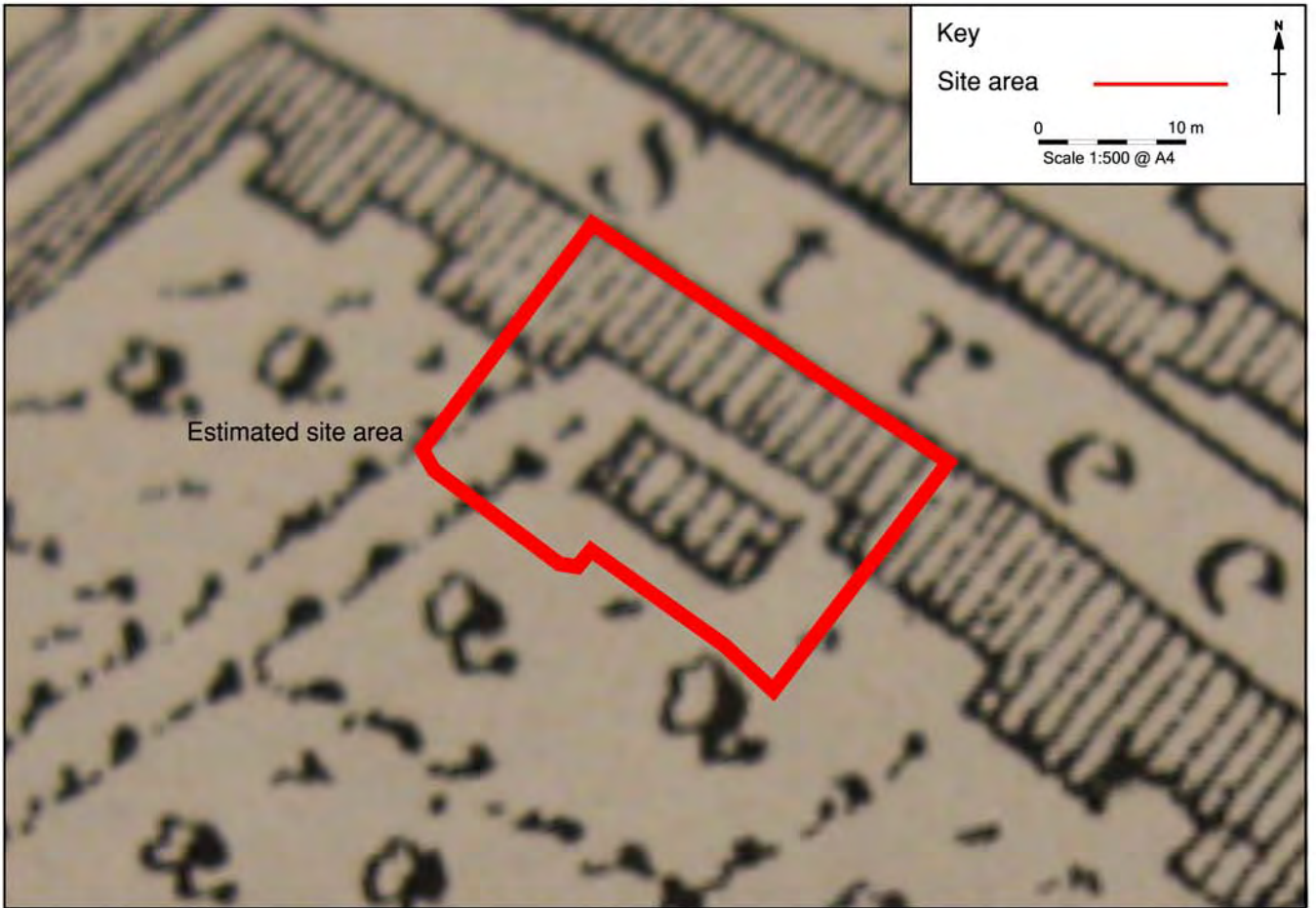


Figure 7: Detail from Hodgkinson and Donald's plan, surveyed in 1771

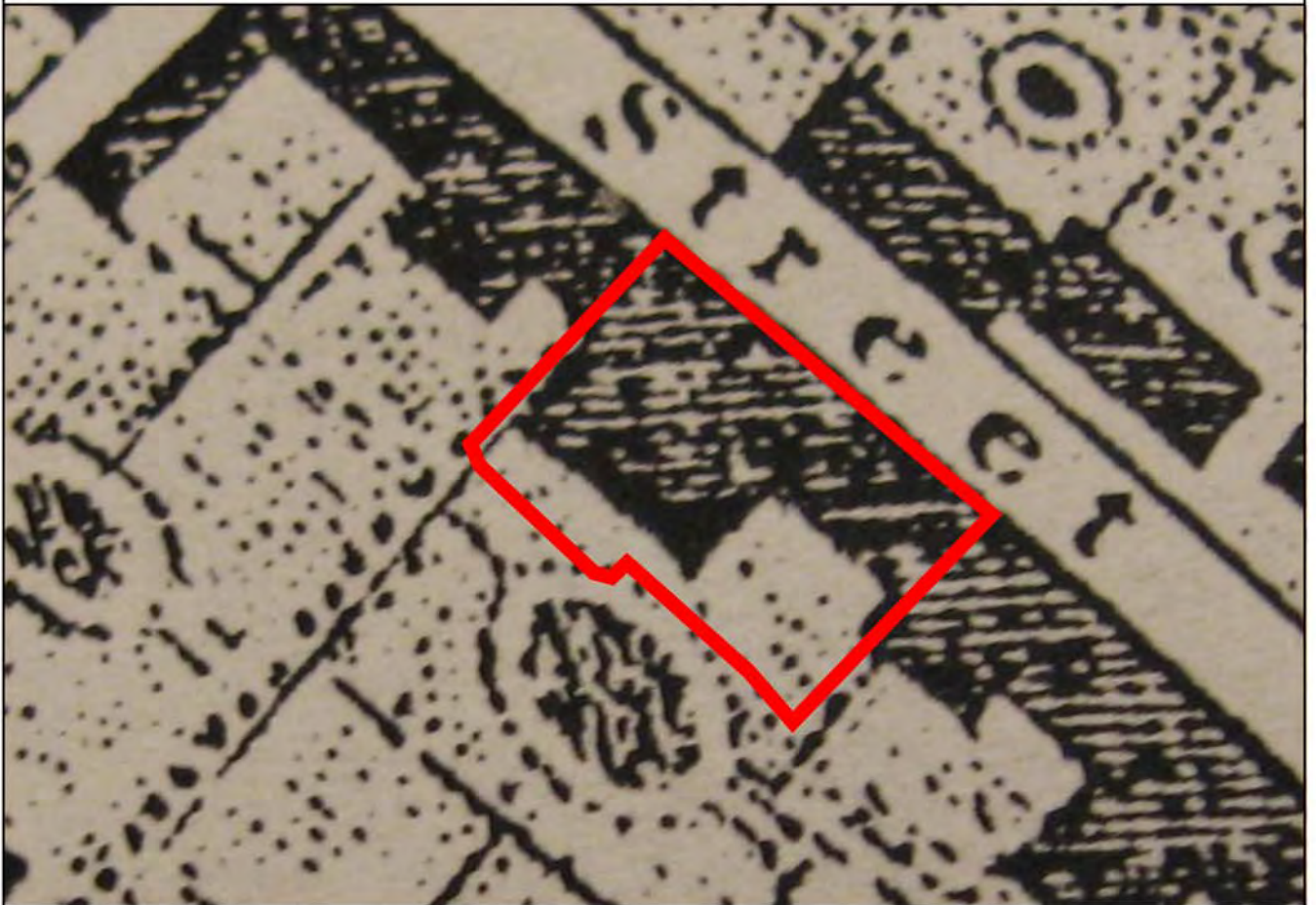


Figure 8: Detail from William Hutchinson's plan map, 1794

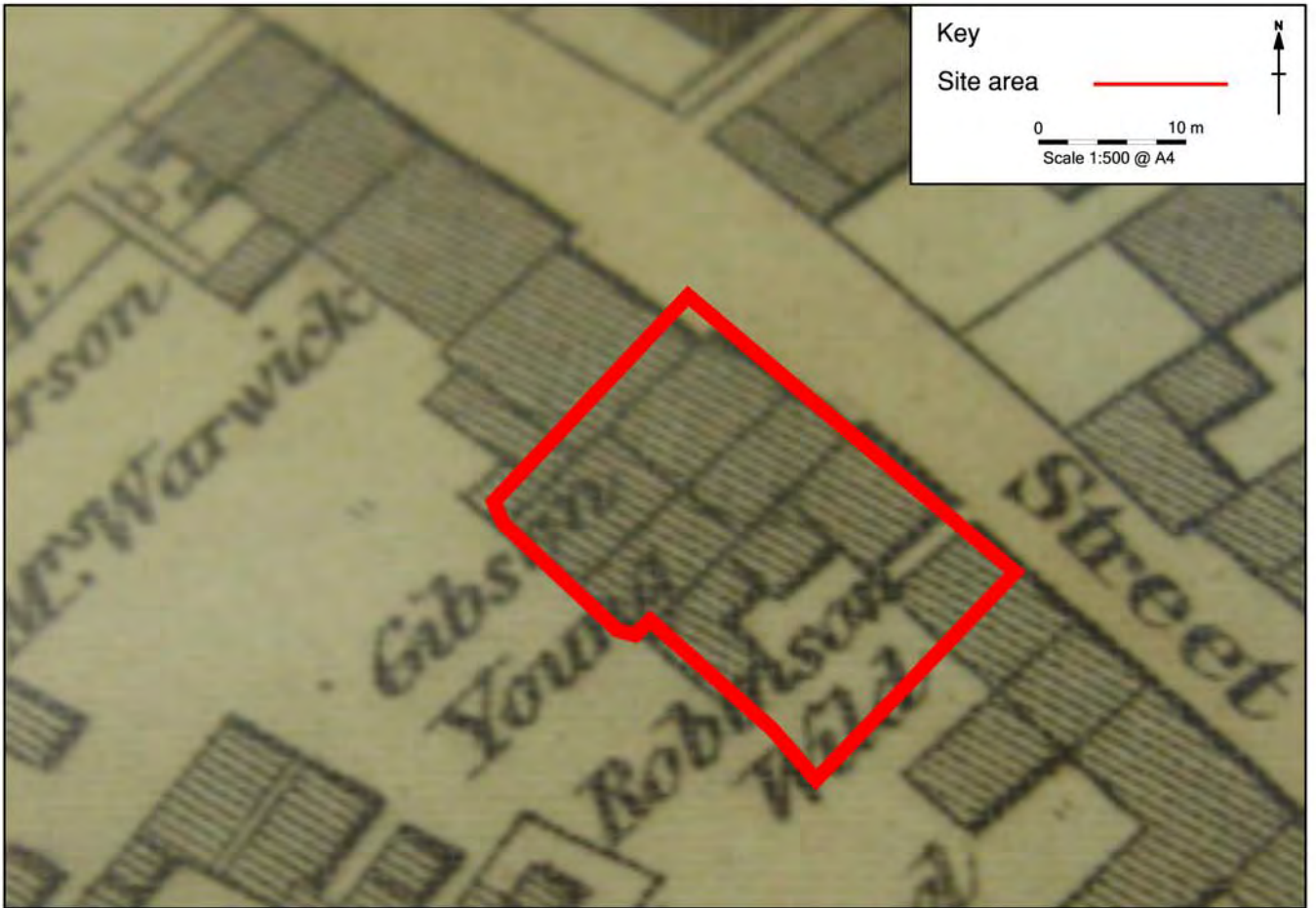


Figure 9: Detail from John Wood's map, 1821

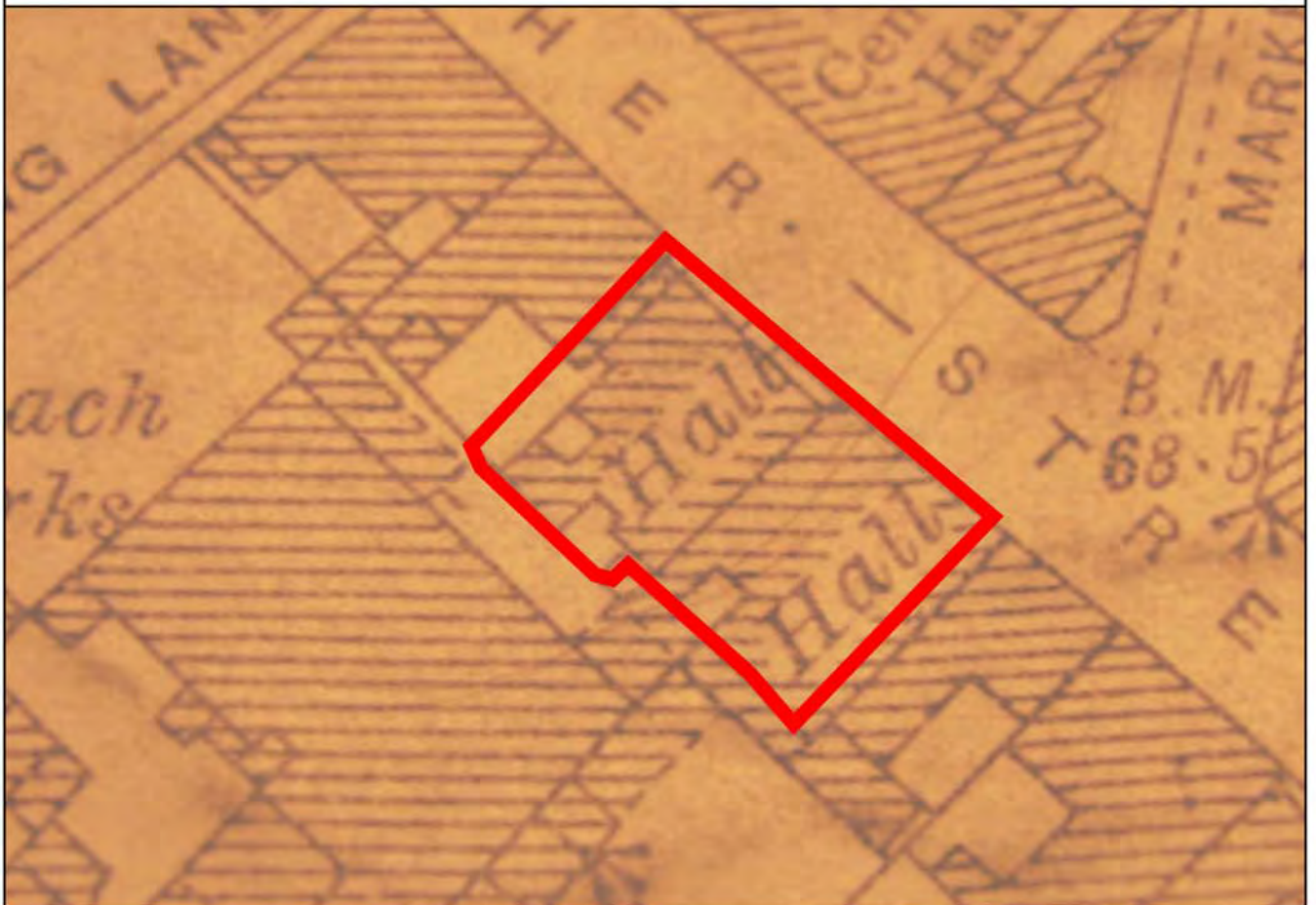


Figure 10: Detail from the Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:500 map, 1865



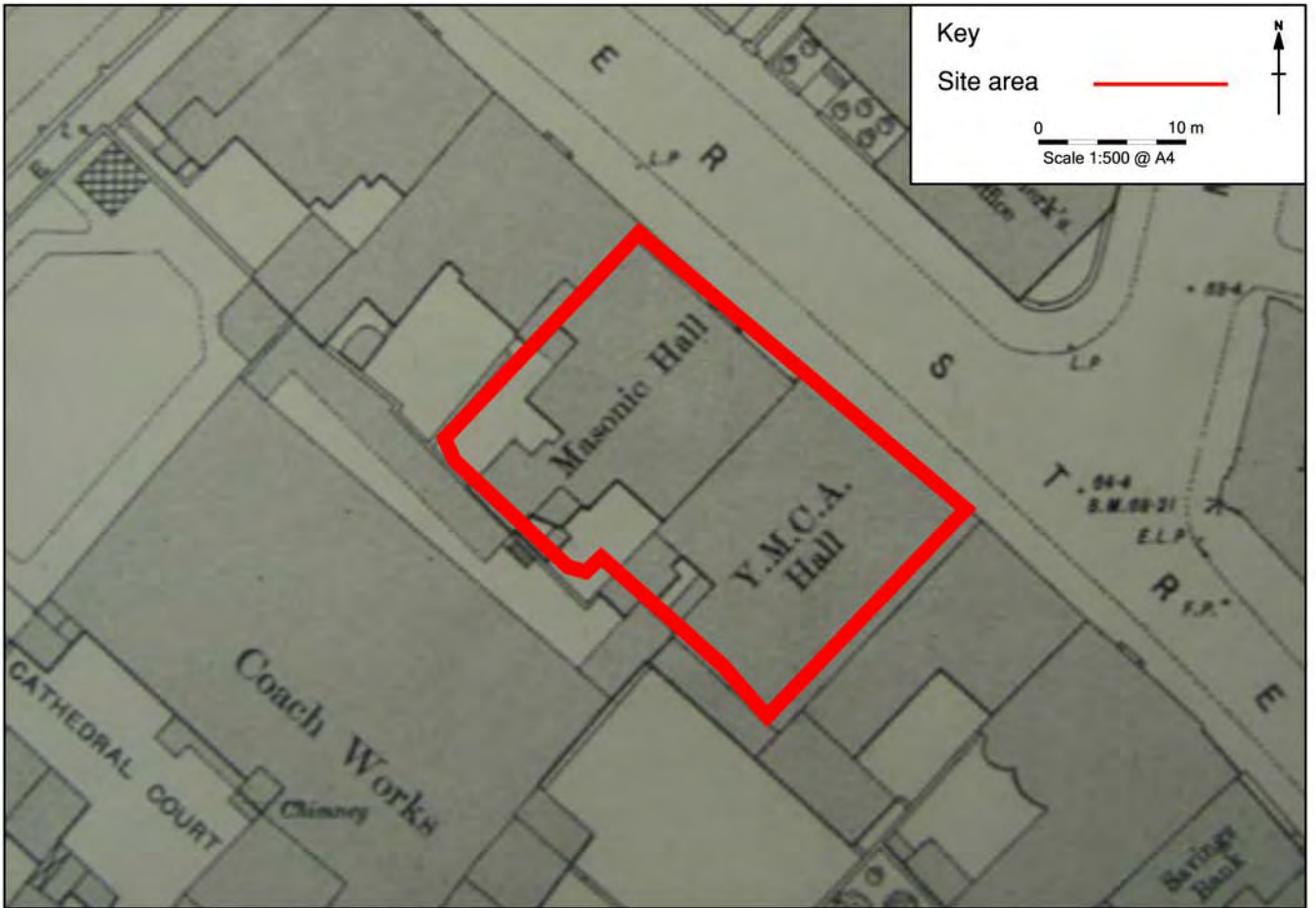


Figure 11: Detail from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1:500 map, 1899



Figure 12: Detail from the Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1:2500 map, 1925

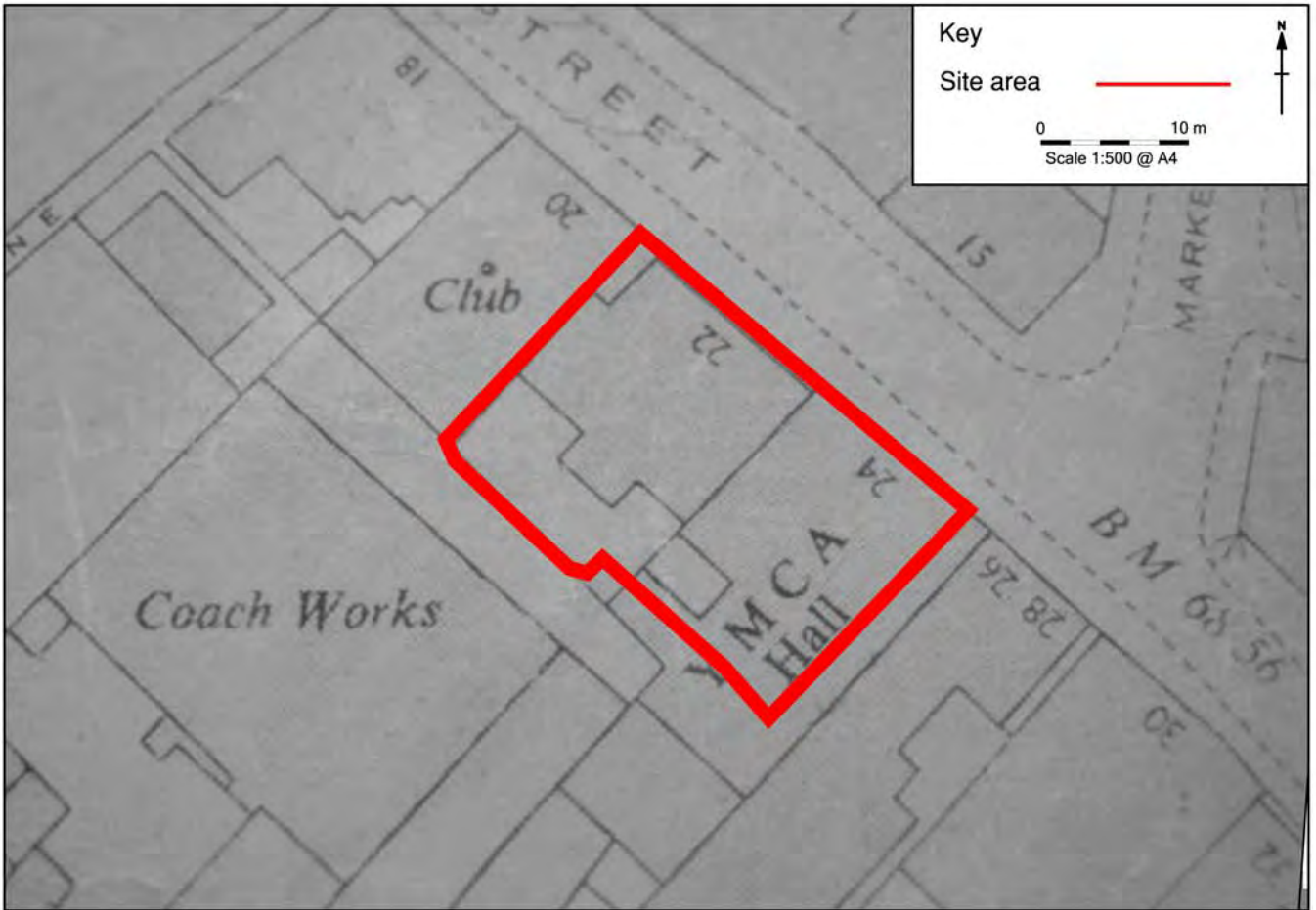


Figure 13: Detail from the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map, 1965

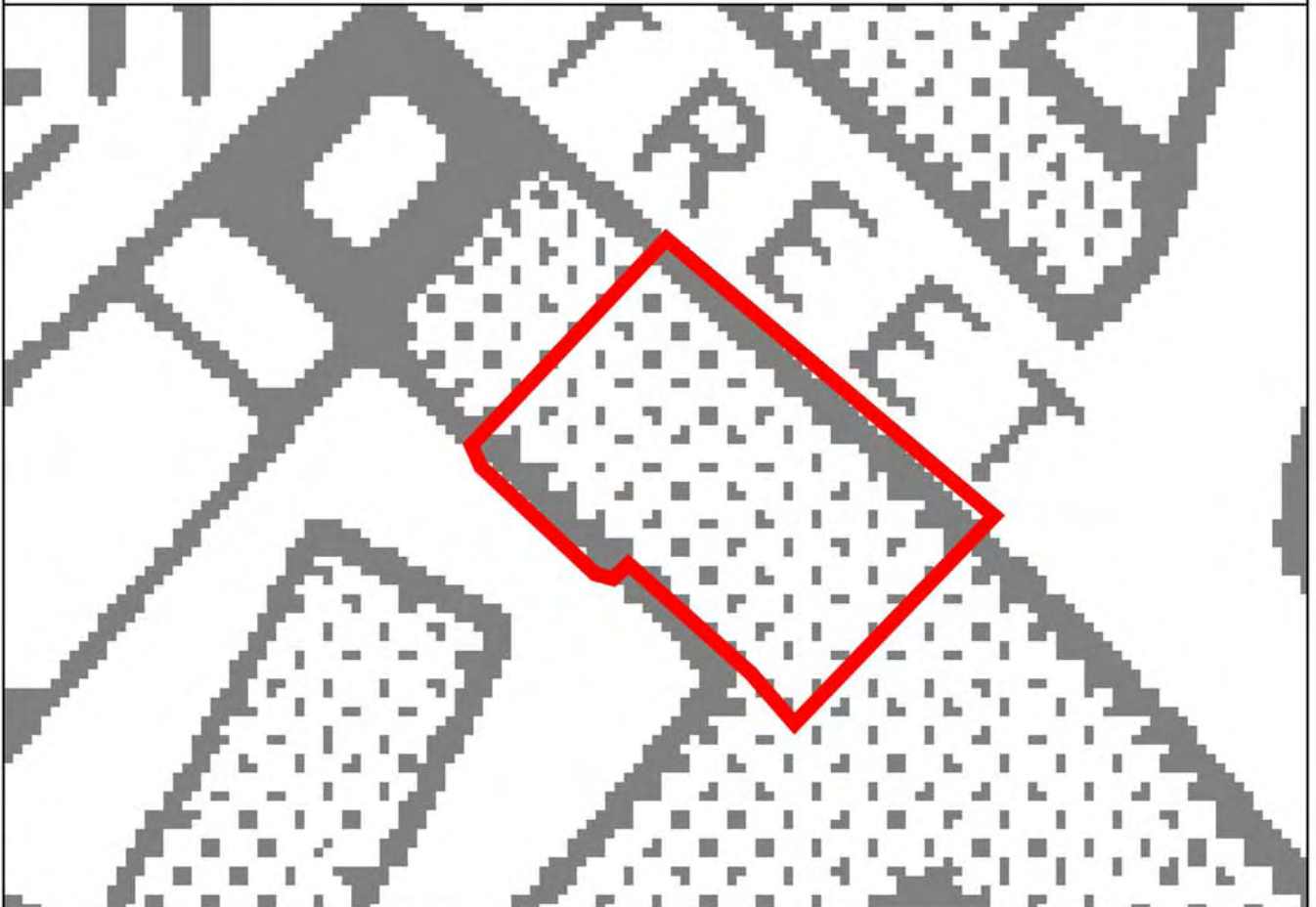


Figure 14: Modern Ordnance Survey map of 2007

## APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

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## APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

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# **CARLISLE YMCA, 22-24 FISHER STREET, CARLISLE, CUMBRIA**

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK- BASED ASSESSMENT PROJECT DESIGN**



**Oxford Archaeology North**

December 2007

**Architects Plus (UK) Ltd**

Grid Reference: NY 3996 5607  
OA North Job Ref: t3173

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Architects Plus (UK) Ltd, on behalf of the YMCA (hereafter the 'client') has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for an archaeological desk-based assessment as part of a planning application for a development on the site of the Carlisle YMCA, 22-24 Fisher Street, Carlisle, Cumbria (NY 3996 5607). The development will involve the refurbishment and development of the existing 1960s elevated structures on the site, necessitating the construction of footings for support columns within the carpark beneath the building. The proposed development affects an area of high archaeological potential and accordingly, Cumbria County Council issued a request that an archaeological desk-based assessment should accompany the planning application. The following project design has been compiled to meet the requirements of the Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) brief for an archaeological desk-based assessment for the site, dated 31 October 2007.

### 1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 Carlisle has been important administrative and military centre since the Romans first built a fort in AD 72-3 on the site of the extant medieval castle, just to the north-west of the present development area. By the end of the first century, this fort was a key element of the Stanegate frontier and, despite the focal point of the emperor Hadrian's new frontier moving to the nearby fort of Stanwix in the mid-second century AD, the fort remained occupied into the post-Roman period (Zant forthcoming). It is likely that several defended annexes lay to the south-east of the fort in the region of Abbey Street and Castle Street (where evidence of early timber buildings has been found) whilst a number of pottery kilns identified at 7-9 Fisher Street (Zant pers comm) may be both military in origin and located within such an annex. A large, hypercausted building has been identified, if not completely characterised, at the Market Hall site on the north-east side of Fisher street, and may be representative of a bath house in this area. A large civilian settlement, or *vicus*, grew up to the south-east of the fort, and is likely to have encompassed the present development area, encroaching upon the defended annexes by the mid-second century AD. Previous work within the *vicus* around the proposed development area has identified buildings with cobble and clay foundations on Fisher Street, and a succession of timber and then stone buildings at St Marys Gate.

1.2.3 Post-Roman period Carlisle is documented as being the site of an Anglian monastery and the present cathedral is known to have been preceded by an earlier church, dating from at least the tenth century. The earliest documented castle dates to the early twelfth century and is attributed to William Rufus, who wrested the area from the Scots, who had annexed northern Cumbria in the wake of the Norman Conquest of 1066. As such, it is possible that there has been earlier medieval activity on the site of the castle and, given the proximity of the proposed development area to that installation, it is not inconceivable that contemporary activity extended into the area of Fisher Street. In any case, Fisher street is thought to date from around the early twelfth century, and is likely to have remained occupied throughout Carlisle's rather turbulent history.

### 1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North has considerable experience of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 25 years. Evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. The company, either as OA North or under the former guise of the Lancaster University Archaeology Unit (LUAU), has great experience of

undertaking archaeological investigations within the environs of the present development area, including the archaeological excavations at St Nicholas' Yard (Howard-Davis and Leah 1999), at 10-16 Botchergate (OA North 2004) and 53-55 Botchergate (Miller and Hughes forthcoming). OA North is also presently compiling the Carlisle Urban Archaeological Database for English Heritage.

- 1.3.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

## 2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to identify any known surviving archaeological deposits in and immediately around the development area in order to model the likely presence, nature, date and significance of any unknown archaeological deposits within the development area and to assess the impact of the proposed development upon the historic environment. To this end, the following programme of archaeological work has been designed. The results of each stage will influence that which ensues and will provide information as to whether further mitigation works are required prior to, or during, ground works associated with the development. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

- 2.2 **Desk-based assessment:** to provide a desk-based assessment of the site to identify the archaeological potential prior to any development (in accordance with the IFA standards (1999)).
- 2.3 **Visual inspection:** to conduct a walkover of the development site in order to identify surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of disturbance, hazards and constraints.
- 2.4 **Report and archive:** a written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will present the results of the evaluation and would make an assessment of the archaeological potential of the area, and any recommendations for further work.

## 3 METHOD STATEMENT

### 3.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.1 **Introduction:** a desk-based assessment is usually undertaken as the first stage of a programme of archaeological recording. Prior to development of the site, further intrusive investigation may be required. The desk-based assessment is not intended to reduce the requirement for evaluation, excavation or preservation of known or presumed archaeological deposits, but it will provide an appraisal of archaeological constraints and a guide to any requirement for further archaeological work.
- 3.1.2 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the time scale of the project.
- 3.1.3 **Documentary and cartographic material:** this work will include consultation of the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (CHER, formerly the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)) in Kendal, as well as the County Record Office in Carlisle and the Carlisle Urban Archaeological Database (UAD). Data from these sources will inform a review of all known and available resources of information relating to a study area comprising a 500m radius centred on the site of the proposed development. The aim of this is to give consideration not only to the application site, but also its setting in terms of historical and archaeological contexts. These include:

- published and unpublished documentary sources
  - data held in local and national archaeological databases
  - printed and manuscript maps
  - place and field-name evidence
  - evidence for township, ecclesiastical and other ancient boundaries
  - aerial photographs in both national and local collections
  - other photographic/illustrative evidence
  - local museum catalogues and artefactual evidence
  - engineering/borehole data where applicable
  - geological/soil surveys
- 3.1.4 **Cumbria HER, Kendal:** the CHER is a database of known archaeological sites within the County. It also holds an extensive library of published materials and aerial photographs for consultation.
- 3.1.5 **Cumbria County Record Office, Carlisle:** the office in Carlisle holds the main source of primary documentation; both maps and documents for Carlisle and its immediate surroundings.
- 3.1.6 **Carlisle UAD:** the Carlisle UAD is an ongoing project and comprises a synthesis of the known archaeological sites within Carlisle and historical documentation to provide an accurate appraisal of the condition of, and potential for, archaeological remains within the city. The UAD is currently being compiled at OA North.
- 3.1.7 **Map regression analysis:** a cartographic analysis will be undertaken as it has the potential to inform the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area and its development through to its modern-day or most recent use. This provides one method of highlighting areas of potential archaeological interest. Particular emphasis will be on the early cartographic evidence and will include estate maps, tithe maps, and Ordnance Survey maps, through to present mapping, where possible.
- 3.1.8 **Geological/Soil Surveys:** a rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken. It will be based on published geological mapping and any local geological surveys in the possession of the County Council or the client.
- 3.2 SITE VISIT**
- 3.2.1 Following the desk-based assessment, the site will be visited in order to relate the existing topography and land use to research findings, and assess evidence not available through documentary sources. It will also provide an understanding for areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment.
- 3.2.2 The survey will note present land use, the condition and visibility of features identified in the documentary research and any features of potential archaeological interest, any areas of potentially significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site.
- 3.3 REPORT AND ARCHIVE**
- 3.3.1 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of the final report will be submitted to the client within two months of completion of fieldwork. Should the client require a draft report, or a

separate copy of the desk-based assessment report, bound and unbound copies of such reports can be provided on request, within three weeks of the completion of each stage of the programme of work. Three copies of the report will be submitted to the CHER. The report will include:

- a site location plan related to the national grid
- a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR
- the dates on which each phase of the programme of work was undertaken
- a concise, non-technical summary of the results
- an explanation to any agreed variations to the brief, including any justification for any analyses not undertaken
- a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained
- an interpretation of the desk-based assessment results and their significance, using the 'Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments' included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990)
- plans at an appropriate scale showing the location and position of sites identified during the desk-based assessment
- monochrome and colour photographs as appropriate
- a summary of the impact of the development on any archaeological remains and, where possible, a model of potential archaeological deposits within as-yet unexplored areas of the development site and also pertinent recommendations concerning any subsequent mitigation strategies and/or further archaeological work
- a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design
- the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.

3.3.2 This report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on CD, if required.

3.3.3 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

3.3.4 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context.

3.3.5 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is essential and archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Cumbria HER (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate Record Office.

#### 4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.



4.2 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the fieldwork as well as to all Health and Safety considerations.

## 5 PROJECT MONITORING

5.1 Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, CCCHES will be kept fully informed of the work and its results, and will be notified a week in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with CCCHES in consultation with the client. Fieldwork will be monitored by the CCCHES Assistant Archaeologist on behalf of the developer.

## 6 WORK TIMETABLE

### 6.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND SITE VISIT

6.1.1 Approximately six days will be required for this stage of the programme.

### 6.2 REPORT

6.2.1 Copies of the report, as outlined in *Section 3.3.1*, will be issued to the client and other relevant parties within two months of the completion of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

### 6.3 ARCHIVE

6.3.1 The archive will be deposited within six months following submission of the report, unless otherwise instructed.

## 7 STAFFING

7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Stephen Rowland** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Current time-tabling precludes the allocation of specific members of staff at this juncture, but OA North can guarantee that the desk-based assessment and walkover survey will be undertaken by an OA North Project Officer or Supervisor experienced in such work and capable of carrying out projects of all sizes.

## 8 INSURANCE

8.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

## 9 REFERENCES

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, second edition, London

SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers), 1997 *Health and Safety Manual*, Poole

UKIC, 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*, London

Zant, JM, forthcoming, *Millennium Project, Carlisle: Archaeological Excavations in the Roman Fort and Medieval Castle Complex*,