



ST JOSEPH'S HOME, BOTCHERBY, CARLISLE

Cumbria

Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation Report



Oxford Archaeology North

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	4
1. INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Circumstances of the Project.....	5
2. METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 Project Design	6
2.2 Desk-Based Assessment	6
2.3 Walk-Over Survey	7
2.4 Evaluation Trenching.....	7
2.5 Archive.....	8
3. BACKGROUND	9
3.1 Geology and Topography.....	9
3.2 History and Archaeology	9
4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS.....	13
4.1 Introduction.....	13
4.2 Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)	13
4.3 County Record Office (Carlisle).....	13
4.4 Carlisle Archaeological Unit Excavations	14
4.5 Other Sources	15
4.6 Walk-Over Study	15
5. EVALUATION.....	16
5.1 Introduction.....	136
5.2 Trench 1	136
5.3 Trench 2	136
5.4 Trench 3	136
5.5 Trench 4	137
5.6 Trench 5	137
5.7 Trench 6	137
5.8 Trench 7	137
5.9 Trench 8	138
5.10 Finds.....	138
6. DISCUSSION	19
6.1 Archaeological Potential	19
7. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	21
7.1 Impact.....	21
7.1 Recommendations	21

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY	22
8.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources	22
8.2 Secondary Sources	22
APPENDIX 1.....	25
Project Brief	
APPENDIX 2.....	26
Project Design	
APPENDIX 3.....	32
Gazetteer of Sites	
ILLUSTRATIONS	40
Figure 1: Location Map	
Figure 2: Gazetteer Sites Plan	
Figure 3: OS 1 st edition map (1876) showing the development area and environs	
Figure 4: OS 2 nd edition map (1901) showing the development area and environs	
Figure 5: Walk Mill Fields Evaluation Trenches (From McCarthy <i>et al</i> 1997b)	
Figure 6: Evaluation Trenches Location Plan	
Figure 7: Plan of Trench 3	
PLATES.....	41
Plate 1: Botcherby Aerodrome (1920s) with St Joseph's Home in the background (Connon 1984)	
Plate 2: Site 27, in the north-eastern part of the site, looking north	
Plate 3: The south-east corner of St Joseph's Home	
Plate 4: Trench 5 looking north-west	

SUMMARY

In January 2003 a desk-based assessment and evaluation was carried out by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) of the area of St Joseph's Home, Botcherby, near Carlisle (NY 4198 5565), as part of a planning application by Studio Map on behalf of Orchard Holdings Plc to redevelop the site for housing. The study area is situated to the east of Carlisle, essentially within the modern city, although historically outside. It consists of the plot of land currently occupied by St Joseph's Home. St Joseph's Home covers a large part of the development area but the rest is open ground (Plate 3).

The desk-based element of the assessment was followed by a walk-over survey on 21st January 2003 which examined the extent of the development area. Following this, eight archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated across the site between 21st and 24th January 2003.

The assessment identified a large number of sites of archaeological interest within the general vicinity of the development area, many of which were previously recorded on the SMR. These ranged from late prehistoric to post-medieval in date, and included several individual find spots of coins, axes and other objects, as well as two Roman graves. The other sites identified were mostly medieval or post-medieval in date, in some cases relating to St Joseph's Home itself and were of relatively little archaeological importance. Recent excavations in the neighbouring fields to the west found few archaeological remains, while those to the south-east identified a late prehistoric structure of unknown function. The archaeological walk-over survey identified two additional structures not found by desk-based assessment. These consisted of the remains of a structure near to the northern boundary of the site which had very similar build and materials to St Joseph's Home, as well as an area of disturbed ground in the north-east of the site consisting of a relatively recent partially constructed building.

The evaluation trenching revealed evidence for a demolished building to the north of St Joseph's Home that appears to have been broadly contemporary with the construction of the home. It also identified numerous services associated with the building and evidence for a widespread truncation of the site prior to construction of the home. The remains of the original drive were also uncovered. No archaeological features were identified dating prior to the construction of the building, and all finds recovered were post-medieval in date, mainly late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

Given that no significant archaeological resource was identified by the evaluation, it is recommended that no further archaeological works be undertaken in advance of or during the proposed development.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OA North would initially like to express its thanks to Studio Map Ltd for commissioning and supporting the project. Further thanks are due to the staff of the Cumbria County Record Office in Carlisle for their assistance and information and to Bette Hopkins at the Cumbria SMR. Additional thanks are also due to Denis Perriam for allowing access to his extensive notes and references regarding Botcherby, which provided an invaluable source of additional information and made the assessment far more productive than it otherwise might have been.

Daniel Elsworth undertook the desk-based assessment, with additional support from John Zant; the evaluation was undertaken by Paul Clark, Tony Lee and Mark Bagwell. The drawings were produced by Emma Carter. The report was written by Daniel Elsworth and Paul Clark and was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Emily Mercer. Jamie Quartermaine managed the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In response to a planning application for a proposed residential development of St Joseph's Home, Banks Lane, Botcherby, Carlisle (NY 4198 5565), a programme of archaeological assessment of the area was recommended by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service (CCCAS). A brief was issued by CCCAS (*Appendix 1*) requiring a desk-based assessment, a walk-over survey and a programme of trenched evaluation. In response to this a project design was submitted by OA North (*Appendix 2*). Following the acceptance of this design OA North was commissioned to undertake the work, which was undertaken in January 2003.
- 1.1.2 The development area comprises the site of St Joseph's Home and surrounding lands. The home was built in the late nineteenth century on Banks Lane on the west side of Botcherby. Botcherby lies to the east of Carlisle, approximately 2.5km from the city centre, and although originally a satellite village it is now a suburb of Carlisle (Fig 1). The area is considered to have some archaeological potential as a Roman burial in a lead coffin was found nearby (SMR 496) suggesting that it may be the site of a cemetery. Earlier archaeological evaluations in the general area also identified probable Bronze Age and Romano-British remains (McCarthy and Zant 1997; McCarthy *et al* 1997a; 1997b).
- 1.1.3 The desk-based assessment examined an area covering 1km around the centre of the proposed development (the study area) for evidence of archaeological activity. The investigation consisted of the examination of both primary documents held at the Cumbria Record Office in Carlisle, as well as secondary sources. The Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) in Kendal was also consulted. The walk-over survey consisted of a rapid survey of the site to discover previously unrecorded archaeology in addition to a general photographic record and oblique external photographic record of St Joseph's Home. The evaluation entailed an investigation of 5% of the area by trial trenching.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted by OA North in response to a request by Studio Map Ltd, on behalf of Orchard Developments Ltd, prior to the development for residential use of the site of St Joseph's Home, Banks Lane, Botcherby, Carlisle which followed a project brief issued by CCCAS (*Appendix 1*). The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project design. The study area consisted of a 1km radius centred on the proposed development. The principal sources of information were data held by the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record and also historic maps, in particular early Ordnance Survey maps and Tithe maps, as well as any useful earlier county maps. These maps allowed the historical development of the landscape to be studied, changes to be observed and lost features to be recognised, through a process of map regression analysis. There were few other relevant primary documents, but those consulted included the proposed plans for St Joseph's Home and the Porter's Lodge.

2.2.2 ***Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)***: the Cumbria SMR based in Kendal was consulted to establish how many sites of archaeological interest were already known within the study area, and the extent and character of these. For each entry a short note was obtained which was added to the site gazetteer (*Appendix 3*) and marked on a location plan (Fig 2). The SMR is a database of all archaeological sites within Cumbria, and is maintained by the County Council.

2.2.3 ***Cumbria County Record Office (Carlisle) (CRO(C))***: the County Record Office in Carlisle was visited to consult primary records relating to the study area. The most useful primary source of information consisted of maps, ranging from those covering the entire county, individual estates, early edition Ordnance Survey maps, and parish maps. Other primary sources and secondary sources were also examined including copies of original plans relating to the construction of St Joseph's Home and lodge, early county histories, directories, journals, and local history books of various types.

2.2.4 ***OA North***: OA North has an extensive library of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out in the area both under its former name of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) and as OA North. These were consulted where necessary.

2.2.5 ***Carlisle Archaeological Unit (CAU)***: the former Carlisle Archaeological Unit carried out several evaluations in the immediate environs of the development area in 1997. Some significant archaeological remains were identified and initial reports on these evaluations were consulted. Unfortunately, full reports on the more

extensive excavations which followed have not yet been produced, partially as a result of the closure of CAU, although brief summaries were published in PAST and references to the sites are made by McCarthy (2000; 2002).

2.3 WALK-OVER SURVEY

- 2.3.1 An OA North 'level 1' survey of the study area was undertaken. This consisted of an initial site inspection intended to identify the extant archaeological resource. It recorded the existence, location and extent of any previously undiscovered archaeological sites. The survey recorded the type and period of discovered sites by means of a brief written description. The reconnaissance was undertaken in a systematic fashion, walking on approximately 30m wide transects within the extent of the defined study area.
- 2.3.2 Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques were used to locate and record the features and sites. GPS instrumentation uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The use of GPS techniques has proved to be an essential and extremely cost effective means of locating monuments, and can achieve accuracy's of better than $\pm 0.5\text{m}$.
- 2.3.3 A photographic record was undertaken simultaneously of the general area and any sites identified. An oblique external photographic record was created of the standing structures on the site. The photography was in black and white, and colour transparency formats.
- 2.3.4 The survey also recorded areas of significant disturbance, which could have an impact upon the siting of the evaluation trenches.

2.4 EVALUATION

- 2.4.1 The evaluation was required to investigate 5% of the undeveloped study area and required the excavation of 242m^2 , which was achieved by six $20\text{m} \times 1.6\text{m}$ trenches and two $10\text{m} \times 1.6\text{m}$ trenches. The provisional locations for the trenches were decided upon after the walk-over survey, but identification of numerous live services, by use of a cable-detection device meant many of the trenches had to be repositioned.
- 2.4.2 The trenches were excavated by a combination of mechanised and manual techniques; the topsoil was removed by mechanical excavator, fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket, and archaeological deposits beneath were first manually cleaned and then the identified features were manually excavated. The machine excavation did not intrude into any archaeological stratigraphy and all machine excavation was undertaken under careful archaeological supervision. Following mechanical excavation the floor of the trench was cleaned by hoe and manual excavation techniques were used to evaluate any sensitive deposits, enabling an assessment of the nature, date, survival and depth of deposits and features. The trenches were not excavated deeper than 1.25m to accommodate health and safety constraints.

- 2.4.3 All trenches were excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches were located by use of GPS equipment which is accurate to $\pm 0.25\text{m}$, altitude information was established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum. Archaeological features within the trenches were planned by manual techniques.
- 2.4.4 All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features.
- 2.4.5 Results of the field investigation were recorded using a paper system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage. The archive includes both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). Levels were tied into the Ordnance Datum. All artefacts were recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC 1990) and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Cumbria County Record Office (Carlisle) on completion of the project. A copy of the report will be deposited with the Cumbria County SMR in Kendal.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 The solid geology is primarily made up of red and grey Triassic sandstone of the Sherwood sandstone group (British Geological Survey 1982). This is for the most part overlain by stagnogleyic argillic brown earths (Ordnance Survey 1983); however, this is obscured by the relatively urban nature of the topography. Glacial processes played a large part in the formation of the landscape, and have resulted in the deposition of large amounts of boulder clay, in many cases totally obscuring the underlying solid geology (Countryside Commission 1998, 21).
- 3.1.2 The topography is gently undulating (*op cit*, 20), and relatively low-lying rising to little more than 20m OD in the immediate vicinity of the study area, and gradually sloping down to the north and west towards the Rivers Petteril and Eden (Fig 1). The land generally consists of intensively managed fields bounded by hedges, with limited tree cover (*ibid*), although the study area lies within a relatively recently urbanised part of Botcherby, and now mainly comprises housing estates.

3.2 HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 **Prehistory:** early prehistoric remains are not well known from this part of Cumbria, although late Upper Palaeolithic sites have been identified in the south-west corner of the county (Young 2002) demonstrating the presence of people far further north than previously thought during this period (Rollinson 1996, 14). There is also limited evidence for this period from Carlisle (McCarthy 2000, 54). Mesolithic sites too are relatively plentiful along the coastal strip as far north as St Bees, and in the limestone hills in the east of the county (Young 2002; Cherry and Cherry 2002) but these are often represented only by surface flint scatters and the character of the activity is not clearly understood. In the area around Carlisle remains dating to the Neolithic have been discovered, in particular polished stone axes (McCarthy 1993, 1), which give tantalising clues as to the nature of settlement at that time; two such axes were found at Botcherby in 1934 (Site 11). It is known that land was being cleared during this period and that cultivation was taking place, evidence for which has been found in Carlisle city centre (*ibid*, 2), while further evidence from sites around Carlisle suggest that in other respects the transition to farming was a slow one (McCarthy 2002).
- 3.2.2 Later prehistoric (Bronze Age to Iron Age) remains are far more plentiful across Cumbria, although many consist of stray finds and isolated burials, often discovered in the nineteenth century and not properly recorded (McCarthy 1993, 2). This is a typical story for the whole county and, although in many cases remains of settlements are known, they have been infrequently investigated (Rollinson 1996, 20). The area around Botcherby is fortunate, however, as recent archaeological excavations have discovered several sites of at least Bronze Age date. One of these, on Scotby Road (Site 01) to the south-east of the study area, discovered pits and enclosures associated with Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery (McCarthy *et al* 1997a; McCarthy 2002, 37). Further excavations at Botcherby Nurseries (Site 02) identified a circular timber structure associated with Bronze Age pottery, which has

been tentatively identified as a ritual enclosure (McCarthy 2002, 38). At Garlands, to the south, Bronze Age burials were discovered in the nineteenth century (McCarthy 1993, 2), and more recent excavations identified the remains of a probable Bronze Age burnt mound (LUAU 1996). Clearly the area was inhabited during the later prehistoric period, and further investigations may reveal its extent.

- 3.2.3 **Roman:** it is likely that in many areas settlement types and economic systems continued virtually unchanged following the Roman occupation of Britain, especially those more remote from direct government influence (McCarthy 2002, 48). A fort at Carlisle was established relatively soon after the conquest of Britain, under the governorship of Quintus Petillius Cerialis (*op cit*, 52). Initially there was a push northwards, subduing and bargaining with natives on the way, which continued into Scotland (*op cit*, 53). This was followed by a phase of retreat and consolidation into the early second century AD, culminating in warfare in AD 117, which in part resulted in the construction of Hadrian's Wall (*op cit*, 54). The following century saw successive Roman governors either attempt to stabilise what had previously been expanded, or further increase the size of the province by advancing northwards (*op cit*, 55).
- 3.2.4 By the fourth century the situation was becoming more unstable as further native resistance was mounting, political divisions grew and attacks on the borders increased (*op cit*, 56-57), all of which culminated in the withdrawal of Roman forces from Carlisle in AD 330-40 (McCarthy 1993, 27). Botcherby would, during the Roman period, have been some distance outside of the city, and was perhaps originally settled by native farmers as other parts of the landscape undoubtedly were (McCarthy 2000, 54). There is evidence that a road ran eastward from the city centre, perhaps as early as the late first century AD (*op cit*, 55), which may have run through Botcherby. The presence of two Roman burials in Botcherby (Site 13) suggests that this is likely as Roman cemeteries were typically spread along Roman roads out from the settlements, and are known along the major routes out of Carlisle (Perriam 1992, 5). Two further burials were discovered 'in Botcherby' by men digging for clay in 1825 (Anon 1825), and, although these were thought to be from the time of the Jacobite Rebellion, it is conceivable that they may also be Roman, and the reference to clay might suggest they were found to the north-east of the village. The number of Roman coins found near Botcherby (Sites 06 and 09) further demonstrates that there was Roman activity in the area, and it has been suggested that a tile-works may also have existed in the area at this time (Bellhouse 1971, 43).
- 3.2.5 **Early Medieval:** evidence for the early medieval period outside of the centre of Carlisle is not good. In Carlisle itself there is evidence that parts of the city continued to be used after the collapse of formal Roman control (McCarthy 2000, 64). What was probably more important was the impact on the economy of the withdrawal of troops from the city, although it may have been some time before the full impact of this was seen (McCarthy 1993, 28). Land may well have been divided up among the wealthier locals at this time, but a more detailed understanding of day-to-day life is unclear (*ibid*). This period especially is confused by the complex historical accounts, which mix fact and legend, particularly those referring to King Arthur (*ibid*), and the lack of good archaeological evidence.

- 3.2.6 What little is known refers almost exclusively to the city of Carlisle; and it would appear that some elements of urban life were still in existence in the seventh century when, according to Bede (Colgrave 1940), St Cuthbert in AD 685 saw water systems in use and a nunnery existed (McCarthy 1993, 35).
- 3.2.7 Some form of monastic site is known to have existed in the city perhaps from as early as the sixth century AD, when early Christian saints were making regular trips across the Irish Sea (*op cit*, 33). The apparently flourishing city was totally destroyed in AD 876 by the invading Danes, and said to be left in ruins for 200 years (Carruthers 1979, 170). This now seems unlikely, as there are later references to the city and a large tenth century AD cemetery was recently excavated in the grounds of the cathedral (McCarthy 1993, 39). Carlisle, it seems did not disappear but the fate of its hinterland, including Botcherby is less clear. A well dedicated to St Helen, typically an early medieval dedication (Graham and Collingwood 1925, 9), is the only direct hint at activity in the area. It is notable that Botcherby contains a Danish element '-by', meaning village or home, attached to a Norman name (Lee 1998, 12) suggesting that some form of continuity took place.
- 3.2.8 **Medieval:** the earliest references to Botcherby occurred after the Norman conquest. The name suggests that it was the holding of a baron named Bochart, probably of Fleming origin (Graham 1925, 290), loyal to the new king and given lands at Carlisle as a reward (Summerson 1993, 27). The new city of Carlisle was probably laid out to act more as a seat of government than to suit its inhabitants (*op cit*, 24). Local barons would have probably been based in the safety of the city, with farms or granges in the surrounding countryside, mostly covered by the large expanse of woodland making up Inglewood Forest, supplying food (Nicolson and Burn 1777, 457; Hutchinson 1794, 642). These granges might also have supplied the priory in Carlisle, with the lords and barons acting as bailiffs (Davey 1972, 76). The centuries following the Norman conquest were a very turbulent time for Carlisle, due to its location on the border with Scotland. Botcherby, on the outskirts of the city, was under constant threat of attack and is recorded as having been destroyed by Scottish forces in 1315 and 1380, as well as being affected by plague and famine (Summerson 1993). Some of the land around Botcherby was granted to Wetheral Priory during the thirteenth century, while still in the hands of the de Botcherby family (*ibid*). The Parving family held the majority of land around Botcherby during the fourteenth century, which consisted of two messuages and several acres of meadow and pasture (Magrath 1919, 39). Its ownership was somewhat debated during the fifteenth century, but by the late seventeenth century it was owned freehold by the Musgraves (WTM 1935).
- 3.2.9 Rural life at this time revolved around Carlisle, with the small neighbouring villages, including Botcherby, doing the majority of their trade through the city (Summerson 1993). They also relied on Carlisle for defence to some degree, and in return were sites of some strategic military importance. During the civil war Botcherby was one of several villages on the outskirts of the city held by the besieging Parliamentarians in 1644-5 (Ferguson 1891). Earthworks were built to control the road (*op cit*, 110), demonstrating Botcherby's important position on a major route into Carlisle.
- 3.2.10 **Post-Medieval:** Carlisle during the beginning of the eighteenth century was still an impoverished place, which still felt the effects of its position on an unstable border

and was effectively little more than a fortified compound (Towill 1996, 1). This will have undoubtedly been reflected in the hinterland, which relied on Carlisle for its economic prosperity, and the city itself was described as exhibiting 'no marks of modern convenience of elegance. The buildings, mostly of wood, clay and laths, bespoke the poverty and bad taste of the inhabitants', although this is probably a far from reliable account (McCarthy 1993, 80). The turning point was the arrival of the army of the young pretender in 1745, which critically showed up the weak defences and out-dated nature of the city (*op cit*, 82-3). Botcherby, being situated on the outskirts of the city would almost certainly have come into contact with the Jacobite army, although it is not clear what affect this would have had.

3.2.11 In the following 150 years Carlisle, like the country as a whole, was radically changed, with improved transport links generating industrial growth and the cotton industry flourishing (Towill 1996, 1). Botcherby is likely to have benefited from some of this increased prosperity and, like many of the other villages around Carlisle, grew in size during the nineteenth century (Perriam 1992, 54). There would, however, have been a great deal of population movement at this time, but Botcherby remained a relatively small and peaceful place (Kelly and Co 1897, 256); its population between 1841 and 1851 increasing from 130 to 155 (Mannix and Whellan 1847, 169; Whellan 1860, 184). One of the more significant changes to the village was the construction of the St Joseph's Home (Sites 25 and 26) by The Little Sisters of the Poor in 1892 (Anon 1892; Rafferty 1997, 46), after plans were initially drawn up 1890 (Anon 1890a; 1890b). This had originally been established in 1880 in Carlisle to administer care to the elderly, but increasing numbers of patrons led to a new home being built at Botcherby (*ibid*). It is described as increasing in both size (CRO (C) Ca/E/4/14200 1900; Anon 1913) and numbers in the following years (Bulmer 1901) and had 110 residents in 1934 (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1934). In 1920 an aerodrome was created at Botcherby (Site 19) by the Border Aviation Company, which probably lasted until 1924 (Connon 1984). Botcherby was officially incorporated within the precincts of the city of Carlisle in 1912 (Perriam 1992, 54).

4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 A total of 26 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area, 16 of which were previously recorded in the SMR (Fig 2). The eight new sites were discovered primarily through reference to original documents, reports of archaeological interventions, and secondary sources.

4.2 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD (SMR)

4.2.1 Sixteen sites were recorded in the SMR and include the majority of the more significant sites in the study area. These include two large areas of later prehistoric activity (Sites 01 and 02) and two polished axes (Site 11), numerous Roman finds including coins, graves and a milestone (Sites 06, 09, 13, and 12), two medieval finds (Site 08 and 15), several industrial sites such as mills (Sites 04 and 05), a brickworks (Site 03), a waterworks (Site 07), and some miscellaneous post-medieval artefacts/objects (Sites 10, 14 and 16).

4.3 COUNTY RECORD OFFICE (CARLISLE)

4.3.1 **County Maps:** as Botcherby was only a very small village prior to the late nineteenth century it not shown in great detail on any of the early county maps. Both Donald and Hodgkinson's map of 1774 and Greenwood and Greenwood's map of 1823 show Botcherby as a small cluster of houses arranged along the principal street (now Wood Street), at some distance from Carlisle, and on a branch from the main road running east/west. The bridge (Site 24) is shown on these maps although has not been specifically picked out in detail.

4.3.2 **Tithe Map 1848 (CRO(C) DRC/8/23):** on the tithe map Botcherby is still little more than a row of houses on either side of the main street, and surrounded by farmland. The two fields comprising the development area and the field to the west are all named 'banks' and are listed as arable. It is not clear whether the name 'banks' is significant, but could potentially refer to features visible on the ground at the time. Each of these fields had an individual owner and in two cases a different occupier suggesting they were not part of a large estate at this time. The corn mill (Site 05) is shown on this map, as is the public watering place (Site 20) and the field boundary (Site 17).

4.3.3 **Ordnance Survey 1st edn, 25" : 1 mile, 1876:** (Fig 3) the form of the village is much the same as it was on the Tithe Map (CRO(C) DRC/8/23), although some new housing is beginning to appear. Large areas within the village were evidently given over to market gardening, although it was then still almost entirely surrounded by open fields. The corn mill (Site 05) and field boundary (Site 17) were still present and new sites were also present such as the woollen mill (Site 04), the brickworks (Site 03), enclosures (Site 21) and the water works (Site 07).

4.3.4 **Ordnance Survey 2nd edn, 25" : 1 mile, 1901:** (Fig 4) the village had expanded rapidly in the intervening years, with new housing evident in many places. New

public buildings were also now present, including St Andrews Mission Church, a laundry and a school, as well as Botcherby Hall, all of which are still present today. Of greatest significance is St Joseph's Home which was present by this date (Site 25, Fig 2 and 4) and included a long drive to the north-east with a lodge (Site 22) at the junction with Warwick Road. At this date the home was a relatively simple roughly rectangular building with a central projecting chapel on the south side, out buildings to the west, and a burial ground to the south-west (Site 26).

- 4.3.5 **Proposed building plans (CRO(C) Ca/E/4/14200)**: the original plans for St Joseph's Home (1892) show that it was a very classically inspired building comprising a pedimented projecting central section around the entrance, the front on the north side, flanked by wings of five bays (Plate 3). The entire building was built on two storeys, with evidence for tower-like decoration towards the rear (south). The porters lodge (Site 23) was added after 1900 but not before 1901 and is, by contrast, an extremely small and simple single storey building.

4.4 CARLISLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT EXCAVATIONS

- 4.4.1 Three sites (01, 02 and 18) relate to evaluations and excavations carried out by Carlisle Archaeological Unit in 1996-7. Two of these (Sites 01 and 02) already appear in the SMR on account of the significant archaeological remains that were discovered, while Site 18 was added by reference to the excavation report (McCarthy *et al* 1997b).

- 4.4.2 **Scotby Road, Durranhill (Site 1)**: the evaluation carried out in 1997 identified several potential field systems dating potentially from the Iron Age (McCarthy *et al* 1997a). Further excavation revealed three phases, the earliest consisting of a large ovoid enclosure formed by a palisade slot filled with stone packing. The second phase was formed by another larger palisaded enclosure delineating an irregular square with an entrance. The third phase consisted of a single ditch, thought to be part of another enclosure or field system (Hirst 1998; McCarthy 2002). Although it was not possible to directly relate features to the different enclosures a number of postholes and pits were situated in association with them, the majority around the edges (Hirst 1998). One pit contained burnt material including bone and prehistoric pottery, with a collection of preserved clay blocks amongst the layers (*ibid*). There were also features possibly associated with the second phase, including a line of postholes and large pits, one of which was recut several times and was surrounded by a circle of stake holes (*ibid*). Over 40 sherds of prehistoric pottery were discovered on the site, many reminiscent of Iron Age wares (*ibid*), but others similar to Neolithic and Bronze Age types (J Zant pers comm).

- 4.4.3 **Botcherby Nurseries (Site 2)**: an evaluation carried out in 1997 identified the possible remains of a ditched enclosure, which had been recut on at least one occasion, together with a collection of post holes (McCarthy and Zant 1997). Pottery from the site suggested a late prehistoric to Roman date (*ibid*). Further excavation revealed many more postholes, representing the remains of a structure, and more of the ditch (Barkle 1998) The ditch was considered to be Roman in date, while the postholes were associated with Bronze Age pottery and a hammerstone (*ibid*). One group of postholes and pits appeared to form a circular feature with a small extension 'porch' on one side and associated with which were fragments of

bone, sherds of Bronze Age type pottery and a single flint flake (*ibid*). While a precise interpretation of this feature is difficult, a suggestion has been that it may have had a 'ritual' function (*ibid*; McCarthy 2000; 2002).

4.4.4 **Walk Mill Fields (Site 18) (Fig 5):** archaeological features were identified within this area, part of which lies immediately adjacent to the development site, but these were of only limited archaeological significance (McCarthy *et al* 1997b). The majority of these features consisted of pits and gullies of indeterminate age and function, some associated with medieval pottery (*ibid*). One of the trenches (XI, Fig 5) near to the development area (immediately beyond the west boundary) revealed two linear features, which were roughly orientated in the direction of St Joseph's Home, but were of unknown age and purpose (*ibid*). Trench X identified post-medieval features and artefacts (*ibid*), perhaps relating to St Joseph's Home.

4.4.5 **Discussion:** it is notable that the two sites which produced archaeological remains (Sites 01 and 02) were on the higher ground to the south-east, while that to the north-west, (Site 18) was lower-lying and in the upper level of the River Peterril valley. The St Joseph's Home site, being effectively downslope, may therefore have less archaeological potential and might compare to the results of the Walk Mills site (Site 18), which produced only a minimal amount of archaeology (Fig 5). The two linear features encountered in Trench XI (*Section 4.4.4*) may possibly be encountered within the development area, although these are of unknown archaeological significance.

4.5 OTHER SOURCES

4.5.1 Botcherby Aerodrome (Site 19) was added by reference to secondary sources (Connon 1984) following the advice of D Perriam (Plate 1).

4.6 WALK-OVER STUDY

4.6.1 The walk-over study recorded two areas of note which were not identified by the desk-based assessment. The first of these (Site 27) consisted of a large area of disturbance in the north-east corner of the site, where a partially constructed building was observed (Plate 2); its construction was potentially responsible for a substantial truncation of the ground level by up to a depth of 1.5m. This disturbance meant that trenches were not placed within this substantially truncated area. The second discovery (Site 28) was the remains of a building near to the northern boundary of the site, consisting of an east/west aligned external wall with an internal wall, running north/south running off to the south of it. The build of the standing remains suggested that the original structure here was broadly contemporary with the construction of St Joseph's Home. However, this structure is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1901) and it is possible that the build of this structure was deliberately created so as to be stylistically comparable to St Joseph's Home (Fig 4).

5. EVALUATION TRENCHES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The evaluation involved the excavation of six 20m x 1.6m trenches (Trenches 1-6) and two 10m x 1.6m trenches (Trenches 7 and 8) (Fig 6). They were located in areas that were remote from the standing structures, away from areas of observed disturbed ground or lines of services and where possible in areas of archaeological potential.

5.2 TRENCH 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 was located to the south of St Joseph's Home, in the area to the west of the chapel. It was orientated north/south and measured 20m x 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The natural geology at the base of the trench consisted of a pinkish-orange sandy clay, which sloped downwards from south to north. The overlying layers had been built up to provide a level surface. Immediately above the natural, a 0.4m thick layer of clayey sand was observed, possibly representing a buried cultivation soil which was sealed by up to three make-up layers consisting of sands and redeposited natural. Above the make-up layers, tarmac (at the southern end) and topsoil were present. A total of five service pipes were observed cutting the natural geology, but no archaeological features were identified.

5.3 TRENCH 2

5.3.1 Trench 2 was located to the west of St Joseph's Home, and was aligned north/south. The trench measured 20m x 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m. This trench was located within a tarmaced area and the natural deposits in this trench, were only 0.2m below the tarmac surface at the southern end of the trench. This would suggest that some truncation of the level of the natural geology had occurred prior to the laying of the tarmac surface. To the north the natural was encountered at a maximum depth of 0.35m below the tarmac, and here additional make-up layers were observed. A total of five service pipes were found to cut the natural in this trench, and no archaeological features were observed.

5.4 TRENCH 3

5.4.1 Trench 3 was located to the north of St Joseph's Home, near to the northern boundary of the development site and to the south-west of the standing remains identified in the course of the walk-over survey. The trench was aligned east/west and measured 20m x 1.6m with a maximum depth of 1.2m. This trench was characterised by numerous patches of, and cuts filled by, demolition debris, probably relating to the structural remains to the north-east of the trench. The layers overlying the natural contained large amounts of building debris, which suggests that the natural deposits in this area had been reduced before the structure was built. Beyond the structural remains laid on top of and cutting the natural, one ceramic pipe was observed, with its trench cutting into the natural.

5.5 TRENCH 4

5.5.1 Trench 4 was located to the north of St Joseph's Home, and was aligned east/west. The trench measured 20m x 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.92m. The natural geology that was uncovered at the base of the trench consisted of light-pinkish-orange sand. The natural was overlain by a dark-greyish-brown clayey sand topsoil and a light-brown clayey sand subsoil. The natural was truncated by three features, consisting of a concrete foundation, aligned north-west/south-east, a linear cut aligned north/south filled with topsoil that contained twentieth century ceramics, and another linear cut, aligned north/south that contained a ceramic drain. This last feature appears to be on the line of the post-medieval field boundary identified as Site 17 in the desk-based assessment, and it is possible that the drain was laid in the former field boundary ditch.

5.6 TRENCH 5

5.6.1 Trench 5 was located to the south of St Joseph's Home, to the east of the chapel building. It was aligned north/south and measured 20m x 1.6m, with a maximum depth of 1.1m. The trench revealed tarmac and its make-up overlying a layer of greyish-brown clayey sand containing coal and ceramic building material fragments, probably representing modern made ground (Plate 4). This layer sealed the natural geology, which consisted of a dark-orange clay overlying dark-orange sands. The natural geology was sloping downwards from south to north and was truncated by two modern cuts, one for a drain and the other for a probable sewer or other service. The made-ground directly overlay the natural suggesting that the ground was at least cleared down to this level before building St Joseph's Home, with the possibility that a substantial reduction in the level of the natural may have occurred.

5.7 TRENCH 6

5.7.1 Trench 6 was located to the south of St Joseph's Home and was aligned east/west. The trench measured 20m x 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.05m. The deposits removed from the trench consisted of a mixed topsoil and made ground, beneath which the natural geology was revealed. The natural consisted of a light-pinkish-brown clay and was truncated by a land drain. Two further intrusions were investigated but these proved to be disturbances caused by root action.

5.8 TRENCH 7

5.8.1 Trench 7 was located to the north of St Joseph's Home and was aligned east/west. The trench measured 10m x 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m. No topsoil or subsoil was present in this trench, and all the deposits contained recent building debris. It is probable that this area was reduced during the construction of St Joseph's Home. The natural geology, which consisted of reddish-brown clayey sands, was cut by a service ditch, aligned north-west/south-east, containing a ceramic pipe.

5.9 TRENCH 8

5.9.1 Trench 8 was located to the north of St Joseph's Home and was aligned north/south. The trench measured 10m x 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m. Numerous layers were uncovered beneath the tarmac (up to a maximum of ten), and some of these appeared to have been a road surface, due to the high concentration of rounded stones, with a number of resurfacings or repairs. This trench was aligned on the previous main roadway to the home, and it is probable that the surfaces are the remains of this road. The interface with the natural geology, uncovered at the base of the trench, consisted of dark-brown sands, and was truncated by a cut feature, that contained modern material.

5.10 FINDS

5.10.1 In total two fragments of clear glass were recovered from the make up layers in Trench 1, and ten sherds of early twentieth century pottery, and a fragment of animal bone from the service pipe cut in Trench 2. Four sherds of twentieth century ceramics were recovered from the build up layers in Trench 8. Apart from the modern ceramic field drains present in all the trenches, no other finds were recovered from the site.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 6.1.1 The desk-based study has shown that a surprisingly wide variety of archaeological periods are represented within this relatively small area, with only the early prehistoric period and the early medieval periods not represented. Many of the sites within the documentary study area are individual finds, coins in particular, which do not necessarily give an accurate picture as to the density of occupation, or buildings, which will be affected by the development, nevertheless there is some potential for discoveries within the environs of the development area. The recent archaeological evaluation at Botcherby Nurseries (Site 2) to the south-east of the development area has shown the potential for prehistoric remains here, while the evaluation at Walk Mill Fields (Site 18) demonstrates limited activity within the environs of the development area further suggests that the main focus of activity was further to the south-east (Fig 5).
- 6.1.2 The discovery of the lead coffin (and second burial of similar type) (Site 13) suggests that there was some activity to the east of the development site, although how far this spreads across the area is unclear. The positioning of these burials is, however, open to some interpretation as they are merely described as '*in the grounds of Mr Hamilton... on the west side of the road leading through Warwick Road to Botcherby and at the high end thereof*' (Ferguson 1893, 373). It is conceivable therefore that their actual position could be some distance from that recorded in the SMR, and it has been suggested that it may be to the south of this given location as Mr Hamilton also owed land in this area (D Perriam pers comm in McCarthy and Zant 1997). The earlier discovery of two more burials in 1825, probably situated further to the east of St Joseph's Home, (*Section 3.2.4*) suggests that there may be other remains yet to be found, and further discoveries would undoubtedly help to elucidate this outlying area of historic Carlisle.
- 6.1.3 **Evaluation Trenches:** despite the evident archaeological potential of the area highlighted by the documentary study, the eight trenches revealed no evidence for activity on this site before the post-medieval period. It appears that all the features and deposits investigated were either contemporary with, or later than, the construction of St Joseph's Home. Four of the trenches (Trenches 2, 3, 5 and 7) revealed some evidence for a reduction in ground level, probably as a result of terracing into the slope during the construction of St Joseph's Home, although in the case of Trench 2 it is also possible that the ground was reduced to lay the later tarmac surface. Trench 3 revealed evidence for a demolished building, which probably related to the standing remains to the north-east (Site 28), which appears to have been broadly contemporary with the construction of St Joseph's Home. The original drive into St Joseph's Home was identified in Trench 8, revealing a number of different phases to the road, relating to the resurfacing of the road. A large number of service pipes were encountered during the course of the work, truncating the natural geology and any archaeological deposits that may have been present.

- 6.2.2 Trench 4 was positioned to run across the line of the only negative archaeological feature known to be affected by the development, which was the post-medieval field boundary identified as Site 17 in the desk-based assessment. Excavation of this feature, however, revealed a straight-sided cut containing a service pipe. It is probable that the service was installed within the boundary ditch.

7. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 IMPACT

- 7.1.1 The desk-based assessment identified a relatively large number of sites of archaeological interest in the vicinity of the development area, but only three within the area itself (Sites 17, 25 and 26). One of these, Site 17, was explored by excavation (in Trench 4), during the course of the evaluation, but proved to be of relatively little significance.
- 7.1.2 The evaluation provided a total lack of evidence for any activity on this site before the post-medieval period but did highlight a probable reduction in ground level associated with the construction of St Joseph's Home. This was identified particularly in Trenches 2, 3, 5 and 7. In these trenches material that appeared contemporary with, or later than, the construction of St Joseph's Home was seen to immediately overlie the natural geological deposits, suggesting that the natural ground surface been reduced during the construction of this building.
- 7.1.3 Given the truncated nature of much of the area in the grounds of St Joseph's Home, combined with the lack of any archaeological features dated to earlier than the late nineteenth century, it is likely that no significant archaeological resource will be impacted upon by the proposed development.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.2.1 Given that no significant archaeological resource was identified by the evaluation, it is recommended that no further archaeological works be undertaken in advance of or during the proposed development.

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APPENDIX 1
PROJECT BRIEF

**APPENDIX 2
PROJECT DESIGN**

**Oxford
Archaeology
North**

November 2002

**ST JOSEPH'S HOME
BOTCHERBY
CUMBRIA**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

Proposals

The following design is offered in response to a request from Studio Map for an archaeological assessment and evaluation in advance of a residential development at St Joseph's, Botcherby, Cumbria.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Studio Map has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for an assessment and evaluation at St Joseph's Home, Botcherby, Cumbria in advance of a proposed residential development at the site.

1.2 BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 The proposed development is on the site of St Joseph's Home, constructed between the OS 1st edition map (1876) and the OS second edition map (1901). It is on the site of a possible Roman cemetery as a burial in a lead coffin was found nearby. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the adjacent fields (CAU 1997a). In the field to the south-west of the site the excavation of a trench revealed a posthole containing a sherd of either Roman or twelfth century pottery. Other occasional features, including pits and ditches of uncertain date, were also identified. The author of the report concluded that the area was not the centre of settlement activity, and that any identified features were peripheral to an activity focus that was remote from the evaluation site (ibid). One such focus may be the site of Botcherby Nurseries, to the south of the present development, where a further evaluation (CAU 1997b) revealed a ditch interpreted as the outer enclosure ditch of a Roman / Iron Age settlement.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has considerable experience of the archaeological survey and evaluation of sites and monuments of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large projects during the past 20 years. Projects have been undertaken to fulfil the different requirements of various clients and planning authorities, and to very rigorous timetables. OA North has considerable experience of the recording of historic buildings together with the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 20 years. Fieldwork has taken place within the planning process and construction programmes, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.
- 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, in accordance with a brief by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service (CCCAS) to provide a desk-based assessment, and an evaluation. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 DESK-BASED STUDY

- 2.2.1 To provide a desk-based assessment of the site.

2.3 WALK-OVER SURVEY

- 2.3.1 To undertake a visual inspection of the site, and produce a photographic record of any standing structures.

2.4 EVALUATION TRENCHING BRIEF

- 2.3.1 To implement a programme of greenfield trial trenching examining 5% of the study area.

2.5 REPORT

- 2.5.1 A written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will present the desk-based study, and evaluation and would make an assessment of the archaeological potential of the area, and would make recommendations for further work.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 DESK- BASED STUDY

- 3.1.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the timescale of the project.
- 3.1.2 **Documentary and cartographic material:** this work will rapidly address the full range of potential sources of information. It will include an appraisal of the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, as well as appropriate sections of County histories, early maps, and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. Particular emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. Any photographic material lodged in either the County Sites and Monuments Record or the County Record Offices will also be studied. Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed, notably the work of Bob Bewley who has undertaken considerable research into the cropmark sites of the Solway Plain (Bewley 1994). This work will involve visits to the County Record Office in Carlisle.
- 3.1.3 The study will examine place and field name evidence for the site and its environs. Any engineering or bore-hole data made available by the client will be examined.
- 3.1.4 **Aerial photography:** a brief survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. This would provide an indication of recent land-use, but is not likely to significantly inform the archaeological potential of the site. The Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record has a valuable aerial photographic collection. Aerial photographic work will also entail liaison with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments (England) (NMR), although, within the timescale available, it is unlikely that prints will be forthcoming from this body for inclusion in this report.
- 3.1.5 **Physical environment:** 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. This will not only set the archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field inspection.

3.2 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

- 3.2.1 It is proposed to undertake an OA North 'level 1' survey (*Appendix 1*) of the study area. This is a rapid survey undertaken alongside a desk top study as part of a site assessment. It is an initial site inspection intended to identify the extant archaeological resource. It represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location and extent of any such site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description which will record type and period and would not normally exceed c50 words. The extent of a site is defined for sites or features greater than 50m in size and smaller sites are shown with a cross. The reconnaissance will be undertaken in a systematic fashion, walking on approximately 30m wide transects, within the extent of the defined study area.
- 3.2.2 It is proposed to use Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques to locate and record the features and sites. GPS instrumentation uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The use of GPS techniques has proved to be an essential and extremely cost effective means of locating monuments, and can achieve accuracies of better than +/- 0.5m.
- 3.2.3 A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously of the general area and any sites identified. An oblique external photographic record will be created of the standing structures on the site. The photography will be in black and white, and colour transparency formats and also in digital format.
- 3.2.4 The survey will also record areas of significant disturbance, which could have an impact upon the siting of the evaluation trenches.
- 3.2.5 An early surface inspection such as this is highly recommended, as such work can frequently double the amount of archaeological information for an area. This fieldwork will result in the production of plans at a scale of 1: 2500 or any other appropriate scale required, recording the

location of each of the sites listed in the gazetteer. All archaeological information collected in the course of field inspection will be recorded in standardised form, and will include accurate national grid references. This will form the basis of a gazetteer, to be submitted as part of the report.

3.4 EVALUATION TRENCHING

- 3.3.1 The programme of greenfield trenching will establish the presence or absence of any previously unsuspected archaeological deposits and, if established, will then test their date, nature, depth and quality of preservation.
- 3.3.2 **Methods:** the evaluation is required to evaluate 5% of the undeveloped study area. The overall area is 6,050m², less 1250 m² as the building will be standing at the time of the evaluation. This requires the excavation of 242m² and would entail the excavation of 7 20m x 1.6m trenches. Provisionally the trenches will be scattered uniformly over the extent of the undeveloped area, but in practice the precise locations will be determined by the assessment, and in consultation with CCCAS. Subject to the assessment there may also be additional areas of disturbed land, which are in appropriate for evaluation, and consequently may reduce the overall area needing to be evaluated.
- 3.3.3 The trenches will be excavated by a combination of mechanised and manual techniques; the topsoil will be removed by mechanical excavator, fitted with a 1.7m wide toothless bucket, and archaeological deposits beneath will be first manually cleaned and then any features identified will be manually excavated. The machine excavation will not intrude into any potential archaeological stratigraphy and all machine excavation will be undertaken under careful archaeological supervision. Following mechanical excavation the floor of the trench will be cleaned by hoe and Manual excavation techniques will be used to evaluate any sensitive deposits, and will enable an assessment of the nature, date, survival and depth of deposits and features. The trenches will not be excavated deeper than 1.25m to accommodate health and safety constraints; any requirements to excavate below this depth will involve recosting.
- 3.3.4 All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be located by use of GPS equipment which is accurate to +/- 0.25m, altitude information will be established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum. Archaeological features within the trenches will be planned by manual techniques.
- 3.3.5 **Environmental Sampling:** environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches). Subject to the results of the excavation an assessment of any environmental samples will be undertaken by the in-house palaeoecological specialist, who will examine the potential for further analysis. The assessment would examine the potential for macrofossil, arthropod, palynological and general biological analysis. The costs for the palaeoecological assessment are defined as a contingency and will only be called into effect if good waterlogged deposits are identified and will be subject to the agreement of CCCAS and the client.
- 3.3.6 Samples will also be collected for technological, pedological and chronological analysis as appropriate. If necessary, access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. OA North maintains close relationships with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs artefact and palaeozoological specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.
- 3.3.7 **Recording:** all information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.3.8 Results of the field investigation will be recorded using a paper system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage. The archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). Levels will be tied into the Ordnance Datum. All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.

3.4 REPORT

- 3.4.1 **Archive:** the results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context. This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be included in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the archive can also be made available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record. OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum.
- 3.4.2 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and a further two copies will be submitted to the Cumbria County Council SMR. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and present an assessment of the sites history; the report will include photographs of any significant features. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail. The report will include a description of the methodology and the results. A list of the finds, and a description of the collective assemblage. Details of any environmental work undertaken.
- 3.4.3 The report will include a frontispiece showing the planning number and the grid reference. It will have a summary and a methodological statement, and it will define any variations to the defined programme. It will include recommendations for further work.
- 3.3.3 Illustrative material will include a location map, site map, historic maps, a trench location map, trench plans, survey plans and also pertinent photographs. It can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc), subject to discussion.
- 3.3.4 **Publication:** a summary report of the results will be submitted to a regional journal, and information from the project will be fed into the OASIS project (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigation).

3.4 OTHER MATTERS

- 3.4.1 **Health and Safety:** OA North conforms to all health and safety guidelines as contained in the Lancaster University Manual of Health and Safety and the safety manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers. The work will be in accordance with Health and Safety at Work Act (1974), the Council for British Archaeology Handbook No. 6, *Safety in Archaeological Fieldwork* (1989).
- 3.4.2 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the watching brief and fabric survey, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. A risk assessment will be completed in advance of the project's commencement. If there is a requirement to excavate trenches deeper than 1.25m the trenches will be stepped out to minimise section collapse. As a matter of course the Unit uses a U-Scan device prior to any excavation to test for services. It is assumed that the client will provide any available information regarding services within the study area, if available.
- 3.4.4 **Insurance:** the insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the unit and arising out of an in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of OA North, in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of OA North or any of its employees, there applies the insurance cover of £2m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.
- 3.4.5 **Confidentiality:** the report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable

for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

- 3.4.6 **Project Monitoring:** OA North will consult with the client regarding access to the site. Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the County Archaeologist will be kept fully informed of the work and its results. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with CCCAS in consultation with the Client.

4. WORK PROGRAMME

- 4.1 The following programme is proposed:

Desk-based Assessment

A five day period would be required for this element

Identification Survey

One day will be required to complete this element

Evaluation Trenching

Three days will be required to complete this element

Report

A ten day period would be to complete this element

- 4.2 OA North can execute projects at short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client.
- 4.3 The project will be managed by **Jamie Quartermaine BA Surv Dip MIFA** (Unit Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. OA North adheres by the IFA's Code of Conduct and the Code of Approved Practice for the regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

APPENDIX 3 GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number	01
Site name	Scotby Road Carlisle, Palisaded Enclosure
NGR	342820 555160
SMR No	18979
Site type	Palisaded enclosure
Period	Bronze Age/Iron Age
Source	SMR; McCarthy <i>et al</i> 1997a; Hirst 1998

Description

Fifty one trenches were excavated as part of an archaeological evaluation carried out by CAU. A variety of features were identified including a palisaded slot enclosing a roughly ovoid area of c205 square metres. A later palisade line forming an irregular square with rounded corners, enclosing 344m² was also identified. A later feature was thought to be a field boundary or part of another enclosure dated to the Roman period on the basis of pottery and a quern stone. No features could be directly associated with the earliest enclosure but pits, post holes and gullies within the enclosed area contained burnt bone and prehistoric pottery, with one pit containing ten unburnt clay blocks on top of a deposit of burnt material. Similarly, the second enclosure could not be closely dated but there was a line of postholes and a series of large pits possibly associated with it. Over 40 sherds of prehistoric pottery were found, of at least two identified types, with some resembling food vessels or collared urns, with fabrics reminiscent of Iron Age types from the north-east of England.

Assessment

The site lies to the south-east of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number	02
Site name	Botcherby Nurseries, Carlisle, Prehistoric Site
NGR	342100 555490
SMR No	18980
Site type	Post-hole structure
Period	Bronze Age
Source	SMR; McCarthy and Zant 1997; Barkle 1998

Description

An area of 1400m² was stripped in 1998 following an earlier evaluation (McCarthy and Zant 1997) revealing a number of prehistoric post holes and post-pits, 21 of which were arranged to form a sub-circular structure 9m in diameter. The posts were spaced at 0.6m to 1.4m intervals except on the west side where a small expansion seemed to represent a 'porch'. One pit, slightly off centre, yielded minute fragments of burnt bone, one possibly human. Two of the post-pits also produced a single flint flake and ten sherds of pottery, which resemble Bronze Age material. The function of the site is unclear, but it has been suggested that it was some form of 'ritual' enclosure (*ibid*).

Assessment

The site lies to the south-east of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number	03
Site name	Botcherby Brickworks, Carlisle City
NGR	342500 555900
SMR No	17787
Site type	Site of brickworks
Period	Post-medieval
Source	SMR; OS 1 st edn 1876

Description

The site of a brickworks, now built upon. It is shown on the OS 1st edition map.

Assessment

The site lies to the north-east of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number 04
Site name Raven Nook Woollen Mill
NGR 341330 555570
SMR No 10124
Site type Site of woollen mill
Period Post-medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st edn 1876
Description
 The site of the Raven Nook woollen mill, marked on the OS 1st edn map.
Assessment
 The site lies to the west of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number 05
Site name Botcherby Mill
NGR 341560 555980
SMR No 10121
Site type Site of watermill
Period Medieval/post-medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st edn 1876; Jones 1976
Description
 The site of the Botcherby corn mill and mill race. It is probably of medieval origins and was certainly in existence as early as the eighteenth century (Jones 1976).
Assessment
 The site lies to the north-west of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number 06
Site name Botcherby Mill, Coin
NGR 341560 555980
SMR No 10121
Site type Coin
Period Roman
Source SMR; Shotter 1984
Description
 A Roman coin found on the surface at Botcherby Mill. It is a *Sestertius* issued for Domitian during the reign of Titus (AD 80-1).
Assessment
 The site lies to the north-west of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number 07
Site name Carlisle Water Works
NGR 341350 556320
SMR No 10119
Site type Site of waterworks
Period Post-medieval
Source SMR; OS 1st edn 1876
Description
 The site of Carlisle Water Works, shown on the OS 1st edition map.
Assessment
 The site lies to the north-west of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number 08
Site name Botcherby Sterling Penny Find
NGR 342340 555730
SMR No 6013
Site type Coin
Period Medieval

Source SMR; Caruana 1986

Description

A sterling penny was found in Carlisle amongst topsoil brought from this spot. It belongs to the reign of Edward II and dates to 1315-8.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number 09

Site name Roman Coin, Greystone Road, Carlisle

NGR 341310 555630

SMR No 18932

Site type Coin

Period Roman

Source SMR; Shotter 1986

Description

A coin was found on Greystone Road (exact location unknown). It is a silver coin of Valens dating to AD 364-75.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site number 10

Site name Lawson Memorial Fountain, St Aidan's Road, Carlisle

NGR 341325 556340

SMR No 18950

Site type Fountain

Period Post-medieval

Source SMR; Godwin 1986

Description

The Lawson Memorial fountain originally stood in Court's Square, Carlisle. It was presented to the city by Wilfred Lawson, an MP for Carlisle, in November 1861. The site formed an island midway between the Bank and the west Courts Shrubbery. It stood on a red sandstone base, on two steps of grey granite, and comprised an ornamental column of polished grey granite, square at the base, becoming octagonal at the top, and surmounted by a lofty lamp. It stood on this spot until 1930, by which time it was known as the Lawson Memorial fountain. In the 1920s and 1930s the city underwent changes in the appearance of the town centre, and several landmarks were removed or demolished. This included the Lawson Memorial fountain, which was to be displaced by the underground public conveniences. After months of negotiations the fountain was removed and re-erected on a 'vacant piece of land at the north end of St Aidan's Road' (Godwin 1986), where it stands today.

Assessment

The site lies to the north-west of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number 11

Site name Botcherby Axe Find

NGR 341950 555170

SMR No 520

Site type Axes

Period Neolithic

Source SMR; Spence 1935

Description

Two polished stone axes were found within months of each other in close proximity, in allotments west of Borland Avenue. They were both resting on top of the subsoil. The first, of light grey tuff was found on the 10th February 1934, the second of whinstone on the 21st April 1934.

Assessment

The site lies to the south of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number	12
Site name	Harraby, Carlisle, Roman Milestone
NGR	341300 554680
SMR No	3811
Site type	Milestone
Period	Roman
Source	SMR; Anon 1894; Haverfield 1899

Description

A Roman milestone was found in the River Petteril at Harraby in 1894 during alterations to the riverbank. It is six feet long with inscriptions at either end, one dedicated to the Emperor Carausius and the other to Constantine or Constantius. Carausius is thought to have been an independent pretender to the Empire who ruled Britain during AD 284-95, and was able to defy the legal Emperor by possessing a channel fleet; his successor was conquered by Constantius in AD 297.

Assessment

The site lies to the south-west of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number	13
Site name	Botcherby, Carlisle, Cemetery
NGR	342150 555710
SMR No	496
Site type	Burials
Period	Roman
Source	SMR; Anon 1879a; 1879b; Furguson 1880; 1893

Description

On April 24th 1879 a heavy lead coffin of Roman date was found at Botcherby, in the grounds of Mr Hamilton, a market gardener, on the west side of the road leading through Warwick Road to Botcherby and at the high end thereof. A second coffin was found in the same place a day or two later.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number	14
Site name	Coin Find, Carlisle
NGR	341300 556200
SMR No	19600
Site type	Coin
Period	Post-medieval
Source	SMR; Richardson 1990

Description

An AR shilling of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) was found in an allotment at St Aidan's, Carlisle 'about twelve inches down' in June 1985. It is dated to c1592-5.

Assessment

The site lies to the north-west of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number	15
Site name	Sculptured Head, Bramerton Lodge, Botcherby, Carlisle
NGR	342000 555000
SMR No	19181
Site type	Carved stone
Period	Medieval
Source	SMR; Richardson 1990

Description

A carved stone head made of a grey slate or shale probably found in the grounds of the Bramerton Lodge, although the exact location is unknown. It depicts a female head with well-executed features, although long exposure has produced a weathered surface and the back is flat. The hairstyle is elaborate and suggests a medieval date based on known parallels, possibly fifteenth century.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number	16
Site name	Disc Mount, Ennerdale Avenue, Botcherby, Carlisle
NGR	341900 555340
SMR No	19173
Site type	Disc mount
Period	Post-medieval
Source	SMR; Richardson 1990

Description

A heavy circular object with relief decoration on both faces consisting of foliage entwining an open lattice framework with a line of raised dots around one edge section. Both faces are slightly convex, the bi-facial design suggesting that the mount was intended to be viewed from both sides. A seventeenth to nineteenth century date was suggested by the British Museum. It was found in a garden on Ennerdale Road in May 1986.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number	17
Site name	St Joseph's Home, Field Boundary
NGR	341887 555799 – 342002 555617
SMR No	-
Site type	Field boundary
Period	Post-medieval
Source	Tithe map 1848 (CRO(C) DRC/8/23); OS 1 st edn 1876

Description

An earlier field boundary divided the area covered by St Joseph's Home forming two long, narrow fields. This was at least in part destroyed by the construction of St Joseph's Home.

Assessment

The site lies within the development area and will be affected by it.

Site number	18
Site name	Walk Mills Fields
NGR	341829 555654 (centre)
SMR No	-
Site type	Ditches/pits
Period	Roman-medieval?
Source	SMR; McCarthy <i>et al</i> 1997b

Description

Thirty two trenches were excavated during an archaeological evaluation of this green field site prior to development for housing. Although several features were identified they were largely updateable. These consisted principally of ditches, with some pits, with a few sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery identified. The features were not considered to be archaeologically significant.

Assessment

The site lies immediately to the north and west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected by it, although some of the linear features recorded could potentially continue into the development area.

Site number	19
Site name	Botcherby Aerodrome
NGR	341890 555557 (centre)
SMR No	-
Site type	Aerodrome
Period	Twentieth century
Source	SMR; Cannon 1984

Description

Carlisle's first aerodrome was created in this field in 1920 by the Border Aviation Company funded by Percy Hall Ingham: 'Ingham obtained a lease on a 25-acre field at Botcherby on the south-eastern outskirts of the city from cattle-dealer Martin Casey. On May 10 1920 this became the first officially recognised civil aerodrome in the region when Percy Ingham was personally granted Air Ministry Licence No. 137 for a six month period' (Connon 1984, 151). Photographs of the time (Plate 1) suggest it was the field immediately to the south of St Joseph's Home. By 1924 it was out of use, and was not chosen as the site for the new city aerodrome (*ibid*, 160).

Assessment

The site lies to the south-west of the development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site number	20
Site name	Public Watering Place, Warwick Road, Botcherby
NGR	341996 555883
SMR No	-
Site type	Watering place
Period	Post-medieval
Source	SMR; Tithe map 1848 (CRO(C) DRC/8/23)

Description

A public watering place is shown on the Tithe Map of 1848.

Assessment

The site lies to the north of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number	21
Site name	Enclosures, Victoria Road
NGR	342057 555777
SMR No	-
Site type	Enclosures
Period	Post-medieval
Source	SMR; OS 1 st edn 1876

Description

Two small, rectangular enclosures with an adjacent small rectangular pond are shown here, linked to Victoria Road by a short track.

Assessment

The site lies to the north-east of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number	22
Site name	St Joseph's Home, Lodge
NGR	341969 555903
SMR No	-
Site type	Lodge
Period	Post-medieval
Source	SMR; OS 2 nd edn 1901

Description

A lodge for St Joseph's Home is shown in this position on the OS 2nd edition map.

Assessment

The site lies to the north-east of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number	23
Site name	Porter Lodge, St Joseph's Home
NGR	341920 555822
SMR No	-
Site type	Lodge
Period	Post-medieval
Source	SMR; CRO(C) Ca/E/4/14200

Description

A Porter Lodge was built shortly after 1900, although it does not appear on the OS 2nd edition map. It was a small single-storey very plain building.

Assessment

The site lies to the north of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number	24
Site name	Botcherby Bridge
NGR	341732 555902
SMR No	-
Site type	Bridge
Period	Medieval-post-medieval
Source	SMR; Anon 1822; 1968; Cowper 1899; Perriam pers comm

Description

Botcherby bridge is known to have existed as early as 1380 when money for its upkeep was left in wills. It was washed away several times, including in 1687 (rebuilt in 1691) and 1822 (Anon 1822). It was rebuilt in 1736 and 1817, and again after 1890 following a fatal crash (Anon 1968). Further alterations were made in 1891 and again in 1931.

Assessment

The site lies to the north-west of the development area and will not be affected by it.

Site number	25
Site name	St Joseph's Home
NGR	341980 555658
SMR No	-
Site type	Residential home
Period	Post-medieval
Source	CRO (C) Ca/E/4/14200 1892; OS 2 nd edn 1901; Rafferty 1997; Kelly's Directories Ltd 1934

Description

St Joseph's Home built in 1892. It was originally situated in Carlisle, built in 1880, and run by the Little Sisters of the Poor administering care for the elderly. In 1890 plans were put in place to move the home due to increasing numbers and a new one was built in Botcherby. It had a capacity of around 100, although in 1934 it is recorded as having 110 (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1934).

Assessment

The site lies within the development area and will be destroyed by it.

Site number	26
Site name	St Joseph's Home, Burial Ground
NGR	341956 555617
SMR No	-
Site type	Cemetery
Period	Post-medieval
Source	OS 2 nd edn 1901

Description

A private burial ground attached to St Joseph's Home, shown on the OS 2nd edition map and in use until the end of the home's life, although it is not clear when it was started. It was cleared in 1977 and the bodies removed to Carlisle cemetery.

Assessment

The site lies within the development area and will be affected by it.

Site number	27
Site name	St Joseph's Home, Structure in north-east corner
NGR	341986 555696
SMR No	-
Site type	Building

Period Post-medieval (probably late twentieth century)
Source Walk-Over Survey

Description

A relatively recent partially completed brick structure identified in the north-east corner of the site. The structure is 13m x 6m in size.

Assessment

The site lies within the development area and will be affected by it.

Site number 28
Site name St Joseph's Home, standing remains to north
NGR 341943 555673
SMR No -
Site type Structural Remains
Period Post-medieval (probably twentieth century)
Source Walk-Over Survey

Description

The remains of a building near to the northern boundary of the site, consisting of an east/west aligned external wall with an internal wall, running north/south running off to the south of it. The build of the standing remains was comparable with that of St Joseph's Home. However, this structure is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1901) and it is possible that the build of this structure was designed so as to compliment St Joseph's Home.

Assessment

The site lies within the development area and will be affected by it.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Gazetteer Sites Plan

Figure 3: OS 1st edition map (1876) showing the development area and environs

Figure 4: OS 2nd edition map (1901) showing the development area and environs

Figure 5: Walk Mill Fields Evaluation Trenches (From McCarthy *et al* 1997b)

Figure 6: Evaluation Trench Location Plan

Figure 7: Plan of Trench 3

PLATES

Plate 1: Botcherby Aerodrome (1920s) with St Joseph's Home in the background (Connon 1984)

Plate 2: Site 27, in the north-eastern part of the site, looking north

Plate 3: The south-east corner of St Joseph's Home

Plate 4: Trench 5 looking north-west

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Oxford
Archaeology
North

November 2002

**ST JOSEPH'S HOME
BOTCHERBY
CUMBRIA**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

Proposals

The following design is offered in response to a request from Studio Map for an archaeological assessment and evaluation in advance of a residential development at St Joseph's, Botcherby, Cumbria.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Studio Map has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for an assessment and evaluation at St Joseph's Home, Botcherby, Cumbria in advance of a proposed residential development at the site.

1.2 BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 The proposed development is on the site of St Joseph's Home, constructed between the OS first edition map (1872) and the OS second edition map (1901). It is on the site of a possible Roman cemetery as a burial in a lead coffin was found nearby. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the adjacent fields (CAU 1997a). In the field to the south-west of the site the excavation of a trench revealed a posthole containing a sherd of either Roman or twelfth century pottery. Other occasional features, including pits and ditches of uncertain date, were also identified. The author of the report concluded that the area was not the centre of settlement activity, and that any identified features were peripheral to an activity focus that was remote from the evaluation site (ibid). One such focus may be the site of Botcherby Nurseries, to the south of the present development, where a further evaluation (CAU 1997b) revealed a ditch interpreted as the outer enclosure ditch of a Roman / Iron Age settlement.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has considerable experience of the archaeological survey and evaluation of sites and monuments of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large projects during the past 20 years. Projects have been undertaken to fulfil the different requirements of various clients and planning authorities, and to very rigorous timetables. OA North has considerable experience of the recording of historic buildings together with the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 20 years. Fieldwork has taken place within the planning process and construction programmes, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.
- 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, in accordance with a brief by Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service (CCCAS) to provide a desk-based assessment, and an evaluation. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 DESK-BASED STUDY

2.2.1 To provide a desk-based assessment of the site.

2.3 WALK-OVER SURVEY

2.3.1 To undertake a visual inspection of the site, and produce a photographic record of any standing structures.

2.4 EVALUATION TRENCHING BRIEF

2.3.1 To implement a programme of greenfield trial trenching examining 5% of the study area.

2.5 REPORT

2.5.1 A written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will present the desk-based study, and evaluation and would make an assessment of the archaeological potential of the area, and would make recommendations for further work.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 DESK-BASED STUDY

3.1.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the timescale of the project.

3.1.2 **Documentary and cartographic material:** this work will rapidly address the full range of potential sources of information. It will include an appraisal of the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record, as well as appropriate sections of County histories, early maps, and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. Particular emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. Any photographic material lodged in either the County Sites and Monuments Record or the County Record Offices will also be studied. Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed, notably the work of Bob Bewley who has undertaken considerable research into the cropmark sites of the Solway Plain (Bewley 1994). This work will involve visits to the County Record Office in Carlisle.

3.1.3 The study will examine place and field name evidence for the site and its environs. Any engineering or bore-hole data made available by the client will be examined.

3.1.4 **Aerial photography:** a brief survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. This would provide an indication of recent land-use, but is not likely to significantly inform the archaeological potential of the site. The Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record has a valuable aerial photographic collection. Aerial photographic work will also entail liaison with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments (England) (NMR), although, within the timescale available, it is unlikely that prints will be forthcoming from this body for inclusion in this report.

3.1.5 **Physical environment:** 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. This will not

only set the archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field inspection.

3.2 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

- 3.2.1 It is proposed to undertake an OA North 'level 1' survey (*Appendix 1*) of the study area. This is a rapid survey undertaken alongside a desk top study as part of a site assessment. It is an initial site inspection intended to identify the extant archaeological resource. It represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location and extent of any such site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description which will record type and period and would not normally exceed c50 words. The extent of a site is defined for sites or features greater than 50m in size and smaller sites are shown with a cross. The reconnaissance will be undertaken in a systematic fashion, walking on approximately 30m wide transects, within the extent of the defined study area.
- 3.2.2 It is proposed to use Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques to locate and record the features and sites. GPS instrumentation uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The use of GPS techniques has proved to be an essential and extremely cost effective means of locating monuments, and can achieve accuracies of better than $\pm 0.5\text{m}$.
- 3.2.3 A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously of the general area and any sites identified. An oblique external photographic record will be created of the standing structures on the site. The photography will be in black and white, and colour transparency formats and also in digital format.
- 3.2.4 The survey will also record areas of significant disturbance, which could have an impact upon the siting of the evaluation trenches.
- 3.2.5 An early surface inspection such as this is highly recommended, as such work can frequently double the amount of archaeological information for an area. This fieldwork will result in the production of plans at a scale of 1: 2500 or any other appropriate scale required, recording the location of each of the sites listed in the gazetteer. All archaeological information collected in the course of field inspection will be recorded in standardised form, and will include accurate national grid references. This will form the basis of a gazetteer, to be submitted as part of the report.

3.4 EVALUATION TRENCHING

- 3.3.1 The programme of greenfield trenching will establish the presence or absence of any previously unsuspected archaeological deposits and, if established, will then test their date, nature, depth and quality of preservation.
- 3.3.2 **Methods:** the evaluation is required to evaluate 5% of the undeveloped study area. The overall area is 6,050m², less 1250 m² as the building will be standing at the time of the evaluation. This requires the excavation of 242m² and would entail the excavation of 7 20m x 1.6m trenches. Provisionally the trenches will be scattered uniformly over the extent of the undeveloped area, but in practice the precise locations will be determined

- by the assessment, and in consultation with CCCAS. Subject to the assessment there may also be additional areas of disturbed land, which are in appropriate for evaluation, and consequently may reduce the overall area needing to be evaluated.
- 3.3.3 The trenches will be excavated by a combination of mechanised and manual techniques; the topsoil will be removed by mechanical excavator, fitted with a 1.7m wide toothless bucket, and archaeological deposits beneath will be first manually cleaned and then any features identified will be manually excavated. The machine excavation will not intrude into any potential archaeological stratigraphy and all machine excavation will be undertaken under careful archaeological supervision. Following mechanical excavation the floor of the trench will be cleaned by hoe and Manual excavation techniques will be used to evaluate any sensitive deposits, and will enable an assessment of the nature, date, survival and depth of deposits and features. The trenches will not be excavated deeper than 1.25m to accommodate health and safety constraints; any requirements to excavate below this depth will involve recosting.
- 3.3.4 All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be located by use of GPS equipment which is accurate to +/- 0.25m, altitude information will be established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum. Archaeological features within the trenches will be planned by manual techniques.
- 3.3.5 **Environmental Sampling:** environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches). Subject to the results of the excavation an assessment of any environmental samples will be undertaken by the in-house palaeoecological specialist, who will examine the potential for further analysis. The assessment would examine the potential for macrofossil, arthropod, palynological and general biological analysis. The costs for the palaeoecological assessment are defined as a contingency and will only be called into effect if good waterlogged deposits are identified and will be subject to the agreement of CCCAS and the client.
- 3.3.6 Samples will also be collected for technological, pedological and chronological analysis as appropriate. If necessary, access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. OA North maintains close relationships with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs artefact and palaeozoological specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.
- 3.3.7 **Recording:** all information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.3.8 Results of the field investigation will be recorded using a paper system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage. The archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). Levels will be tied into the Ordnance Datum. All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.

3.4 REPORT

- 3.4.1 **Archive:** the results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context. This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be included in the Cumbria Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the archive can also be made available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record. OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum.
- 3.4.2 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and a further two copies will be submitted to the Cumbria County Council SMR. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and present an assessment of the sites history; the report will include photographs of any significant features. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail. The report will include a description of the methodology and the results. A list of the finds, and a description of the collective assemblage. Details of any environmental work undertaken.
- 3.4.3 The report will include a frontispiece showing the planning number and the grid reference. It will have a summary and a methodological statement, and it will define any variations to the defined programme. It will include recommendations for further work.
- 3.3.3 Illustrative material will include a location map, site map, historic maps, a trench location map, trench plans, survey plans and also pertinent photographs. It can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc), subject to discussion.
- 3.3.4 **Publication:** a summary report of the results will be submitted to a regional journal, and information from the project will be fed into the OASIS project (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigation).

3.4 OTHER MATTERS

- 3.4.1 **Health and Safety:** OA North conforms to all health and safety guidelines as contained in the Lancaster University Manual of Health and Safety and the safety manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers. The work will be in accordance with Health and Safety at Work Act (1974), the Council for British Archaeology Handbook No. 6, *Safety in Archaeological Fieldwork* (1989).

- 3.4.2 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the watching brief and fabric survey, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. A risk assessment will be completed in advance of the project's commencement. If there is a requirement to excavate trenches deeper than 1.25m the trenches will be stepped out to minimise section collapse. As a matter of course the Unit uses a U-Scan device prior to any excavation to test for services. It is assumed that the client will provide any available information regarding services within the study area, if available.
- 3.4.4 **Insurance:** the insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the unit and arising out of an in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of OA North, in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of OA North or any of its employees, there applies the insurance cover of £2m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.
- 3.4.5 **Confidentiality:** the report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.
- 3.4.6 **Project Monitoring:** OA North will consult with the client regarding access to the site. Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the County Archaeologist will be kept fully informed of the work and its results. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with CCCAS in consultation with the Client.

4. WORK PROGRAMME

- 4.1 The following programme is proposed:

Desk-based Assessment

A five day period would be required for this element

Identification Survey

One day will be required to complete this element

Evaluation Trenching

Three days will be required to complete this element

Report

A ten day period would be to complete this element

- 4.2 OA North can execute projects at short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client.

- 4.3 The project will be managed by **Jamie Quartermaine BA Surv Dip MIFA** (Unit Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. OA North adheres by the IFA's Code of Conduct and the Code of Approved Practice for the regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

REFERENCES

Association of County Archaeological Officers (ACAO) 1993 *Model briefs and specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations*, Bedford

Carlisle Archaeological Unit (CAU) 1997a *Walk Mill Fields, Carlisle, Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep No 5/97

Carlisle Archaeological Unit (CAU) 1997b *Botcherby Nurseries, Carlisle, Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep No 2/97

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), 1992 *Guidelines for data collection and compilation*

PROJECT COSTINGS

St Joseph's, Botcherby, Cumbria: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation

Date: 12th December 2002

The total cost quoted is a fixed price, inclusive of all management, overheads, and other disbursement costs (travel and expenses), to undertake the programme of work as defined in this project design. Any other variations from this programme of work at the clients' direction will require recosting. The costs for the survey and assessment incorporate the analysis and description of the structure.

Desk-Based Assessment (inc reporting)

Identification Survey

Evaluation Trenching

Contingency

Palaeoenvironmental Analysis

Notes:

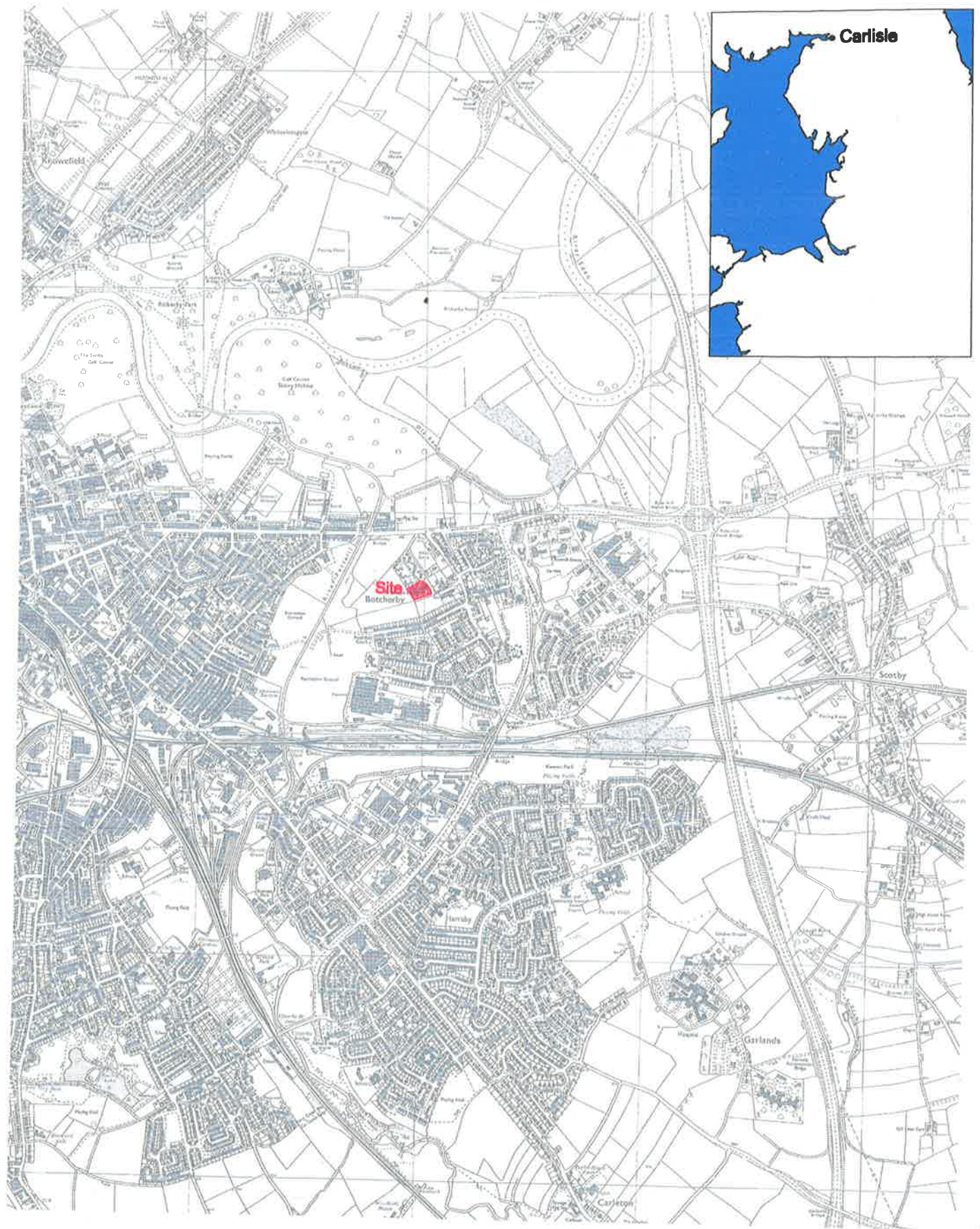
Salaries and wages inclusive of NI, Superannuation and overheads

Total costs exclusive of VAT

Costs are inclusive of plant

All costs at 2002/2003 prices

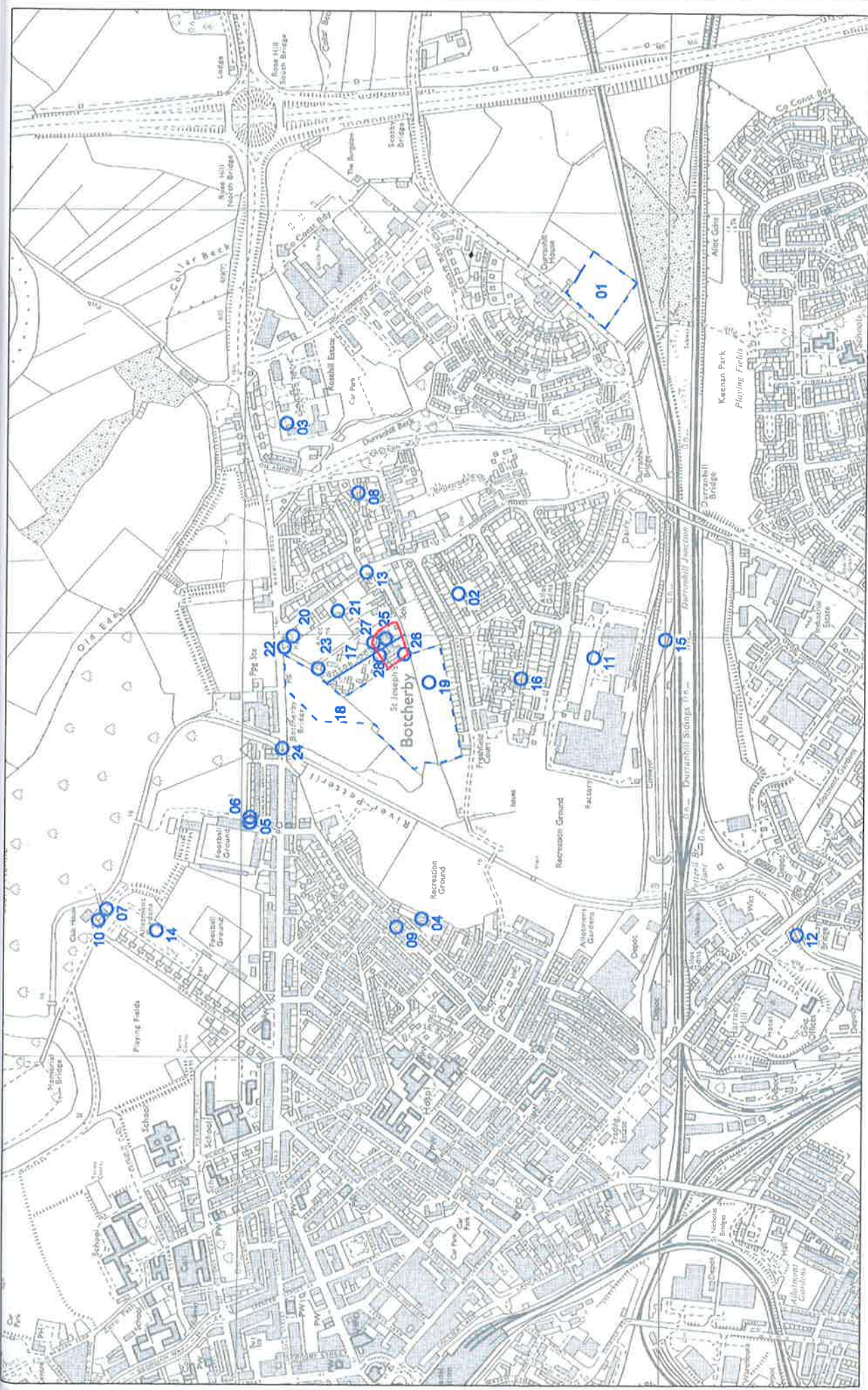
Project duration beyond 31-03-2003 will require adjustment for inflation



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10000
with the permission of the controller of HMSO
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Figure 1: Location Map



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10000
 with the permission of the controller of HMSO
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-  12 Gazetteer Site
-  Earlier Evaluation Areas
-  Development Area

Scale 1:12,500 at A4



Figure 2 : Gazetteer Sites Plan

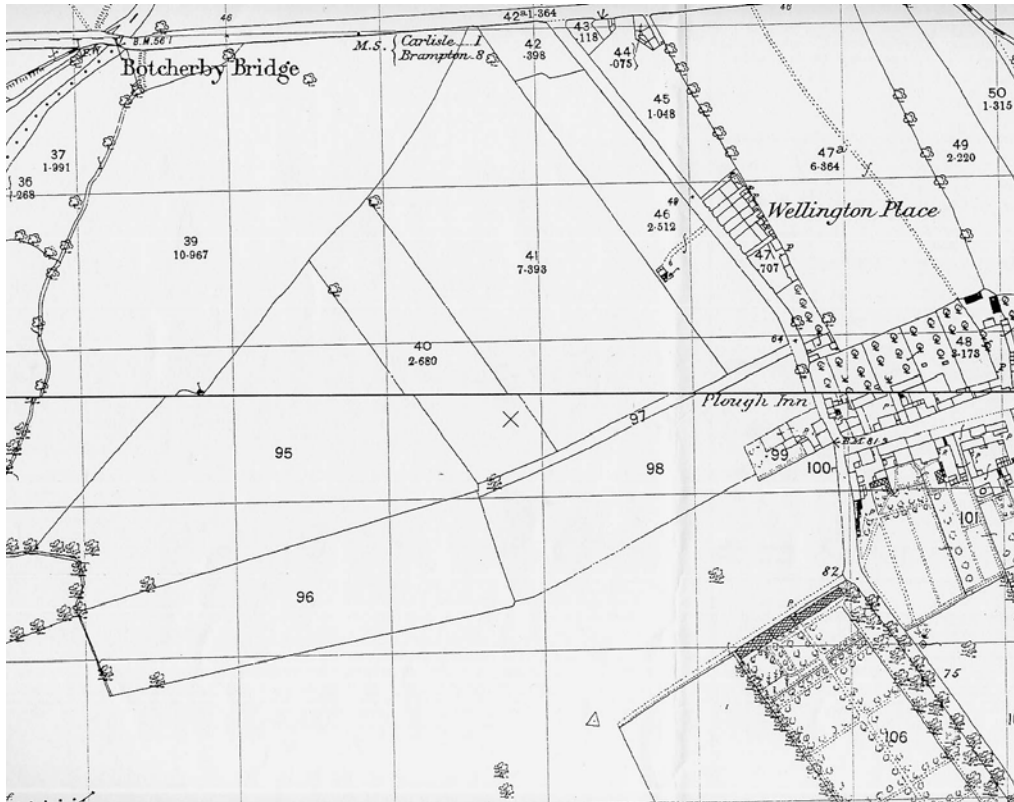


Fig 3: OS 1st edition map (1876) showing the development area and environs

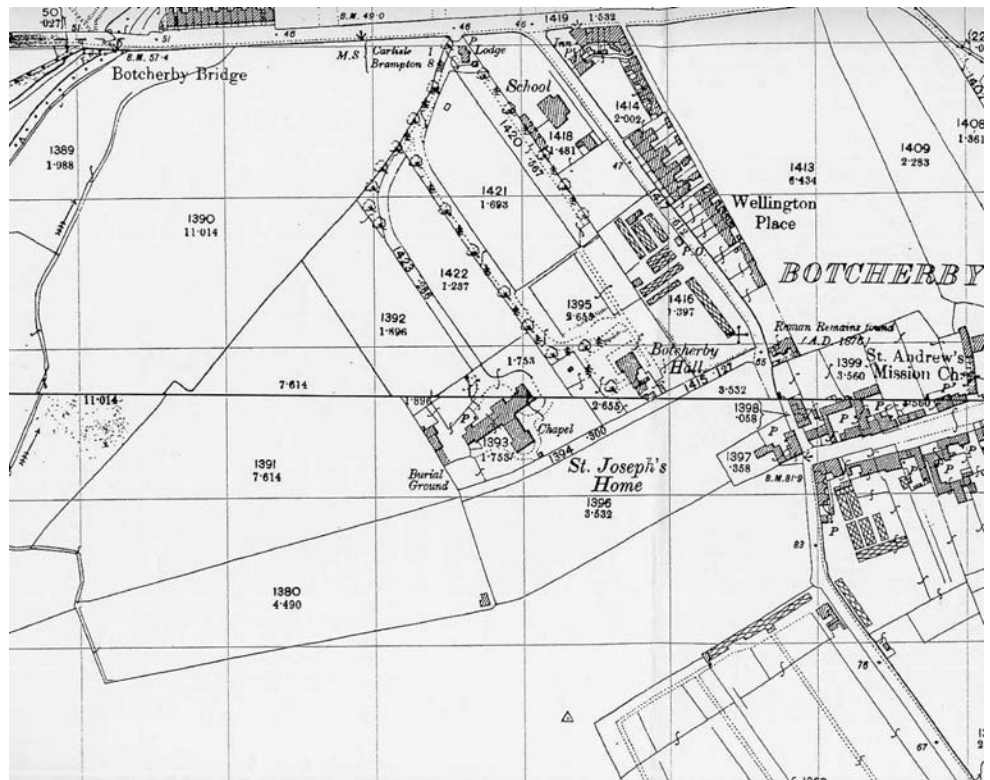


Fig 4: OS 2nd edition map (1901) showing the development area and environs

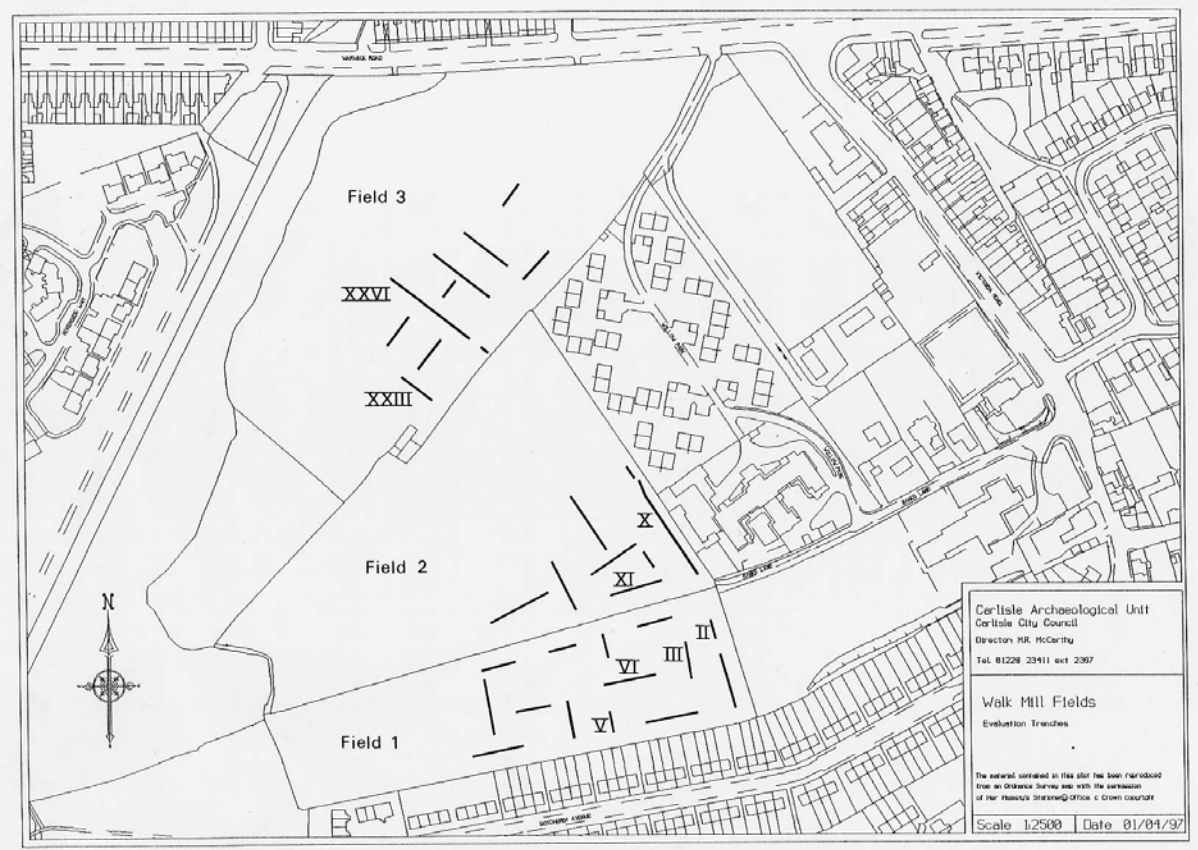
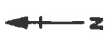
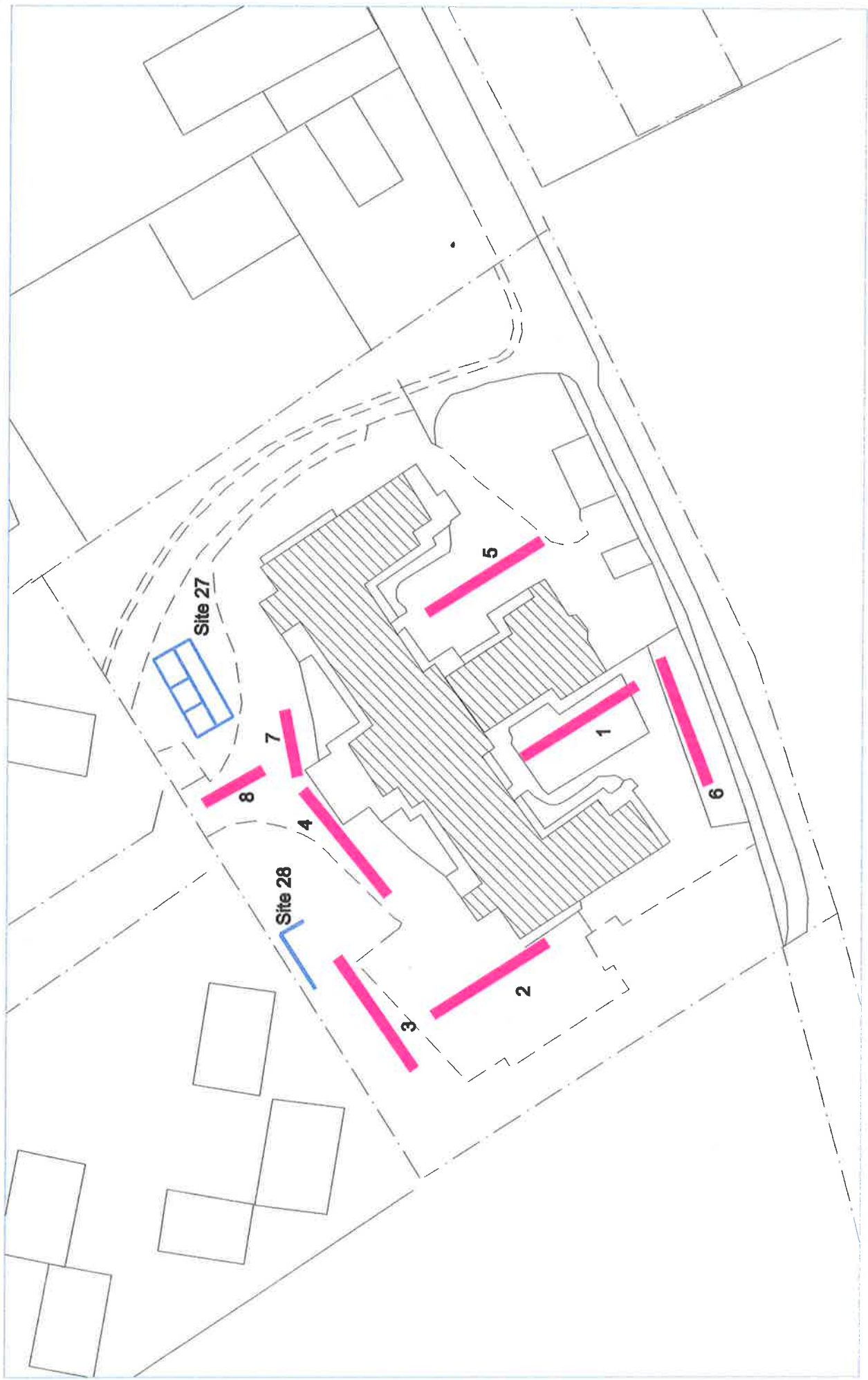
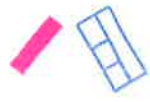


Fig 5: Walk Mill Fields Evaluation Trenches (From McCarthy *et al* 1997b)



Evaluation Trench

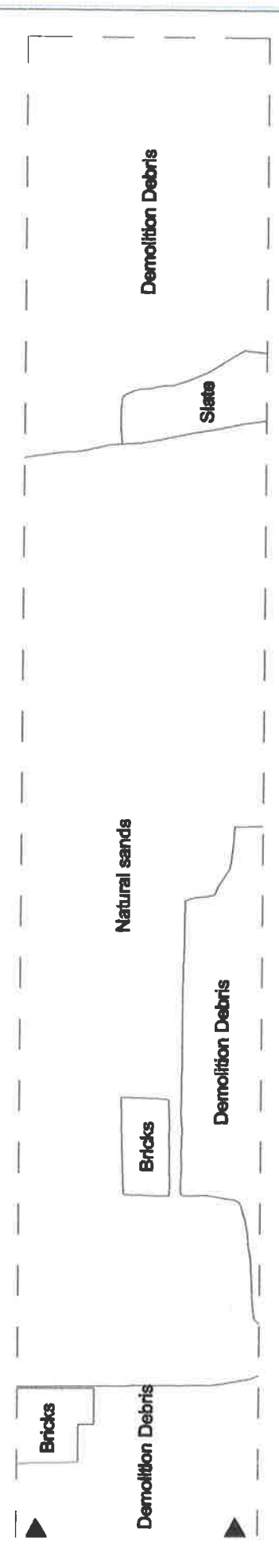
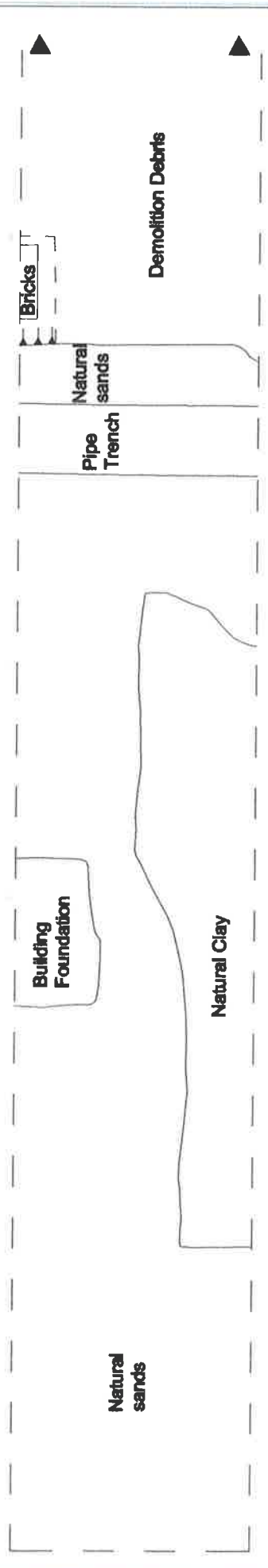
Structures identified by walk-over survey



Scale 1: 750 at A4



Figure 6: Evaluation Trench Location Plan



Scale 1:40 at A4

0 1m

Figure 7: Plan of Trench 3



Plate 1: Botcherby Aerodrome (1920s) with St Joseph's Home in the background (Connon 1984)



Plate 2: Site 27, in the north-eastern part of the site, looking north



Plate 3: The south-east corner of St Joseph's Home



Plate 4: Trench 5 looking north-west